

Cyprus¹

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For comparisons with other countries in this review on leave provision and early childhood education and care services, please see the [cross-country tables](#) at the front of the review (also available individually on the Leave Network website). To contact authors of country notes, see the [members](#) page on the Leave Network website.

1. Current leave and other employment-related policies to support parents

a. Maternity leave

Length of leave (prior to and following childbirth)

- 18 weeks. It is obligatory to take 11 weeks, including two weeks prior to the week of the expected birth and the rest following childbirth.

Payment and funding

- Maternity benefit starts at 72 per cent of the mother's salary with the first child. The percentage increases to 80 per cent, 90 per cent or 100 per cent, with the second, third and fourth child respectively. Some private companies cover the remaining 28 per cent for the first child: in such cases, an employer can request the maternity benefit from the state on behalf of the employee, then add the balance, so that the employee receives a full salary from the employer.
- For public sector employees, the first 12 weeks of leave are fully compensated, while the following six weeks are paid at 72 per cent of the employee's salary.

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Flexibility in use

- Maternity leave can start two weeks before the expected week of birth or from the week of the actual birth.

Eligibility (e.g. related to employment or family circumstances)

- Full-time and part-time female employees, as well as self-employed women and voluntarily insured women who are expecting a child, have adopted a child, up to 12 years of age, surrogate mothers or mothers who have got a child through surrogacy are entitled to Maternity leave.
- Persons who have a permit or the right to reside and work in Cyprus are entitled to the benefits irrespective of nationality.

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g. multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; lone parent) or delegation of leave to person other than the mother

- In the case of the birth of multiple children, the period of 18 weeks is increased by four weeks for each additional child (e.g. 22 weeks for twins and 26 weeks for triplets).
- In the case of premature labour or in any other case where the infant is hospitalised right after birth for health reasons, the mother is entitled to additional Maternity leave as follows: for the first 21 days that the infant is in an incubator, the employee is entitled to one additional week of Maternity leave. If the infant remains hospitalised, the employee is entitled to an additional week of leave for every additional 50 per cent of a 21-day period (i.e. 10.5 days that the baby remains in hospital) up to a maximum of six additional weeks in total.
- In order to be granted leave over and above a period of 18 weeks, the employee must provide her employer with written certification from the hospital and from a doctor with the relevant speciality.
- In the case of surrogate mothers, there is 14 weeks of leave starting two weeks before the expected week of confinement; and 18 weeks in the case of a woman getting a child through surrogacy.

b. Paternity leave

Length of leave

- 2 consecutive weeks.

Payment

- Paternity benefit starts at 72 per cent of the father's salary with the first child. The percentage increases to 80 per cent, 90 per cent or 100 per cent, with the second, third and fourth child respectively.

Flexibility in use

- Paternity leave may be used across any two consecutive weeks during the weeks that the Maternity leave is in effect, following the birth or the adoption of the child.

Eligibility (e.g. related to employment or family circumstances)

- Paternity leave is granted to men whose wives have given birth; or have a co-habitation agreement and their female partner has given birth; or men in a heterosexual couple who have had a child through a surrogate mother; or have adopted a child under the age of 12.

c. Parental leave

Length of leave

- 18 weeks per parent per child. Leave is an individual entitlement, but part-transferable in certain circumstances (see 'Flexibility in use' below).
- Only up to five weeks of leave can be taken in any one calendar year (or seven weeks if there are three or more children).

Payment

- None. However, social insurance contribution continues to be paid into the employee's social insurance fund during the leave period.

Flexibility in use

- Parental leave can be taken at any time between the birth of a child and the child turning eight years of age. Parents with disabled children can take Parental leave until their child reaches the age of eighteen years.
- Parental leave can be taken for between one week (minimum) and five weeks (maximum) per calendar year for one or two children, and seven weeks for three or more children.

- When one parent has taken Parental leave of at least two weeks, they can transfer the other parent two weeks from the rest of their leave.

Eligibility

- All employed parents with non-disabled children up to the age of eight years or disabled children up to the age of eighteen years, who have completed at least six months of continuous employment with the same employer, and provided that at least 26 weeks of employment have elapsed.
- Same sex couples cannot legally parent a child together in Cyprus. They cannot adopt a child together or be recognised as the parent of a child who was conceived by a female partner through medically assisted reproduction. They are also not eligible to apply for surrogacy.

Variation in leave due to child or family reasons (e.g. multiple or premature births; poor health or disability of child or mother; lone parent); or delegation of leave to person other than the parents

- In the case of premature birth or the mother having health issues, Parental leave can be taken before birth.
- In the case of widowed parents, the leave can be increased to 23 weeks.

d. Childcare leave or career breaks

No statutory entitlement.

e. Other employment-related measures

Adoption leave and pay

- 16 weeks in case of adoption, if the child is under the age of 12 years.
- 14 weeks for surrogate mothers and 18 weeks for mothers who have a child through a surrogate mother.

Time off for the care of dependant

- Any employee is entitled to unpaid leave of up to seven days a year, on grounds of *force majeure* (i.e. for urgent cases such as a dependant being sick or in an accident). A dependant is defined as a child,

husband, wife, parent, brother, sister, grandfather, or grandmother of the employee.

- Such leave may be granted as a single period of leave or split across separate periods of time.
- For married couples, each spouse is individually entitled to such leave.

Breastfeeding breaks

- Following Maternity leave, for the purposes of breastfeeding, a working mother has the right to arrive at work one hour later, leave work one hour earlier, or take a one-hour break during the workday for a period of six months.

Antenatal appointments and care

- Pregnant employees are permitted paid time off for antenatal examinations, provided that such examinations need to be carried out during working hours. They should give advance notice to their employers and provide a relevant doctor's note.

Child birth grant

- A lump sum of €548.82 per child is paid to the mother if her or her husband are insured for the birth of a live child or a stillbirth after a pregnancy of at least 28 weeks. The application for child birth grant has to be submitted within one year from the birth.

Special maternity benefit for unmarried mothers

- A lump sum of €554.08 is paid to the mothers who are not entitled to the child birth grant. The application for the special maternity benefit has to be submitted within three months from the birth.

2. Relationship between leave policy and early childhood education and care policy

The maximum period of post-natal leave is six months, with well-paid leave lasting only 3.7 months. Attendance at ECEC is obligatory for children from the age of four years and eight months. There is a gap, therefore, of just over four years between the end of leave and an ECEC entitlement, and even longer between the end of well-paid leave and an ECEC entitlement.

Levels of attendance at formal services for under three years are below the average for the countries included in this review and for OECD countries and about average for children over three years. For actual attendance levels, see 'relationship between leave and ECEC entitlements' on the cross-country comparisons page.

3. Changes in policy since April 2020 (including proposals currently under discussion)

No changes reported.

Policy response to the Covid-19 pandemic up to end of March 2021

Childcare and schools

- There was gradual ease of lockdown measures and schools reopened in different phases for different ages. Kindergartens, nurseries and lyceums, both public and private, remained open in March 2021 with the exception of the city of Limassol where elementary schools physical presence operation was suspended for two weeks. Gymnasiums in Cyprus remained closed.

Parental leave

- Parents have access to regular and pre-existing leave policies during the pandemic. There were no initiatives to actively support or modify the regular leave options during the lock down or for future leave takers.

Other measures for parents and other carers

- **Special Leave for Child Care** was provided when schools were closed during lock down by the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance; to parents who, due to the nature of their work, cannot work either remotely or at home or with flexible working hours and where there is no entry allowed to the place of work, such as domestic workers. Beneficiaries are working parents responsible for the care of children in secondary education up to 15 years old, parents of children in elementary schools in the city of Limassol, and/or children with disabilities, regardless of age. The period for Special Leave for Child Care cannot exceed a four week period in total, for both parents.
- Eligible applicants are employees who are insured with the Social Insurance Services and have a gross monthly salary of up to €2500.

- If one parent receives the Special Leave for Child Care Permit, the other cannot receive it for the same period.
- If one parent is working and the other is not (either because he/she receives an unemployment allowance or a special unemployment allowance or sickness allowance or sickness allowance, either because he/ she is unemployed or for any other similar reasons), the working parent is not entitled to Special Leave at that time, unless the non-working parent has himself/ herself been infected with Covid-19 or is hospitalized or is a person with a disability or he/she is under mandatory quarantine.
- Employer consent is needed to qualify for a Special Child Care Allowance.
- For parents of persons with disabilities, the Special Leave for Child Care is granted if no care allowance is granted for them, by the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Security.
- The Child Care Special Leave allowance is calculated based on salary as follows:
 - For the first €1,000 of the monthly salary, an allowance of 60 per cent is calculated for that part of the salary. For the part of the salary from €1,000 to €2,000 an allowance of 40 per cent is calculated. The maximum amount of allowance for a period of one month cannot exceed the amount of €1,000.
 - For single parent families the above rates increase to 70 per cent and 50 per cent respectively and the maximum allowance for a one-month period cannot exceed the amount of €1,200.
 - Cases of single parent families where the last monthly salary exceeds €2,500 will be examined on the basis of the particular features of each case.
 - The allowance is calculated in proportion to the days for which the applicant becomes a beneficiary.
 - During the period for which the childcare allowance is to be paid, the employer is exempt from the obligation to pay the salary to his employees who receive the allowance.
 - The period of Special Leave for Child Care will be considered as a period of equivalent insurance for the purposes of contributions to the Social Security Fund and the beneficiary's insurance account will be credited accordingly.

4. Uptake of leave

a. Maternity leave

Nearly all mothers take Maternity leave.

b. Paternity leave

There is no information available so far. The leave was only introduced in 2017.

c. Parental leave

There is no information available.