



Coordination of social security systems at a glance

2020 Statistical Report

Frederic De Wispelaere, Lynn De Smedt & Jozef Pacolet – HIVA-KU Leuven
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2020 Statistical Report

Network Statistics FMSSFE

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GLOSSARY

Basic Regulation: Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

Implementing Regulation: Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

Competent Member State: The Member State in which the institution with which the person concerned is insured or from which the person is entitled to benefits is situated.

EU-28: 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).

EU-27: 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) and Sweden (SE).

EU-15: Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

EU-13: Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI) and Slovakia (SK).

EFTA countries: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

Persons covered by Article 12 of the Basic Regulation: Article 12 relates to employed persons who are employed by an employer which normally carries out its activities in a Member State and who are posted by that employer to another Member State to perform work on its behalf, and persons who normally pursue an activity as a self-employed person in a Member State who go to pursue a similar activity in another Member State.

Persons covered by Article 13 of the Basic Regulation: These persons pursue an activity as an employed/self-employed person in two or more Member States.

Portable Document (PD) A1: This certificate proves that the social security legislation of the issuing Member State applies and confirms that this person has no obligations to pay contributions in another Member State.

Portable Document (PD) U1: This document is a statement of insurance periods to be taken into account when calculating an unemployment benefit.

Portable Document (PD) U2: This document certifies the authorisation to export unemployment benefits if unemployed persons go to another Member State to look for work.

Portable Document (PD) S1: The PD S1 allows a person to register for healthcare if (s)he resides in an EU country, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland but (s)he is insured in a different one of these countries.

Portable Document (PD) S2: The 'Entitlement to scheduled treatment' certifies the entitlement of the insured person to planned health treatment in a Member State other than the competent Member State.

The European Health Insurance Card (EHIC): The EHIC proves the entitlement to necessary healthcare in kind during a temporary stay in a Member State other than the competent Member State.

1. INTRODUCTION

Free movement of persons would not be possible without the guarantee that citizens do not lose their social security rights when moving to another Member State, be it for reasons linked to work or for other reasons. In order to safeguard the social security rights of persons moving within the EU/EFTA, common rules are established at EU level.¹ The outcome of the EU rules on social security coordination is a high-quality level of coordination techniques based on some key principles: *a)* the prohibition of discrimination, reinforced by the equal treatment of cross-border facts and events (i.e. principle of assimilation); *b)* the aggregation of insurance periods; *c)* the exportability of benefits; and *d)* the determination of a single applicable legislation. The Coordination Regulations only 'coordinate' the various social security systems. Consequently, Member States are still free to decide what benefits to grant, to whom, under what circumstances and for how long. Moreover, coordination can be applied only in respect of legislation concerning social benefits which are within the material scope of the Coordination Regulations. It covers the following branches of social security: sickness benefits, maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, invalidity benefits, old-age benefits, survivors' benefits, benefits in respect of accidents at work and occupational diseases, death grants, unemployment benefits, pre-retirement benefits, and family benefits. The Coordination Regulations also apply to special non-contributory cash benefits but not to social and medical assistance and certain benefits which are a compensation for damages.

Article 91 of the Implementing Regulation requires the competent authorities to compile statistics on the application of the Coordination Regulations and to forward them to the Administrative Commission for the Coordination of Social Security Systems.² Such data are of great importance, as they illustrate the impact of the Coordination Regulations, both in terms of persons involved and related public spending.

This statistical report provides an overview and evaluation of the current data collection and reporting on the EU coordination of social security systems.³ It draws conclusions and identifies trends by area of social security. The separate thematic reports could be consulted for a more detailed analysis and reporting of the data.

¹ Detailed rules are laid down in Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 ('Basic Regulation') and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 ('Implementing Regulation'). The rules do not only apply to EU nationals but also to nationals of Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein, thanks to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA), as well as to Swiss nationals by virtue of a bilateral agreement on the free movement of persons.

² Such data are currently collected and analysed by the *Network Statistics FMSSFE*. The Network would like to thank all delegations of the Administrative Commission for providing these data. Moreover, we would like to thank the European Commission and the Administrative Commission for the review of the statistical reports.

³ As of 1 February 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union. This has a significant impact on the dissemination of statistics. In all reports for reference year 2019, the EU-28 aggregate is produced and disseminated because the reference period is from when the United Kingdom was still a Member State. Accordingly, the text of the present report describing the quantitative findings focusses on the EU-28 aggregate, given that the United Kingdom was still a Member State in reference year 2019. In addition, in the tables in which the quantitative findings are included, a new EU-27 aggregate is provided for the same period for which the EU-28 aggregate is available.

2. DETERMINATION OF THE APPLICABLE LEGISLATION

The main principle of the EU rules on social security coordination is that persons are subject to the legislation of a single Member State only. If the person works, the legislation of the Member State applies where the economic activity is carried out (*'lex loci laboris'*). However, in some very specific situations, other criteria apply. Such situations include, *inter alia*, 1) employed persons who are employed by an employer which normally carries out its activities in a Member State and who are posted by that employer to another Member State to perform work on its behalf (Article 12(1) of the Basic Regulation), 2) persons who normally pursue an activity as a self-employed person in a Member State who go to pursue a similar activity in another Member State (Article 12(2) of the Basic Regulation); and 3) persons who pursue an activity as an employed/self-employed person in two or more Member States (Article 13 of the Basic Regulation).⁴ In case of Article 12 of the Basic Regulation, the social security legislation of the Member State of origin continues to apply for up to 24 months. In case of Article 13 of the Basic Regulation, special rules for persons who are normally employed, self-employed or both employed and self-employed in two or more Member States are laid down to ensure that the social security legislation of only one Member State is applicable.

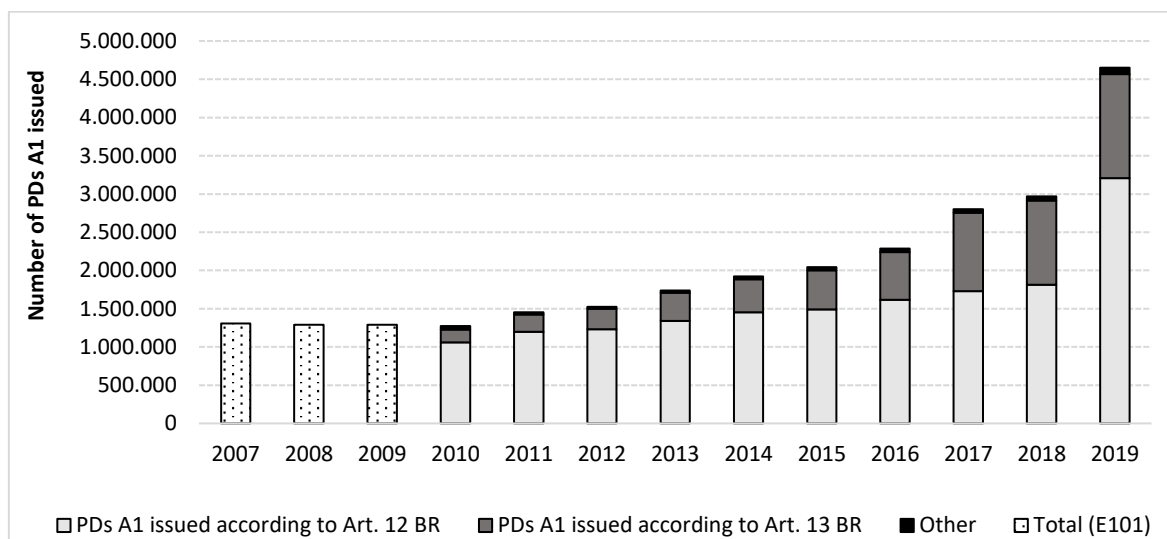
In above cases, a Portable Document A1 (PD A1) is issued by the Member State whose legislation remains applicable. This certificate proves that the social security legislation of the issuing Member State applies and confirms that the person concerned has no obligations to pay social security contributions in another Member State. The current legal framework provides that the employer or the person concerned must inform the competent authorities about their planned transnational activities, whenever possible before these activities takes place. Subsequently, after verification of several conditions, a PD A1 will be provided by the competent authorities.⁵ In practice, however, authorities are not always informed about these transnational activities. Consequently, there might be a discrepancy between the number of PDs A1 issued and the actual size of persons providing services abroad.

Data on the number of PDs A1 / E101 forms show an upward trend since 2011 after a stagnation between 2007 and 2010 (*Figure 1*). This is not surprising since it can be assumed that the evolution of the number of A1 certificates strongly depends on economic growth and in particular the evolution of cross-border trade in services. After all, trade in services may require the physical presence of workers crossing borders. Nonetheless, the relationship between the number of PDs A1 issued and macro-economic variables such as the export of services is not always conclusive. Other factors may have much more influence on the increase in the number of PDs A1 issued. For example, some Member States have laid down sanctions in their national legislation for not having a PD A1 and/or carry out far more inspections on having a PD A1. The communication of competent authorities concerning the application for a PD A1 can also have a direct impact on its evolution. Largely because of these reasons, the number of PDs A1 issued reached unprecedented levels in 2019: more than 4.6 million PDs A1 were issued, representing a growth rate of 57% compared to 2018.

⁴ See EC (2013), *Practical guide on the applicable legislation in the European Union (EU), the European Economic Area (EEA) and in Switzerland*.

⁵ Under the CJEU case-law (see e.g. Case C-202/97, FTS, paragraph 51 EU:C:2000:75) the competent authority needs to carry out a proper assessment of the facts relevant to the application of the rules for determining the applicable social security legislation and, consequently, to guarantee the correctness of the information contained in the PD A1.

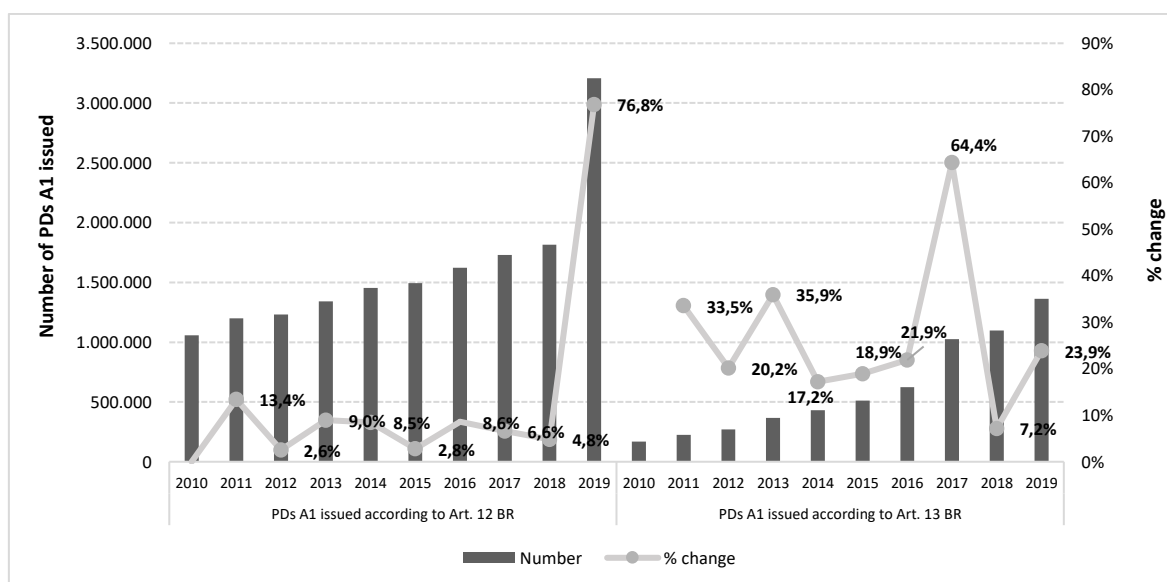
Figure 1 Evolution of the number of PDs A1 issued, by type, 2007-2019



Source Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2020 and previous years

By far the most PDs A1 were issued according to Article 12 (some 3.2 million PDs A1). In addition, approximately 1.4 million PDs A1 were issued according to Article 13 and finally only 80 thousand PDs A1 to other categories. Whereas in recent years there was a strong growth in the number of PDs A1 issued, mainly due to the application of Article 13, the increase for 2019 is primarily the result of the application of Article 12. Indeed, the number of PDs A1 issued for the provision of services in another Member State according to Article 12 and for activities in two or more Member States according to Article 13 show a growth rate of 77% and 24% respectively (Figure 2). Especially the strong increase in the number of PDs A1 issued under of Article 12 stands out, mainly due to a strong increase in one particular Member State: Germany.

Figure 2 Number of PDs A1 issued and percentage change, by type, 2010-2019

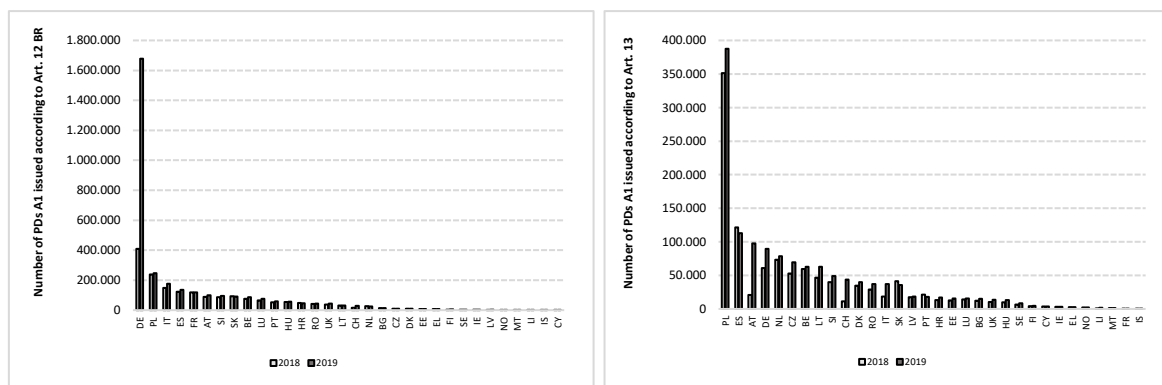


Source Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2020 and previous years

The two main issuing Member States were Germany (1.8 million PDs A1 issued) and Poland (648 thousand PDs A1 issued) (Figure 3). These two Member States issued more than half of the total number of PDs A1. They have, however, a completely different profile. Germany mainly issued PDs A1 according to Article 12, representing more than

half of the total number of PDs A1 issued by the application of this provision. This is in contrast to Poland, which is the main issuing Member State of PDs A1 issued to persons covered by Article 13. It is mainly Germany which can be held responsible for the sharp increase in the total number of PDs A1 issued. Indeed, the number of PDs A1 issued by Germany according to Article 12 has quadrupled compared to 2018. The underlying explanation for this drastic change may be found in the increased awareness of German employers about the application procedures for a PD A1, and consequently their increased applications.

Figure 3 Number of PDs A1 issued, breakdown by type and issuing Member State, 2018-2019



Source Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2020 and 2019

The detailed breakdown of the information provided by the issuing Member States on the PDs A1 issued according to Article 12, if exhaustively completed, results in a similar view by receiving Member State. Most persons covered by Article 12 provided services in Germany (505,737 PDs A1) and France (450,220 PDs A1), and to a lesser extent in Austria (320,480 PDs A1), Switzerland (246,961 PDs A1), the Netherlands (219,276 PDs A1) and Belgium (218,230 PDs A1). The two main flows of persons covered by Article 12 go from Germany to Austria (262,296 PDs A1) and from Germany to France (214,164 PDs A1).

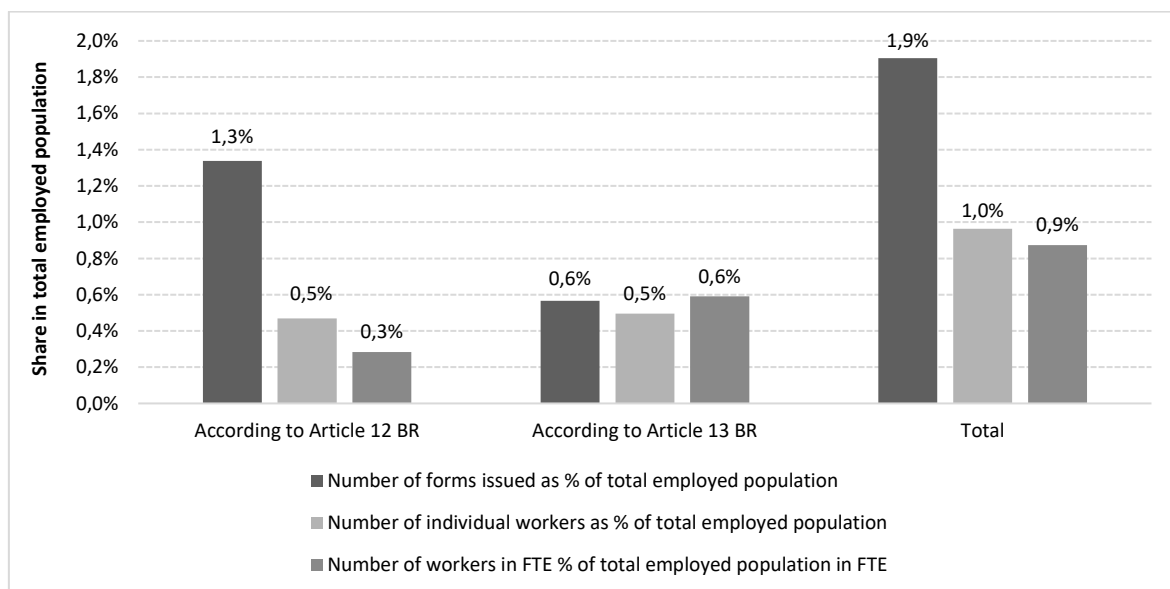
On average, four out of ten PDs A1 issued according to Article 12 were provided to persons providing services abroad in the construction sector. However, the share of sectors where many controls are carried out, such as the construction sector, in total might be overestimated. This is in contrast to sectors with a high number of business travelers. Furthermore, some four out of ten A1 certificates issued according to Article 13 were provided to persons employed in the road freight transport sector. For instance, almost 200 thousand PDs A1 were issued by Poland to persons employed in the road freight transport sector. Based on statistics published by Eurostat, we observe that Poland dominates transnational road freight transport in the EU. Consequently, the finding that a high number of A1 certificates related to Article 13 are issued to truck drivers, mainly to those with a headquarter in Poland, is supported by these statistics.

The total number of individual persons with a PD A1 issued in 2019 amounted to 1.9% of total EU employment (*Figure 4*). However, in full-time equivalents (FTE), the impact on the labour market amounts to some 1% of total employment in FTEs. A distinction could be made between persons covered by Article 12 and persons covered by Article 13. Both groups represent some 1% of total EU employment. However, the work volume of persons (in FTE) covered by Article 13 is twice as high as the work volume of persons covered by Article 12. This is because persons covered by Article 12 will be active abroad for a much shorter period than persons covered by Article 13. Under the current rules on social security coordination the period that persons are pursuing an activity covered by Article 12 is set at a maximum of 24 months. In practice, the average

duration was some 115 days per PD A1 or some 194 days per individual person. Article 13 does not set a maximum period for the provision of services in two or more Member States. The average duration persons pursue an activity in two or more Member States was almost 312 days per PD A1 and even a complete year per individual person.

Some Member States, and within these Member States some specific sectors of activity, in particular the construction sector under Article 12 and the road freight transport sector under Article 13, are confronted with a significantly high percentage of incoming or outgoing persons covered by Article 12 or persons covered by Article 13 in relative terms. More specifically, the Slovenian construction sector sends a high percentage of its employed population abroad. Furthermore, several host Member States such as Belgium, Luxembourg and Austria have a high share of posted workers in their construction sector.⁶ Finally, a high percentage of truck drivers employed in Luxembourg, Poland and Slovakia are active in two or more Member States.

Figure 4 Share of PDs A1 in national employment, 2019



* Average calculated for the reporting Member States. EU averages are therefore not perfectly comparable.
Source Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2020

⁶ See De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2017), *Posting of workers: Report on A1 portable documents issued in 2016*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, Brussels: European Commission; De Wispelaere, F. & Pacolet, J. (2019), *Posting of workers: Collection of data from national declaration tools in 2017*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, Brussels: European Commission.

3. CROSS-BORDER HEALTHCARE

Insured persons have different routes at their disposal to receive cross-border healthcare. They can seek treatment according to the rules and principles set by the Coordination Regulations; Directive 2011/24/EU⁷; or their own national legislation. The figures reported in this chapter relate to cross-border healthcare provided under the Coordination Regulations. Three cross-border healthcare situations are identified and regulated in the Coordination Regulations. (1) There is unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare when necessary and unforeseen healthcare is received during a temporary stay outside of the competent Member State. (2) Planned cross-border healthcare may be received in a Member State other than the competent Member State when patients purposely seek out healthcare abroad. Finally, (3) persons who reside in a Member State other than the competent Member State are also entitled to receive healthcare.

3.1. Unplanned cross-border healthcare

It can be said that there are two well-known European symbols: the EURO and the EHIC (European Health Insurance Card). The first one being a visual symbol of the European Monetary Union, the latter of a "European Social Union". The EHIC comes into play when a person is in need of necessary healthcare while temporarily staying abroad. It acts as a proof of entitlement for insured persons and their family members who are temporarily staying in a Member State (i.e. 'the Member State of stay') other than the one in which they are insured (i.e. 'the competent Member State') and who are in need of unplanned necessary healthcare. When unplanned healthcare is necessary while temporarily staying abroad (e.g. travel, work, study, etc.), the patient should present the EHIC to the public healthcare provider. This card then guarantees that the patient will be treated on equal grounds with insured patients in the Member State of treatment. Therefore, the right to free movement, one of the most important fundamentals in the European Union, is guaranteed. In order to visualise this right and give EU citizens the opportunity to move freely in the EU while still having access to necessary healthcare, the EHIC was introduced.

Seeing that there are currently almost 250 million EHICs in circulation, the current Coordination Regulations are of importance for all EU citizens when they move between Member States, be it for work or for private reasons. Although this number indicates that over half of all EU citizens is in possession of an EHIC, the share of insured persons with an EHIC differs greatly between Member States. This can be explained by the different application and issuing procedures and the validity period, applied by the competent Member State. For instance, in some Member States the EHIC is issued automatically causing the coverage rate to reach (almost) 100%, whilst other Member States issue it on request. Moreover, the validity period, which ranges from a few months to 10 years, and the mobility of insured persons and their awareness of their cross-border healthcare rights influence the coverage rate as well.

The issuing procedure and the validity period, as well as the ways in which Member States raise awareness concerning the EHIC remained rather rigid over the years. The most important change regarding the issuing procedure of EHIC is the fact that in almost all Member States, it is now possible to request an EHIC online. Furthermore, in 2019, only Romania increased the validity period of the EHIC. This is in line with a general

⁷ Directive 2011/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare (OJ L 88, 4.4.2011, p. 45).

trend of increasing the validity period over the years. Finally, the ways in which Member States try to raise awareness of the EHIC, both concerning insured persons and healthcare providers, did not change significantly. Traditional approaches are used, such as press release, TV, radio, leaflets, etc., as well as more modern approaches such as social media. Furthermore, several Member States report an increase in information spreading just before the holiday season.

Applying the coordination rules, healthcare provided in the Member State of stay is reimbursed by the competent Member State in accordance with the rates of the Member State of stay. This can happen in two different ways: either the reimbursement claims are settled between the Member State of stay and the competent Member State, or the claims are settled between the competent Member State and the insured person. The reported data show that almost nine out of ten of the reimbursement claims for unplanned necessary treatment are settled through the first manner. This indicates a widespread and routinized payment and reimbursement procedure following the use of the EHIC.

From the perspective of the competent Member State, a high amount of necessary healthcare was reimbursed by Germany. The average budgetary impact of cross-border expenditure related to unplanned healthcare treatment during a stay abroad remains rather limited with 0.1% of total healthcare spending related to sickness benefits in kind. Only in Bulgaria, this share is rather high with 2.4%.

Seeing that the EHIC is a widespread instrument to receive unplanned necessary healthcare, there are also certain difficulties that come along with it. In some cases, the EHIC is refused by healthcare providers, mostly due to insufficient knowledge about its workings. Furthermore, there is still confusion about the substance of the terms “unplanned” and “necessary” healthcare. Finally, figures for 2019 show that some 3 to 4% of the invoices are rejected by the competent institutions, mostly because of an invalid EHIC or a date of treatment before EHIC was issued⁸. This rather high percentage of refusals could have some serious consequences. For instance, it could result in a delay of payment or even in a budgetary cost for the Member State of stay if claims are not accepted by the competent Member State.

3.2. Planned cross-border healthcare

In 2019, approximately 10 out of 100,000 insured persons received a Portable Document S2 (PD S2). This form certifies the entitlement to planned healthcare treatment in a Member State other than the competent Member State of the insured person, based on the procedures provided by the Coordination Regulations. Only Luxembourg shows a rather high volume of patient mobility to receive planned healthcare in another Member State (some 13 out of 1,000 insured persons received a PD S2).

Around three out of four prior authorisations in 2019 have been authorised to receive planned cross-border healthcare in an EU-15 Member State. The most prominent flows of PDs S2 take place from France (competent Member State) to Belgium (Member State of treatment), from Luxembourg to Germany, from Germany to Austria, from Germany to Switzerland, from Austria to Germany, from Luxembourg to Belgium, and from Belgium to Luxembourg. This makes it clear there is a very concentrated use of planned

⁸ Avoiding this reason for the rejection of claims, was the main argument for Belgium to propose adding the date of delivery on the EHIC some years ago.

cross-border healthcare within a limited number of EU-15 Member States (mostly based on bilateral agreements on cross-border collaboration) (LU, DE, AT, BE, NL and FR) and Switzerland. Furthermore, proximity seems to be an important explanatory variable as around 7 out of 10 PDs S2 are issued to receive a scheduled treatment in a neighbouring Member State. This is especially the case in the EU-15 (73% in a neighbouring Member State) compared to the EU-13 (34%).

Based on the evolution of the number of PDs S2 between 2013 and 2019 as well as on the qualitative input from Member States it appears that, in general, the Directive 2011/24/EU did not have a direct impact on the number of PDs S2 issued by Member States. Only in a limited number of Member States, mainly in Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy and Belgium⁹, the average number of prior authorisations issued through PD S2 declined considerably compared to 2013. Only Belgium, Poland, and Slovakia believe that Directive 2011/24/EU has had an impact on the number of PDs S2 issued. Notably, there is a more rigorous application of the Coordination Regulations. This is also reflected by the higher refusal rate between 2014 and 2019 compared to 2013, especially in Belgium.

In addition to the number of PDs S2 issued and received, it is essential to look at the budgetary impact of cross-border planned healthcare, which overall remains limited. In absolute figures, France, Germany and Austria are the main debtors, whereas Germany, Switzerland, and Austria are the main creditors. Again, the concentrated use of planned cross-border healthcare becomes obvious through this enumeration. Nevertheless, in order to comprehend the true impact of planned cross-border healthcare, it should be compared to the total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind. Overall, this share only amounts to some 0.02%.

However, it should be kept in mind that that this share does not necessarily include all planned cross-border healthcare. Alongside the procedures provided by EU rules (the Coordination Regulations and Directive 2011/24/EU), several Member States reported the existence of parallel procedures for planned healthcare abroad. In some Member States, particularly in Belgium, patient flows abroad are larger under such parallel schemes. Moreover, bilateral agreements in border areas seem to influence the number of persons travelling abroad to receive planned cross-border healthcare to a high extent.

3.3. Residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State

Insured persons and their family members residing in a Member State other than the Member State in which they are insured (i.e. the competent Member State) are entitled to sickness benefits in kind provided for under the legislation of the Member State of residence. The healthcare provided in the Member State of residence will be reimbursed by the competent Member State in accordance with the rates of the Member State of residence. Furthermore, this group of persons is also entitled to cash benefits, if any, provided by the competent Member State (i.e. export of sickness benefits in cash).

Their right to sickness benefits in kind in the Member State of residence is certified by Portable Document S1 (PD S1), a certificate of entitlement to healthcare if the person does not reside in the country where he/she is insured. This form is issued by the competent Member State and allows the person to register for healthcare in the Member

⁹ One of the reasons for the decline in the number of PD S2 issued, is that Belgium introduced a more rigorous application of the Regulations with regard to the issuing of a PD S2 for ambulatory/outpatient care.

State of residence. The form is issued mainly to cross-border workers (and their family members) and mobile pensioners (and their family members).

Approximately 1.8 million persons reside in a Member State other than the competent Member State, and are registered for healthcare in their Member State of residence by means of a PD S1. This implies that on average 0.4% of the insured persons reside in a Member State other than the competent Member State. More than a quarter of the persons insured in Luxembourg reside in another Member State. Nevertheless, only for four other Member States (AT, CH, NL, and BE), more than more than 1% of their insured persons reside in another Member State. Furthermore, some 0.5% of the persons insured in Germany reside in another Member State. From the perspective of receiving Member States, only persons with a valid PD S1 who reside in Cyprus, Hungary, and Slovakia represent more than 1.5% of the total number of persons insured in these receiving Member States. The number of persons with a valid PD S1 who reside in Spain represents 0.4% of the total number of persons insured in Spain.

Some two thirds of the PDs S1 were issued to persons of working age and their family members residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State. Furthermore, around one third of the PDs S1 were issued to pensioners (+ pension claimants) and their family members. This distribution varies strongly among Member States. Most Member States issued the highest number of PDs S1 to persons of working age. For instance, the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Liechtenstein, and Norway issued more than nine out of ten PDs S1 to persons of working age and their family members. This is in contrast to the United Kingdom, which issued more than nine out of ten PDs S1 to pensioners and their family members.

About 70% of the total number of PDs S1 for persons of working age and their family members were issued by Germany, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland. This reflects the high number of incoming cross-border workers (frontier workers, seasonal workers, posted workers) employed in these Member States. Furthermore, most of the persons of working age with a valid PD S1 reside in France, Germany, Poland, and Belgium.

The United Kingdom issued around 28% of the total number of PDs S1 granted to pensioners and their family members residing abroad. Furthermore, more than 65% of the number of PDs S1 for pensioners and their family members were received by France and Spain.

Finally, average healthcare spending related to the reimbursement of sickness benefits in kind for persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State is limited to some 0.3% of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind. However, both Bulgaria (6.0%) and Romania (1.3%) had to pay more than 1% of their healthcare spending in kind to persons living abroad.

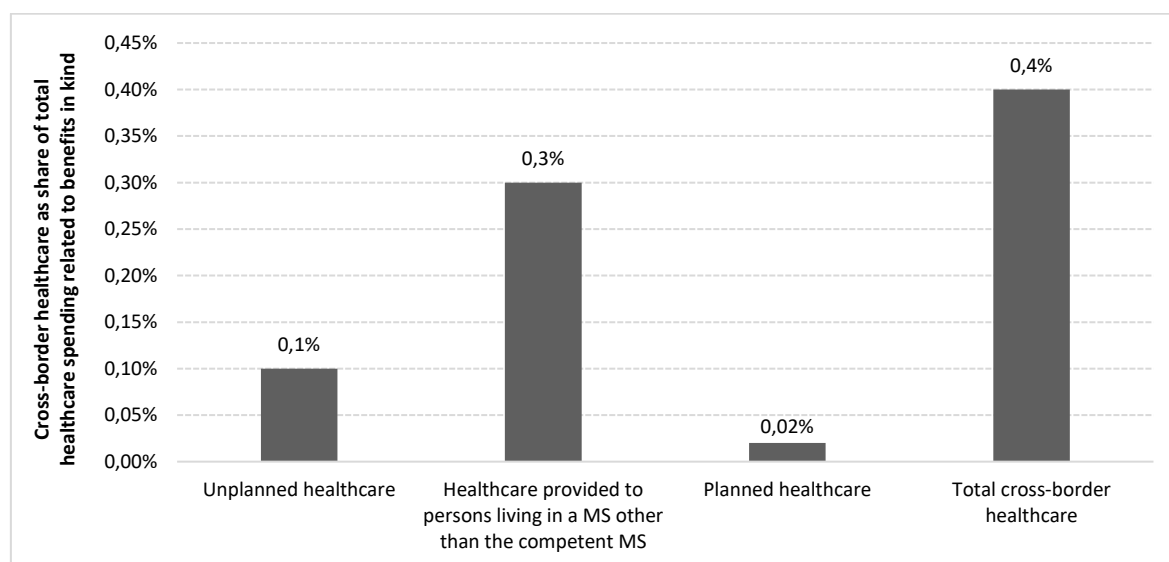
3.4. General overview – Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare

The budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare by applying the Coordination Regulations on total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind amounts to some 0.4% of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind. This rather low percentage represents an amount in absolute terms of about € 4.25 billion¹⁰.

¹⁰ Based on data collected within the framework of the Audit Board (see Olsson, J. (2020), *Statement of annual accounts. Situation as at 31 December 2019*, rapporteur of the Audit Board, on behalf of DG EMPL).

The budgetary impact varies strongly, not only between Member States,¹¹ but also between the different types of cross-border healthcare (*Figure 5*). The largest impact can be seen for healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State (i.e. cross-border workers or pensioners) (0.3% of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind). For unplanned necessary healthcare the share amounts to 0.1%, and finally the budgetary impacts of planned healthcare is only 0.02% of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind.

Figure 5 Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare, by type, 2019



Source Administrative data EHC Questionnaire, PD S2 Questionnaire, PD S1 Questionnaire, Audit Board; Eurostat [spr_exp_fsi]

Outside the framework of the Administrative Commission, interesting data on cross-border healthcare under the Coordination Regulations are collected by the Audit Board.¹² Consequently, in order to estimate the financial impact on competent Member States (3.1.1) and Member States of treatment (3.1.2), reference could be made to these figures.¹³

3.1.1 From a debtor's perspective

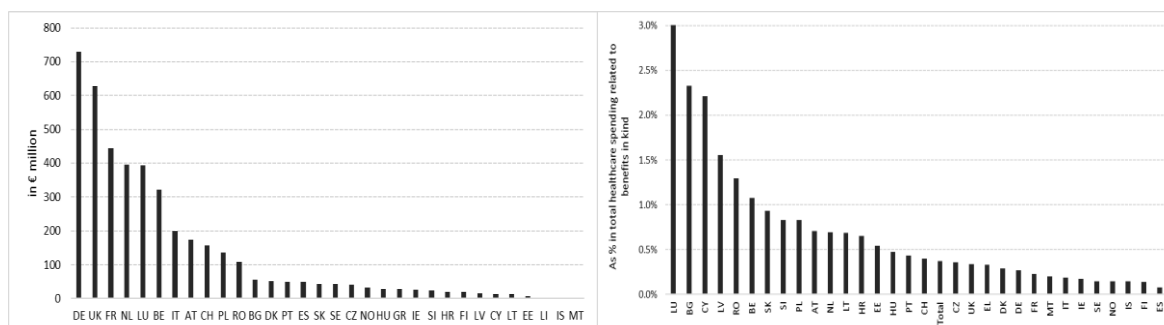
The budgetary impact varies strongly among Member States (*Figure 6*). It is mainly Germany and the United Kingdom that are the largest debtors in absolute terms (see *the left-hand figure*). However, in order to know the real impact on Member States, it is better to compare the expenditure on cross-border healthcare to the total expenditure on healthcare (see *the right-hand figure*). For example, 14 Member States spend less than the EU average of 0.4%. Only Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Cyprus and Latvia show a cross-border healthcare expenditure of more than 1.5% of their total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind.

¹¹ For a detailed overview by Member State as debtor or creditor see the report for reference year 2018.

¹² See Article 74 of the Basic Regulation for an overview of the tasks taken up by the Audit Board.

¹³ Olsson, J. (2020), *Statement of annual accounts. Situation as at 31 December 2019*, rapporteur of the Audit Board, on behalf of DG EMPL.

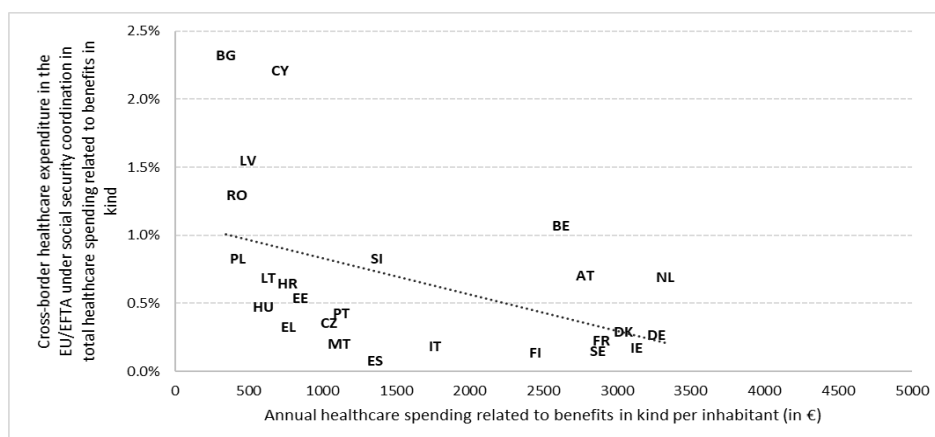
Figure 6 Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare, by competent Member State, 2019



* Calculated based on the amount of claims introduced in 2019.
 ** Luxembourg: Cross-border healthcare amounts to 15.5% of the healthcare spending in kind.
 Source Administrative data of the Audit Board; Eurostat [spr_exp_fsi]

Especially the competent EU-13 Member States show a higher relative cross-border expenditure compared to the competent EU-15 Member States. The current provisions under the Regulations (i.e. full reimbursement by the competent Member State of the costs of medical treatments provided by the Member State of treatment in accordance with the tariffs of the Member State of treatment and not of the competent Member State) result in a higher financial burden of cross-border healthcare on total health expenditure in the competent Member States which show a low healthcare expenditure per inhabitant. This financing mechanism avoids a high financial burden being put on a patient receiving healthcare abroad and shifts the higher cost to the competent Member State. This is particularly important for patients who come from Member States with relatively low tariffs and obtain healthcare in a Member State with higher medical charges (Figure 7).

Figure 7 Correlation between cross-border healthcare expenditure and total healthcare expenditure per inhabitant*

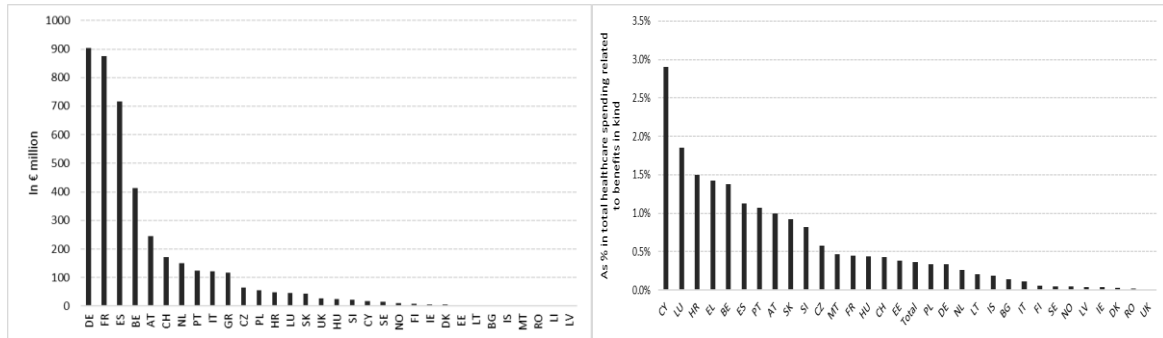


* Calculated based on the amount of claims introduced in 2019. LU not included, as it is an outlier with 15.5%.
 Source Administrative data of the Audit Board; Eurostat [spr_exp_fsi]

3.1.2 From a creditor's perspective

From the perspective of the Member States of treatment, it is also useful to know how high reimbursement claims are, as cross-border healthcare might put a pressure on the availability of medical equipment and services. It is mainly France, Germany and Spain that request reimbursement from the competent Member State for the provision of cross-border healthcare (Figure 8). In relative terms, Cyprus is by far the most important creditor. Furthermore, Luxembourg, Croatia, Greece, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Austria claimed a reimbursement of more than 1% of their total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind.

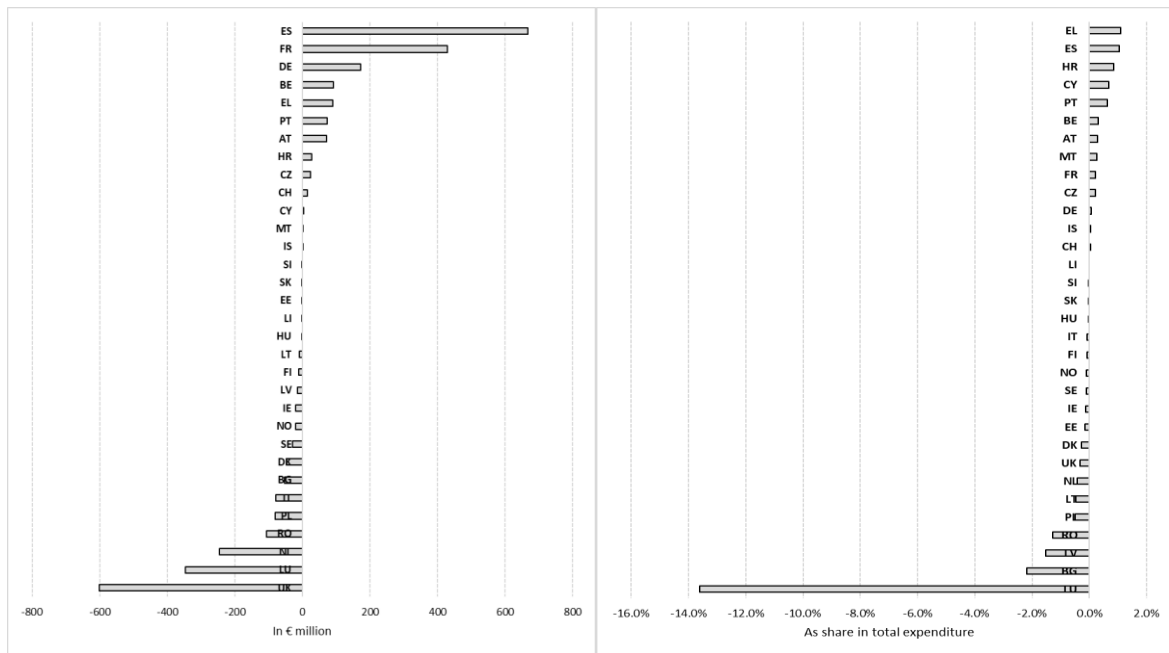
Figure 8 Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare, by Member State of treatment, 2019



Source Administrative data of the Audit Board; Eurostat [spr_exp_fsi]

By comparing the above figures, we can also make an assessment of the net financial impact of cross-border care (Figure 9). In absolute terms, Spain, France and Germany appear to be the main creditors and the United Kingdom and Luxembourg to be the main debtors. In relative terms, this picture changes slightly. Greece, Spain, Croatia and Cyprus are the main creditors and Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania are the main debtors.

Figure 9 Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare, financial net balance*, 2019



* Financial net balance: amount creditor – amount debtor

Source Administrative data of the Audit Board; Eurostat [spr_exp_fsi]

4. UNEMPLOYMENT

4.1. Export of unemployment benefits

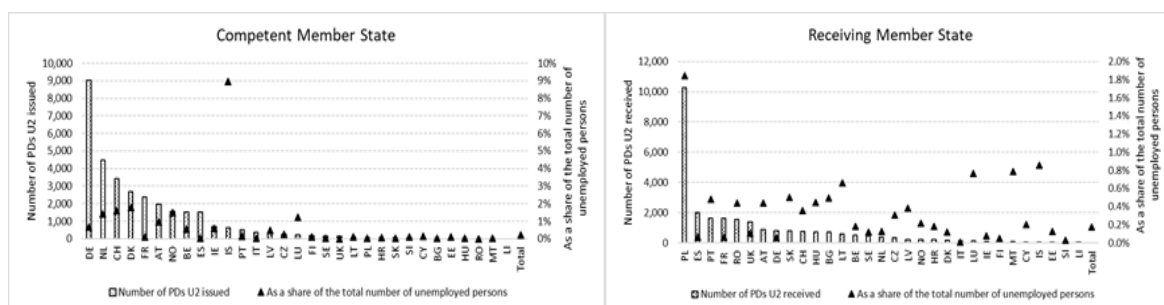
This section provides statistics on the use of Portable Document U2. As a rule, if a person wants to receive unemployment benefits, he/she has to stay in the country which pays the benefits. However, the Coordination Regulations state that an unemployed person has the right to look for a job in another Member State while retaining the unemployment benefit from the competent Member State for a limited period, under certain conditions. The so-called Portable Document U2 (*PD U2 – Retention of unemployment benefits*) certifies this right.

Some 32,600 authorisations were issued in 2019 by the 31 reporting Member States (excl. Greece). The large majority of PDs U2 were issued by EU-15 Member states (79%), as opposed to EU-13 Member States (4%) and EFTA Member States (17%). Although the number of authorisations is limited, it has been growing consistently over the last couple of years.

Member States which issued the highest number of PDs U2, are Germany (9,020), the Netherlands (4,464), Switzerland (3,445), Denmark (2,688), and France (2,386) (*Figure 10*). Together, these five Member States granted 68% of all PDs U2 in 2019. On the contrary, Malta, Liechtenstein, and Romania issued less than 20 PDs U2 each. From the point of view of the receiving Member State Poland stands out. In 2019, more than 10,200 persons registered in this Member State as a jobseeker on the basis of a PD U2, which equals 38% of all PDs U2 received by the reporting Member States. Furthermore, Spain and Portugal received more than 6% of PDs U2 each. The main flow of unemployed persons based on the number of PDs U2 issued goes from the Netherlands to Poland (3,890). This single flow represents 12% of the total number of PDs U2 issued by the reporting Member States.

To put the figures on the export of unemployment benefits in perspective, they should be compared to the total number of unemployed persons. As a result, it can be seen that only 0.2% of persons make use of the export of unemployment benefits. This share varies between unemployed persons in EU-15 Member States (0.2%), EU-13 Member States (0.1%), and EFTA Member States (1.7%). The highest percentage is noted in Iceland, where a PD U2 was issued to 9% of the jobseekers (*Figure 10*). In addition, this share amounts to 1.5% or more in Denmark, Switzerland, and Norway. Germany, the main issuing Member State of 2019, with 9,020 PDs U2 or 27.7% of all PDs U2 issued, has an 'export rate' of 0.7%. Furthermore, from the receiving Member State's point of view, the share of PDs U2 received in the total number of unemployed persons amounts to 1.8% for the main receiving Member State Poland.

Figure 10 Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2019



Source Administrative data U2 Questionnaire 2020

Under the current rules, the period of export is limited to three months. The competent institutions may, however, extend this period of three months up to a maximum of six months. Consequently, export rules are not applied uniformly across the EU. It appears that more than half of the Member States do not provide an extension:

- *Three months, no extension:* Denmark, Ireland, Greece, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland.
- *Three months, possibility to extend:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia.
- *Six months by default:* Czech Republic and Malta.

Roughly one out of ten unemployed persons with a PD U2 found work abroad during their period of export. However, the success rate during the export period strongly varies among Member States. For instance, there seem to be rather low success rates (i.e. the percentage of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit who found work abroad) for the Netherlands (1.1%) and Switzerland (5.5%) as two of the main sending Member States. The same goes for Poland as the main receiving Member State with a success rate of only 2.4%. Furthermore, the prolongation of the export period results in a higher percentage of unemployed persons finding employment abroad. Finally, only 10.5% of the persons return to the competent Member State after the period of export.

4.2. Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

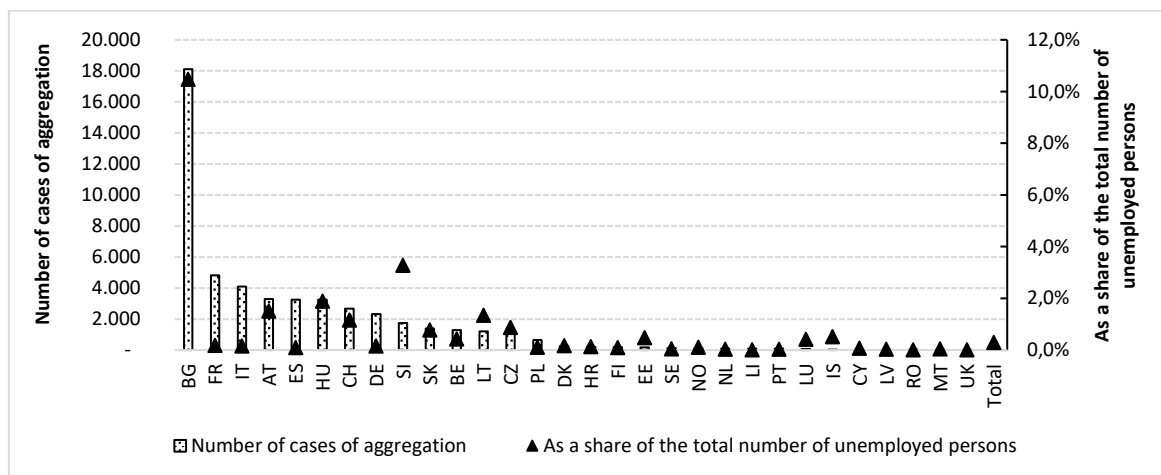
In most Member States entitlement to an unemployment benefit is dependent on the condition that the unemployed person has worked / been insured during a certain period preceding the application for an unemployment benefit (i.e. qualifying period). However, in some cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment of an EU/EFTA mover might be insufficient to be entitled to an unemployment benefit of the Member State of last activity (i.e. competent Member State). In such cases, additional periods completed by the person in another Member State and proven by a Portable Document U1 (PD U1) are required. These periods should be taken into account by the Member State of last activity when determining access to an unemployment benefit. In that respect, the number of PDs U1 received depends on several variables: 1) the inflow of EU/EFTA movers of working age, 2) their risk of becoming unemployed, 3) their period of insurance, employment or self-employment completed in the Member State of last activity and finally, 4) the qualifying period.

For reference year 2019, some 50,600 cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment were reported by 30 Member States (excl. Ireland and Greece).¹⁴ In these cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment in the Member State of last activity was not long enough to become immediately entitled to an unemployment benefit from that Member State. EU-15 and EU-13 Member States reported a comparable number of cases of aggregation, although the number for the EU-13 is higher. In most of the cases, the Member State of last activity was Bulgaria

¹⁴ The scope of the data collection was limited to the collection of data on the number of PDs U1 received from EU-EFTA movers who became unemployed in their Member State of last activity and needed additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent Member State to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. However, some Member States provided data on the total group of persons for which a PD U1 was received without making a selection for those issued under Article 61 of the Basic Regulation. Consequently, there are a number of reservations concerning the validity of the data.

(18,113), France (4,814), and Italy (4,100) (Figure 11). Furthermore, Austria, Spain and Hungary reported more than 3,000 cases of aggregation.

Figure 11 Number of cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment, by Member State of last activity, 2019



* Data for CY concern reference year 2019. Data for IS concern reference year 2016.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2020; Eurostat [une_rt_a] (2018 figures)

In order to capture the importance of the principle of aggregation, the above figures could be compared to number of unemployed persons. For some 0.3% of the unemployed persons in the EU/EFTA additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent State were required. Only in Bulgaria, Slovenia, Hungary, Austria, Lithuania, and Switzerland, more than 1% of the unemployed persons made use of the principle of aggregation (Figure 11).

Furthermore, an average 3.4% of the new EU/EFTA movers of working age became unemployed and completed an insufficient period of insurance, employment or self-employment in order to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. However, a much higher percentage of new intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers to the EU-13 (14.1%) made use of the principle of aggregation compared to new intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers to the EU-15 (1.7%) or the EFTA (2.4%).

Data show that in particular an additional period completed in an EU-15 Member State was added to the short period already achieved in the Member State of last activity. In some seven out of ten cases of aggregation, a period completed in the EU-15 was added. In most cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment of the Member State of last activity was aggregated with an additional period completed in the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

In seven out of ten cases of aggregation, the unemployed mobile worker already completed a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than three months in the Member State of last activity. This is an indication that only in a minority of cases new intra-EU movers of working age who became unemployed worked for a very short period in the Member State of last activity.

5. FAMILY BENEFITS

In a cross-border context, it is possible that the entitlement to family benefits arises in more than one Member State. Therefore, the Coordination Regulations lay down priority rules in order to define the 'primarily competent Member State' which is obliged to provide the family benefit for the person concerned. Another 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 would have received from the secondarily competent Member State.

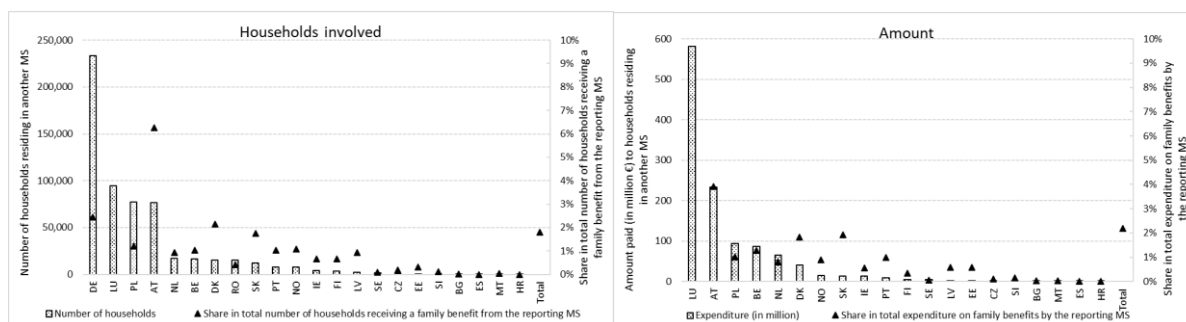
There are many variables that influence the number of exported family benefits and the related expenditure. First, the size of the reference group, namely mobile persons working/residing in a Member State other than their family members affects the export of family benefits. Second, the household composition and the socio-economic position of the spouse. Third, the priority rules defined by the EU rules on social security coordination. Finally, (differences in) eligibility criteria and rates with regard to family benefits also determine the magnitude of the export of family benefits. As a result, it can be expected that 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 total, the reporting Member States paid family benefits to approximately 605,000 households residing in the EU/EFTA, with the expenditure on the export of family benefits exceeding € 1.1 billion. However, the actual level of expenditure will 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 (*Figure 12*). Furthermore, it can be expected that Switzerland is an important exporting Member States as well. Most family benefits were exported to France. More than € 313 million of the exports to France originate from Luxembourg, and more than € 53 million from Belgium. Furthermore, a high amount of family benefits was exported to households residing in Belgium, Germany and Poland. Based on the reported data, there are four prominent flows, all concentrated around a few neighbouring countries. 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.

In order to capture the significance of the export of family benefits, the above figures should be compared to the total spending on family benefits (*Figure 12*). The majority of reporting Member States exports 1% or less of family benefits. In Belgium, Denmark, and Slovakia the share of export lies between 1% and 2% of the total expenditure of family benefits. In Austria, approximately 3.9% of total expenditure on family benefits is exported abroad. The most important 'outlier' is certainly Luxembourg. This Member State exported 56.0% of its family benefits to households living in another Member State, amounting to 47.6% its total public spending on family benefits. On average, 2.5% of the total expenditure on family benefits was exported abroad, accounting for 1.9% of households involved. Nevertheless, the median for both indicators only amounts to approximately 0.6 and 0.9 respectively%.

Figure 12 Export of family benefits to households residing in another EU/EFTA country and related expenditure (in million euros), 2019



Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits 2020

Starting on 1 January 2019, Austria introduced an indexation for the amount of family benefits, child tax credits and family tax credits for EU nationals who work in Austria and have children living abroad. This implies that the family benefit will depend on the cost of living of the place of residence of the children. It can be seen that for these types of benefits (excl. parental benefits) the expenditure decreased by some € 62 million in 2019. This amounts to a decrease of some 20% compared to 2018.¹⁵

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. Belgium, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Spain, France, Croatia, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Finland mainly paid family benefits as primarily competent Member State, whereas Austria, Denmark, Estonia and Slovakia mainly paid family benefits as secondarily competent Member State. The impact on secondarily competent Member States is more considerable 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.

¹⁵ On 14 May 2020, the Commission decided to refer Austria to the Court of Justice of the EU on the issue of indexation of family benefits and child tax credit. Accordingly, on 22 July 2020, the Commission filed the request with the Court of Justice to declare the relevant Austrian legislation incompatible with EC law. The request is registered under the number C-328/20.

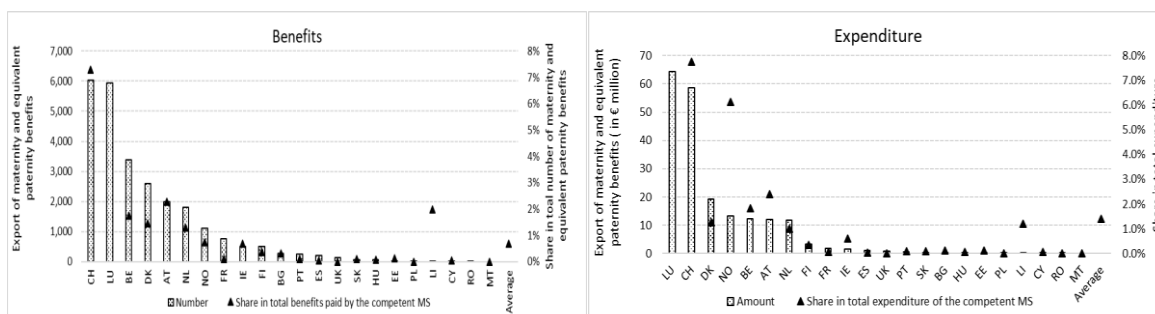
6. MATERNITY AND EQUIVALENT PATERNITY BENEFITS IN CASH

In accordance with the Coordination Regulations, parents residing in a Member State other than the Member State where they are insured (i.e., competent Member State) are entitled to maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash provided by the competent Member State. As a rule, these benefits are always paid according to the legislation of the competent Member State, regardless of the Member State of residence.

In 2019, the 25 reporting Member States exported some 25,800 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State for a total amount of approximately € 202 million. However, figures for Germany, which is the main receiving country of cross-border workers, are missing. Two Member States clearly stand out when it comes to the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. Both Switzerland and Luxembourg exported more than € 55 million maternity and equivalent maternity benefits to another Member State (*Figure 13*). This is not a surprising observation since both Member States are characterised by a substantial number of incoming cross-border workers. The majority of these benefits for both Luxemburg and Switzerland are exported to their neighbouring countries, especially to France. Furthermore, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria and Norway each exported more than € 10 million in maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad.

The impact of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits can be analysed by comparing it to the total spending on these benefits. For the majority of reporting Member States, this impact is rather small (less than 0.5% of total spending), namely for Finland, Bulgaria, Estonia, Portugal, Slovakia, Cyprus, Hungary, France, Spain, Poland and Malta (*Figure 13*). For Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Liechtenstein and Belgium, the share in total spending lies between 0.5% and 2.0%. Finally, the share of the benefits paid to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one is the highest in Luxembourg (some four out of ten maternity benefits are exported), Switzerland (7.8%), Norway (6.1%) and Austria (2.4%). These high shares are mainly due to these Member States' large number of cross-border workers. For all reporting Member States, the weighted average share is 0.7% for the total number of benefits and 1.4% for total expenditure.

Figure 13 Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash to another EU/EFTA country and related expenditure (in € million), 2019



* Luxembourg exported 44.5% of its total expenditure on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2020

7. OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS' AND INVALIDITY PENSIONS

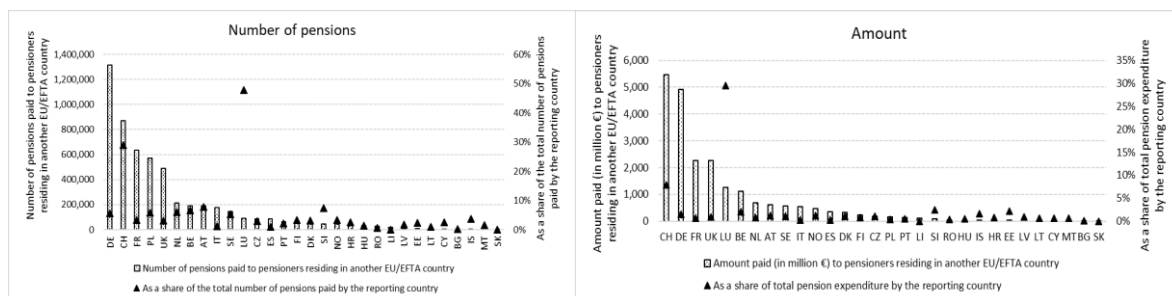
This chapter provides an overview of the payment of old-age, survivors', and invalidity pensions in a cross-border context within the EU-28/EFTA, seeing that there is a considerable group of pensioners that has worked in several countries or has decided to move abroad. Persons are entitled to a partial pension from every Member State where they were insured for at least one year, provided that the conditions under national law are fulfilled. These pensions correspond to the insurance periods completed in each of the Member States concerned. Pensions are not subject to any reduction, amendment, suspension, withdrawal or confiscation on account of the fact that the pensioner resides in a Member State other than that in which the institution responsible for providing pensions is situated (Article 7 of the Basic Regulation). It appears that large amounts of pensions circulate between Member States. The fact that public spending on pensions in a transnational context is much higher compared to other social security branches is in itself not surprising. After all, some 40% of social protection expenditure in the EU/EFTA is related to old-age pensions.

A total number of 30 Member States (excl. Greece and Ireland) provided data for reference year 2019 on the number of pensions paid to pensioners who reside in another EU/EFTA country. However, for several Member States no detailed export data were available. Therefore, data from previous reference years were occasionally imputed, which is mentioned in a footnote. As a result, an almost complete picture can be given of the volume of pension exports between EU/EFTA countries. Some 5.46 million pensions were paid to persons residing in another EU/EFTA country, amounting to a total expenditure of some € 22.0 billion. This represents a total average annual amount per pension of approximately € 4,000 and implies that a total average monthly amount of € 335 was paid to pensioners residing abroad. This average monthly amount exported abroad is much lower than the average monthly amount for the total group of pensioners in the EU/EFTA (some € 1,200 for old-age pensions). Consequently, it amounts to 28% of the total average monthly pension expenditure per pensioner. This low percentage can be explained by the fact that the exported amounts only represent a partial pension. In most cases, one or more other Member States where the pensioner was insured will pay an additional amount.

Germany and Switzerland are the countries that have paid by far the most pensions to people residing in another EU/EFTA country (*Figure 14*). In 2018, Germany paid a total amount of € 4.9 billion to some 1.3 million pensioners residing in another EU/EFTA country. Switzerland paid an amount of € 5.5 billion to roughly 870,000 pensioners residing abroad in 2019. Most EU/EFTA pensions are exported to pensioners residing in Germany, Italy, Spain, and France. An amount of € 2 billion was exported to some 869,000 pensioners residing in Germany. Furthermore, some 867,000 pensioners residing in Italy received a total amount of pensions of € 3.5 billion from another Member State.

On average 4.0% of the total number of EU/EFTA pensioners reside abroad. However, total spending for this group of pensioners' amounts to only 1.1% of the total amount of paid pensions (*Figure 14*). In 2018, these shares equalled 4.5% and 1.3% respectively. Luxembourg is certainly an 'outlier' with regard to the export of pensions, which is mainly the result of the high number of incoming frontier workers. Some 48% of the pensions paid by Luxembourg are exported abroad, although they only represent 30% of total expenditure on pensions. In addition to Luxembourg, Switzerland exports a high share of pensions abroad, namely some 29%. However, they only represent 8% of the total amount of pensions paid. Furthermore, Austria (7.7%), Slovenia (7.3%), Belgium (6.5%), the Netherlands (6.0%), Poland (5.9%), Germany (5.6%) and Sweden (5.3%) export a relatively high share of their pensions to persons who reside abroad.

Figure 14 Number of pensions and amount paid (in €) to pensioners who reside in another EU/EFTA country, 2019



Source Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors' and invalidity pension 2020

Data were not only collected on the export of pensions, but also on the number of pensions paid by the Member State of residence to pensioners receiving pensions from two or more Member States, one of which is the Member State of residence. However, only 18 Member States provided data on this matter and data for one other Member State from previous reference years were imputed. Caution is therefore required when drawing general conclusions. The overall absolute figures are not very relevant as many countries are missing. On average, 1.2% of the pensioners residing in one of the 19 reporting Member States are entitled to two or more pensions one of which is from the Member State of residence. The amount paid to this group of pensioners' amounts to 0.8% of total pension expenditure.

Above figures show that in a cross-border context, the payment of pensions is an important part of the social security systems in the EU. Its coordination therefore entails an important administrative burden for the competent public authorities. Overall, Member States seem to have a positive view on the practical implementation of the rules. Two issues that recurred however, are missing information and the long period for processing a claim and issuing a decision. Nevertheless, first experiences with EESSI¹⁶ (Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information) are favourable, as it seems to improve information quality, processing times, and the cooperation between Member States.

¹⁶ This IT-system was made available by the Commission in July 2017. Member States had two years to finalise their national implementation of EESSI following this date. (see <https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=869>)

8. FRAUD AND ERROR

Fraudulent and erroneous cases might occur within the application of the social security rules. With respect to social security coordination, fraud is defined as “any act or omission to act, in order to obtain or receive social security benefits or to avoid obligations to pay social security contributions, contrary to the law of a Member State” while error is defined as “an unintentional mistake or omission by officials or citizens”¹⁷.

Figures on fraud and error in the field of EU social security coordination were collected through the thematic questionnaires launched within the framework of the Administrative Commission. However, only a limited number of Member States provided quantitative data. It follows that some caution is required when drawing general conclusions. Nonetheless, these fragmented data give an indication of the prevalence of fraud and error in the field of EU social security coordination.

From the data reported in *Table 1*, it can be concluded that most of the reporting Member States did not detect cases of fraud or error with regard to the EU provisions on planned cross-border healthcare, healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State, the export of unemployment benefits, the aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits and recovery procedures. This is in contrast to the EU provisions on applicable legislation, old-age, survivors’ and invalidity pensions, family benefits, and maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. For unplanned necessary healthcare the number of Member States that detected inappropriate use and did not, was equal. Nevertheless, based on data from previous reference years it is best to also consider this as a branch that is rather sensitive to fraud and error.

Table 1 Share of Member States that detected inappropriate use, 2019

	Responses received on question on inappropriate use	% that answered yes – reference year 2019	% that answered YES – reference year 2018
Applicable legislation	14	79%	76%
Unplanned necessary healthcare	16	50%	50%
Planned-cross border healthcare	14	21%	13%
Residing in a MS other than the competent MS	16	31%	33%
Export of unemployment benefits	20	25%	37%
Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits	15	53%	40%
Old-age, survivors' and invalidity pensions	9	78%	71%
Family benefits	7	71%	71%
Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits	9	44%	55%
Recovery procedures	4	33%	40%
Average	12	49%	49%

Source Administrative data collected within the framework of the Administrative Commission 2020

¹⁷ See the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Free movement of EU citizens and their families: Five actions to make a difference (COM(2013) 837 final).

9. RECOVERY PROCEDURES

In a cross-border situation, at least two Member States are involved. In such situations, there is a risk that social security contributions are not paid for/ by mobile persons to the public authority in the competent Member State on the one hand. On the other hand, there is a risk that benefits are unduly paid to mobile persons due to fraud or error. Chapter III of Title IV of the Implementing Regulation defines the procedures and rules on mutual assistance for the recovery of such claims. These provisions are very important, because an effective recovery considerably helps to tackle the risk of fraud and error.¹⁸

On average, most of the requests for the recovery of outstanding contributions submitted or received in 2019 are still pending. This does not come as a surprise as processing these requests is a time-consuming exercise. Furthermore, for several submitting and receiving Member States, the number of unsuccessfully closed claims exceeds the number of successfully (i.e., claim was not recovered in full or partially) closed claims. This reflects how challenging it is for competent authorities to recover outstanding contributions.

Member States mainly submitted/received requests for the recovery of unduly paid family benefits, old-age pensions and unemployment benefits. Most of the requests for recovery of unduly paid benefits submitted or received in 2019 have already been settled. As a result, a lower percentage of pending claims of unduly paid benefits can be observed compared to the claims of outstanding contributions. Finally, figures seem to indicate that the likelihood of a successful recovery of unduly paid benefits is higher than that of a successful recovery of outstanding contributions.

¹⁸ The Basic Regulation provides that, in accordance with the principle of good administration, the institutions of the Member States have a duty of mutual information and cooperation to ensure the correct implementation of this Regulation. A request by the applicant party for the collection of contributions and the recovery of unduly paid benefits can be submitted to the requested party (Article 84 of the Basic Regulation and Articles 78 to 85 of the Implementing Regulation).

10. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The data collection in the Administrative Commission on the number of people who benefit from the Coordination Regulations and on the characteristics, size and impact of the different rules provide a very useful picture on the practical impact of the EU social security coordination regime.

Of all the branches comprising social security, old-age pensions are by far one of the most important. Approximately 40% of social protection expenditure in the EU/EFTA can be related to old-age pensions.¹⁹ In a cross-border situation as well, this is by far the most important branch of social security in terms of persons involved and public expenditure (*Table 2*).²⁰ In 2019, almost € 22 billion of pensions were exported to another EU/EFTA country. In addition, many pensioners who are entitled to multiple pensions also receive a pension from their Member State of residence. Furthermore, we observe that a large amount of money is spent on cross-border healthcare (some € 4 billion). Finally, the export of family benefits (more than € 1 billion) and to a lesser extent maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, also has a relatively large budgetary impact in absolute terms.

The figures in *Table 2* do not give an exhaustive overview of the financial impact of the Coordination Regulations. After all, the scope of the cases covered by applying the Coordination Regulations is much broader. For instance, by applying the Coordination Regulations, workers moving between Member States have immediate access to the healthcare system of their new Member State. The financial consequences of these provisions are unknown.²¹ Furthermore, special conflict of law rules have been created for pensioners with regard to access to healthcare.²² These special rules do not only have an impact on which healthcare can be enjoyed by the pensioner, but they also determine which Member State has to bear the costs for the pensioner's healthcare. Finally, *Table 2* only provides an overview of social expenditures to mobile persons and therefore does not provide an overview of the receipts of Member States from social security contributions paid for mobile persons.

¹⁹ Eurostat, ESSPROS [[spr_exp_sum](#)].

²⁰ More detailed information by Member State is provided in the country fiches (see Annex II).

²¹ For instance, a person who worked in MS X for 30 years and moved to Member State Y in order to work there is immediately entitled to healthcare in the latter State at its expense, although the person never contributed to the healthcare system in Y.

²² Articles 23 to 30 of the Basic Regulation.

Table 2 Impact of the EU coordination of social security systems, 2019

	Benefits / persons	As average share of total benefits / persons at national level	Data completeness	Expenditure (in million €)	As average share of total expenditure at national level	Data completeness
Old-age, survivors' and invalidity pensions						
<i>Pensions exported to pensioners who reside in another Member State</i>	5,456,560	4.0%	30 out of 32	21,962	1.1%	30 out of 32
<i>Pensioners receiving a pension from two or more Member States one of which is the Member State of residence</i>	1,636,853	1.2%	18 out of 32	14,806	0.8%	18 out of 32
Cross-border healthcare						
<i>Total cross-border healthcare in the EU/EFTA under social security coordination</i>				4,250	0.4%	32 out of 32
<i>Reimbursement of unplanned cross-border healthcare in kind (as creditor)</i>	2,463,421		30 out of 32	1,190	0.1%	30 out of 32
<i>Reimbursement of planned cross-border healthcare in kind (as creditor)</i>	52,031		26 out of 32	200	0.0%	26 out of 32
<i>Reimbursement of healthcare in kind provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State (as creditor)</i>	5,118,700		28 out of 32	2,350	0.3%	28 out of 32
Family benefits						
<i>Export of family benefits</i>	605,410	1.9%	26 out of 32	1,173	2.5%	24 out of 32
Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash						
<i>Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash</i>	25,821	0.7%	22 out of 32	202	1.4%	22 out of 32
Export of unemployment benefits						
<i>Number of authorisations to export unemployment benefit</i>	32,614	0.2%	31 out of 32			
Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits						
<i>Number of certificates proving periods completed by a worker in another Member State that are to be taken into account for the award of unemployment benefits (only unemployed migrant workers)</i>	50,688	0.3%	30 out of 32			

Source Administrative data collected within the framework of the Administrative Commission 2020

STATISTICAL ANNEX I APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND BRANCHES OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Applicable legislation

Table A1.1 Evolution of the number of PDs A1 issued by sending Member State, 2012-2019

Sending MS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
EU-27	1,481,263	1,680,543	1,862,102	1,978,146	2,212,363	2,717,078	2,884,994	4,512,401
EU-28	1,524,363	1,721,592	1,895,194	2,022,478	2,261,573	2,766,574	2,934,219	4,570,675
EU-15	882,111	976,870	1,031,933	1,079,800	1,181,970	1,442,185	1,442,185	3,167,230
EU-13	642,252	744,722	863,261	942,678	1,079,603	1,324,389	1,324,389	1,403,445
EFTA	760	19,902	24,792	26,714	29,603	36,705	36,705	79,067
Total	1,525,123	1,741,494	1,919,986	2,049,192	2,291,176	2,803,279	2,968,487	4,649,742
BE	59,832	83,582	79,771	86,218	104,307	134,398	137,022	150,677
BG	11,896	14,185	14,203	15,839	19,595	36,220	26,315	30,153
CZ	24,162	30,912	31,675	37,174	47,578	67,933	63,693	80,973
DK	19,592	25,220	20,409	30,031	29,595	37,848	47,453	53,269
DE	243,125	254,469	255,724	240,862	260,068	399,745	475,704	1,798,596
EE	18,606	15,927	15,054	15,363	17,953	18,977	19,862	23,060
IE	7,799	7,396	7,654	7,899	7,339	7,745	7,464	6,820
EL	1,889	2,131	3,608	4,789	6,924	7,204	9,251	9,251
ES	76,960	101,705	111,557	125,711	147,424	191,148	248,532	252,270
FR	140,805	130,435	125,203	139,040	135,974	111,659	119,516	126,485
HR		10,227	27,556	38,998	42,602	60,026	65,949	67,359
IT	52,237	59,114	74,431	91,740	114,515	152,528	169,774	215,628
CY	2,282	2,192	1,955	3,091	3,552	4,040	4,040	4,040
LV	5,402	7,425	6,656	7,738	10,830	20,689	20,199	23,271
LT	14,041	17,342	19,208	25,254	30,723	70,180	78,384	95,074
LU	44,256	32,472	62,141	62,947	68,725	73,875	79,831	92,350
HU	65,182	68,489	68,234	63,663	65,185	82,881	64,217	71,095
MT	327	322	324	228	504	1,388	2,655	4,082
NL	84,202	95,719	116,060	95,017	98,687	103,738	100,660	104,652
AT	40,038	42,171	48,815	64,373	75,132	68,956	110,687	197,627
PL	341,100	385,422	428,405	463,174	513,972	573,358	605,785	648,032
PT	55,901	82,851	75,577	64,970	64,459	85,074	74,109	77,389
RO	44,459	51,939	57,194	46,871	50,855	84,743	71,207	82,443
SI	65,871	83,898	103,303	126,902	164,226	190,976	127,059	146,157
SK	48,924	56,442	89,494	98,383	112,028	112,978	135,151	127,706
FI	6,223	6,892	6,940	9,369	8,155	8,061	9,882	10,328
SE	6,152	11,664	10,951	12,502	11,456	10,710	10,593	13,614
UK	43,100	41,049	33,092	44,332	49,210	49,496	49,225	58,274
IS	306	277	245	283	239	293	245	288
LI	454	548	646	1,239	1,343	1,024	1,024	1,928
NO	n.a.	n.a.	3,252	3,887	4,134	4,097	4,357	4,614
CH	n.a.	19,077	20,649	21,305	23,887	31,291	28,642	72,237

Source Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaires

Coordination of social security systems at a glance

Table A1.2 Total number of PDs A1 issued by sending Member State, breakdown by type, 2019

Sending MS	Employed, active under Article 12(1)	Self-employed, active under Article 12(2)	Sum persons active under Article 12	Employed, working in two or more States	Self-employed, working in two or more States	Working as an employed person and as a self-employed person in different States	Working as a civil servant in one State and as an employed/self-employed person in one or more other States	Sum active in two or more States	Civil servant	Contract staff	Mariner	Flight or cabin crew member	Exception (Art. 16)	Working as an employed / self-employed person in only one Member State	Sum others	Total
EU-27	2,978,823	156,300	3,135,123	1,165,946	110,978	16,398	7,019	1,300,341	45,688	245	8,864	4,692	16,796	652	76,937	4,512,401
EU-28	3,011,189	166,752	3,177,941	1,174,364	114,966	17,721	7,034	1,314,085	46,175	254	8,890	4,814	17,864	652	78,649	4,570,675
EU-15	2,424,380	103,796	2,528,176	537,630	34,912	8,771	6,303	587,616	30,553	252	3,295	3,815	13,103	420	51,438	3,167,230
EU-13	586,809	62,956	649,765	636,734	80,054	8,950	731	726,469	15,622	2	5,595	999	4,761	232	27,211	1,403,445
EFTA	29,210	1,084	30,294	44,284	1,767	1,195	129	47,375	210	1	17	11	1,131	28	1,398	79,067
Total	3,040,399	167,836	3,208,235	1,218,648	116,733	18,916	7,163	1,361,460	46,385	255	8,907	4,825	18,995	680	80,047	4,649,742
BE	77,865	8,005	85,870	55,737	5,812	964	350	62,863	1,110	0	6	186	640	<5	1,944	150,677
BG	14,688	104	14,792	14,415	215	414	0	15,044	197	0	30	<5	62	27	317	30,153
CZ	8,425	2,219	10,644	52,543	13,226	3,676	20	69,465	500	0	0	115	226	23	864	80,973
DK	9,965	246	10,211	39,002	617	215	98	39,932	300	0	82	2,103	420	221	3,126	53,269
DE	1,626,990	51,417	1,678,407	80,342	3,534	2,022	3,849	89,747	25,902	0	<5	925	3,611	0	30,442	1,798,596
EE	7,184	16	7,200	15,487	78	26	<5	15,592	136	<5	89	26	15	0	268	23,060
IE	3,099	284	3,383	2,779	343	82	6	3,210	48	0	0	45	134	0	227	6,820
EL	6,504	79	6,583	2,043	515	83	6	2,647	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	9,251
ES	127,746	8,350	136,096	104,462	8,273	102	<5	112,839	652	0	886	138	1,659	0	3,335	252,270
FR	122,498	54	122,552	2,831	10	23	<5	2,866	28	<5	554	0	481	0	1,067	126,485
HR	46,169	130	46,299	16,492	363	246	36	17,137	115	0	1,589	23	2,195	<5	3,923	67,359
IT	161,800	14,108	175,908	33,578	2,984	504	66	37,132	519	5	15	17	2,027	5	2,588	215,628
CY	75	6	81	3,313	52	503	0	3,868	30	0	50	0	11	0	91	4,040
LV	2,588	41	2,629	18,230	280	161	0	18,671	78	0	1,131	0	762	0	1,971	23,271
LT	31,850	155	32,005	62,725	11	28	0	62,764	7	0	294	<5	<5	0	305	95,074
LU	74,732	399	75,131	14,251	320	1,001	9	15,581	0	0	16	0	1,622	0	1,638	92,350
HU	56,656	798	57,454	12,033	312	840	<5	13,187	340	0	0	0	114	0	454	71,095
MT	271	34	305	1,115	10	5	0	1,130	19	0	2,384	203	<5	37	2,647	4,082
NL	21,888	3,186	25,074	71,148	6,210	934	122	78,414	0	233	896	35	0	0	1,164	104,652
AT	92,408	6,557	98,965	94,504	1,544	1,038	430	97,516	418	0	0	72	650	6	1,146	197,627
PL	230,034	16,815	246,849	329,934	56,173	679	616	387,402	12,186	0	25	436	1,131	<5	13,781	648,032
PT	58,761	126	58,887	17,778	190	168	0	18,136	0	0	28	0	338	0	366	77,389
RO	44,850	14	44,864	37,209	5	0	0	37,214	335	0	0	0	30	0	365	82,443
SI	92,331	3,008	95,339	45,774	2,410	873	42	49,099	1,372	0	<5	180	23	141	1,719	146,157
SK	51,688	39,616	91,304	27,464	6,919	1,499	14	35,896	307	0	0	14	185	0	506	127,706
FI	4,091	337	4,428	4,240	308	35	68	4,651	507	0	288	138	285	31	1,249	10,328
SE	3,667	196	3,863	6,517	264	277	1,280	8,338	561	<5	494	34	168	155	1,413	13,614
UK	32,366	10,452	42,818	8,418	3,988	1,323	15	13,744	487	9	26	122	1,068	0	1,712	58,274
IS	120	77	197	17	13	<5	5	37	30	0	<5	<5	6	11	54	288
LI	186	43	229	1,279	80	239	58	1,656	14	0	0	0	29	0	43	1,928
NO	1,823	117	1,940	1,527	211	382	30	2,150	102	0	14	5	387	16	524	4,614
CH	27,081	847	27,928	41,461	1,463	572	36	43,532	64	<5	0	<5	709	<5	777	72,237

Source Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2020

Unplanned healthcare

Table A1.4 The number of EHICs issued / in circulation / as a percentage of the insured population and the number of PRCs issued, 2019

MS	Number of EHICs issued	Number of PRCs issued (A)	Total number of EHICs in circulation (B)	Number of insured persons (C)	% insured persons with an EHIC (B/C)	Ratio EHIC in circulation compared to PRC issued (A/B)
BE	3,180,205	29,519	4,022,272	11,289,973	35.6%	0.7%
BG	177,042	21,628	1,910,687	5,960,474	32.1%	1.1%
CZ	app. 1,500,000	21,078	app. 10,000,000	10,551,898	94.8%	0.2%
DK	565,027	627,807	5,132,222	app. 5.8 million	88.5%	12.2%
DE				73,052,555		
EE	192,682	10,881	n.a.	1,262,381		
IE	509,578	107,668	1,872,575	n.a.	40.1%	5.7%
EL*	244,137	166,121	242,947	5,481,234	4.4%	68.4%
ES	3,072,994	823,585	5,565,252	49,037,930	11.3%	14.8%
FR	4,673,945	1,855,402	5,805,198	59,201,044	9.8%	32.0%
HR	143,385	4,023	535,294	4,104,966	13.0%	0.8%
IT*		10,611		app. 60 million		
CY	55,926	31	n.a.	820,000		
LV	127,722	1,081	336,719	2,263,924	14.9%	0.3%
LT	227,316	7,201	576,586	2,908,030	19.8%	1.2%
LU	339,321	14,119	685,135	892,182	76.8%	2.1%
HU**	519,836	37,712	1,439,277	4,143,000	34.7%	2.6%
MT	48,167	47	216,943	app. 440,372	49.3%	0.0%
NL***	3,238,051	10,226	10,997,289	17,163,404	64.1%	0.1%
AT	1,303,918	19,352	8,465,411	8,974,750	94.3%	0.2%
PL	3,686,722	22,000	4,164,201	34,053,648	12.2%	0.5%
PT	632,958	15,937	1,935,654	n.a.		0.8%
RO	211,620	181,892	299,426	17,551,619	1.7%	60.7%
SI	633,793	87,449	907,712	2,113,195	43.0%	9.6%
SK	629,173	57,252	3,742,295	5,171,570	72.4%	1.5%
FI	1,123,880	7,202	2,078,088	5,539,506	37.5%	0.3%
SE	1,338,974	2,701	4,024,953			0.1%
UK*	5,336,386	17,814	26,903,301			0.1%
IS*	62,753	12,926	162,618	355,766	45.7%	7.9%
LI	3,060	app. 100	40,165	40,192	99.9%	0.2%
NO	788,470	8,252	2,340,000	5,372,355	43.6%	0.4%
CH	2,100,000	n.a.	9,600,000	8,600,000	100.0%****	
Total*****			247,136,573		53.1%	

* EL, IT, UK, IS: data concern reference year 2018.

** HU: The number of insured persons applies to insured persons with full social security coverage. However, in total, some 9,160,200 persons are entitled to an EHIC and therefore the coverage ratio of EHIC is 15.7%.

*** NL: Many health insurance companies do not register PRCs, so the number of PRCs issued is an underestimation.

**** CH: when calculating the share, it amounts to 111.6%, but 100.0% is the realistic maximum.

***** Total only including Member States which could report both variables. Assuming that every insured person in Germany and Italy has an EHIC.

Source Administrative data EHIC Questionnaire 2020

Planned healthcare

Table A1.5 Number of PDs S2 issued, breakdown by Member State of treatment, 2019

Member State of treatment	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
BE		29	<5	0	<5	10	17	15	225	22	31	<5	7	0	3,356	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	44	7	0	<5	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	3,816
BG	0		0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	17	
CZ	0	<5		0	0	0	0	5	350	34	<5	0	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	25	855	<5	<5	67	0	0	<5	1,361		
DK	0	0	0		<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	9	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	11	36		
DE	62	349	88	38	11	84	84	131	442	123	631	336	41	<5	6,452	64	6	4,489	36	<5	314	111	102	28	5	60	0	5	41	14,137		
EE	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	30	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	<5	10	0	7	85	
IE	0	0	0	0	0		0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	25		
EL	0	<5	0	0	0	0		0	24	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	<5	47		
ES	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0		1,063	0	17	0	0	0	22	0	0	5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	7	<5	138	8	0	9	1,279		
FR	90	61	<5	6	0	5	81	97		11	240	10	0	<5	1,477	<5	<5	7	<5	11	105	27	<5	<5	<5	123	0	0	<5	2,370		
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	36		
IT	0	7	<5	0	0	6	235	53	22	26		8	0	0	70	<5	24	10	6	0	198	53	0	<5	0	71	0	0	6	805		
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5		
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	59		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	<5	0	0	87		
LU	6	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	140	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151		
HU	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	17	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	20	0	<5	0	<5	63	0	0	0	121		
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5		
NL	28	<5	<5	21	0	12	<5	14	<5	26	0	<5	0	126	0	0	0	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	20	<5	0	<5	290		
AT	0	70	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	6	193	178	7	<5	0	16	100	0	<5	<5	<5	88	142	48	<5	0	23	<5	<5	12	905		
PL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	<5	0	0	7	<5	0	0	<5		0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	670	12	0	0	714		
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	51	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	79		
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	8		
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	17		
SK	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	<5	0	0	137		
FI	0	0	0	46	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	73		
SE	0	5	0	53	0	67	<5	15	<5	0	5	<5	<5	6	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	12	20	<5	0	0	196		
UK	14	12	<5	44	<5	998	73	23	9	<5	48	118	<5	0	7	<5	22	5	5	<5	<5	6	<5	5	<5	0	0	0	1,411			
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5		
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		
NO	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	25	37		
CH	8	24	<5	6	5	17	106	22	280	16	1,151	<5	<5	19	197	97	0	186	<5	<5	16	23	33	<5	<5	9	<5	14	2,245			
EU-27	186	537	165	168	17	185	426	358	2,342	443	1,136	367	144	19	11,560	174	32	4,541	51	21	788	397	1,015	96	1,474	39	6	99	26,799			
EU-28	200	549	166	212	18	1,183	499	381	2,351	444	1,184	485	147	19	11,567	178	54	4,546	56	25	792	403	1,016	101	14	1,474	41	6	99	28,210		
EU-15	200	545	102	212	18	1,183	499	360	1,987	379	1,178	484	58	9	11,560	178	54	4,525	56	25	767	349	156	66	11	550	16	6	87	25,620		
EU-13	0	<5	64	0	0	0	0	21	364	65	6	<5	89	10	7	0	0	21	0	0	25	54	860	35	<5	924	25	0	12	2,590		
EFTA	8	24	<5	9	5	17	106	24	280	16	1,154	<5	<5	19	198	97	0	186	<5	<5	16	23	33	<5	<5	13	<5	14	25	2,283		
Total	208	573	168	221	23	1,200	605	405	2,631	460	2,338	486	149	38	11,765	275	54	3,044	4,732	58	28	808	426	1,049	102	17	1,487	43	20	124	33,537	
Row %	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%	1.8%	1.2%	7.8%	1.4%	7.0%	1.4%	0.4%	0.1%	35.1%	0.8%	0.2%	9.1%	14.1%	0.2%	0.1%	2.4%	1.3%	3.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	100%

* EL, HR, IT, UK, IS: data concern reference year 2018.

** NL: Numbers are not recorded broken down by country. Only total number is available and only for part of the competent institutions.

*** AT: With the social insurance organizational reform from 01.01.2020, some Austrian carriers (company health insurance funds) were dissolved. The data for this is not available for the year 2019. However, due to the relatively few cross-border cases of the occupational health insurance funds, the overall result is only marginally affected.

**** BE: Moreover, in 2019 a total number of 8,121 PDs S2 were issued for more flexible parallel procedures, of which 1,964 PDs S2 related to the Ostbelgien-Regelung (which is the replacement of the IZOM agreement since 01/07/2017).

***** IT: the total reported (2,264) does not match the sum of the breakdown by Member State of treatment (2,338).

***** FR also issued two PDs S2 for other cross-border agreements.

Source PD S2 Questionnaire 2020

Coordination of social security systems at a glance

Table A1.6 Number of PDs S2 received, breakdown by competent Member State, 2019

	Member State of treatment																											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	0	0	0					728	0	<5	0	0	0	3,595	0	0	232	<5				0	0	0	0		<5	0			15	4,576
BG	25		0	0	0					29	0	10	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	67			0	0	0	0		5	0			21	163	
CZ	<5	0		0		<5				<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	8	<5			0	0	<5	0		<5	0			<5	26	
DK	7	0	0							<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	<5			0	0	0	0	37	8	0		8	80		
DE	93	10	39	<5		0				41	61	31	0	0	<5	92	25	0	2,667	4,841			<5	8	0	<5		<5	0		4,731	12,651		
EE	<5	0	0	0						<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0			0	0	0	<5		<5	0		6	17		
IE	6	0	0	0		0				<5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	<5			0	0	0	0		1,202	0		9	1,233		
EL	17	0	<5	0		0				35	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	206			0	0	0	0		16	0		147	524		
ES	15	0	5	0		0				35	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	0	11	<5			0	0	0	0		15	<5		22	116		
FR	21,310	<5	0	0		0					<5	14	0	0	0	188	<5	0	24	<5			0	0	0	0		<5	0		589	22,135		
HR	35	0	46	0		0				<5		26	0	0	0	0	18	0	15	206			0	20	0	0		5	0		47	422		
IT	129	0	<5	0		0				353	0		0	0	0	<5	0	0	66	158			0	0	<5	0		35	0		1,244	1,992		
CY	<5	0	<5	<5		0				7	0	<5		0	0	0	0	0	7	<5			0	0	0	0		17	0		<5	43		
LV	<5	0	0	0		17				0	0	<5	0		33	0	0	0	6	<5			0	0	0	<5		7	0		<5	77		
LT	0	0	0	0		0				<5	0	0	0	<5		0	0	0	6	0			0	0	0	<5		0	0		21	34		
LU	4,483	0	0	<5		0				571	<5	5	0	0	0		0	0	181	7			0	0	0	0		<5	0		197	5,447		
HU	<5	0	0	0		0				<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0		0	0	77			0	0	0	0		0	0		90	174		
MT	0	0	0	0		0				<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0			0	0	0	0		<5	0		0	<5		
NL	1,006	0	7	0		0				11	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5		7			0	0	0	0		11	0		35	1,082		
AT	5	0	6	0		0				<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	11	0	8				0	<5	0	0		<5	<5		188	230		
PL	0	0	0	0		0				5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	6	0			0	0	0	0		<5	<5		<5	20		
PT	0	0	0	<5		0				8	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0			0	0	0	0		<5	0		<5	15		
RO	39	0	0	<5		0				63	0	80	0	0	0	0	155	0	7	66			0	0	0	0		<5	0		18	432		
SI	6	0	6	0		0				12	9	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	123			0	0	0	0		7	0		22	226		
SK	0	<5	974	0		0				<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	6	0	<5	6			0	0	0	0		<5	0		24	1,020		
FI	0	0	<5	<5		58				0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		<5	0		<5	65		
SE	5	0	<5	<5		0				<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0			0	0	0	16		7	0		<5	45		
UK	26	<5	146	0		0				48	<5	21	0	0	15	0	28	0	10	6			0	<5	44	10		<5			12	376		
IS	<5	0	<5	<5		0				0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5			0	0	0	0		0	0		0	9		
LI	0	0	0	0		0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0		15	15		
NO	0	0	0	0		0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0		
CH	0	0	0	0		0				7	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	15			0	0	0	0		0	0		0	27		
EU-27	27,196	14	1,092	11		76				1,922	73	309	0	<5	34	3,886	228	<5	3,302	5,784			<5	31	5	28	38	1,357	<5		7,453	52,849		
EU-28	27,222	17	1,238	11		76				1,970	74	330	0	<5	49	3,886	256	<5	3,312	5,790			<5	34	49	38	38	1,357	6		7,465	53,225		
EU-15	27,102	16	210	9		58				1839	65	173	0	0	16	3882	72	<5	3245	5234			<5	14	45	29	38	1306	5		7,204	50,567		
EU-13	120	<5	1,028	<5		18				131	9	157	0	<5	33	<5	184	0	67	556			0	20	<5	9	0	51	<5		261	2,658		
EFTA	<5	0	<5	<5		0				7	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	16			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		15	51		
Total	27,224	17	1,241	12		76				1,977	74	333	0	<5	50	3,886	256	<5	3,315	5,806			<5	34	49	38	38	1,357	6		7,480	53,276		
Row %	51.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%		0.1%				3.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	7.3%	0.5%	0.0%	6.2%	10.9%			0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	2.5%	0.0%		14.0%	100%		

* HR, IT, UK, IS: data concern reference year 2018.

** IT: the total reported (318) does not match the sum of the breakdown by competent Member State (333).

*** BE: the explanation for the high number of PDs S2 received from France (21,310) is that this number also includes the PDs S2 issued further to the ZOAST-agreements.

**** SE: the data reported concerns the number of persons, not the number of E125 forms.

Source PD S2 Questionnaire 2020

Persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State

Table A1.7 Number of PDs S1 issued and received, *flow and stock*, 2019

	Issued				Received			
	Flow: In 2019		Stock: Total and still valid		Flow: In 2019		Stock: Total and still valid	
	Number	% of column total	Number	% of column total	Number	% of column total	Number	% of column total
EU-27	761,064	83.4%	1,487,859	81.6%	483,355	96.8%	1,711,223	99.0%
EU-28	784,263	85.9%	1,640,481	89.9%	484,578	97.0%	1,717,245	99.3%
EU-15	729,880	80.0%	1,445,136	79.2%	271,741	54.4%	1,126,267	65.1%
EU-13	54,383	6.0%	195,345	10.7%	212,837	42.6%	590,978	34.2%
EFTA	128,543	14.1%	183,403	10.1%	14,983	3.0%	11,823	0.7%
Total	912,806	100%	1,823,884	100%	499,561	100%	1,729,068	100%
BE	20,153	2.2%	118,732	6.5%	27,709	5.5%	159,367	9.2%
BG	3,170	0.3%	14,434	0.8%	2,161	0.4%	5,937	0.3%
CZ	18,834	2.1%	86,715	4.8%	32,916	6.6%	130,098	7.5%
DK	10,246	1.1%	14,046 ^(e)	0.8%	396 ^(e)	0.1%	1,010 ^(e)	0.1%
DE	113,443 ^(e)	12.4%	364,517 ^(e)	20.0%	106,367 ^(e)	21.3%	248,865 ^(e)	14.4%
EE	755	0.1%	639	0.0%	1,113	0.2%	3,331	0.2%
IE	1,631	0.2%	2,014	0.1%	528	0.1%	1,539	0.1%
EL*	2,723	0.3%	7,656	0.4%	3,756	0.8%	61,115	3.5%
ES	3,740	0.4%	8,809	0.5%	24,312	4.9%	180,706	10.5%
FR	9,108	1.0%	85,852 ^(e)	4.7%	86,758	17.4%	322,271 ^(e)	18.6%
HR	449	0.0%	1,854	0.1%	9,029	1.8%	34,448	2.0%
IT*	10,630	1.2%	16,973	0.9%	3,721	0.7%	17,931	1.0%
CY	883	0.1%	1,710	0.1%	1,373	0.3%	14,423	0.8%
LV	663	0.1%	2,588	0.1%	509	0.1%	948	0.1%
LT	715	0.1%	1,210	0.1%	6,563	1.3%	9,994	0.6%
LU	171,912	18.8%	232,733	12.8%	2,218	0.4%	5,473	0.3%
HU	3,207	0.4%	12,088	0.7%	25,594	5.1%	67,680	3.9%
MT	6,497	0.7%	3,048	0.2%	381	0.1%	4,715	0.3%
NL	287,117	31.5%	233,626	12.8%	10,265	2.1%	39,277	2.3%
AT	64,304	7.0%	171,307	9.4%	1,127	0.2%	43,110	2.5%
PL	4,485	0.5%	17,215	0.9%	79,006	15.8%	184,957	10.7%
PT	3,259	0.4%	3,926	0.2%	1,748	0.3%	36,968	2.1%
RO	6,834	0.7%	30,114	1.7%	14,448	2.9%	22,918	1.3%
SI	1,258	0.1%	9,029	0.5%	6,854	1.4%	19,453	1.1%
SK	6,633	0.7%	14,701	0.8%	32,890	6.6%	92,076	5.3%
FI	6,327	0.7%	20,371	1.1%	339	0.1%	757	0.0%
SE	2,088	0.2%	11,952 ^(e)	0.7%	1,274	0.3%	1,856	0.1%
UK*	23,199	2.5%	152,622	8.4%	1,223	0.2%	6,022	0.3%
IS*	516	0.1%	683	0.0%	38	0.0%	69	0.0%
LI	257	0.0%	267	0.0%	28	0.0%	47	0.0%
NO	18,089	2.0%	37,926 ^(e)	2.1%	54	0.0%	224	0.0%
CH	109,681	12.0%	144,491	7.9%	14,863	3.0%	11,483	0.7%

* EL, IT, UK, IS: data concern reference year 2018.

** Issued – flow: imputed data for DE; issued – stock: imputed data for DK, DE, FR, SE and NO; received – flow: imputed data for DK and DE; received – stock: imputed data for DK, DE, and FR.

Source PD S1 Questionnaire 2020

Export of unemployment benefits

Table A1.8 Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2019

	Issued				Received		
	No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued for up to 3 months (A)	No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued for more than 3 months (B)	Total No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued (A+B)	Column %	Share more than 3 months in total No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued (B/(A+B))	No of persons who registered as a jobseeker on the basis of a PD U2 or on the basis of an SED U008	Column %
EU-27	26,061	771	26,832	82.3%		24,581	91.0%
EU-28	26,205	771	26,976	82.7%		25,949	96.1%
EU-15	25,236	610	25,846	79.2%		10,319	38.2%
EU-13	969	161	1,130	3.5%		15,630	57.9%
EFTA	5,635	<5	5,638	17.3%		1,049	3.9%
Total	31,840	774	32,614	100.0%	2.4%	26,998	100.0%
BE	1,530	14	1,544	4.7%	0.9%	492	1.8%
BG	45	0	45	0.1%	0.0%	704	2.6%
CZ	132	137	269	0.8%	50.9%	332	1.2%
DK	2,688	0	2,688	8.2%	0.0%	183	0.7%
DE	8,469	551	9,020	27.7%	6.1%	809	3.0%
EE	34	0	34	0.1%	0.0%	40	0.1%
IE	704	0	704	2.2%	0.0%	97	0.4%
EL							
ES	1,509	0	1,509	4.6%	0.0%	2,012	7.5%
FR	2,386	0	2,386	7.3%	0.0%	1,630	6.0%
HR	81	0	81	0.2%	0.0%	216	0.8%
IT	363	0	363	1.1%	0.0%	131	0.5%
CY	46	0	46	0.1%	0.0%	65	0.2%
LV	289	0	289	0.9%	0.0%	232	0.9%
LT	110	0	110	0.3%	0.0%	607	2.2%
LU	210	0	210	0.6%	0.0%	130	0.5%
HU	25	0	25	0.1%	0.0%	711	2.6%
MT	<5	0	<5	0.0%	0.0%	71	0.3%
NL	4,464	0	4,464	13.7%	0.0%	395	1.5%
AT**		1,960	1,960	6.0%		899	3.3%
PL	77	10	87	0.3%	11.5%	10,289	38.1%
PT	472	45	517	1.6%	8.7%	1,637	6.1%
RO	16	<5	18	0.1%		1,560	5.8%
SI	42	10	52	0.2%	19.2%	14	0.1%
SK	70	<5	72	0.2%		789	2.9%
FI	180	0	180	0.6%	0.0%	87	0.3%
SE	157	0	157	0.5%	0.0%	449	1.7%
UK	144	0	144	0.4%	0.0%	1,368	5.1%
IS*	628	0	628	1.9%	0.0%	60	0.2%
LI	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	<5	0.0%
NO	1,562	<5	1,565	4.8%		225	0.8%
CH	3,445	0	3,445	10.6%	0.0%	761	2.8%

* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

** AT: Not possible to make a differentiation between 3 months and longer.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

Table A1.9 The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, 2019

		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	Total		
Member State of previous employment/insurance (i.e. Member State which issued the PD UJ)	EU-27	1,209	7,205		159	1,849	144			1,642	2,692	196		11	20	598	64	2,474	<5	89	2,584	402	51	15	1,731	976	86	67	<5	13	<5	90		24,377		
	EU-28	1,252	17,673		201	1,975	157			3,026	3,234	199		27	24	981	67	3,176	<5	92	2,680	619	64	21	1,737	1,302	89	77	<5	14	<5	99		38,797		
	EU-15	1,124	16,420		185	1,117	151			2,780	3,040	165		25	20	877	62	2,932	<5	84	1,728	565	64	19	1,706	794	77	64	<5	14	<5	93		34,114		
	EU-13	128	1,253		16	858	6			246	194	34		<5	<5	104	5	244	<5	8	952	54	0	<5	31	508	12	13	<5	0	0	6		4,683		
	EFTA	35	440		63	343	25			230	1,580	<5		0	<5	223	<5	76	0	<5	619	37	25	0	0	82	35	65	0	17	92	11		4,008		
	Neighbour	844	183		95	1,208	105			549	3,639	24		<5	<5	43	38	1,388		60	2,322	217	17	0	1,662	673	78	80	<5		94	35		13,359		
	Total	1,287	18,113	1,048	264	2,318	182			3,256	4,814	200	4,100	27	26	1,204	70	3,252	<5	96	3,299	656	89	21	1,737	1,384	186	142	<5	31	95	110	2,673	50,688		
	BE		525		7	16	<5			54	635	0		0	<5	23	12	9	0	36	18	7	0	0	<5	5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5		1,356		
	BG	8			<5	73	0			57	19	0		<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	86	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		250	
	CZ	<5	588		<5	30	0			30	22	<5		0	0	5	0	8	0	<5	45	48	0	0	<5	443	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0		1,231	
	DK	<5	24			19	<5			29	13	0		0	0	64	0	<5	0	0	10	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	7	16	0	7	0	18		215	
	DE	49	1,888		38		5			325	387	96		<5	<5	141	10	773	0	24	1,207	166	5	5	30	115	7	10	<5	<5	<5	13		5,303		
	EE	0	29		0	8				<5	<5	0		0	<5	8	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		57	
	IE	6	438		10	37	0			172	125	<5		0	<5	107	<5	52	0	<5	22	40	0	<5	<5	50	0	7	<5	0	0	<5		1,081		
	EL	17	167		0	46	0			8	40	0		6	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	16	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		312	
	ES	106	756		9	109	<5				352	0		0	0	22	<5	16	0	6	85	0	17	0	<5	<5	9	10	0	0	0	0	7		1,514	
	FR	228	708		<5	40	<5			440		<5		0	0	<5	16	28	<5	<5	29	11	18	0	<5	11	0	<5	0	0	0	<5		1,549		
	HR	5	<5		0	193	0			0	19			0	0	<5	<5	5	0	0	37	0	0	0	15	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5		281	
	IT	61	160		<5	117	0			73	266	0		<5	0	<5	<5	21	0	<5	140	<5	0	<5	66	45	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0		962	
	CY	0	448		<5	<5	0			<5	<5	0		0	33	0	<5	0	<5	0	7	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	8	0	<5	<5	0	0	0		514	
	LV	<5	10		<5	13	<5			<5	5	0		0		26	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0		72	
	LT	<5	<5		<5	12	<5			6	5	0		0	<5		0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5		40	
	LU	125	20		<5	31	0			17	451	0		0	<5	0		5	0	<5	6	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0		668	
	HU	5	<5		0	124	0			<5	14	<5		0	0	<5	0		0	0	253	<5	0	0	<5	<5	43	0	<5	0	0	0	<5		455	
	MT	<5	45		<5	13	0			13	28	0		<5	0	8	<5	12		0	9	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5		141	
	NL	442	604		8	113	<5			113	77	<5		<5	5	90	<5	131	0		39	93	5	0	5	52	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5		1,788		
	AT	6	296		<5	419	<5			24	31	59		0	0	<5	0	1,175	0	<5		16	<5	<5	1,579	182	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5		3,811		
	PL	31	24		5	223	0			25	38	0		0	0	17	<5	7	0	5	63		0	0	<5	5	<5	5	0	0	0	0	0		455	
	PT	29	152		<5	24	<5			109	86	0		0	0	0	9	0	0	<5	29	<5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		447
	RO	53	16		<5	144	0			104	27	0		0	0	0	0	30	0	<5	197	<5	0		0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0		578	
	SI	0	37		0	6	0			<5	<5	22		0	0	0	0	5	0	0	118	0	0	0		<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		194	
	SK	13	50		0	18	<5			<5	10	8		0	0	<5	0	173	0	0	127	<5	0	0	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		415	
	FI	<5	42		<5	5	101			7	12	0		0	<5	8	<5	<5	0	0	11	<5	0	0	0	<5		6	0	<5	0	5		211		
SE	7	172		57	15	21			25	23	<5		0	<5	31	0	13	<5	0	20	9	0	0	<5	<5	44	0	<5	0	30		477				
UK	43	10,468		42	126	13			1,384	542	<5		16	<5	383	<5	702	<5	<5	96	217	13	6	6	326	<5	10		<5	0	9		14,420			
IS	0	11		<5	<5	0			10	12	0		0	<5	44	0	<5	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	7		111		
LI	0	<5		0	<5	0			<5	<5	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		183		
NO	<5	134		49	22	22			40	19	0		0	<5	176	0	7	0	<5	9	23	<5	0	0	27	29	58	0	17	0		638				
CH	33	292		10	317	<5			178	1,548	<5		0	0	<5	<5	66	0	<5	432	7	23	0	0	52	6	<5	0	0	92	<5		3,076			
Unknown	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		62		

* CY: data concern reference year 2018. IS: data concern reference year 2016.
Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2020

Table A1.10 The number of aggregations of periods in case of unemployment, by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in Member State of last activity, *by competent Member State*, 2019

	Less than 30 days		More than 1 month but less than 3 months		3 months and more		Total for subperiods	Total	
	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Number	Column %
EU-27	3,960	9.3%	6,397	15.1%	32,068	75.6%	42,425	47,775	94.3%
EU-28	3,960	9.3%	6,397	15.1%	32,068	75.6%	42,425	47,779	94.3%
EU-15	2,701	17.1%	2,139	13.6%	10,935	69.3%	15,775	19,925	39.3%
EU-13	1,259	4.7%	4,258	16.0%	21,133	79.3%	26,650	27,854	55.0%
EFTA	700	24.0%	327	11.2%	1,892	64.8%	2,919	2,909	5.7%
Total	4,660	10.3%	6,724	14.8%	33,960	74.9%	45,344	50,688	100.0%
BE	144	11.2%	248	19.3%	895	69.5%	1,287	1,287	2.5%
BG	406	2.2%	2,530	14.0%	15,177	83.8%	18,113	18,113	35.7%
CZ	119	11.4%	249	23.8%	680	64.9%	1,048	1,048	2.1%
DK	123	46.6%	29	11.0%	112	42.4%	264	264	0.5%
DE	163	7.0%	332	14.3%	1,823	78.6%	2,318	2,318	4.6%
EE	30	16.5%	35	19.2%	117	64.3%	182	182	0.4%
IE									
EL									
ES	1,164	35.7%	607	18.6%	1,485	45.6%	3,256	3,256	6.4%
FR	628	13.0%	577	12.0%	3,609	75.0%	4,814	4,814	9.5%
HR	23	11.5%	14	7.0%	163	81.5%	200	200	0.4%
IT								4,100	8.1%
CY*	<5	7.4%	7	25.9%	18	66.7%	27	27	0.1%
LV	7	26.9%	6	23.1%	13	50.0%	26	26	0.1%
LT								1,204	2.4%
LU	<5	1.4%	<5	5.6%	66	93.0%	71	70	0.1%
HU	479	14.7%	575	17.7%	2,198	67.6%	3,252	3,252	6.4%
MT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<5	100.0%	<5	<5	0.0%
NL	14	14.6%	40	41.7%	42	43.8%	96	96	0.2%
AT	374	11.3%	217	6.6%	2,708	82.1%	3,299	3,299	6.5%
PL	31	4.7%	81	12.3%	544	82.9%	656	656	1.3%
PT	25	28.1%	24	27.0%	40	44.9%	89	89	0.2%
RO	6	28.6%	6	28.6%	9	42.9%	21	21	0.0%
SI	0	0.0%	535	30.8%	1,202	69.2%	1,737	1,737	3.4%
SK	156	11.3%	220	15.9%	1,008	72.8%	1,384	1,384	2.7%
FI	16	11.5%	24	17.3%	99	71.2%	139	186	0.4%
SE	49	34.5%	37	26.1%	56	39.4%	142	142	0.3%
UK								<5	0.0%
IS*	6	19.4%	<5	3.2%	24	77.4%	31	31	0.1%
LI	6	6.3%	56	58.9%	33	34.7%	95	95	0.2%
NO	117	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	117	110	0.2%
CH	571	21.3%	270	10.1%	1,835	68.6%	2,676	2,673	5.3%

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment 2020

Export of family benefits
Table A1.11 Export of family benefits, by type of family benefit, by number of persons entitled, family members involved, annual and average amount paid, 2019

Type of family benefit	Total number of households	Number of family members involved (A)	Total expenditure (in €) (B)	Average amount per family member (in €) (B/A)
EU-27	584,509	740,502	1,157,584,420	
EU-28	597,454	759,627	1,157,584,420	
EU-15	489,303	736,183	1,044,672,056	
EU-13	108,151	23,444	112,912,364	
EFTA	7,956	448	15,674,389	
Total****	605,410	760,075	1,173,258,809	
BE				
Total	16,283	30,110	86,584,576	2,876
Growth package (Groeipakket)	15,560	8,525	32,566,926	3,820
Family benefits	16,283	30,110	54,017,649	1,794
BG	97	165	52,670	319
CZ				
Total	519		1,070,703	
Parental benefit	240		869,500	
Child benefit	519		194,090	
Benefit for child in foster care	<5		7,113	
DK				
Total	15,309	25,701	40,758,496	1,586
Child and youth allowance (Børne- og ungeydelse)	15,309	25,701	37,816,223	1,471
Ordinary child benefit (Børnetilskud)	1,263	2,728	2,298,306	842
Maintenance allowance (Underholdsbidrag)	220	343	643,967	1,877
DE				
Total	233,315*	274,686		
Children's benefit (Kindergeld)	233,315*	274,686	n.a.	
Parental allowance (Elterngeld)	6,675	n.a.	n.a.	
EE	498	1,054	1,701,425	1,614
IE***				
Total	4,281	7,637	13,035,522	1,707
Domiciliary Care Allowance	35	37	196,604	5,314
Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)	<5	<5	8,758	
Child benefit	4,281	7,637	12,830,160	1,680
EL*				
Welfare Allowance for Child Support	0	0	0	
ES				
Cash benefit	21	28	5,818	208
FR				
Total	5,641	24,736	10,245,965	414
Allocation de rentrée scolaire	658	2,967	549,430	185
Allocation de soutien familial	59	213	124,674	585
Allocation d'éducation de l'enfant handicap	70	308	190,357	618
Allocation journalière de présence parentale	<5	16	7,257	454
Allocations familiales	2,227	9,921	4,572,759	461
Complément Différentiel	1,009	4,271	2,229,013	522
Complément familial	407	2,178	724,390	333
PAJE, Allocation de base	780	3,186	1,041,844	327
PAJE, Complément de libre choix d'activité	<5	9		
PAJE, Complément de mode de garde emploi direct	184	709	386,406	545
PAJE, Complément de mode de garde structure	23	62	52,673	850
PAJE, Prépare (Prestation Partagée Education de l'Enfant)	213	873	364,946	418
PAJE, prime à la naissance ou à l'adoption	<5	9	<5,000	126
AIPP	<5	14	<5,000	112
HR	<5	13	<5,000	274
IT	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
CY				
LV				
Total	2,083	3,037	1,729,349	569
Family state benefit	2,083	3,037	498,181	164
Supplement to the family state benefit for a disabled child	45	47	50,948	1,084
Parent's benefit	258	258	574,983	2,229
Child-care benefit	788	789	560,950	711
Disabled child care benefit	15	15	44,287	2,952
LT				
LU				
Total	94,847	166,513	581,373,415	3,491
Family benefit	94,847	166,513	481,331,146	2,891
Birth grant	3,124	2,975	2,607,815	877
Parental leave benefit	9,980	9,742	97,434,454	10,001
HU				
MT				
Total	9	14	8,830	631
Children's Allowance - Income Based	<5	5	<5,000	194
Children's Allowance - Flat Rate	9	14	7,170	512
In Work benefit	<5	<5	<5,000	688

Coordination of social security systems at a glance

Type of family benefit		Total number of households	Number of family members involved (A)	Total expenditure (in €) (B)	Average amount per family member (in €) (B/A)
NL**	Total	17,437	32,882	64,793,013	1,970
	<i>KGB: Kindgebondenbudget</i>	10,355	16,564	24,835,627	1,499
	<i>KOT: Kinderopvangtoeslag</i>	1,211	1,692	4,150,057	2,453
	<i>AKW</i>	17,437	32,882	35,807,329	1,089
AT	Total	76,868	137,110	233,206,626	1,701
	<i>Familienbeihilfe</i>	18,607	28,610	36,688,775	1,282
	<i>Ausgleichszahlung</i>	58,261	108,500	102,284,349	943
	<i>Kinderabsetzbetrag</i>	76,868	137,110	73,973,876	540
	<i>Kinderbetreuungsgeld</i>	6,326	6,421	20,259,626	3,155
PL	Total	77,401		94,355,888	
	<i>Child raising benefit "Family 500+"</i>	77,401			
PT	Total	8,039	11,901	8,881,200	746
	<i>Family allowance for children and young persons</i>	8,039	11,901	7,828,160	658
	<i>Increase due to handicap</i>	290	314	262,218	835
	<i>Prenatal family allowance</i>	851	851	614,371	722
	<i>Special education allowance</i>	27	91	172,718	1,898
	<i>Funeral grant</i>	17	17	<5,000	220
RO	Total	15,150			
	<i>Child state allowance</i>	15,150			
	<i>Child raising benefit</i>	183			
SI	<i>Child benefit</i>	329		356,745	
SK	Total	12,062	19,161	13,633,192	712
	<i>Child benefit</i>	12,062	19,161	4,843,086	253
	<i>Parental allowance</i>	4,845	4,983	8,790,106	1,764
FI	Total	3,786	5,754	5,289,655	919
	<i>Child benefit</i>	3,786	5,754	4,168,238	724
	<i>Home care allowance</i>	430	555	1,121,417	2,021
SE	<i>Surviving children's allowance (Efterlevandestöd)</i>	531		497,283	
UK	Total	12,945	19,125		
	<i>Child Tax Credit</i>	5,290	5,245	<i>n.a.</i>	
	<i>Child Benefit</i>	12,945	19,125	<i>n.a.</i>	
IS*	<i>Cash benefit</i>	195	448	480,868	1,073
LI					
NO	Total	7,761		15,193,521	
	<i>Child benefit</i>	7,761		10,710,581	
	<i>Cash benefit for families with small children</i>	965		4,482,940	
CH					

* The figures for EL 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.) DE: the number of persons for the children's benefit refers to reference year 2016.

** For NL data on KGB and KOT refer to reference year 2018. Only data on AKW refer to reference year 2019.

*** 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 2020

Table A1.12 The share of the export of family benefits in the total number of family benefits paid by the reporting Member State, 2019

	Type of family benefit	Households	Family members involved	Expenditure
BE	Total	1.0%	3.4%	1.3%
	<i>Growth package (Groeipakket)</i>	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%
	<i>Family benefits</i>	2.3%	9.4%	1.7%
BG		0.02%	0.04%	0.03%
CZ	Total	0.2%		0.1%
	<i>Parental benefit</i>	0.1%		0.1%
	<i>Child benefit</i>	0.2%		0.2%
	<i>Benefit for child in foster care</i>	0.02%		0.02%
DK***	Total	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%
	<i>Child and youth allowance (Børne- og ungeydelse)</i>	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
	<i>Ordinary child benefit (Børnetilskud)</i>	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%
DE	Total	2.5%	1.7%	
	<i>Children's benefit (Kindergeld)*</i>	2.5%	1.7%	
	<i>Parental allowance (Elterngeld)</i>	0.4%		
EE	Total	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%
	<i>Child benefit</i>	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
	<i>Domiciliary Care Allowance</i>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
	<i>Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)</i>	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
EL*		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ES	Total	0.002%	0.002%	0.0003%
FR				
HR		0.002%	0.004%	0.002%
IT				
CY				
LV	Total	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%
	<i>Family state benefit</i>	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%
	<i>Supplement to the family state benefit for a disabled child</i>	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%
	<i>Parent's benefit</i>	1.2%	1.2%	0.5%
	<i>Child-care benefit</i>	2.2%	2.1%	1.0%
	<i>Disabled child care benefit</i>	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
LT				
LU	Total	55.5%	56.0%	47.6%
	<i>Family benefit</i>	55.5%	56.0%	48.8%
	<i>Birth grant</i>	21.4%	21.4%	20.7%
	<i>Parental leave benefit</i>	45.7%	46.3%	43.7%
HU				
MT	Total	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%
	<i>Children's Allowance - Income Based</i>	0.02%	0.02%	0.005%
	<i>Children's Allowance - Flat Rate</i>	0.04%	0.03%	0.04%
	<i>In Work benefit</i>	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
NL**	Total	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
	<i>Child budget (Kindgebondenbudget)</i>	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
	<i>Childcare allowance (Kinderopvangtoeslag)</i>	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
	<i>Child benefit (AKW)</i>	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
AT	Total	6.3%	6.7%	3.9%
	<i>Family allowances (Familienbeihilfe)</i>	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%
	<i>Compensation payment (Ausgleichszahlung)</i>	96.3%	97.7%	96.8%
	<i>Child tax credit (Kinderabsetzbetrag)</i>	6.3%	6.7%	5.5%
	<i>Parental benefit (Kinderbetreuungsgeld)</i>	3.1%	3.1%	1.8%
PL	<i>Child raising benefit "family 500+"</i>	1.2%		1.0%
PT	Total	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	<i>Family allowance for children and young persons</i>	1.0%	1.0%	1.1%
	<i>Increase due to handicap</i>	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
	<i>Prenatal family allowance</i>	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%
	<i>Special education allowance</i>	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%
	<i>Funeral grant</i>	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
RO	Total	0.4%		
	<i>Child allowance</i>	0.4%		
	<i>Child raising benefit</i>	0.1%		
SI	<i>Child benefit</i>	0.1%		0.1%
SK	Total	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%
	<i>Child benefit</i>	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%
	<i>Parental allowance</i>	2.5%	2.5%	2.3%
FI	Total	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%
	<i>Child benefit</i>	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%
	<i>Home care allowance</i>	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
SE	<i>Surviving children's allowance (Efterlevandestöd)</i>	3.5%		2.6%
UK				
IS				
LI				

Coordination of social security systems at a glance

	Type of family benefit	Households	Family members involved	Expenditure
NO	Total	1.1%		0.9%
	<i>Child benefit</i>	1.1%		0.7%
	<i>Cash benefit for families with small children</i>	2.2%		2.9%
CH				
	Average*****	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%
	Median	0.9%	0.9%	0.6%

* EL and LT: data concern reference year 2017. DE: the total number of persons for the children's benefit concerns reference year 2016.

** NL: data for child care allowance (KOT) and child budget (KGB) concern reference year 2018. Only data for child benefit (AKW) concern reference year 2019.

*** The shares for DK were calculated using the export figures for reference year 2019 and the total figures for reference year 2016.

**** 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 2020

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Table A1.13 Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country and total related expenditure (in €), 2019

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
EU-27*	17,340	119,763,520	6,907
EU-28*	17,481	120,582,216	6,898
EU-15*	17,047	119,761,246	7,025
EU-13*	434	820,970	1,892
EFTA*	7,164	71,702,896	10,009
Total*	24,645	192,285,112	7,802
Belgium**			
Maternity allowance	1,186	6,088,710	5,134
Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent)	1,194	866,278	726
Adoption allowance	<5	5,916	2,958
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy	581	3,922,238	6,751
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	413	1,376,217	3,332
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,376</i>	<i>12,259,359</i>	<i>3,631</i>
Bulgaria**			
Pregnancy and childbirth benefit	268	265,845	992
Czech Republic			
Denmark			
Parental benefit	1,408	10,033,711	7,126
Germany			
Estonia			
Maternity benefit	14	64,511	4,608
Ireland			
Maternity Benefit	408	1,618,136	3,966
Paternity Benefit	93	42,839	461
Adoptive Benefit	<5	5,312	2,656
Health and Safety Benefit	<5	12,424	4,141
<i>Total</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>1,678,710</i>	<i>3,318</i>
Greece			
Spain			
Maternity benefit	47	313,804	6,677
Paternity benefit	43	101,362	2,357
Childcare and birth	114	642,261	5,634
<i>Total</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>1,057,427</i>	<i>5,183</i>
France			
Maternity leave	567	1,625,273	2,866
Paternity leave	198	140,828	711
<i>Total</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>1,766,101</i>	<i>2,309</i>
Croatia			
Italy			
Cyprus**			
Maternity allowance	<5	15,986	3,997
Maternity grant (lump sum)	<5	2,176	1,088
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18,162</i>	<i>3,027</i>
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
Maternity leave	4,192	50,203,627	11,976
Exemption from work for pregnant workers	1,735	14,095,798	8,124
Adoption leave	12	132,652	11,054
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,939</i>	<i>64,432,077</i>	<i>10,849</i>
Hungary			
Infant care allowance	64	132,066	2,064
Malta			
Maternity benefit	0	0	

Coordination of social security systems at a glance

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
The Netherlands			
Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)	1,815	11,860,130	6,535
Austria			
Wohngeld	1,953	12,069,797	6,180
Family time bonus for fathers	44	28,658	651
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,997</i>	<i>12,098,455</i>	<i>6,058</i>
Poland			
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS)	8	62,208	7,776
Portugal			
Initial parental allowance	194	403,401	2,079
Extended parental allowance	15	14,905	994
Allowance for adoption	<5	13,432	13,432
Extended allowance for adoption	0	0	
Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	43	103,073	2,397
Allowance for termination of pregnancy	5	2,504	501
Specific risks allowance	<5	1,279	1,279
<i>Total</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>538,594</i>	<i>2,080</i>
Romania			
Maternity leave	<5	4,520	2,260
Slovenia			
Maternity leave			
Paternity leave			
Parental benefit			
Slovakia			
Maternity benefits for mother	66	243,797	3,694
Maternity benefits for father	6	29,861	4,977
<i>Total</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>273,658</i>	<i>3,801</i>
Finland			
Maternity allowance	153	954,456	6,238
Paternity allowance	200	415,148	2,076
Parental allowance	284	1,848,381	6,508
<i>Total</i>	<i>494</i>	<i>3,217,985</i>	<i>6,514</i>
Sweden			
United Kingdom			
	141	818,696	5,806
Iceland			
Parental benefits to parents who are active in the labour market			
Maternity/paternity Grants			
Liechtenstein			
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	6	40,810	6,802
Norway			
Parental benefit	1,118	13,072,086	11,692
Switzerland			
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	6,040	58,590,000	9,700

* * Missing data for CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, SI, SE and IS.

** BE: data for Adoption allowance, Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy and Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding concern reference year 2018. BG: data concern reference year 2018. CY: data concern reference year 2017.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2020

Table A1.14 Share of the number of benefits exported to another EU/EFTA country in total number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash paid by the competent Member State, 2019

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
EU-27*	0.5%	0.9%
EU-28*	0.5%	0.9%
EU-15*	0.7%	1.1%
EU-13*	0.0%	0.0%
EFTA*	3.0%	7.4%
Total*	0.7%	1.3%
Belgium**		
Maternity allowance	1.2%	1.3%
Paternity/birth allowance	2.2%	2.2%
Adoption allowance	1.3%	1.6%
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy	2.3%	3.2%
Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding	2.4%	2.9%
<i>Total</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>
Bulgaria**		
Benefits in cash in case of pregnancy and baby delivery under art. 50 and 51 Bulgarian Social Security Code [Pregnancy and delivery]	0.3%	0.1%
Czech Republic		
Denmark		
Parental benefit	0.8%	0.7%
Germany		
Estonia		
Maternity benefit	0.1%	0.1%
Ireland		
Maternity Benefit	0.9%	0.6%
Paternity Benefit	0.3%	0.3%
Adoptive Benefit	6.9%	3.2%
Health and Safety Benefit	1.4%	3.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>0.6%</i>
Greece		
Spain		
Maternity benefit	0.07%	0.09%
Paternity benefit	0.06%	0.08%
Childbirth and care	0.03%	0.04%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.04%</i>	<i>0.05%</i>
France**		
Maternity leave	0.1%	0.1%
Paternity leave	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Croatia		
Italy		
Cyprus**		
Maternity allowance	0.1%	0.1%
Maternity grant	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
Maternity benefits	44.5%	44.5%
Exemption from work for pregnant and breastfeeding women	45.8%	44.7%
Adoption leave	41.4%	44.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>44.8%</i>	<i>44.5%</i>
Hungary		
Infant care allowance	0.1%	0.1%
Malta		
Maternity benefit	0.0%	0.0%
The Netherlands		
Wet Arbeid en Zorg (Work and Care Act)	1.3%	1.0%
Austria		
Wohengeld (Maternity benefit)	2.4%	2.4%
Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	0.7%	0.7%
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.3%</i>	<i>2.4%</i>

Coordination of social security systems at a glance

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
Poland		
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	0.0%	0.0%
Portugal		
Initial parental allowance	0.1%	0.1%
Extended parental allowance	0.1%	0.2%
Allowance for adoption	0.4%	1.3%
Extended allowance for adoption	0.0%	0.0%
Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	0.1%	0.1%
Allowance for termination of pregnancy	0.1%	0.0%
Specific risk allowance	0.3%	0.1%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Romania		
Slovenia		
Slovakia		
Maternity benefits	0.1%	0.1%
Paternity benefits	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
Finland		
Maternity allowance	0.3%	0.3%
Paternity allowance	0.3%	0.4%
Parental allowance	0.4%	0.4%
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>0.4%</i>
Sweden		
United Kingdom		
Iceland		
Liechtenstein		
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit	2.0%	1.2%
Norway		
Parental benefit	0.7%	6.1%
Switzerland		
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	7.3%	7.8%

* Missing data for CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, LV, LT, SI, SE, UK and IS. The total averages concern the weighted average. The total unweighted average amounts to 3.9% concerning the total number of benefits and 4.1% concerning the total expenditure.

** BE: data for Adoption allowance, Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for pregnancy and Replacement income granted in case of measure of work removal due to working conditions for breastfeeding concern reference year 2018. BG: the total data concern reference year 2019, while data on the Coordination concern reference year 2018. FR: the total data concern reference year 2017, while data on the Coordination concern reference year 2019. CY: data concern reference year 2017.

Source Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2020

Old-age, survivors' and invalidity pensions

Table A1.15 Number of pensions and annual amount paid (in €) as Member State of residence to pensioners receiving a pension from two or more Member States one of which is the Member State of residence, 2019

	Old-age pension		Survivors' pension		Invalidity pension		Total		
	Number of persons	Amount paid (in €)	Number of persons	Amount paid (in €)	Number of persons	Amount paid (in €)	Number of persons	Amount paid (in €)	Average amount per pensioner
BE****	168,184	1,855,939,452	54,218	573,702,948	2,332	25,510,937	224,734	2,455,153,337	10,925
BG*	8,668	16,377,079	1,080	816,910	919	1,367,058	10,667	18,561,047	1,740
CZ									
DK									
DE									
EE									
IE									
EL									
ES***	3,171	80,702,496	476	5,276,195	64	1,468,090	3,712	87,446,781	23,558
FR	302,775	2,447,108,849	40,947	374,463,448	n.a.	n.a.	343,702	2,821,572,297	8,209
HR									
IT**	225,957	2,260,739,615	82,334	361,649,193	9,863	37,171,064	310,128	2,659,559,873	8,576
CY	4,380	12,862,361	591	811,306	85	180,523	5,056	13,854,189	2,710
LV	1,077	3,302,343	<5	8,935	105	189,468	1,178	3,500,746	2,972
LT	12,552	41,245,460	2,567	2,114,325	3,947	8,135,374	19,586	51,495,158	2,629
LU*	13,942	416,803,700	3,985	89,398,778	3,256	79,531,022	21,183	585,733,500	27,651
HU*	33,486	126,781,571	2,123	2,485,735	3,929	9,223,628	39,538	138,490,935	3,503
MT	1,975	14,368,107	342	2,360,059	20	127,215	2,337	16,855,385	7,212
NL	101,493	871,448,659	1,280	6,096,601			102,773	877,545,260	8,539
AT	134,527	2,094,397,497	27,905	259,019,110	6,693	83,907,640	169,125	2,437,324,247	14,411
PL									
PT*	190,926	644,286,201	74,518	162,019,572	12,700	41,151,395	278,144	847,457,167	3,047
RO	5,633	13,776,272	164	210,578	505	664,961	6,302	14,651,812	2,325
SI*	21,785	121,462,899	1,729	6,393,102	972	1,719,917	24,486	129,575,918	5,292
SK	1,197	5,312,292	291	517,350	541	1,489,043	2,027	7,318,685	3,611
FI	65,392	1,477,738,581	10,345	65,473,536	3,990	38,276,500	70,172	1,581,488,617	22,537
SE									
UK									
IS	1,750	53,360,511	0	0	253	5,184,768	2,003	58,545,278	29,229
LI									
NO									
CH									
Total	1,298,850	12,558,013,944	304,899	1,912,817,679	50,174	335,298,603	1,636,853	14,806,130,232	9,045

* The monthly amounts reported by BG, LU, HU, PT, and SI were multiplied by 12 to obtain an annual figure.

** Data for IT concern reference year 2016.

*** ES: the information provided refers only to the special schemes of civil servants and military civil servants, therefore it can't be considered as the official information for ES, as it doesn't include information of the rest of the schemes (this information is not available). The total reported (€ 1,300,313) does not match the sum (€ 87,446,781). The difference between both amounts to € 86,146,467.

**** BE: the total number of persons reported for reference year 2019 does not reflect reality, as it was calculated in a different way compared to reference year 2018.

Source Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors' and invalidity pensions 2020

Table A1.16 Number of pensions and amount paid as Member State of residence to pensioners receiving a pension from two or more Member States one of which is the Member State of residence, as a share of the total number of beneficiaries and of total expenditure, breakdown by type of pension, 2019

	Old-age pension		Survivors' pension		Invalidity pension		Total	
	Number of persons	Amount paid	Number of persons	Amount paid	Number of persons	Amount paid	Number of persons	Amount paid
BE	8.4%	4.8%	10.1%	7.7%	0.0%	0.3%	7.7%	4.5%
BG	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
CZ								
DK								
DE								
EE								
IE								
EL								
ES	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
FR	1.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%			1.8%	0.8%
HR								
IT*	1.9%	1.1%	1.9%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	2.0%	1.1%
CY	3.6%	0.9%	1.8%	0.3%	1.5%	1.0%	3.1%	0.8%
LV	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
LT	1.8%	1.8%	1.0%	1.8%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	1.9%
LU	13.3%	14.4%	8.5%	9.7%	17.5%	19.2%	11.4%	13.8%
HU	1.8%	1.5%	0.3%	0.2%			1.8%	1.5%
MT	2.9%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	0.3%	0.3%	2.6%	2.1%
NL	3.0%	1.2%	4.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.9%
AT	7.2%	5.2%	4.7%	4.3%	3.0%	2.4%	6.9%	4.9%
PL								
PT	8.8%	3.2%	8.7%	4.8%	4.0%	1.4%	9.3%	3.2%
RO	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
SI	4.8%	3.7%	1.1%	1.3%	3.6%	1.3%	3.8%	3.3%
SK	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
FI	5.1%	6.1%	3.8%	3.7%	1.9%	1.3%	4.4%	5.5%
SE								
UK								
IS	4.1%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%	2.8%	2.8%
LI								
NO								
CH								
Total	1.2%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.4%	0.2%	1.2%	0.8%

* IT: data concerning Number of pensions and amount paid as Member State of residence to pensioners receiving a pension from two or more Member States one of which is the Member State of residence refer to reference year 2018.

Source Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors' and invalidity pensions 2020 and Eurostat, ESSPROS [spr_pns_ben] and [spr_exp_pens] (2016 figures)

Table A1.17 Number of pensions and amount paid (in €) to pensioners who reside in another Member State, 2019

	Old-age pension		Survivors' pension		Invalidity pension		Total		Average amount per pensioner (in €)
	Number of persons	Amount paid (in €)	Number of persons	Amount paid (in €)	Number of persons	Amount paid (in €)	Number of persons	Amount paid (in €)	
EU-27	3,070,065	10,587,018,980	830,452	2,434,185,701	138,251	599,449,791	4,029,041	13,620,653,035	3,381
EU-28	3,558,701	12,837,277,554	830,452	2,434,185,701	138,251	599,449,791	4,517,677	15,870,911,609	3,513
EU-15	2,915,290	12,350,267,754	705,722	2,338,837,739	71,764	541,709,100	3,686,161	15,230,814,595	4,132
EU-13	643,411	487,009,800	124,730	95,347,962	66,487	57,740,691	831,516	640,097,015	770
EFTA	781,709	4,954,131,506	115,238	636,240,651	41,935	500,408,527	938,883	6,090,780,685	6,487
Total	4,340,410	17,791,409,060	945,690	3,070,426,353	180,186	1,099,858,318	5,456,560	21,961,692,294	4,025
BE*	137,446	764,207,580	44,120	235,264,824	8,456	106,593,463	190,022	1,106,065,867	5,821
BG*	2,761	2,705,503	521	325,628	518	626,024	3,800	3,657,155	962
CZ	65,564	130,306,462	13,477	23,727,925	10,632	19,696,161	86,580	173,730,548	2,007
DK	43,098	254,618,260			4,276	66,560,402	47,374	321,178,663	6,780
DE**	953,664	3,829,186,000	335,837	944,816,000	23,047	141,070,000	1,314,545	4,915,072,000	3,739
EE	8,924	29,741,462	335	539,430	484	1,104,776	9,743	31,385,668	3,221
IE									
EL									
ES	55,075	213,266,984	24,789	106,606,673	5,217	37,524,339	85,081	357,397,997	4,201
FR	476,708	1,705,157,976	153,291	539,686,421	3,750	17,058,371	633,749	2,261,902,768	3,569
HR***	24,233	23,896,755	4,996	6,637,425	1,519	1,764,790	30,753	32,298,970	1,050
IT**	113,944	377,113,794	54,220	144,856,380	7,916	21,106,510	176,080	543,076,685	3,084
CY	3,022	7,125,530	937	2,954,719	118	314,554	4,077	10,394,803	2,550
LV	8,919	15,213,801	633	934,792	1,039	1,403,945	10,568	17,552,538	1,661
LT	6,391	14,136,246	1,326	1,108,320	964	2,113,914	8,681	17,358,481	2,000
LU*	62,245	946,577,052	19,516	203,187,791	7,101	99,396,849	88,862	1,249,161,691	14,057
HU*	24,861	40,965,836	2,599	1,911,223	1,959	2,217,307	29,419	45,094,366	1,533
MT	1,252	3,856,665	158	770,571	19	82,762	1,429	4,708,558	3,295
NL	211,563	674,605,909	1,485	6,146,767			213,048	680,752,677	3,195
AT	141,977	481,778,733	41,294	99,282,801	5,465	31,564,388	188,736	612,625,922	3,246
PL	446,328	125,313,644	85,459	25,974,012	40,632	10,048,220	572,419	161,335,876	282
PT*	45,569	97,872,436	14,153	27,601,752	4,305	9,199,529	64,027	134,673,717	2,103
RO	21,975	41,847,849	2,738	4,493,434	2,197	2,508,314	26,910	48,849,598	1,815
SI*	29,048	51,470,040	11,533	25,939,784	6,355	15,745,495	46,936	93,155,319	1,985
SK	133	430,006	18	30,698	51	114,429	201	575,133	2,861
FI	48,540	204,374,944	4,349	13,960,519	2,231	11,635,249	53,351	229,970,712	4,311
SE	136,825	551,249,512	12,668	17,427,811			142,650	568,677,323	3,987
UK**	488,636	2,250,258,574	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	488,636	2,250,258,574	4,605
IS	1,501	17,518,621	18	63,233	1,121	16,580,930	2,640	34,162,784	12,940
LI	14,917	91,021,685	2,214	14,018,443	1,188	8,821,078	18,320	113,861,206	6,215
NO	37,853	342,349,034	1,623	9,092,640	6,884	114,075,919	46,360	465,517,593	10,041
CH	727,438	4,503,242,165	111,383	613,066,335	32,742	360,930,601	871,563	5,477,239,102	6,284

* The monthly amounts reported by BE, BG, LU, HU, PT, and SI were multiplied by 12 to obtain an annual figure.

** The data for DE concern reference year 2018. Data for the UK on number of persons concern reference year 2018, data on amount paid concern reference year 2017. Data for IT concern reference year 2016.

*** Data for HR and MT only concern the export to pensioners who are in receipt of a pension from two or more Member States. Data for LI only concern the export to pensioners who are in receipt of a pension from one Member State only.

Source Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors' and invalidity pensions 2020

Table A1.183 Number of pensions and amount paid as Member State of export, as a share of the total number of beneficiaries and of total expenditure, breakdown by type of pension, 2019

	Old-age pension		Survivors' pension		Invalidity pension		Total	
	Number of persons	Amount paid	Number of persons	Amount paid	Number of persons	Amount paid	Number of persons	Amount paid
EU-27	3.4%	0.8%	3.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	3.4%	0.9%
EU-28	3.5%	0.9%	3.2%	1.1%	1.0%	0.5%	3.4%	0.9%
EU-15	3.5%	0.9%	3.3%	1.2%	0.7%	0.5%	3.5%	0.9%
EU-13	3.2%	0.5%	2.6%	0.7%	2.3%	0.6%	3.0%	0.6%
EFTA	23.9%	6.0%	13.8%	8.2%	6.5%	2.7%	20.9%	5.6%
Total	4.1%	1.1%	3.5%	1.4%	1.3%	0.8%	4.0%	1.1%
BE	6.9%	2.0%	8.2%	3.2%	1.2%	1.4%	6.5%	2.0%
BG	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
CZ	2.7%	1.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.7%	1.3%	2.9%	1.1%
DK	3.8%	0.9%			7.3%	7.2%	3.2%	1.1%
DE*	5.1%	1.3%	5.6%	1.6%	2.8%	3.3%	5.6%	1.4%
EE	4.1%	2.7%	4.7%	4.4%	0.5%	0.4%	2.3%	2.2%
IE								
EL								
ES	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.3%
FR	2.9%	0.6%	3.3%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	3.3%	0.7%
HR**	3.7%	0.9%	2.1%	0.8%	1.0%	0.2%	2.5%	0.7%
IT*	1.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%
CY	2.5%	0.5%	2.9%	1.1%	2.1%	1.8%	2.5%	0.6%
LV	1.9%	0.9%	3.9%	2.9%	1.0%	0.7%	1.8%	0.9%
LT	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%
LU	59.6%	32.7%	41.4%	22.0%	38.3%	24.0%	47.8%	29.5%
HU	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%			1.4%	0.5%
MT**	1.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	1.6%	0.6%
NL	6.2%	0.9%	4.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.7%
AT	7.6%	1.2%	6.9%	1.6%	2.5%	0.9%	7.7%	1.2%
PL	6.9%	0.3%	5.8%	0.4%	3.4%	0.3%	5.9%	0.3%
PT	2.1%	0.5%	1.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.3%	2.1%	0.5%
RO	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
SI	6.3%	1.6%	7.7%	5.3%	23.4%	12.0%	7.3%	2.4%
SK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
FI	3.8%	0.9%	1.6%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	3.4%	0.8%
SE	6.4%	1.2%	4.1%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	1.1%
UK*	3.7%	1.0%					3.1%	0.9%
IS	3.5%	1.3%	0.4%	0.1%	5.3%	2.6%	3.7%	1.6%
LI								
NO	4.1%	1.3%	3.0%	1.1%	2.1%	1.2%	3.3%	1.3%
CH	31.6%	8.2%	14.4%	9.0%	10.8%	4.6%	28.9%	7.9%

* The data for DE concern reference year 2018. Data for the UK on number of persons concern reference year 2018, data on amount paid concern reference year 2017. Data for IT concern reference year 2016.

** Data for HR and MT only concern the export to pensioners who are in receipt of a pension from two or more Member States.

Source Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors' and invalidity pensions 2019 and Eurostat, ESSPROS [spr_pns_ben] and [spr_exp_pens] (2016 figures)

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