

Tax advance declaration for claiming the allowance for mothers under the age of 30

Year of submission of the statement:

(Before completing the form please read the guide for the declaration)

I. The private individual making the declaration

Modified declaration:

name:

tax identification code:

1. I hereby declare that I am eligible for the allowance for mothers under 30 years of age, in respect of the child or foetus referred to in point 2

2. I am eligible for the allowance for mothers under 30 with respect to

a) a child born after 31 December 2022 with the name and tax identification number ,

b) a foetus, I have reached the 91st day of pregnancy in 2023 (month),

c) a child adopted after 31 December 2022 with the name and tax identification number .

3. I request that the allowance be taken into account in the assessment of the tax advance: in full in an amount of HUF

4. I hereby declare that I do not wish to claim the allowance for mothers under 30 years of age starting from (including for this month).

Date:

Signature of the private individual making the declaration:

.....

II. Employer (payer) of the private individual listed in Block I

name: tax number: -

I have acknowledged the content of the declaration. I shall establish the private individual's tax advance in accordance with the declaration in Block I.

Date:.....

Official signature

.....

Guide

for the tax advance declaration for claiming the allowance of mothers under the age of 30

Do you know that you can also submit your tax advance statement in the Online Form Filling Application (ONYA)?

This is the easiest way to submit your tax advance statement, as the NTCA

- will pre-populate the statement with your personal data available and the data from previous statements,
- forward the completed statement electronically to the employer or payer you have specified.

The statement you filled in on the ONYA interface is stored by NTCA, so it can be edited, modified and resubmitted if necessary.

ONYA can be accessed on the NTCA website through the client gate, if you are registered therein.

If you would like your employer or payer to take account of the tax allowance for mothers under the age of 30 for the purposes of assessing your tax advance of your income defined by law, please complete two copies of this declaration and present it to your employer or payer! A tax advance declaration can be presented not only to an employer, but also to a payer who provides you an income that is subject to aggregation.

Employer who pays salaries or, in the case of a member who personally contributes to the activities of the partnership, the partnership. Salaries include wages, but also taxable social security benefits, such as childcare allowances, so the declaration can be made in this case too.

Payer is a contractor (principal) who provides the individual with **regular income subject to aggregation**, such as monthly or weekly wages, salaries, fees, consideration for personal contributions or other benefits under a contract of engagement.

The employer, the payer, takes the declaration into account within the tax year, for payments made after its submission. If the information provided in the declaration changes, **you must make a new declaration immediately** - you must mark this with an X in the upper right corner of Block I (“**Modified declaration**” code box). If you change your employer during the year and make a new declaration, **it is not considered as a modified declaration**.

One copy of the declaration must be kept by the employer (payer) and you should keep the other copy, together with the documents required for the preparation of the tax return, within the term of limitation, i.e., until the end of the 5th year following the year of submitting the return.

If you claim allowance of mothers under the age of 30 without a legal basis, and thus a payment obligation exceeding HUF 10,000 arises in your tax return, i.e. tax arrears, you must pay 12 per cent of that as a difference-penalty together with your tax arrears.

Conditions for claiming the allowance

For the allowance for mothers under the age of 30 is eligible a young mother having reached the age of 25 who

- in accordance with Section 29/A (3) a) of the Income Tax Act in respect of **a child by blood or adoption**,
or
- in accordance with Section 29/A (3) b) of the Income Tax Act **in respect of a foetus**

is eligible for claiming a family allowance.

The allowance is available to a young mother if she becomes eligible for the family allowance in respect of her foetus, blood child or adopted child after 31 December 2022.

The allowance for mothers under the age of 30 is therefore available to young mothers who have reached the age of 25, are under 30 when they become eligible and become eligible for the family allowance after 31 December 2022, for example if they are 91 days pregnant after 31 December 2022 or if their child is born after 31 December 2022.

As an example, a young mother is eligible for the allowance in 2023, if:

- turns 91 days pregnant on 8 February, or
- gives birth to her second child on 15 March, or
- adopts her husband's child on 6 August,

in all three cases, she is over 25 years old and will turn 30 at the earliest after these events.

A mother will not be eligible for the allowance in 2023 if, for example, she

- gives birth at the age of 23,
- raises a child aged 2 and a child aged 4,
- gives birth to her third child in May at the age of 31.

The maximum monthly amount of the allowance for mothers under 30 years of age is the amount of the average gross earnings of full-time employees at the national economy level for the month of July of the year preceding the year in question, as officially announced by the Central Statistical Office. In 2023, the amount of the allowance is HUF 499,952 per month of eligibility, which means a tax saving of HUF 74,993.

The allowance for mothers under 30 years of age can be claimed on the following income **earned in the qualifying months (in the case of income from employment, accounted for in the qualifying months)**:

- income from employment and other non-self-employed activities, in particular:
 - income from employment, public employment,
 - taxable social security benefits (for example: sick pay, infant care benefit, child care benefit/allowance),
 - taxable benefits paid under the Act on Social Administration and Social Welfare Benefits,
 - jobseeker's allowance, jobseeker's benefit, salary supplement and earnings-related allowance paid under the Employment Promotion and Unemployment Benefits Act,
 - the income of an individual performing reserve military service at the Hungarian Armed Forces from this legal relationship,
 - compensation for income as defined above (income compensation benefit),
 - remuneration for activities performed in the employment relationship of a foster parent,
 - severance pay paid due to termination of employment, but the part of the severance pay exceeding the amount specified by law is not included in the base of the allowance,
 - income paid in return for the personal contribution of a private member of a business partnership,
 - the allowance granted in respect of the activities of an executive officer of a business association,
 - an allowance received in return for the activities of an official elected or appointed by law (e.g., a member of the board of directors, a member of the supervisory board),
 - income from non-self-employment under an international agreement, or, in the absence of that, income from employment under the law of that State,
 - income of members of parliament, ethnic minority advocates, mayors from this activity,
 - income from the state project appraisal relationship.

- Of the income from self-employment:
 - the entrepreneurial withdrawal of private entrepreneurs applying taxation on entrepreneurial income; in the case of flat-rate taxation, on the income determined at a flat rate,
 - the income of small-scale farmers from this activity,
 - the income of a Member of the European Parliament from that activity,
 - the income of the local government representative from that activity,
 - the income of the selected auditor from this activity,
 - income from activities of a private individual from activities pursued for a fee under another contract for work, not concluded as a private entrepreneur, e.g., income from a contract of engagement.

The month of eligibility (qualifying month) is the month in which the young mother becomes eligible for the family allowance in respect of her blood child, adopted child or foetus, but not earlier than the month following the month in which she reaches the age of 25.

The allowance can be claimed at the latest until the last month of the year in which the young mother turns 30. For example, if

- a 26-year-old woman reaches her 91st day of pregnancy on 4 April 2023, she will be eligible from April onwards,
- the mother gives birth on 8 January 2023 and turns 30 on 8 March 2023, she will be eligible from January to December 2023,
- if the 24-year-old mother gives birth to her second child in March and turns 25 on 5 August, she will be entitled to the allowance for young people under 25 until 31 August and to the allowance for mothers under 30 from September 2023.

The allowance for mothers under the age of 30 and the allowance for young people under the age of 25 cannot be claimed simultaneously, so a young mother who has not yet turned 25 can only claim the allowance from the month following her 25th birthday.

The allowance for mothers under 30 years of age is applied by the employer/payer *after* the **allowance of mothers raising four or more children** and the **allowance for young people under 25 years of age**, but *before* the **personal allowance**, the **allowance for young couples in first marriage** and the **family allowance**. This means that, if your tax base is reduced to zero as a result of claiming the allowance, you will not be able to claim the personal allowance, the allowance for young couples in first marriage, the family allowance on the above income, but there is nothing to stop you claiming a **family contribution allowance** in connection with your wage income.

In order for you to be able to claim also the family contribution allowance, you must also complete and submit to your employer a tax advance declaration for the family allowance. You should do the same if you have income within the aggregated tax base for which you cannot claim the allowance for mothers under 30 years of age, but you can claim the family allowance or family contribution allowance.

If you and your spouse jointly claim a family allowance or a contribution allowance, please also take into account the effect of joint claiming on the allowance when making your declaration. To avoid a possible year-end refund obligation, we recommend you to consult the family allowance example guide and calculators available at www.nav.gov.hu.

You can find more information about the allowance on the NTCA website (www.nav.gov.hu) in Information Booklet no. 73 titled "Personal income tax - tax base allowances". (This is available in Hungarian only.)

Completing the tax advance declaration

For Block I:

In section 1, you declare to your employer, payer that you intend to claim the allowance for mothers under 30 years of age.

In section 2, the legal title of the eligibility shall be indicated.

In point (a), the name and tax identification number of the blood **child** born after 31 December 2022 who gives rise to the eligibility to the family allowance,

Point (b) must be marked if you **become eligible for the family allowance** as a pregnant woman **after 31 December 2022 in respect of a foetus** and indicate the month in which the 91st day of pregnancy occurred,

In point (c), the name and tax identification number of the **child** adopted after 31 December 2022 who gives rise to the eligibility to the family allowance, ,

Completing only one of these lines is sufficient to qualify for the allowance; if you choose a), c), it is sufficient to indicate a child giving rise to eligibility for the allowance for mothers under 30 years of age.

In section 3, you must state whether you would like the **full amount of the tax allowance** to be taken into account when calculating the tax advance or whether you prefer to have the tax allowance taken into account **for a specific amount**.

You must indicate in section 4 if you no longer wish to claim the allowance from a particular month. For example, because you are no longer eligible for family allowance for your child, or if you have more than one job and your wages from one employer exceed the maximum monthly allowance, so that you cannot legally claim the allowance on the wages from the other employer.

Then mark the code of the “Modified declaration” with an X and indicate the month in which you no longer wish to claim the allowance. If you complete this section, you do not need to complete sections 1 and 2.

The declaration must be withdrawn if, in the absence of withdrawal, the difference in payment for the whole tax year would exceed HUF 10,000. If the young mother does not make a withdrawal declaration, and the difference in the payment of the tax due in the tax year in the absence of such withdrawal exceeds HUF 10,000, the young mother will be assessed a 12 percent difference penalty on the difference in the tax due. This will be shown separately in the tax return for the tax year and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions on the liability to pay personal income tax.

Additional conditions for claiming the allowance

You can only claim allowance for mothers under 30 years of age, **if – you have not received or are not receiving** the same or a similar **allowance** for the same period **in another state**, where your income from self-employment and not from self-employment, pension and other similar income from previous employment is taxable – under the provisions of international double taxation conventions.

A foreign tax resident private individual can claim the allowance in Hungary only if **75%** of all their income earned in the tax year, including income that is not taxable in Hungary, **is taxed in Hungary**. The total income earned in a tax year includes income from self-employment and non-self-employment, including in particular entrepreneurial income and the entrepreneurial dividend base or flat tax base, as well as pensions and other similar income from previous employment, regardless of the country in which they are taxable.

If you are a foreign tax resident, you must also complete the declaration titled “Supplementary declaration for foreign tax resident private individuals for claiming tax base allowance” and give it to the employer or to the payer providing regular income in order to claim the family allowance. The tax identification code must also be entered in this case!

For Block II: this block must be completed by your employer or payer.