



# Export of family benefits

*Report on the questionnaire on the export of  
family benefits  
Reference year 2018*

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## **Network Statistics FMSSFE**

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## SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FINDINGS

Family benefits are the third most important kind of benefits in the EU/EFTA,<sup>1</sup> after old age benefits and sickness and healthcare benefits. In 2016, € 373 billion was spent on family benefits, or 8.7% of the total amount of social protection benefits<sup>2</sup>.

In a cross-border context, it is possible that the entitlement to family benefits arises in more than one Member State, as it can be based on employment, receipt of a pension, or residence. For that reason, Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems lays down priority rules in order to define the 'primarily competent Member State'. Nonetheless, a Member State might have to pay a supplement (corresponding to the difference between the amount of the two family benefits) as the 'secondarily competent Member State' if the family benefit paid by the primarily competent Member State is lower than the family benefit the person entitled would have received from the secondarily competent Member State.

This report provides an overview of the export of family benefits for reference year 2018. The number of exports and the related expenditure are to a large extent determined by the 1) size of the reference group (i.e. mobile persons working/residing in a Member State other than their family members); 2) the household composition and the socio-economic position of the spouse; 3) the priority rules defined by the EU rules on social security coordination and finally 4) by (differences in) eligibility criteria and rates with regard to family benefits. Consequently, countries with a large number of incoming cross-border workers such as Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg and Austria are likely to be the countries that pay a lot of family benefits to families living in another EU/EFTA country. In addition, the impact on the exporting country will be even greater if the eligibility criteria and rates with regard to family benefits differ significantly from those of the country of residence of the children.

In order to collect figures on the export of family benefits, a thematic questionnaire was sent to the Administrative Commission. In total, 22 Member States<sup>3</sup> provided data for reference year 2018 on the export of family benefits, of which 14 Member States made a more detailed distinction between their primary and secondary competences. In some instances, no or less data was reported by Member States compared to previous years. In such situations, the latest data reported by the relevant Member State were used, in order to provide a more realistic picture of the situation at EU level.<sup>4</sup> Where such data from previous reporting periods are used, this is clearly indicated in the report.

The reporting Member States paid family benefits to more than half a million households residing in another EU/EFTA country (*Table 1*). The expenditure on the export of family benefits exceeds € 1 billion. However, the actual level of expenditure may be much higher as figures for some countries with a large number of incoming cross-border workers such as Germany and Switzerland are missing.

**Based on the data provided, Germany, Luxembourg and Austria are identified as the main exporters of family benefits (*Table 1*). Furthermore, it can be expected that Switzerland is an important exporting Member State as well (*Box I*).**

<sup>1</sup> EU Member States: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK). EFTA countries: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

<sup>2</sup> See Eurostat [[spr\\_exp\\_sum](#)], the total amount includes the EU-28 Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

<sup>3</sup> BE, CZ, DK, EE, IE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK and NO.

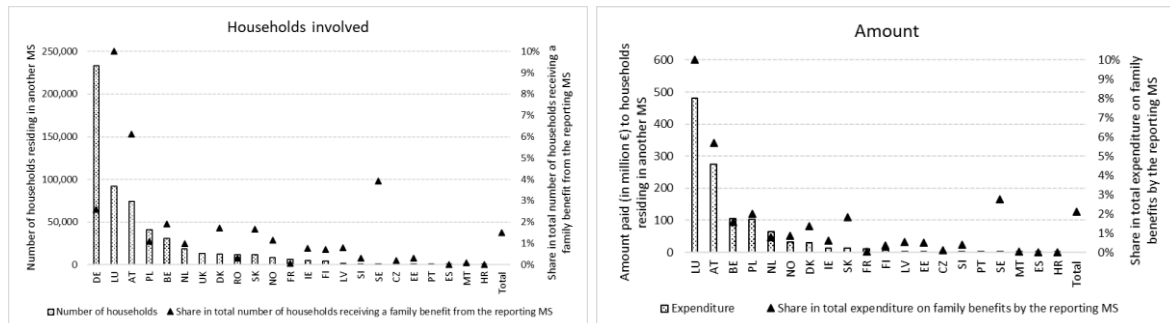
<sup>4</sup> EL (2017), LT (2017), IS (2017), DE (2016) and AT (2017) as far as *Annex I – Table A1.2* is concerned.



**The Member State to which most family benefits were exported is France.** More than € 257 million of the exports to France originate from Luxembourg, and more than € 55 million from Belgium (Table 4). Furthermore, a high amount of family benefits was exported to households residing in Germany, Belgium and Poland. Based on the reported data, there are four prominent flows. These flows are from Luxembourg to France, from Luxembourg to Belgium, from Luxembourg to Germany and from Belgium to France. However, based on the flow of frontier workers, most family benefits will probably be exported from Switzerland to France and from Germany to Poland (Box I).

In order to capture the true importance of the export of family benefits, above figures should be compared to the total spending on family benefits (Table 6). The Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Norway export less than 1% of the total family benefits.<sup>5</sup> Belgium, Denmark, Poland and Slovakia export between 1% and 2% of their family benefits. In Sweden, 2.8% of the surviving children’s allowance is exported abroad, while in Austria, 5.7% of the total family benefits are exported. The most remarkable ‘outlier’ is Luxembourg, which exported 55.7% of its family benefits to households living in another Member State, amounting to 48.1% its total public spending on family benefits. When the impact on the total group of reporting countries is discussed, above percentages show that it is better to use the median<sup>6</sup> rather than the average. **On average, 1.5% of the households who received a child benefit in 2018 reside in another EU/EFTA country (Table 6). Some 2.1% of family benefit expenditure is paid to families living abroad. However, the median for both indicators is approximately 0.8%.**

**Figure Export of family benefits to households residing in another EU/EFTA country and related expenditure (in million euros)**



Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

The total number of family benefits being exported and the amount it represents is the result of the Member State being primarily or secondarily competent (Table 5). Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Latvia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands mainly paid family benefits as primarily competent Member State, whereas Estonia, Austria, Slovakia and Finland mainly paid family benefits as secondarily competent Member State. The impact on secondarily competent Member States is enhanced if the eligibility criteria in order to receive a family benefit from the primarily competent Member State are selective and even more so if the average amount is relatively low.

<sup>5</sup> Based on 2017 figures for EL, LT and IS.

<sup>6</sup> The median is the middle number in a sorted list of values.

## INTRODUCTION

Article 1(z) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004<sup>7</sup> (i.e. Basic Regulation) defines family benefits as “all benefits in kind or in cash intended to meet family expenses, excluding advances of maintenance payments and special childbirth and adoption allowances”. Chapter 8 of the Basic Regulation on the coordination of social security systems covers the EU provisions on the coordination of family benefits (Articles 67 to 69). When family members live in a Member State other than the one where the mobile person works and/or resides<sup>8</sup>, family benefits can in some cases be exported to these family members (*Figure 1*). As the entitlement to family benefits might arise in more than one Member State (based on employment, receipt of a pension or residence) Article 68 lays down priority rules in order to define the ‘primarily competent Member State’. In this respect, rights available on the basis of (self-)employment have priority.<sup>9</sup> When employment takes place in two different Member States, the Member State of residence of the children<sup>10</sup> becomes primarily competent for the payment of the family benefits. This Member State has to grant the full amount of the benefit under the legislation it applies. However, a Member State might have to pay a supplement (corresponding to the difference between the two family benefits) as the ‘secondarily competent Member State’ if the family benefit paid by the primarily competent Member State is lower than the family benefit the person entitled would have received from the secondarily competent Member State.<sup>11</sup> This implies that especially Member States showing a high average spending per family member have to pay an additional supplement. The impact on secondarily competent Member States will be greater if the eligibility criteria in order to receive a family benefit from the primarily competent Member State are selective and even more so if the average amount is relatively low. However, no differential supplement has to be paid for children residing in another Member State when the benefit in the secondarily competent Member State is based on residence only.

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<sup>7</sup> Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

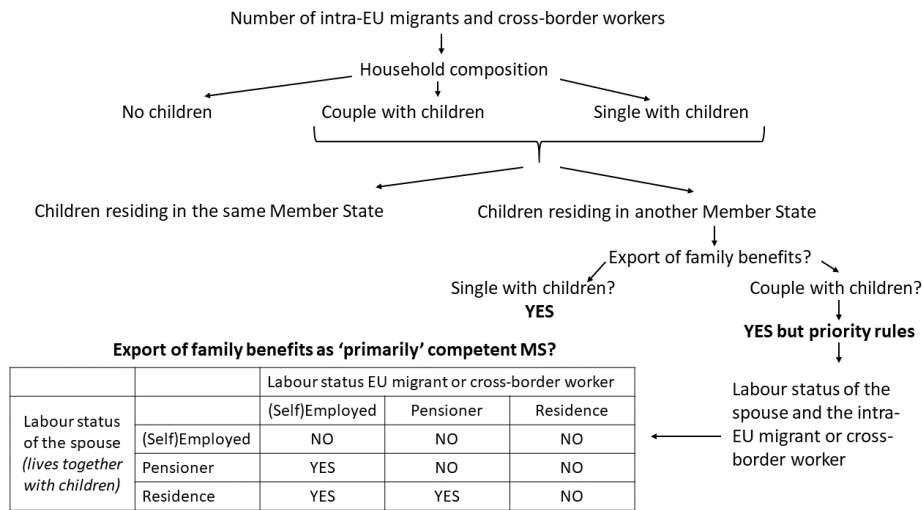
<sup>8</sup> Mainly cross-border workers (working in a Member State other than the Member State where they and the child(ren) reside) and migrant workers who work and reside in a Member State other than the Member State of residence of the child(ren).

<sup>9</sup> Article 68 (1)(a) of the Basic Regulation.

<sup>10</sup> Article 68 (1)(b)(i) of the Basic Regulation.

<sup>11</sup> Article 68 (2) of the Basic Regulation.

**Figure 1 Export of family benefits: determination of the reference group**



Source Own elaboration based on Regulation (EC) No 883/2004

Member States apply different types of family benefits in cash and in kind.<sup>12</sup> Besides the general scheme of child benefits, other types of family benefits are also applicable, among others child care allowances, parental benefits, single parent allowances or supplements, allowances or supplements for children with disabilities etc.<sup>13</sup> At European, but even at national level as well, these benefits show considerable differences in terms of eligibility criteria, design and level of benefits.<sup>14</sup> Consequently, the average spending per family member or per person entitled varies markedly between Member States. Not only the average amount per type of family benefit will differ, but also the eligibility criteria (universal or selective) between and within Member States.<sup>15</sup> For instance, child benefit schemes appear to be less selective compared to other family-oriented benefits. Thus, not only the size of the reference group (i.e. number of mobile persons working/residing in a Member State other than the family members), the household composition and the socio-economic position of the spouse, the priority rules defined by the EU rules on social security coordination but also (differences in) eligibility criteria and rates with regard to family benefits will determine the number of exports and the related expenditure to a high extent.

A questionnaire on the export of family benefits was launched within the framework of the Administrative Commission in order to obtain a picture of the size and the budgetary impact of the phenomenon.<sup>16</sup> Both aspects could be compared to the total number of persons entitled and their family members involved and the national public spending on family benefits. Member States were asked to report all types of family benefits covered by the definition of a 'family benefit' given by the Basic Regulation and to be applied by the provisions defined in Chapter 8 of the Regulation. In total 22

<sup>12</sup> This also includes tax expenditures towards families. These, however, fall outside the scope of this report.  
<sup>13</sup> Spiegel, B. (ed.), 2015, *Assessment of the impact of amendments to the EU social security coordination rules on export of family benefits, Analytical Report 2015*, FreSSco, European Commission.  
<sup>14</sup> The MISSOC tables provide more detailed information on the different types of family benefits applicable in Member States as well as their characteristics.  
<sup>15</sup> See De Wispelaere, F. and Pacolet, J. (2015), *Export of family benefits. Analysis of the economic impact of the options*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission.  
<sup>16</sup> See Annex II for the detailed questionnaire. The questionnaire also asks whether Member States are aware of cases of fraud or error with regard to the provisions on the coordination of pensions. An analysis of the replies can be found in the thematic report on fraud and error (Jorens, Y., de Coninck, M., De Wispelaere, F. and Pacolet, J. (2018), *Fraud and error in the field of EU social security coordination*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission – DG EMPL).

Member States were able to provide data for reference year 2018 on the export of family benefits of which 14 Member States made a more detailed distinction between their primary and secondary competences. In some instances, no or less data was reported by Member States compared to previous years. In such situations, the latest data reported by the relevant Member State were used, in order to provide a more realistic picture of the situation at EU level. Where such data from previous reporting periods are used, this is clearly indicated in the report.<sup>17</sup> Nonetheless, some caution is still required when drawing general conclusions, as not all Member States provided data for 2018 or previous years, including Switzerland with a large number of incoming cross-border workers (see *Box I – section 6*).

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<sup>17</sup> EL (2017), LT (2017), IS (2017) and DE (2016).

## 1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

An overview of all exported family benefits in terms of numbers and expenditure reported by the different reporting Member States can be found in *Table 1*. It should be noted that in *Table 1* (as well as in all other tables of this report) no distinction is made between the own nationals of the relevant Member State and other EU-nationals. Thus, these figures include all recipients of family benefits who reside abroad (including the own nationals of the competent Member State). The figures show that the payment of family benefits in a cross-border context is not at all a marginal phenomenon for several Member States. The reporting Member States exported family benefits to more than half a million households<sup>18</sup> in 2018. Expenditure on the export of child benefit also exceeds € 1 billion. Only pension and health care payments are higher in a cross-border context.

Of all the reporting Member States, Germany (233,315)<sup>19</sup>, Luxembourg (92,167) and Austria (74,563) exported family benefits to the highest number of households involved (*Table 1*). Together, they make up some 70% of the total number of households that were involved in the export of family benefits. Given the large number of incoming cross-border workers, we may also need to add Switzerland to this list. Also Poland and Belgium and to a lesser extent the Netherlands and the United Kingdom exported in absolute terms a high number of family benefits. In contrast, almost no family benefits were exported by Greece<sup>20</sup>, Croatia, Malta and Spain. This is not surprising as the entitlement to a family benefit in these Member States is means-tested.<sup>21</sup>

Both Luxembourg and Austria paid the highest amount to households residing in another Member State. Total spending related to the export of family benefits amounted to € 480 million in Luxembourg and to € 275 million in Austria. However, no figures are available for Germany and Switzerland. Furthermore, Belgium and Poland exported a high amount of family benefits of around € 105 million and € 103 million respectively.

The annual average amount paid per family member residing abroad strongly varies across Member States. The highest amount is paid by Luxembourg (almost € 3,000 per family member) and the lowest by Croatia (€ 70). At national level, strong differences between types of family benefits are observed as well (see for instance, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Latvia and Slovakia). Those total averages reflect differences among Member States as regards the amount of benefits granted but they are also influenced by the proportionate distribution of the primary and secondary competences of the exporting Member States (see *Section 3*).

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<sup>18</sup> 'Household': based on data from the variable '*Total number of persons*'.

<sup>19</sup> 2016 figure.

<sup>20</sup> 2017 figure.

<sup>21</sup> See MISSOC.

Export of family benefits

**Table 1** Export of family benefits, by type of family benefit, by number of persons entitled, family members involved, annual and average amount paid in €, 2018

Type of family benefit	Total number of persons	Number of family members involved (A)	Total expenditure (in €) (B)	Average amount per family member (in €) (B/A)
<b>BE</b> Family benefit	30,948	57,097	105,007,435	1,839
<b>BG</b>				
<b>CZ</b> Total	544	2,587	1,195,492	462
Parental benefit	277	617	982,754	1,593
Child benefit	544	2,587	204,594	79
Benefit for child in foster care	5	12	8,144	679
<b>DK</b> Total	12,169	18,790	30,759,324	1,637
Child and youth allowance	12,169	18,790	29,168,650	1,552
Ordinary child benefit	1,424	1,738	1,464,067	842
Maintenance allowance (Underholdsbidrag)	54	66	126,607	1,918
<b>DE*</b> Total	233,315	390,396		
Children's benefit (Kindergeld)	233,315	390,396		
Parental allowance (Elterngeld)	4,710			
<b>EE</b> Family benefit	487	1,077	1,415,608	1,314
<b>IE**</b> Total	4,891	8,105	13,799,201	1,703
Child benefit	4,891	8,105	13,616,400	1,680
Domiciliary Care Allowance	29	32	173,248	5,414
Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)	<4	<4	9,553	9,553
<b>EL*</b> Welfare Allowance for child Support	0	0	0	
<b>ES</b> Cash benefit	30	33	6,871	208
<b>FR</b> Total	6,256	27,284	11,732,673	430
Allocation de rentrée scolaire	787	3,501	670,471	192
Allocation de soutien familial	65	242	146,719	606
Allocation d'éducation de l'enfant handicapé	71	294	213,516	726
Allocation journalière de présence parentale	5	18	11,495	639
Allocations familiales	2,455	10,872	5,044,874	464
Complément Différentiel	1,137	4,850	2,669,265	550
Complément familial	461	2,461	848,701	345
PAJE, Allocation de base	834	3,310	1,244,952	376
PAJE, Complément de libre choix d'activité	9	37	4,994	135
PAJE, Complément de mode de garde emploi direct	196	745	451,040	605
PAJE, Complément de mode de garde structure	24	96	102,786	1,071
PAJE, Prépare (Prestation Partagée Education de l'Enfant)	209	843	321,799	382
PAJE, prime à la naissance ou à l'adoption	<4	15	2,061	137
<b>HR</b> Family benefit	4	15	1,049	70
<b>IT</b>				
<b>CY</b>				
<b>LV</b> Total	1,786	2,563	1,618,243	631
Family state benefit	1,786	2,563	409,817	160
Supplement to the family state benefit for a disabled child	35	37	37,655	1,018
Parent's benefit	223	223	555,805	2,492
Child-care benefit	721	721	591,365	820
Disabled child care benefit	11	11	23,601	2,146
<b>LT</b> Cash benefit	0	0	0	
<b>LU</b> Total	92,167	162,530	480,215,939	2,955
Family benefit	92,167	162,530	477,752,176	2,939
Birth grant	2,951	2,834	2,463,763	869
<b>HU</b>				
<b>MT</b> Total	21	16	10,753	672
Children's Allowance - Income Based	10	8	3,558	445
Children's Allowance - Flat Rate	21	16	7,195	450
<b>NL</b> Total	18,783	34,840	64,322,207	1,846
Child budget (Kindgebondenbudget)	10,355	16,564	24,835,627	1,499
Childcare allowance (Kinderopvangtoeslag)	1,211	1,692	4,150,057	2,453
Child benefit (AKW)	18,783	34,840	35,336,523	1,014
<b>AT</b> Total	74,563	132,956	274,891,037	2,068
Family allowances (Familienbeihilfe)	18,182	27,956	46,167,020	1,651

## Export of family benefits

Type of family benefit	Total number of persons	Number of family members involved (A)	Total expenditure (in €) (B)	Average amount per family member (in €) (B/A)
<i>Compensation payment (Ausgleichszahlung)</i>	56,381	105,000	137,297,513	1,308
<i>Child tax credit (Kinderabsetzbetrag)</i>	74,563	132,956	91,426,504	688
<i>Parental benefit (Kinderbetreuungsgeld)</i>	4,163	4,225	15,184,689	3,594
<b>PL</b>	41,159		103,214,356	
<b>PT</b> Total	174		716,727	
<i>Initial parental allowance</i>	174		576,139	
<i>Extended parental allowance</i>	10		16,733	
<i>Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy</i>	36		115,863	
<i>Allowance for termination of pregnancy</i>	4		2,732	
<i>Specific risks allowance</i>	<4		5,260	
<b>RO</b> Total	11,515			
<i>Child allowance</i>	11,515			
<i>Child raising benefit</i>	115			
<b>SI</b> Child benefit	903		1,001,208	
<b>SK</b> Total	11,508	18,484	12,551,394	679
<i>Child benefit</i>	11,508	18,484	4,256,113	230
<i>Parental allowance</i>	4,752	4,752	8,295,281	1,746
<b>FI</b> Total	4,128	6,296	5,841,931	928
<i>Child benefit</i>	4,128	6,296	4,502,804	715
<i>Home care allowance</i>	496	634	1,339,127	2,112
<b>SE</b> Surviving children's allowance (Efterlevandestöd)	564		504,224	
<b>UK</b> Total	12,930	19,080		
<i>Child Tax Credit</i>	5,255	5,080		
<i>Child Benefit</i>	12,930	19,080		
<b>IS*</b> Cash benefit	194	448	480,868	1,073
<b>LI</b>				
<b>NO</b> Total	8,457		31,806,590	
<i>Child benefit</i>	8,457		12,759,281	
<i>Cash benefit for families with small children</i>	1,171		5,240,730	
<i>Parental benefit</i>	1,188		13,806,579	
<b>CH</b>				
<b>Total**</b>	<b>567,524</b>	<b>882,597</b>	<b>1,141,093,130</b>	

\* The figures for EL, LT and IS concern reference year 2017 (See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2018), *Export of family benefits. Reference year 2017*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission). The figure for DE concerns reference year 2016 (See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2017), *Export of family benefits. Reference year 2016*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission.)

\*\* The data for IE only relates to primary competences. IE does not have data on secondary competences. This implies an underestimation of the reported figures.

\*\* Total: In order to avoid double-counting of the number of persons entitled and the family members involved, only one family benefit scheme of each of the reporting Member States was retained, namely the family benefit scheme with the highest number of persons entitled (this is not case for FR). Of course, this selection was not applied to the figures indicating the cross-border expenditure.

**Source** Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

## 2 CROSS-BORDER FLOWS OF FAMILY BENEFITS

The following *Tables 2 to 4* as well as *Annex I* provide detailed information on the cross-border flows of family benefits between the exporting competent Member States and the Member States of residence. Clearly, the export and import of family benefits is strongly concentrated among a limited number of (neighbouring) Member States.

We already concluded that Germany, Luxembourg, Austria and most likely Switzerland are the main exporting Member States. Based on the following tables it can be concluded that most of the households that received a family benefit from abroad live in France, Germany, Belgium and Poland. For France, this is mainly the result of the high number of (cross-border) workers employed in Luxembourg (and in Switzerland – see *Box I – section 6*).

There are four prominent flows that always resurface concerning the number of people, family members and amount. These flows are from Luxembourg to France, from Luxembourg to Belgium, Luxembourg to Germany and from Belgium to France. All these flows are clearly geographically concentrated between neighbouring countries. The main flow is the one from Luxembourg to France. Around 80,200 family members residing in France received a total amount of € 257 million from Luxembourg (see *Table 3 and 4*). However, based on the flow of cross-border workers (*Box I – section 6*), most of the family benefits will most likely be exported from Switzerland to France. Furthermore, based on data for reference year 2016, it can be expected that the flows from Germany to Poland, France and Austria are also substantial (see *Annex I*).

In some cases, more than half of the exported family benefits by a Member State are imported by a single Member State. This is the case for the amount of family benefits exported from Belgium to France, from the Czech Republic to Slovakia, from Estonia to Finland, from the United Kingdom to Poland,<sup>22</sup> from Croatia to Slovenia, from Finland to Estonia, from Slovenia to Croatia, from Portugal to Spain, and from Luxembourg to France.

Based on the amount exported, it can be seen that most of the family benefits paid by Belgium, Denmark<sup>23</sup>, Estonia, Spain, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovakia and Sweden are imported by a household living in the EU-15. This is in contrast to family benefits exported by the Czech Republic, Croatia, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Norway. Furthermore, most of the reporting Member States exported the majority of family benefits to a neighbouring country. This is not the case for family benefits exported by Ireland, Spain, Latvia, the Netherlands and Norway. However, for the total number of family benefits exported abroad, a breakdown by EU-15, EU-13 or EFTA is not provided, as this would result in a very incomplete, and thus most likely misleading, picture.

<sup>22</sup> On the basis of the number of households (*Table 2*) and family members involved (*Table 3*).

<sup>23</sup> For Denmark, € 19,479,025 of the total amount exported (€ 30,759,324) could not be broken down over the Member State of residence. In order to make statement on the ratio EU15/EU13 and neighbouring country, the unknown amount was subtracted from the total.





## Export of family benefits

**Source** Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

Export of family benefits

**Table 3** Export of family benefits by the number of family members involved, 2018

	Competent Member State																											Total						
	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE**	EE	IE	EL**	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT**	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT***	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE		UK	IS**	LI	NO	CH	
BE			0	37		12	8		0	12,674	0			23		40,541	0	7,678							142	5		45					61,165	
BG	507		0	88		22	88		1	102	0			0		50	1	478							14	65		405					1,821	
CZ	68		31			0	73		0	53	0			3		608	0	213							3,910	22		165					5,146	
DK	23		0			1	6		0	4	0			78		7	0	43							58	6		15					241	
DE	604		3	416		6	15		3	1,720	0			244		33,116	0	7,159							1,883	33		160					45,362	
EE	4		0	9			14		0	8	0			110		4	0	55							5	4,834		35					5,078	
IE	15		0	14		8			0	54	0			165		34	0	61							249	0		1,910					2,510	
EL	106		0	18		0	6		0	15	0			5		27	0	146							47	192		55					617	
ES	1,226		0	163		0	218			3,770	0			15		356	0	928							99	29		625					7,429	
FR	34,194		0	76		2	39		7		0			11		80,229	0	453							148	10		605					115,774	
HR	153		0	12		0	179		0	23				0		34	0	48							15	8		45					517	
IT	583		0	40		0	98		0	1,639	0			17		449	0	254							464	11		165					3,720	
CY	1		0	9		0	3		0	0	0			15		2	0	14							25	0		40					109	
LV	20		0	65		141	185		0	0	0					14	0	114							6	202		675					1,422	
LT	39		0	256		14	435		0	0	0			71		2	0	238							3	226		770					2,054	
LU	194		0	23		1	1		0	214	0			1			0	16							101	0		5					556	
HU	136		0	33		0	46		0	227	0			0		65	3	294							652	31		145					1,632	
MT	1		0	10		0	2		0	0	0			0		6		12							4	2		25					62	
NL	9,381		0	68		10	13		0	38	0			78		898	6								321	2		215					11,030	
AT	26		0	17		0	2		1	158	0			5		53	0	51							7,985	7		10					8,315	
PL	3,968		129	2,240		2	3,573		0	2,910	0			5		1,732	0	13,554							108	325		11,075					39,621	
PT	672		0	30		1	95		7	2,613	0			1		3,076	0	375							7	12		225					7,114	
RO	4,619		0	242		0	1,016		14	587	0			2		570	6	1,334							43	131		985					9,549	
SI	14		0	2		0	2		0	4	15			0		17	0	19							25	4		5					107	
SK	163		2,455	26		0	209		0	163	0			1		461	0	648								38		565						4,729
FI	14		0	35		737	7		0	75	0			75		17	0	17							16			20					1,013	
SE	79		0	2,649		18	3		0	20	0			92		20	0	76							34	58		30					3,079	
UK	192		0	237		17	1,765		0	135	0			742		59	0	422							833	14		40					4,416	
IS	0		0	136		0	0		0	0	0			5		5	0	4							12	6		5					173	
LI	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	0			0		0	0	0							6	0		0					6	
NO	23		0	161		78	1		0	4	0			775		0	0	38							367	19		40					1,506	
CH	72		0	52		7	3		0	79	0			24		78	0	98							902	4		15					1,334	
Unkn.				11,595																														11,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,097</b>		<b>2,587</b>	<b>18,790</b>	<b>390,396</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>8,105</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>15</b>			<b>2,563</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,530</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34,840</b>	<b>132,956</b>						<b>18,484</b>	<b>6,296</b>		<b>19,080</b>	<b>448</b>				<b>882,597</b>	
EU-15	47,309		3	3,823		813	2,276		18	23,129	0			1,552		158,882	6	17,679							12,387	379		4,085						
EU-13	9,693		2,584	3,023		179	5,825		15	4,077	15			207		3,565	10	17,021							4,810	5,888		14,935						
EFTA	95		0	349		85	4		0	83	0			804		83	0	140							1,287	29		60						
Neigh.	44,373		2,587	3,065		878	1,765		14	20,096	15			181		153,886	16	14,837							12,655	4,911		1,910						

\* How to read this table? Belgium has exported a family benefit to 507 children residing in Bulgaria.

\*\* The figures for EL, LT and IS concern reference year 2017 (See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2018), *Export of family benefits. Reference year 2017*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission). The figure for DE concerns reference year 2016 (See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2017), *Export of family benefits. Reference year 2016*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission).

\*\*\* DK: The category 'Unknown' covers citizens, where information regarding country of residence is not possible to extract automatically due to systemic challenges.

\*\*\*\* AT: Breakdown by Member State of residence is provided in Annex I, based on figures for reference year 2017.

\*\*\*\*\* UK: the total reported (19,095) does not equal the sum of the different elements (19,080).

\*\*\*\*\* Row total: incomplete figure due to missing data of several reporting Member States.

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

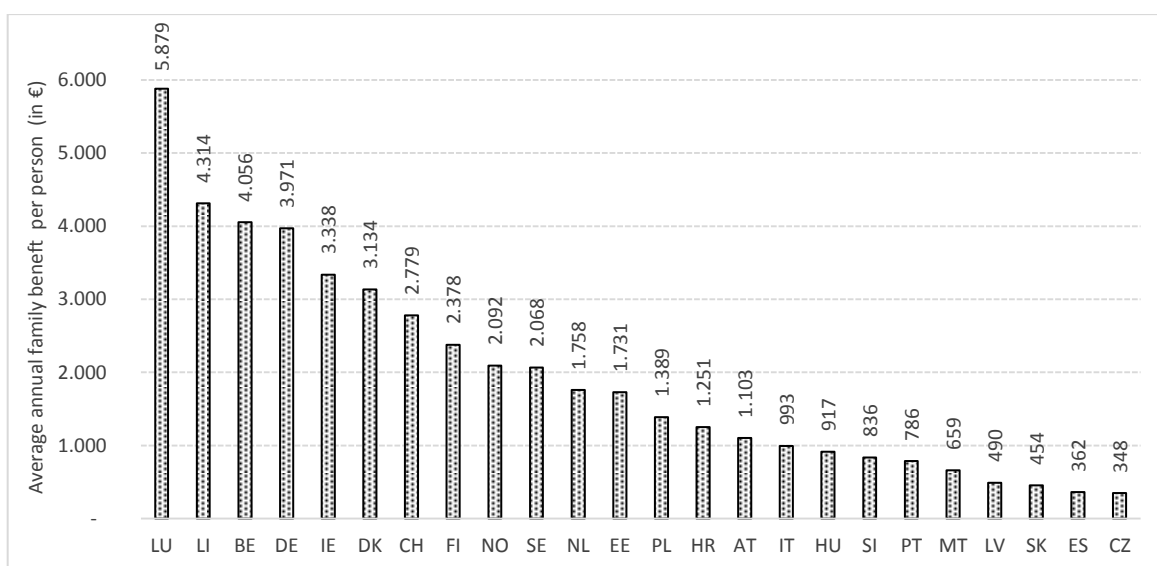


### 3 PRIMARILY AND SECONDARILY COMPETENT MEMBER STATES

As noted earlier, family benefits differ considerably in terms of eligibility criteria, design and level of support across the EU. *Figure 2* shows the average annual family allowance per person for the family benefit which had the highest number of persons entitled. It concerns the total family benefit, not only the export of the family benefit. This gives us an idea of the differences between Member States, which are clearly visible in this figure.

For instance, in Luxembourg, the average family benefit per person amounts to some € 5,800. At the other end of the spectrum is Romania, with an average annual family allowance per household of less than € 300. These differences might have important consequences when calculating the amount to be paid as secondarily competent Member State.<sup>24</sup> For instance, the supplement to be paid by Luxembourg as secondarily competent Member State will be much higher to households residing in Romania compared to those living in Liechtenstein.

**Figure 2 Average annual family benefit per person, in €, 2018**



\* This figure shows the average annual family benefit per person for the family benefit with the highest number of persons entitled.

\*\* IT and CH provided data concerning reference year 2017.

\*\*\* DK: the data concerns reference year 2016.

\*\*\*\* CH: The total number of persons entitled was only known for all benefits, as a distinction between the different family benefits could not be made. The benefit with the highest number of family members involved was selected, namely the child benefit. However, the total expenditure for the child benefit was divided by the total number of persons for all family benefits, which means that the average amount per person reported (€ 2,779) is an underestimation. Another option for calculating the average annual family benefit per person is looking at the proportion of the expenditure for the different family benefits. The child benefit accounts for 70.86% of the total expenditure. Applying this percentage to the total number of entitled persons leads to a total number of 925,663 entitled persons for the child benefit. Consequently, the average annual child benefit per person amounts to € 3,922. As a result, Switzerland would move from the seventh place in the figure to the fifth, between Germany and Ireland.

**Source** Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

<sup>24</sup> The eligibility criteria will of course have an impact as well.

*Table 5* provides a breakdown between instances where the reporting Member States are primarily competent and where they are secondarily competent. As can be seen in the table only 14 Member States could provide (partial) data for 2018 on this question. Therefore, the results should be interpreted with caution.

In total for the reporting Member States, some 60% of the cross-border expenditure is incurred as primarily competent Member State and 40% of the spending is related to the payment of a supplement. Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Latvia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands mainly paid family benefits as primarily competent Member State, whereas Estonia, Austria, Slovakia and Finland mainly paid family benefits as secondarily competent Member State.

However, when taking into account the total number of persons who are entitled to the family benefits, the opposite result can be seen. A family benefits is paid to around 48% of the persons residing abroad as primarily competent Member State, and to around 52% as secondarily competent Member State. This is an important observation as it might imply that most of the children involved have a parent who is employed in the Member State of residence.<sup>25</sup> In that case, the Member State of residence will be primarily competent Member State. However, these figures are also the result of differences in the eligibility criteria and the amount of family benefits. In this regard, it is no surprise Croatia (low amount) and Spain (selective criteria) do not or hardly pay a supplement as secondary competent Member State.

Certain differences at the national level can be observed as well. For instance, Latvia pays most of the family benefits as a primarily competent Member State. However, the child care benefit is more evenly distributed, as it is paid as a primarily competent Member State in 54% of the cases and as a secondarily competent Member States in 46% of the cases. A similar difference between family benefits can be seen in Ireland and Austria.

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<sup>25</sup> When there is employment in two different Member States, it is the Member State of residence of the children that will become primarily competent for the payment of the family benefits.

Export of family benefits

**Table 5 Export of family benefits, breakdown between 'primarily competent' and 'secondarily competent', 2018**

Type of family benefit	Primarily competent					Secondarily competent					
	Number of persons entitled (A)	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €) (B)	Share of total number of persons (A/(A+C))	Share of total expenditure (B/(B+D))	Number of persons entitled (C)	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €) (D)	Share of total number of persons (C/(C+A))	Share of total expenditure (D/(D+B))	
<b>BE</b>			88,870,084		85%			16,137,350		15%	
<b>BG</b>											
<b>CZ</b>	Parental benefit	226	504	847,793	82%	87%	51	113	131,001	18%	13%
	Child benefit	525	2,486	202,053	97%	99%	19	101	2,540	3%	1%
	Benefit for child in foster care	5	12	8,144	100%	100%	0	0	0	0%	0%
<b>DK</b>	Child and youth allowance	8,749	13,328	23,844,144	69%	82%	3,956	6,101	5,324,506	31%	18%
	Ordinary child benefit	1,174	1,414	1,194,715	82%	82%	256	331	269,352	18%	18%
	Maintenance allowance (Underholdsbidrag)	44	55	106,654	81%	84%	10	11	19,952	19%	16%
<b>DE</b>											
<b>EE</b>		113	175	224,067	23%	16%	374	902	1,191,541	77%	84%
<b>IE</b>	Child benefit	4,891	8,105	13,616,400							
	Domiciliary Care allowance	27	30	128,309	93%	92%	2	2	10,828	7%	8%
	Guardians Payment (non-contributory)	1	1	9,533	33%	53%	2	2	8,333	67%	47%
	Working Family Payment	527	982	3,288,272							
	All family benefits	4,891	8,105	17,042,514	99.92%	99.89%	4	4	19,161	0.08%	0.11%
<b>EL</b>											
<b>ES**</b>		27	33	3,872	90%	56%	3	0	3,000	10%	44%
<b>FR</b>		5,120	22,439	9,062,457	82%	77%	1,137	4,850	2,669,265	18%	23%
<b>HR</b>		4	15	1,049	100%	100%	0	0	0	0%	0%
<b>IT</b>											
<b>CY</b>											
<b>LV</b>	Family state benefit	1082	1542	306,494	61%	75%	704	1021	103,323	39%	25%
	Supplement to the family state benefit for disabled child	26	28	30,420	74%	81%	9	9	7,235	26%	19%
	Parent's benefit	192	192	465,862	86%	84%	31	31	89,943	14%	16%
	Child care benefit	388	388	318,030	54%	54%	333	333	273,335	46%	46%
	Disabled child care benefit	8	8	17,003	73%	72%	3	3	6,598	27%	28%
<b>LT</b>											
<b>LU</b>	Family benefits	53,495	89,128	322,214,920	54%	67%	44,797	82,425	155,537,256	46%	33%
	Birth grants	2,951	2,834	2,463,763	100%	100%	0	0	0	0%	0%
<b>HU</b>											

## Export of family benefits

Type of family benefit	Primarily competent					Secondarily competent				
	Number of persons entitled (A)	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €) (B)	Share of total number of persons (A/(A+C))	Share of total expenditure (B/(B+D))	Number of persons entitled (C)	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €) (D)	Share of total number of persons (C/(C+A))	Share of total expenditure (D/(D+B))
<b>MT</b>										
<b>NL</b> Child benefit (AKW)	15,671	28,109	32,385,089	83%	92%	3,112	6,731	2,951,434	17%	8%
Childcare allowance (Kinderopvangtoeslag)	1,211	1,692	4,150,057	100%	100%	0	0	0	0%	0%
Child budget (Kindgebondenbudget)	8,414	13,100	20,010,960	81%	81%	1,941	3,464	4,824,667	19%	19%
<b>AT</b> Parental benefit (Kinderbetreuungsgeld)	1,902	1,931	10,369,736	44%	68%	2,402	2,436	4,814,953	56%	32%
Family allowances (Familien-beihilfe)	18,182	27,956	46,167,020	100%	100%	0	0	0	0%	0%
Compensation payment (Ausgleichs-zahlung)	0	0	0	0%	0%	56,381	105,000	137,297,513	100%	100%
Child tax credit (Kinderabsetz-betrag)	18,182	27,956	18,107,037	24%	20%	56,381	105,000	73,319,467	76%	80%
<b>PL</b>										
<b>PT</b>										
<b>RO</b>										
<b>SI</b>										
<b>SK</b> Child benefit	1,949	3,216	579,034	17%	14%	9,664	15,421	3,677,079	83%	86%
Parental allowance	2,169	2,169	3,395,624	45%	41%	2,646	2,646	4,899,657	55%	59%
<b>FI</b> Child benefit	1,435	2,384	2,252,470	33%	50%	2,867	4,160	2,212,710	67%	50%
Home care allowance	212	278	640,487	41%	48%	300	377	698,641	59%	52%
<b>SE</b>										
<b>UK</b>										
<b>IS</b>										
<b>LI</b>										
<b>NO</b>										
<b>CH</b>										
<b>Total***</b>				<b>48%</b>	<b>59%</b>				<b>52%</b>	<b>41%</b>

\* ES: The figures as a secondarily competent Member State were calculated by subtracting the reported figures as primarily competent Member State from the total amount of exported family benefits, which can be found in *Table 2, 3* and *4*. The information concerning the number of family members involved in *Table 3*, however, does not include the disable child-aid benefit, as this information could not be provided.

\*\* The total number of persons entitled persons was calculated by adding up the number of persons entitled for the family benefit with the highest number of persons entitled for the primarily competent Member State. For the total expenditure, all amounts were added up. For both totals, only the family benefits for which values for the primarily and secondarily competent Member States are available were included in order to get a correct comparison. For instance for Ireland, the number of entitled persons included in the total is that of the Domiciliary care allowance, not that of the Child benefit although it has the highest number of persons entitled as a primarily competent Member State, as the number of persons for the Child benefit is not known as a secondarily competent Member State. The expenditure for Ireland that was included in the total consists of the sum of the expenditure of the Domiciliary care allowance and the Guardians payment, as only for these family benefits, data is available as a primarily and secondarily competent Member State.

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits



## 4 THE IMPACT OF THE EXPORT OF FAMILY BENEFITS

In order to get an idea of the importance of the export of family benefits, the export is compared to the total number of family benefits. Specifically, the numbers reported in *Table 1* were used as a nominator and divided by the total number of persons entitled, the number of family members involved, and the total expenditure spent on family benefits. As a result, the impact of the export of family benefits can be seen in *Table 6*.

Overall, for most of the reporting Member States, the impact seems to be rather limited. In terms of number of persons entitled and family members involved, 1% or less is involved in the export of family benefits in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia and Finland.<sup>26</sup> In terms of total expenditure, the share of export is also minimal for most Member States. The Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Norway export less than 1% of the total family benefits. Belgium, Denmark, Poland and Slovakia export between 1% and 2% of their family benefits. The amount exported abroad by Sweden was 2.8% of the surviving children's allowance.<sup>27</sup> Furthermore, Austria exported 5.7% of its public spending on family benefits.

The undisputable outlier in exporting family benefits is Luxembourg. It exported 55.7% of its family benefits abroad, which accounts for 48.1% of its total spending on family benefits. This lower share of total spending, compared to the number of family members involved, could be explained by the lower average amount paid per family member as the secondarily competent Member State compared to the average amount of the family benefit paid per child and the impact of this supplement on the average amount being exported per child. The comparison between average amounts paid per family members can be detected in *Table 5*. As a primarily competent Member State, Luxembourg pays an average amount per family member of around € 3,615 (€ 322,214,920/89,128), while as a secondarily competent Member State, this average amounts to 'only' € 1,887 (€ 155,537,256/82,425).

The weighted average reported at the bottom of the table shows that 2.1% of the total expenditure on family benefits was exported abroad, accounting for 1.5% persons entitled or 1.9% of family members involved. However, the median for these indicators is approximately 0.8%.

Almost all Members States<sup>28</sup> exported a relatively lower share of family benefits than the EU-average, for all three variables. There are only a few exceptions. Both Luxembourg and Austria export a (much) higher share of family benefits compared to the average. It is clear that these Member States, especially Luxembourg, raise the average significantly.

There are only a few Member States that exported a relatively higher amount of family benefits compared to the number of persons it was exported to (comparing the third and fifth column of *Table 6*). This is the case for Estonia Poland and Slovenia. Furthermore, this occurs for certain family benefits in other Member States.

<sup>26</sup> 2017 figures for EL and LT.

<sup>27</sup> However, it should be noted that the surviving children's allowance is not the main family benefit in Sweden. As could be seen in *Table 1*, it was exported to 'only' 564 persons for an amount of € 504,224 in 2018. A child allowance was paid to 1,486,714 persons, amounting to € 3,074,956,487. However, no figures were available on the export of the child allowance.

<sup>28</sup> More specifically, the average number of persons, family members involved, and expenditure that was exported, was lower than the EU-average for CZ, EE, IE, ES, HR, LV, MT, NL, PL, RO, SI, FI and NO.

## Export of family benefits

**Table 6 The share of the export of family benefits in the total number of family benefits paid by the reporting Member State, 2018**

Type of family benefit	Total number of persons	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure
<b>BE</b>	1.9%	2.0%	1.6%
<b>BG</b>			
<b>CZ</b>			
Total	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Parental benefit	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%
Child benefit	0.2%	0.6%	0.02%
Benefit for child in foster care	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%
<b>DK*</b>			
Total	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%
Child and youth allowance	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%
Ordinary child benefit	0.8%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>DE**</b>			
Total	2.6%	2.6%	
Children's benefit (Kindergeld)	2.6%	2.6%	
Parental allowance (Elterngeld)	0.3%		
<b>EE</b>	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%
<b>IE</b>			
Total	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Child benefit	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Domiciliary Care Allowance	0.07%	0.07%	0.11%
Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory	0.18%	0.12%	0.13%
<b>EL</b>			
<b>ES</b>	0.001%	0.002%	0.0005%
<b>FR</b>	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%
<b>HR</b>	0.003%	0.006%	0.001%
<b>IT</b>			
<b>CY</b>			
<b>LV</b>			
Total	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%
Family state benefit	0.8%	0.8%	0.4%
Supplement to the family state benefit for a disabled child	0.04%	0.02%	0.4%
Parent's benefit	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%
Child-care benefit	1.9%	1.8%	0.9%
Disabled child care benefit	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
<b>LT**</b>	0.0%		0.0%
Cash benefit	0.0%		0.0%
<b>LU</b>			
Total	55.0%	55.7%	48.1%
Family benefit	55.0%	55.7%	48.5%
Birth grant	20.9%	20.8%	20.0%
<b>HU</b>			
<b>MT</b>			
Total	0.1%	0.04%	0.03%
Children's Allowance - Income Based	0.1%	0.03%	0.02%
Children's Allowance - Flat Rate	0.1%	0.04%	0.04%
<b>NL</b>			
Total	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Child budget (Kindgebondenbudget)	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
Childcare allowance (Kinderopvangtoeslag)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Child benefit (AKW)	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
<b>AT</b>			
Total	6.1%	6.6%	5.7%
Family allowances (Familienbeihilfe)	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%
Compensation payment (Ausgleichszahlung)	96.2%	97.6%	97.9%
Child tax credit (Kinderabsetzbetrag)	6.1%	6.6%	6.8%
Parental benefit (Kinderbetreuungsgeld)	2.7%	2.7%	1.6%
<b>PL</b>	1.1%		2.0%
<b>PT</b>			
<b>RO</b>			
Total	0.3%		
Child allowance	0.3%		
Child raising benefit	0.1%		
<b>SI</b>	0.3%		0.4%
Child benefit	0.3%		0.4%
<b>SK</b>			
Total	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%
Child benefit	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%
Parental allowance	2.5%	2.5%	2.2%
<b>FI</b>			
Total	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
Child benefit	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%
Home care allowance	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
<b>SE</b>			
Surviving children's allowance (Efterlevandestöd)	3.9%		2.8%
<b>UK</b>			
<b>IS</b>			
<b>LI</b>			
<b>NO</b>			
Total	1.2%		0.9%
Child benefit	1.2%		0.8%
Cash benefit for families with small children	2.6%		3.0%
Parental benefit	0.8%		0.7%

Type of family benefit	Total number of persons	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure
CH			
Average****	1.5%	1.9%	2.1%
Median	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%

\* The shares for DK were calculated using the export figures for reference year 2018 and the total figures for reference year 2016.

\*\* LT: 2017 figure (See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2018). *Export of family benefits. Reference year 2017*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission); DE: 2016 figure (See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2017), *Export of family benefits. Reference year 2016*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission).

\*\*\* Total for each Member State: In order to avoid double-counting of the number of persons entitled and the family members involved, only one family benefit of the reporting Member State was retained, namely the family benefit scheme with the highest number of persons entitled. Of course, this selection was not applied to the figures indicating the cross-border expenditure.

\*\*\*\* The average reported is a weighted average. It was only calculated for Member States that could provide data on the export of family benefits and total family benefits. For the number of persons and family members, only one benefit was retained, the one with the highest number of persons entitled. For the expenditure, the total was taken into account.

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

## 5 EVOLUTION OF THE SPENDING ON THE EXPORT OF FAMILY BENEFITS

When mobile persons work/reside in a Member State other than their family members, the size of this group of these mobile persons, the household composition and the socio-economic position of the spouse, the priority rules defined by the EU rules on social security coordination as well as (differences in) eligibility criteria and the level of benefits (i.e. 'explanatory variables') will determine the number of persons entitled to a family benefit and the related expenditure (i.e. 'dependent variables'). Changes in these explanatory variables will consequently have an impact on both dependent variables.

Table 7 shows the evolution of the spending on the export of family benefits between 2014 and 2018. It is clear that the evolution over the years is very distinctive between Member States, and, at a national level, between the different types of family benefits.

For some Member States the total evolution from 2017 to 2018 is not reported, as certain family benefits are missing or were added. The export of family benefits grew in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland and Slovakia. Member States that went through the opposite evolution, a decrease in the export of family benefits, are Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. In Spain, the export even declined by 77% and in Portugal by 51%.

The two main exporting Member States, Luxembourg and Austria, both show an increase in the amount exported of 7% and 9% respectively. This is in contrast to the evolution which was noted in the previous report, from 2016 to 2017, when both exported less abroad, namely -6.1% and -7.1% respectively. It appears that the export of family benefits in 2018 for these two Member States is now comparable to the level of 2016.

It is also interesting to look at the evolution from 2014 to 2018. This shows that the export of family benefits mainly increased in Poland. Moreover, it can be seen that for all Member States, with the exception of Norway, the total amount exported abroad has increased from 2014 to 2018. However, as was mentioned earlier, there are certainly differences between the different kinds of family benefits at a national level.

## Export of family benefits

**Table 7 Export of family benefits by expenditure, 2014-2018**

Type of family benefit	Amount in €					Change 2018-2017	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	In absolute terms	In %
BE Child benefit	83,566,755	97,165,412	101,549,014	116,837,757	105,007,435	-11,830,322	-10%
BG							
CZ Parental benefits + child benefits + payment for children in foster care	951,041	1,091,035	1,030,027	1,050,864	1,195,492	144,627	14%
DK Total	25,417,034	29,419,688	31,382,188		30,759,324		
Child and youth allowance	24,383,654	28,292,807	30,210,961		29,168,650		
Ordinary child benefit	1,033,380	1,126,881	1,171,227		1,464,067		
Maintenance allowance (Underholdsbidrag)					126,607		
DE							
EE Cash benefits	573,075	679,086	886,581	1,362,826	1,415,608	52,782	4%
IE Total	16,299,104	17,598,073	17,321,182	15,902,341	13,799,201		
Child Benefit	11,576,760	12,859,560	12,640,860	12,064,080	13,616,400	1,552,320	13%
One Parent Family				0			
Domiciliary Care Allowance	22,344	46,042	62,829	67,932	173,248	105,316	155%
Working Family Payment*	4,700,000	4,692,471	4,608,204	3,761,178			
Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)				9,151	9,553	402	4%
EL							
ES				29,730	6,871	-22,858	-77%
FR							
HR		2,181	3,808		1,049		
IT							
CY							
LV Total	779,684	1,001,922	1,321,885	1,427,376	1,618,243	190,867	13%
Family State Benefit	107,478	196,069	259,490	331,678	409,817	78,139	24%
Supplement to the Family State Benefit for a disabled child	12,639	23,848	31,704	45,144	37,655	-7,489	-17%
Parent's benefit	303,414	353,736	458,205	500,496	555,805	55,309	11%
Childcare benefit	344,275	410,826	545,182	520,797	591,365	70,568	14%
Disabled child care benefit	11,878	17,443	27,304	29,261	23,601	-5,660	-19%
LT			14,609				
LU Cash benefits	476,900,069	493,242,210	478,905,041	449,704,923	480,215,939	30,511,016	7%
HU							
MT			1,838		10,753		
NL Total	61,161,082	64,664,005	64,134,807	62,395,686	64,322,207	1,926,521	3%
Child benefit (AKW)	35,622,000	34,783,465	34,618,096	33,731,711	35,336,523	1,604,812	5%
Childcare allowance (Kinderopvangtoeslag)	4,869,733	2,316,367	3,296,093	3,709,437	4,150,057	440,620	12%
Child budget (Kindgebonden budget)	20,669,349	27,564,173	26,220,618	24,954,538	24,835,627	-118,911	-0.5%
AT Total	227,000,000	248,632,812	272,562,920	253,175,344	274,891,037	21,715,693	9%
Family allowances (Familienbeihilfe)	47,368,166	51,899,242	53,910,628	46,416,315	46,167,020	-249,295	-1%
Compensation payment (Ausgleichszahlung)		115,310,348	131,645,686	124,104,998	137,297,513	13,192,515	11%
Child tax credit (Kinderabsetzbetrag)		81,423,222	87,006,906	82,654,031	91,426,504	8,772,473	11%
PL Family benefits	3,995,406	8,585,302	33,960,376	91,570,489	103,214,356	11,643,867	13%
PT				1,464,722	716,727	-747,995	-51%
RO							
SI Child benefit					1,001,208		
SK Total	5,836,999	7,177,780	7,185,073	10,536,579	12,551,394	2,014,815	19%
Child benefit	1,544,876	1,993,554	1,996,188	3,609,382	4,256,113	646,731	18%
Parental allowance	4,292,123	5,184,226	5,188,885	6,927,197	8,295,281	1,368,084	20%
FI			5,925,801	4,263,954	5,841,931	1,577,977	37%
SE Surviving children's allowance				551,147	504,224	-46,923	-9%
UK							
IS Child benefit	116,339	151,958		480,868			
LI							
NO Total	35,076,127	21,852,521	20,973,390	18,553,274	31,806,590		
Child benefits	29,660,573	17,333,139	16,850,938	14,154,101	12,759,281	-1,394,820	-10%
Cash benefit for families with small children	5,415,554	4,519,382	4,122,452	4,399,173	5,240,730	841,557	19%
Parental benefit					13,806,579		
CH							

\* IE: in previous questionnaires, they reported figures for "Family Income Supplement", this scheme is now known as "Working Family Payment". All information and criteria for this scheme remain the same as before.

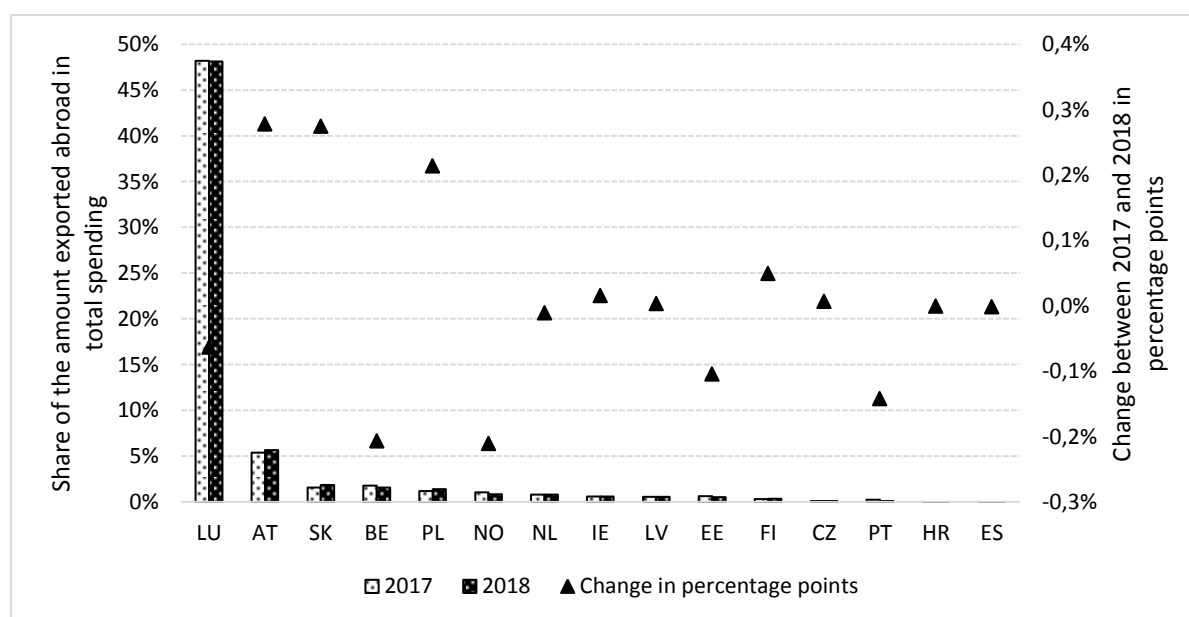
**Source** Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

In addition to analysing the evolution of the amount of exported family benefits, it can be useful to look at the evolution of the share of exported family benefits in total spending on family benefits. *Figure 3* pictures the shares in 2017 and 2018 (columns, using the left axis) and the change in percentage point between the shares from 2017

to 2018 (triangles, using the right axis). The columns for 2018 can also be found in the right-hand column of *Table 6*.

Overall, it is clear that the share of export in total family benefits spending has not changed that much from 2017 to 2018, as the evolution for all reporting Member States lies between -0.2% and +0.3%. The main exporting Member States, Luxembourg and Austria, show a change of -0.1% and 0.3% in percentage points respectively. The share of export in Luxembourg decreased from 48.2% to 48.1%, whereas the share of export in Austria increased from 5.4% to 5.7%.

**Figure 3 Evolution of the share of the amount of family benefits exported abroad in total spending, 2017 - 2018**



Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

## 6 PAID TO CROSS-BORDER WORKERS OR OTHER MOBILE PERSONS

Intra-EU cross-border workers (i.e. working in a Member State other than the Member State of residence) are the main group of persons who benefit from the export of family benefits (see *Box I*). Another important group of persons are migrant workers who work and reside in a Member State other than the Member State of residence of the child(ren). The reporting Member States were asked to provide the share of both groups in the total number of family benefits being exported abroad. Only a few Member States were able to make such a distinction (Denmark, Ireland, Spain, Croatia, Malta and Finland). These results are presented in *Table 8*. As a result of the low response rate, no general conclusion can be made.

**Box I – Number of cross-border workers in the EU**

The total number of EU-28/EFTA cross-border workers working in another EU-28/EFTA country amounted to some 1.85 million in 2017.<sup>29</sup> Germany (391,000) and Switzerland (388,000) have the most incoming cross-border borders. Also Luxembourg (187,000) and Austria (173,000) have a high number of incoming cross-border workers. It is therefore not surprising that these are the main exporting Member States of a family benefit (see *Table 1*). The main countries of residence of cross-border workers are France (404,000) and to a lesser extent Germany (241,000) and Poland (200,000). The main flows of cross-border workers are from France to Switzerland (225,000), from Poland to Germany (114,000) and finally from France to Luxembourg (88,000).

Denmark, Ireland and Malta granted most of the family benefits to cross-border workers (and not to other mobile persons). For the guardians payment in Ireland, and all family benefits in Malta, the export abroad even went exclusively to cross-border workers. Spain, Croatia and Finland, on the other hand, exported the majority of family benefits to other mobile persons. For Croatia, all benefits were exported to other mobile persons.

**Table 8 Cross-border workers or other mobile persons, 2018**

	Cross-border workers				Other mobile persons			
	<i>Number of entitled persons</i>	<i>Number of family members involved</i>	<i>Total expenditure (in €) (A)</i>	<i>Share of total expenditure (A/(A+B))</i>	<i>Number of entitled persons</i>	<i>Number of family members involved</i>	<i>Total expenditure (in €) (B)</i>	<i>Share of total expenditure (B/(A+B))</i>
<b>DK</b> Child and youth allowance	8,331	13,155	18,033,631	62%	3,865	5,662	11,135,019	38%
Ordinary child benefit	655	956	870,012	59%	769	782	594,054	41%
Maintenance allowance (Underholdsbidrag)	44	54	105,841	84%	10	12	20,765	16%
<b>IE</b> Domiciliary Care allowance	18	21	113,694	66%	11	11	59,554	34%
Guardians Payment (non-contributory)	1	1	9,553	100%				
<b>ES</b>	17	19	2,328	36%	27	33	4,107	64%
<b>HR</b>					4	15	1,049	100%
<b>MT</b> Children's Allowance - Income Based	10	8	3,558	100%				
Children's Allowance - Flat Rate	21	16	7,195	100%				
<b>FI</b> Child benefit	421	645	392,113	9%	3,707	5,651	4,110,692	91%
Home care allowance	42	58	119,457	9%	454	576	1,219,670	91%

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

<sup>29</sup> Aforementioned figures were collected by the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) and reported in the 'Annual report on intra-EU labour Mobility' (Fries-Tersch, E., Tugran, T., Rossi, L. and Bradley, H. (2018), 2018 annual report on intra-EU labour mobility, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission).

## 7 THE MEMBER STATE OF RESIDENCE ACTING AS PRIMARILY OR SECONDARILY COMPETENT MEMBER STATE

The scope of the application of the EU rules on social security coordination is broader than solely the export of family benefits. For instance, when there is employment in two different Member States, it is the Member State of residence of the children that will become primarily competent for the payment of the family benefits. Furthermore, the Member State of residence might have to pay a supplement as secondarily competent Member State when the cash benefit in this Member State is higher than in the exporting primarily competent Member State. The number of persons involved in such cases as well as the amount to be paid by the Member State of residence are not reported in the above sections. They only cover the export of family benefits.

In this section, the amount paid by the Member State of residence as primarily or secondarily competent Member State is reported. However, the question about the amount paid by the Member State of residence as primarily or secondarily competent Member State was only answered by Ireland, Croatia, Malta, the Netherlands and Finland. *Table 9* gives an overview of the reported figures by these Member States.

For Malta and the Netherlands, the share that was paid as a Member State of residence is extremely low. For Ireland and Finland, the share lays between 20% and 50%, depending on the kind of family benefit. Finally, Croatia paid almost 80% of family benefits as a Member State of residence.

These remarkable differences between the (few) reporting Member States, show that it would be interesting to obtain more data on this subject matter. Consequently, the real impact of the coordination rules could be understood better. However, the data availability did not change compared to the previous report, when six Member States could provide this data<sup>30</sup>. Therefore, it is our hope once again that more Member States will be able to provide such kind of information in coming years.

**Table 9 Family benefits paid as a Member State of residence, 2018**

		Number of persons	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure as Member State of residence (in €) (B)	Pro memoria: expenditure as exporting MS (in €) (see Table 1) (A)	Share Member State of residence in total expenditure B/(A+B)
IE	Domiciliary Care allowance	19	19	48,415	173,248	22%
	Guardians Payment (non-contributory)	2	2	8,333	9,553	47%
HR		16	73	3,917	1,049	79%
MT		0	0	0	10,753	0%
NL	Childcare allowance (Kinderopvangtoeslag)	11	12	42,510	4,150,057	1%
	Child budget (Kindergebonden budget)	90	130	276,531	24,835,627	1%
FI	Child benefit	1,189	2,130	1,540,233	4,502,804	25%
	Home care allowance	301	473	628,279	1,339,127	32%

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

<sup>30</sup> Data was provided by Ireland, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Finland and Croatia. See De Wispelaere, F. and Pacolet, J. (2018), *Export of family benefits – Reference year 2017*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission.

Export of family benefits

**ANNEX I ADDITIONAL TABLES**

**Table A1.1 Export of family benefits by the number of persons entitled, column %, 2018**

		Competent Member State																															
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH
Member State of residence	BE			0.0%	0.2%	7.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	47.5%	0.0%			1.0%	0.0%	23.7%			0.0%	24.5%			1.7%	1.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%		0.9%	
	BG	1.1%		0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	3.1%	1.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.3%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		4.8%	0.6%			0.6%	0.1%	17.1%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	2.4%		0.7%		
	CZ	0.1%			0.2%	9.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%			0.1%	0.0%	0.4%		0.0%	0.6%			0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	19.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%		0.5%		
	DK	0.1%	0.0%			0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			2.9%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.1%	2.0%			
	DE	1.2%	0.2%	2.2%			0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	6.3%	0.0%		9.4%	0.0%	21.3%		0.0%	22.5%			8.0%	10.4%	1.2%	9.7%	0.6%	4.6%	0.8%	1.3%			
	EE	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			3.9%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%			0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	75.8%	1.6%	0.2%	1.4%			
	IE	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%			0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%			7.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%			0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	7.8%	0.1%			
	EL	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%			0.0%	1.5%	0.4%	0.3%	3.0%	1.6%	0.3%	0.1%			
	ES	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%		0.0%	13.4%	0.0%			0.7%	0.0%	0.2%		0.0%	2.4%			48.3%	37.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	2.0%	3.2%	3.4%			
	FR	58.5%	0.0%	0.3%	22.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	16.7%			0.0%			0.4%	0.0%	49.4%		0.0%	1.2%			8.6%	4.4%	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	2.0%	3.1%	0.7%			
	HR	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.0%	0.0%	61.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%			
	IT	1.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	3.3%	6.0%	0.0%				0.8%	0.0%	0.3%		0.0%	0.7%			0.0%	28.8%	1.9%	2.8%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%			
	CY	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.6%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%			
	LV	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	14.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%			0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.0%	1.5%		
	LT	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	1.4%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				3.0%		0.0%		0.0%	0.7%			0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	3.4%	2.7%	4.5%	17.8%			
	LU	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%				0.1%	0.0%			0.0%	0.1%			4.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%			
	HU	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		9.5%	0.8%			0.6%	1.1%	4.3%	3.8%	0.5%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%			
	MT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%			
	NL	17.0%	0.0%	0.3%	6.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%				3.3%	0.0%	0.5%		47.6%				2.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%			
	AT	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.7%	0.0%				0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%			0.0%	2.2%	0.2%	44.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%			
	PL	7.8%	7.0%	12.4%	19.0%	0.4%	49.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	0.0%				0.2%	0.0%	1.0%		0.0%	36.7%			1.1%	0.3%	1.7%	0.6%	6.3%	20.6%	59.9%	45.7%			
	PT	1.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	16.7%	9.5%	0.0%				0.1%	0.0%	2.2%		0.0%	1.1%				0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%			
	RO	7.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	43.3%	2.0%	0.0%				0.1%	0.0%	0.4%		38.1%	3.6%			1.1%			2.7%	0.3%	2.2%	1.3%	4.7%	3.2%		
	SI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
	SK	0.3%	92.8%	0.1%	2.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%				0.1%	0.0%	0.3%		0.0%	1.5%			0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.5%	0.0%	3.1%	2.0%				
	FI	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	65.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%				2.7%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%		40.0%	0.1%	0.8%			
	SE	0.1%	0.0%	14.8%	0.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%				3.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%			1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%		0.2%	9.6%			
	UK	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	1.8%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%				30.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	1.0%			10.3%	6.4%	2.5%	4.7%	0.2%	8.0%		3.1%			
IS	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%				
LI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				
NO	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				28.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.3%	8.6%	0.2%	0.0%				
CH	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	8.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%				1.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%			10.3%	0.6%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%				
Unkn.			60.4%																														
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
EU-15	82.6%	0.2%	20.8%	58.4%	74.1%	22.8%	0.0%	50.0%	85.4%	0.0%				62.4%	0.0%	97.7%		47.6%	54.4%			85.1%	96.0%	7.5%	67.9%	5.9%	64.1%	18.7%	24.7%				
EU-13	17.2%	99.8%	17.1%	32.7%	18.9%	77.2%	0.0%	50.0%	14.3%	100.0%				8.0%	0.0%	2.2%		52.4%	45.1%			3.4%	2.4%	92.5%	25.2%	93.7%	27.4%	81.0%	73.8%				
EFTA	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	9.0%	7.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%				29.6%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.4%			11.5%	1.6%	0.0%	6.9%	0.5%	8.6%	0.3%	1.5%				
Neigh.	77.0%	100%	17.0%	89.5%	79.9%	16.4%	0.0%	33.3%	74.3%	100%				6.9%	0.0%	94.4%		47.0%				48.3%	1.2%	67.8%	68.4%	77.0%	49.8%	7.8%	10.4%				

\* How to read this table? Belgium has paid 1.1% of the exported family benefits to persons with a household in Bulgaria.

\*\* Figures for EL, LT and IS concern reference year 2017. DE: the breakdown by Member State of residence concerns reference year 2016 and is only available for the parental allowance (Elterngeld). Thus, the total shares do not include the numbers for DE (See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2017), *Export of family benefits. Reference year 2016*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission).

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits



Export of family benefits

Table A1.2 Export of family benefits by the number of family members involved, column %, 2018

		Competent Member State																															
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH
Member State of residence	BE			0.0%	0.2%		1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	46.4%	0.0%			0.9%	0.0%	24.9%		0.0%	22.0%	0.0%					0.8%	0.1%		0.2%				
	BG	0.9%		0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	3.0%	0.4%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		6.3%	1.4%	1.0%					0.1%	1.0%		2.1%				
	CZ	0.1%			0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%				0.1%	0.0%	0.4%		0.0%	0.6%	7.7%					21.2%	0.3%		0.9%				
	DK	0.0%		0.0%		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				3.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.1%	0.0%				0.3%	0.1%		0.1%				
	DE	1.1%		0.1%	2.2%		0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	9.1%	6.3%	0.0%			9.5%	0.0%	20.4%			20.5%	2.3%					10.2%	0.5%		0.8%				
	EE	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			4.3%	0.0%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%					0.0%	76.8%		0.2%				
	IE	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%		0.7%		0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%			6.4%	0.0%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%					1.3%	0.0%		10.0%				
	EL	0.2%		0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%	0.0%			0.4%	0.1%					0.3%	3.0%		0.3%				
	ES	2.1%		0.0%	0.9%		0.0%	2.7%	0.0%		13.8%	0.0%			0.6%	0.0%	0.2%			0.7%	0.1%					0.5%	0.5%		3.3%				
	FR	59.9%		0.0%	0.4%		0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	21.2%	0.0%				0.4%	0.0%	49.4%			0.0%	1.3%	0.1%				0.8%	0.2%		3.2%				
	HR	0.3%		0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.1%	3.3%				0.1%	0.1%		0.2%				
	IT	1.0%		0.0%	0.2%		0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%			0.7%	0.0%	0.3%			0.0%	0.7%	0.7%				2.5%	0.2%		0.9%				
	CY	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.6%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.1%	0.0%		0.2%				
	LV	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%		13.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.3%	0.1%				0.0%	3.2%		3.5%				
	LT	0.1%		0.0%	1.4%		1.3%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			2.8%		0.0%			0.7%	0.0%					0.0%	3.6%		4.0%				
	LU	0.3%		0.0%	0.1%		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.5%	0.0%		0.0%				
	HU	0.2%		0.0%	0.2%		0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			18.8%	0.8%	30.9%				3.5%	0.5%		0.8%				
	MT	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%		0.1%				
	NL	16.4%		0.0%	0.4%		0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%			3.0%	0.0%	0.6%			37.5%		0.0%				1.7%	0.0%		1.1%				
	AT	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.1%					43.2%	0.1%		0.1%				
	PL	6.9%		5.0%	11.9%		0.2%	44.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%	1.1%			0.0%	38.9%	11.9%				0.6%	5.2%		58.0%				
	PT	1.2%		0.0%	0.2%		0.1%	1.2%	0.0%	21.2%	9.6%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	1.9%			0.0%	1.1%	0.1%				0.0%	0.2%		1.2%				
	RO	8.1%		0.0%	1.3%		0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	42.4%	2.2%	0.0%			0.1%	0.0%	0.4%			37.5%	3.8%	11.3%				0.2%	2.1%		5.2%				
	SI	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.1%	8.6%				0.1%	0.1%		0.0%				
	SK	0.3%		94.9%	0.1%		0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.3%			0.0%	1.9%	21.7%					0.6%		3.0%				
	FI	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%		68.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%			2.9%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.1%			0.1%				
	SE	0.1%		0.0%	14.1%		1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%			3.6%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.2%	0.0%				0.2%	0.9%		0.2%				
	UK	0.3%		0.0%	1.3%		1.6%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%			29.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	1.2%	0.0%				4.5%	0.2%						
	IS	0.0%		0.0%	0.7%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.2%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.1%	0.1%		0.0%				
	LI	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%		0.0%				
	NO	0.0%		0.0%	0.9%		7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			30.2%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.1%	0.0%				2.0%	0.3%		0.2%				
	CH	0.1%		0.0%	0.3%		0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%			0.9%	0.3%	0.1%				4.9%	0.1%		0.1%				
Unkn.				61.7%																													
Total	100%		100%	100%		100%	100%		100%	100%	100%			100%		100%			100%	100%	100%				100%	100%		100%					
EU-15	82.9%		0.1%	20.3%		75.5%	28.1%	0.0%	54.5%	84.8%	0.0%			60.6%	0.0%	97.8%			37.5%	50.7%	3.5%				67.0%	6.0%		21.4%					
EU-13	17.0%		99.9%	16.1%		16.6%	71.9%	0.0%	45.5%	14.9%	100%			8.1%	0.0%	2.2%			62.5%	48.9%	96.4%				26.0%	93.5%		78.3%					
EFTA	0.2%		0.0%	1.9%		7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%			31.4%	0.0%	0.1%			0.0%	0.4%	0.1%				7.0%	0.5%		0.3%					
Neigh.	77.7%		100%	16.3%		81.5%	21.8%	0.0%	42.4%	73.6%	100%			7.1%	0.0%	94.7%			42.6%	71.8%					68.5%	78.0%		10.0%					

\* How to read this table? Belgium has paid 0.9% of the exported family benefits to family members living in a household in Bulgaria

\*\* Figures for EL, LT and IS concern reference year 2017.

\*\*\* AT: the breakdown by Member State of residence concerns reference year 2017. Thus, the total shares do not include the numbers for AT. (See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2018) *Export of family benefits. Reference year 2017*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission).

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

Export of family benefits

Table A1.3 Export of family benefits by *expenditure (in €)*, column %, 2018

		Competent Member State																															
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH
Member State of residence	BE			0.9%	0.2%		2.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	46.6%	0.0%			2.5%	0.0%	22.5%		0.0%	20.2%			1.7%		0.5%	1.1%	0.1%	0.7%					1.0%
	BG	1.2%		0.4%	0.6%		1.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.3%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		15.3%	2.0%			0.1%		14.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.9%					0.5%
	CZ	0.2%		0.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%				0.3%	0.0%	0.5%		0.0%	0.5%			0.0%		0.5%	17.1%	0.4%	0.0%					0.3%
	DK	0.1%		0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				2.6%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	1.5%				5.2%
	DE	1.3%		1.2%	2.4%		1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	17.7%	5.3%	0.0%			9.7%	0.0%	17.6%		0.0%	19.6%			7.6%		1.3%	11.0%	0.4%	3.3%					1.6%
	EE	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			5.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.0%		0.2%	0.0%	72.2%	0.8%					1.1%
	IE	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%		0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%			4.7%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%			0.1%		0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%					0.2%
	EL	0.3%		0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%			0.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.5%			0.0%		0.1%	0.3%	2.9%	1.8%					0.0%
	ES	3.2%		0.4%	0.9%		0.0%	2.7%	0.0%		13.1%	0.0%			1.2%	0.0%	0.2%		0.0%	2.7%			59.9%		0.1%	0.7%	0.5%	2.0%					2.7%
	FR	52.8%		0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%				0.5%	0.0%	53.5%		0.0%	1.1%			7.1%		0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%					0.7%
	HR	0.3%		0.1%	0.1%		0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.0%		64.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%					0.3%
	IT	1.4%		0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	14.6%	6.2%	0.0%				0.6%	0.0%	0.3%		0.0%	0.6%			0.0%		1.9%	2.7%	0.2%	0.3%					0.7%
	CY	0.0%		0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.6%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%		0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%					0.0%
	LV	0.0%		0.0%	0.4%		9.2%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.4%			0.0%		0.3%	0.0%	4.1%	0.6%					1.6%
	LT	0.1%		0.0%	1.7%	0.9%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				7.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.7%			0.0%		0.3%	0.0%	4.2%	2.2%					13.5%
	LU	0.4%		0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			1.8%		0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%
	HU	0.3%		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		9.7%	0.8%			0.2%		4.2%	4.3%	0.5%	0.7%					0.5%
	MT	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%
	NL	15.9%		0.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%				2.2%	0.0%	0.6%		32.9%				1.7%		0.2%	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%					0.8%
	AT	0.1%		0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%				0.9%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.0%		0.1%	37.9%	0.2%	1.0%					0.1%
	PL	7.3%		7.9%	11.6%	0.1%	43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%				0.3%	0.0%	1.3%		0.0%	42.2%			1.2%		1.9%	0.8%	7.3%	20.1%					32.6%
	PT	1.5%		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	12.7%	9.5%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	2.4%		0.0%	1.0%			0.0%		0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%					0.5%
	RO	12.3%		0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	12.4%	0.0%	25.6%	2.7%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.4%		42.2%	3.5%			0.4%		2.3%	0.4%	2.5%	1.2%					1.9%
	SI	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%				0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.0%		0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%					0.0%
	SK	0.3%		87.4%	0.1%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		0.0%	1.8%			0.0%		3.5%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%					1.5%
	FI	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%	67.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%				3.3%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%		0.0%	0.1%		42.1%					1.5%
	SE	0.1%		0.0%	11.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				5.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%			2.6%		0.0%	0.1%	0.9%					27.0%	
	UK	0.5%		0.1%	1.2%	2.2%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%				23.8%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	1.2%			6.2%		2.8%	8.6%	0.2%	10.1%					2.7%
IS	0.0%		0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%					1.2%	
LI	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%			0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%	
NO	0.0%		0.0%	0.8%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%				26.6%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%			0.1%		0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	6.1%						
CH	0.2%		0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%				1.5%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%			9.4%		0.0%	6.5%	0.1%	0.2%					0.4%	
Unkn.				63.3%			0.0%									0.0%																	
<b>Total</b>	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
<b>EU-15</b>	77.7%		3.8%	18.2%	78.4%	28.7%	0.0%	57.7%	83.3%	0.0%				57.6%	0.0%	97.3%		32.9%	47.7%			88.7%		7.4%	68.3%	6.0%	66.0%					44.6%	
<b>EU-13</b>	22.1%		96.0%	16.8%	11.1%	71.3%	0.0%	42.3%	16.3%	100.0%				13.9%	0.0%	2.7%		67.1%	52.1%			1.8%		92.6%	23.4%	93.4%	27.4%					53.7%	
<b>EFTA</b>	0.2%		0.2%	1.7%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%				28.5%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%			9.5%		0.0%	8.4%	0.5%	6.6%					1.7%	
<b>Neigh.</b>	70.4%		97.0%	14.3%	76.4%	22.4%	0.0%	23.3%	72.0%	100.0%				12.5%	0.0%	93.6%			39.8%			59.9%		71.0%	71.0%	73.5%	49.7%					28.5%	

\* How to read this table? Belgium has paid 1.2% of the total exported amount to persons with a household in Bulgaria.

\*\* Figures for EL, LT and IS concern reference year 2017.

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

**ANNEX II QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE EXPORT OF FAMILY BENEFITS**

- 1) **Total** number of persons entitled to a **cash family benefit** from the reporting Member State, number of family members involved and total related expenditure (in €)

Type of family benefit: .....

<b>Total number of persons</b>	<b>Number of family members involved</b>	<b>Total expenditure (in €)</b>

Export of family benefits

**A) Reporting Member State = Exporting Member State (Parent/one of the persons working and or residing in the reporting Member State but child(ren) residing in another Member State)**

2) Number of persons entitled to a **family benefit** for members of the family residing in another Member State than the reporting Member State, number of family members involved and total related expenditure on the export of family benefits (in €)

Type of family benefit:.....

<b>MS of residence of the members of the family</b>	<b>Number of entitled persons</b>	<b>Number of family members involved</b>	<b>Total expenditure (in €)</b>
<i>Belgium</i>			
<i>Bulgaria</i>			
<i>Czech Republic</i>			
<i>Denmark</i>			
<i>Germany</i>			
<i>Estonia</i>			
<i>Ireland</i>			
<i>Greece</i>			
<i>Spain</i>			
<i>France</i>			
<i>Croatia</i>			
<i>Italy</i>			
<i>Cyprus</i>			
<i>Latvia</i>			
<i>Lithuania</i>			
<i>Luxembourg</i>			
<i>Hungary</i>			
<i>Malta</i>			
<i>Netherlands</i>			
<i>Austria</i>			
<i>Poland</i>			
<i>Portugal</i>			
<i>Romania</i>			
<i>Slovenia</i>			
<i>Slovak Republic</i>			
<i>Finland</i>			
<i>Sweden</i>			
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
<i>Iceland</i>			
<i>Liechtenstein</i>			
<i>Norway</i>			
<i>Switzerland</i>			
<b>Total</b>			

Export of family benefits

- 3) Number of persons entitled to a **family benefit** for members of the family residing in another Member State than the reporting Member State, number of family members involved and total related expenditure on the export of family benefits (in €): **Breakdown by primarily or secondarily competent.**

Type of family benefit: .....

<b>MS of residence of the members of the family</b>	<b>Reporting Member State</b>					
	<i>Primarily competent</i>			<i>Secondarily competent</i>		
	<i>Number of entitled persons</i>	<i>Number of family members involved</i>	<i>Total expenditure (in €)</i>	<i>Number of entitled persons</i>	<i>Number of family members involved</i>	<i>Total expenditure (in €)</i>
<b>Belgium</b>						
<b>Bulgaria</b>						
<b>Czech Republic</b>						
<b>Denmark</b>						
<b>Germany</b>						
<b>Estonia</b>						
<b>Ireland</b>						
<b>Greece</b>						
<b>Spain</b>						
<b>France</b>						
<b>Croatia</b>						
<b>Italy</b>						
<b>Cyprus</b>						
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Luxembourg</b>						
<b>Hungary</b>						
<b>Malta</b>						
<b>Netherlands</b>						
<b>Austria</b>						
<b>Poland</b>						
<b>Portugal</b>						
<b>Romania</b>						
<b>Slovenia</b>						
<b>Slovak Republic</b>						
<b>Finland</b>						
<b>Sweden</b>						
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
<b>Iceland</b>						
<b>Liechtenstein</b>						
<b>Norway</b>						
<b>Switzerland</b>						
<b>Total</b>						

Export of family benefits

- 4) Number of persons entitled to a **family benefit** for members of the family residing in another Member State than the reporting Member State, number of family members involved and total related expenditure on the export of family benefits (in €): **Breakdown by status of the person.**

Type of family benefit: .....

<b>MS of residence of the members of the family</b>	<b>Reporting Member State</b>					
	<b>Cross-border workers</b> (persons who work in a Member State other than the Member State where they and their children reside)			<b>Other mobile persons</b> (persons who reside in a Member State other than the Member State of residence of the child(ren))		
	Number of entitled persons	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €)	Number of entitled persons	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €)
<b>Belgium</b>						
<b>Bulgaria</b>						
<b>Czech Republic</b>						
<b>Denmark</b>						
<b>Germany</b>						
<b>Estonia</b>						
<b>Ireland</b>						
<b>Greece</b>						
<b>Spain</b>						
<b>France</b>						
<b>Croatia</b>						
<b>Italy</b>						
<b>Cyprus</b>						
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Luxembourg</b>						
<b>Hungary</b>						
<b>Malta</b>						
<b>Netherlands</b>						
<b>Austria</b>						
<b>Poland</b>						
<b>Portugal</b>						
<b>Romania</b>						
<b>Slovenia</b>						
<b>Slovak Republic</b>						
<b>Finland</b>						
<b>Sweden</b>						
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
<b>Iceland</b>						
<b>Liechtenstein</b>						
<b>Norway</b>						
<b>Switzerland</b>						
<b>Total</b>						

Export of family benefits

**B) Reporting Member State = Member State of residence of the child(ren) but parent/one of the persons is working and or residing in another Member State**

5) Number of persons entitled to a **family benefit** working and or residing in another Member State than the reporting Member State for members of the family residing in the reporting Member State, number of family members involved and total related expenditure on the export of family benefits (in €)

Type of family benefit: .....

<b>MS of employment and or residence of (one of) the parent(s)/ entitled person</b>	<b>Number of entitled persons</b>	<b>Number of family members involved</b>	<b>Total expenditure (in €)</b>
Belgium			
Bulgaria			
Czech Republic			
Denmark			
Germany			
Estonia			
Ireland			
Greece			
Spain			
France			
Croatia			
Italy			
Cyprus			
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
Hungary			
Malta			
Netherlands			
Austria			
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Slovenia			
Slovak Republic			
Finland			
Sweden			
United Kingdom			
Iceland			
Liechtenstein			
Norway			
Switzerland			
<b>Total</b>			

- 6) Number of persons entitled to a **family benefit** working and or residing in another Member State than the reporting Member State for members of the family residing in the reporting Member State, number of family members involved and total related expenditure on the export of family benefits (in €):  
**Breakdown by primarily or secondarily competent.**

Type of family benefit: .....

<b>MS of employment and or residence of (one of) the parent(s)/ entitled person</b>	<b>Reporting Member State</b>					
	... Primarily competent			... Secondarily competent		
	Number of entitled persons	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €)	Number of entitled persons	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €)
<b>Belgium</b>						
<b>Bulgaria</b>						
<b>Czech Republic</b>						
<b>Denmark</b>						
<b>Germany</b>						
<b>Estonia</b>						
<b>Ireland</b>						
<b>Greece</b>						
<b>Spain</b>						
<b>France</b>						
<b>Croatia</b>						
<b>Italy</b>						
<b>Cyprus</b>						
<b>Latvia</b>						
<b>Lithuania</b>						
<b>Luxembourg</b>						
<b>Hungary</b>						
<b>Malta</b>						
<b>Netherlands</b>						
<b>Austria</b>						
<b>Poland</b>						
<b>Portugal</b>						
<b>Romania</b>						
<b>Slovenia</b>						
<b>Slovak Republic</b>						
<b>Finland</b>						
<b>Sweden</b>						
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
<b>Iceland</b>						
<b>Liechtenstein</b>						
<b>Norway</b>						
<b>Switzerland</b>						
<b>Total</b>						

- 7) Number of family benefits paid on a provisional basis by the Member State of residence of the child(ren) pursuant to Article 60(4) read together with Article 6(2) to (5) of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009?
- 8) Are you aware of cases of fraud or error with regard to the provisions on the coordination of family benefits? If so, can you describe and quantify such cases detected in the period 1 January to 31 December 2018? In order to interpret this information, it is necessary to know how many surveys or investigations there have been in total.



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