



Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Reference year 2020

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Glossary

Basic Regulation: Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

Implementing Regulation: Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

Competent Member State: The Member State in which the institution with which the person concerned is insured or from which the person is entitled to benefits is situated.

Cross-border work: working in a Member State other than the Member State of residence.

EU-28: 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).

EU-27: 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) and Sweden (SE).

EFTA countries: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefit: maternity and equivalent paternity benefits are provided to the mother or the father during the first months of a new-born child's life.

Summary of the main findings

In accordance with the Social Security Coordination Regulations, parents residing in a Member State other than the Member State¹ 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). As a rule, these benefits are always paid according to the legislation of the competent Member State, regardless of the Member State of residence.²

In 2020, the 22 reporting Member States exported some 25,800 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State for a total amount of approximately € 212 million (*Table 2*). However, figures for Germany, which is the main receiving country 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 € 58 million maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State. This is not a surprising observation since both Member States are characterised by a substantial number of incoming cross-border workers: The majority of these benefits for both Luxembourg and Switzerland are exported to their neighbouring countries, especially to France. Furthermore, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, and Norway each exported more than € 10 million in maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad.

The impact of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits can be analysed by comparing it to the total spending on these benefits (*Table 4*). For the majority of reporting Member States, this impact is rather small (less than 0.5% of total spending), namely for Spain, France, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Finland. For Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway, the share in total spending 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 (more than four out of ten maternity benefits are exported), Liechtenstein (21.1%), Switzerland (7.5%) and Austria (2.2%). These high shares are mainly due to these Member States' large number of incoming cross-border workers. For all reporting Member States, the weighted average share is 0.8% for the total number of benefits and 1.3% for total expenditure.

¹ The term "Member State" is used in this report to indicate the 27 countries belonging to the European Union (EU) in reference year 2020, the European Economic Area (EEA), Switzerland and the UK.

² Article 21 (1) of the Basic Regulation.

Introduction

The data presented in this report concern 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 for reference year 2020. Although maternity and equivalent paternity benefits can also be in kind, data on the in-kind benefits 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.³

The coordination of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits follows the same rules as those which apply to sickness benefits (and not, as one could expect, 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.⁴ An example would be the maternity allowance paid during maternity leave in the period immediately preceding and following childbirth.

In *section 1*, data are provided on the total number of maternity and equivalents 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 2019 to 2020 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 2020 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.

As of 1 February 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union. This has a significant impact on the dissemination of statistics. In all thematic reports, the EU-27 aggregate (excluding the UK) is produced for 2020. Accordingly, the text of the report describing the quantitative findings focusses on the EU-27 aggregate.

³ 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".

⁴ Article 21 (1) of the Basic Regulation.

⁵ BE, DK, IE, ES, FR, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, FI, LI, NO, and CH. The remaining reporting Member States (BG, CZ, DE, EL, HR, LV, LT, SI and IS) could only report data on the total number of maternity and equivalents paternity benefits paid by the competent Member State. Sweden could not report any data, as since 2019 the parental benefit has been classified as a family benefit.

⁶ EE, IT, CY, and the UK did not report any data. For these Member States, data from previous reference years are used (EE (2019 only for total)), IT (2018 only for total), CY (2017), UK (2019)). Furthermore, for three benefits in Belgium, data from 2018 are used.

1. General overview

Annex 1 provides a brief description of the maternity and equivalent paternity benefits reported by the Member States. However, this might be an incomplete overview. Therefore, it is worth noting that MISSOC (*the EU's Mutual Information System on Social Protection*)⁷ 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 varies 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.

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 2020 are presented in *Table 1*.⁸ 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, Slovenia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, 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 annual amount is lower than € 500 for some benefits in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Greece 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 €), 2020

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit (in €)
Belgium*			
* Maternity allowance	90,090	454,272,890	5,042
* Replacement income for father or co-parent	49,558	36,753,417	742
* 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]	81,141	240,006,442	2,958
* Paternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 6 Social Security Code [Paternity]	21,656	6,181,171	285
* Maternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 7 Social Security Code [Maternity]	314	895,878	2,853

⁷ <https://www.missoc.org/>

⁸ Figures from OECD (*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*) and ESSPROS (*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.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit (in €)
* Maternity benefits under art. 50a Social Security Code [Maternity]	777	761,423	980
* Cash benefit under art. 53 Social Security Code [Child raising]	72,695	79,584,936	1,095
* Benefit under art. 54 Social Security Code for unused part of leave for raising a child up to 2 years of age. [Child raising]	15,138	5,415,463	358
* Benefit under art. 53c Social Security Code [Adoption]	552	1,609,151	2,915
* Benefit under art. 53d Social Security Code [Adoption]	74	80,290	1,085
Czech Republic			
* Maternity benefit in cash	578,825	403,616,526	697
* Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity	1,173	381,490	325
* Paternity benefit (Fathers Post-Natal-Care Benefit)	45,959	10,300,233	224
Denmark			
* Parental benefit	180,976	1,584,283,081	8,754
Germany			
* Mutterschaftsgeld	481,403	717,773,564	1,491
Estonia*			
* Maternity benefit	10,778	56,729,718	5,263
* Adoption benefit	16	53,977	3,374
Ireland			
* Maternity Benefit	44,409	258,486,892	5,821
* Paternity Benefit	24,926	12,446,984	499
* Adoptive Benefit	29	96,775	3,337
* Health and Safety Benefit	218	418,746	1,921
Greece			
* Maternity benefit	93,546	21,660,568	232
* Supplementary Maternity Allowance	21,385	18,342,850	858
* Special Maternity Protection Allowance	19	149,477	7,867
Spain			
* Childbirth and care	465,723	2,556,574,529	5,489
France			
* Maternity leave	523,176	2,709,633,797	5,179
* Paternity leave	3,145	2,114,172	672
* Special maternity leave for non-salaried agricultural workers	291,890	231,533,681	793
* Daily maternity benefits for non-salaried agricultural workers	76	402,262	5,293
Croatia			
* Maternity/paternity benefit for employed/ self-employed	70,225	138,581,973	1,973
* Parental benefit for employed/ self-employed	52,005	109,478,350	2,105
* Special leave or part time work for parents whose child has severe difficulties in development due to health reasons	11,847	40,787,548	3,443
* Maternity/paternity benefit for non-active persons	33,560	55,827,940	1,664
* Adoptive leave	186	577,627	3,106

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

	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	15,914	51,061,733	3,209
* Paternity benefit	9,774	3,741,526	383
Lithuania			
* Maternity benefit	20,954	81,272,000	3,879
* Paternity benefit	14,402	16,394,000	1,138
* Childcare benefit	40,960	252,517,000	6,165
Luxembourg			
* Maternity leave	10,141	123,020,114	12,131
* Exemption from work for pregnant workers	4,705	41,524,112	8,826
* Adoption leave	22	241,263	10,966
Hungary			
* Csecsemőgondozási díj (infant care allowance)	84,372	215,850,160	2,558
Malta			
* Maternity Benefit	1,268	1,745,452	1,377
* Maternity Leave Benefit	2,175	1,546,984	711
The Netherlands			
* Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)	133,964	1,298,000,000	9,689
* Act introducing paternity leave (WIEG)	25,381	56,000,000	2,206
Austria			
* Wochengeld	72,918	566,304,789	7,766
* Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	6,001	4,003,839	667
Poland			
* Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	698,532	1,994,037,590	2,855
* Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS)	28,128	38,416,870	1,366
Portugal			
* Initial parental allowance	160,084	363,105,305	2,268
* Extended parental allowance	15,401	11,306,372	734
* Allowance for adoption	218	1,034,881	4,747
* Extended allowance for adoption	17	10,355	609
* Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	68,468	226,295,266	3,305
* Allowance for termination of pregnancy	6,944	6,402,590	922
* Specific risks allowance	1,880	4,748,198	2,526
Romania			
* Maternity leave			
Slovenia			
* Maternity leave, paternity leave & parental benefit (combined)	20,322	342,000,000	16,829
Slovakia			

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit (in €)
* Materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother)	63,425	241,969,213	3,815
* Materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father)	14,881	66,559,018	4,473
Finland			
* Maternity allowance	56,565	354,854,852	6,273
* Paternity allowance	57,603	110,289,978	1,915
* Parental allowance	68,070	463,769,763	6,813
Sweden			
United Kingdom			
Iceland			
* Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market	12,949	103,702,419	8,009
* Maternity/paternity Grants	988	3,272,889	3,313
Liechtenstein			
* Maternity daily benefit	384	4,380,010	11,406
Norway			
* Parental benefit	149,529	2,030,671,018	13,580
Switzerland			
* Maternity allowance (Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG))	82,620	786,562,000	9,520

* BE: data for Adoption allowance, Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy and Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding concern reference year 2018. EE: data concern 2019. IT: data concern 2018. CY: data concern reference year 2017.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2021

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 several Member States⁹. Indeed, such information is available for only 22 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.

In 2020, the reporting Member States exported some 25,800 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State, amounting to approximately € 212 million. However, this is a (strong) underestimation of the real size, as figures for Germany, which is the main receiving country of cross-border workers, are missing. In general, the average annual amount per person equals € 8,222.

Based on the available data, the two Member States that stood out in previous years stand out again in 2020 when it comes to the export of maternity and paternity benefits: Luxembourg and Switzerland. This is not a surprising observation since both Member States are characterised by a substantial number of cross-border workers.

Out of these two Member States, Luxembourg is the Member State with the highest number of exported maternity or equivalent paternity benefits (6,673 benefits). In total, it exported almost € 74 million benefits. Consequently, for the different benefits, the average annual amount per benefit amounts to € 11,062. For maternity leave specifically, more than half of the total expenditure goes to beneficiaries residing in France (53%) (see *Annex 2* and *Figure 1*). In addition, both Belgium (25%) and Germany (21%) receive around one fourth and one fifth 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 and 33% of adoption benefits) and Germany (19% of exemption for pregnant woman and 11% of adoption leave) (see *Table A2.2* in *Annex 2*).

Switzerland has paid slightly less maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad compared to Luxembourg (5,930 benefits). In total, Switzerland exported almost € 59 million benefits in 2020. As a result, the average annual amount per benefit amounts to around € 9,900. The most important receiving Member States are Switzerland's neighbouring countries (see *Figure 1*). Around two thirds of the total expenditure on maternity allowance by applying the Coordination Regulations goes to beneficiaries residing in France. Furthermore, as a receiving Member State, Germany (17%) and Italy (13%) together take in around a third of Switzerland's total expenditure.

In comparison with Luxembourg and Switzerland, all other Member States' figures follow by a distance. Nevertheless, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Norway each exported more than € 10 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, which is also considerable.

⁹ No data were reported by CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, SI, SE, UK and IS. For BE (for three of the five benefits, 2018), BG (2018), CY (2017) and EE (2019), data from previous reference years were imputed to get a more complete picture.

Belgium exported more than € 11.5 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. The largest components of this export are the maternity allowance (€ 5.4 million) and the replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy (€ 3.9 million). Almost all these benefits are exported to its neighbouring Member States, in particular to France (66% to 83%, depending on the kind of benefit), and to a lesser extent to the Netherlands (see *Table A2.2 in Annex 2*).

Some 1,700 maternity allowances (*Wochengeld*) were exported by Austria under the Coordination Regulations, while approximately 46 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 were exported (for maternity allowance: Germany: 29%, Hungary: 27% and Slovakia: 14% (see *Figure 1*), and for paternity allowance: Germany: 65%, Slovenia: 16% and Hungary: 13% (see *Table A2.2 in Annex 2*).

The Netherlands paid a total amount of € 13.4 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits and Norway exported around € 13.9 million.

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 € 1 million in benefits abroad are Bulgaria¹⁰, Estonia¹¹, Spain, Cyprus¹², Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, the United Kingdom¹³ and Liechtenstein. Finally, Ireland, France and Finland belong to an 'in-between category' as they exported between € 1 million and € 5 million.

¹⁰ Data concern reference year 2018.

¹¹ Data concern reference year 2019.

¹² Data concern reference year 2017.

¹³ Data concern reference year 2019.

Table 2 - Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country and total related expenditure (in €), 2020

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
EU-27*	18,424	137,453,687	7,461
EFTA*	7,220	73,734,353	10,213
Total*	25,785	212,006,736	8,222
Belgium**			
Maternity allowance	1,058	5,452,374	5,153
Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent)	1,046	773,213	739
Adoption allowance	<5	5,916	2,958
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy	581	3,922,238	6,751
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	413	1,376,217	3,332
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,100</i>	<i>11,529,957</i>	<i>3,719</i>
Bulgaria**			
Pregnancy and childbirth benefit	268	265,845	992
Czech Republic			
Denmark			
Maternity benefit	2,465	18,216,432	7,390
Germany			
Estonia**			
Maternity benefit	14	64,511	4,608
Ireland			
Maternity Benefit	276	1,263,386	4,577
Paternity Benefit	119	56,134	472
Adoptive Benefit			
Health and Safety Benefit	8	27,304	3,413
<i>Total</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>1,346,824</i>	<i>3,342</i>
Greece			
Spain			
Childbirth and care	64	356,491	5,570
France			
Maternity leave	541	1,768,975	3,270
Paternity leave	190	127,993	674
<i>Total</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>1,896,968</i>	<i>2,595</i>
Croatia			
Italy			
Cyprus**			
Maternity allowance	<5	15,986	3,997
Maternity grant (lump sum)	<5	2,176	1,088
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18,162</i>	<i>3,027</i>
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
Maternity leave	4,510	54,710,651	12,131
Exemption from work for pregnant workers	2,154	19,010,189	8,826
Adoption leave	9	98,698	10,966
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,673</i>	<i>73,819,539</i>	<i>11,062</i>
Hungary			
Infant care allowance	88	123,222	1,400
Malta			
Maternity benefit	<5	2,865	955

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

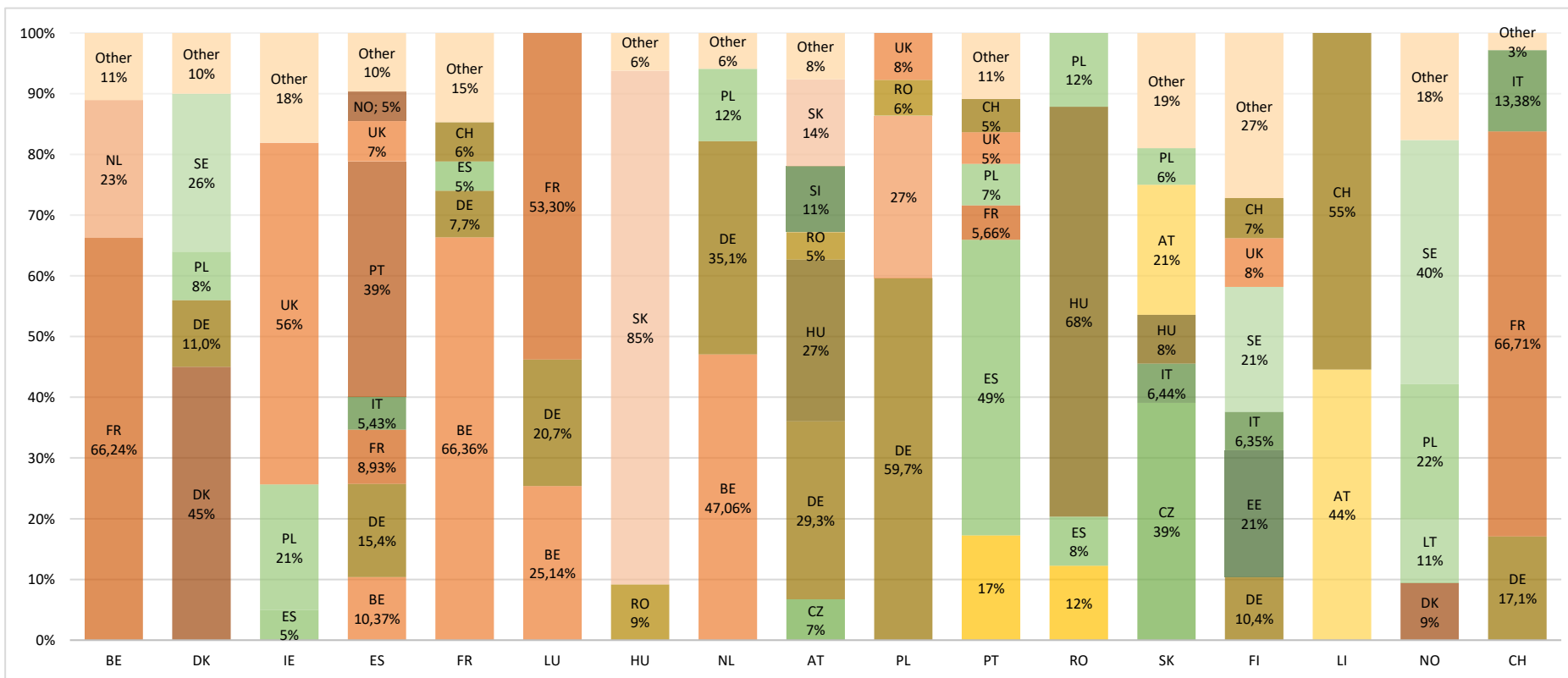
	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
The Netherlands			
Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)	2,059	13,478,461	6,546
Austria			
Wochengeld	1,744	12,652,807	7,255
Family time bonus for fathers	46	29,494	641
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>12,682,301</i>	<i>7,085</i>
Poland			
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS)	7	38,368	5,481
Portugal			
Initial parental allowance	146	416310	2,851
Extended parental allowance	10	14177	1,418
Allowance for adoption	0	0	
Extended allowance for adoption	0	0	
Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	0	0	
Allowance for termination of pregnancy	0	0	
Specific risks allowance	<5	5785	2,893
<i>Total</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>436,588</i>	<i>2,763</i>
Romania			
Maternity leave	13	45,794	3,523
Slovenia			
Slovakia			
Maternity benefits for mother	61	285,168	4,675
Maternity benefits for father	6	37,086	6,181
<i>Total</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>322,254</i>	<i>4,810</i>
Finland			
Maternity allowance	104	814,249	7,829
Paternity allowance	202	452,551	2,240
Parental allowance	211	1,548,407	7,338
<i>Total</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>2,815,208</i>	<i>6,866</i>
Sweden			
United Kingdom**			
	141	818,696	5,806
Iceland			
Liechtenstein			
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	80	923,450	11,543
Norway			
Parental benefit	1,210	13,870,903	11,464
Switzerland			
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	5,930	58,940,000	9,939

* Missing data for CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, SI, SE, and IS.

** BE: data for Adoption allowance, Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy and Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding concern reference year 2018. BG: data concern reference year 2018. EE: data concern reference year 2019. CY: data concern reference year 2017. UK: data concern reference year 2019.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2021

Figure 1 - Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, by amount paid, breakdown by Member State of residence, 2020



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* 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: by citizenship.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2021

3. Evolution of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

It is certainly interesting to look at the evolution of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. *Table 3* provides data on the number of persons and the total expenditure exported in reference years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The focus of below analysis lies on the evolution from 2019 to 2020.

The totals reported only include those Member States that could report data for both reference year 2019 and 2020. This means that only 17 Member States¹⁴ are included in these totals. Furthermore, for Belgium, data from certain benefits are not included as information on them was not available in both reference years¹⁵. These 17 Member States show an evolution of +0.4% in terms of number of persons and +5.7% concerning total expenditure from 2019 to 2020. This indicates that the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits remained stable, which is also the case for the majority of reporting Member States¹⁶. Interestingly, however, the total expenditure has increased while the number of beneficiaries has decreased over the same period. This implies that, on average, a larger amount of benefits was paid per person in 2020 compared to the previous year.

Despite the relatively limited change in the evolution of exported benefits, certain Member States, or certain benefits in a Member State, do stand out when looking at the evolution from 2019 to 2020. In Liechtenstein and Romania, the evolution from 2019 to 2020 for certain benefits is clearly positive. For instance, in Liechtenstein, the expenditure for the maternity or equivalent paternity benefit grew by 2,163%. In Romania, the expenditure for the maternity leave benefit rose by 913% over one year. However, the number of exported benefits reported by these Member States are (very) low. For Liechtenstein, it concerns only 6 benefits and for Romania, it concerns less than 5 maternity leave benefits in 2019.

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 overall evolution from reference year 2019 to 2020 is mixed. In Luxembourg, for the two most important benefits in terms of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits (i.e., maternity leave and the exemption from work for pregnant workers), both the number of benefits exported abroad (+8% and +24%) and total related expenditure (+9% and +35%) increased. In Switzerland, on the contrary, the evolution of the number of maternity benefits was less pronounced with a small decrease of the number of benefits exported (-2%) and a relatively stable expenditure (+0.6%) compared with the previous year.

¹⁴ It concerns BE, DK, IE, FR, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, FI, LI, NO and CH.

¹⁵ For BE, only the Maternity allowance and Paternity/birth allowance were taken into account.

¹⁶ This is the case for (most of the benefits in) BE, IE, FR, LU, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, SK, FI, NO and CH.

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 €), 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Evolution 2019-2020	
	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	% change number of persons	% change total expenditure
Total*	22,597	167,731,448	21,647	170,824,066	24,192	194,141,578	24,298	205,184,445	0.4%	5.7%
Belgium										
Maternity allowance	1,210	5,880,910	1,181	5,925,251	1,186	6,088,710	1,058	5,452,374	-10.8%	-10.5%
Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent)	1,260	870,895	1,235	871,498	1,194	866,278	1,046	773,213	-12.4%	-10.7%
Adoption allowance	<5	6,543	<5	5,916						
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy	579	3,904,642	581	3,922,238						
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	410	1,311,092	413	1,376,217						
Bulgaria										
Pregnancy and childbirth benefit	0	0	268	265,845						
Czech Republic										
Denmark										
Maternity benefit	2,401	18,068,300	2,304	17,734,574	2,584	19,268,436	2,465	18,216,432	-4.6%	-5.5%
Germany										
Estonia										
Maternity benefit	11	47,415	13	52,611	14	64,511				
Adaptation benefit										
Ireland										
Maternity Benefit	445	2110569	502	2,022,011	408	1,618,136	276	1,263,386	-32.4%	-21.9%
Paternity Benefit	122	55,250	98	45,264	93	42,839	119	56,134	28.0%	31.0%
Adoptive Benefit	<5	5595	<5	659	<5	5,312	-	-	-	-
Health and Safety Benefit			<5	1,980	<5	12,424	8	27,304	166.7%	119.8%
Greece										
Spain**										
Childbirth and care							64	356,491	-	-

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Evolution 2019-2020	
	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	% change number of persons	% change total expenditure
France										
Maternity leave	518	1659488.17	500	1,578,969	567	1,625,273	541	1,768,975	-4.6%	8.8%
Paternity leave	174	118876.57	164	112,730	198	140,828	190	127,993	-4.0%	-9.1%
Croatia										
Italy										
Cyprus										
Maternity allowance	5	27,476	<5	15,986						
Maternity grant (lumpsum)	<5	2,176	<5	2,176						
Latvia										
Lithuania										
Luxembourg										
Maternity leave	3801	41088016	3,999	44,656,592	4,192	50,203,627	4,510	54,710,651	7.6%	9.0%
Exemption from work for pregnant workers	1452	11738783	1,507	12,563,434	1,735	14,095,798	2,154	19,010,189	24.1%	34.9%
Adoption leave			13	134,691	12	132,652	9	98,698	-25.0%	-25.6%
Hungary										
Infant care allowance	74	160,437	111	253,082	64	132,066	88	123,222	37.5%	-6.7%
Malta										
Maternity benefit	0	0	<5	1,288	0	0	<5	2,865		
The Netherlands										
Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)	2081	10,532,707			1,815	11,860,130	2,059	13,478,461	13.4%	13.6%
Austria										
Wochengeld	2081	11577592.64	2,074	12,480,115	1,953	12,069,797	1,744	12,652,807	-10.7%	4.8%
Family time bonus for fathers	26	16950	31	20,363	44	28,658	46	29,494	4.5%	2.9%
Poland										
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS)	<5	21,835	8	40,144	8	62,208	7	38,368	-12.5%	-38.3%
Portugal										
Initial parental allowance	170	490,654	175	576,139	194	403,401	146	416,310	-24.7%	3.2%
Extended parental allowance	10	12271.78	10	16,733	15	14,905	10	14,177	-33.3%	-4.9%
Allowance for adoption	<5	13,432	-	-	<5	13,432	0	0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Extended allowance for adoption	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0		
Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	43	103,093	35	114,041	43	103,073	0	0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Allowance for termination of pregnancy	5	2504	<5	2,483	5	2,504	0	0	-100.0%	-100.0%
Specific risks allowance	<5	2,527	<5	5,260	<5	1,279	<5	5,785	100.0%	352.3%
Romania										

	2017		2018		2019		2020		Evolution 2019-2020	
	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)	% change number of persons	% change total expenditure
Maternity leave			5	4,024	<5	4,520	13	45,794	550.0%	913.0%
Slovenia										
Maternity leave										
Paternity leave										
Parental benefit										
Slovakia										
Maternity benefits for mother	35	92087.8	64	243,319	66	243,797	61	285,168	-7.6%	17.0%
Maternity benefits for father	<5	15220.1	5	20,579	6	29,861	6	37,086	0.0%	24.2%
Finland										
Maternity allowance	190	1,135,019	188	1,185,099	153	954,456	104	814,249	-32.0%	-14.7%
Paternity allowance	211	395758	223	435,868	200	415,148	202	452,551	1.0%	9.0%
Parental allowance	341	2,320,026	339	2,496,297	284	1,848,381	211	1,548,407	-25.7%	-16.2%
Sweden										
Parental benefit										
United Kingdom										
					141	818,696				
Iceland										
Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market										
Maternity/paternity Grants										
Liechtenstein										
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	34	321968.66			6	40,810	80	923,450	1,233.3%	2,162.8%
Norway										
Parental benefit	1311	14,556,682	1,188	13,806,579	1,118	13,222,839	1,210	13,870,903	8.2%	4.9%
Switzerland										
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	5,100	44,364,000	5,680	53,475,000	6,040	58,590,000	5,930	58,940,000	-1.8%	0.6%

* These totals are only calculated for Member States that have data available for 2019 and 2020 (this means that BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, SI, SE, UK, and IS are excluded, as well as certain benefits from BE).

** Due to a change in the legislation, the benefits for Spain for 2020 cannot be compared with the previous years. Therefore, only the benefit for the year 2020 is included in the table.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018

4. Share of export in total maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

As 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 three benefits in Belgium data from 2018 are reported in order to get a more complete overview.

In total, the weighted average for the 17 reporting Member States shows that only 0.8% of the maternity and equivalent paternity benefits are exported to another EU/EFTA country (*Table 4*). The total share of the benefits paid to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one amounts to 1.3%. These shares lie remarkably higher in the EFTA Member States (excluding Iceland) with 3.1% of benefits exported and 2.6% of the total expenditure, as they are highly influenced by Switzerland and Norway (for the expenditure). In reference year 2019, 0.7% of benefits were exported, and 1.4% of total expenditure was exported, which indicates that the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits has remained at a similar level.

For most reporting Member States the share of exported maternity and equivalent paternity benefits is less than 0.5% of total spending (ES, FR, HU, MT, PL, PT, SK, and FI) (*Table 4*). For Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Norway, 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 (more than four out of ten maternity benefits are exported), Liechtenstein (21.1%), Switzerland (7.5%) and Austria (2.2%). This is due to the fact that most of these countries employ a large number of cross-border workers.

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, 2020

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
EU-27*	0.6%	1.0%
EFTA*	3.1%	2.6%
Total*	0.8%	1.3%
Belgium**		
Maternity allowance	1.2%	1.2%
Paternity/birth allowance	2.1%	2.1%
Adoption allowance	1.3%	1.6%
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy	2.3%	3.2%
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	2.4%	2.9%
Total	1.7%	1.7%

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
Bulgaria		
Czech Republic		
Denmark		
Maternity benefit	1.4%	1.1%
Germany		
Estonia		
Maternity benefit		
Ireland		
Maternity Benefit	0.6%	0.5%
Paternity Benefit	0.5%	0.5%
Adoptive Benefit	0.0%	0.0%
Health and Safety Benefit	3.7%	6.5%
<i>Total</i>	0.6%	0.5%
Greece		
Spain		
Childbirth and care	0.01%	0.01%
France		
Maternity leave	0.1%	0.1%
Paternity leave	6.0%	6.1%
<i>Total</i>	0.1%	0.1%
Croatia		
Italy		
Cyprus		
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
Maternity benefits	44.5%	44.5%
Exemption from work for pregnant and breastfeeding women	45.8%	45.8%
Adoption leave	40.9%	40.9%
<i>Total</i>	44.9%	44.8%
Hungary		
Infant care allowance	0.1%	0.1%
Malta		
Maternity benefit	0.2%	0.2%
The Netherlands		
Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)	1.3%	1.0%
Austria		
Wochengeld (Maternity benefit)	2.4%	2.2%
Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	0.8%	0.7%
<i>Total</i>	2.3%	2.2%
Poland		
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	0.0%	0.0%
Portugal		
Initial parental allowance	0.1%	0.1%
Extended parental allowance	0.1%	0.1%
Allowance for adoption		
Extended allowance for adoption		
Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy		
Allowance for termination of pregnancy		
Specific risk allowance	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total</i>	0.1%	0.1%
Romania		
Slovenia		

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
Slovakia		
Maternity benefits	0.1%	0.1%
Paternity benefits	0.0%	0.1%
<i>Total</i>	0.1%	0.1%
Finland		
Maternity allowance	0.2%	0.2%
Paternity allowance	0.4%	0.4%
Parental allowance	0.3%	0.3%
<i>Total</i>	0.2%	0.3%
Sweden		
United Kingdom		
Iceland		
Liechtenstein		
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	20.8%	21.1%
Norway		
Parental benefit	0.8%	0.7%
Switzerland		
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	7.2%	7.5%

* Missing data for BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, RO, SI, SE, UK, and IS. The total averages concern the weighted average. The total unweighted average amounts to 5.7% concerning the total number of benefits and 5.8% concerning the total expenditure.

** BE: data for Adoption allowance, Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy and Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding concern reference year 2018.

Source: *Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2021*

5. Fraud and error

Hungary, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Romania and Spain are not aware of cases of fraud and error regarding the payment of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. Denmark, France and Poland did encounter inappropriate use, but only France and Poland were able to quantify this information (*Table 5*). Poland reported the highest amount of cases (678 in total, of which 666 fraud cases) and the highest amount involved (€ 2,880,309). For Poland, the total number of cases decrease from around 1,200 cases in 2019 to around 680 cases in 2020. However, the amount involved declined even more remarkably, from approximately € 12 million in 2019 to less than € 3 million in 2020. In France, a total of 51 cases of fraud and error were reported (of which 31 fraud cases), corresponding with almost € 3 million.

Table 5 - Cases of fraud and error in case of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, 2020

	Fraud		Error		Total	
	Cases	Amount involved in €	Cases	Amount involved in €	Cases	Amount involved in €
FR	31	138,311	20	54,212	51	192,523
PL	666	2,854,418	12	25,890	678	2,880,309

Source: Administrative data Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits 2021

The most common reasons of fraud are the reporting of fictitious wage and employment information, and beneficiaries who are working even though they receive their benefits. Furthermore, France mentioned some cases where documents were forged or falsified. The main cause of error is a lack of appropriate information. For instance, it can take a long time to receive approval of social insurance or employment periods from competent institutions in other Member States. Furthermore, error often occurs when a change in the situation of a beneficiary, which would affect the payment of the maternity benefits, is not reported (e.g., the benefit is postponed or extended, the beneficiary started/finished employment, or the beneficiary moved to another country). However, it is of course difficult to prove whether this hiding of information is intentional or not.

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 subperiods: 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 months 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 (or 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 the beginning of the 6th-8th week before the expected day of delivery). Supporting period is 28 weeks (37 weeks for women who gave birth to two or more children). Benefit amounts to 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 amount 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 return 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

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
	<p>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).</p> <p>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).</p>
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>	The employed women receive the maternity benefit during the maternity leave (before and after the delivery). The self-employed women and independent professionals receive the maternity benefit for 4 months. For the farmers the maternity benefit is a flat-rate amount.
<i>Supplementary Maternity Allowance</i>	The allowance is paid by OAED (Manpower Employment Organization). The beneficiary must have a valid working contract. The allowance is paid for the period during which the woman receives the Maternity Benefit and equals the difference (if any) between the wage paid by the employer and the Maternity Benefit.
<i>Special Maternity Protection Allowance</i>	The allowance is provided by OAED (Manpower Employment Organization) during the special maternity leave that follows the normal maternity leave and can be up to 6 months. The applicant must be qualified for the Maternity benefit and have a valid working contract at the beginning of the maternity leave. During the 6 months of leave, the beneficiaries are paid by OAED an amount equal to the statutory minimum wage.
Spain	
<i>Childbirth and care</i>	The birth and childcare benefit replaces and unifies in a single modality the maternity and paternity benefits since April 2019. It protects the periods of rest and leave derived from the birth of a child or adoption or custody for adoption purposes and foster care.
France	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	The MSA pays daily allowances to compensate for the loss of earnings caused by the work stoppage, in principle for a period of 16 weeks.
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	The MSA pays daily allowances to compensate for the loss of earnings caused by the work stoppage, normally for a period of 11 days.
<i>Special maternity leave for non-salaried agricultural workers</i>	The purpose of the maternity replacement allowance for women farmers is to cover the costs of replacing them in agricultural work when they are unable to do so because of maternity. The duration of its payment is aligned with the duration of daily allowances for female agricultural employees.
<i>Daily maternity benefits for non-salaried agricultural workers</i>	If they are not replaced in agricultural work, female farm managers can receive a daily allowance in the event of maternity. The duration of the payments is at least 8 weeks and at most the duration of the replacement allowance.
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

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
	<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
<i>Optional supplementary parental leave (Congedo parentale facoltativo)</i>	<p>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. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<i>Paternity leave (congedo di paternità)</i>	<p>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.</p>
<i>State maternity allowance</i>	<p>A State assistance benefit provided and granted directly by the INPS, in case of atypical employment or gaps which do not provide sufficient coverage.</p>
Cyprus	
<i>Maternity benefit</i>	<p>Paid to women who meet the social insurance contribution criteria and are expecting or have adopted a child. From 1/8/2017 it can be paid also to women who are expecting a child through a surrogate mother. It is paid for 18 weeks provided the woman does not receive any employment income. It may be extended in cases of multiple births and hospitalisation of the child after premature birth.</p>
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	<p>It was introduced on 1 August 2017. It is paid to fathers on birth or adoption of a child for 2 weeks during the first 16 weeks of the child's life, provided they meet the contribution criteria.</p>
<i>Maternity grant</i>	<p>It is paid on the birth of a child to the mother provided she or her husband meet the contribution criteria. It is a lump sum one off payment of 544 euro.</p>
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.
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	<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>
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 77,58 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage. This size is calculated according to the personal insurable income received in 12 consecutive calendar months until the calendar month preceding the month when the right to maternity benefit appeared.</p>
<i>Paternity benefit</i>	<p>Paternity benefits shall be paid for the duration of the 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 until the child reaches the age of one year. The amount of a paternity benefit during a paternity leave period shall make 77,58 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage. This size is calculated according to the personal insurable income received in 12 consecutive calendar months until the calendar month preceding the month when the right to paternity benefit appeared.</p>
<i>Childcare benefit</i>	<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 77,58 % of the insured person's replacement wage. This amount is calculated on the basis of the person's insured income received during the 12 consecutive months before the month preceding the payment entitlement. 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 54,31 % and 31,03 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage until the child turns 2 years old. In case two or more children are born, the childcare benefit is increased considering the number of children born at the same time, but the total amount of benefits paid to the person cannot exceed 77,58 % of the insured person's replacement wage.</p>
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	

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
<i>csecsemőgondozási díj (infant care allowance)</i>	<p>Infant care allowance is primarily for the mother, for the father (or another 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>
<i>Maternity Leave Benefit</i>	<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>
The Netherlands	
<i>Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act) Act introducing paternity leave (WIEG)</i>	<p><i>You will get pregnancy leave in the period before you give birth and maternity benefit in the period after you have given birth. Pregnancy and maternity leave last for a minimum period of 16 week in total.</i></p> <p><i>The Act introduces a voluntary additional paid paternity leave for the male or female partner of the mother of a newborn child.</i></p>
Austria	
<i>Wochengeld</i>	<p>The maternity allowance is a cash benefit from the maternity insurance case and is intended to replace the loss of earnings in full. It is usually paid for 8 weeks before the expected date of delivery, on the day of delivery and 8 weeks after delivery.</p>
<i>Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)</i>	<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>
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 or within the period of parental leave:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>The insured father of the child is entitled to maternity allowance for the period established as paternity leave for up to two weeks.</p> <p>Benefits paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund (KRUS)</p> <p><i>Maternity benefit is granted by the virtue of the law or at the request to an insured person who is subject to an accident, sickness and maternity insurance, as well as pension insurance, or only to pension insurance, who:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>is a mother or father of a child,</i> • <i>adopted a child in the case of taking care of a child under the age of 7, and in the case of a child with regard to whom there was a decision about an adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age.</i> • <i>decided to raise a child aged up to 7 years old, and in the case of a child with regard to whom there was a decision about an adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age, if at that time an application for adoption was submitted,</i> • <i>decided to raise a child aged up to 7 years old as a foster family, except for a professional foster family, and in the case of a child with regard to whom there was a decision about an adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age.</i> <p><i>The insured father of the child is entitled to maternity benefit only in the case of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>shortening the period of maternity benefit at the request of a child's mother after she has used this benefit for a period of at least 14 weeks from the date of childbirth</i> • <i>death of a child's mother,</i> • <i>abandonment of the child by the mother.</i> <p><i>Maternity benefit shall be valid from the day of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>giving birth to a child,</i>
<i>Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS)</i>	<p><i>Maternity benefit shall be valid from the day of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>giving birth to a child,</i>

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>adopting a child, but not longer than to the completion of 7 years of age, and in the case of a child with regard to whom there was a decision about an adjournment of compulsory education, not longer than to the completion of 10 years of age,</i> • <i>fostering a child, not longer than to the completion of 7 years of age, and in the case of a child with regard to whom there was a decision about an adjournment of compulsory education, no longer than to the completion of 10 years of age.</i> <p><i>Maternity benefit shall be valid for a period of time of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>52 weeks - if one child is born during one birth, one child is adopted or one child is fostered,</i> • <i>65 weeks - if two children are born during one birth, two children are adopted or two children are fostered,</i> • <i>67 weeks - if three children are born during one birth, three children are adopted or three children are fostered,</i> • <i>69 weeks - if four children are born during one birth, four children are adopted or four children are fostered,</i> • <i>71 weeks - if five or more children are born during one birth, five or more children are adopted, or five or more children are fostered.</i>
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 gynaecologist. 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. Paternity leave can be taken while the child is still under two years old.
<i>Parental allowance</i>	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).
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.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
	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 2020

Annex II Cross-country tables

Table A1 - Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country, by Member State of residence, 2020

	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	Childbirth and care	Maternity daily allowances	Paternity daily allowances			Maternity benefit	Maternity grant			Maternity leave	Exemption for pregnant women	Adoption leave	Infant care allowance	
BE	0	0	0	0	0		<5		0	0	<5	0	0		5	363	122			0	<5			1,134	524	<5	0	
BG	0	0	0	0	0		6		0	<5	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
CZ	<5	<5	0	0	0		5		0	<5	0	0	0		0	<5	<5			0	0			0	0	0	0	
DK	0	<5	0	<5	0		1,038		0	<5	<5	0	0		0	<5	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
DE	33	18	0	<5	<5		321		0	6	<5	0	0		8	34	15			0	0			933	406	<5	<5	
EE	0	0	0	0	0		<5		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
IE	0	0	0	<5	<5		5		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
EL	<5	0	0	0	0		9		0	<5	0	0	0		0	0	0			<5	<5			0	0	0	0	
ES	7	<5	0	0	0		9		0	13	<5	0	0		0	27	12			0	0			0	0	0	0	
FR	720	790	0	481	344		17		0	<5	0	0	<5		<5	0	0			0	0			2,404	1,213	5	0	
HR	0	0	0	0	0		5		0	<5	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
IT	10	<5	0	0	0		11		0	<5	0	0	0		<5	38	16			0	0			<5	0	0	0	
CY	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
LV	0	0	0	0	0		11		7	<5	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
LT	0	<5	0	0	0		14		0	<5	0	0	0		0	0	0			<5	0			0	0	0	0	
LU	13	5	0	7	5		0		0	0	0	0	0		<5	8	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
HU	<5	0	0	0	0		9		0	<5	0	0	0		0	7	<5			0	0			0	0	0	0	
MT	0	0	0	0	0		<5		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
NL	237	191	<5	78	58		12		<5	<5	0	0	0		<5	<5	0			0	0			6	0	0	0	
AT	0	0	0	0	0		6		0	0	0	0	0		<5	<5	0			0	0			0	0	0	<5	
PL	6	12	0	6	<5		246		0	55	20	0	<5		0	<5	<5			0	0			8	0	0	<5	
PT	6	<5	0	<5	0		7		0	<5	<5	0	<5		35	10	5			0	0			5	0	0	0	
RO	<5	5	0	<5	0		39		0	<5	0	0	0		0	<5	<5			0	0			0	0	0	5	
SI	0	0	0	0	0		<5		<5	<5	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
SK	0	<5	0	0	0		5		0	<5	<5	0	0		0	<5	0			0	0			0	0	0	35	
FI	<5	0	0	0	0		14		<5	0	0	0	0		0	<5	<5			0	0			0	0	0	0	
SE	<5	<5	0	0	0		592		<5	<5	0	0	0		<5	<5	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
UK	9	6	0	<5	<5		21		0	165	93	0	<5		<5	7	<5			<5	0			<5	0	0	0	
IS	0	0	0	0	0		31		0	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	0	
NO	0	0	0	0	0		27		<5	0	0	0	0		<5	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
CH	8	<5	0	<5	0		0		0	0	0	0	0		<5	24	6			0	0			0	0	0	0	
Unkn.	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			16	11	0	44	
Total	1,058	1,046	<5	581	413	268	2,464		14	276	119	0	8		64	541	190			<5	<5			4,510	2,154	9	88	

	MT	NL	AT		PL		PT						RO	SI	SK		FI			SE	UK****	IS	LI	NO	CH	
	Maternity benefit	WAZO	Wochengeld	Familienzeit bonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS)	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		Maternity benefits for mother	Maternity benefits for father	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Parental allowance				Maternity daily benefit	Parental benefit	APG
BE	0	830	△	0	0	0	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	0	△	0	0	0	0	11	0	
BG	0	<5	△	0	0	0	△	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	<5	0	
CZ	0	<5	130	0	0	0	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	△	0	△	0	0	6	0	△	6	0	
DK	0	<5	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	89	0
DE	0	772	418	30	<5	0	8	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	△	13	5	21	0	<5	0	0	26	950	
EE	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	106	52	0	0	0	0	9	0	
IE	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	0	0	0	<5	0	25	0	0	<5	0	
EL	0	<5	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	2	0	0	<5	0	
ES	△	18	△	0	0	0	87	△	0	0	0	△	△	0	△	0	△	5	7	0	12	0	0	21	0	
FR	0	16	△	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	0	△	<5	<5	0	9	0	0	15	3,710	
HR	0	0	7	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	
IT	△	5	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	0	6	5	11	0	5	0	0	<5	1,080	
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	0	0	0	<5	0	17	0	0	0	0	
LV	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	△	7	<5	0	8	0	0	11	0	
LT	0	6	0	0	0	0	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	6	△	0	6	0	0	120	0	
LU	0	<5	△	0	0	0	△	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	
HU	0	<5	534	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	<5	<5	0	6	0	0	7	0	
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	
NL	0	0	△	0	0	0	△	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	△	<5	9	0	<5	0	0	9	0	
AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	△	5	6	5	0	<5	0	28	<5	80	
PL	0	336	15	0	0	0	△	△	0	0	0	0	<5	0	5	0	0	6	<5	0	22	0	0	287	0	
PT	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	5	0	
RO	0	18	106	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	0	0	<5	0	0	5	0	0	<5	0	
SI	0	0	167	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	
SK	0	9	259	<5	0	0	△	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	
FI	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	34	0	
SE	0	<5	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	31	42	0	0	0	0	493	0	
UK	△	10	△	0	<5	0	6	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	△	0	10	<5	19	0	0	0	0	28	0	
IS	0	0	△	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
LI	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	
NO	0	0	△	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	<5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	
CH	0	6	46	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	12	0	<5	0	51	<5	0	
Unkn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	<5	2,059	1,744	46	7	0	146	10	0	0	0	<5	13	0	61	6	104	202	211	0	141	0	80	1,210	5,930	

* BE: data for Adoption allowance, Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy and Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding concern reference year 2018. CY: data refer to reference year 2017.

** BG was not able to provide a breakdown by Member State of residence. BG: data refer to reference year 2018.

*** DK: The data provided show 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.

****UK: the total reported (141) does not match sum (144).

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2021

Table A2 - 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 €), 2020

	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			Childbirth and care	Maternity daily allowances			Paternity daily allowances	Maternity benefit	Maternity grant	
BE	0	0	0	0	0		1,184	0	0	490	0	0	36,957	1,173,815	84,070	0	544	13,756,514	4,624,577	32,899	0								
BG	0	0	0	0	0		22,492	0	4,047	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
CZ	6,076	2,025	0	0	0		46,588	0	18,199	0	0	0	0	6,040	530	0	0	0	0	0	0								
DK	0	1,932	0	1,489	0		8,261,264	0	12,740	490	0	0	0	11,620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
DE	210,167	14,856	0	6,391	5,772		2,005,555	0	33,635	490	0	0	54,814	135,531	12,175	0	0	11,318,190	3,583,165	10,966	858								
EE	0	0	0	0	0		2,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
IE	0	0	0	8,512	3,602		29,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
EL	5,877	0	0	0	0		36,311	0	10,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,397	544	0	0	0	0								
ES	50,602	2,805	0	0	0		68,041	0	62,868	490	0	0	0	85,565	10,125	0	0	0	0	0	0								
FR	3,611,790	563,563	0	3,496,247	1,220,448		105,574	0	18,868	0	0	3,756	31,846	0	0	0	0	29,162,839	10,705,366	54,832	0								
HR	0	0	0	0	0		27,304	0	7,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
IT	54,816	1,307	0	0	0		51,549	0	23,438	0	0	0	19,351	67,557	9,451	0	0	12,131	0	0	0								
CY	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
LV	0	0	0	0	0		69,410	21,510	8,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
LT	0	702	0	0	0		155,034	0	19,110	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,179	1,088	0	0	0	0								
LU	53,573	2,755	0	52,859	21,757		0	0	0	0	0	0	7,598	66,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
HU	3,486	0	0	0	0		32,915	0	7,074	0	0	0	0	10,288	1,303	0	0	0	0	0	-								
MT	0	0	0	0	0		8,643	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
NL	1,237,488	161,546	5,916	308,602	120,914		68,201	4,255	6,370	0	0	0	9,685	5,371	0	0	0	72,786	0	0	0								
AT	0	0	0	0	0		43,578	0	0	0	0	0	2,849	12,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,102								
PL	22,573	7,916	0	10,014	2,279		1,402,182	0	261,003	9,591	0	2,842	0	4,103	534	0	0	97,048	0	0	2,671								
PT	26,592	1,809	0	5,099	0		52,201	0	23,885	327	0	18,236	138,087	20,815	3,207	0	0	60,655	0	0	0								
RO	6,273	2,890	0	9,458	0		277,509	0	9,854	0	0	0	0	-64	964	0	0	0	0	0	11,340								
SI	0	0	0	0	0		21,378	17,625	6,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
SK	0	464	0	0	0		32,353	0	6,370	490	0	0	0	12,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	104,251								
FI	6,068	0	0	0	0		88,911	4,887	0	0	0	0	0	3,904	858	0	0	0	0	0	0								
SE	14,940	3,525	0	0	0		4,710,924	5,901	12,262	0	0	0	2,838	9,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
UK	77,651	4,106	0	15,521	1,445		131,815	0	710,863	43,766	0	2,470	23,647	29,506	560	410	0	36,393	0	0	0								
IS	0	0	0	0	0		234,291	0	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	0								
NO	0	0	0	0	0		228,522	10,333	0	0	0	0	17,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
CH	64,402	1,012	0	8,046	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	11,396	114,082	4,216	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Unk	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194,095	97,081	0	0								
Total	5,452,374	773,213	5,916	3,922,238	1,376,217	265,845	18,216,432	64,511	1,263,386	56,134	0	27,304	356,491	1,768,975	127,993	15,986	2,176	54,710,651	19,010,189	98,698	123,222								

	MT	NL	AT		PL		PT						RO	SI	SK		FI			SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH***
	Maternity benefit	WAZO	Wochengeld	Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	Maternity allowance (paid by ZUS)	Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by KRUS)	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				Maternity daily benefit	Parental benefit	APG
BE	0	6,343,191	11,188	0	0	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,114	0	34,040			0	0	66,251	0
BG	0	20,230	9,495	0	0	0	71,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,613	5,941	0	0	0	0			48,459	0	27,447	0
CZ	0	19,454	851,921	0	0	0	2,577	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,481	10,008	0	4,645	0			41,550	4,885	70,651	0
DK	0	7,510	3,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,022	9,340	50,983			20,775	0	1,307,837	0
DE	0	4,731,844	3,706,189	18,939	22,892	0	16,985	912	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,903	6,971	87,674	17,290	160,901			27,700	0	256,745	10,070,000
EE	0	5,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149,355	185,162	323,403			0	0	146,775	0
IE	0	14,176	0	0	10,243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,505	0	0	0	3,626			173,123	0	21,186	0
EL	0	50,132	5,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,130			13,850	0	12,774	0
ES	791	154,594	23,870	0	0	0	202,615	794	0	0	0	5,785	3,693	0	11,890	0	12,264	12,691	64,088			83,099	0	225,043	0
FR	0	100,410	17,795	0	0	0	23,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,693	0	44,811	12,025	42,196			62,324	0	251,369	39,318,000
HR	0	0	39,292	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	14,274	0
IT	1,366	42,330	326,011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,356	0	62,781	12,944	98,296			34,625	0	34,816	7,884,000
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,246	0	0	0	3,117			117,724	0	0	0
LV	0	12,521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,095	11,528	13,588	6,063			26,956	0	101,766	0
LT	0	25,817	0	0	0	0	501	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,539	4,383	8,132			18,795	0	1,478,020	0
LU	0	28,313	2,876	0	0	0	7,914	1,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,396	4,925	14,729			0	0	27,624	0
HU	0	13,206	3,371,776	3,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,932	0	22,961	0	0	2,299	8,557			18,795	0	42,805	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	298	0
NL	0	0	5,881	0	0	0	5,045	526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,221	5,248	2,772	30,502			1,385	0	104,253	0
AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,029	9,792	54,183	13,379	59,448			6,925	409,466	3,812	786,000
PL	0	1,607,031	91,849	0	0	0	28,418	6,403	0	0	0	0	5,555	0	17,278	0	-1,436	15,751	5,122			97,139	0	3,061,448	0
PT	0	31,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,203	521	21,664			0	0	71,257	0
RO	0	84,355	572,624	0	2,271	0	923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,262	0	0	985	0			3,462	0	37,973	0
SI	0	0	1,369,890	4,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,351	0	0			6,925	0	0	0
SK	0	56,201	1,816,170	1,266	0	0	10,130	538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,627	11,004			6,925	0	1,945	0
FI	0	6,633	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			6,925	0	464,528	0
SE	0	12,325	8,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136,853	101,244	318,432			0	0	5,578,441	0
UK	707	59,953	3,858	0	2,962	0	21,782	3,054	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,623	0	72,262	10,031	123,957			0	0	379,292	0
IS	0	0	4,815	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	54,296	0
LI	0	0	30,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	527,000
NO	0	0	5,832	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,865	8,939	54,606			0	0	-	0
CH	0	51,420	374,155	0	0	0	22,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,237	11,011	102,412			1,236	509,099	27,977	0
Unkn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Total	2,865	13,478,461	12,652,807	29,494	38,368	0	416,310	14,177	0	0	0	5,785	45,794	285,168	37,086	814,249	452,551	1,548,407	818,696	923,450	13,870,903	58,940,000			

* BE: data for Adoption allowance, Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy and Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding concern reference year 2018. CY: data refer to reference year 2017.

** BG was not able to provide a breakdown by Member State of residence. BG: data refer to reference year 2018.

*** CH: the total reported (€ 58,940,000) does not match sum (€ 58,940,000).

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2021

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:

Total number of persons	Total expenditure (in €)

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

- 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 2020, 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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