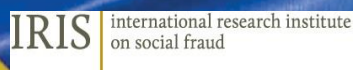




Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Reference year 2022

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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), Czechia (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

Since 2017, data on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported by EU/EFTA countries and the UK are collected and reported by the [Network Statistics FMSSFE](#), on behalf of the European Commission - DG Employment. As data are available over a period of seven years, it is a good moment to take a closer look at the evolution and trends of the collected and reported statistics. Therefore, this summary does not only focus on the figures collected for reference year 2022 but also highlights key evolutions and trends over the past few years.

Data collected on reference year 2022 show that the 22 reporting Member States exported around 33 100 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State in 2022, for an amount of EUR 248 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, and they have consistently been the top two exporters over time. Both Switzerland and Luxembourg exported over EUR 80 million maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State in 2022. This is not a surprising observation since both Member States are characterised by a substantial number of incoming cross-border workers. Most of these benefits for both Luxembourg and Switzerland are exported to their neighbouring countries, especially to France.

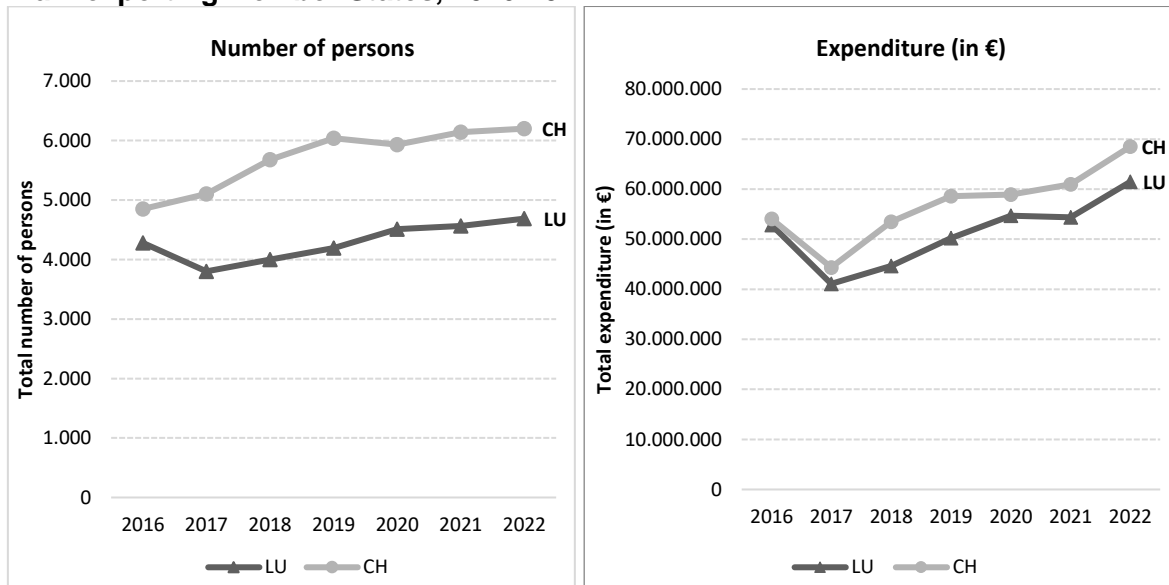
The evolution of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in the two main exporting Member States is almost continuously growing, with a small drop in 2017 (*Figure 1*). From 2016 to 2022 the number of persons who received maternity or equivalent paternity benefits in cash residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State increased by 10 % in Luxembourg and even by 28 % in Switzerland. In terms of total expenditure as well, there is a growth from 2016 to 2022 in both Luxembourg (16 %) and Switzerland (27 %).

Furthermore, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria, and Norway each exported more than EUR 10 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in 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.

Figure 1 – Evolution of the number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits and amount paid (in €) to persons who reside in another EU/EFTA country and the UK, main exporting Member States, 2016-2022



* For both Member States, the benefit is chosen for which the greatest number of cases were exported. This is maternity leave for Luxembourg and maternity allowance (Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)) for Switzerland.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2017- 2023

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 2022. 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. However, 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 2021 to 2022 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 2022 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, to provide a better picture of the situation at EU level.⁶ Consequently, data on the export of maternity and paternity benefits are available for 22 Member States. 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. Since last year, the EU-28 aggregate is replaced by an EU-27 aggregate (excluding the UK) in all thematic statistical reports. 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 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. This includes among others EU rules concerning the aggregation of periods, rights and obligations

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, RO, SK, FI, LI, NO, CH, and UK. The remaining reporting Member States (BG, CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, and IS) could only report data on the total number of maternity and equivalents paternity benefits paid by the competent Member State. Sweden could not report any data, as since 2019 the parental benefit has been classified as a family benefit.

⁶ CY, PT, and SI 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.

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

deriving from such periods. Provisions of the Withdrawal Agreement can be extended to protect the rights of person who were in triangular situation involving the UK, EU and EEA/Switzerland at the end /before the end of 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, **Protocol on Social Security Coordination** 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 EEA and Switzerland.

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 See Regulation (EU) No 1231/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 extending Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 to nationals of third countries who are not already covered by these Regulations solely on the ground of their nationality.

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.

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 2022.¹² 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 time 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, Slovenia (data 2021), 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. On the contrary, the average annual amount per benefit can also be rather low. For instance, the average annual amount is lower than EUR 500 for some benefits in Bulgaria, Czechia, Ireland, 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 €), 2022

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit (in €)
Belgium			
* Maternity allowance	95 323	540 953 783	5 675
* Replacement income for father or co-parent	55 887	74 261 444	1 329
Bulgaria			
* Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery under art. 50 and 51 Bulgarian Social Security Code [Pregnancy and delivery]	78 930	271 972 257	3 446
* Paternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 6 Social Security Code [Paternity]	22 035	7 306 068	332
* Maternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 7 Social Security Code [Maternity]	269	799 953	2 974
* Maternity benefits under art. 50a Social Security Code [Maternity]	956	1 066 852	1 116
* Cash benefit under art. 53 Social Security Code [Child raising]	70 126	139 854 193	1 994
* Benefit under art. 54 Social Security Code for unused part of leave for raising a child up to 2 years of age. [Child raising]	14 946	9 573 934	641
* Benefit under art. 53c Social Security Code [Adoption]	446	1 438 329	3 225
* Benefit under art. 53d Social Security Code [Adoption]	67	73 332	1 095

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. 53g Social Security Code [Paternity]	1 370	709 486	518
Czechia			
* Maternity benefit in cash	544 742	461 494 206	847
* Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity	1 089	410 948	377
* Paternity benefit (Fathers Post-Natal-Care Benefit)	49 477	24 656 859	498
Denmark			
* Parental benefit	182 916	1 618 272 961	8 847
Germany			
* Mutterschaftsgeld	478 688	704 591 469	1 472
Estonia			
* Maternity benefit, paternity benefit, and adoptive parental benefit	18 489	35 682 933	1 930
Ireland			
* Maternity Benefit	40 885	262 614 505	6 423
* Paternity Benefit	27 375	13 420 474	490
* Adoptive Benefit	43	203 937	4 743
* Health and Safety Benefit	204	398 306	1 952
Greece			
* Maternity benefit	23 736	26 514 982	1 117
* Supplementary Maternity Allowance	21 299	128 478 338	6 032
* Special Maternity Protection Allowance	12 100	11 192 928	925
Spain			
* Birth and childcare benefit	473 720	3 260 171 042	6 882
France			
* Maternity daily allowances	577 166	3 076 492 307	5 330
* Paternity daily allowances	400 901	541 131 639	1 350
Croatia			
* Maternity/paternity benefit for employed/ self-employed	77 684	158 918 594	2 046
* Parental benefit for employed/ self-employed	56 035	131 231 402	2 342
* Special leave or part time work for parents whose child has severe difficulties in development due to health reasons	8 018	37 108 135	4 628
* Maternity/paternity benefit for non-active persons	21 717	39 802 820	1 833
* Adoptive leave	228	852 740	3 740
Italy			
* Maternity/paternity benefit (congedo di maternità/paternità)	203 168	2 038 200 000	
* Optional supplementary parental leave (Congedo parentale facoltativo)	306 583		
* Paternity leave (congedo di paternità)	155 845	149 200 000	957
* State maternity allowance	928	2 000 000	2 155
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	55 481 106	3 512
* Paternity benefit	9 001	4 006 793	445
Lithuania			
* Maternity benefit	19 202	93 788 293	4 884
* Paternity benefit	15 241	20 820 342	1 366
* Childcare benefit	38 401	282 927 555	7 368
Luxembourg			
* Maternity leave	9 990	139 117 920	13 926
* Exemption from work for pregnant workers	4 465	49 800 349	11 153
* Adoption leave	<19	151 911	

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)	84 868	345 970 889	4 077
Malta			
* Maternity Benefit	964	1 400 382	1 453
* Maternity Leave Benefit	2 190	1 590 257	726
The Netherlands			
* Pregnancy and maternity leave (WAZO)	132 164	1 355 000 000	10 252
* Act introducing paternity leave (WIEG)	76 323	214 000 000	2 804
* Paid parental leave act (WAZO - Wbo)	41 270	87 000 000	2 108
* Self-employed and Pregnant scheme (WAZO - ZEZ)	12 246	81 000 000	6 614
Austria			
* Wochengeld	91 123	603 338 443	6 621
* Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	9 628	6 262 980	650
Poland			
* Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	635 348	1 954 015 494	3 076
* Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS)	21 777	28 600 241	1 313
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	78 301	431 920 871	5 516
Slovenia**			
* Maternity leave, paternity leave & parental benefit (combined)	20 062	358 000 000	17 845
Slovakia			
* Materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother)	60 690	262 376 006	4 323
* Materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father)	16 335	73 306 805	4 488
Finland			
* Maternity allowance	55 149	337 084 942	6 112
* Paternity allowance	55 900	119 786 094	2 143
* Parental allowance	86 227	543 063 697	6 298
Sweden			
Iceland			
* Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market	14 633	142 578 408	9 744
* Maternity/paternity Grants	1 033	3 704 945	3 587
Liechtenstein			
Norway			
* Parental benefit	151 544	2 327 114 177	15 356
Switzerland			
* Maternity allowance (Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG))	82 450	866 867 000	10 514
* Paternity benefit	58 630	133 884 000	2 284
United Kingdom			

* CY: data 2017. PT and SI: data 2021.

** 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 2023

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 22 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 2* 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 22 reporting Member States exported around 33 100 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State in 2022, for an amount of EUR 248 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 7 479.

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).

Switzerland exported the highest number of maternity or equivalent paternity benefits, namely 12 940, for an amount of EUR 83.1 million. As a result, the average annual amount per benefit amounts to EUR 6 424. The main receiving Member State of the exported benefits from Switzerland is France, as it received more than 63 % of the expenditure for paternity leave and 68 % of maternity allowance (APG). Furthermore, 19 % of paternity benefits and 14 % of maternity allowance was exported to Germany and 13 % of paternity benefits and 14 % of maternity allowance to Italy (see also *Figure 2 and Table A2.2 in Annex II*).

Luxembourg exported the second highest number of maternity or equivalent paternity benefits, namely 6 886, for an amount of EUR 85.6 million. This means that the average annual amount per persons amounts to EUR 12 426. Regarding the export of maternity leave allowance, more than 52 % of the amount is exported to France, almost 25 % to Belgium, and over 23 % to Germany (see also *Figure 2 and Table A2.2 in Annex II*). Concerning the benefit “Exemption from work for pregnant workers”, over 52 % is exported to France, 22 % goes to Belgium, and approximately 25 % is exported to Germany. For the adoption leave, more than 53 % is exported to France, and almost 47 % goes to Germany. This clearly illustrates the importance of proximity regarding the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.

Compared to Luxembourg and Switzerland, all other Member States’ figures follow by a distance. Nevertheless, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria, and Norway each exported

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), PT (2021), and UK (2019, only expenditure).

more than EUR 10 million of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in 2022, which is considerable as well.

Denmark exported around 2 500 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits for around EUR 18.7 million. A breakdown by receiving Member State was not available, so data in *Figure 2* 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 (23 %) and German (11 %) nationality.

In total, the Netherlands exported 2 837 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, and paid an amount of EUR 16.3 million. Again, neighbouring Member States are the most important receiving Member States, as 53 % of the benefits were exported to Belgium, and 33 % to Germany.

Some 1 500 maternity allowances (*Wochengeld*) were exported by Austria, while approximately 95 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 32 %, Hungary 28 %, Slovenia 12 %, and Slovakia 10 % (see *Figure 2*), and for paternity allowance: Germany 62 %, Hungary 9 %, and Slovenia: 10 % (see *Table A2.2* in *Annex 2*)).

Norway exported around EUR 13.8 million for 1 167 parental benefits, which brings the average annual amount per person to EUR 11 800. Most of these parental benefits are exported to Sweden (42 %), Poland (24 %), and Lithuania (10 %) (see *Figure 2*).

In addition to these important exporting Member States, Belgium should be mentioned as well, seeing that it exported over EUR 8 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 (data 2021), Romania, Slovakia, and the United Kingdom (data 2019). Finally, four Member States belong to an 'in-between category' as they exported over EUR 1 million in 2022, but less than EUR 4 million. This category consists of Ireland, France, Finland, and Liechtenstein.

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 €), 2022

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
EU-27*	18 874	149 008 782	7 895
EFTA*	14 183	97 983 048	6 908
Total*	33 133	247 810 526	7 479
Belgium			
Maternity allowance	1 127	6 483 455	5 753
Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent)	1 223	1 603 507	1 311
<i>Total</i>	2 350	8 086 963	3 441
Bulgaria**			
Pregnancy and childbirth benefit	268	265 845	992
Czechia			
Denmark			
Maternity benefit	2 521	18 691 484	7 414
Germany			
Estonia			
Maternity benefit for a non-working mother (EU)	<5	1 433	716
Maternity benefit for a working mother (EU)	<5	8 883	2 961
Parental benefit from the birth of the child	9	10 283	1 143
Parental benefit before the birth of the child	<5	1 911	956
<i>Total</i>	16	22 510	1 407
Ireland			
Maternity Benefit	463	2 982 752	6 442
Paternity Benefit	175	84 886	485

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
Adoptive Benefit	<5	6 000	6 000
Health and Safety Benefit	<5	2 606	2 606
<i>Total</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>3 076 244</i>	<i>4 807</i>
Greece			
Spain			
Birth and childcare benefit	74	457 529	6 183
France			
Maternity daily allowances	616	1 994 838	3 238
Paternity daily allowances	240	314 488	1 310
<i>Total</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>2 309 326</i>	<i>2 698</i>
Croatia			
Italy			
Cyprus**			
Maternity allowance	<5	15 986	3 997
Maternity grant (lump sum)	<5	2 176	1 088
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18 162</i>	<i>3 027</i>
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
Maternity leave	4 687	61 478 390	13 117
Exemption from work for pregnant workers	2192	23 990 274	10 944
Adoption leave	<10	98 275	
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 886</i>	<i>85 566 940</i>	<i>12 426</i>
Hungary			
Infant care allowance	56	248 917	4 445
Malta			
Maternity benefit	<5	1 419	1 419
Maternity leave benefit	<5	724	724
<i>Total</i>	<i><5</i>	<i>2 143</i>	<i>1 072</i>
The Netherlands			
WAZO (Wet arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) & WIEG (Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof - Act introducing paternity leave) & Wbo (Wet betaald ouderschapsverlof)	2 837	16 256 409	5 730
Austria			
Wochengeld	1 458	10 094 248	6 923
Family time bonus for fathers	95	62 761	661
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 553</i>	<i>10 157 009</i>	<i>6 540</i>
Poland			
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS)	12	43 508	3 626
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>	<i>182</i>	<i>653 194</i>	<i>3 490</i>
Romania			
Maternity leave	9	126 234	14 026
Slovenia			
Slovakia			
Maternity benefits for mother	51	269 924	5 293
Maternity benefits for father	16	104 113	6 507
<i>Total</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>374 037</i>	<i>5 583</i>
Finland			
Pregnancy allowance (including special pregnancy allowance and maternity benefits under the old law)	103	602 143	5 846
Paternity benefit	203	459 221	2 262
Parental allowance (including parental benefit under the old law)	240	1 608 965	6 704
<i>Total</i>	<i>427</i>	<i>2 670 329</i>	<i>6 254</i>
Sweden			
Iceland			
Liechtenstein			
Maternity allowance	76	1 088 950	14 328
Norway			

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
Parental benefit	1 167	13 771 098	11 800

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

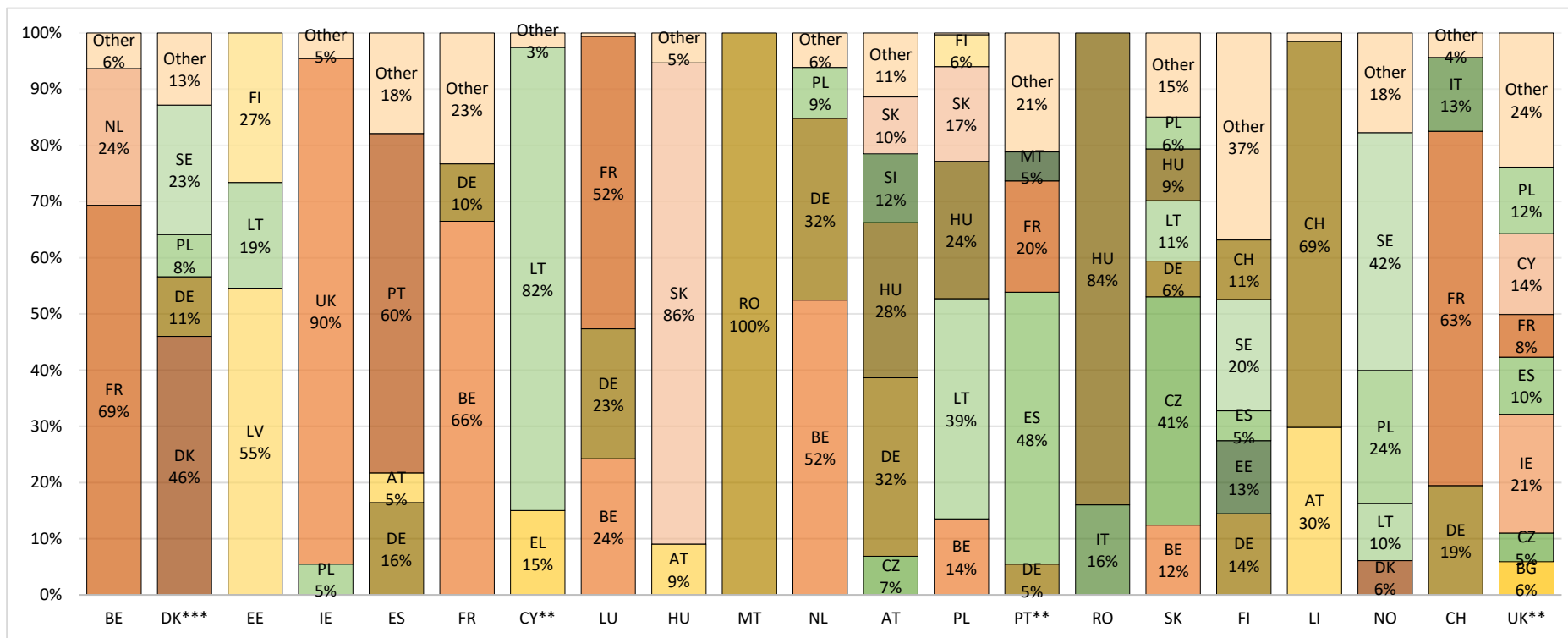
	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
Switzerland			
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	6 200	68 517 000	11 051
Paternity leave	6 740	14 606 000	2 167
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 940</i>	<i>83 123 000</i>	<i>6 424</i>
United Kingdom**			
Maternity allowance	76	818 696	10 772

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

** BG: data 2018. CY: data 2017. PT: data 2021. UK: data expenditure 2019.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2023

Figure 2 – Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, by amount paid, breakdown by Member State of residence, 2022



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

** CY: data 2017. PT: data 2021. UK: data 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 homeland.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2023

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 2019 until 2022. Nevertheless, the focus in this section is on the evolution from 2021 to 2022. In total, from 2021 to 2022, the number of persons grew by 0.5 % while the expenditure increased by 8.1 %. The totals reported in *Table 3* only include those Member States which were able to provide data for both reference year 2021 and 2022. This means that only 17 Member States¹⁵ are included in the totals, and thus in the total evolution. In these 17 Member States, the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits is increasing.

In most reporting Member States, the export has indeed increased. In Romania, Slovakia, and Liechtenstein a growth of over 100 % is noted for some benefits, but in Romania and Slovakia it concerns less than 20 benefits for each, making these increases less remarkable. In Liechtenstein the number of benefits only increased by 2.7 % while the amount exported increased by 542.1 %. However, from 2020 to 2021 a sharp decrease of expenditure could be observed, causing the total expenditure to be at a similar level as in 2020. In France, an increase can be noted of the export of all benefits, in particular the expenditure for paternity allowance which increased from EUR 191 939 in 2021 to EUR 314 488 in 2022.

In other Member States, a decrease can be noted. Nonetheless, only in Ireland a decrease of more than 20 % can be noted. More specifically it concerns the health and safety benefit, namely -50 % in terms of number of persons and -41 % in terms of expenditure. Considering that it concerns less than five persons in total, this decrease is not alarming.

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 2021 to 2022. Only the adoption leave increased considerably, but the absolute number of persons involved is very limited (from 5 in 2021 to less than 10 in 2022), and from 2020 to 2021 a strong decrease could be noted. In Switzerland as well, the number of maternity allowance benefits stayed almost constant (+1.0 %), while the expenditure showed an increase of 12.4 %.

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

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 €), 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022

	2019		2020		2021		2022		Evolution 2021-2022	
	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*	23 921	193 470 332	21 495	205 005 966	25 715	214 013 821	25 844	231 120	0.5 %	8.1 %
Belgium										
Maternity allowance	1 186	6 088 710	1 058	5 452 374	1 128	5 928 523	1 127	6 483 455	-0.1 %	9.4 %
Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent)	1 194	866 278	1 046	773 213	1 167	1 347 207	1 223	1 603 507	4.8 %	19.0 %
Bulgaria										
Pregnancy and childbirth benefit										
Czechia										
Denmark										
Maternity benefit	2 584	19 268 436	2 465	18 216 432	2 347	17 649 802	2 521	18 691 484	7.4 %	5.9 %
Germany										
Estonia										
Maternity benefit	14	64 511			11	54 697	<5	1 433		
Maternity benefit for a non-working mother (EU)							<5	8 883		
Maternity benefit for a working mother (EU)							9	10 283		
Parental benefit from the birth of the child (EU)							<5	1 911		
Parental benefit before the birth of the child (EU)										
Ireland										
Maternity Benefit	408	1 618 136	276	1 263 386	498	3 443 160	463	2 982 752	-7.0 %	-13.4 %
Paternity Benefit	93	42 839	119	56 134	179	86 022	175	84 886	-2.2 %	-1.3 %
Adoptive Benefit	<5	5 312	0	0	0	0	<5	6 000		
Health and Safety Benefit	<5	12 424	8	27 304	<5	4 398	<5	2 606	-50.0 %	-40.7 %
Greece										
Spain**										
Birth and childcare benefit			64	356 491	88	535 796	74	457 529	-15.9 %	-14.6 %
France										
Maternity daily allowances	567	1 625 273	541	1 768 975	601	1 948 338	616	1 994 838	2.5 %	2.4 %
Paternity daily allowances	198	140 828	190	127 993	206	191 939	240	314 488	16.5 %	63.8 %
Croatia										
Italy										
Cyprus										
Latvia										
Lithuania										
Luxembourg										
Maternity leave	4 192	50 203 627	4 510	54 710 651	4 566	54 380 647	4 687	61 478 390	2.7 %	13.1 %
Exemption from work for pregnant workers	1 735	14 095 798	2 154	19 010 189	2 261	23 495 073	2 192	23 990 274	-3.1 %	2.1 %
Adoption leave	12	132 652	9	98 698	5	38 927	<10	98 275		152.5 %
Hungary										
Infant care allowance	64	132 066	88	123 222	49	156 202	56	248 917	14.3 %	59.4 %

	2019		2020		2021		2022		Evolution 2021-2022	
	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	0	0	<5	2 865	<5	791	<5	1 419	0.0 %	79.3 %
Maternity leave benefit							<5	724		
The Netherlands										
WAZO (Wet arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) & WIEG (Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof - Act introducing paternity leave – from 2020) & Wbo (Wet betaald ouderschapsverlof)	1 815	11 860 130	2 059	13 478 461	2 887	15 536 563	2 837	16 256 409	-1.7 %	4.6 %
Austria										
Wochengeld	1 953	12 069 797	1 744	12 652 807	1 688	11 563 143	1 458	10 094 248	-13.6 %	-12.7 %
Family time bonus for fathers	44	28 658	46	29 494	79	50 558	95	62 761	20.3 %	24.1 %
Poland										
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS)	8	62 208	7	38 368	11	49 984	12	43 508	9.1 %	-13.0 %
Portugal										
Initial parental allowance	194	403 401	146	416 310	145	463 089				
Extended parental allowance	15	14 905	10	14 177	11	9 569				
Allowance for adoption	<5	13 432	0	0	0	0				
Extended allowance for adoption	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	43	103 073	0	0	18	135 726				
Allowance for termination of pregnancy	5	2 504	0	0	6	10 465				
Specific risks allowance	<5	1 279	<5	5 785	<5	16 344				
Romania										
Maternity leave	<5	4 520	13	45 794	<5	7 363	9	126 234	200.0 %	1 614.5 %
Slovenia										
Slovakia										
Maternity benefits for mother	66	243 797	61	285 168	55	215 912	51	269 924	-7.3 %	25.0 %
Maternity benefits for father	6	29 861	6	37 086	7	36 454	16	104 113	128.6 %	185.6 %
Finland										
Maternity allowance	153	954 456	104	814 249	102	718 068	103	602 143	1.0 %	-16.1 %
Paternity allowance	200	415 148	202	452 551	173	372 005	203	459 221	17.3 %	23.4 %
Parental allowance	284	1 848 381	211	1 548 407	202	1 458 513	240	1 608 965	18.8 %	10.3 %
Sweden										
Parental benefit										
Iceland										
Liechtenstein										
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	6	40 810	80	923 450	74	169 580	76	1 088 950	2.7 %	542.1 %
Norway										
Parental benefit	1 118	13 222 839	1 210	13 870 903	1 201	13 684 779	1 167	13 771 098	-2.8 %	0.6 %
Switzerland										
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	6 040	58 590 000	5 930	58 940 000	6 140	60 983 000	6 200	68 517 000	1.0 %	12.4 %
Paternity leave							6 740	14 606 000		
United Kingdom										
Maternity allowance	141	818 696					76			

* These totals are only calculated for Member States that have data available for 2021 and 2022. This means that BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, PT, SI, SE, IS, and UK are excluded, as well as certain benefits from MT and CH.

** 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 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023

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 19 reporting Member States shows that only 0.8 % 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 1.2 % of total expenditure. These shares lie remarkably higher in the EFTA Member States (excluding Iceland and Liechtenstein) with 4.8 % of benefits exported and 2.9 % of the total expenditure. The shares are almost identical to the shares in 2021, as in that year 0.7 % of benefits were exported while 1.1 % 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 (BG (export data 2018), EE, ES, FR, HU, MT, PL, PT (data 2021), RO, SK, and FI) (*Table 4*). In Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Austria, and Norway, the share lies between 0.5 % and 2.0 %.

Only in two Member States, the share in terms of expenditure is considerably higher. In Luxembourg it amounts to 45.3 % which is the clear frontrunner. Furthermore, it is on the high side in Switzerland (8.3 %). This can be explained by the fact that both 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, 2022

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
EU-27*	0.5 %	0.9 %
EFTA*	4.8 %	2.9 %
Total*	0.8 %	1.2 %
Belgium		
Maternity allowance	1.2 %	1.2 %
Paternity/birth allowance	2.2 %	2.2 %
<i>Total</i>	1.6 %	1.3 %
Bulgaria**		
Total	0.1 %	0.1 %
Czechia		
Denmark		
Maternity benefit	1.4 %	1.2 %
Germany		
Estonia		
Maternity benefit	0.1 %	0.1 %
Ireland		
Maternity Benefit	1.1 %	1.1 %
Paternity Benefit	0.6 %	0.6 %
Adoptive Benefit	2.3 %	2.9 %
Health and Safety Benefit	0.5 %	0.7 %
<i>Total</i>	0.9 %	1.1 %
Greece		
Spain		
Birth and childcare benefit	0.02 %	0.01 %

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
France		
Maternity daily allowances	0.1 %	0.1 %
Paternity daily allowances	0.1 %	0.1 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>
Croatia		
Italy		
Cyprus		
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
Maternity benefits	46.9 %	44.2 %
Exemption from work for pregnant and breastfeeding women	49.1 %	48.2 %
Adoption leave		64.7 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.6 %</i>	<i>45.3 %</i>
Hungary		
Infant care allowance	0.1 %	0.1 %
Malta		
Maternity benefit	0.1 %	0.0 %
Maternity leave benefit	0.05 %	0.05 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>
The Netherlands		
WAZO (Wet arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) & WIEG (Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof - Act introducing paternity leave) & Wbo (Wet betaald ouderschapsverlof)	2.1 %	1.2 %
Austria		
Wochengeld (Maternity benefit)	1.6 %	1.7 %
Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	1.0 %	1.0 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.5 %</i>	<i>1.7 %</i>
Poland		
Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	0.002 %	0.002 %
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>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>
Romania		
Maternity leave	0.01 %	0.03 %
Slovenia		
Slovakia		
Maternity benefits	0.1 %	0.1 %
Paternity benefits	0.1 %	0.1 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>
Finland		
Maternity allowance	0.2 %	0.2 %
Paternity allowance	0.4 %	0.4 %
Parental allowance	0.3 %	0.3 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.2 %</i>	<i>0.3 %</i>
Sweden		
Iceland		
Liechtenstein		
Norway		
Parental benefit	0.8 %	0.6 %
Switzerland		
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	7.5 %	7.9 %
Paternity leave	11.5 %	10.9 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>9.2 %</i>	<i>8.3 %</i>
United Kingdom		

* Missing data for CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, SI, SE, IS, LI, and UK. The total averages concern the weighted average. The total unweighted average amounts to 3.5 % concerning the total number of persons and 3.2 % concerning the total expenditure.

** BG: total data concern 2022 while data on the Coordination Regulations concern 2018. PT: data 2021.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2023

5. Fraud and error

A final question in the questionnaire asks whether Member States are aware of cases of fraud or error regarding 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. Croatia and Malta mention that no cases of inappropriate use were detected in 2022.

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

France reported 29 cases of fraud which included among others the provision of falsified/forged document (6 cases) and performing a paid activity during a break (21 cases). Furthermore, France mentioned 10 cases of error. Most of these cases involved non-compliance with the nomenclature (5 cases).

Most cases of inappropriate use were reported by Poland, with a total of 684 cases for an amount of EUR 1.8 million. The 654 fraud cases concerned unduly collected cash benefits, while the 30 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, in 2021 it concerned 696 cases for an amount of EUR 2.0 million, and in 2022 it concerned 684 cases for an amount of EUR 1.8 million.

Finally, Finland reported 11 error cases, which mainly occurred when the beneficiary wanted to change the benefit days after the benefit was already paid or they received salary at the same time the benefit was paid.

Table 5 – Cases of fraud and error in case of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, 2022

	Fraud		Error		Total	
	Cases	Amount involved (in €)	Cases	Amount involved (in €)	Cases	Amount involved (in €)
FR	29	102 137	10	461 633	39	563 769
PL	654	1 776 183	30	35 611	684	1 811 740
FI	0		11		11	

Source: Administrative data Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits 2023

¹⁶ BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, IE, EL, ES, IT, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, AT, RO, SK, SE, IS, LI, NO, CH, and UK. CY, PT, and SI 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 during maternity leave
Replacement income for father or co-parent	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 hazardous for pregnancy
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	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	The insured mother is entitled to a cash benefit in case of pregnancy and baby delivery for the total period of 410 calendar days, 45 of which are before delivery. The periods of payments are divided into several subperiods: 1. from the 45th before delivery up to 135th day 2. after the 135th day up to remainder of the total period.
Paternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 6 Social Security Code	The insured father is entitled to a cash benefit for the period of 15 days after delivery
Maternity benefit in cash under art. 50 par. 7 Social Security Code	Maternity/paternity benefit in cash for the period after 6 months of child's age up to 410 calendar days. The entitlement depends on whether the person /mother or father/ acquired 12 months of insurance period as insured for sickness and maternity.
Maternity benefits under art. 50a Social Security Code	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.
Cash benefit under art. 53 Social Security Code	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/
Benefit under art. 54 Social Security Code for unused part of leave for raising a child up to 2 years of age.	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 uses the leave for raising a child up to its 2 years.
Benefit under art. 53c Social Security Code	The insured persons are entitled to a cash benefit when adopting a child less than 5 years of age
Benefit under art. 53d Social Security Code	A benefit for person who adopted a child under 5 years of age and who does not use a leave or interrupts its usage
Benefit under art. 53g Social Security Code	The insured father is entitled to a cash benefit up to 8 years of the child
Czech Republic	
Maternity benefit in cash	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.
Compensatory benefit in pregnancy and maternity	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.
Paternity Benefit (Fathers Post-Natal-Care Benefit)	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 two weeks, 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 company receive maternity benefit during the maternity protection period and for the day of delivery in the amount of the average net wage earned in the last three calendar months before the start of the protection period, but a maximum of 13 euros per calendar day (maternity benefit according to § 24i SGB V/§ 14 KVLG 1989). If an employment relationship is terminated during pregnancy or during the protection period, the health insurance company also pays its member a subsidy for maternity benefit. The same applies if an employer cannot pay its subsidy due to insolvency (subsidies for maternity benefit according to Section 20 Paragraph 3 of the Maternity Protection Act - MuSchG).
Estonia	
Maternity benefit	Maternity benefit is paid by the Estonian Social Insurance Board. Reference wage is paid during maternity leave for up to 100 days. No ceiling. The minimum benefit for the person working is the monthly minimum wage. For insured mothers who did not work during the reference year, the maternity benefit is equal to the monthly minimum wage which was applicable in the previous calendar month. The reference year is 12 months preceding the beginning of the pregnancy.
Adoption benefit	Adoption benefit is paid by the Estonian Social Insurance Board. 100% of the reference wage paid during adoption leave for up to 70 days. The reference salary for each person getting the benefit is the average amount of the 12 calendar months. The calculation of the period begins three calendar months before the birth of the child or calendar month of the adoption.
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.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
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.
Greece	
Maternity benefit	It is granted to working mothers who are qualified for the Maternity Benefit by e-EFKA and have a valid working contract, after the childbirth. The amount paid is equal to the difference (if any) between the wage paid by the employer and the Maternity Benefit, and it is granted in a lump sum for as long the Maternity Benefit is paid (119 days).
Supplementary Maternity Allowance	It is granted to working mothers during the 9-month Special Maternity Leave, that is optional leave to mothers who have exhausted the regular maternity leave period (119 days) and possibly the Child care leave of reduced working hours if taken in one single block. Necessary conditions for the subsidy are to have benefited from the maternity leave and have a valid working contract. The amount paid per month is equal to the statutory minimum pay, as well as the proportion of holiday benefits and leave benefits according to the minimum wage.
Special Maternity Protection Allowance	It is granted to working parents for the first 2 months of the 4-month Parental Leave, which can be used until the child reaches the age of 8 years. The amount paid per month is equal to the statutory minimum pay, as well as the proportion of holiday benefits and leave benefits according to the 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)	Ten days 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 one day of paid leave if the mother agrees to transfer it 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 newborn at home, but no later than until the child's 70th day of life. This applies to cases where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The child's mother is unable to take care of the baby until the 42nd postnatal day due to sickness; •The child's mother has refused to take care of the child;

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
Paternity benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The child's mother has died during childbirth or before the 42nd postnatal day; •The child is a foundling. Paternity benefit paid to the employee or self-employed person in the following cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to the child's father for 10 calendar days' leave granted in relation to the child's birth. This leave must be used until the child is six months old; • one of the parents who have adopted a child under out-of-family care up to 18 years of age and to whom the employer has granted 10 calendar days' leave due to adoption of the child.
Lithuania	
Maternity benefit	The maternity benefit for women, who gave birth after 30 weeks of pregnancy and later, is paid for 126 calendar days. In cases of complicated childbirth and if more than one child was born, the benefit is paid for additional 14 calendar days. The amount of a maternity benefit during a pregnancy and childbirth leave period shall make 77,58 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage. This size is calculated according to the personal insurable income received in 12 consecutive calendar months until the calendar month preceding the month when the right to maternity benefit appeared.
Paternity benefit	Paternity benefits shall be paid for the duration of the paternity leave. After the birth of a child, eligible employees are entitled to 30 consecutive calendar days of paternity leave. This leave can be granted at any time until the child reaches the age of one year. The amount of a paternity benefit during a paternity leave period shall make 77,58 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage. This size is calculated according to the personal insurable income received in 12 consecutive calendar months until the calendar month preceding the month when the right to paternity benefit appeared.
Childcare benefit	A childcare benefit shall be paid for the period of a childcare leave from the end of pregnancy and childbirth leave until the child is one or two years old. The amount of childcare benefit depends on chosen receipt duration of the benefit. If the insured person chooses to receive the benefit until the child turns 1 year old, the amount of the benefit is 77,58 % of the insured person's replacement wage. This amount is calculated on the basis of the person's insured income received during the 12 consecutive months before the month preceding the payment entitlement. If the person chooses to receive the benefit until the child turns 2 years old – the benefit until the child turns 1 year old is 54,31 % and 31,03 % of the beneficiary's compensatory wage until the child turns 2 years old. In case two or more children are born, the childcare benefit is increased considering the number of children born at the same time, but the total amount of benefits paid to the person cannot exceed 77,58 % of the insured person's replacement wage.
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)	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.
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)	When a person is pregnant and they are working for an employer or they are receiving benefits, they are entitled to pregnancy leave and maternity leave. They will get pregnancy leave in the period before they give birth and maternity benefit in the period after they have given birth. Pregnancy and maternity leave last for a minimum period of 16 week in total. This benefit includes adoption or foster care leave.
Act introducing paternity leave (WIEG)	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 newborn child. This Act is covered by Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 as of 1 July 2020. Partners can take a maximum of 5 weeks (5 times the number of working hours per week) of additional birth leave. During the leave, the partner does not receive a salary, but a benefit from the UWV.
Paid parental leave act (WAZO - Wbo)	From 2 August 2022, parents can receive a benefit from UWV for 9 weeks of parental leave. The benefit is 70% of their daily wage (up to 70% of the maximum daily wage). The condition is that they take these 9 weeks in the child's first year of life. This gives parents more time to get used to the new family situation. And to make conscious choices together about the division of work and care. Only parents who are employed are entitled to partially paid parental leave. If two parents are employed, both parents are entitled to partially paid parental leave.
Self-employed and Pregnant scheme (WAZO - ZEZ)	A self-employed person is entitled to a benefit for at least 16 weeks during and after their pregnancy. This benefit is called the Self-employed and Pregnant scheme (ZEZ). Someone is eligible for a ZEZ if they meet one of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The person is self-employed. - The person is an independent professional, for example a freelancer, artist, general practitioner, home help or private household help. - The person is a cooperating wife/partner of a self-employed person. The ZEZ benefit lasts at least 16 weeks. The payment starts between 6 weeks and 4 weeks before the day after the due date. The person decides within this period on which day they want the benefit to start. After giving birth they are entitled to benefit for at least 10 weeks.
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)	Benefits paid by Social Insurance Institution (ZUS) Maternity allowance is granted to an insured person who within the period of sickness insurance or within the period of parent leave: have given birth to a child (mothers); have had a child born to them (fathers)
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS)	Benefits paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund (KRUS) 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is a mother or father of a child,

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopted a child in the case of taking care of a child under the age of 7, and in the case of a child with regard to whom there was a decision about an adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age. • decided to raise a child aged up to 7 years old, and in the case of a child with regard to whom there was a decision about an adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age, if at that time an application for adoption was submitted, • decided to raise a child aged up to 7 years old as a foster family, except for a professional foster family, and in the case of a child with regard to whom there was a decision about an adjournment of compulsory education- up to 10 years of age. <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 an 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	
Pregnancy allowance (including special pregnancy allowance and maternity benefits under the old law)	A new Act reforming parental benefits came into effect on 1 August 2022. The following parental allowances are available under the new law: pregnancy allowance, special pregnancy allowance and parental allowance. These are paid if the estimated date of birth of the baby was on or after 4 September 2022. Parental allowances under the old law are maternity benefit, special maternity benefit, paternity benefit and parental benefit.
Paternity benefit	Entitlement to pregnancy leave starts 30 working days before the estimated due date of the baby. You can also agree with your employer to start your pregnancy leave later, but no later than 14 working days before the estimated due date. If you are not employed, you can choose to start your pregnancy leave 14 to 30 working days before the estimated due date. Kela pays pregnancy allowance for 40 working days.
Parental allowance (including parental benefit under the old law)	Fathers can receive paternity benefit if the estimated due date of baby was before 4 September 2022. Paternity benefit is payable during the paternity leave for 54 working days. You can take the benefit in several periods until the time when the child reaches the age of 2.
	According to the new law parental allowance is paid by Kela for a total of 320 working days. If a child has two parents, the days are divided equally between both parents. You can give up and turn over a maximum of 63 working days of your quota of 160 parental allowance days to another person who is caring for the child.
	Parental benefit under the old law is paid for 158 working days. Parents can split the parental leave, or only one parent can go on leave.
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	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.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Benefit	Brief description of the benefit
	<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> <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	
Maternity allowance (Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG))	Maternity benefits within the framework of the loss of earnings compensation scheme (LEC). The numbers show how many persons received a benefit for at least one day in the reference year. It therefore also includes mothers who gave birth in the previous year, but whose leave extended to the reference year. Only compensated days in the reference year are considered in "Total expenditure". The cut-off date for registry entries taken into account is April 30 of the year following the reference year. Registry entries relating to the reference year but made after April 30 of the following year are not taken into account.
Paternity leave	Paternity benefits within the framework of the loss of earnings compensation scheme (LEC). The numbers show how many persons received a benefit for at least one day in the reference year. It therefore also includes fathers whose child was born in the previous year, but whose leave extended to the reference year. Only compensated days in the reference year are considered in "Total expenditure". The cut-off date for registry entries taken into account is April 30 of the year following the reference year. Registry entries relating to the reference year but made after April 30 of the following year are not taken into account.
United Kingdom	

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2023

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, 2022

	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 for a non-working mother (EU)	Maternity benefit for a working mother (EU)	Parental benefit from the birth of the child (EU)	Parental benefit before the birth of the child (EU)	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				6		0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0		0	408	163			0	<5			1 157	516	0	0	
BG	0	<5		8		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
CZ	0	<5		<5		0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0		<5	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	<5	
DK	<5	0		1 010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<5	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
DE	0	0		281		0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0		12	49	12			0	0			961	433	<5	0	
EE	0	0		<5						0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
IE	<5	<5		<5		0	0	0	0						<5	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	<5	
EL	<5	<5		15		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			<5	<5			0	0	0	0	
ES	12	10		20		0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0			33	18			0	0			0	0	0	0	
FR	802	977		20		0	0	0	<5	5	0	0	0		0					0	0			2 549	1 236	5	0	
HR	0	0		10		0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0		<5	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
IT	<5	<5		18		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<5	39	16			0	0			<5	0	0	0	
CY	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
LV	<5	0		18		<5	<5	5	<5	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
LT	0	<5		26		0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0		0	0	0			<5	0			<5	0	0	0	
LU	19	<5		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	18	6			0	0			0	0	0	0	
HU	<5	0		5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	<5	<5			0	0			0	0	0	0	
MT	0	0		<5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
NL	261	187		19		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<5	<5	<5			0	0			<5	0	0	0	
AT	0	<5		<5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<5	<5	0			0	0			<5	0	0	<5	
PL	<5	11		298		0	0	0	0	26	<5	0	0		<5	<5	<5			0	0			5	5	0	<5	
PT	<5	<5		9		0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0		46	11	7			0	0			<5	0	0	0	
RO	<5	5		46		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<5	<5	0			0	0			<5	<5	0	<5	
SI	0	0		<5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
SK	0	<5		<5		0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	47	
FI	0	<5		10		<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0		0	<5	<5			0	0			<5	<5	0	0	
SE	<5	5		505		0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0		<5	<5	<5			0	0			0	0	0	0	
IS	0	0		24		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
LI	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
NO	0	0		25		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0	
CH	<5	<5		<5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<5	27	8			0	0			<5	0	0	0	
UK	6	<5		23		0	0	0	0	416	167	<5	<5		<5	12	5			<5	0			<5	0	0	0	
Total	1 127	1 223	268	2 521		<5	<5	9	<5	463	175	<5	<5		74	616	240			<5	<5			4 687	2 192	<10	56	

	MT		NL	AT		PL	PT*						RO	SI	SK		FI			SE	IS	LI	NO	CH		UK	
	Maternity benefit	Maternity leave benefit	WAZO & WIEG	Wochengeld	Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	Initial parental allowance	Extended parental allowance	Allowance for adoption	Extended allowance for adoption	Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	Allowance for termination of pregnancy	Specific risk allowance	Maternity leave		materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother)	materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father)	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Parental allowance			Maternity allowance	Parental benefit	APG	Paternity leave	Maternity allowance
BE	0	0	1 300	<5	0	<5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	6			0	15	0	0	<5	
BG	0	0	7	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0			0	<5	0	0	<5	
CZ	0	0	<5	111	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	<5	0	0	0			0	<5	0	0	<5	
DK	0	0	7	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	5			0	80	0	0	<5	
DE	0	0	1 009	375	59	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	14	14	31			<5	38	820	1 150	<5	
EE	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	88	41			0	8	0	0	0	
IE	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5			0	<5	0	0	12	
EL	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5			0	<5	0	0	6	
ES	0	0	23	<5	0	0	76	<5	0	0	13	<5	<5	0	0	0	5	6	13			0	19	0	0	9	
FR	0	0	10	5	0	0	19	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	5	7	11			0	13	4 000	4 150	<5	
HR	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5			0	<5	0	0	0	
IT	0	0	10	43	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5		<5	0	<5	<5	7			0	5	1 180	1 070	<5	
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	7	
LV	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	8	<5			0	8	0	0	0	
LT	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	<5	<5	<5			0	128	0	0	<5	
LU	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5			0	<5	0	0	0	
HU	0	<5	5	502	8	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8		8	0	0	<5	<5			0	<5	0	0	<5	
MT		<5		0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
NL	0	0		<5	0	0	7	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	5	11			0	13	0	0	<5	
AT	0	0	<5			0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	10			21	6	100	180	<5	
PL	0	0	366	<5	5		<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5			0	308	0	0	11	
PT	0	0	12	0	0	0							0		0	0	<5	<5	<5			0	7	0	40	<5	
RO	<5	0	28	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<5	<5	0	<5	<5			0	5	0	0	<5	
SI	0	0	0	177	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	<5	0	0	0	
SK	0	0	10	145	8	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	<5			0	5	0	20	<5	
FI	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						0	24	0	0	0	
SE	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	31	48			0	429	0	0	0	
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	12	0	0	0	
LI	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0			0	0	70	50	0	
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	5	8			0	0	0	0	0	
CH	0	0	<5	27	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	12			54	<5			<5	
UK	0	0	13	5	<5	0	5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	8	6	13			0	23	0	0		
Total	<5	<5	2 837	1 458	95	12	145	11	0	0	18	6	<5	9		51	16	103	203	240			76	1167	6 200	6 740	76

* BG: data 2018. CY: data 2017. PT: data 2021.

** 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 homeland. The total reported (2 521) does not match the sum (2 408).

**** LU: reported <5 itself. Therefore, the totals reported do not match the sum.

***** CH: the total reported does not match the sum of the breakdown, as there are some isolated cases in other countries which are not displayed due to confidentiality reasons.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2023

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 €), 2022

	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 for a non-working mother (EU)	Maternity benefit for a working mother (EU)	Parental benefit from the birth of the child (EU)	Parental benefit before the birth of the child (EU)	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					31 484		0	0	0	0	6 440	0	0	0		0	1 326 274	211 881			0	544			14 877 446	5 341 699	0	0
BG	0	2 684			40 649		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
CZ	0	3 641			7 905		0	0	0	0	6 385	458	0	0		3 869	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	7 201
DK	20 443	0			8 238 864		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1 893	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
DE	0	0			1 902 107		0	0	0	0	19 329	0	0	0		75 154	203 827	17 617			0	0			14 237 076	5 963 548	45 882	0
EE	0	0			2 395						0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
IE	21 680	4 429			27 188		0	0	0	0						2 849	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	2 906
EL	8 304	1 136			97 176		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			2 397	544			0	0	0	0
ES	92 323	13 449			143 941		0	0	0	0	12 671	500	0	0			83 877	23 512			0	0			0	0	0	0
FR	4 495 726	1 241 661			217 125		0	0	0	730	33 439	0	0	0		0					0	0			32 014 295	12 608 381	52 393	0
HR	0	0			50 184		0	0	0	0	6 788	0	0	0		3 568	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
IT	17 408	2 580			104 341		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		15 312	97 567	20 126			0	0			77 832	0	0	0
CY	0	0			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0							0	0	0	0
LV	12 784	0			101 561		584	2 532	5 612	1 181	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
LT	0	1 306			192 821		0	0	1 934	0	6 390	500	0	0		0	0	0			13 179	1 088			14 876	0	0	0
LU	102 265	2 604			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	76 575	7 992			0	0						0
HU	14 900	0			30 334		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2 890	534			0	0			0	0	0	0
MT	0	0			1 198		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
NL	1 579 086	280 644			124 751		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6 648	4 371	2 136			0	0			48 217	0	0	0
AT	0	2 953			13 958		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		24 147	18 415	0			0	0			5 328	0	0	22 496
PL	12 990	14 380			1 349 219		0	0	0	0	163 820	2 000	0	0		10 830	12 977	674			0	0			69 841	40 237	0	430
PT	29 508	3 372			83 894		0	0	0	0	17 752	500	0	0		276 298	12 687	9 023			0	0			43 846	0	0	0
RO	11 482	6 133			343 955		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1 406	554	0			0	0			9 520	6 726	0	2 673
SI	0	0			2 259		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
SK	0	1 178			15 936		0	0	0	0	19 478	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	213 211
FI	0	3 552			117 495		849	4 404	2 737	0	0	0	0	0		0	21 174	979			0	0			9 631	29 683	0	0
SE	14 679	6 305			4 119 930		0	1 947	0	0	6 370	0	0	0		6 476	9 637	934			0	0			0	0	0	0
IS	0	0			147 677		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
LI	0	0			0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
NO	0	0			278 711		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0			0	0			0	0	0	0
CH	15 654	6 439			4 510		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8 335	84 474	13 117			0	0			66 667	0	0	0
UK	34 223	5 061			120 617		0	0	0	0	2 683 890	80 928	6 000	2 606		20 745	39 539	5 963			410	0			3 815	0	0	0
Total	6 483 455	1 603 507	265 845		18 691 484		1 433	8 883	10 283	1 911	2 982 752	84 886	6 000	2 606		457 529	1 994 838	314 488			15 986	2 176			61 478 390	23 990 274	98 275	248 917

	MT		NL	AT		PL	PT*						RO	SI	SK		FI			SE	IS	LI	NO	CH		UK	
	Maternity benefit	Maternity leave benefit	WAZO & WIEG	Wochengeld	Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	Initial parental allowance	Extended parental allowance	Allowance for adoption	Extended allowance for adoption	Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	Allowance for termination of pregnancy	Specific risk allowance	Maternity leave		materské - matka (Maternity benefits for mother)	materské - otec (Maternity benefits for father)	Maternity allowance	Paternity allowance	Parental allowance			Maternity allowance	Parental benefit	APG	Paternity leave	Maternity allowance
BE	0	0	8 532 847	27 062	0	5 890	5 668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33 469	0	13 673	2 342	33 409			0	170 641	0	0	0	
BG	0	0	34 213	3 501	0	0	10 347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8 940	6 940	0	1 727	0			0	21 534	0	0	48 459	
CZ	0	0	4 473	691 553	2 079	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109 708	31 937	0	0	0			0	37 067	0	0	41 550	
DK	0	0	65 759	0	0	0	1 786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 542	6 897	40 193			0	840 674	0	0	20 775	
DE	0	0	5 250 216	3 206 504	38 804	0	25 240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 139	4 963	97 807	32 988	232 377			16 518	532 637	9 706 000	2 807 000	27 700	
EE	0	0	10 289	0	0	0	5 227	1 001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35 126	188 075	209 269			0	78 636	0	0	0	
IE	0	0	10 002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 965	2 309	15 195			0	12 638	0	0	173 123	
EL	0	0	5 791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25 065	0	7 867			0	17 976	0	0	13 850	
ES	0	0	154 549	2 836	0	0	224 247	2 747	0	0	106 552	9 340	16 344	0	0	2 570	38 212	15 233	85 506			0	225 950	0	0	83 099	
FR	0	0	90 791	49 579	0	0	91 749	3 700	0	0	24 486	526	0	0	11 846	0	34 071	15 010	71 564			0	139 465	46 761 000	9 107 000	62 324	
HR	0	0	12 388	0	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 803	0	1 572			0	2 859	0	0	0	
IT	0	0	69 931	328 594	0	0	8 025	0	0	0	0	0	0	20 255	9 532	0	29 120	10 793	53 298			0	54 284	9 824 000	1 901 000	34 625	
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	117 724	
LV	0	0	12 096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 793	8 641	13 102	16 130			0	48 336	0	0	26 956	
LT	0	0	34 826	0	0	17 035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29 006	0	3 514	3 474	2 020			0	1 397 269	0	0	18 795	
LU	0	0	26 792	61	0	0	1 756	679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 243	0	8 585			0	1 080	0	0	0	
HU	0	724	19 315	2 794 832	5 492	10 634	0	0	0	0	0	0	105 979	0	24 896	0	0	2 922	11 917			0	33 820	0	0	18 795	
MT	0	0	4 076	0	0	0	23 811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
NL	0	0	0	17 887	0	0	18 199	0	0	0	1 075	0	0	0	0	0	15 914	8 601	64 299			0	207 734	0	0	1 385	
AT	0	0	9 358	0	0	0	4 717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 651	32 545	7 219	10 084	77 341			324 808	36 345	1 099 000	422 000	6 925	
PL	0	0	1 480 732	19 896	3 413	0	12 154	1 279	0	0	3 614	0	0	0	15 382	12 960	0	10 676	29 522			0	3 264 514	0	0	97 139	
PT	0	0	66 296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 625	8 279	35 433			0	74 421	0	68 000	0	
RO	1 419	0	142 616	329 764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 356	7 405	0	3 615	3 113			0	43 701	0	0	3 462	
SI	0	0	0	1 230 739	6 102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	12 950	0	0	6 925	
SK	0	0	37 170	1 021 853	4 836	7 337	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	969			0	24 355	0	31 000	6 925	
FI	0	0	4 963	8 827	0	2 482	8 819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	264 056	0	0	6 925	
SE	0	0	28 151	1 930	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131 881	72 946	318 226			0	5 826 834	0	0	0	
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	47 883	0	0	0	
LI	0	0	0	36 985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	534	0			0	0	762 000	107 000	0	
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 277	11 967	49 210			0	0	0	0	0	
CH	0	0	16 171	233 218	0	0	6 527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42 934	17 573	170 764			747 624	32 711	0	0	1 236	
UK	0	0	132 598	88 627	633	0	14 817	0	0	0	0	599	0	0	0	0	62 511	20 071	71 187			0	320 730	0	0	0	
Total	1 419	724	16 256 409	10 094 248	62 761	43 508	463 089	9 569	0	0	135 726	10 465	16 344	126 234	269 924	104 113	602 143	459 221	1 608 965			1 088 950	13 771 098	68 517 000	14 606 000	818 696	

* BG: data 2018. CY: data 2017. PT: data 2021. UK: data 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 homeland. The total reported (EUR 18 691 484) does not match the sum (EUR 17 912 185).

**** CH: the total reported does not match the sum of the breakdown, as there are some isolated cases in other countries which are not displayed due to confidentiality reasons.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2023

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 2022, 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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