

## Non-Transferable Part of the Parental Benefit

### ◆ What It Is

The **non-transferable part** is a component of the parental benefit. Each parent is entitled to **two calendar months**, which **cannot be transferred to or used by the other parent**.

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### ◆ Eligibility

A person is entitled to receive the non-transferable part if they:

- are on **parental leave** or **leave without retention of remuneration** granted due to the need to care for a child; or is unable to earn income as a self-employed person due to childcare responsibilities.
- this right applies **until the child reaches the age of eight**.

If one parent is socially insured (employee or self-employed), but the other is not, the insured parent **may not use** the other parent's non-transferable part. That part may only be used if the other parent becomes insured and claims it **before the child turns eight**. Otherwise, it remains **unutilized**.

In special cases, **both parts (total of four calendar months)** may be used by one parent, if:

- **paternity is not established,**
- **the other parent is deceased,**
- **custody rights of the other parent are revoked,**  
and **provided** that the other parent's share has not already been granted or used.

These rules also apply to:

- one of the **adopters** under whose care the child was placed before court approval,
  - a **foster family member** with a local government agreement,
  - a **guardian**, or another person who is **caring for the child** under the decision of the Orphan's and Custody Court.
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### ◆ Insurance Requirement

Persons are entitled to the parental benefit (including the non-transferable part) if **mandatory social insurance contributions for parental insurance** were made:

- for **at least 3 months** during the last 6 months, or

- for **at least 6 months** during the last 24 months, before the month when the insurance event occurred.
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### ◆ Calculation of the Benefit

Each parent's non-transferable part is calculated **individually** from their own **average insurance contribution wage**, as follows:

- **60%** of the average wage, if the **13-month option** is chosen;
  - **43.75%** if the **19-month option** is chosen.
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### ◆ When and How to Claim

1. **Immediately after the basic part:** If claimed consecutively, no new entitlement review is needed—just continuation of payment.
2. **Any time before the child turns 8:** A parent may claim their portion separately—even while the other parent is receiving:
  - maternity benefit,
  - basic part of the parental benefit, or
  - their own non-transferable part.

Parents must **agree in advance** on the total parental benefit period (13 or 19 months) if they plan to split parts simultaneously.

The **two-month period need not be continuous** – it can be divided and used in parts.

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