



Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Reference year 2021

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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-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.

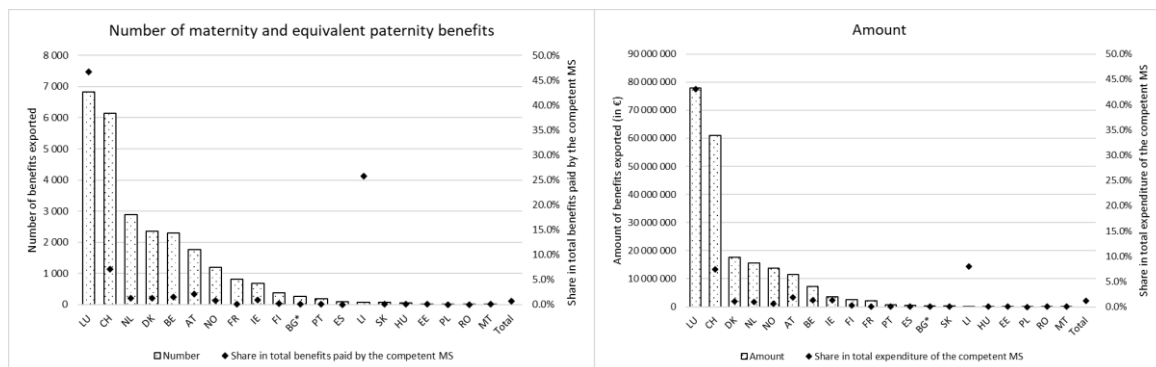
Summary of the main findings

Following 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 paid according to the legislation of the competent Member State, regardless of the Member State of residence.²

Data collected on reference year 2021 show that the 23 reporting Member States exported around 26 300 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State in 2021, for an amount of EUR 216 million (Table 2). However, figures for Germany, 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 over EUR 60 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, Belgium, Austria, Norway, the Netherlands, and Denmark each exported more than EUR 6 million in maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad.

The budgetary impact of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits can be analysed by comparing it to the total spending by Member States on these benefits (Table 4). For the majority of reporting Member States, this impact is rather small (less than 0.5 % of their total spending), namely for Finland, Portugal, Estonia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Malta, Romania, Spain, and Poland. For Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, 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 highest in Luxembourg (43.1 %), Liechtenstein (8.0 %), and Switzerland (7.4 %). 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 0.7 % for the total number of benefits and 1.1 % for total expenditure.

Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits and amount paid (in €) to persons who reside in another EU/EFTA country and the UK, 2021



* BG: total data concern 2021 while data on the Coordination Regulations concern 2018.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

¹ The term “Member State” is used in this report to indicate the 27 countries belonging to the European Union (EU) in reference year 2021, the European Economic Area (EEA), Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

² Article 21 (1) of the Basic Regulation.

Introduction

Concerning cross-border social security in the EU, maternity and paternity benefits in cash can be exported to persons residing or staying in a Member State other than the competent Member State. This report presents data on this topic for reference year 2021. 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). Therefore, cash benefits are provided in accordance with the legislation of the competent Member State and at its expense, regardless of where the person is residing or staying.⁴ An example is 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* 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 2020 to 2021 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, 19 Member States provided data for reference year 2021 on the **export** of maternity and equivalent maternity benefits.⁵ In some instances, no or 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 better 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 for reference year 2021, the EU-27 aggregate (excluding the UK) is produced. Accordingly, the text of the report describing the quantitative findings focusses on this EU-27 aggregate.

There are two Agreements now governing the relations between the EU and UK in terms of social security coordination. First, the **Withdrawal Agreement**⁷ entered into force on 1 February 2020 with a transitional period until 31 December 2020. It provides for *full coordination* to all those persons (including their family members/survivors) who have continuously been in a cross-border situation involving the EU and the UK since before the end of the transition period. This means that the complete social security coordination *acquis*⁸ applies to these persons. Furthermore, *partial coordination* applies to persons who

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, EE, 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, 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. Greece reported that no statistical data are available.

⁶ IT, CY, and UK did not report any data. For these Member States, data from previous reference years are used when available. This is always mentioned in a footnote. Furthermore, for the total figures for EL, data from 2020 are used as well.

⁷ Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community 2019/C 384 I/01. See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1580206007232&uri=CELEX%3A12019W/TXT%2802%29>

⁸ Basic Regulation and Implementing Regulation

are not covered by art. 30 (full coordination) but have been subject to both UK/EU social security legislation before the end of the transition period.

The **Trade and Cooperation Agreement**⁹ was signed on 30 December 2020, was applied provisionally as of 1 January 2021, and entered into force on 1 May 2021. In this Agreement there is a **Protocol on Social Security Coordination** which covers all persons who 1) are or have been covered by the social security legislation of an EU Member State or of the UK; 2) are residing in an EU Member State or the UK; 3) are or have been in a cross-border situation between an EU Member State and the UK as from 1 January 2021. This Protocol fully coordinates all branches of social security coordination that are currently coordinated under the Basic Regulation except for family benefits, long-term care, special non-contributory cash benefits, and assisted reproduction services. Additionally, there is a partial coordination for invalidity benefits and unemployment benefits. However, this Protocol does not apply to situations involving a UK national moving between two or more Member States, without a cross-border element with the UK as such.¹⁰ Furthermore, it does not apply to the EFTA Member States.

⁹ Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part. See https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2021.149.01.0010.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2021%3A149%3ATOC

¹⁰ In such situation Regulation 1231/2010 applies. See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32010R1231>

1. General overview

A brief description of the maternity and equivalent paternity benefits reported by the Member States is provided in *Annex I*. Nevertheless, it is possible that this overview is incomplete. Therefore, it is worth noting that MISSOC (*EU's Mutual Information System on Social Protection*)¹¹ 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 receives a maternity or equivalent paternity benefit varies markedly between Member States. These amounts are paid to beneficiaries regardless of the cost of living in the Member State of residence.

In *Table 1*, 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 are presented for reference year 2021.¹² Further in the report, these total numbers are used as a nominator to determine the relative budgetary impact of the coordination rules (see *section 4*).

In most Member States, 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 EUR 8 000) are observed in Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland. Similar average amounts per benefit should also be exportable abroad. This will be further examined in *section 2* of the report. For other benefits, on the other hand, the average annual amount per benefit is rather low. For instance, the average annual amount is lower than EUR 500 for some benefits in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Greece (data 2020), 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 €), 2021

| | Total number of benefits | Total expenditure (in €) | Average annual amount per benefit (in €) |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Belgium | | | |
| * Maternity allowance | 94 499 | 487 380 147 | 5 158 |
| * Replacement income for father or co-parent | 51 327 | 60 219 445 | 1 173 |
| Bulgaria | | | |
| * Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery under art. 50 and 51 Bulgarian Social Security Code [Pregnancy and delivery] | 80 736 | 253 941 033 | 3 145 |
| * Paternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 6 Social Security Code [Paternity] | 21 974 | 6 827 972 | 311 |
| * Maternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 7 Social Security Code [Maternity] | 283 | 959 903 | 3 392 |
| * Maternity benefits under art. 50a Social Security Code [Maternity] | 910 | 986 611 | 1 084 |
| * Cash benefit under art. 53 Social Security Code [Child raising] | 70 791 | 90 744 015 | 1 282 |
| * Benefit under art. 54 Social Security Code for unused part of leave for raising a child up to 2 years of age. [Child raising] | 15 292 | 6 969 850 | 456 |
| * Benefit under art. 53c Social Security Code [Adoption] | 483 | 1 605 971 | 3 325 |

¹¹ <https://www.missoc.org/>

¹² 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 are 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 €) |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| * Benefit under art. 53d Social Security Code [Adoption] | 60 | 70 546 | 1 176 |
| Czech Republic | | | |
| * Maternity benefit in cash | 585 849 | 440 964 512 | 753 |
| * Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity | 894 | 389 545 | 436 |
| * Paternity benefit (Fathers Post-Natal-Care Benefit) | 48 097 | 11 296 794 | 235 |
| Denmark | | | |
| * Parental benefit | 182 609 | 1 637 787 620 | 8 969 |
| Germany | | | |
| * Mutterschaftsgeld | 510 500 | 759 045 570 | 1 487 |
| Estonia | | | |
| * Maternity benefit | 9 809 | 57 928 912 | 5 906 |
| * Adoption benefit | 9 | 22 612 | 2 512 |
| Ireland | | | |
| * Maternity Benefit | 43 318 | 266 740 906 | 6 158 |
| * Paternity Benefit | 26 852 | 12 495 326 | 465 |
| * Adoptive Benefit | 19 | 89 964 | 4 735 |
| * Health and Safety Benefit | 207 | 601 608 | 2 906 |
| 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 | | | |
| * Birth and childcare benefit | 473 962 | 3 021 710 133 | 6 375 |
| France | | | |
| * Maternity daily allowances | 544 652 | 2 911 890 827 | 5 346 |
| * Paternity daily allowances | 335 859 | 340 885 849 | 1 015 |
| Croatia | | | |
| * Maternity/paternity benefit for employed/ self-employed | 71 704 | 149 922 762 | 2 091 |
| * Parental benefit for employed/ self-employed | 53 689 | 120 216 354 | 2 239 |
| * Special leave or part time work for parents whose child has severe difficulties in development due to health reasons | 12 119 | 43 775 846 | 3 612 |
| * Maternity/paternity benefit for non-active persons | 31 733 | 53 168 634 | 1 675 |
| * Adoptive leave | 145 | 542 482 | 3 741 |
| Italy* | | | |
| * Maternity/paternity benefit (congedo di maternità/paternità) | 321 157 | 22 228 100000 | |
| * 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 200000 | 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 | 15 799 | 55 881 078 | 3 537 |
| * Paternity benefit | 9 675 | 4 002 733 | 414 |
| Lithuania | | | |
| * Maternity benefit | 21 172 | 91 165 000 | 4 306 |
| * Paternity benefit | 15 236 | 19 328 000 | 1 269 |
| * Childcare benefit | 39 226 | 258 957 000 | 6 602 |
| Luxembourg | | | |
| * Maternity leave | 9 898 | 130 392 262 | 13 174 |
| * Exemption from work for pregnant workers | 4 713 | 50 178 533 | 10 647 |
| * Adoption leave | 17 | 190 601 | 11 212 |

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

| | Total number of benefits | Total expenditure (in €) | Average annual amount per benefit (in €) |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Hungary | | | |
| * Csecsemőgondozási díj (infant care allowance) | 86 817 | 276 197 836 | 3 181 |
| Malta | | | |
| * Maternity Benefit | 1 181 | 1 689 204 | 1 430 |
| * Maternity Leave Benefit | 2 140 | 1 534 414 | 717 |
| The Netherlands | | | |
| * Pregnancy and maternity leave (WAZO) | 143 620 | 1 460 000 000 | 10 166 |
| * Act introducing paternity leave (WIEG) | 81 031 | 213 000 000 | 2 629 |
| Austria | | | |
| * Wochengeld | 73 950 | 600 639 860 | 8 122 |
| * Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers) | 8 304 | 5 453 154 | 657 |
| Poland | | | |
| * Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS) | 668 864 | 1 921 346 911 | 2 873 |
| * Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS) | 24 903 | 32 230 253 | 1 294 |
| Portugal | | | |
| * Initial parental allowance | 149 351 | 351 891 127 | 2 356 |
| * Extended parental allowance | 14 185 | 10 388 471 | 732 |
| * Allowance for adoption | 245 | 940 061 | 3 837 |
| * Extended allowance for adoption | 19 | 12 347 | 650 |
| * Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy | 63 242 | 213 600 439 | 3 378 |
| * Allowance for termination of pregnancy | 6 417 | 6 082 509 | 948 |
| * Specific risks allowance | 1 446 | 4 823 457 | 3 336 |
| Romania | | | |
| * Maternity leave | 26 969 | 40 130 328 | 1 488 |
| Slovenia** | | | |
| * Maternity leave, paternity leave & parental benefit (combined) | 20 062 | 358 000 000 | 17 845 |
| Slovakia | | | |
| * Materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother) | 62 923 | 257 311 442 | 4 089 |
| * Materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father) | 12 433 | 59 042 926 | 4 749 |
| Finland | | | |
| * Maternity allowance | 59 473 | 389 039 177 | 6 541 |
| * Paternity allowance | 60 067 | 118 401 220 | 1 971 |
| * Parental allowance | 70 605 | 487 764 357 | 6 908 |
| Sweden | | | |
| Iceland | | | |
| * Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market | 14 225 | 133 031 699 | 9 352 |
| * Maternity/paternity Grants | 1 046 | 3 849 834 | 3 681 |
| Liechtenstein | | | |
| * Maternity allowance | 287 | 2 130 950 | 7 425 |
| Norway | | | |
| * Parental benefit | 153 232 | 2 275 898 366 | 14 853 |
| Switzerland | | | |
| * Maternity allowance (Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)) | 86 830 | 827 797 000 | 9 534 |
| United Kingdom | | | |

* EL: data concern 2020. IT: data concern 2018. CY: data concern 2017.

** SI: provided the total expenditure for maternity, paternity and parental benefit (EUR 358 million), as well as the average total number of persons per month for the combination of these three benefits (20 062).

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

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 discussed. It must be kept in mind that the image presented is incomplete due to missing data from several Member States¹³. Furthermore, for several Member States, data from previous reference years are used¹⁴. Therefore, this information is only available for 23 Member States, which is not without consequence for the overall conclusions.

Table 2 shows the total numbers and amount, while *Annex II* provides a more detailed breakdown by Member States of residence, both for the number of benefits (*Table A2.1*) and the amount exported (*Table A2.2*). In addition, *Figure 1* visualises the amount paid with a breakdown by Member State of residence. This shows the importance of proximity when exporting maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, as most Member States export these benefits to neighbouring Member States.

In total, the 23 reporting Member States exported around 26 300 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State in 2021, for an amount of EUR 216 million (*Table 2*). Nevertheless, this is a (strong) underestimation of the real size, as figures for Germany, the main receiving country of cross-border workers, are missing. In general, the average annual amount per person equals EUR 8 199.

Two Member States in particular stand out, and have been the frontrunners in the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in previous years as well. It concerns Luxembourg and Switzerland. This is not a surprising observation since both Member States are characterised by a substantial number of cross-border workers (i.e., frontier workers).

Luxembourg exported the highest number of maternity or equivalent paternity benefits, namely 6 832, for an amount of EUR 77.9 million. This means that the average annual amount per persons amounts to EUR 11 404. Regarding the export of maternity leave, more than 50 % of the amount is exported to France, more than 25 % to Belgium, and over 22 % to Germany (*Table A2.2 in Annex II*). Concerning the benefit “Exemption from work for pregnant workers”, over 50 % is exported to France, almost 25 % goes to Belgium, and approximately 23 % is exported to Germany. For the adoption leave, more than 56 % is exported to Belgium, 31 % is exported to Germany, and 12 % goes to France. This clearly illustrates the importance of proximity regarding the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.

The second most important Member State in absolute terms is Switzerland, as it exported 6 140 benefits abroad, corresponding to EUR 61.0 million. As a result, the average annual amount per benefit amounts to EUR 9 932. The main receiving Member State of the exported benefits from Switzerland is France, as it received 68 % of all benefits. Furthermore, 16 % of benefits were exported to Germany and 13 % of benefits to Italy (see also *Figure 1*).

Compared to Luxembourg and Switzerland, all other Member States’ figures follow by a distance. Nevertheless, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria, and Norway each exported more than EUR 10 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in 2021, which is considerable as well.

¹³ No data were reported by CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, SI, and IS. SE could not report any data, as since 2019 the parental benefit has been classified as a family benefit.

¹⁴ It concerns data for BG (2018), CY (2017), RO (2020), and UK (2019).

Denmark exported around 2 300 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits for over EUR 17.6 million. A breakdown by receiving Member State was not available, so data in *Figure 1* as well as *Table A2.1* and *Table A2.2* in *Annex II* concern the nationality. It can be seen that a considerable amount of benefits are exported by Denmark to persons with the Swedish (24 %) and German (10 %) nationality.

In total, the Netherlands exported 2 887 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, and paid an amount of EUR 15.5 million. Again, neighbouring Member States are the most important receiving Member States, as 49 % of the benefits were exported to Belgium, and 37 % to Germany.

Some 1 700 maternity allowances (*Wochengeld*) were exported by Austria under the Coordination Regulations, while approximately 79 persons residing abroad received a family time bonus for fathers. Once more, 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 37 %, Hungary 23 %, Slovenia 11 %, and Slovakia 11 % (see *Figure 1*), and for paternity allowance: Germany 64 %, Hungary 19 %, and Slovenia: 11 % (see *Table A2.2* in *Annex 2*)).

Norway exported around EUR 13.7 million for 1 201 parental benefits, which brings the average annual amount per person to EUR 11 394. Most of these parental benefits are exported to Sweden (39 %), Poland (27 %), and Lithuania (10 %) (see *Figure 1*).

In addition to these important exporting Member States, Belgium should be mentioned as well, seeing that it exported over EUR 6 million. On the contrary, there are Member States that hardly export any maternity or equivalent paternity benefits. Member States that exported less than EUR 1 million in benefits abroad are Bulgaria (data 2018), Estonia, Spain, Cyprus (data 2017), Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Liechtenstein, and the United Kingdom (data 2019). Finally, three Member States belong to some sort of 'in-between category' as they exported over EUR 2 million in 2021, but less than EUR 4 million. This category consists of Ireland, France, and Finland.

Table 2 – Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country or the UK and total related expenditure (in €), 2021

| | Total number of benefits | Total expenditure (in €) | Average annual amount per benefit |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| EU-27* | 18 766 | 140 171 124 | 7 469 |
| EFTA* | 7 415 | 74 837 360 | 10 093 |
| Total* | 26 322 | 215 827 179 | 8 199 |
| Belgium | | | |
| Maternity allowance | 1 128 | 5 928 523 | 5 256 |
| Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent) | 1 167 | 1 347 207 | 1 154 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>2 295</i> | <i>7 275 730</i> | <i>3 170</i> |
| Bulgaria** | | | |
| Pregnancy and childbirth benefit | 268 | 265 845 | 992 |
| Czech Republic | | | |
| Denmark | | | |
| Maternity benefit | 2 347 | 17 649 802 | 7 520 |
| Germany | | | |
| Estonia | | | |
| Maternity benefit | 11 | 54 697 | 4 972 |
| Ireland | | | |
| Maternity Benefit | 498 | 3 443 160 | 6 914 |
| Paternity Benefit | 179 | 86 022 | 481 |
| Adoptive Benefit | 0 | 0 | |
| Health and Safety Benefit | <5 | 4 398 | 2 199 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>679</i> | <i>3 533 580</i> | <i>5 204</i> |
| Greece | | | |
| Spain | | | |
| Birth and childcare benefit | 88 | 535 796 | 6 089 |

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

| | Total number of benefits | Total expenditure (in €) | Average annual amount per benefit |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| France | | | |
| Maternity daily allowances | 601 | 1 948 338 | 3 242 |
| Paternity daily allowances | 206 | 191 939 | 932 |
| <i>Total</i> | 807 | 2 140 277 | 2 652 |
| Croatia | | | |
| Italy | | | |
| Cyprus** | | | |
| Maternity allowance | <5 | 15 986 | 3 997 |
| Maternity grant (lump sum) | <5 | 2 176 | 1 088 |
| <i>Total</i> | 6 | 18 162 | 3 027 |
| Latvia | | | |
| Lithuania | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | |
| Maternity leave | 4566 | 54 380 647 | 11 910 |
| Exemption from work for pregnant workers | 2261 | 23 495 073 | 10 391 |
| Adoption leave | 5 | 38 927 | 7 785 |
| <i>Total</i> | 6 832 | 77 914 647 | 11 404 |
| Hungary | | | |
| Infant care allowance | 49 | 156 202 | 3 188 |
| Malta | | | |
| Maternity benefit | <5 | 791 | 791 |
| The Netherlands | | | |
| WAZO (Wet arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) & WIEG (Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof - Act introducing paternity leave) | 2 887 | 15 536 563 | 5 382 |
| Austria | | | |
| Wochengeld | 1 688 | 11 563 143 | 6 850 |
| Family time bonus for fathers | 79 | 50 558 | 640 |
| <i>Total</i> | 1 767 | 11 613 701 | 6 573 |
| Poland | | | |
| Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS) | 11 | 49 984 | 4 544 |
| Portugal | | | |
| Initial parental allowance | 145 | 463 089 | 3 194 |
| Extended parental allowance | 11 | 9 569 | 870 |
| Allowance for adoption | 0 | 0 | |
| Extended allowance for adoption | 0 | 0 | |
| Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy | 18 | 135 726 | 7 540 |
| Allowance for termination of pregnancy | 6 | 10 465 | 1 744 |
| Specific risks allowance | <5 | 16 344 | 8 172 |
| <i>Total</i> | 182 | 653 194 | 3 490 |
| Romania | | | |
| Maternity leave | <5 | 7 363 | 2 454 |
| Slovenia | | | |
| Slovakia | | | |
| Maternity benefits for mother | 55 | 215 912 | 3 926 |
| Maternity benefits for father | 7 | 36 454 | 5 208 |
| <i>Total</i> | 62 | 252 367 | 4 070 |
| Finland | | | |
| Maternity allowance | 102 | 718 068 | 7 040 |
| Paternity allowance | 173 | 372 005 | 2 150 |
| Parental allowance | 202 | 1 458 513 | 7 220 |
| <i>Total</i> | 377 | 2 548 585 | 6 760 |
| Sweden | | | |
| Iceland | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | |
| Maternity allowance | 74 | 169 580 | 2 292 |
| Norway | | | |
| Parental benefit | 1 201 | 13 684 779*** | 11 394 |
| Switzerland | | | |
| Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG) | 6 140 | 60 983 000 | 9 932 |
| United Kingdom** | | | |
| | 141 | 818 696 | 5 806 |

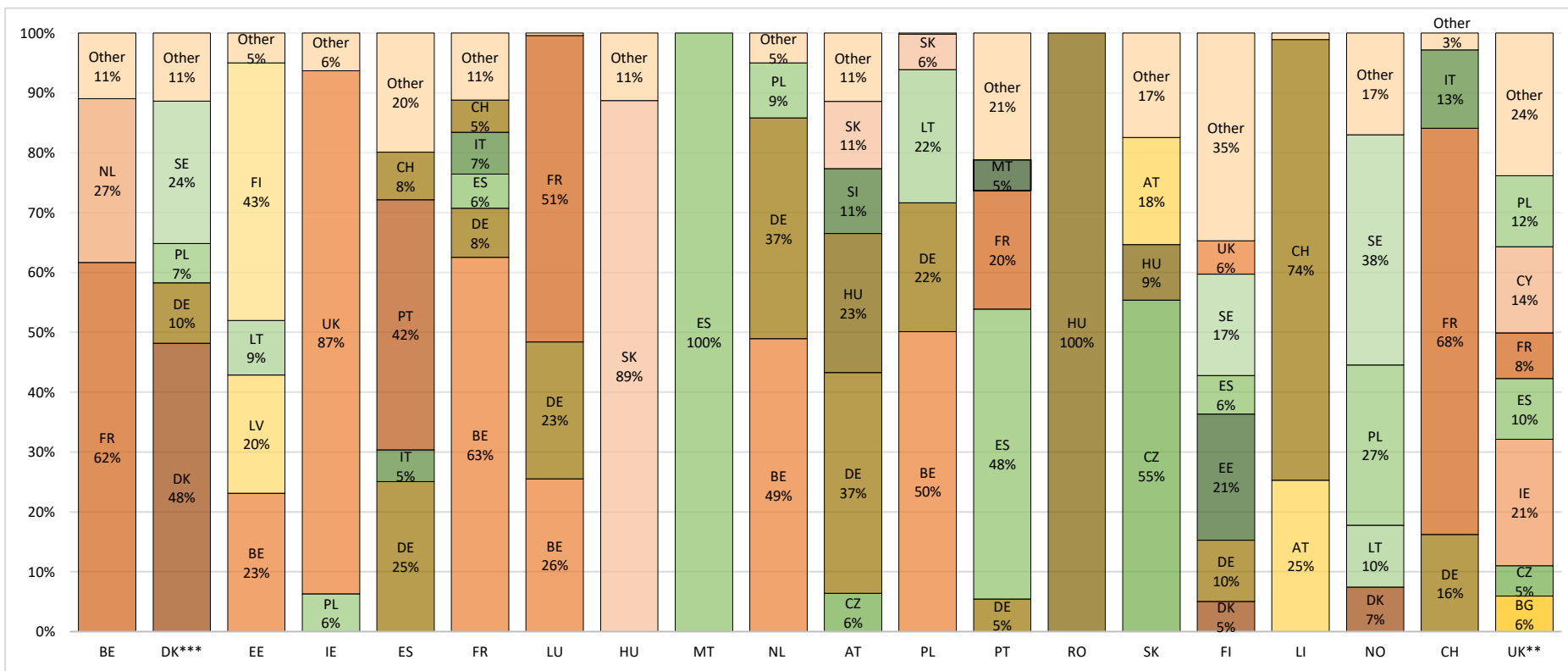
* Missing data for CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, SI, and IS.

** BG: data concern 2018. CY: data concern 2017. UK: data concern 2019.

*** NO: the amount reported appears to have been reported in NOK. This was converted to EUR by the researchers.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

Figure 1 – Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, by amount paid, breakdown by Member State of residence, 2021



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

** UK: data concern reference year 2019.

*** 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 home land.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

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

In this section the evolution of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits is looked at. *Table 3* gives an overview of the export of benefits from 2018 until 2021. Nevertheless, the focus in this section is on the evolution from 2020 to 2021. In total, from 2020 to 2021, the number of persons grew by 6.3 % while the expenditure increased by 4.5 %. The totals reported in *Table 3* only include those Member States which were able to provide data for both reference years 2020 and 2021. This means that only 18 Member States¹⁵ are included in the totals, and thus in the total evolution. In these 18 Member States, the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits is increasing.

In most reporting Member States, the export has indeed increased. In Ireland, a large growth is noted for the maternity benefit, as the expenditure increased from EUR 1.3 million in 2020 to EUR 3.4 million in 2021, or an increase of 173 %. Furthermore, in Belgium the amount exported for the paternity benefit grew by 74 %. It is reported that this is due to the extension of paternity leave from 1 January 2021, introduced by the Programme Act of 20 December 2020, for births taking place from that date (increase in paternity leave from 15 days, of which 12 days are borne by maternity insurance).

In other Member States, a decrease can be noted. A decrease in expenditure is particularly high for the health and safety benefit in Ireland (-84 %), the adoption leave in Luxembourg (-61 %), the maternity benefit in Malta (-72 %), maternity leave in Romania (-84 %), and the maternity or equivalent paternity benefit in Liechtenstein (-82 %). However, the number of benefits concerned in Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, and Romania only account for 5 or less benefits, while in Liechtenstein it also only concerns 74 benefits in 2021. Therefore, these decreases are not too disturbing.

Special attention can be paid to Luxembourg and Switzerland, the two main exporting Member States which came forward in *section 2*. In Luxembourg, the evolution of the maternity leave and the exemption from work for pregnant workers is relatively stable from 2020 to 2021. Only the adoption leave decreased considerably, but as already mentioned above, the absolute number of persons involved is very limited (from 9 in 2020 to 5 in 2021). In Switzerland as well, both the number of benefits and expenditure stayed almost constant, both showing a small increase of 3.5 %.

¹⁵ It concerns BE (only maternity allowance and paternity/birth allowance), DK, IE, ES, FR, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, FI, LI, NO, and CH.

Table 3 – Evolution of the number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country or the UK and total related expenditure (in €), 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021

| | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Evolution 2020-2021 | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 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* | 21 642 | 170 820 042 | 24 190 | 194 137 058 | 24 362 | 205 540 936 | 25 902 | 214 687 942 | 6.3 % | 4.5 % |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity allowance | 1 181 | 5 925 251 | 1 186 | 6 088 710 | 1 058 | 5 452 374 | 1 128 | 5 928 523 | 6.6 % | 8.7 % |
| Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent) | 1 235 | 871 498 | 1 194 | 866 278 | 1 046 | 773 213 | 1 167 | 1 347 207 | 11.6 % | 74.2 % |
| Adoption allowance | <5 | 5 916 | | | | | | | | |
| Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy | 581 | 3 922 238 | | | | | | | | |
| Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding | 413 | 1 376 217 | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnancy and childbirth benefit | 268 | 265 845 | | | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity benefit | 2 304 | 17 734 574 | 2 584 | 19 268 436 | 2 465 | 18 216 432 | 2 347 | 17 649 802 | -4.8 % | -3.1 % |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity benefit | 13 | 52 611 | 14 | 64 511 | | | 11 | 54 697 | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity Benefit | 502 | 2 022 011 | 408 | 1 618 136 | 276 | 1 263 386 | 498 | 3 443 160 | 80.4 % | 172.5 % |
| Paternity Benefit | 98 | 45 264 | 93 | 42 839 | 119 | 56 134 | 179 | 86 022 | 50.4 % | 53.2 % |
| Adoptive Benefit | <5 | 659 | <5 | 5 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Health and Safety Benefit | <5 | 1 980 | <5 | 12 424 | 8 | 27 304 | <5 | 4 398 | -75.0 % | -83.9 % |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth and childcare benefit | | | | | 64 | 356 491 | 88 | 535 796 | 37.5 % | 50.3 % |
| France | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity daily allowances | 500 | 1 578 969 | 567 | 1 625 273 | 541 | 1 768 975 | 601 | 1 948 338 | 11.1 % | 10.1 % |
| Paternity daily allowances | 164 | 112 730 | 198 | 140 828 | 190 | 127 993 | 206 | 191 939 | 8.4 % | 50.0 % |
| Croatia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity leave | 3 999 | 44 656 592 | 4 192 | 50 203 627 | 4 510 | 54 710 651 | 4 566 | 54 380 647 | 1.2 % | -0.6 % |
| Exemption from work for pregnant workers | 1 507 | 12 563 434 | 1 735 | 14 095 798 | 2 154 | 19 010 189 | 2 261 | 23 495 073 | 5.0 % | 23.6 % |
| Adoption leave | 13 | 134 691 | 12 | 132 652 | 9 | 98 698 | 5 | 38 927 | -44.4 % | -60.6 % |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant care allowance | 111 | 253 082 | 64 | 132 066 | 88 | 123 222 | 49 | 156 202 | -44.3 % | 26.8 % |

| | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | | 2021 | | Evolution 2020-2021 | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 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 |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity benefit | <5 | 1 288 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 2 865 | <5 | 791 | -66.7 % | -72.4 % |
| The Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | |
| WAZO (Wet arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) & WIEG (Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof - Act introducing paternity leave – from 2020) | 2 081 | 10 532 707 | 1 815 | 11 860 130 | 2 059 | 13 478 461 | 2 887 | 15 536 563 | 40.2 % | 15.3 % |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wohngeld | 2 074 | 12 480 115 | 1 953 | 12 069 797 | 1 744 | 12 652 807 | 1 688 | 11 563 143 | -3.2 % | -8.6 % |
| Family time bonus for fathers | 31 | 20 363 | 44 | 28 658 | 46 | 29 494 | 79 | 50 558 | 71.7 % | 71.4 % |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS) | 8 | 40 144 | 8 | 62 208 | 7 | 38 368 | 11 | 49 984 | 57.1 % | 30.3 % |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial parental allowance | 175 | 576 139 | 194 | 403 401 | 146 | 416 310 | 145 | 463 089 | -0.7 % | 11.2 % |
| Extended parental allowance | 10 | 16 733 | 15 | 14 905 | 10 | 14 177 | 11 | 9 569 | 10.0 % | -32.5 % |
| Allowance for adoption | 0 | 0 | <5 | 13 432 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Extended allowance for adoption | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy | 35 | 114 041 | 43 | 103 073 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 135 726 | | |
| Allowance for termination of pregnancy | <5 | 2 483 | 5 | 2 504 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 465 | | |
| Specific risks allowance | <5 | 5 260 | <5 | 1 279 | <5 | 5 785 | <5 | 16 344 | 0.0 % | 182.5 % |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity leave | 5 | 4 024 | <5 | 4 520 | 13 | 45 794 | <5 | 7 363 | -76.9 % | -83.9 % |
| Slovenia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovakia | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity benefits for mother | 64 | 243 319 | 66 | 243 797 | 61 | 285 168 | 55 | 215 912 | -9.8 % | -24.3 % |
| Maternity benefits for father | 5 | 20 579 | 6 | 29 861 | 6 | 37 086 | 7 | 36 454 | 16.7 % | -1.7 % |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity allowance | 188 | 1 185 099 | 153 | 954 456 | 104 | 814 249 | 102 | 718 068 | -1.9 % | -11.8 % |
| Paternity allowance | 223 | 435 868 | 200 | 415 148 | 202 | 452 551 | 173 | 372 005 | -14.4 % | -17.8 % |
| Parental allowance | 339 | 2 496 297 | 284 | 1 848 381 | 211 | 1 548 407 | 202 | 1 458 513 | -4.3 % | -5.8 % |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parental benefit | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iceland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liechtenstein | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit | | | 6 | 40 810 | 80 | 923 450 | 74 | 169 580 | -7.5 % | -81.6 % |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parental benefit | 1 188 | 13 806 579 | 1 118 | 13 222 839 | 1 210 | 13 870 903 | 1 201 | 13 684 779 | -0.7 % | -1.3 % |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG) | 5 680 | 53 475 000 | 6 040 | 58 590 000 | 5 930 | 58 940 000 | 6 140 | 60 983 000 | 3.5 % | 3.5 % |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 141 | 818 696 | | | | | | |

* These totals are only calculated for Member States that have data available for 2020 and 2021. This means that BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, SI, SE, IS, and UK 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 benefits from the 2020 onwards are included in the table.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022, 2021, 2020, and 2019

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

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 number of maternity and equivalent maternity benefits paid.

In total, the weighted average for the 20 reporting Member States shows that only 0.7 % of the maternity and equivalent paternity benefits are exported to another EU/EFTA country or the UK (*Table 4*). The total share of the benefits paid to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one amounts to 1.1 % of total expenditure. These shares lie remarkably higher in the EFTA Member States (excluding Iceland) with 3.1 % of benefits exported and 2.4 % of the total expenditure. The shares are almost identical to the shares in 2020, as in that year 0.8 % of benefits were exported while 1.3 % of expenditure was exported in total. This 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 (FI, PT, EE, SK, BG, FR, HU, MT, RO, ES, and PL) (*Table 4*). For Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, Belgium, and Austria, the share lies between 0.5 % and 2.0 %.

Only in three Member States, the share in terms of expenditure is considerably higher. In Luxembourg it amounts to 43.1 % which is the clear frontrunner. Furthermore, it is on the high side in Liechtenstein (8.0 %) and Switzerland (7.4 %). This can be explained by 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 or the UK in total number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash paid by the competent Member State, 2021

| Benefit | Total number of benefits | Total expenditure |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| EU-27* | 0.5 % | 0.9 % |
| EFTA* | 3.1 % | 2.4 % |
| Total* | 0.7 % | 1.1 % |
| Belgium | | |
| Maternity allowance | 1.2 % | 1.2 % |
| Paternity/birth allowance | 2.3 % | 2.2 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 1.6 % | 1.3 % |
| Bulgaria** | | |
| Total | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| Czech Republic | | |
| Denmark | | |
| Maternity benefit | 1.3 % | 1.1 % |
| Germany | | |
| Estonia | | |
| Maternity benefit | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| Ireland | | |
| Maternity Benefit | 1.1 % | 1.3 % |
| Paternity Benefit | 0.7 % | 0.7 % |
| Adoptive Benefit | 0.0 % | 0.0 % |
| Health and Safety Benefit | 1.0 % | 0.7 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 1.0 % | 1.3 % |
| Greece | | |
| Spain | | |
| Birth and childcare benefit | 0.02 % | 0.02 % |
| France | | |
| Maternity daily allowances | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| Paternity daily allowances | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| Croatia | | |
| Italy | | |

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

| Benefit | Total number of benefits | Total expenditure |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Cyprus | | |
| Latvia | | |
| Lithuania | | |
| Luxembourg | | |
| Maternity benefits | 46.1 % | 41.7 % |
| Exemption from work for pregnant and breastfeeding women | 48.0 % | 46.8 % |
| Adoption leave | 29.4 % | 20.4 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 46.7 % | 43.1 % |
| Hungary | | |
| Infant care allowance | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| Malta | | |
| Maternity benefit | 0.1 % | 0.0 % |
| The Netherlands | | |
| WAZO (Wet arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) & WIEG (Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof - Act introducing paternity leave) | 1.3 % | 0.9 % |
| Austria | | |
| Wochengeld (Maternity benefit) | 2.3 % | 1.9 % |
| Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers) | 1.0 % | 0.9 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 2.1 % | 1.9 % |
| Poland | | |
| Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS) | 0.002 % | 0.003 % |
| Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS) | 0.0 % | 0.0 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 0.002 % | 0.003 % |
| 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 | 0.0 % | 0.1 % |
| Allowance for termination of pregnancy | 0.1 % | 0.2 % |
| Specific risk allowance | 0.1 % | 0.3 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| Romania | | |
| Maternity leave | 0.01 % | 0.02 % |
| Slovenia | | |
| Slovakia | | |
| Maternity benefits | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| Paternity benefits | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 0.1 % | 0.1 % |
| Finland | | |
| Maternity allowance | 0.2 % | 0.2 % |
| Paternity allowance | 0.3 % | 0.3 % |
| Parental allowance | 0.3 % | 0.3 % |
| <i>Total</i> | 0.2 % | 0.3 % |
| Sweden | | |
| Iceland | | |
| Liechtenstein | | |
| Maternity allowance | 25.8 % | 8.0 % |
| Norway | | |
| Parental benefit | 0.8 % | 0.6 % |
| Switzerland | | |
| Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG) | 7.1 % | 7.4 % |
| United Kingdom | | |

* Missing data for CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, SI, SE, IS, and UK. The total averages concern the weighted average. The total unweighted average amounts to 4.4 % concerning the total number of persons and 3.3 % concerning the total expenditure.

** BG: total data concern 2021 while data on the Coordination Regulations concern 2018.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

5. Fraud and error

A final question in the questionnaire asks whether Member States are aware of cases of fraud or error with regard to the provisions on the coordination of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash. Unfortunately, many Member States leave this question unanswered, or mention that no such data are available¹⁶. Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, and Romania mention that no cases of inappropriate use were detected in 2021. Lithuania mentioned that previously, the main problem was the very long period for answers from the other Member States regarding confirmation of social insurance periods. However, after the introduction of the electronic exchange of information through the EESSI system, the communication between competent institutions became much faster. The connection to the EESSI system in most cases eliminated the problem regarding confirmation of social insurance periods in other Member States.

Only three Member States were aware of cases of fraud and error, namely Estonia, France, and Poland. *Table 5* shows the quantification of these cases.

Estonia only reported 3 cases of fraud concerning an employer who had only declared the social tax without making a real disbursement. Consequently, the Estonian Health Insurance Fund sent person the notice for making the reimbursement of the benefit.

France reported 31 cases of fraud which included among others the provision of falsified/forged document, performing a paid activity during a break, and membership fraud. Furthermore, France mentioned 20 cases of error. Most of these cases involved a failure to declare a change in circumstances that affects the conditions for payment of the benefit.

Finally, most cases of inappropriate use were reported by Poland, as in total it reported 724 cases for an amount of almost EUR 2 million. The 696 fraud cases concerned unduly collected cash benefits, while the 28 error cases involved overpayments caused by Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) and benefits paid by the payer without the legal basis. Nevertheless, a decline in the amount involved in cases of fraud and error can be noted in Poland. In 2019, it concerned around 1 200 cases for an amount of EUR 12 million, in 2020 it concerned 680 cases for an amount of EUR 2.9 million, and in 2021 it concerned 696 cases for an amount of EUR 2.0 million.

Table 5 – Cases of fraud and error in case of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, 2021

| | Fraud | | Error | | Total | |
|----|-------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| | Cases | Amount involved (in €) | Cases | Amount involved (in €) | Cases | Amount involved (in €) |
| EE | 3 | 12 350 | | | 3 | 12 350 |
| FR | 31 | 138 311 | 20 | 54 212 | 51 | 192 523 |
| PL | 696 | 1 952 529 | 28 | 22 612 | 724 | 1 957 141 |

Source: Administrative data Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits 2022

¹⁶ BE, CZ, DK, DE, IE, ES, LV, LU, HU, NL, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, IS, LI, NO, and CH. EI, IT, CY, RO, and UK did not reply to the questionnaire.

Annex I Brief description of the reported benefits

| Benefit | Brief description of the benefit |
|---|--|
| Belgium | |
| 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 | Replacement income during maternity leave Replacement income for father or co-parent Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions hazardous for pregnancy Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions hazardous for breastfeeding |
| Bulgaria | |
| Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery under art. 50 and 51 Bulgarian Social Security Code Paternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 6 Social Security Code Maternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 7 Social Security Code Maternity benefits under art. 50a Social Security Code Cash benefit under art. 53 Social Security Code Benefit under art. 54 Social Security Code for unused part of leave for raising a child up to 2 years of age. Benefit under art. 53c Social Security Code Benefit under art. 53d Social Security Code | 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 insured father is entitled to a cash benefit for the period of 15 days after delivery Maternity/paternity benefit in cash for the period after 6 month of children 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. 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. 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/ 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. The insured persons are entitled to a cash benefit when adopting a child less than 5 years of age 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 | |
| Maternity benefit in cash Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity Paternity Benefit (Fathers Post-Natal-Care Benefit) (effective as of 1 February 2018) | 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. 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. 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 | |
| Parental benefit | <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 | |
| Mutterschaftsgeld | Employees who are members of a statutory health insurance fund receive maternity benefits during the maternity protection period and for the day of childbirth in the amount of the average net salary received in the last three calendar months before the start of the protection period, up to a maximum of 13 euros per calendar day (maternity benefits according to § 24i SGB V/§ 14 KVLG 1989). |
| Estonia | |
| Maternity benefit | 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. |
| Adoption benefit | 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 | |
| Maternity Benefit | 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. |
| Paternity Benefit | Paternity Benefit is a social security payment for insured employed and self-employed people who qualify for paternity leave. The payment is made for the 2 week period of statutory paternity leave. You can start Paternity leave at any time within the first 26 weeks after the birth or adoption. |
| Adoptive Benefit | 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. |
| Health and Safety Benefit | 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. |

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

| Greece | |
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| Maternity benefit | 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. |
| Supplementary Maternity Allowance | 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. |
| Special Maternity Protection Allowance | 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 | |
| Birth and childcare benefit | 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. It includes amounts paid to both parents, where appropriate. |
| France | |
| Maternity benefit | 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. |
| Paternity benefit | The MSA pays daily allowances to compensate for the loss of earnings caused by the work stoppage, normally for a period of 11 days. |
| Special maternity leave for non-salaried agricultural workers | 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. |
| Daily maternity benefits for non-salaried agricultural workers | 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 | |
| Maternity/paternity benefit for employed/self-employed | Paid to employed/self-employed because of childbirth, usually in duration of 6 months. |
| Parental benefit for employed/self-employed | Paid to employed/self-employed parents after first 6 months of the age of a child. |
| Special leave or part time work for parents whose child has severe difficulties in development due to health reasons | 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. |
| Maternity/paternity benefit for non-active persons | Paid to parents who are outside of the working market (unemployed, pensioners, etc.). |
| Adoptive leave | Paid to adoptive parents upon the adoption of a child. |
| Italy | |
| Maternity/paternity benefit (congedo di maternità/paternità) | 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. |
| Optional supplementary parental leave (Congedo parentale facoltativo) | 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. 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. |
| Paternity leave (congedo di paternità) | 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. |
| State maternity allowance | 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 | |
| Maternity benefit | 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. |
| Paternity benefit | 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. |
| Maternity grant | 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. |
| Latvia | |
| Maternity benefit | 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. 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: •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. |
| Paternity benefit | 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. 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. |
| Lithuania | |
| Maternity benefit | A woman is entitled to the maternity benefit if before the first day of the pregnancy and childbirth leave you have the maternity social insurance record of not less than 12 months during the last 24 months and the doctor has issued an electronic certificate of pregnancy and childbirth leave. 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, |

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

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| Paternity benefit | <p>the benefit is paid for additional 14 calendar days. For 56 calendar days after the childbirth if a woman has not used the right to a pregnancy and childbirth leave before the date of childbirth. For 70 calendar days after the childbirth in the case of complicated childbirth and if more than one child was born if a woman have not used the right to a pregnancy and childbirth leave before the date of childbirth. 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> <p>Paternity benefit is paid during paternity leave. The employer grants paternity leave of 30 consecutive calendar days at any time until the child reaches the age of one year. Paternity benefits shall be paid for the duration of the paternity leave if a person before the first day of the paternity leave has social insurance record of not less than 12 months during the last 24 months . 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> |
| Childcare benefit | <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 person should have social insurance record of not less than 12 months during the last 24 months before the first day of your childcare leave. 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 | |
| Maternity leave | 8 weeks pre-natal leave + 12 weeks postnatal leave |
| Exemption from work for pregnant workers | Granted in case of hazardous work (physical or biological danger) |
| Adoption leave | 8 weeks for adopting parents |
| Hungary | |
| csecsemőgondozási díj (infant care allowance) | <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 | |
| Maternity Benefit | 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. |
| Maternity Leave Benefit | 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. |
| The Netherlands | |
| Pregnancy and maternity leave (Wet Arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) Act introducing paternity leave (WIEG) | <p>If you are pregnant and are working for an employer or you are receiving benefits, you are entitled to pregnancy leave and maternity leave. 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.</p> <p>Since July 2020 there has been a legislative change (Act introducing paternity leave), the so called 'Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof' (WIEG) (in correlation with EU-Guidance line 2019/1158) to insure a balanced sharings of tasks between the two parents of the new born child and to make the connection stronger between the child and the partner of the mother. The Act introduces a voluntary additional paid paternity leave for the male or female partner of the mother of a new born child. This Act is covered by Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 as of 1 July 2020.</p> |
| Austria | |
| Wochengeld | 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. |
| Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers) | 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. |
| Poland | |
| Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS) | <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> |
| Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS) | <p>Benefits paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund (KRUS)</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a mother or father of a child, • 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 and adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age. • 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 and adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age, if at that time an application for adoption was submitted, |

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age. <p>The insured father of the child is entitled to maternity benefit only in the case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • death of a child's mother, • abandonment of the child by the mother. <p>Maternity benefit shall be valid from the day of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giving birth to a child, • 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, • 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 and adjournment of compulsory education, no longer than to the completion of 10 years of age. <p>Maternity benefit shall be valid for a period of time of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52 weeks - if one child is born during one birth, one child is adopted or one child is fostered, • 65 weeks - if two children are born during one birth, two children are adopted or two children are fostered, • 67 weeks - if three children are born during one birth, three children are adopted or three children are fostered, • 69 weeks - if four children are born during one birth, four children are adopted or four children are fostered, • 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. |
| Portugal | |
| Initial parental allowance | Maternity/paternity benefit - from 120 to 150 consecutive days. |
| Extended parental allowance | Supplementary maternity/paternity benefit – up to 3 months. |
| Allowance for adoption | Idem initial parental allowance. |
| Extended allowance for adoption | Idem extended parental allowance. |
| Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy | 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. |
| Allowance for termination of pregnancy | Granted for a period of 14 to 30 days. |
| Specific risks allowance | 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 | |
| Maternity leave | 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 | |
| Maternity leave | 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. |
| Paternity leave | 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. |
| Parental benefit | 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. |
| Slovakia | |
| materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother) | 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. |
| materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father) | Father receives maternity benefit generally for 28. weeks, in amount of 75 % of his average salary. Maternity benefit begins from the day from which the father claims his right to maternity benefit. |
| Finland | |
| Maternity allowance | 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. |
| Paternity allowance | 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. |
| Parental allowance | 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 | |
| Iceland | |
| Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market | 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. |
| Maternity/paternity Grants | Maternity/paternity grants to parents who are not active in the labour market. |
| Liechtenstein | |
| Maternity daily benefit | |
| Norway | |
| Parental benefit | <p>Insured parents who have been in paid employment etc. for six out of ten months preceding the beginning of the period of paid leave, are entitled to parental benefits in case of birth, or adoption of a child below the age of 15.</p> <p>The parental benefit period is 49 weeks with 100 per cent compensation (full rate) or 59 weeks with 80 per cent compensation (reduced rate). In case of adoption, the benefit period is 46 or 56 weeks respectively. Parental benefits are calculated in the same way as cash benefits in case of sickness.</p> <p>Three weeks immediately prior to birth and six weeks immediately after the birth are reserved for the mother. In case of adoption, this rule does not apply. At full rate, 15 weeks of the benefit period are reserved for the father 24 (father's quota), 15 weeks are reserved for the mother (mother's quota) and 16 weeks may be shared between the parents. At reduced rate, 19 weeks are reserved for each of the parents and 18 weeks may be shared between them.</p> <p>The father may only make use of the common parental benefit period if the mother is occupationally active, takes a publicly approved full-time education, combines work and approved education to give a full time total, is unable to take care of the child because of illness or injury, is admitted to a health institution or takes part in either an introduction programme or a qualification programme on full time basis.</p> <p>When having twins, parents will get 17/21 extra weeks of parental benefits. When having three or more children in the same birth, they get a full extra period of parental benefits (46/56 extra weeks).</p> |

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

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| | <p>Parental benefits may be combined with reduced working hours. A written agreement with the employer concerning the extent and duration of the part-time work is required. The parental benefit is reduced correspondingly, but the benefit period is extended.</p> <p>The parental benefit period may be postponed if the parent works full-time. A written agreement with the employer must be presented to the Labour and Welfare Service before the start of the postponement.</p> <p>For parents with children born after 1 October 2021, postponing the parental benefit period is no longer conditioned on working full-time and there are no application needed. The parental benefit must be used within three years of the birth or adoption.</p> <p>Lump sum maternity and adoption grants: Women who do not qualify for parental benefit, are entitled to receive a lump sum grant of NOK 90 300. Fathers who adopt alone or who, under 25 certain circumstances, take over the care for the child, may also be entitled to this grant.</p> |
| Switzerland | |
| <p>Maternity allowance (Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)) Paternity leave</p> | <p>Maternity benefits within the framework of the loss of earnings compensation scheme (LEC)</p> <p>Due to the amendment of the loss of earnings compensation scheme (LEC), paternity leave came into force on 1st January 2021. This means that fathers can take two weeks' paid leave within six months of the birth of their child. Unfortunately, no complete data is currently available, which is why the figures in the questionnaire only show the maternity benefits data.</p> |
| United Kingdom | |

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

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, 2021

| | BE | | BG** | CZ | DK*** | DE | EE | IE | | | | | EL | ES | FR | | HR | IT | CY* | | LV | LT | LU | | | HU |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|------------------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----|--|-------------------|-----------------|-----|--|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|----|
| | Maternity allowance | Paternity allowance | Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery | Parental benefit | | Maternity benefit | Maternity Benefit | Paternity Benefit | Adoptive Benefit | Health and Safety Benefit | | Birth and childcare benefit | Maternity daily allowances | Paternity daily allowances | | | Maternity benefit | Maternity grant | | | Maternity leave | Exemption for pregnant women | Adoption leave | Infant care allowance | | |
| BE | | | | <5 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 6 | 393 | 146 | | | 0 | <5 | | | 1 205 | 580 | <5 | 0 | | |
| BG | 0 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| CZ | <5 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| DK | <5 | <5 | | 986 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| DE | 31 | 24 | | 309 | | 0 | 6 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | 16 | 43 | 10 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 942 | 423 | <5 | <5 | | |
| EE | 0 | 0 | | <5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| IE | 0 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | | | | | | <5 | <5 | <5 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| EL | 0 | 0 | | 13 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | <5 | <5 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| ES | 9 | 13 | | 10 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | | 39 | 15 | | | 0 | 0 | | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| FR | 734 | 890 | | 22 | | 0 | 6 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | | | | 0 | 0 | | | 2 406 | 1 247 | <5 | 0 | | |
| HR | <5 | <5 | | 8 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| IT | 6 | <5 | | 15 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 34 | 7 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 6 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| CY | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| LV | 0 | <5 | | 10 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| LT | 0 | 0 | | 20 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | <5 | 0 | | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| LU | 21 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 19 | 5 | | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 0 | | |
| HU | <5 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| MT | 0 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| NL | 291 | 202 | | 15 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| AT | 0 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | |
| PL | 5 | 11 | | 269 | | 0 | 34 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 7 | 11 | 0 | <5 | | |
| PT | <5 | 5 | | 11 | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 46 | 15 | 7 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| RO | <5 | 5 | | 34 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | |
| SI | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| SK | 0 | 0 | | 5 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | | |
| FI | <5 | 0 | | 15 | | 5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | |
| SE | <5 | <5 | | 500 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | <5 | <5 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| UK | 11 | <5 | | 22 | | <5 | 430 | 172 | 0 | <5 | | <5 | 8 | <5 | | | <5 | 0 | | | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| IS | 0 | 0 | | 25 | | 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 | | |
| NO | 0 | 0 | | 36 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| CH | 6 | 5 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 27 | 7 | | | 0 | 0 | | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | 1 128 | 1 167 | 268 | 2 347 | | 11 | 498 | 179 | 0 | <5 | | 88 | 601 | 206 | | | <5 | <5 | | | 4 566 | 2 261 | 5 | 49 | | |

| | MT | NL | AT | | PL | | PT | | | | | | RO | SI | SK | | FI | | | SE | IS | LI | NO | CH**** | UK* | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---|--|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----|-----------|---------------------|------------------|------------|--|
| | Maternity benefit | WAZO & WIEG | Wochengeld | Familienzeitbonus 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 | | materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother) | materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father) | Maternity allowance | Paternity allowance | Parental allowance | | | Maternity allowance | Parental benefit | APG | |
| BE | 0 | 1 229 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 8 | | | <5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | |
| BG | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 7 | |
| CZ | 0 | <5 | 135 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 29 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | 6 | |
| DK | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 9 | | 0 | 88 | 0 | <5 | |
| DE | 0 | 1 148 | 491 | 51 | <5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 16 | 14 | 25 | | 0 | 25 | 930 | <5 | |
| EE | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 23 | 92 | 49 | | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| IE | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 25 | |
| EL | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | |
| ES | <5 | 24 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | <5 | <5 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 | | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | |
| FR | 0 | 22 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 6 | | 0 | 15 | 3 900 | 9 | |
| HR | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | |
| IT | 0 | <5 | 46 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 6 | | 0 | <5 | 1 110 | 5 | |
| CY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | |
| LV | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | |
| LT | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | <5 | 7 | <5 | | 0 | 127 | 0 | 6 | |
| LU | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | |
| HU | 0 | 5 | 513 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 7 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | |
| MT | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| NL | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 7 | | 0 | 15 | 0 | <5 | |
| AT | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 7 | <5 | 6 | <5 | 7 | | 17 | <5 | 100 | <5 | |
| PL | 0 | 375 | 9 | <5 | | | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | 0 | 323 | 0 | 22 | |
| PT | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | |
| RO | 0 | 18 | 54 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 5 | |
| SI | 0 | 0 | 184 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | |
| SK | 0 | 12 | 179 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | |
| FI | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | | | | 0 | 35 | 0 | <5 | |
| SE | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 19 | 18 | 32 | | 0 | 461 | 0 | 0 | |
| UK | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 5 | <5 | 10 | | 0 | 25 | 0 | | |
| IS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | |
| LI | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | |
| NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 9 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | |
| CH | 0 | <5 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 5 | | 54 | 5 | | <5 | |
| Total | <5 | 2 887 | 1 688 | 79 | 11 | 0 | 145 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 6 | <5 | <5 | 55 | 7 | 102 | 173 | 202 | | | 74 | 1 201 | 6 140 | 144 | |

* BG: data concern 2018. CY: data concern 2017. UK: data concern 2019.

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

*** 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 home land.

**** CH: the total reported does not match the sum of the breakdown, as 40 cases were exported to other countries.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

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 €), 2021

| | BE | | BG** | CZ | DK*** | DE | EE | IE | | | | EL | ES | FR | | HR | IT | CY* | | LV | LT | LU | | | HU |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|----|-------------------|----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|-------------------|-----------------|----|----|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | Maternity allowance | Paternity allowance | Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery | | Parental benefit | | Maternity benefit | Maternity Benefit | Paternity Benefit | Adoptive Benefit | Health and Safety Benefit | | Birth and childcare benefit | Maternity daily allowances | Paternity daily allowances | | | Maternity benefit | Maternity grant | | | Maternity leave | Exemption for pregnant women | Adoption leave | Infant care allowance |
| BE | | | | | 27 137 | | 12 635 | 12 810 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 26 438 | 1 218 590 | 136 267 | | | 0 | 544 | | | 13 882 745 | 5 815 863 | 21 989 | 0 |
| BG | 0 | 0 | | | 12 982 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 5 220 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CZ | 5 732 | 0 | | | 7 086 | | 0 | 6 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 4 464 | 12 978 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DK | 11 460 | 1 736 | | | 8 501 772 | | 0 | 6 370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 14 199 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DE | 212 098 | 27 078 | | | 1 780 971 | | 0 | 39 154 | 490 | 0 | 0 | | 134 361 | 159 552 | 13 892 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 12 425 103 | 5 315 856 | 12 103 | 4 434 |
| EE | 0 | 0 | | | 3 598 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IE | 0 | 0 | | | 16 371 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 7 598 | 9 655 | 3 204 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EL | 0 | 0 | | | 81 499 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 2 397 | 544 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ES | 71 082 | 17 759 | | | 65 469 | | 0 | 18 786 | 980 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 111 320 | 8 259 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 32 572 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FR | 3 656 933 | 998 875 | | | 140 725 | | 0 | 39 679 | 490 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 27 841 668 | 12 228 387 | 4 836 | 0 |
| HR | 10 463 | 1 300 | | | 71 915 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 21 194 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IT | 8 271 | 1 012 | | | 78 485 | | 0 | 0 | 980 | 0 | 0 | | 28 219 | 135 617 | 6 019 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 58 541 | 12 411 | 0 | 0 |
| CY | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LV | 0 | 1 770 | | | 37 456 | | 10 812 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LT | 0 | 0 | | | 182 961 | | 4 976 | 6 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 13 179 | 1 088 | | | 855 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LU | 115 479 | 2 869 | | | 0 | | 0 | 4 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 77 552 | 4 431 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HU | 2 218 | 0 | | | 31 860 | | 0 | 12 740 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 8 088 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MT | 0 | 0 | | | 9 128 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NL | 1 620 148 | 258 941 | | | 77 284 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 8 547 | 11 342 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 7 578 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AT | 0 | 0 | | | 23 150 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 950 | -3 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 322 |
| PL | 30 677 | 10 535 | | | 1 163 475 | | 0 | 216 690 | 490 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 4 169 | 2 317 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 72 998 | 84 134 | 0 | 1 372 |
| PT | 4 559 | 7 104 | | | 51 143 | | 0 | 31 945 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 223 979 | 30 900 | 3 777 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RO | 14 876 | 3 559 | | | 237 747 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 3 526 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 1 955 | 6 401 | 0 | 6 147 |
| SI | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | -65 | 979 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SK | 0 | 0 | | | 52 929 | | 0 | 25 538 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1 829 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 533 |
| FI | 13 180 | 0 | | | 140 162 | | 23 548 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 8 812 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 394 |
| SE | 27 113 | 2 665 | | | 4 195 621 | | 0 | 6 370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 12 454 | 11 122 | 979 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK | 77 645 | 4 414 | | | 162 262 | | 2 726 | 3 009 033 | 82 592 | 0 | 4 398 | | 19 393 | 28 706 | 2 314 | | | 410 | 0 | | | 23 124 | 32 021 | 0 | 0 |
| IS | 0 | 0 | | | 154 945 | | 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 |
| NO | 0 | 0 | | | 307 846 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 3 713 | 12 997 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CH | 46 589 | 7 590 | | | 33 822 | | 0 | 6 370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 42 735 | 105 177 | 9 501 | | | 0 | 0 | | | 12 314 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 5 928 523 | 1 347 207 | 265 845 | | 17 649 802 | | 54 697 | 3 443 160 | 86 022 | 0 | 4 398 | | 535 796 | 1 948 338 | 191 939 | | | 15 986 | 2 176 | | | 54 380 647 | 23 495 073 | 38 927 | 156 202 |

| | MT | NL | AT | | PL | | PT | | | | | RO | SI | SK | | FI | | | SE | IS | LI | NO*** | CH**** | UK* | |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|-----------------|--|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| | Maternity benefit | WAZO & WIEG | Wochengeld | Familienzeitbonus 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) | 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 allowance | Parental benefit | APG | |
| BE | 0 | 7 600 057 | 44 093 | 0 | 25 058 | 0 | 5 668 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 163 | 6 720 | 68 036 | | | 0 | 145 774 | 0 | 0 | |
| BG | 0 | 21 618 | 4 839 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 347 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 649 | 0 | 942 | 0 | | | 0 | 7 236 | 0 | 48 459 | |
| CZ | 0 | 12 886 | 738 008 | 633 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119 521 | 9 433 | 0 | 0 | | | 1 829 | 32 251 | 0 | 41 550 | |
| DK | 0 | 24 184 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 786 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 681 | 5 403 | 73 301 | | | 0 | 1 018 738 | 0 | 20 775 | |
| DE | 0 | 5 731 778 | 4 263 197 | 32 318 | 10 747 | 0 | 25 240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 169 | 1 171 | 124 829 | 32 971 | 149 445 | | 0 | 269 077 | 9 882 000 | 27 700 | |
| EE | 0 | 9 349 | 8 291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 227 | 1 001 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 233 | 180 199 | 307 098 | | 0 | 64 540 | 0 | 0 | |
| IE | 0 | 18 380 | 19 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 925 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 | | 0 | 19 839 | 0 | 173 123 | |
| EL | 0 | 6 399 | 7 092 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 850 | |
| ES | 791 | 127 360 | 4 450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 224 247 | 2 747 | 0 | 0 | 106 552 | 9 340 | 16 344 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 048 | 0 | 93 930 | | 0 | 105 565 | 0 | 83 099 | |
| FR | 0 | 134 397 | 10 697 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 749 | 3 700 | 0 | 0 | 24 486 | 526 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 106 | 9 876 | 33 892 | | 0 | 200 841 | 41 391 000 | 62 324 | |
| HR | 0 | 0 | 54 852 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 53 036 | 0 | 0 | |
| IT | 0 | 34 204 | 382 477 | 701 | 0 | 0 | 8 025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 616 | 0 | 16 494 | 8 891 | 70 473 | | 0 | 23 107 | 8 005 000 | 34 625 | |
| CY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 496 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 724 | |
| LV | 0 | 31 976 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 697 | 1 693 | 3 289 | 25 632 | | 0 | 66 525 | 0 | 26 956 | |
| LT | 0 | 4 419 | 0 | 0 | 11 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 921 | 0 | 9 824 | 12 427 | 27 998 | | 0 | 1 411 429 | 0 | 18 795 | |
| LU | 0 | 22 165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 756 | 679 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 374 | 519 | 23 723 | | 0 | 2 163 | 0 | 0 | |
| HU | 0 | 28 257 | 2 689 620 | 9 402 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 363 | 20 089 | 0 | 8 366 | 1 301 | 0 | | 0 | 31 568 | 0 | 18 795 | |
| MT | 0 | 8 684 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 811 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 720 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| NL | 0 | 0 | 28 357 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 075 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 598 | 14 674 | 44 703 | | 0 | 150 586 | 0 | 1 385 | |
| AT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 717 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 578 | 20 368 | 58 390 | 11 066 | 52 348 | | 42 869 | 38 402 | 908 000 | 6 925 | |
| PL | 0 | 1 430 765 | 62 152 | 1 379 | | | 12 154 | 1 279 | 0 | 0 | 3 614 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 601 | 1 785 | 11 457 | 6 474 | 7 773 | | 0 | 3 664 781 | 0 | 97 139 | |
| PT | 0 | 89 011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 046 | 8 707 | | 0 | 28 459 | 0 | 0 | |
| RO | 0 | 69 125 | 313 910 | 0 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 348 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 374 | 0 | 3 462 | |
| SI | 0 | 0 | 1 253 795 | 5 424 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 914 | 0 | 26 979 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 925 | |
| SK | 0 | 55 875 | 1 297 936 | 701 | 2 963 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 58 010 | 0 | 6 925 | |
| FI | 0 | 1 858 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 819 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 411 912 | 0 | 6 925 | |
| SE | 0 | 26 715 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 008 | 50 767 | 247 228 | | 0 | 5 264 919 | 0 | 0 | |
| UK | 0 | 0 | 4 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 817 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 436 | 6 761 | 80 990 | | 0 | 420 007 | 0 | 0 | |
| IS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 599 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 170 653 | 0 | 0 | |
| LI | 0 | 0 | 51 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 539 000 | 0 | 0 |
| NO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 659 | 13 634 | 54 627 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| CH | 0 | 47 101 | 324 956 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 794 | 5 046 | 58 672 | | 124 883 | 24 989 | | 1 236 | |
| Total | 791 | 15 536 563 | 11 563 143 | 50 558 | 49 984 | 0 | 463 089 | 9 569 | 0 | 0 | 135 726 | 10 465 | 16 344 | 7 363 | 215 912 | 36 454 | 718 068 | 372 005 | 1 458 513 | | 169 580 | 13 684 779 | 60 983 000 | 818 696 | |

* BG: data concern 2018. CY: data concern 2017. UK: data concern 2019.

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

*** 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 home land.

**** NO: the amount reported appears to have been reported in NOK. This was converted to EUR by the researchers.

*****CH: the total reported does not match the sum of the breakdown, as EUR 258 000 was exported to other countries.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

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 2021, 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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