



ADOPTION OF A NEW LONG-TERM CARE ACT IN SLOVENIA (ZDOsk-1)

CURRENT STATUS AND ISSUES

Eurocarers Annual General Assembly, Brussels, 21-22.5.2024

UVOD

LONG-TERM CARE ACT

"The Long-Term Care Act puts the individual at the centre of care, aiming to preserve their independence and provide personalised care. At the heart of the LTC vision is the strengthening of a network of community-based services that will enable all those in need of LTC to remain in their home environment for as long as possible. At the same time, the reform aims to make institutional care more affordable and accessible for those who need it."

Ministry in charge: Ministry for Solidarity-based Future

Adopted: 2021 and 2023

Implementation started in: 2024



Demographic projection shows that by 2030 people aged 65+ are going to present almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of our population (EUROPOP2018).



Long-term Care Act predict gradual implementation of right:

- 01.01.2024** **Right to paid family carer** - transitional period (01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024)
- 01.2025** **Full operation of the CSD (Center for Social Work) entry points**
- 01.07.2025** **LTC at home, E-care, introduction of a contribution for LTC**
- 01.12.2025** **Long-term institutional care, Cash benefit, Substitute care**
under the right to a paid family carer

ZDOSK-1 IN THE CONTEXT OF OTHER LEGISLATION

What does ZDOsk-1 bring compared to the current legislation?

- Systemic financing of LTC
- A dispersed field regulated under one ministry
- Single, uniform entry points
- Strengthening home care
- The individual at the centre of decision-making
- Decision-making based on uniform assessment



Before the adoption of the ZDOsk, Slovenia did not have a uniform definition of LTC, nor was the area regulated in a systematic way. Long-term care was regulated under different laws or implemented through separate social security systems.

BUT, some laws and regulation are going to remain separate:

- **Entitlement to personal assistance (PPA)** - remains as it is.
- **Support allowance (ZPIZ-2)** - either/or, remains if you don't meet the threshold for DO.

Financing ZDOsk-1: According to ZDOsk-1, Slovenia will allocate 1.27% of GDP from public funds to LTC in 2026.* European average: 1.7% of GDP, with some countries allocating even more than 3% of GDP to LTC (UMAR, 2021)

RIGHTS AND POSSIBILITIES

SELECTION OF LTC SERVICES

Dolgotrajna oskrba	1. kategorija	2. kategorija	3. kategorija	4. kategorija	5. kategorija
Na domu	20 ur mesečno	40 ur mesečno	60 ur mesečno	80 ur mesečno	110 ur mesečno
V instituciji	20 ur mesečno	40 ur mesečno	60 ur mesečno	80 ur mesečno	110 ur mesečno
Dnevna	7 ur mesečno	14 ur mesečno	21 ur mesečno	27 ur mesečno	37 ur mesečno
Denarni prejemek	89 EUR mesečno	179 EUR mesečno	268 EUR mesečno	357 EUR mesečno	491 EUR mesečno
Oskrbovalec družinskega člana	/	/	/	1,2 kratnik minimalne plače za enega uporabnika	1,2 kratnik minimalne plače za enega uporabnika
Oskrbovalec dveh družinskih članov	/	/	/	1,8 kratnik minimalne plače za dva uporabnika	1,8 kratnik minimalne plače za dva uporabnika

Vir: <https://www.gov.si/zbirke/projekti-in-programi/dolgotrajna-oskrba/pravice-in-storitve/>

THE RIGHT OF THE PERSON IN NEED OF CARE TO A PAID FAMILY CARER

CANDIDATE FOR PAID FAMILY CARER - ACT 18., 19., 20. in 22.

Oskrbovalec družinskega člana je oseba, ki jo izbere uporabnik (4. ali 5. kategorije dolgotrajne oskrbe) za nudenje storitev dolgotrajne oskrbe na domu uporabnika.

V skladu z 20. členom ZDOsk-1 mora kandidat za oskrbovalca družinskega člana izpolnjevati naslednje pogoje:

- psihofizično sposobnost opravljati naloge oskrbovalca družinskega člana. Slednje ugotavlja invalidska komisija ZPIZ, ki na zaprosilo pristojnega CSD izdela mnenje.
- Je družinski član (v skladu s 3. točko 5. člena ZDOsk-1) upravičenca do oskrbovalca družinskega člana



Prerequisite:

category 4 or 5 of LTC!



Prerequisite:

- psycho-physical fitness,
- family member*,

- NOT SIMPLE TO READ AND UNDERSTAND
- PROCEDURES NOT WELL COMMUNICATED (TRANSITION PERIOD EXEPTIONS)
- DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION (EVALUATION, INFORMATION SYSTEM ...)

DESPITE MINISTRY TRYING VERY HARD, THERE IS A LOT OF CONFUSION (PEOPLE, FAMILY CARERS, ENTRY POINTS, MUNICIPALITIES)

(npr. očetu in mami)

- do usposabljanja in strokovnega svetovanja
- vključitve v obvezna socialna zavarovanja
- načrtovane odsotnosti (slednja se bo izvajala od 1.12.2025, upravičen bo do največ 21 dni/leto)

- brother and sister;
- grandchild and granddaughter;
- a relative related by consanguinity up to and including the second knee in a straight or collateral line.



You can be unemployed when you apply to be a paid family carer, but this is not a condition. Don't leave your job before getting a notice or instructions to do so!

**VLOGA ZA UVELJAVLJANJE PRAVICE DO OSKRBOVALCA
DRUŽINSKEGA ČLANA**

Vloga se uporablja v obdobju od 1. 12. 2023 do 31. 12. 2024

1. DEL VLOGE

Podatke vpisujte s tiskanimi črkami.

Uporabljeni izrazi v moški slovnični obliki so uporabljeni kot nevtralni za moške in ženske.

Za izpolnjevanje vloge uporabite Navodilo za izpolnjevanje vloge za uveljavljanje pravice do oskrbovalca družinskega člana, ki je priloga te vloge.

I. Podatki o osebi, ki uveljavlja pravico do oskrbovalca družinskega člana

1. Vlagatelj:

Priimek in ime:	
EMŠO:	_____
Naslov bivanja:	
Davčna številka:	_____
Telefon*:	_____
Elektronski naslov*:	
Ali ste zavarovani za dolgotrajno oskrbo v drugi državi? Kateri?	
Ali imate pravnomočno odločbo o pravici do družinskega pomočnika starša in ste ravnokar dopolnili 18 let?	

** podatek ni obvezen*

THE CHANGES WE ARE PROPOSING

TOGETHER WITH CARERS CONNECTED IN THE SLOVENIAN ASSOCIATION OF INFORMAL CARERS

Extending the right to a paid family carer to retired individuals.

- There is a shortage of staff in the LTC and it is good that those who want to and can provide care have the opportunity to do so.
- At the moment it is not clear how people can return to labour market.
- Slovenian data on informal carers show that part of informal carers are pensioners.

Predicted support for paid family carers to the return to the labour market.

Recognition of skills and competences!

High inequality between LTC entitlements - the level of the cash benefit should be increased.

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Support for informal carers

- Currently, informal carers are only supported indirectly (through the rights that belong to the people they care for).
- The law only explicitly defines support for paid family carers of individuals who will be classified as category 4 or 5, and even then only under certain conditions. Training is also provided only for this group.
- Family carers of individuals in categories 1, 2 and 3 of LTC and those that will not become paid family carers do not have any systemic support. **Most informal carers are still left without any support and rights!**

Right to receive training!

We are campaigning for the recognition of previously acquired training and skills as part of compulsory training, and for the law to also provide training for informal carers who cannot be or do not choose to be a paid family carer.



LONG-TERM CARE ACT IN SLOVENIA

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?