



# National Insurance Programs in Israel

in January

# 2018





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The information appearing in this pamphlet reflects the situation of the National Insurance programs in January 2018 and includes changes that occurred up to this date. It does not include changes that occurred after this date, in the course of 2018; these will be included in the 2019 pamphlet.

The pamphlet contains general information only; it should not be regarded as a full or authorized version of the law.

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# GENERAL DEFINITIONS<sup>1</sup>

## Basic Amount

The amount according to which most of the benefits are calculated as of January 1, 2007. The basic amount is adjusted on January 1<sup>st</sup> of every year at the rate of the previous year's rise in the Consumer Price Index.

**The basic amount has three different sums for purposes of updating the different benefits. In January 2018 these sums are:**

Basic amount-1	Basic amount-2	Basic amount-3
<b>NIS 8,674</b> death grant Bar-Mitzvah grant long-term care benefit general disability pension mobility benefits birth grant maternity allowance work injury benefits accident injury allowance volunteers' benefit	<b>A. NIS 150</b> child allowance	<b>NIS 8,783</b> other benefits calculation of maximum income for purposes of collection of contributions
	<b>B. NIS 189</b> child allowance	
	<b>C. NIS 140</b> For income support	

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## Average Wage

The reference is to the average wage according to Article 1 and 2 of the National Insurance Law for calculating parameters of benefits and collection. It is calculated according to a method determined in the Law, on January 1<sup>st</sup> of every year, and afterwards each time that a *compensation* is paid.

In January 2018 the average wage is, according to paragraph 1: 9,802, according to paragraph 2: 9,906.

## Compensation

Payment of Cost-of-Living Increment calculated according to the Index, or payment of an advance on the Cost-of-Living Increment, or payment of compensation to salaried workers for rise in prices.

## Retirement Age

The determined age for men and women, in accordance with their month and year of birth. The *retirement age* in January 2018: 67 for men and 62 for women. During the course of 2018, the Knesset will decide on the retirement age for women (this will be explained in the Retirement Age Law).

## Qualifying Period

The length of time which the person must have been insured in the National Insurance Institute, as one of the conditions of entitlement to benefit.

## Child<sup>2</sup>

**An Israeli resident who is one of the following:**

- The child of an insured (including foster and adopted child, as well as a grandchild supported entirely by the insured) up to age 18;
- If completing his studies at a post-elementary officially recognized educational institution or if in a pre-army framework – up to age 20;
- If a volunteer in a year of service – up to age 21; if serving in the IDF, except for the permanent army – up to age 24, but for not longer than until the end of 36 months of service;
- A person in the voluntary National Service or who defers compulsory IDF service due to studies – up to age 24.

1. There are additional terms in each separate chapter. All these terms are printed in italics in order to refer the reader to their definition in this chapter or in the "Definitions" column of the relevant chapter, where the terms are listed in alphabetical order.

## GENERAL DEFINITIONS

### Maximum Income for means test (for purpose of benefits)

The maximum income for purposes of the means test in the benefits:

Case	Number of Dependents	Monthly Income
1	no dependents	sum equivalent to 57% of the <i>average wage</i>
2	one dependent	sum equivalent to 76% of the <i>average wage</i>
3	every additional dependent	sum equivalent to 7% of the <i>average wage</i>

### Insurance Contributions

Insurance contributions are paid on income which is not higher than the ceiling which has been determined for contribution purposes. The monthly income ceiling for contribution purposes is equal to five times the *basic amount-3* for all insured persons and employers (January 1, 2018 – NIS 43,370 per month).

The minimum monthly income for contribution purposes is: for a salaried employee – NIS 5,000 (equal to the minimum wage) and for a self-employed – NIS 2,477 (equal to 25% of the *average wage*). An insured who earns less than the minimum monthly income pays insurance contributions as if he earns the minimum.

All income of workers – including vacation grant, vehicle maintenance and telephone expenses – is liable for insurance contributions.

Employees, self-employed and insureds who are non-workers and non-self-employed pay reduced rates of contributions on the part of income which is up to 60% of the *average wage* according to the National Insurance Law, beginning in January. In January 2018 the income ceiling for reduced rates is NIS 5,944.

### Total insurance contribution rates for an insured from age 18 to the *retirement age* in January 2018:

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	7.00	0.40
Employer	7.50	3.45
Self-employed	12.83	2.87

### Government Participation

The State treasury has revised the NII law so that the treasury's allocation rate stems from the entire financial year's receipts in all NII branches as mentioned in paragraph 32 of the law, to be merged into one permanent rate determined as a percentage of receipts. In 2018 the treasury's allocation was calculated according to the rate of 50.94% of the NII's total collection and in consideration of the special pension supplement for payment of hospitalisation and the demographic factor in old-age and nursing.

2. The definition applies to a "child" dependent on the insured person, for purposes of increment to benefit, in most insurance branches. A different definition of "child" applies to a disabled child (in the "General Disability" branch) as well as in the Maintenance and Children branches, as can be seen in the relevant chapters.



# MATERNITY

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Collection of insurance contributions and payment of benefits – April 1, 1954.

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	0.87%	0.04%
Employer	0.53%	0.11%
Self-Employed	0.94%	0.24%
Other Insured	0.26%	0.11%
Government		
For employee	0.09%	0.09%
For self-employed	0.09%	0.09%
Ministry of Defense	Maternity allowance to woman soldiers	

### Government Participation

Participates in birth allowance and finances hospitalization grant.

## WHO IS INSURED

### Hospitalization Grant, Birth Grant and Birth Allowance

1. Insured women or wife of an insured person, Israeli resident over the age of 18, even if she gave birth outside Israel;
2. Employee or self-employed woman working in Israel or the wife of an employee or self-employed person working in Israel for at least 6 months immediately preceding the birth, even if not residents of Israel, provided she gave birth in Israel.

Para. 2 above does not apply to a person living in an area or in the territories of the autonomy who is not an Israeli resident – all as defined under the Law.

### Maternity Allowance, Adoption Pay and Fostering Pay

An employee or self-employed woman, aged 18 or over, working in Israel; a woman aged 18 or over in vocational training; a woman employee working abroad – under certain conditions.

### Risk Pregnancy Benefit

A resident of Israel who is an employee or self-employed woman.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Hospitalization Grant and Birth Grant

Need for hospitalization in connection with giving birth. A birth grant will be paid for a home birth upon authorization from the health ministry to the NII.

### Birth Grant for Adopting Parent and Intended Parent

Adoption of a child under 10 years old or having a child through surrogacy.

### Childbirth Allowance

A *birth* of 3 or more children in one birth – or in adjacent births of up to two months between one surrogate birth and another from two different women or between a surrogate birth and a regular birth – of whom at least 3 remain alive at the end of the 30-day period immediately following the birth, on condition that there is entitlement to maternity grant.

### Maternity Allowance (for mother)

The completion of a *qualifying period* up to *determining date*.

### Paternity Allowance (for father)

- the completion of a *qualifying period* up to *determining date*;
- employer's authorization of paternity leave;
- paternity leave of at least 7 consecutive days.

Furthermore, the mother must, agree to waive part of her maternity leave, and return to work not before the end of 6 weeks from the *birth* – all this, unless she is not able to take care of the child due to her medical condition. Shared paternity leave is possible for seven days, which will be deducted from maternity leave.

### Adoption Pay and Fostering Pay

- Cessation of work due to adoption of a child under 10 years old or receiving a foster child under 10 years old for a period of at least half a year;
- Completion of a *qualifying period*.

A father may take a leave to care for the child for a period of at least 7 days.

### Travelling Expenses to Hospital

The mother is taken to the hospital nearest to her place of residence, and the *birth* took place within three days of her arrival at the hospital.

## Risk Pregnancy Benefit

- Cessation of work due to need for bed rest as a result of *risk pregnancy*, in accordance with medical authorization of gynecologist;
- accumulation of a *qualifying period* up to the *determining date for risk pregnancy*;
- a period of bed rest of at least 30 consecutive days due to *risk pregnancy*;
- non-receipt of payment for *risk pregnancy* from any other source.

## Special Allowance and Special Benefit

The death of the mother, who was insured for birth grant, while giving birth or within a year of giving birth.

One may be entitled to only one of these benefits for the same period.

**Special allowance** – paid to the child's father or guardian, on condition that the child is in Israel.

**Special benefit** – paid to the mother's spouse who ceased working in order to care for the child.

## Special Benefit for the new born of a disabled woman who cannot care for him/her

A woman with 100% earning incapacity, who is unable to care for her newborn because of her disability and has no spouse, is eligible for a special benefit at a rate of 30% of the average wage for 3 months.

If she has a spouse who has accumulated a period of 10 out of 14 or 15 out of 22 months at work, and he ceased work at the birth to care for the newborn, he may be eligible for a special benefit at the rate of the maternity allowance.

## BENEFIT

### Hospitalization Grant

Payment of hospitalization expenses to the hospital – a uniform sum set in the regulations and updated from time to time.

### Birth Grant (as percentage of basic amount-1):

for one child who is the first child in the family	20%
for one child who is the second child in the family	9%
for one child who is the third or subsequent child in the family	6%
for twins	100%
for every additional child born in the same birth	an additional 50%

The level of the grant is calculated on the basis of the *basic amount-1*.

## Maternity Allowance, Adoption and Fostering Allowances per Day

Calculated according to 100% of the average daily income liable for insurance contributions. The average daily income is determined according to income in the three or six months preceding the determining date, whichever is higher. Average daily income will not exceed 5 times the basic amount-1, which is divided by 30. The Maternity Allowance, Adoption and Fostering Allowances per day will not exceed 5 times the basic amount-1, from which income tax, social security and health insurance contributions are deducted.

## Childbirth Allowance

A mother who gave birth to 3 or more children in one birth will be paid an allowance for 20 months. The allowance is calculated as a percentage of the *basic amount-1* in accordance with the number of children who remained alive.

*Continued on next page*

## DEFINITIONS

### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Birth

The birth of a live child or birth after 22 weeks of pregnancy.

### Determining Date

The day on which the insured woman ceased working while pregnant, this pregnancy terminating in a *birth*.

### Determining Date for Risk Pregnancy

The day on which the insured woman ceased working due to need for bed rest as a result of risk pregnancy.

### Qualifying Period

For maternity allowance for mother or paternity allowance for father:

The period of payment of insurance contributions for the employee, or by the self-employed, for 10 out of the 14 months or for 15 out of the 22 months preceding the determining date;

For maternity allowance for mother only: also for 6 out of the 14 months preceding the determining date.

### Risk Pregnancy

Absence from work due to a medical condition – or work environment – endangering the insured woman or her fetus.

## MATERNITY (continued)

### Maternity Allowance, Adoption Pay and Fostering Pay

100% of the average daily income liable for insurance contributions of the entitled person in the three months preceding the *determining date* – but no more than 5 times the *basic amount-1*, divided by 30 – from which income tax and (national and health) insurance contributions are deducted.

#### Maternity allowance and adoption pay, and fostering pay when the foster child received is up to age 3:

- for a period of 15 weeks – if insurance contributions were paid for 10 months out of 14 or for 15 months out of the 22 months preceding the *determining date*;
- For a period of 8 weeks (for mother only) – if insurance contributions were paid for 6 out of the 14 months preceding the determining date.

#### Fostering pay when the child received is over age 3:

For a period of 4 weeks – if insurance contributions were paid for 10 months out of 14 or for 15 out of 22, or for 6 months out of the 14 months preceding the determining date.

A mother who gave birth to more than one child, or she or her child is hospitalized during her maternity leave for a period of more than 2 weeks, may extend her maternity leave and in such a case, is entitled to maternity allowance for a longer period – in accordance with the rules determined in the law. Applies also to adopted and foster children.

A mother who gave birth, and she or her child is hospitalized during her maternity leave for a period of more than a week, is entitled to split up her maternity leave – in accordance with the rules determined in the law. Applies also to adopted and foster children.

### Travelling Expenses to Hospital

The service is provided by Magen David Adom.

### Risk Pregnancy Benefit

For every day of bed rest due to *risk pregnancy*, the sum which is the lower of the following:

1. a sum equivalent to the *basic amount-1*, divided by 30;
2. the insured woman's income in the three months preceding the day of her cessation of work, divided by 90.

### Special Allowance

A monthly allowance for every child born in same birth at the rate of 30% of the *average wage* for a period of 24 months, or if a survivors' or dependents' benefit is paid for him – for a period of 12 months.

### Special Benefit

A benefit at the rate of the maternity allowance, for a period of up to 14 weeks.



# MAINTENANCE (Guarantee of Payment)

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of benefits	October 1, 1972
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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government and debtors' payments.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Maintenance Payment

- The *debtor* was a resident of Israel on the day that the *judgment for maintenance* was given, or during 24 months out of the 48 months immediately preceding this day.
- A woman who receives maintenance payment from the NII may not initiate implementation procedures on her own or receive money directly from the *debtor*, unless she has a special authorization to do so due to the difference between the payment rates indicated in the *judgment for maintenance* and the amount paid by the NII.
- The woman does not live with the *debtor*.

### Means test

Passing a means test as determined by the regulations.

A woman who goes abroad may be denied maintenance payment in accordance with the number of trips abroad, the duration of her stay and the purpose of her trip.

### Categories of eligible persons:

- A woman resident of Israel possessing a *judgment for maintenance* if she has custody of at least one *child*, whether the judgment was given in her favor, in the *child's* favor or in the favor of both;
- a woman resident of Israel without children (who is not divorced) possessing a *judgment for maintenance*, and she is at least 60 years old or unable to maintain herself; Maintenance may be paid for a minor who is resident in Israel even if the mother is not.
- a *child* in whose favor a maintenance order has been given, who is not in the custody of his mother and is not with her – if his maintenance is not mainly at the expense of the State or a local authority.

## BENEFIT

### Maintenance Payment

The rates of payment are as laid down by the court in the *judgment for maintenance*, but not higher than the sum determined in the regulations.

The rates of payment for maintenance as determined in the regulations are the same as those of the income support benefit.

The rates of payment in the regulations (as percentages of the *basic amount-3*):

### For a woman under the age of 55:

a woman without children who is unable to provide for herself, entitled to maintenance as of January 1, 2003	20%
a woman without children who is unable to provide for herself, entitled to maintenance before January 1, 2003	22.5%
a woman with one <i>child</i>	33.5%
a woman with two or more children	39%
a woman with one <i>child</i> who remarries	25%*
a woman with two or more children who remarries	37.5%**

### For a woman aged 55 or over:

a woman with one <i>child</i> living with her	42.5%*
a woman with two or more children	52.5%*
a woman under the age of 60 who is unable to provide for herself and a woman over the age of 60	25%
a woman with one <i>child</i> who remarries	25%*
a woman with two or more children who remarries	37.5%**

### For children:

For one <i>child</i>	25%*
for two children	37.5%**
for each additional <i>child</i> who is not in the custody of his mother	10%

\* less the *basic amount-2C*.

\*\* less twice the *basic amount-2C*.

The National Insurance Institute is obligated to take steps to collect the full amount from the *debtor* in accordance with the *judgment for maintenance*.

## DEFINITIONS

### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Child

A minor child, including an adopted minor child as well as a grown child who is not capable of supporting himself.

### Debtor

The person obligated by the *judgment for maintenance*.

### Judgment for Maintenance

A court judgment or other court decision to which a person is obligated to pay maintenance or child support to his spouse, to his *child* or to his parent.



# CHILDREN

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Child Allowances	July 1, 1975 (Reform in Taxes and Transfer Payments)
Before that date:	
Large Families Allowance	September 1, 1959
Employees' Child Allowance	September 1, 1965
Family Allowances for Veterans	April 1, 1970

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	No payment	
Employer	2.08%	1.32%
Self-Employed	2.74%	0.59%
Other Insured	2.64%	1.10%
Government		
For employee	0.08%	0.08%
For self-employed	0.08%	0.08%

### Government Participation

- Funding of study grant as well as payments to new immigrant children.

## WHO IS INSURED

Insured – as in chapter on “senior citizens”, and a person residing in Israel who is uninsured in “senior citizen” – according to special regulations.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Child Allowance

An insured person with at least one *child*; an insured person who supports a *child* who is not his child for at least 12 months.

### Increment to Child Allowance

Families with 3 or more children that receive one of the following benefits: maintenance, income support, old-age pension with income supplement or survivor's pension with income supplement. The increment is for the third and fourth children in families only.

### Study Grant

One of the following:

- A *single-parent* family;
- a parent with 4 or more children who receives one of the following benefits: income support, maintenance, disability, old-age, survivors;
- a child orphaned from both parents;
- an abandoned / orphaned child as defined in the Income Support Law;
- a child who immigrated to Israel without an insured parent;
- a woman residing in a shelter for battered women, under certain conditions;
- a person who receives an income support benefit separately from his/her spouse.

### Study Grant

Paid for every child between the ages of 6 and 18 years in entitled families, at the beginning of the school year. The grant is at the rate of 11.6% of the *basic amount-3* for children aged 6-18.

### Savings plan for each child

On January 2017, a personal savings plan was opened for each child eligible for a child allowance. The plan means that NIS 50 a month is deposited for each child in addition to their child allowance, until he/she reaches the age of 18.

Parents will be able to add another NIS 50 a month from the child allowance.

The money will be transferred to a savings plan in the child's name, a provident fund or bank account according to parental preference. When the child turns 18, the NII will deposit a grant of 502 NIS into the savings plan (for children born from 1.1.17 onwards, 251 NIS will be deposited at the age of 3 and another 251 NIS at the age of 12 for girls and 13 for boys. Money in

the savings plan will be available for the child's use and he/she will be able to withdraw it with parental permission. If the money has not been withdrawn until the child turns 21, the NII will deposit another grant of 502 NIS into the account for the child to withdraw at his/her own discretion.

### Child Allowance

Monthly allowance according to the number of children in the family. The rates are determined according to the value of the *basic amount-2*.

#### For a child born up to June 1, 2003

for the first child	the <i>basic amount-2A</i>
for the second and third child	the <i>basic amount-2B</i>
for the fourth child	2.24 of the <i>basic amount-2A</i>
for the fifth and each additional child	2.36 of the <i>basic amount-2A</i>

#### For a child born on or after June 1, 2003

for the first child	the basic amount -2A
for the second, third and fourth child	the basic amount -2B
for the fifth and each additional child	the basic amount -2A

A debt in insurance contributions or in another benefit of one of the parents does not rule out eligibility; however, the National Insurance Institute is entitled to deduct the amount of the debt from the allowance until it has been fully paid up.

### Family Increment

0.70 of the *basic amount -2C* for income support.

## DEFINITIONS

### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Child

A child under the age of 18 living in Israel, not married.

### Single Parent

A widow/widower, divorced person, single person, aguna, or married person who began legal proceedings to annul his/her marriage and has been involved in these proceedings for at least two years - who has custody of a *child* or children living with him or her, and he/she does not live with a common-law spouse.



# WORK INJURY

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Employee	April 1, 1954
Self-employed	July 1, 1957

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	No payment	
Employer	1.96%	0.37%
Self-Employed	0.78%	0.17%
Other Insured	No payment	
Government		
For employee	0.03%	0.03%
For self-employed	0.03%	0.03%

### Government Participation

Funding of income supplement to disabled and dependents, under Income Support Law.

## WHO IS INSURED

- Employee – except for policeman, jailer and defense employee;
- Self-employed person;
- Vocational trainee;
- Person undergoing vocational rehabilitation;
- Working prisoner;
- Foreign resident, including resident of territories and the autonomy, working in Israel;
- Israeli working abroad for an Israeli employer – under certain conditions;
- A person whose wages are determined by law (such as member of Knesset);
- A person training under the Emergency Work Service Law.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Work Injury Benefits

#### Injury Allowance

The insured person had a *work injury* or became ill with an *occupational disease* and as a result, is unable to do either his job or any other suitable work, and did not work in fact.

### Work Disability Benefits

#### Work Disability Benefit (Pension and Grant)

The insured person was recognized as disabled as a result of the *work injury*.

A disabled person with a permanent disability degree of 20% or over (or 9% or over temporary disability degree)	Pension
A disabled person with a permanent disability degree of 9% up to 20% (not inclusive)	Grant

#### Payment of Insurance Contributions (for self-employed only)

Arrears in insurance contributions rule out eligibility or reduce the rate of monetary benefit, according to the amount owed and the time the debt has lasted. A self-employed person not registered as such at the time of the injury is not eligible for benefit.

### Special Pension and Special Grant

Disabled with disability degree of 75% and over, and disabled with a disability degree of 65%-74% who have difficulty in walking.

#### Grant Following Decease not due to Work Injury

The spouse and child of a disabled person who died not as a result of the *work injury*, if his work disability degree was 50% or more for a period of 36 months preceding his death, and if he received a work disability pension during this period.

Means test: The average income of the spouse of the disabled person was not higher than twice the *average wage* in the year preceding the disabled person's death.

### Benefits to Dependents of Work Injured

#### Dependents' Benefit (Pension and Grant)

Family members defined as *dependents*.

### Pension

- widower who has a child living with him or is unable to support himself or whose income is not more than a determined sum;
- widow who is 40 years old or over, or has a *child* living with her, or is unable to support herself.

### Grant

A widower (as defined above) and widow who are not entitled to a dependent's pension (widower has no children at home and is able to support himself or his income is more than a determined sum; widow was not yet 40 years of age and has no children at home upon decease of insured spouse).

### Marriage Grant

A widow/widower who remarries.

### Maintenance Allowance for Orphans

Orphan by force of whose parent a survivors' pension is paid, and who devotes most of his time studying in high school or on vocational training, by means test of the parent (see definition of *maximum income for purpose of benefits* in means test "General Definitions": one orphan – twice case 1; if there are other orphans in the family entitled to allowance – case 3).

### Bar-Mitzvah Grant

A boy orphan reaching the age of 13 and a girl orphan reaching the age of 12.

### Death Grant

At the decease of a disabled person who had a disability degree of 50% or over to whom a disability pension had been paid, or at the decease of a disabled person who had reached the *retirement age*, or at the decease of a person who had received a dependent's allowance – to spouse of deceased (or in absence thereof, to child).

## BENEFIT

### Work Injury Benefits

#### Medical Care

Treatment, convalescence, and medical rehabilitation through the sick funds.

#### Injury Allowance

Payment for period of incapacity to work as a result of the injury, for a maximum period of 13 weeks beginning from the day after the injury. The payment is calculated on the basis of 75% of wages liable for insurance contributions in the quarter year prior to the injury, divided by 90, paid according to the number of days of incapacity, from which income tax and national and health insurance contributions are deducted.

The daily injury allowance shall not be more than 75% of the *basic amount-1*, multiplied by 5, divided by 30. (Partial injury allowance may be paid under rules determined in the Law.)

Injury allowance is not paid for the first two days after the day of injury, unless the injured person was not capable of working for at least 12 days.

For the first 12 days of entitlement, the injury allowance due to the employee is not financed by the National Insurance Institute, but rather by the employer. In practice, the Institute pays the allowance directly to the employee and collects the amount from the employer. The self-employed worker is not entitled to injury allowance for the first 12 days.

### Work Disability Benefits

#### Pension

A monthly pension according to degree of medical disability, at a rate proportionate to wages and degree of disability. The pension is updated on 1st January in accordance with the In accordance with the rate of the rise in the Consumer Price Index. Low-income recipients of disability pension receive an income supplement as explained in the "Income Support" chapter.

#### Grant

A lump-sum grant equivalent to 43 monthly pensions.

#### Special Pension

Financial aid for personal expenses and transportation, up to a maximum determined by law.

*Continued on next page*

## DEFINITIONS

#### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

#### Dependents

Widow/widowers and orphans, in case of death due to work injury. Under special circumstances, also parents, grandparents and siblings.

#### Occupational Disease

Disease according to the list of diseases specified in the regulations with which the injured person became ill, due to his work.

#### Retirement Age

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

#### Work Accident

An accident during and as a result of work including on the way to and from work, and under circumstances specified by law.

#### Work Injury

Work accident or occupational disease.

## WORK INJURY (continued)

### Special Grant

Aid in purchasing a car (under special conditions), aid in solving housing problems and acquiring special accessories needed due to the disability.

### Grant Following Decease not due to Work Injury

A grant at a rate of 60% of the full disability pension, multiplied by 36. The grant is paid in two installments, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the law.

### Benefits to Dependents of Work Injured

#### Dependents' Pension

From 40% to 100% of the full pension that the insured person would have been entitled to, had he been 100% disabled, taking into consideration the number of children and the age of the widow. The pension is updated whenever the *basic amount-1* is updated. Low-income recipients of dependents' pensions receive an income supplement as explained in the "Income Support" chapter.

#### Dependents' Grant

A grant equivalent to 36 dependents' pensions.

#### Marriage Grant

A grant equivalent to 36 monthly pension payments, paid in two installments: the first one right after remarriage; the second two years after remarriage (right to survivors' benefit expires).

#### Maintenance Allowance for Orphans

A monthly benefit at the rate of 9% of the *basic amount-1* as it was on 1st January, subject to a means test of parent.

#### Bar-Mitzvah Grant

A grant at the rate of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the *basic amount-1*.

#### Death Grant

A lump sum equal to the *basic amount-1* as it was on the 1st of January preceding the day of death.



# ACCIDENT INJURY

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of benefits	April 1, 1981
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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	0.07%	0.01%
Employer	0.06%	0.01%
Self-Employed	0.09%	0.03%
Other Insured	0.11%	0.04%
Government For employee and self-employed	0.02%	0.02%

## WHO IS INSURED

Israeli resident aged from 18 to the *retirement age*.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Accident Injury Allowance

#### Place of Occurrence of Accident

The *accident* occurred either in Israel or abroad.

#### Submission of Claim

Claim for accident injury allowance was submitted within 90 days after *accident*.

#### Loss of Ability to Function

For an employee or self-employed – not being able to perform his work, nor any other suitable work. For non-employed and non-self-employed – hospitalization, or being unable to leave home. For housewife – being unable to function in running household.

#### Medical Examination

A medical examination within 72 hours from occurrence of *accident*. In special cases: also if examined within two weeks of day of *accident*.

#### Restrictions on Payment

No allowance is paid for the period during which

the insured remained in a medical or rehabilitational institution for reasons unconnected with the *accident* in question, served in the Israeli Defense Forces, was in prison or was abroad.

Eligibility for payment of benefit for a period of loss of ability to function according to any other law, collective agreement, regulations of pension funds or any other work contract, rules out eligibility for accident injury allowance.

## BENEFIT

### Accident Injury Allowance

Payment for loss of ability to function is for a maximum period of 90 consecutive days, beginning the day after the *accident*. Accident injury allowance is not paid for more than 90 days in one financial year.

Allowance is not paid for employee or self-employed for the first two days after the day of the *accident*, unless lost ability to function for at least 12 days, not including the day of the *accident*; for a person who is not employed nor self-employed (including housewife) – allowance is not paid for the first 14 days after the *accident*.

#### Rate of accident injury allowance per day:

##### To employee or self-employed

The rate that would have been paid had the damage occurred at work, but not less than a sum equivalent to 25% of the *basic amount-1* as it was on 1st January preceding the day of the *accident*, divided by 30;

##### To non-employed and non-self-employed, including housewife

25% of *basic amount-1* as it was on 1st January, divided by 30.

## DEFINITIONS

#### Accident

Any sudden occurrence in which an outside factor causes physical injury, and loss of ability to function as a result of the injury.

#### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

#### Retirement Age

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Collection of insurance contribution	April 1, 1970
Payment of benefit	January 1, 1973
To women aged 60-65	January 1, 1993
Grant:	
To soldier working at preferred work	November 1, 1982
To soldier working at vital work	July 1, 1991
To person working at low wages	August 1, 1994

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	0.21%	0.01%
Employer	0.16%	0.03%
Government		
For employee	0.06%	0.06%
Ministry of Defense	Unemployment benefit to soldiers released from the standing army.	

## WHO IS INSURED

- An Israeli resident, or temporary resident, who is an employee aged 18 or over and under 67, including a soldier in the course of one year of discharge from compulsory service.
- The controlling shareholder in a closed company is not insured.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Unemployment Benefit

#### Unemployment

Registration at the Employment Service as in "Definitions" (*unemployed person*).

#### Age

From age 20 to age 67; under certain conditions, from the age of 18.

#### Qualifying Period

12 months days for which insurance contributions were paid out of the 18 months prior to *determining date*; for minor – 100 days for which insurance contributions were paid, out of prior 12 months as above.

### Grant to Unemployed Person Working at Low Wages

An *unemployed person* who was referred to work at wages lower than the unemployment benefit due to him and who worked at this work for at least 25 days and at a half-time position at least, is entitled to grant if he did not use up the maximum period for payment of unemployment benefit.

### Grant to Discharged Soldier

#### Full grant

A discharged soldier who worked at a job recognized as *preferred/vital work*, to which he was referred by the Employment Service, for at least 6 months out of the 24 months from the day of his discharge from compulsory army service.

#### Partial grant

A discharged soldier who worked at a job recognized as *preferred work* (at non-suitable work) for at least 25 days out of the 21 months from the day of his release from compulsory army service, or worked as above for 3 months which are the 22nd, 23rd and 24th month from the day of his discharge; those who worked at *vital work* in agriculture for at least 4 months.

The discharged soldier must be entitled to unemployment benefit at the beginning of his first job at *vital work*.

### Unemployment Grant to Minor

An unemployed minor aged 15-18 who worked previously and participated in the support of his family at a scope of at least 20%, and who meets the following conditions:

- 1 – completion of qualifying period of 100 work days out of the 360 days prior to the *determining date*;
- 2 – report to the Employment Service to look for work,

and the Employment Service cannot find work for him;  
3 – participation in vocational training during the period of the unemployment.

## BENEFIT

### Daily Unemployment Benefit

Calculated at rates determined by the Law, on the basis of the daily *average wage* of the unemployed person during the last 6 work months of the qualifying period. For the first 125 days of payment in the unemployment year, the daily unemployment benefit shall not exceed the *average wage* divided by 25. Beginning with the 126th day of payment, the daily unemployment benefit shall not exceed 2/3 of the *average wage* divided by 25.

For discharged soldier, the minimum daily unemployment benefit is calculated as 60% of half the *basic amount-3*, but not more than 80% of the minimum wage.

Unemployment benefit is not paid for the first five unemployment days in each period of four consecutive months from the *determining date*.

### Maximum Period for Payment of Unemployment Benefit\*

Age	with 3 dependents	without 3 dependents
over 45	175 days	175 days
35-45	175 days	138 days
28-35	138 days	100 days
25-28	138 days	67 days
up to 25	138 days	50 days
Discharged soldier	70 days	

\* all in a 12-month period, including the month for which unemployment benefit was paid.

Within a 4-year period, the *unemployed person* under 40 shall not be paid an unemployment benefit for a period exceeding 180% of the maximum period to which he is entitled. The rate of the unemployment benefit for the additional period (beyond 100% of the maximum period) shall not be over 85% of the maximum daily unemployment benefit.

If the *unemployed person* refuses to accept *suitable work*, 30 unemployment days are deducted from the remainder of the maximum period for which payment is due him on the day of refusal.

*Continued on next page*

## DEFINITIONS

### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Determining Date

The first of the month in which the unemployment period began, on condition that at least 12 months elapsed from the first of the month in which the previous unemployment period began.

### Preferred Work

Work in a workplace listed in definition of *vital work* below, that is not *suitable work* for the person thereby employed.

### Suitable Work

The work offered is considered to be suitable work if it is suited to the unemployed person's condition of health and physical fitness, and meets the following conditions:

- It is the type of work at which the unemployed person worked in the three years preceding his unemployment, or any other work suiting his professional training and educational level;
- The wages of the work offered are at least equal to the unemployment benefit which would be due to him were he entitled to it;
- The work offered does not require a change in his residence, according to the rules which have been determined.

Conditions **a** and **b** above do not apply to persons:

- under the age of 25, from the end of 14 days after the *determining date*;
- at least 25 years old but not yet 28, from the end of 30 days after the *determining date*;
- at least 28 years old but not yet 35, from the end of 60 days from the *determining date*;
- nor do they apply to seasonal workers.

### Unemployed Person

A person who is registered at the Employment Service as lacking work, who is ready and able to work at any *suitable work*, to whom the Employment Service has not offered such work.

### Vital Work

Work in an industrial factory; workshop; construction site; agricultural crop site or packing house; gas station or hotel, except for a secretarial job; caring for persons with disabilities – as determined and detailed in the Law.

## UNEMPLOYMENT (continued)

### Non-Payment of Unemployment Benefit

An intentional and unjustified termination of work, or refusal to accept *suitable work*, rule out payment of unemployment benefit for 90 days from the date of termination of work or refusal.

Payment by the employer for failure to submit on time advance notice with regard to dismissal is considered as compensation for the loss of wages and rules out payment of unemployment benefit for that period.

Lawyers and accountants who complete their internship and who registered for an ordination test are not entitled to unemployment benefits for a period of two months preceding the date of their test.

### Unemployment Benefit to Person Receiving Retirement Pension

The entire retirement pension is deducted from the unemployment benefit due him.

### Grant to Unemployed Person Working at Low Wages

Payment at the rate of the difference between half the average daily income from the work and the daily unemployment benefit to which he would have been entitled had he not been working. The sum of the grant shall not be higher than the difference between the average daily wage that served as a basis for calculating the unemployment benefit and the average daily income from the work.

### Unemployment Benefit during Vocational Training

An amount equivalent to the difference between 70% of the unemployment benefit to which he would have been entitled had he been unemployed – 100% for certain types of vocational training – and the payment given him during training, up to the maximum period for payment under the law. A person with under 12 years of schooling receives benefit for up to 138 days, even if his maximum period is less than 138 days.

### Full Grant to Discharged Soldier Working at Preferred/Vital Work

At the rate of half the unemployment benefit per day to a discharged soldier for a period of 138 days, from which is deducted the number of unemployment days for which he received unemployment benefit in the 11 months preceding the beginning of the *preferred work*.

### Partial Grant to Discharged Soldier Working at Preferred Work

The relative part of the full grant in accordance with the number of work days at the *preferred work*, out of the 150 work days entitling one to the full grant.

### Unemployment Grant to Minor

At the rate of participation in supporting parents and according to wages during the qualifying period, within the limits of half the *average wage*.



# VOLUNTEERS INDEMNITY

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of benefits	January 1, 1978
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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Volunteers' Benefit

A *volunteer* who is injured during and as a result of a voluntary act, including an injury on the way to or from the place of volunteering; also the dependents of a *volunteer* deceased as a result of an injury that he sustained in the said circumstances.

Volunteer service outside of Israel is recognized only in categories authorized by the Minister.

## BENEFIT

### Benefits in Cash and Kind

To the *volunteer* who has income from work, and his dependents, as in section on "Work Injury Benefits," as relevant and with the required changes.

For volunteers who had no income from work, prior to the injury, half of the *basic amount* 1 times 3 has been established.

## DEFINITIONS

### Volunteer

- One who acts voluntarily, without remuneration, on behalf of others, by prior referral of a public body authorized to refer volunteers, and for aims that are to the national or public good;
- one who undertakes security duty within the framework of the law, without remuneration and not in the context of military service;
- one who helps others in accordance with his legal obligation or acts to save another's life or property;
- one who performs public work or a public service by force of the Penal Law;
- a volunteer worker for Magen David Adom, for a first aid organization, for an organization for the prevention of damage to person or property or for the care of sick persons who are unable to care for themselves, or for an organization dealing with burial matters provided that it is authorized by the Minister of Social Affairs;
- a volunteer fireman;
- one who serves in a civil service as defined in the Law of Deferral of Service for Yeshiva Students Dedicated to Torah Learning.

# Compensation for Victims of Security Forces

## OPERATIVE DATES

Payment of benefits	27th April 2017
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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

State Treasury – as part of the budget which serves the security forces.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

Those serving in the security forces, who are injured during their service, and the injury does not make them

eligible according to the rehabilitation laws and is not an aggravation of an injury that has already been sustained; also the dependents of someone serving in the security forces who has died from an injury that he received under such circumstances.

## BENEFIT

For those serving in the security forces and their dependents, the same benefit given to the work injured, except for benefits in kind (professional rehabilitation), and compensation benefits and compensation payable to a soldier in the permanent forces.



# RESERVE SERVICE

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Reserve Service Branch – replaced the Equalization Fund that operated from July 1, 1952 to September 30, 1977	October 1, 1977
In the context of the Equalization Fund, the Law applied to:	
Employee	July 1, 1952
Self-employed	April 1, 1954
Student; unemployed	August 18, 1966
Student overseas; worker on unpaid leave; religious seminary student; person undergoing vocational rehabilitation or training; immigrant	April 1, 1973
Cooperative villages and kibbutzim	July 1, 1974
Working youth (grant)	January 1, 1976
The branch ceased being an insurance branch and the financing of its activities was transferred to the Defense Ministry	January 1, 1995

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

Ministry of Defense.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Reservists' Benefit

A period of *reserve service*, or of training under the Emergency Work Service Law – for every day of service, including *half-day service*.

### Grant

A youth under the age of 18 who takes part in pre-army training ("Gadna"), most of whose time is not devoted to study, on condition that he worked for at least 30 working days during the three months that preceded his taking part in pre-army training.

## BENEFIT

### Daily Reservists' Benefit

- To employee and self-employed – his gross income liable for insurance contributions in the three months' period preceding the month during which the *reserve service* began, including the cost-of-living increment, divided by 90.
- If he worked less than 60 working days in the three months' period preceding the month during which the reserve service began, the benefit is calculated according to his income in the three months in which his income was the highest out of the six working months that preceded the month of his service, divided by 90.
- Months during which he did not work or during which he earned less than the minimum monthly benefit minimum daily wage times 30, are considered as if he earned the minimum monthly benefit.
- To those who are neither employees nor self-employed – the minimum benefit.
- To those who were unemployed at the time of their call to reserve service – the benefit shall not be lower than the unemployment benefit which he would have received had he not been called to reserve service.
- The reservists' benefit is paid even if the income of the reservist was not affected as a result of the reserve service.

Maximum Daily Benefit	The daily benefit will not be higher than a sum equivalent to five times the <i>basic amount-3</i> , divided by 30.
Minimum Daily Benefit	The daily benefit will not be lower than a sum equivalent to 68% of the <i>basic amount-3</i> , divided by 30.

### Increment to reservists' benefit

Increment in days, paid in accordance with the length of the period of reserve service: Five, six and seven reserve service days are considered as 7 days for purposes of calculation of the increment, four days are considered as 5.6 days, two days are considered as 2.8 days and one day of reserve service is considered as 1.4 days for purposes of calculation of the increment.

### Minimum Daily Grant

At the rate of 25% of the *average wage* as it was on 1st January, updated by the rate of the compensation paid in the course of the year, divided by 30. Self-employed persons doing reserve service are eligible for compensation at the rate of 25% of his self-employed average wage.

*Continued on next page*



# BANKRUPTCY OR LIQUIDATION OF COMPANY

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Collection of insurance contributions and payment of benefits	April 1, 1975
Benefit for survivors entitled to severance pay	April 1, 1976
Benefit for members of cooperative	January 19, 1995

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	No payment	
Employer	0.05%	0.01%
Government For employee	0.02%	0.02%

## WHO IS INSURED

- Employee;
- Member of cooperative;
- Provident Fund.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

- An order of bankruptcy or of liquidation of corporate body, of partnership with respect to the employer or of a cooperative society.

### Reserve Service Continued

#### DEFINITIONS

##### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

##### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

##### Half-day Service

Reserve service duty of not more than six hours in the same day, according to the IDF definition.

##### One-day Service

A single period of reserve service duty of not more than one day.

##### Reserve Service

Reserve service in accordance with the Defense Service Law.

- The authorization of the claim by the competent body or trustee.

## BENEFIT

### To Employee

Wages and severance pay which the employer owes the employee. Maximum benefit: 13 times the *basic amount-3*.

### To Survivors

Wages and severance pay due, under Para 5 of the Severance Pay Law, up to a maximum.

The wages should not be lower than the minimum wage, as defined in the Minimum Wage Law, for a period of no longer than 12 months preceding the day of the liquidation order or the day of the cessation of work, whichever is earlier.

### To Member of Cooperative

The sum of the monthly income from which insurance contributions were paid prior to the winding-up, multiplied by the number of years for which he was a member after reaching the age of 18, and up to a maximum of the *basic amount-3* multiplied by eight.

### For Provident Fund

Balance of the liability for each employee insured in the fund, up to a maximum equivalent to twice the *basic amount-3*.

To the capital sums authorized by the liquidator will be added, at his authorization, linkage differentials from the day that the employer-employee relationships were ceased, until the day of the actual payment, on condition that the total payment will not be more than the maximum benefit known on the day of payment of benefit.

#### DEFINITIONS

##### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

##### Member of Cooperative

A person who on the day of the liquidation order was for at least seven years a member of a cooperative – a kibbutz or a cooperative moshav – on conditions defined in Law.

##### Provident Fund

Any body in which workers are insured with respect to their social rights under a collective agreement.



# GENERAL DISABILITY

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Collection of insurance contributions	April 1, 1970
Payment of pensions:	
Disabled	April 1, 1974
Housewife	April 1, 1977
New immigrant	April 1, 1979
Attendance allowance	April 1, 1979
Disabled child	April 1, 1981
Special benefit for new immigrant	January 1, 1993 (agreement)
<i>Disabled person whose incapacity began when he was not a resident of Israel and whose impairment that led to this incapacity was caused in Israel when he was a minor</i>	September 1, 2002

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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	1.86%	0.11%
Employer	0.42%	0.26%
Self-Employed	2.12%	0.47%
Other Insured	2.07%	0.87%
Housewife	Exempt	
Government for employee	0.10%	0.10%
for self-employed	0.10%	0.10%

### Government Participation

- Funding of Special Benefit for New Immigrant as well as benefits to SLA disabled persons.

## WHO IS INSURED

An Israeli resident, aged from 18 to the *retirement age*.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Disability Pension

- Incapacity began when *disabled person* was resident of Israel (This condition does not apply to a person whose impairment was caused in Israel when a minor.) In the case of a *new immigrant*, also if incapacity began before becoming a resident of Israel;
- at least 60% medical disability (at least 40%, if at least 25% has been determined for him from a single impairment) (for *disabled housewife*: at least 50% medical disability) and a functional loss of at least 50%.

### Additional Monthly Pension (AMP)

The *disabled person* has a degree of incapacity of at least 75%, he does not reside in an institution at the main expense (over 50%) of a public body, and a medical disability of at least 40% has been determined for him.

### Graduated AMP

The person received an Additional Monthly Pension, and due to his income from work, he no longer meets the definition of *disabled person*.

### Dependents' Increment

Supplements for dependents are given on the condition that they do not already receive benefits.

- For spouses who are Israeli residents and meet means test criteria (see item 1, the definition for maximum income for pension means test).
- For child: each of the first 2 children belonging to the benefit recipient.

### Attendance Allowance

The *disabled person*:

- is dependent on much assistance from others to perform most *everyday functions* or is in need of *supervision* to prevent danger to life, and fulfills one of the following conditions:
  - a. receiving a disability pension, for whom medical disability (for purposes of attendance allowance) of at least 60% has been determined;
  - b. not receiving a disability pension, for whom medical disability (for purposes of attendance

## DEFINITIONS

### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Determining Date

The date on which, due to the impairment, the insured person suffered "incapacity". The determining date shall not be set earlier than 15 months preceding the submission of the claim.

### Disabled Child

Child (including adopted or step-child), of insured person, or of insured person deceased as an Israeli resident, not yet 18 years of age. who is any one of the following:

- a. a child (from age 3) dependent on the help of others for the performance of everyday functions (dressing, eating, washing, personal hygiene, and self-mobility in the home) to a degree significantly greater than is normal for his age group;
- b. a child (from age of 91 days) in need of the constant presence of another;
- c. a child with a special impairment, that is:
  - (from birth) Down's Syndrome or a deterioration in hearing;
  - (from age of 91 days) a vision impairment, autism, psychosis or a severe developmental delay (the last until age 3);
  - (from age 3) in need of assistance in communicating;
- d. a child (from age of 91 days) in need of special medical treatment as defined in the regulations, due to a severe chronic disease.
- e. child needing permanent medical treatment  
Treatment which is provided in hospital, because of which under doctor's orders the child may not attend an educational framework for at least three days per week for at least three consecutive months, and his/her parents or whoever receives the child's benefit is with him/her and participates in the treatment.

### Disabled Housewife

A housewife as defined by Law, who as a result of her *impairment* has lost at least 50% of her ability to function in her household – with the following exceptions:

- a. she has worked as a worker or self-employed worker for a period of 12 consecutive months or 24 months even if not consecutive, out of the 48 months preceding the submission of her claim or preceding the cessation of work, if she ceased working after she submitted her claim.

- b. She is living separately from her husband and has not lived with him for a period of at least 24 months preceding or following the submission of her claim.

- c. She received the pension as an employed insured and she married after March 1, 2005.

In the above cases, the housewife is considered an earner and her capacity to earn a living as a *disabled person* will be examined.

### Disabled Person

An insured, excluding a housewife, who as a result of an *impairment*, fulfills both the following conditions:

- a. He is unable to support himself from work or occupation, and his capacity to support himself as above has been reduced as a result of his impairment (all at once or gradually) by 50% or more.
- b. He has no actual income from work or occupation, or his such income is not over 60% of the average wage.

### Everyday Functions

Dressing, eating, control of urine and bowel movements, washing, mobility in the home.

### Impairment

A physical, mental or emotional impairment stemming from an illness, accident or birth defect.

### Need for Assistance with Household Management

Cooking, Housekeeping, taking medication, administrative and financial arrangements, purchases and using appliances.

### New Immigrant

An Israeli resident possessing an immigration's certificate under the Law of Return-1950 or a visa for temporary or permanent residency who receives a basket of services from the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption.

### Retirement Age

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Supervision

Attendance and supervision over the insured person, to prevent damage or danger to himself or to others.

## GENERAL DISABILITY (continued)

allowance) of at least 75% has been determined; not receiving any other benefit for help of others and passes a means test as determined in the regulations.

- is in Israel. Under certain conditions, if he went abroad for a limited period;
- does not reside in an institution;
- does not receive a mobility benefit, with the following exceptions: persons for whom a mobility limitation of at least 100% or 111.9% has been determined are entitled to an attendance allowance, or persons who need and use a wheelchair (according to a Medical Committee) – all in accordance with the regulations.

### Death Grant

To spouse, and in the absence thereof, to *child* (see definition in "General Definitions") of deceased person who received disability pension.

### Benefit for Disabled Child

The *disabled child*:

- is in Israel. Under certain defined conditions, if he went abroad;
- is not being kept as a boarder in an institution, except if the entire burden of his care in the institution is at his parents' expense;
- is not with a foster family;
- does not receive a mobility benefit, unless the child's parent has another *disabled child*; or unless a mobility limitation of 80% has been determined for the child; or unless he is in need of and uses a wheelchair.

### Special Benefit for an Immigrant Child

An immigrant child is entitled to a benefit, even if he does not have nor ever had an insured parent, or the parent died as an Israeli citizen. The benefit will be paid to a family member who cares for or supervises the child, for as long as the child remains under his supervision.

### Death grant

In the case of the death of an insuree's child (where a benefit for the child used to be paid to the insuree), the insuree will be paid a grant equal in value to the basic amount.

### Special Benefit for New Immigrant

The *new immigrant* has been in Israel for less than 12 months; he is at least 18 years old and has not yet reached *age of entitlement to old-age pension* (see definition in chapter on Old-Age); and as a result of

a physical, mental or emotional impairment due to disease, accident or birth defect, he is dependent on the help of others for the performance of everyday functions to the same extent as required for attendance allowance, or is need of supervision.

### Disabled Person on a Respirator

Entitled are those receiving special services or disabled children needing a respirator continuously to replace the natural function of breathing, and who are defined as completely dependent on others.

## BENEFIT

### Disability Pension

25% of the *basic amount-1* for a *disabled person* whose income from work or occupation is not over 29% of the *average wage*, and regarding whom a degree of disability is over 74% (hereafter: full individual pension) has been determined.

For those whose income is over 29% of the *average wage*, the pension is reduced in accordance with their income.

For those regarding whom a lower disability degree (74% or less) has been determined, the pension is calculated at a rate proportionate to the disability degree or according to the deduction rates laid down in the law, whichever is lower.

The pension is increased by 7%.

The pension is updated whenever the *basic amount-1* is updated.

Entitlement to pension begins after 90 days from the *determining date*, and if the disabled person receives sick pay – after the end of the period of this payment. For a *new immigrant*, entitlement begins after 12 months have elapsed since the day he became a *new immigrant*.

### Incentive Pension

For those with a degree of earning incapacity of over 74%	a full monthly pension, in accordance with their income
For those with a degree of earning incapacity up to 74%	the pension is calculated relative to their earning incapacity degree or according to the deduction rates laid down in the law, whichever is lower

# GENERAL DISABILITY

## Additional Monthly Pension (AMP)

In accordance with the degree of medical disability determined. Pension rates (as percentages of full individual pension):

For those with a degree of medical disability of at least 80%	20.6%
For those with a 50%-79% degree of medical disability	16%
For those with a 40%-49% According to paragraph 32 a (1), 33 and 91 degree of medical disability	16%
For those with a 40%-99% degree of medical disability	11.5%

## Graduated AMP

An additional monthly pension that decreases gradually over the years, as follows:

In the first year	the full AMP
In the second year	75% of the AMP
In the third year	50% of the AMP
In the fourth year	25% of the AMP
In the fifth year and beyond	no entitlement

## Dependents' Increment

As a percentage of the *basic amount-1*:

### For persons with a degree of incapacity higher than 74%, a full dependent's increment:

For dependent spouse	12.5%
For <i>child</i> (each of the first two children) (see definition of <i>child</i> in "General Definitions")	10%

### For persons with a partial degree of incapacity (up to 74%)

For those with income from work over 29% of the <i>average wage</i>	a full dependents' increment
For those with income from work under 29% of the <i>average wage</i>	a partial dependents' increment, in accordance with their degree of incapacity

The dependents' increment is increased by 7%.

## Attendance Allowance

Pension equivalent to 50%, 111.9% or 188% of full individual pension, according to the severity of the dependence on the help of others.

## Special Benefit

Benefit at a rate of 14%, 28.5% and 42.5% of full individual pension to a *disabled person* entitled to attendance allowance, in accordance with the level of eligibility for this allowance.

## Death Grant

A lump-sum grant equivalent in amount to the *basic amount-1* as it was on 1st January preceding the day of decease.

## Benefit for Disabled Child

Pension equivalent to 50%-188% of full individual pension, according to situation of entitlement. Two or more disabled children in a family entitle each child to an increment of 50% to the sum of benefit to which he is entitled.

## Special Benefit for New Immigrant

The benefit is composed of a pension equivalent in rate to the disability pension plus attendance allowance (see above). An increment is paid for the dependents of the disabled person, as under the terms of the agreement. The benefit is paid for a period of one year since day of immigration.

## Disabled Person on a Respirator

The supplement is at the rate of 83% of the full disability benefit.



# DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of benefits	March 1, 1994
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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Domestic Violence Benefit

*Child* who has been orphaned, and regarding whom the State Attorney determined that there is a reasonable basis to assume that his *parent* was killed by his parent's spouse.

### Bar-Mitzvah Grant

A boy orphan reaching the age of 13 and a girl orphan reaching the age of 12.

## BENEFIT

### Domestic Violence Benefit

A monthly benefit at the rate of 60% to 100% of the *full pension*, according to the number of children in the family. The full benefit is paid for 4 or more children. One child is paid 60% of the full benefit.

### Bar-Mitzvah Grant

Grant at the rate of  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the *basic amount-1* as it was on 1st January.

## DEFINITIONS

### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Child

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Full Pension

An amount equivalent to 75% of the *average wage* as it was on the day of the parent's decease.

### Parent

A resident as so defined in the National Insurance Law who is the parent of a *child*.



# COMPENSATION FOR (RADIATION-AFFECTED) VICTIMS OF RINGWORM

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of compensation (applies to those suffering from the effects of radiation given as treatment for ringworm infection [Tinea Capitis] between January 1, 1946 and December 31, 1960)	January 1, 1995
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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Benefit or Grant to Affected Person

An *affected person* with a degree of medical disability of 5% or more who resides in Israel.

### Grant to Survivors

The spouse of deceased *affected person* who did not remarry after the *affected person's* death, and his *child*.

## BENEFIT

### Pension to Affected Person

To an <i>affected person</i> with a medical disability degree of 40% or more	a monthly pension at a rate of 25% of the <i>average wage</i> , multiplied by the percentage of the medical disability
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### Grant to Affected Person (instead of pension)

To an <i>affected person</i> with a medical disability degree of 5%-39%	a grant at the rate of 25% of the <i>average wage</i> , multiplied by the percentage of disability that has been determined for him, multiplied by 70
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### Lump-sum Compensation to Affected Person

Paid in addition to the pension, in accordance with the degree of permanent medical disability that has been determined.

To an <i>affected person</i> with a medical disability degree of 40%-74%	compensation of a sum of NIS 92,800
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To an <i>affected person</i> with a medical disability degree of 75% or more	compensation of a sum of NIS 185,601
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### Grant to Survivors

To spouse with children	36 pensions at a rate of 25% of the <i>average wage</i>
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To spouse without children	60% of the sum of 36 pensions at a rate of 25% of the <i>average wage</i>
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To child with no spouse	60% of the sum of 36 pensions at a rate of 25% of the <i>average wage</i>
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## DEFINITIONS

### Affected Person

A person who received radiation given as treatment for ringworm infection in the period stated in the "Operative Dates" column, and he suffers from one of the diseases stipulated in an appendix to the Law.

### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Child

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".



# COMPENSATION FOR TRANSFUSION-ACQUIRED HIV VICTIMS

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of compensation (applies to those who became HIV positive as a result of a blood transfusion administered to them between December 31, 1981 and February 1, 1987)	February 1, 1996
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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

- A person who carried the HIV virus as a result of having received a blood transfusion supplied by a public medical service.
- The *spouse* or *child* of a person who received a blood transfusion as above, and who carries the Aids virus as a result of contact with this person, including a *child* who carries the Aids virus at birth.

## BENEFIT

### Compensation

A one-time compensation (linked to the index) paid by means of the Ministry of Health to the *affected person*.

### Pension to Affected Person

A monthly pension to the *affected person* and his dependents (as percentage of the *average wage*):

To the <i>affected person</i>	50%
To the spouse	12.5%
To the <i>child</i> (up to three children)	5%
For one parent or two parents supported by the <i>affected person</i>	12.5%

### Pension to Survivors

For one who was the spouse of the *affected person* at the time of his death, and who lived with him for at least a year immediately prior to his death – or who has a child of the *affected person* with him – 35% of the *average wage*, with an additional 5% for each child.

### Rates, as percentages of average wage:

For children, if there is no spouse to receive pension	5%
For a <i>child</i> not yet 18, orphaned from both parents	40%
For both parents of the <i>affected person</i>	12.5%, in two parts or in one part

## DEFINITIONS

### Affected Person

A person who, due to radiation he received as treatment for ringworm infection in the period stated in the "Operative Dates" column, suffers from one of the diseases stipulated in an appendix to the Law.

### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Child

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".



# POLIO VICTIMS

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of compensation	January 1, 2007
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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

An Israeli resident resident who was stricken with polio in Israel or who until 1970 underwent an operation in Israel due to his polio, regarding whom an authorized physician or Medical Appeals Board determined a degree of medical disability or mobility limitation.

## BENEFIT

### Lump-sum Compensation

In accordance with permanent degrees of medical disability:

Up to 74% medical disability	NIS 60,646
74%-94% medical disability	NIS 121,296
95% or over medical disability	NIS 145,554

### Monthly Pension

Paid to a person for whom a medical disability degree of 20% or more has been determined. The amount of the pension is relative to the disability degree. The full pension is at the rate of 50% of the *average wage*.

### Grant

Paid to a person for whom a medical disability degree lower than 20% or more has been determined. The amount of the grant is relative to the disability degree, and the relative amount is multiplied by 70.

## DEFINITIONS

### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".



# VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Work-injured persons	1956
Hostile action casualties	1970
General disabled	1974
Widows and widowers; spouses of general disabled	1979

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

Insurance contributions and the government – in accordance with the various branches and the relevant topics.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Vocational Rehabilitation

#### A disabled person

A *disabled person* resident of Israel, for whom a permanent degree of medical disability of at least 20% has been determined and who is not capable of working at his work or any other suitable work due to his *impairment* (see definition in chapter “General Disability”), is in need of and suitable for vocational rehabilitation.

#### The spouse of a general disabled person who is not suitable for vocational training

The spouse of a general *disabled person* who is not suitable for vocational training, resident of Israel, who lacks a profession or who cannot support himself from his profession, and who is not entitled to vocational training under any other legislation.

#### A work-injured person or volunteer

A work-injured person or *volunteer* (see definition in chapter “Rights of Volunteers”), resident of Israel, for whom a permanent disability degree of at least 10% was determined, who is unable to do his previous job or any other suitable work, due to the *work injury* (see definition in chapter “Work Injury”) and is in need of, and suited for, vocational rehabilitation.

#### A widow or widower

A *widow* or *widower* resident of Israel (see definitions in chapter “Survivors”) who lacks a profession, or is unable to provide for himself, or is in need of vocational training due to becoming widowed – and is not entitled to vocational training under any other legislation.

#### A hostile-action injured person

A hostile-action injured person for whom a degree of disability of 20% or more was determined due to his *hostile action injury* (see definition in chapter “Hostile Action Casualties”), as well as family members of a hostile-action injured person who died as a result of his injury: widow, widower, orphan up to the age of 30 and bereaved parent.

#### A Prisoner of Zion

A Prisoner of Zion resident of Israel, for whom a permanent disability degree of at least 10% was determined, who is unable to do his previous job or any other suitable work due to his disability, and is in need of, and suited for, vocational rehabilitation.

#### Special Pension for Personal Maintenance

A work-injured person with a degree of disability of at least 75% – or, in certain cases, who has difficulties in walking and whose disability degree is 65% to 74% – who, due to his disability, has special needs in personal care and unusual expenses.

#### Special Grant for Assistance with One-time Arrangements

A work-injured person with a permanent degree of disability of at least 75% – or, in certain cases, who has difficulties in walking and whose disability degree is 65% to 74% – who, due to his disability, needs assistance in adapting his living arrangements, purchasing accessories and/or purchasing a car. (Only *persons with limited mobility* are eligible for assistance in purchasing a car).

#### Capitalization of Disability Pension

A work-injured person who receives a work disability pension and who has a regular monthly income sufficient for a livelihood or the capitalization sum is sufficient for attaining a source of livelihood.

#### Advance Rehabilitation Payment on Account of Pension

##### Regular advanced payment

A person receiving a general disability pension, work disability pension or survivor’s pension who is in need of an advance payment for carrying out a rehabilitation plan, or for vocational training.

### Enlarged advance payment

A work-injured person who receives a work disability pension who is in need of an advance payment for economic rehabilitation, for assistance in meeting housing or mobility needs stemming from his disability.

### Assistance in Welfare and Rehabilitation Services

A hostile-action disabled person for whom a disability degree of at least 20% (10%, if his disability degree was determined up to 1996) has been determined as a result of a *hostile action injury* (see definition in chapter "Hostile Action Casualties"), as well as family members – widow, widower, orphan up to age 30, bereaved parent – of a hostile-action injured person who died as a result of his injury.

## BENEFIT

### Vocational Rehabilitation

The goal of the vocational rehabilitation is integration at work by means of providing a profession and assistance in work placement according to personal suitability and capability. The service is provided by rehabilitation clerks who are social workers by profession.

The rehabilitation includes diagnosis and occupational guidance, supplementary education, vocational and academic training and placement services. During the course of studies, it is possible to receive, under certain conditions, maintenance allowance (widows and widowers) or rehabilitation allowance (disabled persons) and certain expenses may be covered, such as tuition, travelling, books and learning materials. Disabled persons may receive payment of additional expenses such as private lessons and accessibility services (for example, translations into sign language and readings). In addition, an advance payment may be made on account of the pension, in order to implement the rehabilitation plan.

The eligibility for and the scope of these payments vary among the different eligible population groups, in accordance with the regulations and instructions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Department of the National Insurance Institute and of the Defense Ministry.

### Special Pension for Personal Maintenance

A monthly pension to cover the cost of special needs in personal assistance and in mobility and special rehabilitation expenses. The amount of the pension is based on four levels of assistance, in accordance with the level of dependence determined, with the amount of the pension for the highest level not exceeding 25% of the maximum work disability pension.

### Special Grant for Assistance with One-time Arrangements

Assistance in adjusting living conditions, in purchasing accessories and in purchasing a car.

### Capitalization of Disability Pension

A lump-sum grant paid instead of the full or partial monthly work-disability pension. The grant may serve for economic rehabilitation (attaining a source of livelihood) or to meet rehabilitation needs.

### Advance Rehabilitation Payment on Account of Pension

#### Regular advanced payment

The advance payment is for purposes of implementation of the rehabilitation plan, or for vocational training. The amount of the advance payment is up to six personal pensions of the insured, and is deducted in the course of 30 months. The advance payment is paid on condition that after its deduction there remains sufficient income for livelihood.

#### Enlarged advance payment

The advance payment is for purposes of, for economic rehabilitation and for assistance in meeting housing or mobility needs stemming from the disability. The amount of the advance payment is between three and six times the maximum monthly work disability pension, in accordance with the level of disability and is deducted in the course of 48 months. The advance payment is paid on condition that after its deduction there remains sufficient income for livelihood.

### Assistance in Welfare and Rehabilitation Services

#### A hostile-action injured person

Immediate intervention following a hostile action, counseling, guidance, and handling of every problem – emotional, social, family – as well as assistance in taking up rights, psychological treatment, group treatment, tutorial services, and accompaniment of volunteers. In addition, grants, loans and special benefits are provided in the areas of housing, cars and mobility, personal service assistance (for the help of others) and in medical matters, dental care, independent economic rehabilitation, etc.



# MOBILITY

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Mobility allowance for car-owners	July 1, 1975
Standing loan	January 1, 1976
Mobility allowance for non-car-owners	January 15, 1977
Wheelchair-raising mechanism	August 7, 1997
Loan and grant from Loan Fund for those eligible for private or commercial vehicle	November 1, 1977
Assistance in covering cost of accessories for special vehicle	January 1, 1998
Assistance from Loan Fund for those eligible for special vehicle	November 1, 1999
Assistance in covering cost of accessories for private vehicle	November 1, 1999
Possibility of receiving mobility benefits together with attendance allowance or with benefit for disabled child	November 1, 1999

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## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Standing Loan

A *person with limited mobility* with an at least 40% limitation who possesses a valid driving license; in the absence of a valid driving license, mobility limitation of at least 60%, if there is an *authorized driver* who drives the car.

### Mobility Allowance

Car-owner: eligibility for standing loan and ownership and possession of vehicle;

Non-car-owner: a *person with limited mobility* who meets the conditions of eligibility in one of the following categories:

- a. an *earner* aged 18 or over with a mobility limitation of at least 80% who does not receive a general disability pension;

- b. a person who receives an attendance allowance for whom a mobility limitation of 100% has been determined, or he is in need of and uses a wheelchair;
- c. a person who receives a benefit for disabled child, for whom a mobility limitation of at least 80% has been determined, or he is in need of and uses a wheelchair;
- d. a person who does not receive attendance allowance or benefit for disabled child only because he resides in an institution, on condition that he leaves the institution in which he resides, by motor vehicle, at least 6 times a month for purposes of work, studies, social activities or volunteer work.

### Loan from Loan Fund

#### For those eligible for special vehicle:

A person with limited mobility regarding whom the Medical Board or Medical Board of Appeals determined that he is in need of and uses a wheelchair and regarding whom the Medical Institute of Road Safety determined that he needs a *special vehicle*. If he is entitled to assistance in purchasing the vehicle without taxes as a work injured person as well, he must choose between the two. Assistance is provided even if it is not his first car.

#### For those eligible for private or commercial vehicle:

A person with at least 90% mobility limitation who is an *earner*, is studying or is in the process of rehabilitation, or is serving in the IDF or in the voluntary National Service, holds a valid driving license and is purchasing his first car – according to means test.

The loan is provided only once, to a person purchasing a car for the first time. Under certain conditions, even if it is not his first car, as long as he did not receive the loan previously.

### Loan for Purchasing and Installing Accessories in a Special Vehicle

A person who receives mobility allowance, who needs and uses a wheelchair, for whom the Medical Institute of Road Safety determined that the appropriate vehicle is a *special vehicle*, as well as the necessary accessories for the van – on condition that these accessories were installed in the van.

### Refund for Purchasing and Installing Accessories in a Private Vehicle

A person who receives mobility allowance, who possesses a valid driving license, and the Medical Institute of Road Safety determined that he is in need of accessories for safe driving in a private vehicle, as well as the specific accessories needed – on condition that these accessories were installed in the van.

## Loan for Purchasing a Wheelchair-Carrier

A person who receives mobility allowance, who needs and uses a wheelchair and who owns a vehicle in which a *wheelchair-carrier* was installed. If he is entitled to assistance in purchasing a *wheelchair-carrier* as a work injured person as well, he must choose between the two.

## Assistance in Driving Lessons

*Persons with limited mobility* who need and use a wheelchair, and the Medical Institute of Road Safety determined that he is qualified to drive and the vehicle suitable to his needs is a special one.

## BENEFIT

### Standing Loan

Given to cover (full or partial) taxes on car, as authorized according to the rules which have been determined; returned according to the conditions stipulated in the Mobility Agreement.

### Mobility Allowance

A monthly pension paid to a *person with mobility limitation* to help cover his mobility expenses. The allowance is updated in accordance with the rates of increase in the costs of vehicle maintenance.

#### For car-owner:

The rate of the allowance is dependent on the percentage of the eligible person's mobility limitation, the size of the car in his possession, whether he possesses or lacks a driving license and whether he is an *earner* or a non-earner.

The allowance for an *earner* is double that for a non-earner.

The allowance paid to a person with a mobility limitation of at least 80% or for a *person with limited mobility* who is in need of and uses a wheelchair is at the rate of the allowance for an *earner*, even if he is not an *earner*.

#### For non-car-owner:

Full mobility allowance at the rate determined for an *earner* who drives himself and owns a car of up to 1,800 cc.

### Loan from Loan Fund

*for those eligible for special vehicle*: assistance for a first car at a rate of 80% of the value of the car (purchased or determining, whichever is lower) without taxes. In other cases, the entire difference between the price of the previous, determining car and that of the new determining or purchased car (whichever is lower) without taxes.

This sum becomes a grant after 5 years. Assistance at these rates is provided if the eligible person acquires a private or commercial vehicle as well.

*Continued on next page*

## DEFINITIONS

### Authorized Driver

A person (either *relative* or *caregiver*) who has a valid driving license, who has been authorized by the National Insurance Institute to drive the vehicle belonging to the *person with limited mobility*, and who lives with the *person with limited mobility* in the same building or in a nearby building which is up to 1,500 meters as the crowflies from his home, or at a longer distance if these are the two closest buildings in the settlement.

### Basic Amount

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Caregiver

A person who takes care of the *person with limited mobility* for most hours of the day, and is recognized as a caregiver by the NII.

### Earner

A person whose income from work is more than 25% of the *basic amount-1*, as well as a soldier in compulsory army service.

### Person with Limited Mobility

Israeli resident living in Israel, aged over 3 but not over 67, in whose case a medical committee has determined a percentage of mobility limitation on account of impairment in the lower limbs, according to a specified list of impairments;

Under certain conditions, a *person with limited mobility* may be entitled to continue to receive mobility benefits after he has reached the age of 67.

### Relative

Spouse; son, daughter and their spouse; father, mother, including adopting and step-parent; brother, sister; grandfather, grandmother; grandson, granddaughter.

### Retirement Age

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Special Vehicle

A vehicle that may be entered while sitting in a wheelchair, or that may be driven while sitting in a wheelchair.

### Wheelchair Carrier

An accessory or appliance installed in the vehicle, aimed at lifting a wheelchair to the vehicle's roof or trunk.

## MOBILITY (continued)

for those eligible for private or commercial vehicle: assistance at a rate of 20% to 80% of the value of the car (purchased or determining, whichever is lower) without taxes; 20% of the value of the car is a loan for 5 years at 2.64% annual interest, and the remainder becomes a grant after 5 years.

### **Refund for Purchasing and Installing Accessories in a Private Vehicle**

For accessories authorized by the Medical Institute of Road Safety and installed in the vehicle. The assistance is at a rate of 95% of the cost of the accessories and their installation including the taxes thereof.

The refund is for new accessories only.

### **Loan for Purchasing and Installing Accessories in a Special Vehicle**

For accessories authorized by the Medical Institute of Road Safety and installed in the vehicle. The loan is at a rate of 95% of the cost of the accessories and their installation, including the taxes thereof.

The loan is for new accessories only and becomes a grant after 5 years.

### **Loan for Purchasing a Wheelchair-Carrier**

Assistance in purchasing a *wheelchair-carrier*. The assistance is at the rate of 95% of the cost of the appliance and its installation, including the taxes thereof, and becomes a grant after 5 years.

### **Assistance in Driving Lessons**

Driving lessons on a *special vehicle*.



# LEGAL AID

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

In all branches of national insurance throughout the country – October 1, 1979.

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

National Insurance Institute.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

Legal aid is granted – in accordance with professional decision – free of charge and without a means test to any individual (not to incorporated bodies) requesting it, whose claim for a National Insurance benefit has been rejected.

The aid is not granted in proceedings concerning claims for indemnification against the employer.

## BENEFIT

Provided by means of the legal aid bureaus which operate within the framework of the Ministry of Justice and the Legal Aid Law and regulations;

includes legal advice and the drawing-up of legal documents, representation at the labor courts and payment of the costs involved in the provision of legal service.

## DEFINITIONS

### Legal Aid

Assistance in all matters concerning the National Insurance Law or any other law under which the National Insurance Institute makes payments.



# HOSTILE ACTION CASUALTIES

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

### Payment of benefits

For those recognized as border action casualties	February 24, 1949 to June 4, 1967
For hostile action casualties injured after June 4, 1967	June 5, 1967
For hostile action casualties injured from May 14, 1948 to February 24, 1949	March 26, 1977
For hostile action casualties injured from November 29, 1947 to May 13, 1948	March 26, 1982

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

A person injured in a *hostile action injury* who is one of the following:

- Israeli citizen injured in Israel or in Judea, Samaria or the Gaza strip, or abroad, if a year has not yet elapsed since he ceased being a resident;
- anyone who entered Israel legally;
- foreign resident working abroad for an authorized Israeli employer, injured in hostile action abroad during and as a result of his work;
- resident of the territories possessing an Israeli ID card who was injured within the "green line";
- resident of the territories possessing an entry permit from the military authorities who was injured within the "green line";

The law does not apply to injury suffered by a person belonging to enemy forces, aiding them or acting as their agent or on their behalf or in order to further their interests.

## Categories of eligibility:

- **Disabled Grant** – a disabled person whose degree of disability is 10%-19%.
- **Monthly Disability Benefit** – a disabled person whose degree of disability is 20% or more.
- **Special Benefits** – needy, destitute and older disabled persons.
- **Grants and Special Benefits** – a disabled person and a *relative* of a person killed as a result of a hostile action.
- **Age Increment** – a disabled person aged 65 or over (men) or 60 or over (women);

## Bereaved Families

- **Dependents' Benefit** – a *relative* of a person killed as a result of a hostile action, widows, bereaved parent and orphans who have lost both parents.
- Compensation for a family raising at least one minor who was orphaned as a result of terrorist acts – a family who has suffered loss of income.

## BENEFIT

### Cash Benefits

- **Medical Treatment Benefit** – benefit for a period of incapacity to work or function, during medical treatment.
- **Disability Grant** – lump-sum grant equivalent to the grant paid to war-disabled persons under the Disabled Persons Law; based on monthly benefit due according to disability degree multiplied by number of months as determined in law.
- **Monthly Disability Benefit** – equivalent to the benefit paid to war-disabled persons under the Disabled Persons Law, determined in accordance with the degree of disability.
- **Special Benefits** at increased rates. Disabled persons who retired early from work, whose age is 50 or over and whose disability degree is 50% or more, are eligible under certain circumstances for a special increment.
- **Age Increment** – increment at a rate of 10% of the monthly benefit.
- **Dependents' Benefit** – a monthly benefit equivalent to the benefit rate paid under the Families of Soldiers Killed in Action Law.

## Benefits in Kind, Grants and Special Benefits

Treatment, hospitalization, convalescence, medical appliances and special benefits, such as: loans and grants for housing, assistance in purchase of car and in its monthly maintenance, payment for personal services, vacation grant, clothing allowance, emotional treatment, group interventions, psychological treatment and professional rehabilitation services etc.

Special benefits are also provided to widows, orphans and bereaved parents.

### DEFINITIONS

#### **Child**

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

#### **Hostile Action Injury**

One of the following:

- injury from hostile action by enemy forces hostile to Israel, including actions that occurred outside of Israel aimed at harming the Jewish people;
- unintentional injury by a person as a result of hostile action by enemy forces or unintentional injury in circumstances in which there were reasonable grounds for assuming that a hostile action would be perpetrated;
- injury from a weapon designated for a hostile action of enemy forces or injury from a weapon designated against such hostile action, even if not used, except for an injury in which a person aged 18 or over was injured while carrying out a crime or transgression with malice or criminal negligence;
- injury from a violent act, the main aim of which is to injure a person due to his national/ethnic origin, on condition that the act results from the Israeli-Arab conflict;
- injury from a violent act, the main aim of which is to injure a person due to his national/ethnic origin, carried out by a terrorist organization.

#### **Raising orphans**

Benefit for families raising at least one minor orphaned in a hostile action attack- Families who lost income.

#### **Relative**

A relative of a person who was killed in a hostile action: his/her *spouse*, *child*, parent, and under certain circumstances, brother or sister, as well as an orphan up to age 37 both of whose parents were killed in a hostile action.

#### **Spouse**

Includes a person who was the common-law spouse of the person killed in the hostile action at the time of his/her death, even if he/she has remarried.



# PRISONERS OF ZION AND MARTYRS

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of benefits	April 1, 1973 (agreement)
	June 8, 1992 (law)

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

Recognition by the competent authority of the claimant as a *Prisoner of Zion*, as a relative of an imprisoned *Prisoner of Zion* or of a *Martyr* – as long as the claimant is a citizen and resident of Israel.

### Categories of eligible persons:

- A *Prisoner of Zion* recognized as a disabled person as a result of imprisonment, detention or *deportation* due to his Zionist activities, with a disability degree of at least 10% (as of June 8, 1992).
- A person who was a resident of the country before the establishment of the State of Israel and was in prison or in detention for at least six months or deported under a deportation order due to his activity in favor of the establishment of the State, with a disability degree of at least 10%.
- A *Prisoner of Zion* recognized as a disabled person as a result of imprisonment, detention or *deportation* due to his Judaism and the hostile relationship between that country and Israel, with a disability degree of at least 25%.
- A *Prisoner of Zion* recognized by the competent authority, even if he is not disabled – in accordance with a means test.
- The spouse and children (see definition of *child* in "General Definitions") of a *Prisoner of Zion* imprisoned for at least six months, and the spouse and children of a person who disappeared in an enemy country, at least 6 months having elapsed since his disappearance.
- A *relative* of a *Prisoner of Zion* who died in jail, while in detention or while in deportation after the establishment of the State of Israel, to whom the Law of Return applies.

- A *relative* of a person executed in a foreign country after the establishment of the State of Israel, because of his Zionist activities or because of his Judaism or his links with Israel; the widow of a *Prisoner of Zion* who died abroad after release from jail or detention (if she is not entitled to any other statutory benefit, aside from child allowance).
- A person entitled to a dependents' benefit due to the death of a *Prisoner of Zion*, as well as to a survivors' pension or a dependents' pension in Work Injury – shall choose one of these benefits.

## BENEFIT

### Cash Benefits

To disabled <i>Prisoner of Zion</i>	A <i>main benefit</i> of a rate determined by the percentage of disability, as well as a benefit according to means test.
To non-disabled <i>Prisoner of Zion</i>	A benefit according to means test, at a maximum rate of 60% of the <i>main benefit</i> for an individual, and at a maximum rate of 90% of the <i>main benefit</i> for a couple.
To spouse and children (see definition of <i>child</i> ) of <i>Prisoner of Zion</i> currently in jail	The rate of benefit depends on the income of that spouse. Those without an income are paid a benefit at the rate of the income support benefit.
To <i>relative</i> of <i>Prisoner of Zion</i> who died in jail	The benefit is equal to that under the Families of Soldiers Killed in Action Law.
To <i>relative</i> of <i>Martyr</i>	The benefit is in accordance with the Families of Soldiers Killed in Action Law.
To widow of <i>Prisoner of Zion</i> who died abroad	The benefit is at the rate of the survivors' pension, unless she is entitled to another pension under the National Insurance Law.

## Dependents' Benefits

To widow of disabled *Prisoner of Zion*: a benefit equivalent to 60% of his basic benefit (paid according to degree of disability). If he was entitled to benefit according to means test as well, his widow shall receive 60% of the combination of both benefits.

To widow of non-disabled *Prisoner of Zion*: a benefit equivalent to 60% of the benefit that he had received when he was alive.

If there is no entitled widow, the benefit is paid to his children.

## Lump-sum Grant

To disabled *Prisoner of Zion*: grant at a rate of 18% of the average wage, once a year. Further, he is entitled to convalescence pay for 7 days in the year.

## Benefits in Kind

To disabled *Prisoner of Zion*: Medical care – hospitalization, appliances, etc. for handicaps due to which the *Prisoner of Zion* is recognized as disabled; vocational rehabilitation.

## DEFINITIONS

### Child

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Deportation

Deportation to a distant place outside the usual place of residence, cut off from the family, and living a special way of life forced upon one under a personal deportation order which forbids leaving the place of deportation

### Main Benefit

The basic benefit paid to an individual *Prisoner of Zion* who is 100% disabled.

### Prisoner of Zion

An Israeli resident and citizen, recognized by the competent authority in the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption as a Prisoner of Zion.

### Relative

Spouse, child, parent, brother or sister (as defined in the Families of Soldiers Killed in Action Law) of a *Prisoner of Zion* who died in prison, or of a Martyr, who is an Israeli resident and citizen;

In addition, the widow, widower or child (as defined in the chapter on "Survivors") of a *Prisoner of Zion* who received a benefit by force of the Prisoner of Zion Benefits Law, and who died after 1 January 1999.



# INCOME SUPPORT

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of benefits	January 1, 1982
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Before that date: Public assistance through welfare bureaus; supplementary benefit to recipients of old-age, survivors' and work injury benefits.

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Income Support Benefit

Conditions of eligibility for *income support benefit* must be met by *couple* – both claimant and spouse (if there is a spouse) of claimant (except in certain cases in which the claimant is separated from his spouse).

Eligibility is examined from the month of submission of claim.

### Continuity of Residency

An Israeli resident for the 24 consecutive months – and for *new immigrant*: 12 accumulative months – preceding the submission of claim.

This condition does not apply to: recipients of old-age and survivors' pensions, recipients of work injury benefits and volunteers' benefits; a person entitled to benefit according to all the other conditions and whose spouse has been an Israeli resident for at least 24 consecutive months; a person to whose spouse the above condition does not apply; an orphan; a child entitled to a special benefit.

### Age

- Aged 20 and over;
- under 20 if defined as one of the exceptions set down in the law, such as a parent of a child in his custody, or a pregnant minor not living with parents – or living with a parent who receives an income support benefit – an orphan or an abandoned child.
- The following may be entitled at the age of 18 or over: those who lack the capacity to work due to illness, released prisoners, prisoners working at service jobs, persons in severe distress.

### Employment Test

The condition of the *employment test* applies to the following *situations of entitlement*:

- a *jobless person*;
- a low-wage earner;
- a person participating in a vocational training course of the Employment Service.

The following are exempt from the *employment test*:

- a person sick (incapable of working) for more than 30 consecutive days;
- a person who has reached the *retirement age*;
- a married mother or *single parent* (father or mother) who has custody of a child up to the age of two;
- a person caring for a sick relative (spouse, parent or child);
- a child entitled to a special benefit or an orphan
- a child one of whose parents is in prison or under arrest, and the child is with his other parent who is not an Israeli resident.
- a prisoner released after imprisonment of at least 6 consecutive months;
- a prisoner doing public service work;
- a person under house arrest;
- a person supervising child or spouse under house arrest;
- a pregnant woman;
- a person addicted to drugs or alcohol or who participates in a drug or alcohol rehabilitation program;
- a person being cared for by the Department for the Homeless in the local authority;
- a person studying in an ulpan;
- a person in a rehabilitation framework of the National Insurance Institute or the Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority or a rehabilitation framework under the supervision of a government ministry;
- a person in distress due to a disaster or sudden event.
- A woman living in an abused women's shelter.

### Means and Vehicle Test

The incomes of the claimant and spouse are lower than the minimum level determined in the Law. Some types of income are not taken into account.

The value of the vehicle (including motorcycle) used or owned by the claimant is taken into account.

**The following are not eligible for benefit:**

- a person residing in an institution, whose entire maintenance is paid by the State, the Jewish Agency, a local authority or a religious institution;
  - A person serving compulsory military service in the IDF, and his spouse;
  - A member of a kibbutz or cooperative village (moshav);
  - A person who owns or uses a vehicle (including a motorcycle) of a value of over NIS 40,760 that is not used for medical needs.
  - A student attending an institution of higher education, an institution of post-secondary studies – except single-parent mothers, on certain conditions – a yeshiva or Torah institute or an institution training religious clerics; a student attending any other institution training students for government tests or granting a certificate if the studies last for over 12 months.
- A person who goes abroad may be denied benefit in accordance with the number of trips abroad, the duration of his stay abroad and purpose of his trip.
- A person in vocational training, person undergoing rehabilitation treatment or person seeking work through the Employment Service who has days of absence due to a trip abroad is not eligible for the months during which he was absent.

**Death Grant**

To widow of a person (or in absence thereof, to his *child* as defined in general definitions) who had received an *income support benefit* in his lifetime.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Basic Amount**

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

**Child**

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

**Couple**

A married couple or a man and woman living together as a common-law-couple.

**Employment Test**

Registration at the Employment Service as a job-seeker;

**Income Support Benefit**

A benefit paid to a person who is not capable of providing for himself by means of income from work and who is not entitled to payment from any other source.

A partial benefit (income supplement) is paid to a person whose income from work or from any other source is lower than the minimum income level for subsistence as determined in the Law.

**Jobless Person**

A person who is registered in the Employment Services as lacking a job, and the Employment Service has not offered him a job that is suitable to his condition of health and physical fitness.

**New Immigrant**

An Israeli resident possessing an immigrant's certificate under the Law of Return-1950 or a visa for temporary or permanent residence who receives a basket of services from the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and 5 years have not elapsed since his status as a "new immigrant" was determined.

**Retirement Age**

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

**Single Parent**

A widow/widower, divorced person or single person who has custody of a *child*/children living with him and he does not live with a common-law spouse.

**Situation of Entitlement**

A situation entitling one to income support benefit if it meets the conditions defined in the Law and regulations.

# INCOME SUPPORT (continued)

## BENEFIT

### Income Support Benefit

This benefit has a number of rates. Each rate can be paid fully or partially. Following are the various benefit rates as percentages of the *basic amount-3*:

#### For those under the age of 55 who had been entitled to regular rate in December 2002 or who began receiving benefit in January 2003

individual	20%
couple	27.5%
couple with one child	30%
couple with two or more children	33.5%.

#### who had been entitled to increased rate in December 2002

individual	22.5%
couple	30%
couple with one child	33.5%
couple with two or more children	39%

#### rate for widows, separated persons and *single parents*

with one child	33.5%
with two or more children	39%.

#### for those under the age of 25

who are not defined as one of the exceptions set down in the law	80% of the above rates
--	------------------------

#### For those aged 55 or over

individual	25%
couple	37.5%
couple with one child	43.5%
couple with two or more children	49.5%.

#### Rate for widows, separated persons and *single parents*

with one child	42.5%*
with two or more children	52.5%*

#### Rate for orphans or or children entitled to a special benefit

one child	25%*
two children	37.5%**
each additional child	10%

\* less the *basic amount-2C*.

\*\* less twice the *basic amount-2C*.

### Death Grant

A lump-sum grant of an amount equivalent to the *basic amount-1* as it was on 1st January.



# RIGHTEOUS GENTILES

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payment of benefits	March 1, 1986 (agreement)
	August 10, 1995 (law)

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

The government.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

Recognition by the memorial authority Yad VaShem as a *righteous gentile*.

## BENEFIT

### Cash Benefits

Monthly benefits at the rate of the *average wage*.

### Vacation Grant

To *righteous gentile* and his/her spouse – for 8 vacation days each, at the rate paid to civil servants.

### Health Insurance

Health services, free of charge, under the National Health Insurance Law-1994.

## DEFINITIONS

### Average Wage

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Family Member

Widow/widower – if there is no widow/widower, the child – residing in Israel, as defined by Law.

### Righteous Gentile

A person recognized by the memorial authority Yad VaShem as a righteous gentile and who resides in Israel.



# SENIOR CITIZEN

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Collection of insurance contributions	April 1, 1954
Payment of pensions	April 1, 1957
Pensions to uninsured	1968
Income supplement to low-income groups under Income Support Law	January 1, 1982
before that date: agreement on supplementary benefits to low-income groups	1965
Payment of pensions to <i>housewife</i>	January 1, 1996

## WHO IS INSURED

An Israeli resident, aged 18 or over, except a *housewife* and a *widow receiving pension* who did not accumulate a qualifying period, and except a person who immigrated to Israel for first time after the age indicated in the following table, according to his date of birth.

Month and Year of Birth		Age of immigration to Israel
from	to	
--	6/44	60
7/44	8/44	60 and 4 months
9/44	4/45	60 and 8 months
5/45	12/45	61
1/46	8/46	61 and 4 months
9/46	4/47	61 and 8 months
5/47	12/49	62

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions (senior citizen & Survivors)

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	3.85%	0.22%
Employer	2.04%	1.30%
Self-Employed	5.95%	1.32%
Other Insured	5.76%	2.40%
Housewife	Exempt	
Government for employee	0.25%	0.25%
for self-employed	0.25%	0.25%

### Government Participation

In paragraph 32 of the law, the State treasury will compensate the NII for senior citizen and survivor's pensions by the following amount: the growth in number of people entitled to senior citizen and survivor's pensions which exceeds natural population growth in the previous year according to the Central Bureau of Statistics publications, multiplied by the annual outlay on these benefits.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Senior citizen Pension

- **Pensionable Age**

The age of eligibility for senior citizen pension (from *retirement age* or from *age of entitlement to senior citizen pension*).

Pensionable age for *housewife* – from *age of entitlement to old-age pension*.

- **Qualifying Period**

60 insurance months within the last ten years preceding *pensionable age*, or 144 insurance months, or 60 months (the insured worker) as long as the number of insurance months is not less than the number of months during which he was not insured.

Exempt from the qualifying period: a woman who is divorced; widowed; abandoned by her husband (*aguna*); A single woman coming on *aliya* according to her age when she arrived (see Table 4 p. 56) or married to an uninsured husband; as well as a woman who received a disability pension for at least a month just before reaching *retirement age*.

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## DEFINITIONS

### Age of Entitlement to Senior Citizen Pension

The age at which eligibility for an senior citizen pension is not conditional on a means test.

This age is:

- for men – 70;
- for women – the age gradually rises until, at the end of the process it will reach 70; in 2017 it is 69.

Month and Year of Birth		Age of entitlement to senior citizen pension (women)
from	to	
--	6/39	65
7/39	8/39	65 and 4 months
9/39	4/40	65 and 8 months
5/40	12/40	66
1/41	8/41	66 and 4 months
9/41	4/42	66 and 8 months
5/42	12/44	67
1/45	8/45	67 and 4 months
9/45	4/46	67 and 8 months
5/46	12/46	68
1/47	8/47	68 and 4 months
9/47	4/48	68 and 8 months
5/48	12/48	69
1/49	8/49	69 and 4 months
9/49	4/50	69 and 8 months
5/50	thereafter	70

### Child

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Housewife

A married woman whose spouse is insured and who does not work outside her household.

### Elderly Disabled Person

A person who received a disability pension just before reaching *retirement age*.

### Maximum Income for Purpose of means test for Benefits

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Retirement Age

The age at which eligibility for a senior citizen pension is conditional on a means test (see "General Definitions" for breakdown of ages.)

### Widow Receiving Pension

A woman who receives a survivor's pension or a dependents' pension by virtue of the death of her spouse, and who does not work outside her household.

# SENIOR CITIZEN(continued)

## Increments to pension

### ● Means Test

For persons who have reached the *retirement age* but have not yet reached the *age of entitlement to senior citizen pension*. When their income is above the *maximum income for purpose means test for benefits* determined in the means test (not including income from pensions), a partial pension may be paid.

### ● Payment of Contributions

(For non-wage earning insureds)

A debt in insurance contribution payments may reduce the pension rate or rule out eligibility for pension, in accordance with the length of time the debt has lasted.

## Senior Citizen Pension to Disabled Person

An *elderly disabled person* – A person who received a disability pension just before reaching *retirement age*.

### Dependents' Increment

Is paid for *wife or husband*, and for each of first two children of person receiving pension on condition that they do not receive a pension themselves. A *housewife* and *widow receiving pension* are not entitled to a dependents' increment.

- *Wife* – resident of Israel, married to man receiving pension and meets all of the following conditions: married to him for at least a year or has borne him a *child*; aged at least 45 or has a *child* living with her; passes means test (see case 1 in definition of *maximum income for purpose of benefits*) except for those turning 67 according to their birth month in Section B Table 1 of NII law.
- *Husband* – resident of Israel, married for at least one year to woman receiving pension and meets one of the following conditions: aged at least 70, or aged at least 50 and passes means test (see case 1 in definition of *maximum income for purpose of benefits*).
- *Child* – *child* of person receiving pension.

### Seniority Increment

An insuree who has accumulated over 8 years of insurance. The *housewife* and *widow receiving pension* are not entitled to a seniority increment.

### Pension Deferral Increment

An insured who was not eligible for pension between *retirement age* and *age of entitlement to senior citizen pension* due to earned income, or he was eligible for a reduced pension and chose not to take it.

### Income Supplement

See chapter on Income Support.

## Special Senior Citizen Benefit

A new immigrant who is not covered by senior citizen insurance due to his age at the time of his immigration, and who has reached pensionable age as above, as well as an insured person who emigrated from the country and returned, and who at pensionable age did not complete the qualifying period – according to means test.

### Death Grant

To the *widow/widower* of an insured person, or in absence thereof, to his/her *child* who had received an senior citizen pension in his/her lifetime.

## BENEFIT

### Senior Citizen Pension and Special Senior Citizen Benefit

Pension rates (as percentage of *basic amount-3*)

individual	17.7%
couple	26.6%
couple with one child	32.2%
couple with two or more children	37.8%
individual with one child	23.3%
individual with two or more children	28.9%

Pensions are updated whenever the *basic amount-3* is updated.

### Increment for Aged 80+

1% of the *basic amount-3*.

### Senior Citizen Pension to Disabled Person

Pension rate is the same as that of the disability pension to which the *elderly disabled person* was entitled. The pension is updated whenever the disability pension is updated, and at the same rates.

### Dependents' Increment

Increment rates are included in pension rates given above.

Spouse – an increment of 8.9% of *basic amount-3*.

*Child* – an increment of 5.6% of *basic amount-3* for each of the first two children.

# SENIOR CITIZEN

## Seniority Increment

2% of the pension for each year in excess of 9 years' insurance, up to a ceiling of 50% of the pension.

## Pension Deferral Increment

5% of the pension for each year from *retirement age* up to *age of entitlement to senior citizen pension* in which the person was not eligible for a pension, because he/she had an earned income, or was eligible for a reduced pension and chose not to take it.

## Income Supplement

Supplements the pension up to the increased rate of the income support benefit. The latter as a percentage of the *basic amount-3* is:

### For persons under 70

individual	36.77%
couple	58.12%
couple with one child	68.92%
couple with 2 or more children	79.72%
individual with one child	63.46%*
individual with 2 or more children	74.26%*

### For persons aged 70 or over and not yet 80

individual	37.13%
couple	58.68%
couple with one child	69.48%
couple with 2 or more children	80.30%
individual with one child	64.03%*
individual with 2 or more children	74.83%*

### For persons aged 80+

individual	37.49%
couple	59.25%
couple with one child	70.06%
couple with 2 or more children	80.86%
individual with one child	64.60%*
individual with 2 or more children	75.40%*

\* less one *basic amount-2C*.

The pension with supplement is updated whenever the *basic amount-3* is updated.

## Death Grant

A lump-sum grant of an amount equivalent to the *basic amount-1* as it was on 1st January.



# SURVIVORS

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Collection of insurance contributions	April 1, 1954
Payment of pensions	April 1, 1955
Payments to survivors of uninsured persons	1968
Vocational training and maintenance allowance for widows and orphans	September 1, 1970
Income supplement to low-income groups under Income Support Law	January 1, 1982
before that date; agreement on supplementary benefits to low-income groups	1965

## WHO IS INSURED

An Israeli resident, aged 18 or over, except a *housewife* and a *widow receiving pension*, and except a person who immigrated to Israel for first time after the age indicated in the following table, according to his date of birth.

Month and year of birth		Age when immigrated
from	to	
--	6/44	60
7/44	8/44	60 and 4 months
9/44	4/45	60 and 8 months
5/45	12/45	61
1/46	8/46	61 and 4 months
9/46	4/47	61 and 8 months
5/47	12/49	62

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Survivors' Pension

The widower, widow and *child* (orphan) of an insured person are entitled to a survivor's pension on the following conditions:

#### Death of Insured Person

From any cause, except war and hostile actions.

#### Qualifying Period

12 insurance months before the date of death, or 24 months in the 5 years before the date of death, or 60 insurance months in the 10 years before the date of death, or the qualifying period noted above for old-age pension.

A qualifying period is not required when the insured person:

- died within a year of his immigration, or before the age of 19;
- was the main support of spouse or children;
- was a *housewife* or *widow*.

(Regarding a *housewife* or *widow* who dies, eligibility is for children only.)

#### Payment of Contributions

(for non-wage earning insureds)

The deceased's arrears, during his lifetime, in payment of insurance contributions, may reduce the pension rate, in accordance with the length of time the debt has lasted and the amount owed.

#### Special Survivors' Benefit

The *widow* and orphans of an Israeli resident who was not insured due to his age at the time of his immigration.

#### Income Supplement

See chapter on Income Support.

#### Survivors' Grant

- *Widow/widower* under 40, without a *child* living with them, who have not received a survivors' pension.
- *Widower* whose right to survivors' pension has expired due to income.

#### Marriage Grant

*Widow or widower* who remarries. (The payment of the pension ceases, but in certain cases, widows who remarry may continue to receive pension.)

## Maintenance Allowance for Orphans

Orphan with one parent receiving a survivors' pension, and who devotes most of his time studying in high school or in vocational training, by means test of the parent (see definition of *maximum income for purpose of means test for benefits* in "General Definitions": one orphan – twice case 1; if there are other orphans in the family entitled to allowance – case 3).

## Bar-Mitzvah Grant

An orphan boy reaching the age of 13 and an orphan girl eaching the age of 12.

## Death Grant

To the spouse of a person entitled to survivors' pension who passed away, and in absence thereof, to his *children* (as defined in "General Definitions").

## BENEFIT

### Survivors' Pension and Special Survivors' Benefit

**Pension rates** (as percentage of *basic amount-3*):

For widow/widower with a child, or previously with a child, or aged 50 or over	17.7%
Increment for each child	8.3%
For widow/widower aged 40-49 without child	13.3%
For children whom the widow/widower is not eligible for an increment:	
For a single child	11.0%
For each child, if there is more than one child	8.3%
For children who have no parent or whose parent lives permanently abroad - for each child	11.0%

A child entitled to survivors' pension due to the decease of his father as well as to the decease of his mother is entitled to receive two survivors' pensions by force of these two separate entitlements.

### Increment for Aged 80+

1% of the *basic amount-3*.

## Increments to Pension

### Seniority Increment

2% of the pension for each year in excess of 8 years' insurance completed by the deceased, up to a ceiling of 50% of the pension.

## DEFINITIONS

### Basic Amount

As defined in chapter "General Definitions"

### Child

as defined in chapter "General Definitions". The definition of "child" has been expanded for survivors and it includes a student till the age of 20.

### Housewife

As defined in chapter "Senior citizen".

### Maximum Income for Purpose of means test for Benefits

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Qualifying Period

As defined in chapter "General Definitions".

### Widow

Wife of insured man at the time of his death, had been married to him for at least one year (six months if she was aged 55 or older at the time of his death), or has borne him a child (a separated woman: under certain conditions).

### Widower

Husband of insured woman at the time of her death, had been married to her for at least one year (six months if he was aged 55 or older at the time of her death), if he has child living with him or has passed a means test (a separated man: under certain conditions).

### Widow Receiving Pension

A woman who receives a survivor's pension or a dependents' pension by force of the decease of her spouse, and who does not work outside her household.

*Continued on next page*

# SURVIVORS (continued)

## Income Supplement

Supplements the pension up to the increased rate of the income support benefit. The latter as a percentage of the *basic amount-3* is:

### For persons under 70

For widow/widower without children	35.99%
For widow/widower with one child	62.21%*
For widow/widower with two or more children	73.01%*

### For persons aged 70 or over and not yet 80

For widow/widower without children	36.31%
For widow/widower with one child	62.72%*
For widow/widower with two or more children	73.52%*

### For persons aged 80+

For widow/widower without children	37.13%
For widow/widower with one child	64.04%*
For widow/widower with two or more children	74.84%*

### For children orphaned from both parents or abandoned

For one child only	25%*
For two children	37.5%**
For every additional child	10%.

\* less one *basic amount-2C*.

\*\* less two *basic amounts/2C*.

## Survivors' Grant

A grant equivalent to 36 monthly pension payments.

## Marriage Grant

A grant equivalent to 36 monthly pension payments, in two installments; the first right after remarriage, the second two years after remarriage.

## Maintenance Allowance for Orphans

9% of the *basic amount-1* as of 1st January; if by force of his parent's entitlement, a survivors' pension is paid to *widow/widower* with children – 6.5% of the *basic amount-1* as above.

## Bar-Mitzvah Grant

$\frac{2}{3}$  of the *basic amount-1* as it was on 1st January.

## Death Grant

A grant as stated in chapter on Old-Age ("Benefit").

## Burial Costs

Paid directly to the organization dealing with the burial, according to the rules and the rates laid down in the regulations, to cover all burial expenses. In the non-Jewish sector, where there is no organization that deals with burials, payment is made to the family of the deceased.



# EQUITY GRANTS

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Payments – September 4, 1975.

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

0.03% of National Insurance receipts.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

- Rejection of claim due to one of the following circumstances: non-fulfillment of the duty of registration under Work Injury Insurance; non-hospitalization in Maternity Insurance, arrears in payment of insurance contributions for Survivors, General Disability, maternity allowance and Work Injury;
- Means test.

## BENEFIT

The grant is provided as a replacement for the benefit that was rejected, at the same time or at a reduced rate – in accordance with income.



# LONG-TERM CARE

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

Collection of insurance contributions	April 1, 1980
Financing the development of services aimed at increasing the number of patients in institutions and of extending the range of services in the community	April 1, 1986
Payment of personal benefits	April 12, 1988

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

### Insurance Contributions

	Full Rate	Reduced Rate
Employee	0.14%	0.01%
Employer	0.19%	0.04%
Self-Employed	0.21%	0.05%
Other Insured	0.21%	0.09%
Government		
For employee	0.02%	0.02%
For self-employed	0.02%	0.02%

### Government Participation

Allocation at the full rate of benefit to new immigrants. In paragraph 32 of the law, the State treasury will compensate the NII for nursing benefits by the following amount: the growth in number of people entitled to nursing benefits which exceeds natural population growth in the previous year according to the Central Bureau of Statistics publications, multiplied by the annual outlay on these benefits.

## WHO IS INSURED

- A person insured in Old-Age and Survivors' insurance;
- resident of Israel who immigrated to Israel under the Law of Return;
- resident of Israel who immigrated to Israel with a permanent or temporary visa who receives a basket of services from the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

### Long-term Care Benefit

#### Age

*Retirement age*

#### Dependence

Dependence to a large extent on the help of others, as a result of the *impairment*, for the performance of *everyday functions*; or need of *supervision*.

#### Means Test

The right to benefit and its rate are dependent on a means test as determined in the regulations. For individual – an income not higher than 1.5 times the *average wage*; for couple – an income not higher than 2.25 times the *average wage*; for person with child – an additional income equivalent to 0.75 the *average wage* for each child.

Persons who are staying in a *nursing home* or whose main burden of care in any other institution is at the expense of a public body are not entitled to benefit, except persons who are in a general hospital for the first consecutive 14 days of their hospitalization.

## BENEFIT

### Long-Term Care Benefit

A service benefit consisting of long-term care services from a basket of services, at determined rates. The aim of the benefit is to assist recipients in performing *everyday functions* and in managing their household, and to lighten their families' burden of their care and *supervision*.

The basket of services includes: assistance of caregivers in performance of *everyday functions* and household management, care in day centers for the elderly, absorbent undergarments, personal alarm units, laundry services, hot meals and a supportive community.

A temporary benefit is provided for 60 days when the nature of the impairment is a temporary one, such as following an accident or operation, and when the elderly patient is expected to return to regular functioning after a short period of rehabilitation.

The basket of services for the temporary benefit includes only assistance of caregivers in performance of *everyday functions* and household management, and care in day centers for the elderly during the period of entitlement.

The long-term care benefit is generally paid to the organization that provides the long-term care services and not to the entitled person.

The entitled person receives the benefit directly if he lives with a family member who cares for him and services are not available for him. If the entitled person employs a full-time caregiver, he may choose to receive the benefit directly to pay for the personal care at home. Those receiving financial benefits may receive services in kind as a part of their long-term care benefit.

The benefit paid directly to the entitled person is at the rate of 80% of the rates indicated below.

**Benefit rates (in service units\*)**

For those who have become dependent on others to perform most daily activities, or need supervision	9.75
For those who have become extremely dependent on others to perform most daily activities, for the better part of the day and night	16
For those employing only Israeli caregivers, and who have no permit for a foreign worker, or this permit is frozen	additional 3 hours
For one who has become completely dependent on others to perform all daily activities around the clock, or needs constant supervision	18
For those employing only Israeli caregivers, and who have no permit for a foreign worker, or this permit is frozen	additional 4 hours

\* A service unit is equal to 1 hour of personal home care per week.

In any event, the payment will not be higher than the recompense for the actual hours of care provided. Half the benefit is paid when the income is higher than the average wage for an individual till 1.5 times the average wage.

Half the benefit is paid when the income is higher than 1.5 times the average wage for a couple till 2.25 times the average wage and an additional sum of 0.5 times the *average wage* for each child, but not higher than the means test stipulated in "Conditions of Entitlement".

**DEFINITIONS**

**Average Wage**

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

**Everyday Functions**

Dressing, eating, control of urine and bowel movements, washing, mobility in the home.

**Impairment**

A physical, mental or emotional deficiency due to disease, accident or birth defect.

**Nursing Home**

A hospital, nursing home or nursing ward in which people in need of long-term care, mentally incompetent people and infirm people are cared for.

**Retirement Age**

as defined in chapter "General Definitions".

**Supervision**

Attendance and supervision over the insured person, to prevent damage or danger to himself or to others.



# COUNSELING SERVICE FOR THE ELDERLY

## OPERATIVE DATES (BASIC LAWS)

May 1972.

## SOURCE OF FUNDS

National Insurance Institute.

## CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

Provided free of charge to elderly and members of their families.

## BENEFIT

As part of the service, counseling, public relations and information is provided to the elderly and their families about their rights at the National Insurance Institute, and also other rights and social and community services in their area of residence. Emotional, social and practical support is also part of the service.

Within the framework of the service, home visits are conducted with the purpose of assisting the elderly to take up their rights, and to locate seniors who are living in distress. There are also regular social visits to seniors who are confined to their homes and feel isolated.

The service also provides support groups for elderly widows to enable them to process their grief and deal with the crisis. In addition, there are also other support groups according to regional need, such as for family members who are carers, groups for family members who employ live-in carers, etc.

## Bilateral International Conventions

### Austria

December 1, 1974

#### WHO IS INSURED

Austrian or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country for up to 60 months is insured in the country that posted him. This period may be extended by mutual agreement.

Diplomats and personnel of airlines or transport undertakings and public employees are insured without time limit in the country that posted them.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Children (Family Assistance), Maternity, Work Injury, Occupational Diseases and Unemployment.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

A person entitled to a pension according to the laws of one of the countries can receive it when he transfers his place of residence to the other country, with the required changes in the various insurance branches.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Austrian legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods of no less than 12 months, for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Maternity and Unemployment insurance branches.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### Medical Attendance

By request of the competent institution and its expense.

##### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

### Belgium

Effective date: June 1, 2017

#### WHO IS INSURED

Belgian and Israeli citizens, refugees and the stateless who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

An employee posted by his employer in the other country is exempt for up to two years, with the possibility of an extension for a further period. Diplomats or those in consular service, civil servants, workers on maritime vessels, in transport undertakings or airline personnel are insured without time limit in the country that posted them.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age (senior citizen), Survivors, Disability, Work-Injury, Children.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Israeli or Belgian citizens moving from one country to the other, can receive their pensions in their country of residence.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Belgian legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age (senior citizen) and Survivors branches.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### How to Claim

From the authorized institution in his place of residence, within the period prescribed by the country paying the pension.

### Bulgaria

September 1, 2009

#### WHO IS INSURED

Bulgarian or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to 24 months, with possibility of extension for an additional period of up to 3 years.

Employees of the government and civil service and travelling personnel employed by transport undertakings or airlines, employees on maritime vessels – exemption without time limit.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Work Injury and Occupational Diseases and Maternity.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Bulgarian or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Bulgarian legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods in the Old-Age, Survivors, and Maternity insurance branches.

Regarding the Old-Age and Survivors insurance branches, insurance periods which are shorter than 12 months will not be taken into account.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

\* The worker and employee are exempt from double payment of contributions in the country to which the worker is sent.

\*\* Israeli residents may receive their Israeli pension in Belgium only if they began receiving it in Israel.

## Bilateral International Conventions

### Canada

September 1, 2003

#### WHO IS INSURED

Canadian or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

Employees are subject to the legislation of the country in which they work.

Self-employed persons working in both countries are insured in the country where they generally reside.

An employee posted by his employer in the other country is exempt in the country posted for up to five years; with mutual agreement – for a further period of time.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Not yet included in this Convention.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Canadian or Israeli citizens working or living in one of these countries.

#### BENEFIT

##### How to Claim

From the insuring institution in the country of origin, before the worker leaves for the other country, or from the country he is staying in, before returning to the country of origin.

### Czech Republic

July 1, 2002

#### WHO IS INSURED

Czech or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to 36 months, with the possibility of extension.

Employees of the public service and employees on maritime vessels – exemption without time limit.

Workers are insured in the country in which the work is carried out.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Work Injury and Occupational Diseases, Maternity and Children.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Czech or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Czech legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods in the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability and Maternity insurance branches.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### Medical Attendance

An insured person suffering from a work injury in the other country is entitled to urgent medical treatment. A woman giving birth in the other country is entitled to hospitalization.

##### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence according to the provisions of the legislation of the paying country.

### Denmark

April 1, 1996

#### WHO IS INSURED

Danish or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to two years; with mutual agreement – until he completion of the work.

Employees of the government and public service and personnel employed by transport undertakings or airlines – exemption without time limit.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Work Injury and Occupational Diseases, Maternity and Children.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Danish or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Danish legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Maternity and Occupational Diseases insurance branches.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### Medical Attendance

A posted worker suffering from a work injury in the other country is entitled to urgent medical care; a woman giving birth in the other country is entitled to hospitalization

##### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

\* The worker and employee are exempt from double payment of contributions in the country to which the worker is sent.

# Bilateral International Conventions

## Germany

May 1, 1975  
Amendment: January 1, 1987\*\*

### WHO IS INSURED

German or Israeli citizens and refugees who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to one year; with mutual agreement – for a further period of time.

Sailors are covered by the law of the country whose flag is raised on their vehicle.

Employees in the public service or transport undertakings – exemption without time limit.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Maternity, Work Injury (Occupational Diseases).

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

A person entitled to a pension according to the laws of one of the countries can receive it when he transfers his place of residence to the other country, with the required changes in the various insurance branches.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and German legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors, Maternity and Occupational Diseases insurance branches.

### BENEFIT

#### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

#### Medical Attendance

By request of the competent institution and at its expense.

#### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

## Finland

September 1, 1999

### WHO IS INSURED

Finnish or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country shall pay contributions in the country of origin and is exempt in the country posted, for three years; in special cases – for a further period of time.

A person covered by the convention is insured in the country in which he works or lives.

Civil servants continue to be insured in the country that employs them, with no time limit.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Maternity, Disability, Work Injury, Maternity and Children.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Finnish or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Finnish legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods which are not shorter than 12 months, for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors, Maternity and Disability insurance branches.

### BENEFIT

#### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

#### Medical Attendance

An insured person suffering from a work injury in the other country is entitled to the required medical treatment.

#### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

## France

October 1, 1966

### WHO IS INSURED

French or Israeli citizens who are employees and similar to employees, and members of their families.

### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to one year; with mutual agreement – for a further period of time.

Employees in the diplomatic service, the public service and personnel of transport undertakings – exemption without time limit.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Children, Maternity, Work Injury and Occupational Diseases.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

French or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and French legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods which are not shorter than 12 months, for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors, Maternity and Occupational Diseases insurance branches.

### BENEFIT

#### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

#### Medical Attendance

An insured person suffering from a work injury in the other country is entitled to benefits in kind (including urgent treatment and hospitalization), even if his residence there is a temporary one.

#### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's country of residence, according to the provisions of the legislation of the paying country.

\* The worker and employee are exempt from double payment of contributions in the country to which the worker is sent.

\*\* The main change pertains to the Disability insurance branch in the Amendment.

# Bilateral International Conventions

## Italy

Effective date: 01.12.2015

This convention replaces a limited one which governed only the exemption from paying insurance contributions for workers sent to a second country by their employers.

### WHO IS INSURED?

Citizens of Italy and Israel, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and their families.

### PREVENTING DOUBLE INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS\*

Employees sent to a second country by their employers for a period up to 24 months are insured by the sending country. By mutual agreement, the period may be extended up to an additional 24 months. Diplomats, civil servants and mobile employees in transport industries, aviation and shipping, are insured for an unlimited period in the sending country.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-age, survivors and disability.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

Anyone eligible for a benefit according to the laws of one of the convention signatories may receive it even if they have moved to the second country, with necessary changes in the various branches of insurance.

### CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY

In accordance with Israeli and Italian legislation governing various insurance branches, with the addition of the principle of combining insurance periods that are not less than 12 months before the end of the qualifying periods to receive old-age, survivors and disability pensions.

### BENEFITS

#### Calculating the benefit

In accordance with each country's legislation. It is possible to combine insurance periods when qualifying periods have not been completed.

#### Filing a claim

At the authorised institution or the one in the insuree's place of residence.

## Netherlands

November 1, 1963  
New Agreement – September 1, 1985  
Amendment – December 1, 2003

### WHO IS INSURED

Dutch or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed and members of their families.

### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

A self-employed person working in both countries is insured in the country where he generally resides.

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to 24 months; with mutual agreement – for a further period of time.

Employees in the diplomatic service, the public service and travelling personnel of transport, airline and maritime undertakings – exemption without time limit.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Maternity,\*\*  
Children, Unemployment, Work Injury and Occupational Diseases.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Dutch or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid only by the country where the children are.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Dutch legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors and Maternity insurance branches.

### BENEFIT

#### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

#### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's country of residence, according to the provisions of the legislation of the paying country.

## Norway

April 1, 2008

### WHO IS INSURED

Norwegian or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to 5 years.

Employees of the government and civil service, travelling personnel employed by transport undertakings or airlines, employees on maritime vessels and workers on facilities for discovering and using underwater natural resources – exemption without time limit.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Work Injury and Occupational Diseases, Maternity and Children.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Norwegian or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Norwegian legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods in the Old-Age, Survivors, and Maternity insurance branches.

Regarding the Old-Age and Survivors insurance branches, insurance periods which are shorter than 12 months will not be taken into account.

### BENEFIT

#### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

#### Medical Attendance

An insured person suffering from a work injury in the other country is entitled to urgent medical treatment.

#### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

\* The worker and employee are exempt from double payment of contributions in the country to which the worker is sent.

\*\* The Convention applies to cash benefits (maternity allowance) only and not to hospitalization in connection with giving birth.

## Bilateral International Conventions

### Poland

December 31, 1991

#### WHO IS INSURED

Polish or Israeli citizens who are entitled to benefit due to work injury of occupational disease.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Work Injury and Occupational Diseases.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Polish legislation regarding the Work Injury and Occupational Diseases insurance branches.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country.

##### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

### Romania

January 1, 2013

#### WHO IS INSURED

Romanian or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to 3 years.

Employees of the government and civil service and travelling personnel employed by transport undertakings or airlines, employees on maritime vessels – exemption without time limit.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability and Children.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Romanian or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Romanian legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods which are not shorter than 12 months in the Old-Age and Survivors insurance branches.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

### Slovakia

January 1, 2012

#### WHO IS INSURED

Slovakian or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to 24 months, with possibility of extension for an additional period of up to 5 years.

Employees of the government and civil service and travelling personnel employed by transport undertakings or airlines, employees on maritime vessels – exemption without time limit.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Work Injury and Children.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Slovakian or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Slovakian legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods in the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability insurance branches.

Regarding the Old-Age and Survivors insurance branches, insurance periods which are shorter than 12 months will not be taken into account.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

\* The worker and employee are exempt from double payment of contributions in the country to which the worker is sent.

# Bilateral International Conventions

## Sweden

July 1, 1983

### WHO IS INSURED

Swedish or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to 36 months; with mutual agreement – for a further period of time.

Employees of the government and public service and travelling personnel employed by transport undertakings or airlines – exemption without time limit.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Work Injury, Occupational Diseases, Children, Maternity and Unemployment.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Swedish or Israeli citizens who change their place of residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Swedish legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods which are not shorter than 12 months, for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Maternity and Unemployment insurance branches.

### BENEFIT

#### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

#### Medical Attendance

An insured person suffering from a work injury in the other country is entitled to urgent medical treatment; a woman giving birth in the other country is entitled to hospitalization.

#### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

## Switzerland

October 1, 1985

### WHO IS INSURED

Swiss or Israeli citizens, refugees and stateless persons who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to 24 months; with mutual agreement – for a further period of time.

Airline employees posted for a limited time period – for that period of time. Employees of the public service and personnel employed by transport undertakings and employees on maritime vessels – exemption without time limit.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors and Disability.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Swiss or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Swiss legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods which are not shorter than 12 months, for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age and Survivors insurance branches.

### BENEFIT

#### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

#### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence, according to the provisions of the legislation of the paying country.

## United Kingdom

November 1, 1957

### Amending Protocol

April 1, 1984

### WHO IS INSURED

British or Israeli citizens who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country – exemption for up to two years; with mutual agreement – for up to five years.

Employees in the diplomatic service, the public service and personnel of maritime or airline undertakings – exemption without time limit.

### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Maternity, Children, Work Injury and Occupational Diseases.

### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

British or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

Child allowances are paid by the country where the children are.

### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and British legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods, for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors and Maternity insurance branches.

### BENEFIT

#### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization (combining insurance periods) when a qualifying period has not been completed.

#### Medical Attendance

Persons entitled to medical treatment due to work injury in one country are entitled to the same treatment in the other country.

#### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's country of residence, according to the provisions of the legislation of the paying country.

\* The worker and employee are exempt from double payment of contributions in the country to which the worker is sent.

## Bilateral International Conventions

### Uruguay

November 1, 1999

#### WHO IS INSURED

Uruguan or Israeli citizens, who are employees or self-employed, and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS\*

An employee posted by his employer in the other country shall pay contributions in the country of origin and is exempt in the country posted, for two years; in special cases – for a further period of time.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, Work Injury, Maternity and Children.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Uruguan or Israeli citizens who change their residence from one country to the other can receive their pensions in the country of residence.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Uruguan legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods which are not shorter than 12 months, for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability insurance branches.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### Medical Attendance

A woman giving birth in the other country is entitled to hospitalization.

##### How to Claim

To the competent institution or to the institution in the person's place of residence.

### RUSSIA

Effective date: 1 October, 2017

#### WHO IS INSURED

Russian and Israeli citizens, including refugees, employees, the self-employed and members of their families.

#### EXEMPTION FROM DOUBLE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS

An employee posted by his employer in the other country is exempt for up to two years, with the possibility of an extension, with mutual agreement for another period of time not exceeding two years.

Workers in transport organizations are subject to the laws of the state within whose territory the organization is registered. Maritime workers are subject to the legislation of the country within whose territory the lessee of the maritime vessel is registered.

#### INSURANCE BRANCHES

Old-Age (senior citizen), Survivors, Disability, Work-Injury, Children and Maternity.

#### WHO IS ELIGIBLE

Citizens of Israel or Russia moving from one country to the other are eligible to receive their benefits in the country of their residence.

#### CONDITIONS OF ENTITLEMENT

According to Israeli and Russian legislation on the various insurance branches, including the principle of totalization of insurance periods for completion of the qualifying periods needed for receipt of a pension in the Old-Age (senior citizen), Survivors and Disability branches.

#### BENEFIT

##### Calculation of Pension

According to the legislation of each country. Possibility of totalization when a qualifying period has not been completed.

##### How to Claim

From the authorized institution in his place of residence, within the period prescribed by the country paying the pension.

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# Multilateral International Conventions

## Convention No. 102

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Convention regarding minimum standards in social security (enacted in Israel on December 16, 1956).

## Convention no. 19

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Convention regarding equality between local and foreign workers' compensation for accidents (enacted in Israel on May 5, 1958).

## Convention no. 48

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Convention regarding continuity of rights of immigrants (enacted in Israel on January 16, 1964).

## Convention no. 118

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Convention regarding equality between citizens and non-citizens in social security (enacted in Israel on June 9, 1966).

Table 1

## Insured Persons and Benefit Recipients

		2016	2017
<b>Insured Persons<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>4,091,000</b>	<b>4,183,000</b>
<b>Benefit Recipients<sup>2</sup></b>			
Old-Age		836,220	870,086
Survivors		97,151	96,213
Long-Term Care <sup>3</sup>		164,038	169,308
General Disability		233,945	242,100
Attendance Allowance		54,986	18,537
Disabled Child		49,616	54,929
Mobility:	Mobility Allowance	39,372	40,920
Income Support:	Families	90,935	83,628
Maintenance		16,254	15,589
Children:	Families receiving Child Allowance	1,148,523	1,167,238
Maternity:	Maternity Allowance	126,266	130,500
	Birth Grant (hospitalization)	179,121	181,523
Work Injury:	Injury Allowance	64,344	61,978
	Disability Pension	48,573	51,021
	Dependents' Pension	4,752	4,758
Hostile Action:	Disability Benefit	4,933	5,060
Prisoners of Zion:	Disability Benefit	452	433
Unemployment		66,367	66,490

1. Annual average of all insured persons obliged to pay national insurance contributions; does not include those insured in health insurance, in which all Israeli residents are covered (new classification).

2. The number of recipients of maternity allowance, birth grant and injury allowance is the total number of benefit recipients throughout the year. In all the other insurance branches, the number is a monthly average.

3. Includes those who refuse benefit.

Table 2

## Collection of Contributions and Benefits

	2016	2017
<b>Collection of Contributions – Total</b>	<b>68,001</b>	<b>69,813</b>
For national insurance branches	44,415	46,781
For health system	23,586	23,032
<b>Benefits<sup>1</sup> Payments</b>	<b>75,319</b>	<b>82,774</b>
Contributory	64,794	72,057
Non-Contributory	10,525	10,717
<b>Benefits by Branch<sup>1</sup></b>		
Total	<b>75,319</b>	<b>82,774</b>
Old-Age and Survivors	29,729	31,187
Long-Term Care	5,835	6,344
Disability <sup>2</sup>	14,561	15,515
Income Support	2,266	2,106
Children	6,023	9,829
Maternity and Maintenance	7,022	7,668
Work Injury, Hostile Action Casualties <sup>3</sup>	5,203	5,485
Accident Injury	33	36
Reserve Service	1,154	1,141
Unemployment	3,147	3,152
Insurance of Employees in Case of Bankruptcy	325	290
Equity Grants	21	21

1. Not including administrative expenses.

2. Including payments for mobility, radiation, polio, etc.

3. Including payments for Prisoners of Zion and Martyrs, and for Righteous Gentiles.

**Table 3 Benefit Rates in Selected Branches at Current Prices**  
(Nis per month) January 2016

**Old-age pension & survivors' pension without income supplement**

OLD-AGE PENSION				SURVIVORS' PENSION			
Individual elderly person	Elderly couple	Elderly couple with one child	Increment for aged 80+	Widow	Widow with one child	Increment to widow for every additional child	Increment for aged 80+
1,535	2,307	2,793	87	1,535	2,255	720	87

**Old-age pension & survivors' pension including income supplement**

	OLD-AGE PENSION			SURVIVORS' PENSION		
	Individual elderly Person	Elderly couple	Elderly couple with one child	Widow	Widow with one child	Widow with two or more children
For those under 70	3,189	5,041	5,978	3,189	5,365	6,301
For those aged 70 to 79	3,221	5,090	3,221	3,140	5,414	6,351
For those aged 80+	3,252	5,139	3,252	3,211	5,463	6,400

**General disability pension (basic pension: 100% disability)**

Individual adult	Adult couple	Couple with one child	Couple with two or more children
2,350	3,525	4,464	5,403

**Child allowance to families**

	One child	Two children	Three children	Four children	Five children
For children born before June 1, 2003	150	339	528	864	1,218
For children born on or after June 1, 2003	150	339	528	717	867

Table 4

## Exemption of Women from Qualifying Period by Date of Birth and Age at Immigration

Month and Year of Birth		Age at Immigration*
From	To	
-	6/49	55
7/49	8/49	55 and 4 months
9/49	4/50	55 and 8 months
5/50	12 /50	56
1/51	8/51	56 and 4 months
9/51	4/52	56 and 8 months
5/52	7/55	57
8/55	3/56	57 and 4 months
4/56	11/56	57 and 8 months
12/56	7/57	58
8/57	3/58	58 and 4 months
4/58	11/58	58 and 8 months
12/58	Thereafter	59

\*The woman immigrated to Israel at this age or at a later age.

