

Romania¹

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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 and maternal risk leave (*concediul de maternitate* and *concediul de risc maternal*) (responsibility of the National Social Health Insurance House)

Length of leave

- 18 weeks (126 calendar days). This is made up of pre-natal birth leave (*concediul de sarcină*) and post-natal confinement leave (*concediul de lăuzie*). Mothers can take a maximum of 63 days before birth and the remaining 63 days after birth, or the entire period of 126 days after the birth.
- It is obligatory to take at least six weeks (42 days) of post-natal leave.
- In addition, pregnant women and mothers can take 'maternal risk leave' (*concediul de risc maternal*) for the protection of their own and their child's health and safety; this is granted to pregnant women who are not on Maternity leave and whose employer cannot provide safe working conditions for the health of their own or of their child. This leave lasts for up to 120 calendar days.

Payment and funding

- 'Maternity leave' is paid at 85 per cent of the mean monthly gross income over the preceding six months, with no upper limit on payments. The calculation of the payment takes into account the mother's previous breaks

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from employment, including: unemployment, medical leave, the most recent educational certificates issued by a national institution, and any other Maternity leave and benefit payments made in the past.

- 'Maternal risk leave' is paid at 75 per cent of mean monthly gross income over the preceding ten months, with no upper limit on payment.
- Both leave payments are paid by employers, who claim back from the Social Health Insurance House.
- Payments are not taxed.
- Both leave payments are funded by the National Budget for Social Health Insurance (*Fondul național unic de asigurări sociale de sănătate*), which is financed by contributions from employers and employees.
- Self-employed persons must submit the file for Maternity leave and allowance to the Health Insurance House to which they belong and which will pay the maternity allowance.

Flexibility in use

- Mothers are required by law to take six weeks (42 days) of post-natal leave, out of the available 18 weeks of Maternity leave. The remaining 12 weeks (84 days) can be renounced if the mother prefers to not take them.
- If the mother dies during childbirth or during her post-natal leave, the remainder of the leave is transferable to the father of the child.
- 'Maternal risk leave' can be taken in one continuous period or in instalments before and after birth, being complementary to Maternity leave (the mother can take both of them, but not in the same time). Usually, mothers take this leave before birth, in the last trimester of pregnancy, after which they take Maternity leave, followed by Childcare leave.

Regional or local variations in leave policy

- Birth grants of RON2,500 [€505.44]² introduced in 2017 by the municipality of Bucharest continue, and several cities and communes have developed similar programmes.
- Vouchers for pregnant women who are resident in Bucharest, which were introduced in 2018, continue but their amount remains unchanged at RON2,000 [€404.35]; these vouchers are designed to reduce the costs of ante-natal care, and can be used in both the public and the private health system.

Eligibility

- In the case of employees, Maternity leave is granted by the employer on the recommendation of a specialist or family doctor; the pregnant employee must inform her employer in writing and attach the document issued by the doctor. The same applies for 'maternal risk leave'.

² 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

- Maternity leave is given to women who are Romanian or EU citizens, have their residency in Romania, and contribute to the social security system, irrespective of their occupational status (e.g. as employees; self-employed; unemployed; workers on short-term contracts).
- Maternity leave is also given to pregnant women who have stopped their social insurance contributions for reasons beyond their control, but who are giving birth in the nine months preceding the date when they have stopped contributing towards social insurance.
- Since LGBTQ+ marriage or LGBTQ+ adoptions are not legally recognised in Romania, there is no provision for same-sex parents. Even if sexual orientation rights have been technically recognised by law since 2000, same-sex relationships do not have equal legal status.

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

- If the child is stillborn or dies during the confinement leave, the maternity benefit is paid for the entire duration of the leave.

b. Paternity leave (*concediul paternal*) (responsibility of the National Social Health Insurance House)

Length of leave

- 5 working days.
- There is the possibility of extending the leave by a further ten days, if the father attends an infant-care course (*curs de puericultură*). This extension is granted only once and only for one child (either the first-born or the child that the father makes the application for). If the father is a medical professional with prior knowledge of childcare he can submit an application for leave extension, rather than attend the full course.

Payment and funding

- 100 per cent of earnings, with no upper limit on payment.
- The benefit is paid by employers, who claim back from the Social Health Insurance House.
- Payment is not taxed.

Flexibility in use

- Leave can be taken at any time after the birth until the baby is eight weeks old.
- Additional time is given for multiple births.
- Paternity leave is the full right of the father, and it is granted irrespective of whether the father is married to the mother or not

Eligibility

- Paternity leave is given to fathers who are Romanian or EU citizens, have their residency in Romania, and contribute to the social security system, irrespective of their occupational status (e.g., employees; self-employed; unemployed; workers on short-term contracts).
- Paternity leave is granted upon request, during the first eight weeks from the child's birth, and after the beneficiary obtains the child's birth certificate, which stipulates his role as the child's father.
- If the father has gained a certificate of completion for a childcare course, demonstrating basic care knowledge, the length of the Paternity leave is increased by ten days to a total of 15 days of Paternity leave – the father can benefit from this increase only once. The course and certificate are prepared by the family doctor, in maternity wards, by other health state services, or private consultancies which are recognised by the state. The condition of implementing the uptake of an infant care course to complement a Paternity leave, tries to increase the father's knowledge and involvement in caring for the infant, since fathers are expected by policy-makers to be less skilled in infant care. However, the usual practice is for couples to take these courses together, even if men's participation is increasing, especially in urban areas.

c. Parental leave (*concediul de creștere al copilului*³), (responsibility of the Ministry of Labour)⁴

Length of leave

- Until the child is two years of age. Leave is a family entitlement.
- If both parents are eligible for the leave, one month must be taken by the non-claiming parent. If not, the total amount of paid leave is 23 months. This strategy is meant to foster more gender equal arrangements.

Payment and funding

- 85 per cent of earnings over the last 12 months. Monthly benefit is calculated at 2.5xISR⁵ and cannot be lower than 1,314 [€265.66] nor higher than RON8,500 [€1,718.49].
- Payment is not taxed and made by local authorities.
- **Insertion incentive** is given to the parent (whoever is taking childcare leave) who returns to work at least 60 days before the child is two years old. The insertion incentive is RON1576.5 [€318.73] per month if the parent returns to work before their child is 6 months old (or 1-year-old in the case

³ The name in Romanian translated literally as 'leave for rearing of the child', placing more emphasis on the child than the parent. For consistency across the review, we have referred to this leave throughout as 'Parental leave'.

⁴ Because of the frequent changes in names of Ministries, the term 'Ministry of Labour' is used; currently, the full name is the 'Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity'.

⁵ This abbreviation stands for the 'Social Reference Indicator' (*Indicatorul Social de Referință*) and describes the reference point established by the state in relation to which benefits are calculated.

of children with a disability) and RON683 [€138.09] per month if the parent returns to work before the child is 2 years old (3 years in the case of children with a disability) and is given until the child is three years of age (or four years in the case of children with a disability). It is forbidden to dismiss an employee who is receiving the insertion incentive for up to six months after the return to work; but the law no longer expressly protects from dismissal for the entire duration of the payment of the insertion incentive, i.e. until the child reaches the age of 3 years, or 4 years in the case of a child with disabilities.

- Where parents apply for another benefit because of another birth or adoption or foster care within a period of 12 months from the completion of Parental leave for the previous child, this second benefit is calculated according to either earnings from the parent's interim job (between the two births) or income from the initial benefit, whichever is higher. The measure is created to help parents receive at least the same financial support for their second period of leave.

Flexibility in use

- At least a month from the total Parental leave available can be granted to the parent who is eligible for leave but has not requested the right to leave. For example, if the mother is the one who has requested Parental leave, a month out of this period will be given to the father (this being deducted from the mother's leave) or vice versa. In the time during which one partner is on the 'compulsory' month of Parental leave, the other partner can either return to work or can opt for unpaid leave.
- The same amount will be received by those who have not contributed to the social security fund before birth, but have been enrolled in the labour force before the child reaches two years of age.
- Parents can take leave in one continuous period or in several blocks of time.
- Parents who return to work from Parental leave cannot be dismissed in the first six months (this is also known as 'the grace period'); the 'grace period' can only be revoked if the mother engages in illegal behaviours (i.e., fraud).

Eligibility

- Both parents are eligible for leave if they have paid national insurance contributions in the last 12 months; this also applies to those who are currently unemployed, due to the employment history from which contributions are calculated. The Parental leave benefit is awarded if the parent fulfils the following criteria: is a Romanian citizen, or an EU citizen, with a residency in Romania; is living together with the child/ren; and does not hold state-incurred debts in the local budget for any of the goods owned in their property.
- Parental leave and Parental leave benefit are given for each birth, on a case-by-case basis, for each of the situations mentioned (adoption, placement, guardianship, etc). This can be taken by both parents, so either the mother or the father. The only leave exclusively given to the mother is Maternity leave.

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

- Parental leave is extended until the child is three years old in the case of a disability.
- In the case of twins, triplets, or other multiple pregnancies, or if there is more than one child under three years of age, an additional monthly benefit of RON1,314 [€265.66] is granted to the parent taking childcare leave.

d. Other employment-related measures

Adoption leave and pay (concediul de acomodare)

- The maximum length of this leave is up to one year⁶. Adoption leave has the same features as Parental leave, although it is not conditioned by the child's age as Parental leave is (which must be taken from the child's birth until the child is two years old).
- The adoptive parents must be employed and be insured in the state system of social benefits.
- The adoptive parent taking leave receives a payment equivalent to 85 per cent of average net income in the last 12 months of the preceding two years, but not less than RON1,787 [€361.29] and not more than RON8,500 [€1,718.49]. The benefit begins from the day when the adoption is legally approved in the Court of Law.
- There are financial incentives for those who adopt children aged 3 to 6 years, or who have a mild or medium disability, or who are part of a group of siblings who can be adopted together. For each such child, a payment is made of RON630 [€127.37] per month until the child reaches the age of 18 years. The amount is increased to RON946 [€191.26] per month per child, if the adopted child is over 7 years old, or is classified as severely disabled, infected with HIV or AIDS, or belongs to a group of at least three siblings who can be adopted together. If an adopted child meets two of these conditions, the monthly allowance is increased by 75 per cent, and by 100 per cent if a child meets all three conditions.

Time off for the care of dependants

- Each parent is entitled to 45 days leave per year to care for a sick child up to the age of seven years, or 16 years for a child with a serious illness or 18 years if a child is disabled. Leave is paid at 85 per cent of earnings. The benefit is awarded based on a certificate received from the family doctor, alongside the child's birth certificate. If there are surgical complications or additional health problems, leave can be extended at the discretion of the child's doctor. Each parent is entitled and parents can choose which one will

⁶ This includes the legal period of entrusting the child to the adoptive parents, which is currently set at 90 days. Adoption can be approved by the court only if the child has already been entrusted for a period of 90 days to the person or family who wishes to adopt them, so that the court can reasonably judge the family relationships which could be developed going forwards.

take the leave, if the parent who chooses to care for the child fulfils all of the eligibility criteria. Adoptive parents, foster parents, and legally-named guardians can also apply for leave and receive the leave benefit.

- An insured worker nominated by a person with cancer over 18 years of age is entitled to 45 days leave per year to accompany the person with cancer to treatments prescribed by specialist doctors. Leave is paid at 85 per cent of earnings from health insurance.
- Law 19/2020 implemented during the Covid pandemic, but based on a previous legislative project regarding the closure of schools due to weather conditions or other extreme situations so decreed by the authorities, gives parents of children up to 12-years-old (or up to 18-years-old for the children with disabilities), the right to take leave in case of the temporary closure of ECEC services or schools. Leave is paid at 75 per cent of earnings up to a ceiling of 75 per cent of national average gross earnings; the state reimburses the employers for the payment of the leave from the Wage Claims Guarantee Fund. This leave is available to every employed and self-employed parent. This law also grants leave to carers of adult persons with disabilities who are enrolled in day-care services which are temporary closed.

Flexible working

- Until a child reaches the age of 12 months, mothers have the right to reduce their normal working time by two hours per day; reduced hours are fully paid by the employer.
- Those taking care of a dependent elderly person can work half time (4 hours per day); reduced hours are fully paid from public funds. The time employed under these conditions is considered full-time work for purposes of pension contributions and other insured benefits.

Specific provision for (breast)feeding

- Mothers can take two one-hour breastfeeding breaks per day until their child is 12 months old or reduce their working hours by two hours per day (see 'Flexible working'). These breaks are fully paid by the employer.

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

The maximum period of post-natal leave is up to the age of two years (or three years if the child has a disability), and this is paid at a high rate. There is an entitlement to Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) from any age; however, there has previously been a shortage of places for very young children (under 3 years) due to the closure of most public nurseries in the 2000s. New nurseries are now being opened and, in September 2020, an amendment to the Education Law entitled children between 2 and 3 years of age to a place in a public kindergarten (originally intended for children over 3 years of age). This has largely closed the gap that existed between the end of well-paid Parental leave and the start of an ECEC entitlement, which had meant that some parents had to

rely on paying private providers or on informal support provided by grandparents and other relatives.

For ECEC attendance levels, see 'relationship between leave and ECEC entitlements' on the cross-country comparisons page.

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

All benefits have recently been increased. According to Law no. 225/2021, starting from 1 March 2022, the Social Reference Indicator (SRI) will increase automatically in March of each year in line with the average annual inflation rate. As the average annual inflation rate was 5.1 per cent in 2021, the SRI value increased from RON500 [€101.09] to RON525.5 [€106.24] and all social benefits have increased accordingly.

According to the Emergency Ordinance no. 26/2021, parents on Parental leave will receive an insertion incentive increased from RON650 [€131.41] to RON1,500 [€303.26] per month, if they return to work before their child reaches the age of 6 months (or 1 year in the case of a child with disabilities). The payment is made until the child reaches the age of 2 years (or 3 years in the case of a child with disabilities). After this age, the incentive is paid at RON650 [€131.41] until the age of 3 years (or 4 years for a child with disabilities), as well as for parents returning to work after their child is 6 months old (or 1 year old in the case of a child with disabilities).

4. Uptake of leave

According to the latest ANAPIS⁷ report from January 2022, 175,454 people received a child-rearing benefit while taking Parental leave, a slightly decrease compared with 178,037 people in January 2021 and 178,912 in January 2020. A decreasing trend is observed also in the numbers receiving an insertion incentive: 84,249 in January 2022 compared with 83,678 in January 2021 and 91,176 in January 2020, which may mean that the Covid pandemic discouraged parents from returning to work sooner.

a. Maternity leave

⁷ The National Agency for Benefits and Social Inspection Report. Available at: http://mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/Familie/Raport_beneficii_asist_soc_012021.pdf
<https://www.mmanpis.ro/despre-anpis/rapoarte-si-studii/>
http://mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/Familie/Raport_01_2022.xlsx

Since the first 42 days (post-birth) of Maternity leave are compulsory, all employed women should take up this portion of leave.

b. Paternity leave

According to statistical data released by the Ministry of Work, there has been an increase in the number of fathers taking up paid leave and the benefit incentive for work in recent years. Unfortunately, the data provided this year are not disaggregated by gender and, therefore, this trend cannot be confirmed.

c. Parental leave

The law encourages both parents to share one month out of the 24 months allowed, so that they will not lose a period of leave (i.e. if this one month is not taken up by the other parent, Parental leave is shortened). Moreover, the parent who takes this shared leave period and goes back to work receives a continuity of payment while on leave, so there is no economic penalty. However, there is no data on how many parents actually use this shared month.

d. Other employment-related measures

No information available.