



Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Reference year 2018

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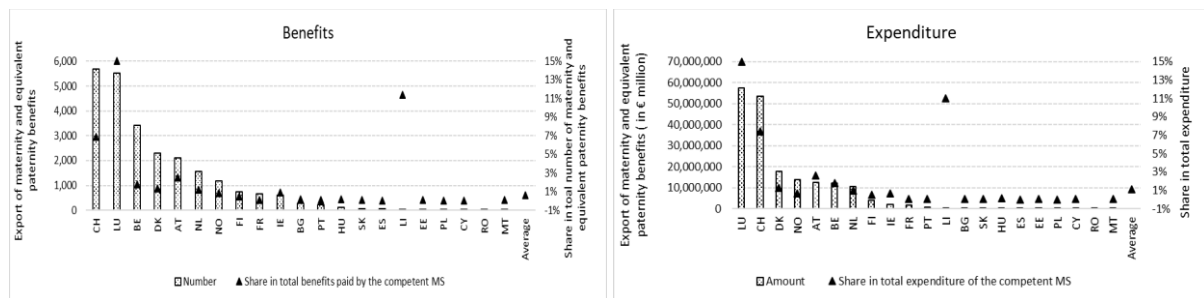
SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FINDINGS

Parents residing in a Member State other than the Member State where they are insured (i.e. competent Member State) are entitled to maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash provided by the competent Member State (i.e. export of maternity and equivalent paternity allowances).¹ As a rule, these benefits are always paid according to the legislation of the competent Member State, regardless of the Member State of residence. Data relating to the export of maternity and equivalent paternity allowances was collected in the context of EU legislation on social security coordination (Regulation (EC) No 883/2004).

In total, 18 Member States provided data for reference year 2018 on the export of maternity and equivalent maternity benefits.² In some instances, no or more limited data was reported by Member States compared to previous years. In such situations, the latest data reported by the relevant Member State were used, in order to provide a more realistic picture of the situation at EU level.³ Where such data from previous reporting periods are used, this is clearly indicated in the report.

In 2018, the reporting Member States exported some 24,500 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State for a total amount of approximately € 187 million. However, figures for Germany, which is one of the main receiving countries of cross-border workers, are missing. Two Member States clearly stand out when it comes to the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. Both Switzerland and Luxembourg exported more than € 50 million maternity and equivalent maternity benefits to another Member State. Seeing that both these Member States have a substantial number of cross-border workers, this is not a surprising observation. The majority of these benefits for both Luxembourg and Switzerland are exported to their neighbouring countries, especially to France. Furthermore, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands each exported around € 10 million in maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad.

Figure Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash to another EU/EFTA country and related expenditure (in million euros)



* Luxembourg exported 45% of its total benefits and 42% of its total expenditure on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019

The impact of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits can be analysed by comparing it to the total spending on these benefits. For the majority of reporting Member States, this impact is rather small (less than 0.5% of total spending), namely for Ireland, Finland, Portugal, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Cyprus, Malta, Spain and Poland. For Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium, the share in total spending

¹ EU Member States: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK). EFTA countries: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

² BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, ES, FR, LU, HU, MT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, FI, NO and CH.

³ CY, NL and LI.

lies between 0.5% and 2.0%. Finally, the share of the benefits paid to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one is the highest in Luxembourg (some four out of ten maternity benefits are exported), Liechtenstein (11.0%), Switzerland (6.5%) and Austria (2.4%). These high shares are mainly due to these Member States' large number of cross-border workers. For all reporting Member States, the weighted average share is 0.7% for the total number of benefits and 1.2% for total expenditure.

The evolution of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits over the last three years is rather stable. From 2017 to 2018 the number of benefits increased by 3% and the total expenditure increased by 9%.

INTRODUCTION

This report provides data collected for reference year 2018 on the number of maternity and paternity benefits in cash exported to persons residing or staying in a Member State other than the competent Member State. Although maternity and equivalent paternity benefits can also be in kind, these data are not collected. The report has been compiled based on the data submitted by Member States, although it is not always clear whether all the benefits mentioned therein fall under the scope of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.⁴

The coordination of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits follows the same rules as those which apply to sickness benefits (and not, for instance, the provisions on family benefits). Consequently, cash benefits are provided in accordance with the legislation of the competent Member State and at its expense, regardless of where the person is living or staying. An example would be the maternity allowance paid during maternity leave in the period immediately preceding and following childbirth.

In *section 1*, data is provided of the total number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits paid by the competent Member State, independently of the place of residence of the beneficiary. *Section 2* provides and discusses the figures on the number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits paid to persons who reside in a Member State other than the competent Member State. In *section 3*, the evolution from 2017 to 2018 is analysed. Finally, the share of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits paid under the Coordination Regulations in total is discussed in *section 4*.

In total, 18 Member States provided data for reference year 2018 on the export of maternity and equivalent maternity benefits.⁵ In some instances, no or more limited data were reported by Member States compared to previous years. In such situations, the latest data reported by the relevant Member State were used, in order to provide a more realistic picture of the situation at EU level.⁶ Whenever such data from previous reporting periods are used, it is clearly indicated in the report.

⁴ See recital 19 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 according to which maternity and equivalent paternity benefits are paid “during the first months of a new-born child’s life”.

⁵ BE, BG, DK, EE, IE, ES, FR, LU, HU, MT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, FI, NO and CH.

⁶ CY, NL and LI.

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

A brief description of the maternity and equivalent paternity benefits reported by the Member States can be found in *Annex I* of this report. This might be an incomplete overview. Therefore, it is worth noting that MISSOC (*the EU's Mutual Information System on Social Protection*) provides complete and more detailed information on the different types of maternity and paternity benefits applicable in Member States as well as their characteristics. The maternity and equivalent paternity benefits show considerable differences among Member States in terms of eligibility criteria, design and level of benefits. As a result, the average annual spending per person who received a maternity or equivalent paternity benefit will vary markedly between Member States. These are the amounts that will be paid to beneficiaries regardless of the cost of living in the Member State of residence.

Table 1 presents the total number of persons who received a maternity or equivalent paternity benefit as well as the total related expenditure for each of the reporting Member States, concerning reference year 2018.⁷ These total numbers are used as a nominator to determine the relative impact of the coordination rules in a later section of this report (see *section 4*).

In most Member States, the average annual spending per maternity benefit is higher in comparison with equivalent paternity benefits or other similar allowances. The average amounts are largely influenced by the length that the beneficiary is entitled to a benefit, which is often shorter for paternity benefits than for maternity benefits. Furthermore, high levels of spending per benefit (higher than € 8,000) are observed in Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. Similar average amounts per benefit should also be exportable abroad. This will become clear in *section 2* of the report. For certain benefits, on the other hand, the average annual amount per benefit is rather low. For instance, the average amount is lower than € 500 for particular benefits in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Cyprus and Latvia.

Table 1 Total number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash paid by the competent Member State and total related expenditure (in €), 2018

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit (in €)
Belgium			
* Maternity allowance	94,205	450,739,065	4,785
* Replacement income for father or co-parent	54,411	38,349,717	705
* Adoption allowance	153	380,587	2,487
* Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy	25,210	124,508,227	4,939
* Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	17,087	46,740,035	2,735
Bulgaria			
* Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery under art. 50 and 51 Bulgarian Social Security Code [Pregnancy and delivery]	127,675	204,662,099	1,603
* Paternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par.	21,775	5,125,536	235

⁷ Figures from OECD (*the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*) and ESSPROS (*the European system of integrated social protection statistics*) could also be consulted for additional information on the maternity and paternity benefits expenditures. However, recent data is not always available and detailed spending by type of benefit is not always provided by both sources.

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit (in €)
6 Social Security Code [Paternity]			
* Maternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 7 Social Security Code [Maternity]	348	846,424	2,432
* Maternity benefits under art. 50a Social Security Code [Maternity]	1,047	882,419	843
* Cash benefit under art. 53 Social Security Code [Child raising]	77,961	84,939,584	1,090
* Benefit under art. 54 Social Security Code for unused part of leave for raising a child up to 2 years of age. [Child raising]	15,783	5,613,813	356
* Benefit under art. 53c Social Security Code [Adoption]	412	75,434	183
* Benefit under art. 53d Social Security Code [Adoption]	29	18,710	645
Czech Republic			
* Maternity benefit in cash	598,326	361,997,920	605
* Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity	1,826	385,104	211
* Paternity benefit (Fathers Post-Natal-Care Benefit)	43,442	8,472,291	195
Denmark*			
* Parental benefit	167,373	1,398,808,282	8,357
Germany			
* Mutterschaftsgeld	481,217	706,656,465	1,468
Estonia			
* Maternity benefit	11,011	53,676,137	4,875
* Adoption benefit	14	33,490	2,392
Ireland			
* Maternity Benefit	41,199	299,249,108	7,264
* Paternity Benefit	24,080	11,732,900	487
* Adoptive Benefit	37	190,389	5,146
* Health and Safety Benefit	193	568,714	2,947
Greece			
* Maternity benefit			
* Supplementary Maternity Allowance			
* Special Maternity Protection Allowance			
Spain			
* Maternity benefit	247,632	1,477,262,483	5,966
* Paternity benefit	238,766	451,176,420	1,890
France**			
* Maternity leave	538,617	2,622,828,140	4,870
* Paternity leave	321,434	207,751,454	665
Croatia			
* Maternity/paternity benefit for employed/self-employed	68,017	123,521,450	1,816
* Parental benefit for employed/ self-employed	46,121	87,131,619	1,889
* Special leave or part time work for parents whose child has severe difficulties in development due to health reasons	12,764	39,928,489	3,128
* Maternity/paternity benefit for non-active persons	39,080	63,716,898	1,630
* Adoptive leave	185	544,147	2,941

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit (in €)
Italy			
* Maternity/paternity benefit (congedo di maternità/paternità)	321,157	22,228,100,000	
* Optional supplementary parental leave (Congedo parentale facoltativo)	344,529		
* Paternity leave (congedo di paternità)	123,088	40,800,000	
* Optional paternity leave	4,512		
* State maternity allowance	570	1,200,000	2,105
Cyprus**			
* Maternity benefit	6,146	22,040,691	3,586
* Paternity benefit	1,235	621,604	503
* Maternity grant	7,873	4,405,207	560
Latvia			
* Maternity benefit	16,828	46,982,512	2,792
* Paternity benefit	10,259	3,389,198	330
Lithuania			
* Maternity benefit	24,536	72,771,600	2,966
* Paternity benefit	16,380	15,736,300	961
* Childcare benefit	43,574	229,199,400	5,260
Luxembourg			
* Maternity leave	8,972	106,770,704	11,900
* Exemption from work for pregnant workers	3,356	28,593,120	8,520
* Adoption leave	28	298,978	10,678
Hungary			
* Csecsemőgondozási díj (infant care allowance)	77,828	189,286,377	2,432
Malta			
* Maternity Benefit	1,581	2,026,791	1,282
* Maternity Leave Benefit	1,972	1,343,003	681
The Netherlands**			
* Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)	130,225	1,074,000,000	8,247
* Regeling Zelfstandige en Zwangere (ZEZ) (Regulation for the self-employed and pregnant)	10,426	59,000,000	5,659
Austria			
* Wochengeld	79,954	477,649,348	5,974
* Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	5,312	3,427,629	645
Poland			
* Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	737,774	1,925,426,537	2,610
* Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS)			
Portugal			
* Initial parental allowance	150,972	319,545,657	2,117
* Extended parental allowance	10,969	7,252,274	661
* Allowance for adoption	1	#	#
* Extended allowance for adoption	10	6,691	669
* Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	63,916	177,304,179	2,774
* Allowance for termination of pregnancy	6,826	5,743,483	841

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit (in €)
* <i>Specific risks allowance</i>	293	1,203,732	4,108
Romania			
* <i>Maternity leave</i>	5	4,024	805
Slovenia			
* <i>Maternity leave</i>	16,381		
* <i>Paternity leave</i>	19,126	295,000,000	
* <i>Parental benefit</i>	20,937		
Slovakia			
* <i>Materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother)</i>	63,334	201,618,428	3,183
* <i>Materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father)</i>	12,836	51,963,740	4,048
Finland***			
* <i>Maternity allowance</i>	58,711	341,304,991	5,813
* <i>Paternity allowance</i>	59,073	104,212,164	1,764
* <i>Parental allowance</i>	72,285	462,228,789	6,395
* <i>Total</i>	144,027	908,912,422	6,311
Sweden			
* <i>Parental benefit</i>	879,122	2,995,191,104	3,407
United Kingdom			
Iceland			
* <i>Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market</i>	11,581	81,370,510	7,026
* <i>Maternity/paternity Grants</i>	1,027	3,439,868	3,349
Liechtenstein**			
* <i>Maternity daily benefit</i>	297	2,928,252	9,859
Norway			
* <i>Parental benefit</i>	150,629	2,007,642,978	13,328
Switzerland			
* <i>Maternity allowance (Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG))</i>	82,440	721,621,000	8,753

* DK: the amounts are based on data from May 2019.

** The numbers for FR, CY, NL and LI apply to reference year 2017.

*** FI: the reported total includes all allowances, including a special maternity allowance of € 1,166,478.

Anonymised data

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019

2. EXPORT OF MATERNITY AND EQUIVALENT PATERNITY BENEFITS

In this section, data relating to the export of maternity and the equivalent paternity benefits by applying the coordination rules are reported. However, it is necessary to indicate that the image presented is incomplete due to missing data from almost half of the Member States. This is not without consequence for the overall conclusions.

Total numbers and amounts are reported in *Table 2* while more detailed data by Member State of residence are provided by *Tables A2.1* and *A2.2* in *Annex II* as well as by *Figure 1*. *Figure 1* also shows the importance of proximity when exporting maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, as most Member States export these benefits to neighbouring Member States.

As was done in *Table 1*, certain figures in *Table 2* concern reference year 2017 in order to get a more complete overview of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. More specifically, the numbers reported from Cyprus, the Netherlands and Liechtenstein relate to reference year 2017, and not reference year 2018.

In 2018, the 21 reporting Member States exported some 24,500 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State, amounting to approximately € 187 million. However, this is a (strong) underestimation of the real size, as figures for Germany, which is one of the main receiving countries of cross-border workers, are missing.

Based on the available data, the two Member States that stood out last year stand out again when it comes to the export of maternity and paternity benefits: Luxembourg and Switzerland. This is not a surprising observation since both of these Member States are characterised by substantial numbers of cross-border workers.

Out of these two Member States, Switzerland is the Member State with the highest number of exported maternity or equivalent paternity benefits (5,680 benefits). Switzerland exported over € 53 million as regards these benefits during the 2018 reference period. As a result, the average annual amount per benefit amounts to over € 9,400. The most important receiving Member States are Switzerland's neighbouring countries. More than 68% of the total expenditure on maternity leave by applying the Coordination Regulations goes to beneficiaries residing in France. Furthermore, as a receiving Member State, Germany (15.4%) and Italy (13.9%) together take in around a third of Switzerland's total expenditure.

Luxembourg has only paid slightly less maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad, compared to Switzerland (5,519 benefits). In total, it exported over € 57 million benefits. Consequently, for the different benefits, the average annual amount per benefit amounts to € 10,392. For maternity leave specifically, more than half of the total expenditure goes to beneficiaries residing in France (52.3%). In addition, both Belgium (24.1%) and Germany (23.2%) received around one fourth of the total expenditure concerning the export of maternity leave. Furthermore, for the other two maternity benefits in Luxembourg, the breakdown seems to be similar with over 50% of expenditure going to beneficiaries residing in France, followed by beneficiaries in Belgium (24% of exemption for pregnant woman, 29% for adoption benefits) and Germany (23% of exemption for pregnant woman, 16% for adoption leave).

In comparison with Luxembourg and Switzerland, all other Member States' figures follow by a distance. Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands can be regarded as runner-ups, as they each exported around € 10 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.

Belgium exported more than € 12 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. The largest components of this export are the maternity allowance (€ 5.9 million) and the replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy (€ 3.9 million). Almost all of these benefits are exported to its neighbouring Member States, in particular France (64% to 89%, depending on the kind of benefit), and to a lesser extent the Netherlands.

Some 2,000 maternity allowances (*Wochengeld*) were exported by Austria under the Coordination Regulations, while approximately 30 persons residing abroad received a family time bonus for fathers. Again, proximity plays an important role, as its neighbouring Member States are the ones to which most maternity and paternity benefits are exported (for maternity allowance: Germany: 26%, Hungary: 24% and Slovakia: 21%, and for paternity allowance: Germany: 72% and Slovenia: 17%).

Denmark paid a total amount of € 18 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. Norway exported around € 13.8 million. Finally, also the Netherlands exported a rather large amount of around € 10.5 million, although this number relates to reference year 2017.

In contrast to the above-mentioned Member States, there are Member States that hardly export any maternity or equivalent paternity benefits. Member States that exported less than € 800,000 in benefits abroad are Bulgaria, Estonia, Spain, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Liechtenstein. Finally, Ireland, France and Finland belong to an 'in-between category' as they exported between € 1 million and € 5 million.

However, it is important to keep in mind that the absolute figures regarding the export of benefits do not say anything about the relative share in total spending by Member States. These figures will be discussed in *section 4*.

Table 2 Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country and total related expenditure (in €), 2018

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
Belgium			
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	1,181	5,925,251	5,017
<i>Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent)</i>	1,235	871,498	706
<i>Adoption allowance</i>	2	#	#
<i>Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy</i>	581	3,922,238	6,751
<i>Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding</i>	413	1,376,217	3,332
<i>Total</i>	3,412	#	#
Bulgaria			
<i>Pregnancy and childbirth benefit</i>	268	265,845	992
Czech Republic			
Denmark			
<i>Parental benefit</i>	2,304	17,734,574	7,697
Germany			
Estonia			
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	13	52,611	4,047
<i>Adoptation benefit</i>			
Ireland			
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>	502	2,022,011	4,028
<i>Paternity Benefit</i>	98	45,264	462
<i>Adoptive Benefit</i>	1	#	#
<i>Health and Safety Benefit</i>	2	#	#
<i>Total</i>	603	#	#
Greece			
Spain			
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	14	86,165	6,155
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	34	74,616	2,195
<i>Total</i>	48	160,781	3,350
France			
<i>Maternity leave</i>	500	1,578,969	3,158
<i>Paternity leave</i>	164	112,730	687
<i>Total</i>	664	1,691,699	2,548
Croatia			
Italy			
Cyprus*			
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	4	15,986	3,997
<i>Maternity grant (lumpsum)</i>	2	#	#
<i>Total</i>	6	18,162	3,027
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
<i>Maternity leave</i>	3,999	44,656,592	11,167
<i>Exemption from work for pregnant workers</i>	1,507	12,563,434	8,337
<i>Adoption leave</i>	13	134,691	10,361
<i>Total</i>	5,519	57,354,717	10,392
Hungary			
<i>Infant care allowance</i>	111	253,082	2,280
Malta			
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	1	#	#
The Netherlands*			
<i>Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)</i>	1,574	10,532,707	6,692
Austria			
<i>Wohengeld</i>	2,074	12,480,115	6,017
<i>Family time bonus for fathers</i>	31	20,363	657
<i>Total</i>	2,105	12,500,478	5,938

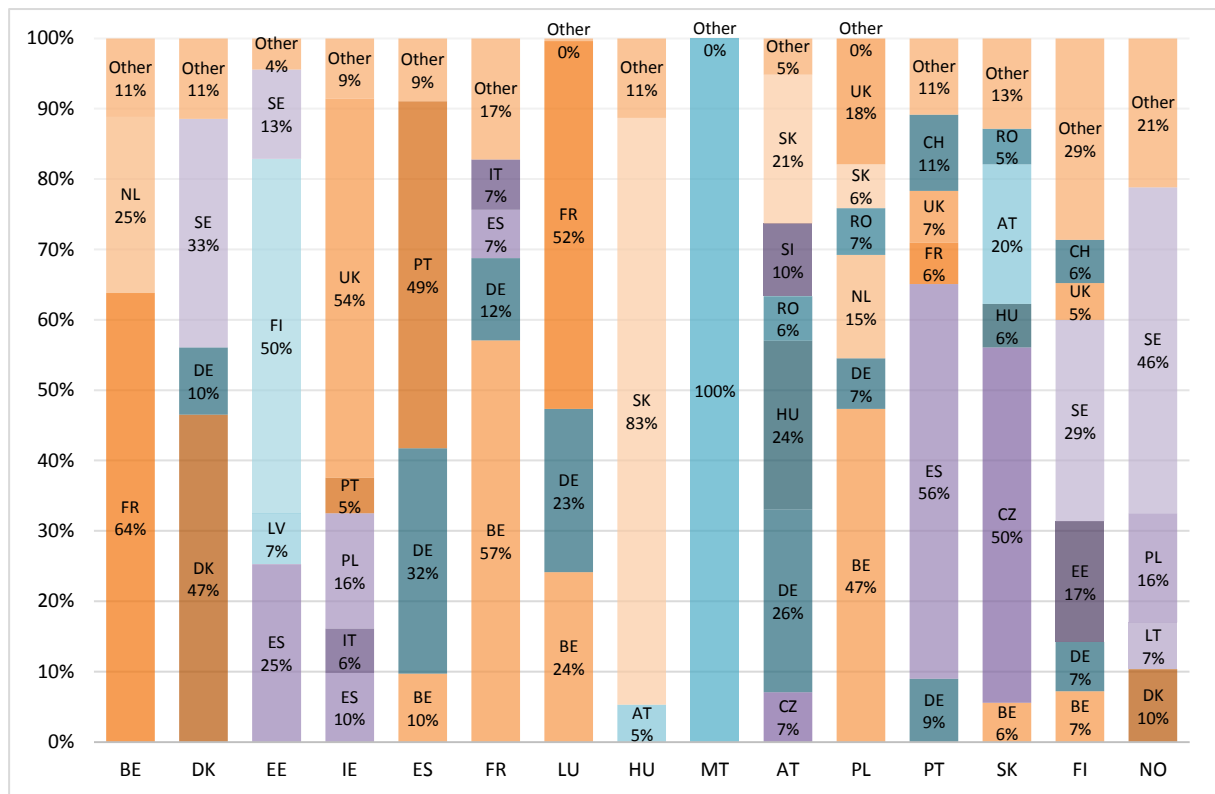
	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
Poland			
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS)</i>	8	40,144	5,018
Portugal			
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	175	576,139	3,292
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	10	16,733	1,673
<i>Allowance for adoption</i>	-	-	
<i>Extended allowance for adoption</i>	-	-	
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	35	114,041	3,258
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	3	#	#
<i>Specific risks allowance</i>	1	#	#
<i>Total</i>	224	#	#
Romania			
<i>Maternity leave</i>	5	4,024	805
Slovenia			
<i>Maternity leave</i>			
<i>Paternity leave</i>			
<i>Parental benefit</i>			
Slovakia			
<i>Maternity benefits for mother</i>	64	243,319	3,802
<i>Maternity benefits for father</i>	5	20,579	4,116
<i>Total</i>	69	263,898	3,825
Finland			
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	188	1,185,099	6,304
<i>Paternity allowance</i>	223	435,868	1,955
<i>Parental allowance</i>	339	2,496,297	7,364
<i>Total</i>	750	4,117,264	5,490
Sweden			
<i>Parental benefit</i>			
United Kingdom			
Iceland			
<i>Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market</i>			
<i>Maternity/paternity Grants</i>			
Liechtenstein*			
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>	34	321,969	9,470
Norway			
<i>Parental benefit</i>	1,188	13,806,579	11,622
Switzerland			
<i>Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)</i>	5,680	53,475,000	9,415
Total			
	24,586	187,480,511	7,625

* The reported data for CY, NL and LI concern reference year 2017.

Anonymised data

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019

Figure 1 Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, by amount paid, breakdown by Member State of residence, 2018



* This figure was constructed based on the breakdown by Member State of residence for the amount exported of the benefit with the highest amount.

** DK: The data provided shows the number of EU/EEA-citizens by nationality - not by Member State of residence.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019

3. EVOLUTION OF THE EXPORT OF MATERNITY AND EQUIVALENT PATERNITY BENEFITS

Since it is the third time that data concerning the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits is collected, it is interesting to have a closer look at the evolution of this export. *Table 3* provides data on the number of persons and the total expenditure exported in reference year 2016, 2017 and 2018. Although the focus will be on the evolution from 2017 to 2018, reference year 2016 is also reported to get a full picture on the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.

For only fifteen Member States, a comparison between the data from reference year 2017 and 2018 was possible. In total, the number of persons (+3%) and the total expenditure (+9%) remained rather stable. This was also the case for the majority of Member States⁸.

Certain Member States, or certain benefits in a Member State, do stand out when looking at the evolution from 2017 to 2018. In Spain, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, the evolution from 2017 to 2018 is clearly positive. However, the number of exported benefits reported by these four Member States are (very) low.

In Spain, both the number of benefits and expenditure concerning paternity benefits more than doubled. In 2017, an amount of approximately € 34,000 was exported to beneficiaries, whereas in 2018 the amount exported rose to more than € 74,600. In Hungary, both the number of benefits and the amount exported increased by more than 50%. Furthermore, in Poland, the number of benefits exported increased by 167% and the amount exported by 84%. Finally, a strong increase in number of benefits and amount exported is visible in Slovakia, especially with regard to the maternity benefits for mothers over the last two years. The total expenditure in 2017 amounted to € 92,000, whereas it rose to more than € 243,000 in 2018, or a growth of 164%.

For the Member States that stood out in *section 2* as being the largest exporters of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, namely Luxembourg and Switzerland, the evolution from reference year 2017 to 2018 is positive. Compared to 2017, both the number of benefits exported abroad (around +5%) and total related expenditure (around +9%) increased for Luxembourg. Furthermore, the number of maternity benefits exported abroad by Switzerland increased by 11%, while the total amount exported even increased by 21%.

⁸ This is the case for (most of the benefits in) Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Norway and Switzerland.

Table 3 Evolution of the number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country and total related expenditure (in €), 2016, 2017 and 2018

	2016		2017		2018		Evolution 2017-2018	
	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	% change number of benefits	% change total expenditure
Belgium								
Maternity allowance	723	3,313,320	1,210	5,880,910	1,181	5,925,251	-2%	1%
Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent)	716	494,822	1,260	870,895	1,235	871,498	-2%	0%
Adoption allowance	1	#	4	6,543	2	#	-50%	#
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy	406	2,696,902	579	3,904,642	581	3,922,238	0%	0%
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	336	1,065,431	410	1,311,092	413	1,376,217	1%	5%
Bulgaria								
Pregnancy and childbirth benefit	0	0			268	265,845		
Czech Republic								
Denmark**								
Parental benefit	2,573	18,551,463	2,401	18,068,300	2,304	17,734,574	-4%	-2%
Germany								
Estonia								
Maternity benefit	10	50,463	11	47,415	13	52,611	18%	11%
Adaptation benefit								
Ireland								
Maternity Benefit	0	0	445	2,110,569	502	2,022,011	13%	-4%
Paternity Benefit	3	#	122	55,250	98	45,264	-20%	-18%
Adoptive Benefit	0	0	1	5,595	1	659	0%	-88%
Health and Safety Benefit					2	1,980		
Greece								
Spain								
Maternity benefit			15	122,289	14	86,165	-7%	-30%
Paternity benefit			16	34,247	34	74,616	113%	118%
France								
Maternity leave	281	1,154,979	518	1,659,488	500	1,578,969	-3%	-5%
Paternity leave	195	119,518	174	118,877	164	112,730	-6%	-5%
Croatia								
Italy								
Cyprus								
Maternity allowance	5	27,476	4	15,986				
Maternity grant (lumpsum)	3	#	2	#				
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Maternity leave	4,277	52,850,000	3,801	41,088,016	3,999	44,656,592	5%	9%
Exemption from work for pregnant workers			1,452	11,738,783	1,507	12,563,434	4%	7%
Adoption leave					13	134,691		
Hungary								
Infant care allowance			74	160,437	111	253,082	50%	58%
Malta								
Maternity benefit	2	#	-	-	1	#		
The Netherlands								
Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)			1,574	10,532,707				
Austria								
Wochengeld	2,009	10,674,031	2,081	11,577,593	2,074	12,480,115	0%	8%
Family time bonus for fathers			26	16,950	31	20,363	19%	20%

	2016		2017		2018		Evolution 2017-2018	
	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	% change number of benefits	% change total expenditure
Poland								
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS)</i>	1	#	3	#	8	40,144	167%	#
Portugal								
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	172	465,032	170	490,654	175	576,139	3%	17%
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	14	13,202	10	12,272	10	16,733	0%	36%
<i>Allowance for adoption</i>	1	#	1	#	-	-	-100%	-100%
<i>Extended allowance for adoption</i>			-	-	-	-		
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	37	123,636	43	103,093	35	114,041	-19%	11%
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	4	6,078	5	2,504	3	2,483	-40%	-1%
<i>Specific risks allowance</i>			1	#	1	#	0%	#
Romania								
<i>Maternity leave</i>					5	4,024		
Slovenia								
<i>Maternity leave</i>								
<i>Paternity leave</i>								
<i>Parental benefit</i>								
Slovakia								
<i>Maternity benefits for mother</i>	57	140,152	35	92,088	64	243,319	83%	164%
<i>Maternity benefits for father</i>	2	#	3	#	5	20,579	67%	#
Finland								
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	224	1,374,294	190	1,135,019	188	1,185,099	-1%	4%
<i>Paternity allowance</i>	266	615,594	211	395,758	223	435,868	6%	10%
<i>Parental allowance</i>	343	2,208,181	341	2,320,026	339	2,496,297	-1%	8%
Sweden								
<i>Parental benefit</i>								
United Kingdom								
Iceland								
<i>Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market</i>								
<i>Maternity/paternity Grants</i>								
Liechtenstein								
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>	83	917,879	34	321,969				
Norway								
<i>Parental benefit</i>	1,589	15,595,629	1,311	14,556,682	1,188	13,806,579	-9%	-5%
Switzerland								
<i>Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)</i>	4,850	54,066,000	5,100	44,364,000	5,680	53,475,000	11%	21%
Total*								
	19,092	165,600,307	22,024	162,303,000	22,684	176,201,134	3%	9%

* This total was only calculated for Member States that had data available for reference year 2017 and 2018.

Anonymised data

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019, 2018 and 2017

4. SHARE OF EXPORT IN TOTAL MATERNITY AND EQUIVALENT PATERNITY BENEFITS

As was already mentioned above, it is often more interesting to look at relative numbers when comparing Member States. Therefore, this section focuses on the share of export in the total maternity and equivalent maternity benefits. For certain Member States (Cyprus, the Netherlands and Liechtenstein) data from reference year 2017 is reported once more, in order to get a more complete overview.

For most reporting Member States the share of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits paid to persons under Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 is equal to or less than 0.5% of total spending (Finland, Portugal, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Cyprus, Malta, Spain and Poland) (*Table 4*). For Denmark, Ireland, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium, the share in total spending lies between 0.5% and 2.0%.

The share of the benefits paid to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one is highest in Luxembourg (some four out of ten maternity benefits are exported), Liechtenstein (11%), Switzerland (7.4%), and Austria (2.6%). This is due to the fact that they employ a large number of cross-border workers.

Finally, the weighted average for the 21 reporting Member States shows that only 0.7% of the maternity and equivalent paternity benefits are exported to another EU/EFTA country. The total share of the benefits paid to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one amounts to 1.2%.

Table 4 Share of the number of benefits exported to another EU/EFTA country in total number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash paid by the competent Member State, 2018

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)
Belgium		
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	1.3%	1.3%
<i>Paternity/birth allowance</i>	2.3%	2.3%
<i>Adoption allowance</i>	1.3%	1.6%
<i>Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy</i>	2.3%	3.2%
<i>Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding</i>	2.4%	2.9%
<i>Total</i>	1.8%	1.8%
Bulgaria		
<i>Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery under art. 50 and 51 Bulgarian Social Security Code [Pregnancy and delivery]</i>	0.2%	0.1%
Czech Republic		
Denmark		
<i>Parental benefit</i>	1.4%	1.3%
Germany		
Estonia		
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	0.1%	0.1%
Ireland		
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>	1.2%	0.7%
<i>Paternity Benefit</i>	0.4%	0.4%
<i>Adoptive Benefit</i>	2.7%	0.3%
<i>Health and Safety Benefit</i>	1.0%	0.3%
<i>Total</i>	0.9%	0.7%
Greece		

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)
Spain		
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	0.01%	0.01%
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	0.01%	0.02%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.01%</i>	<i>0.01%</i>
France		
<i>Maternity leave</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Paternity leave</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Croatia		
Italy		
Cyprus*		
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Maternity grant</i>	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.04%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
<i>Maternity benefits</i>	44.6%	41.8%
<i>Exemption from work for pregnant and breastfeeding women</i>	44.9%	43.9%
<i>Adoption leave</i>	46.4%	45.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>44.7%</i>	<i>42.3%</i>
Hungary		
<i>Infant care allowance</i>	0.1%	0.1%
Malta		
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	0.1%	0.1%
The Netherlands*		
<i>Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)</i>	1.2%	1.0%
Austria		
<i>Wohngeld (Maternity benefit)</i>	2.6%	2.6%
<i>Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)</i>	0.6%	0.6%
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>2.6%</i>
Poland		
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>	0.0%	0.0%
Portugal		
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	0.1%	0.2%
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	0.1%	0.2%
<i>Allowance for adoption</i>	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Extended allowance for adoption</i>	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Specific risk allowance</i>	0.3%	0.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Romania		
Slovenia		
Slovakia		
<i>Maternity benefits</i>	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Paternity benefits</i>	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Finland		
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	0.3%	0.3%
<i>Paternity allowance</i>	0.4%	0.4%
<i>Parental allowance</i>	0.5%	0.5%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>0.5%</i>
Sweden		

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)
United Kingdom		
Iceland		
Liechtenstein*		
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit</i>	11.4%	11.0%
Norway		
<i>Parental benefit</i>	0.8%	0.7%
Switzerland		
<i>Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)</i>	6.9%	7.4%
Total		
<i>Weighted average</i>	0.7%	1.2%

* The reported data for CY, NL and LI concern reference year 2017.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019

ANNEX I BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTED BENEFITS

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
Belgium	
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	Replacement income during maternity leave
<i>Replacement income for father or co-parent</i>	Replacement income for father or co-parent
<i>Adoption allowance</i>	-
<i>Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy</i>	Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions hazardous for pregnancy
<i>Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding</i>	Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions hazardous for breastfeeding
Bulgaria	
<i>Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery under art. 50 and 51 Bulgarian Social Security Code</i>	The insured mother is entitled to a cash benefits in case of pregnancy and baby delivery for the total period of 410 calendar days, 45 of which are before delivery. The periods of payments are divided into several sub periods: 1. from the 45th before delivery up to 135th day 2. after the 135th day up to remainder of the total period.
<i>Paternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 6 Social Security Code</i>	The insured father is entitled to a cash benefit for the period of 15 days after delivery
<i>Maternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 7 Social Security Code</i>	Maternity/paternity benefit in cash for the period after 6 month of child's age up to 410 calendar days. The entitlement depends on whether the person /mother or father/ acquired 12 months of insurance period as insured for sickness and maternity.
<i>Maternity benefits under art. 50a Social Security Code</i>	A benefit that compensates unused maternity leave or a part of it. The amount of this type of benefit is 50 % of the whole amount of maternity benefit the mother is entitled to.
<i>Cash benefit under art. 53 Social Security Code</i>	a benefit for raising a child up to 2 years of age /after the period of first 410 calendar days including 45 days before delivery.
<i>Benefit under art. 54 Social Security Code for unused part of leave for raising a child up to 2 years of age.</i>	When mother does not use the leave for raising a child up to 2 years of age she is entitled to 50% of the amount of the benefit she would be entitled to if she use the leave for raising a child up to its 2 years.
<i>Benefit under art. 53c Social Security Code</i>	The insured persons are entitled to a cash benefit when adopting a child less than 5 years of age
<i>Benefit under art. 53d Social Security Code</i>	A benefit for person who adopted a child under 5 years of age and who does not use a leave or interrupts its usage
Czech Republic	
<i>Maternity benefit in cash</i>	Benefit pertains to an employee (self-employed person) during the time of so called maternity leave. Employee must acquire 270 days of insurance within last two years before the day of starting the benefit (=usually start of 6-8th week before expected day of delivery). Supporting period is 28 weeks (37 weeks for women who gave birth to two or more children). Benefit range is 70% of the daily basis of assessment. In specified cases it is provided to men.
<i>Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity</i>	Benefit is provided over the period of transfer of a pregnant employee or mother (till the end of the ninth month after childbirth) to a different work for reasons provided by law. The objective is to compensate for income drop due to the transfer. Supporting period continues over the period of transfer. Benefit range is determined as the difference between daily basis of assessment before the transfer and an average income achieved after this transfer.
<i>Paternity Benefit (Fathers Post-Natal-Care Benefit) (effective as of 1 February 2018)</i>	Entitled to paternity benefit is any insured father who cares for his child or any insured person (both men and women) who cares as a foster parent for a child based on a decision of a competent authority, providing that the child is younger than seven years of age as of the date their foster care begins. Benefit is paid for seven calendar days, beginning from the first day of paternity leave. Paternity leave begins on the date as determined by the insured person within six weeks of the date of birth of the child or of the date the foster care begins.
Denmark	
<i>Parental benefit</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 weeks before expected confinement • 14 weeks after confinement for the mother, and in this period 2 continuous weeks for the father • 32 weeks in all for the parents after the 14th week. This period can be split up or postponed, but must be taken before the 9th birthday of the child. If the mother and father returns to part-time work, the leave can be extended proportionally.
Germany	
<i>Mutterschaftsgeld</i>	Employees who are members of a statutory health insurance fund receive maternity pay during the maternity protection periods and for the day of childbirth in the amount of the average net wage received in the last three calendar months before the start of the protection period, but no more than 13 euros per calendar day (maternity pay pursuant to § 24i SGB V/§ 14 KVLG 1989). In the event of termination of an employment relationship during pregnancy or during the protection period, the health insurance fund also pays its member the contribution to the maternity allowance. The same applies if an employer is unable to pay its contribution due to insolvency (contributions to maternity benefit in accordance with § 20 Para. 3 Maternity Protection Act - MuSchG).
Estonia	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	Maternity benefit is paid by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund in the amount of 100% from your previous calendar year earnings from where the social tax has declared to been paid from. It is paid since the first day of exemption from work and you have the right to receive maternity benefit for 140 days.
<i>Adoption benefit</i>	Adoption benefit is paid by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund in the amount of 100% from your

	previous calendar year earnings from where the social tax has declared to been paid from. It is paid since the first day of exemption from work and you have the right to receive adoption benefit for 70 days.
Ireland	
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>	Maternity Benefit is a social security payment for insured employed and self-employed pregnant women who qualify for maternity leave. The payment is made for the 26 week period of statutory maternity leave. Additional leave/benefit may be granted in the event of a premature birth.
<i>Paternity Benefit</i>	Paternity Benefit is a social security payment for insured employed and insured self-employed persons who qualify for paternity leave. The payment is made for the 2 week period of statutory paternity leave.
<i>Adoptive Benefit</i>	Adoptive Benefit is a social security payment for adopting mothers and single males who adopt a child and who qualify for adoptive leave. It is available to both insured employed and self-employed persons. Adoptive Benefit is paid for the continuous period of 24 weeks statutory adoptive leave from the date of placement of the child.
<i>Health and Safety Benefit</i>	Health and Safety Benefit is a social security payment for insured employed women who are pregnant or breastfeeding and who qualify for health and safety leave.
Greece	
<i>Maternity benefit</i> <i>Supplementary Maternity Allowance</i> <i>Special Maternity Protection Allowance</i>	
Spain	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	Maternity is a benefit whose beneficiaries are employed or self-employed workers, including workers on training and part-time contracts, irrespective of their sex, who take leave for the legally established periods for maternity, adoption and foster care, provided that they meet the necessary requirements.
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	Paternity is a benefit whose beneficiaries are workers employed by another person or who are self-employed, including those with trainee contracts and part time workers, whatever their sex, who take periods of leave for the birth or the adoption or fostering of a child, provided that they meet the necessary requirements.
France	
<i>Maternity benefit</i> <i>Paternity benefit</i>	
Croatia	
<i>Maternity/paternity benefit for employed/self-employed</i>	Paid to employed/self-employed because of childbirth, usually in duration of 6 months
<i>Parental benefit for employed/self-employed</i>	Paid to employed/self-employed parents after first 6 months of the age of a child
<i>Special leave or part time work for parents whose child has severe difficulties in development due to health reasons</i>	Paid to parents who are either not working, or are working part time, to be able to take care of a child with developmental issues.
<i>Maternity/paternity benefit for non-active persons</i>	Paid to parents who are outside of the working market (unemployed, pensioners, etc.)
<i>Adoptive leave</i>	Paid to adoptive parents upon the adoption of a child
Italy	
<i>Maternity/paternity benefit (congedo di maternità/paternità)</i>	Five-month compulsory paid leave: one- to two-month leave prior to confinement and three- to four-month leave after delivery (depending on the duration chosen for the prenatal leave). Continued payment of wages by the employer on behalf of the National Institute for Social Security (Istituto Nazionale della previdenza sociale, INPS). The amount of the wages paid is then deducted from the owed contributions. Maternity/paternity benefit (indennità di maternità/paternità): 80% of earnings for the compulsory period. No ceiling After expiry of the compulsory leave, a reduced paid leave may be claimed by either the mother or the father for a six-month period altogether till the child reaches the age of three (or within three years after the child's adoption). Besides the 6-month leave, this benefit can be claimed for further 5 months, at most, till the child is 12 of age, but the relevant cash benefit can only be paid upon condition that the claimant parent's salary does not exceed twice and a half times the minimum pension as established by law for the current year.
<i>Optional supplementary parental leave (Congedo parentale facoltativo)</i>	Once the maternity leave has ended and within the 11 following months, as an alternative to the parental leave, vouchers are granted in order to purchase baby-sitting or public child-minders' services for a maximum period of six months and up to an amount of €600 per month. Payment during Optional supplementary parental leave (congedo parentale facoltativo): 30% if the child is under 3, unpaid if the child is 3-12 years old (with some exceptions). In the public sector, it is paid at 100% of previous earnings during the first 30 days of leave. No ceiling.
<i>Paternity leave (congedo di paternità)</i>	One-day compulsory paid leave for the father (to be claimed within five months after the child's birth) to be granted at the same time as the maternity paid leave, plus two days of paid leave if the mother agrees to transfer them from her maternity leave. Furthermore, the father may claim for a paid leave of up to three months after the child's birth in case the mother does not claim for it, or if he has the sole charge of the child. Same benefits in case of adoption.
<i>State maternity allowance</i>	A State assistance benefit provided and granted directly by the INPS, in case of atypical employment or gaps which do not provide sufficient coverage
Cyprus	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	

<i>Paternity benefit</i>	
<i>Maternity grant</i>	
Latvia	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	<p>Maternity benefit paid before and after childbirth, can be requested by expectant mothers who: are employed and receive a salary, are self-employed or are spouses of a self-employed person and have voluntarily joined the social insurance.</p> <p>During the postnatal period, maternity benefit can also be obtained by the child's father or another person who takes care of the new-born at home, but no later than until the child's 70th day of life. This applies to cases where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The child's mother is unable to take care of the baby until the 42nd postnatal day due to sickness; •The child's mother has refused to take care of the child; •The child's mother has died during childbirth or before the 42nd postnatal day; •The child is a foundling. <p>Paternity benefit can be requested by fathers who: are employed and receive a salary, are self-employed or are spouses of a self-employed person and have voluntarily joined the social insurance.</p> <p>Paternity benefit can also be obtained by one of the parents due to the family care of an existing child under three years of adoption.</p>
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	
Lithuania	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	<p>The maternity benefit for women, who gave birth after 30 weeks of pregnancy and later, is paid for 126 calendar days. In cases of complicated childbirth and if more than one child was born, the benefit is paid for additional 14 calendar days. The amount of a maternity benefit during a pregnancy and childbirth leave period shall make 100 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage. Paternity benefits shall be paid for the duration of paternity leave. After the birth of a child, eligible employees are entitled to 30 consecutive calendar days of paternity leave. This leave can be granted at any time from the day the child is born until the child reaches three months of age (or from birth until the child reaches six months of age in cases of complicated childbirth or when two or more children are born). The amount of a paternity benefit during a paternity leave period shall make 100 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage</p> <p>A childcare benefit shall be paid for the period of a childcare leave from the end of pregnancy and childbirth leave until the child is one or two years old. The amount of childcare benefit depends on chosen receipt duration of the benefit: if the insured person chooses to receive the benefit until the child turns 1 year old, the amount of the benefit is 100 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage; if the person chooses to receive the benefit until the child turns 2 years old – the benefit until the child turns 1 year old is 70 % and 40 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage until the child turns 2 years old.</p>
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	
<i>Childcare benefit</i>	
Luxembourg	
<i>Maternity leave</i>	8 weeks pre-natal leave + 12 weeks postnatal leave
<i>Exemption from work for pregnant workers</i>	Granted in case of hazardous work (physical or biological danger)
<i>Adoption leave</i>	8 weeks for adopting parents
Hungary	
<i>csecsemőgondozási díj (infant care allowance)</i>	<p>Infant care allowance is primarily for the mother, for the father (or other person) exceptionally. Infant care allowance is an employment-based benefit, which requires 365 days of insurance before the child is born. This benefit is for the duration of maternity leave, up to the 168th day following the birth of the child. The amount of infant care allowance is 70% of the daily gross earnings. The amount depends primarily on the gross earnings in the previous 180-day period, but may in some cases be different.</p>
Malta	
<i>Maternity Benefit</i>	<p>A 14-week flat-rate benefit based on universal entitlement payable to ordinary residents or partner to a citizen, or persons who were last insured under the Maltese scheme prior to giving birth or adopting, and are self-employed, self-occupied or unemployed.</p> <p>A 4-week flat rate benefit payable to employees and self-occupied persons alike, following the expiry of the 14 weeks paid Maternity Leave from the employer or Maternity Benefit in case of self-occupied persons, and is conditional upon the return to work of the person following the expiry of the maternity leave period.</p>
<i>Maternity Leave Benefit</i>	
The Netherlands	
<i>Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)</i> <i>Regeling Zelfstandige en Zwangere (ZEZ)</i> <i>(Regulation for the self-employed and pregnant)</i>	
Austria	
<i>Wochengeld</i>	<p>The weekly allowance is a cash benefit from the insured event of maternity and is intended to completely replace the loss of earnings from employment. As a rule, it is due for 8 weeks before the expected day of delivery, on the day of delivery and 8 weeks after delivery.</p> <p>Working fathers who intensively and exclusively take care of their families directly after the birth of a child, who do this with permission of their employers and are thereby off work without their income, are entitled to the "family time bonus" (Familienzeitbonus) amounting to Euro 22,60 per day. This bonus must be taken within a specified period of 91 days from the birth of the child, lasting at least 28 days and at most 31 days without interruption.</p>
<i>Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)</i>	
Poland	
<i>Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)</i>	<p>Benefits paid by Social Insurance Institution (ZUS)</p> <p>Maternity allowance is granted to an insured person who within the period of sickness insurance</p>

or within the period of parental leave:

- have given birth to a child (mothers),
- have had a child born to them (fathers),
- have taken a child for upbringing (adoptive or foster parents).

The period of payment of the maternity allowance in respect of childbirth or in respect of taking a child for upbringing depends on the number of children born in one confinement or taken for upbringing and it equals:

- 20 weeks - in the case of a single birth or one child taken for upbringing,
- 31 weeks - if two children have been born in one confinement or have been simultaneously taken for upbringing,
- 33 weeks - if three children have been born in one confinement or have been simultaneously taken for upbringing,
- 35 weeks - if four children have been born in one confinement or have been simultaneously taken for upbringing,
- 37 weeks - if five or more children have been born in one confinement or have been simultaneously taken for upbringing.

Maternity allowance is also granted for a period corresponding to the period of a parental leave. Maternity allowance for the period of parental leave is granted up to:

- 32 weeks - in the case of a single birth or one child taken for upbringing,
- 34 weeks - if two children have been born in one confinement or have been simultaneously taken for upbringing,
- 29 weeks - if a child has been taken for upbringing and if the person is entitled to the minimum of 9 weeks of maternity allowance for the period of leave on maternity leave conditions.

The insured father of the child is entitled to maternity allowance for the period established as paternity leave for up to two weeks.

*Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit
(paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund
KRUS)*

Portugal	
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	Maternity/paternity benefit - from 120 to 150 consecutive days.
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	Supplementary maternity/paternity benefit – up to 3 months.
<i>Allowance for adoption</i>	Idem initial parental allowance.
<i>Extended allowance for adoption</i>	Idem extended parental allowance.
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	Granted for as long as considered necessary to prevent the risk, insofar as the employer is unable to give another task to the woman in risk.
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	Granted for a period of 14 to 30 days.
<i>Specific risks allowance</i>	Granted to pregnant, parturient or nursing women pursuing night shift activity or that are exposed to agents, processes or conditions at work that may be considered as clinical risks for their health and safety.
Romania	
<i>Maternity leave</i>	Maternity leave can be granted before or after birth, for a period of maximum 126 calendar days, because the prenatal period can be compensated in part with the postnatal period (after birth), depending on the person's option or the doctor's recommendation, so that the minimum duration of the after birth leave (postnatal) shall be 42 calendar days.
Slovenia	
<i>Maternity leave</i>	The mother starts maternity leave 28 days before the anticipated date of birth, which is specified by a gynecologist. Maternity leave lasts 105 days and must be used in a single block of time in the form of complete absence from work.
<i>Paternity leave</i>	Paternity leave is intended for fathers to be able share with the mother the child's care and protection during the child's most sensitive period. This right is not transferable. Paternity leave lasts 30 days.
<i>Parental benefit</i>	Each parent has the right to 130 days of parental leave (together 260 days). Mother can transfer to a father 100 days of parental leave and a father can transfer to a mother 130 days of parental leave. Parental leave follows immediately after maternity leave and is intended for the further care and protection of the child. Parental leave shall be used in a continuous series in the form of full or partial absence from work. In exceptional cases, parental leave may also last longer. Part of the parental leave of children lasting a maximum of 75 days may be transferred and used up until the child finishes the first grade of elementary school. Adoptive parents have the right to parental leave, under same conditions as biological parents.
Slovakia	
<i>materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother)</i>	Mother receives maternity benefit generally for 34. weeks in amount of 75 % of her average salary. Maternity benefit begins at least six weeks before expected date of childbirth.
<i>materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father)</i>	Father receives maternity benefit generally for 28. weeks, in amount of 75 % of his average salary. Maternity benefit begins from taking a child into care.
Finland	
<i>Maternity allowance</i>	Mothers normally go on maternity leave 30 days before the calculated time of birth. In this case, mothers receive a maternity allowance. It is paid for a total of 105 weekdays – about 4 months.
<i>Paternity allowance</i>	The paternity leave can last up to 54 working days (about 9 weeks). Fathers can choose to stay at home for 1 to 18 days at the same time as the child's mother while she is paid maternity or parental allowance. The rest of the leave can be taken after the parental allowance has ended.
<i>Parental allowance</i>	Paternity leave can be taken while the child is still under two years old. Both parents can take parental leave but they cannot be on parental leave at the same time.

	During the parental leave, Kela pays parental allowance for 158 working days (about half a year).
<i>Parental benefit</i>	Sweden
	United Kingdom
	Iceland
<i>Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market</i>	Payments from the Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund to parents working in the domestic labour market, both employed by others or those who are self-employed.
<i>Maternity/paternity Grants</i>	Maternity/paternity grants to parents who are not active in the labour market.
	Liechtenstein
<i>Maternity daily benefit</i>	
	Norway
<i>Parental benefit</i>	
	Switzerland
<i>Maternity allowance (Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG))</i>	

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019

ANNEX II CROSS-COUNTRY TABLES

Table A2.1 Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country, by Member State of residence, 2018

	BE					BG*	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE				EL	ES		FR		HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU			HU	
	Maternity allowance	Replacement income for father or co-parent	Adoption allowance	Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy	Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery		Parental benefit ***		Maternity benefit	Maternity Benefit	Paternity Benefit	Adoptive Benefit	Health and Safety Benefit		Maternity benefit	Paternity benefit	Maternity daily allowances	Paternity daily allowances							Maternity leave	Exemption for pregnant women	Adoption leave	Infant care allowance
BE									1	8	0	0	0		2	1	290	98							1,004	369	3	0	
BG	0	1	0	0	0			6	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	1	
CZ	2	3	0	0	0			3	0	4	0	0	0		0	0	2	1							0	0	0	1	
DK	3	0	0	1	0			1,020	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
DE	24	26	0	1	2			290	0	7	0	0	0		3	1	47	14							845	280	2	3	
EE	0	0	0	0	0			2		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
IE	2	0	0	1	1			5	0						0	1	0	0							1	0	0	0	
EL	3	1	0	0	0			4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0							0	0	0	0	
ES	13	8	0	0	0			10	1	45	14	0	0				34	10							0	0	0	1	
FR	756	942	0	481	344			9	0	5	1	0	0		0	1									2,129	850	8	0	
HR	0	0	0	0	0			4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
IT	8	4	0	0	0			10	0	32	5	0	0		0	1	49	18							1	0	0	1	
CY	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
LV	0	0	0	0	0			8	1	4	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
LT	1	1	0	0	0			10	0	5	3	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
LU	21	8	0	7	5			0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	19	3										0	
HU	0	1	0	0	0			8	0	4	0	0	0		0	0	2	0							0	0	0		
MT	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	1	0	0	0		0	0	1	0							0	0	0	0	
NL	299	208	2	78	58			13	0	1	0	0	0		1	21	3	0							4	0	0	0	
AT	3	0	0	0	0			4	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3	1							0	0	0	4	
PL	18	18	0	6	2			149	0	82	11	0	1		0	0	0	0							8	0	0	0	
PT	3	1	0	1	0			6	0	21	4	0	0		7	2	20	6							2	0	0	0	
RO	3	0	0	1	0			22	0	6	0	0	0		0	0	2	0							2	0	0	7	
SI	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
SK	1	1	0	0	0			4	0	4	0	0	0		0	0	1	0							0	0	0	92	
FI	1	0	0	0	0			5	9	0	0	0	0		0	5	2	2							0	0	0	0	
SE	0	2	0	0	0			647	1	3	0	0	0		0	0	2	0							0	0	0	0	
UK	13	8	0	3	1			13	0	269	58	1	1		1	1	7	4							1	0	0	0	
IS	0	0	0	0	0			25	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
LI	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0	
NO	0	0	0	0	0			23	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0							0	0	0	0	
CH	7	2	0	1	0			0	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	14	7							1	0	0	1	
Unknown																										1	8	0	
Total	1,181	1,235	2	581	413	268	2,304		13	502	98	1	2		14	34	500	164							3,999	1,507	13	111	

	MT	NL	AT		PL	PT						RO	SI	SK		FI			SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH**
	Maternity benefit	Wochen geld	Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	Initial parental allowance	Extended parental allowance	Allowance for adoption	Extended allowance for adoption	Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	Allowance for termination of pregnancy	Specific risk allowance	Maternity leave	materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother)	materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father)	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Parental allowance					Parental benefit	APG	
BE	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	10	20					15	0	
BG	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1					1	0	
CZ	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	1	0	1	2					4	0	
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	11					103	0	
DE	0	472	22	2	14	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	14	6	25					30	830	
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	84	58					7	0	
IE	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5					4	0	
EL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1					1	0	
ES	0	1	0	0	84	2	0	0	22	2	1	0	1	0	11	9	16					22	0	
FR	0	1	0	0	16	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	11	4	16					8	3,640	
HR	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	
IT	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	5					7	1,060	
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1					0	0	
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1					15	0	
LT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1					69	0	
LU	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1					0	0	
HU	0	568	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0					16	0	
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	
NL	0	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	14					10	0	
AT	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2	2	2					2	80	
PL	0	13	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	4	6	10					204	0	
PT	0	1	0	0								0	0	0	2	2	3					3	0	
RO	0	138	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		4	2	0	2	2					2	0	
SI	0	229	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0					0	0	
SK	0	443	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0					16	0	
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					23	0	
SE	0	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	46	45	89					552	0	
UK	0	0	0	1	18	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	22					39	0	
IS	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1					28	0	
LI	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	40	
NO	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	11						0	
CH	0	28	0	0	18	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	21					7		
Unknown												0	0	0									30	
Total	1	2,074	31	8	175	10	0	0	35	3	1	5	64	5	188	223	339					1,188	5,680	

* BG was not able to provide a breakdown by Member State of residence.

*** For CH a number of isolated cases in other Member States on the list were included in the "Unknown" category for data protection reasons.

**** DK: The data provided shows the number of EU/EEA-citizens by nationality - not by Member State of residence.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019

Table A2.2 Related expenditure to persons who received maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State (in €), 2018

	BE					BG*	CZ	DK**	DE	EE	IE					EL	ES		FR		HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU			HU
	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Adoption allowance	Maternity protection allowance - pregnancy	Maternity protection allowance - breastfeeding	Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery		Parental benefit		Maternity benefit	Maternity Benefit	Paternity Benefit	Adoptive Benefit	Health and Safety Benefit		Maternity benefit	Paternity benefit	Maternity daily allowances	Paternity daily allowances							Maternity leave	Exemption for pregnant women	Adoption leave	Infant care allowance
BE								16,345		#	17,281	0	0	0		#	#	901,002	68,301							10,772,934	2,953,484	39,025	0
BG	0	#	0	0	0			51,329		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	2,668
CZ	#	#	0	0	0			#		0	14,705	0	0	0		0	0	3,074	#							0	0	0	3,345
DK	#	0	0	#	0			8,249,740		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
DE	130,921	19,633	0	#	#			1,693,022		0	18,387	0	0	0		#	#	184,667	11,476							10,367,222	2,877,538	21,787	8,976
EE	0	0	0	0	0			#			0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
IE	#	0	0	#	#			29,246		0						0	#	0	0							5,964	0	0	0
EL	#	#	0	0	0			28,183		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	#	0							0	0	0	0
ES	70,566	5,360	0	0	0			70,016		#	198,531	6,131	0	0				108,757	7,222							0	0	0	3,345
FR	3,780,515	650,267	0	3,496,247	1,220,448			57,838		0	25,144	#	0	0		0	#									23,343,560	6,675,094	73,879	0
HR	0	0	0	0	0			10,636		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
IT	45,912	3,334	0	0	0			85,737		0	127,694	2,311	0	0		0	#	112,854	7,902							29,193	0	0	931
CY	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	#	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
LV	0	0	0	0	0			73,593		#	9,785	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
LT	#	#	0	0	0			78,000		0	22,105	#	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
LU	109,786	6,317	0	52,859	21,757			0		0	#	0	0	0		0	0	76,278	#										0
HU	0	#	0	0	0			69,796		0	10,761	0	0	0		0	0	#	0							0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	#	0	0	0		0	0	#	0							0	0	0	0
NL	1,483,326	159,702	#	308,602	120,914			86,905		0	#	0	0	0		#	37,300	#	0							35,057	0	0	0
AT	#	0	0	0	0			40,882		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	#	#							0	0	0	13,430
PL	67,852	10,724	0	10,014	#			579,586		0	331,655	4,944	0	#		0	0	0	0							64,373	0	0	0
PT	#	#	0	#	0			26,897		0	101,515	1,796	0	0		42,507	2,836	39,263	4,698							16,470	0	0	0
RO	#	0	0	#	0			156,091		0	22,001	0	0	0		0	0	#	0							4,190	0	0	8,817
SI	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
SK	#	#	0	0	0			20,348		0	11,044	0	0	0		0	0	#	0							0	0	0	211,092
FI	#	0	0	0	0			39,704		26,503	0	0	0	0		0	18,430	#	#							0	0	0	0
SE	0	#	0	0	0			5,765,863		#	#	0	0	0		0	0	4,721	0							0	0	0	0
UK	79,485	5,518	0	#	#			79,501		0	1,089,094	27,202	#	#		#	#	42,378	3,349							13,094	0	0	0
IS	0	0	0	0	0			185,909		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
LI	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0							0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0			194,733		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	#	0							0	0	0	0
CH	60,039	#	0	#	0			0		0	0	#	0	0		0	0	51,298	4,122							1,488	0	0	478
Unknown																										3047	57,318		
Total	5,925,251	871,498	#	3,922,238	1,376,217	265,845	17,734,574	52,611	2,022,011	45,264	#	#	86,165	74,616	1,578,969	112,730									44,656,592	12,563,434	134,691	253,082	

	MT	NL	AT		PL	PT						RO	SI	SK		FI			SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH***
	Maternity benefit		Wochengeld	Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	Initial parental allowance	Extended parental allowance	Allowance for adoption	Extended allowance for adoption	Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	Allowance for termination of pregnancy	Specific risk allowance	Maternity leave	materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother)	materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father)	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Parental allowance					Parental benefit	APG
BE	0		#	0	#	#	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	#	0	63,558	20,195	180,175					169,343	0
BG	#		#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	#	#	#					#	0
CZ	0		881,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122,792	#	0	#	#					21,007	0
DK	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,505	#	81,280					1,430,356	0
DE	0		3,243,156	14,667	#	51,737	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	#	#	81,612	11,880	174,960					332,018	8,227,000
EE	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193,344	128,362	427,915					105,741	0
IE	0		#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	32,981					21,820	0
EL	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	#					#	0
ES	0		#	0	0	323,262	#	0	0	93,949	#	#	0	#	0	68,206	16,194	101,085					258,021	0
FR	0		#	0	0	33,722	#	0	0	11,334	#	0	0	0	0	52,515	9,677	115,504					123,149	36,509,000
HR	0		35,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
IT	0		142,288	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	48,310	13,079	64,728					108,877	7,458,000
LV	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	#	0	#					0	0
CY	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	4,732	#					265,420	0
LT	0		#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	#					915,743	0
LU	0		#	0	0	9,776	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	#	#	#					0	0
HU	0		2,993,128	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,712	15,132	0	0	0	0					98,823	0
MT	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
NL	0		#	0	#	11,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,665	9,725	102,516					136,190	0
AT	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48,220	#	5,098	#	11,337					#	669,000
PL	0		73,029	0		#	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	7,139	0	23,615	6,764	59,378					2,144,998	0
PT	0		#	0	0								0	0	0	#	#	#					#	0
RO	0		791,976	#	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0		12,330	#	0	#	#					#	0
SI	0		1,284,952	3,390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0					0	0
SK	0		2,639,136	#	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0					123,103	0
FI	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								318,081	0
SE	0		26,641	0	0	#	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	293,173	119,342	714,229					6,395,149	0
UK	0		0	0	#	42,624	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	86,310	26,769	130,528					379,657	0
IS	0		0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#					259,748	0
LI	0		77,266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	354,000
NO	0		0	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,679	15,034	73,958					0	0
CH	0		147,541	0	0	62,365	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	0	0	56,359	19,220	154,070					104,274	0
Unknown																								258,000
Total	#		12,480,115	20,363	40,144	576,139	16,733	0	0	144,041	#	#	#	243,319	20,579	1,185,099	435,868	2,496,297					13,806,579	53,475,000

* BG was not able to provide a breakdown by Member State of residence.

** The reported amounts for DK are based on data from May 2019. The data provided shows the number of EU/EEA-citizens by nationality - not by Member State of residence - while receiving Danish maternity/paternity allowance. However, it is assumed that the majority stays in their homeland.

*** For CH a number of isolated cases in other Member States on the list were included in the "Unknown" category for data protection reasons.

Data anonymised

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2019

ANNEX III QUESTIONNAIRE ON MATERNITY AND EQUIVALENT PATERNITY BENEFITS IN CASH

- 1) **Total** number of persons who received a maternity or equivalent paternity benefit in cash paid by the competent Member State and total related expenditure (in €)

Name of the maternity or equivalent paternity benefit:

Brief description of the benefit:

<i>Total number of persons</i>	<i>Total expenditure (in €)</i>

If more maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash exist, please replicate the above table.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

- 2) Concerning **persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State**, please indicate the number of cases and amount paid (in €) by your authorities during the calendar year 2018, specifying the name of the benefit(s) which exist under your legislation - in the field 'name of the cash benefit'.

Member State of residence	Name of the cash benefit:		Name of the cash benefit:		Name of the cash benefit:		Total	
	Number of cases	Amount paid (in €)	Number of cases	Amount paid (in €)	Number of cases	Amount paid (in €)	Number of cases	Amount paid (in €)
Belgium								
Bulgaria								
Czech Republic								
Denmark								
Germany								
Estonia								
Ireland								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Croatia								
Italy								
Cyprus								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta								
Netherlands								
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovakia								
Finland								
Sweden								
United Kingdom								
Iceland								
Liechtenstein								
Norway								
Switzerland								
Total								

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