

Hungary¹

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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

Note on terminology: the Hungarian terms for the two elements of the Parental leave arrangements discussed in 1.c. (GYES and GYED) include the word *gondozás*, that is 'care'. By contrast, GYET - available for families with at least three children, after the youngest child is older than three years of age (see 1.d.) - includes the word *nevelés*, that is 'upbringing'. The Hungarian terms for these three leave arrangements (1.c. and 1.d.) literally refer only to the payment element, although, in practice, they cover both leave periods and cash benefits (e.g. GYES is *Gyermekgondozást segítő ellátás*, literally 'allowance to support childcare'²). The payment related to Maternity leave, has been re-named as 'infant care payment' (CSED – *Csecsemőgondozási díj*) in 2015.

a. Maternity leave (*csecsemőgondozási díj*, CSED) (responsibility of the Ministry of Human Capacities)

Length of leave (before and after birth)

- 24 weeks: up to four weeks prior to birth. Two weeks are obligatory.

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² The name of GYES has been slightly modified since 2016, while keeping the acronym (previously *Gyermekgondozási segély*).

Payment (csecsemőgondozási díj) and funding

- 70 per cent of actual average daily earning, with no upper limit on payments. In cases when there has been previous employment (i.e. the pregnant woman is eligible), but no actual income can be determined on the first day of eligibility (e.g. the pregnant woman is on sick leave for several months, or is self-employed and does not have a current income), the payment is twice the daily amount of the official minimum wage. In this case, the payment is made by the Treasury, not by the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF).
- Social security (health and pension insurance) contributions continue to be paid and are not deducted from the gross amount of CSED
- Payments are taxed at 15 per cent, but family tax credit can be applied.
- Funded by the NHIF (National Health Insurance Fund), which is financed through contributions from employers, employees, and general taxation: employers and employees both pay six per cent of gross earnings.

Flexibility in use

- The starting date can be from four weeks prior to the birth up to the date of birth itself.

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

- All mothers are entitled to 24 weeks' unpaid Maternity leave.
- Employees and self-employed women with an employment record of at least 365 days within two years prior to the birth of a child (and the birth is no later than day 42 after the end of employment) are entitled to the benefit payment during the period of Maternity leave. The 365-day period may include: 180 days of secondary or tertiary school attendance, duration of CSED or GYED (excluding *diplomás GYED*).
- Beyond the employment criteria, citizenship is not linked to eligibility.

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

- If the new-born is cared for in an institute for prematurely born infants, the unused portion of Maternity leave can be taken after the child is home for up to one year after the birth of the child.
- Guardians who care for the child are eligible.
- The father (birth or adoptive) is eligible if the mother dies or is not present in the household due to health-related reasons.

b. Paternity leave³ (responsibility of the Ministry of Human Capacities)

Length of leave

- 5 days.

Payment and funding

- 100 per cent of father's average daily wage, with no upper limit on payments.
- Funding is the same as for Maternity leave.

Flexibility in use

- Leave can be taken during the first two months of the child's life.

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

- All employed fathers. As same-sex couples are neither allowed to marry nor to adopt, they are not eligible for Paternity leave as a couple.
- There are no conditions linked to length of service.

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 father.

- 7 days in case of twins.

c. Parental leave (responsibility of the Ministry of National Capacities)

There are two types of leave and benefit: (1) for insured parents, *Gyermekgondozási díj* (GYED); and (2) for non-insured parents, *Gyermekgondozást segítő ellátás* (GYES). Both are family entitlements.

Length of leave

- GYED: from the end of the Maternity leave period until the child's second birthday, for insured parents.
- GYES:
 - a. From the end of GYED (child's second birthday) until the child's third birthday, for insured parents.
 - b. From birth until the child's third birthday for parents who are not insured.

Payment and funding

- GYED: benefit of 70 per cent of average daily earnings calculated for the last 180 days prior the birth, up to a limit of 70 per cent of twice the minimum

³ Paternity leave has no separate name in Hungarian; it is just listed as one of the eligible reasons for leave days in the Code of Labour legislation.

daily wage (HUF200,000 [€504.44]⁴ per month; the amount of the benefit is a maximum of HUF280,000 [€706.21]).

- Payments ate taxable and pension contributions are deducted, but family tax credit can be applied.
- Funding is the same as for Maternity leave.
- GYES: until the child's third birthday, a flat-rate benefit equal to the amount of the minimum pension, HUF28,500 [€71.88] per month. This is a gross amount from which pension contribution is deducted. For multiple births, 200 per cent of this amount is paid in the case of two children; 300 per cent for three children; then there are similar increases for additional children.
- Funded by the Treasury from general taxation.

Flexibility in use

- A parent taking GYED can work unlimited hours after the child turns six months old, while still receiving the full benefit until the child's second birthday (GYED extra). If the parent takes up GYED and works, they can still access public childcare for children under three years of age (*bölcsőde*). Also, since 2014, GYED extra ensures that the family can keep receiving the benefit after te first child if a second child is born (sibling GYED). Previously, the receipt of the benefit after the first child stopped when the sibling was born.
- A parent taking GYES cannot work until the child is six months old, but can then work unlimited hours while still receiving the full benefit until the child's third birthday. If the parent takes up GYES and works, they can still access public childcare for children under the age of three years (*bölcsőde*).

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

- GYED: either of the parents living with the child is eligible as long as they have been employed for at least 365 days within the two years prior the birth of the child; however, only one parent at a time can actually take GYED. Foster parents are not eligible.
- GYED: women who would not be eligible under the above listed criteria, but who have completed two semesters at a higher education institution recognised by the state within the two years prior to the birth of the child (*diplomás GYED*). In this case, they are eligible for two years of payment, beginning at the birth of the child. Those studying at BA level receive a payment equal to the 70 per cent of the minimum wage, HUF140,000 [€353.11] per month in 2022, (HUF117,180 [€295.55] per month in 2021), while for those at MA or PhD level, the payment the 70 per cent of the guaranteed minimum wage (HUF260,000 [€655.77]), HUF182,000 [€459.04] per month in 2022 (HUF153,300 [€386.65] per month in 2021).
- Self-employed parents are eligible if they fulfil all criteria, e.g. in the case of GYED, that they have been insured prior to the birth.

⁴ Conversion of currency undertaken for 21 June 2022, using: https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/policy_and_exchange_rates/euro_reference_exchange_rates/html/index.en.html

- As same-sex couples are neither allowed to marry nor to adopt, they are not eligible for Parental leave as a couple; if one of the partners has a young child, they are eligible in their own right, but their partner is not.
- GYES: all parents. Guardians are also eligible.

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

- GYED: The duration of the benefit lasts until the children's third birthday in the case of twins.
- GYED: can be also taken by non-pensioner grandparents, if they undertake the care and the upbringing of the child, while parents are working. One grandparent at a time can take GYED, but for more than one grandchild if the case. The amount of grandparents' GYED is the same as for parents: maximum 70 per cent of twice the minimum daily wage (HUF200,000 [€504.44] per month, which is a maximum of HUF260,000 [€655.77]).
- GYES: parents of a child with a long-term illness or disability can take leave until the child's tenth birthday (or even longer in discretionary cases); parents of twins are eligible until the children start elementary school, and receive a payment equal to the amount for one child multiplied by the number of twins.
- GYES: can be taken by grandparents from the first to the third birthday of the child, if the child is looked after in their own home, and if the parents agree to transfer their entitlement. Grandparents taking GYES can work fewer than 30 hours per week, or without limitation if the work is done in the home and the child is older than three years of age.
- If a family has another child while still receiving one of the child-raising allowances for their previous child/children (GYED or GYES), they can receive both benefits, including the benefit for the new baby (CSED, GYES or GYED).

d. Childcare leave or career breaks

- Either parent in a family with three or more children under 18 years of age, may take leave during the period between the third and eighth birthday of the youngest child (*Gyermeknevelési támogatás*, GYET). Benefit payments are made in the same way as for GYES. The person taking GYET can work fewer than 30 hours per week, or unlimited hours if the work is done at home. While GYES and GYED are intended to promote childbirth and support reconciliation between work and child-rearing, GYET is considered an acknowledgement of parenthood as paid work and, consequently, recipients are credited with social insurance contributions.

e. Other employment-related measures

Adoption leave and pay

- The same regulations regarding Maternity and Parental leave apply for adoptive parents as for other parents.

Time off for the care of dependants

- *Gyermekápolási táppénz* is part of the sick-pay system, the length of which depends on the age of the child: under one year, unlimited; 12 to 35 months, up to 84 days per child per year; 36 to 71 months, 42 days; and six to 12 years, 14 days. Single parents are entitled to a double period of leave. Leave is a family entitlement and sickness benefit is paid at 50 or 60 per cent of actual earnings up to a limit.
- Parents caring for a child facing long-term illness or disability may take *Gyermekek otthongondozási díja* (GYOD). The benefit is provided regardless of the age of the child. By 2022, the gross amount of the benefit has reached that of the minimum wage, which is HUF200,000 [€504.44] per month (HUF147,312 [€371.55] per month in 2021, 88 per cent of the minimum wage). In the case that more than one child is affected, the amount of the benefit is 1.5 times the base amount, HUF300,000 [€756.66] in 2022. If GYOD is provided for one of the children in a family, the other parent can claim GYES for another child in the same family. If both GYOD and GYES are claimed by the same parent, the amount of GYOD is reduced by the amount of GYES. Either of the parents (adoptive or biological) is entitled to GYOD.

Flexible working

- Mothers are entitled to two paid one-hour breaks per day for breastfeeding until a child is six months old; and to one one-hour break until a child is nine months old. The number of hours is doubled in the case of twins.
- Employers are required to provide part-time employment for parents of children under three years of age if requested. By default, this means a working time of four hours per day, but other arrangements are also possible upon the agreement of the employer and the employee. For parents with three or more children, the possibility is available until the youngest child turns five years old.
- Employed parents with children below 16 years of age are eligible to additional days off (for both parents): two days for one child; four days for two children; and seven days for three or more children. Since 1 January 2019, parents working in the Central Administration have doubled the amount of these days for leave.

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

The maximum period of post-natal leave is three years per child (except for families with three or more children, where leave can be taken until a child is eight years of age); the last year is paid at a low flat-rate, but insured parents taking leave are paid at a high earnings-related level until a child is two years old. Attendance at Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) (*óvoda*/kindergarten) from three years of age is compulsory for at least four hours per day. Children under three years of age are also entitled to an ECEC service (*bölcsőde*/nursery) place if the parent studies full-time or if the child turns six months old. However, there is a shortage of spaces in Hungary: while legislation is in place,

implementation varies. According to legislation, therefore, there is no gap between the end of well-paid leave and the start of an ECEC entitlement, such a gap exists in practice, due to a shortage of places in nurseries. Otherwise, there is a one year gap between the end of well-paid leave (GYED) and an effective entitlement to ECEC.

For ECEC attendance levels, see 'relationship between leave and ECEC entitlements' on [cross-country comparisons](#) page.

3. Changes in policy since April 2021 (including proposals currently under discussion)

No changes reported.

4. Uptake of leave

a. Maternity leave

Statistics are only available on the number of women receiving benefits⁵. The average number of mothers per month was 29,891 in 2019 (28,066 in 2019), which is 13.6 recipients per 1,000 women of fertile age in 2020 (12.7 in 2019). It is supposed that almost all eligible women take the leave.

b. Paternity leave

The total number of fathers taking leave during 2014⁶ was 21,914, using 109,382 days in total: i.e., most fathers taking leave used their full five-day entitlement.

c. Parental leave

Statistics are only available on the number of recipients of the benefits and the average amount of the benefit per capita. The average monthly numbers in 2020 were: for GYED, 110,144 (104,440 in 2019), or 50.1 recipients per 1,000 women of childbearing (15-49) age (47.1 in 2019); for GYES, 150,669 (155,954 in 2019), or 68.6 recipients per 1,000 women of fertile age (70.4 in 2019); and for GYET, 32,445 (32,698 in 2019), or 14.8 recipients per 1,000 of women of childbearing age (14.8 in 2019). There is no information on the proportion of parents taking leave, how long they take, or on the number of fathers taking Parental leave. An estimate can be made for 2015 on the basis that 0.3 per cent of children under one year of age, 11.9 per cent of those between one and two years of age, and

⁵ All statistics in this section are from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (*Központi Statisztikai Hivatal*) Yearbook of Welfare Statistics (see section 3); and HCSO STADAT online database, available at: https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/szo/hu/szo0006.html).

⁶ No data since 2014 are available.

55.7 per cent of those between two and three years of age were in childcare centres that year, so the remainder probably had a parent (most likely the mother) using one of the Parental leave options.

There is no information about how many parents work either full-time or part-time while receiving one of the Parental leave benefits (GYED, GYES or GYET).

In 2020⁷, the average monthly amount per recipient of GYED was HUF172,185 [€434.28], that of GYES was HUF31,545 [€79.56], while that of the GYET was HUF28,300 [€71.38]. The daily amount of the CSED was HUF7,267 [€18.33] in 2020 (€16.98)

d. Other employment-related measures

In 2019, the total number of cases on paid leave to care for a sick child was 347,600 (28.2 per cent of all paid leave cases), while the total number of paid leave days to care for sick children was 1,361,000 (5.1 per cent of all paid sick leave days)⁸.

⁷ https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/szo/hu/szo0007.html

⁸ Statistical Yearbook 2019, National Institute of Health Insurance Fund Management, page 44.
http://site.oep.hu/statisztika/2019/pdf/Evk19_e.pdf#pagemode=bookmarks&view=FiTH&page=1