

Country	Provision
Greece	Two days of paid paternity leave
Hungary	Five days of paid paternity leave
Iceland	Three months of paid paternity leave
Italy	One day of paid paternity leave
Latvia	Ten paid calendar days
Lithuania	Paid paternity leave from the child's birth to when the child is 1 month old
Luxembourg	Two days of paid "extraordinary leave" for the birth of a child
Netherlands	Two days of paid paternity leave
New Zealand	Two weeks of unpaid paternity leave
Norway	Two weeks of unpaid leave, but often covered by collective agreements, plus 14 weeks of parental leave reserved for fathers
Portugal	20 days of paid paternity leave, of which the first ten are compulsory
Romania	Five working days of paid paternity leave (ten days if the employee has attended infant care courses)
Slovenia	90 days of paid paternity leave (15 to be taken before the child is 6 months old, the remainder to be taken before the child is 3 years old)
Spain	15 consecutive days of paid paternity leave
Sweden	Ten days of paid paternity leave, plus two months of paid parental leave reserved for each parent
United Kingdom	Two weeks of paid paternity leave
Middle East	
Saudi Arabia	One day of paid leave for childbirth
Syrian Arab Republic	Six days of unpaid "emergency" leave
Latin America and the Caribbean	
Argentina	Two days of paid paternity leave
Bahamas	One week of unpaid family-related leave
Brazil	Five days of paid paternity leave
Chile	Five days of paid compulsory paternity leave
Colombia	Eight days of paid paternity leave
Dominican Republic	Two days of paid paternity leave
Ecuador	Ten days of paid paternity leave
El Salvador	Three days of paid paternity leave
Guatemala	Two days of paid leave on the birth of the child
Paraguay	Three days of paid paternity leave
Uruguay	Three days of paid paternity leave for the private sector, ten days for civil servants
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	14 days of paid paternity leave

* Similar provisions also exist in Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Gabon.

^b In Mali, the legislative provision for this entitlement is not specifically set out for the father of the child, but for the "worker head of the household" which may or may not be the biological father. Similar to other countries, under the Labour Code (Law No. 92-020, Article 146) men workers are also entitled to up to ten days' leave for "family events concerning their own home".

Source: ILO Working Conditions Laws Database – Maternity Protection. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/travdatabase> [29 Mar. 2014]. The table accounts for leave provisions reserved for fathers in relation to childbirth or leave that can be used exclusively by fathers as paternity leave. It does not include provisions for parental leave that can be used by either the father or the mother, unless a portion of the leave is reserved for fathers alone, or such leave is indistinguishable from paternity leave (e.g., in Norway and Sweden maternity, paternity and parental leave are all considered part of the same system). The table also includes countries with provisions for leave that may be used by father at the time of the birth but which is not strictly paternity leave (e.g., Central African Republic, the Bahamas, Ethiopia and Seychelles).