



Coordination of social security systems at a glance

2022 Statistical Report

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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-14: 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), and Sweden (SE).

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 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: This document 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: This document 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): This document proves the entitlement to necessary healthcare in kind during a temporary stay in a Member State other than the competent Member State.

Summary: Social security coordination in 2021

Applicable legislation

A total number of 3.6 million PDs A1 were issued at the request of the employer or the person concerned. The majority of these PDs A1 were applicable to persons covered by Article 12 (i.e., intra-EU posting), namely 2.2 million (61 % of all PDs A1 issued). Another 1.35 million PDs A1 were issued to persons covered by Article 13 (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (37 % of all PDs A1 issued). The remaining 90 972 PDs A1 were issued for other categories, mainly issued to civil servants (47 784 PDs A1), as well as to persons covered by an 'Article 16 Agreement' (19 131 PDs A1) and mariners (13 110 PDs A1). The two main issuing Member States of a PD A1 were Germany (997 000 PDs A1 issued) and Poland (677 000 PDs A1 issued).

Cross-border healthcare

Cross-border healthcare spending by applying the Coordination Regulations amounted to EUR 4.0 billion in the EU/EFTA and the UK or roughly 0.4 % of total healthcare spending (in kind). The budgetary impact varied strongly, not only between Member States, but also between the different types of cross-border healthcare. Most expenditure occurred for healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State (0.3 % of total healthcare spending (in kind)). For unplanned necessary healthcare the share amounted to 0.1 % of total healthcare spending (in kind), and finally, the budgetary impact of planned healthcare was only 0.02 %.

In 2021, there were around 235 million EHICs in circulation. Consequently, almost half of the insured in the EU/EFTA and the UK were in possession of an EHIC.

Unemployment

In 2021, 27 100 PDs U2 were issued by the competent institutions in the EU/EFTA and the UK or 0.2 % of the total group of jobseekers entitled to an unemployed benefit. EU/EFTA countries which issued the highest number of PDs U2 were Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, and France. Most PDs U2 were received by Poland.

Family benefits

Family benefits were transferred to more than 1 million family members residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. On average, 1.8 % of the total family benefits were paid to persons residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland and Austria were the main exporters of family benefits. In relative terms, Luxembourg was the frontrunner, mainly due to the high number of incoming frontier workers.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2021, 23 reporting countries exported around 26 300 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another EU/EFTA country or the UK, for an amount of EUR 216 million. Luxembourg and Switzerland clearly stand out when it comes to the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.

Pensions

Around 6.0 million pensions were paid to persons residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK, amounting to a total expenditure of some EUR 24.8 billion. On average 4.4 % of the total number of pensioners resided in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Total spending for this group of pensioners amounted to only 1.2% of the total amount of paid pensions. Switzerland, Germany, and France were the EU/EFTA countries that exported by far the most pensions. In relative terms, most pensions were exported by Luxembourg and Switzerland.

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 State¹, 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 (and the UK)², common rules are established at EU level.³ 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, they do not intend to 'harmonise' the systems. Consequently, Member States are still free to decide which 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.

This Statistical Report provides an overview of the impact of the Coordination Regulations, both in terms of persons involved and related public social spending.⁴ 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. Furthermore, *Annex II* provides more detailed information per thematic report.

¹ The term "Member State" is used in this report to indicate the 27 countries belonging to the European Union (EU) in reference year 2021, the European Economic Area (EEA), Switzerland, and the United Kingdom (UK).

² As of 1 February 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union. There are two Agreements now governing the relations between the EU and UK in terms of social security coordination. First, the Withdrawal Agreement (WA) entered into force on 1 February 2020 with a transitional period until 31 December 2020. It provides for full coordination to all those persons (including their family members/survivors) who have continuously been in a cross-border situation involving the EU and the UK since before the end of the transition period. This means that the complete social security coordination *acquis* applies to these persons. Furthermore, partial coordination applies to persons who are not covered by Art. 30 (full coordination) but have been subject to both UK/EU social security legislation before the end of the transition period. This includes among others EU rules concerning the aggregation of periods, rights and obligations deriving from such periods. The Withdrawal Agreement also protects persons in triangular situations with EFTA Member States. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) was signed on 30 December 2020, was applied provisionally as of 1 January 2021, and entered into force on 1 May 2021. In this Agreement there is a Protocol on Social Security Coordination which covers all persons who 1) are or have been covered by the social security legislation of an EU Member State or of the UK; 2) are residing in an EU Member State or the UK; 3) are or have been in a cross-border situation between an EU Member State and the UK as from 1 January 2021. This Protocol fully coordinates all branches of social security coordination that are currently coordinated under the Basic Regulation except for family benefits, long-term care, special non-contributory cash benefits, and assisted reproduction services. Additionally, there is a partial coordination for invalidity benefits and unemployment benefits. However, this Protocol does not apply to situations involving a UK national moving between two or more Member States, without a cross-border element with the UK as such. Furthermore, it does not apply to the EFTA Member States.

³ 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.

⁴ 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. 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.

What is new compared to previous editions of the Statistical Report are the **one-page summaries** provided for all 27 EU Member States, the four EFTA-countries and the UK in *Annex I*. These one-page summaries provide detailed information on the applicable legislation, cross-border healthcare, pensions, unemployment, family benefits, and maternity and equivalent paternity benefits for reference year 2021. This allows for a concise overview of all branches of cross-border social security per Member State, instead of only focussing on one branch at a time (which is how the Statistical Report is structured).

1. Determination of the applicable legislation

The main principle of the Coordination Regulations is that persons are subject to the legislation of a single Member State only. If the person works, the legislation of the Member State where the economic activity is carried out applies (*lex loci laboris*). In some very specific situations, other criteria apply. Such situations include, *inter alia*, 1) 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).⁵ Under Article 12 of the Basic Regulation, the social security legislation of the Member State where the employer normally carries out its activities / where the self-employed activity is normally pursued continues to apply for up to 24 months. Under 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 the situations discussed above, a so-called 'Portable Document A1 (PD A1)' is issued.⁶ 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 institution about their planned transnational activities, whenever possible before these activities take place. Subsequently, after verification of several conditions, a PD A1 is provided by the competent institution.⁷ In practice, 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 number of persons being sent abroad. However, it is likely that this difference has narrowed in recent years. Indeed, 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. In addition, the communication of competent authorities concerning the application for a PD A1 when making a 'business trip' to another EU/EFTA country may also have a direct impact.

1.1. Overall picture of the number of PDs A1 issued

A total number of 3.6 million PDs A1 were issued at the request of the employer or the person concerned in 2021. The majority of these PDs A1 were applicable to persons covered by Article 12, namely 2.2 million (61 % of all PDs A1 issued). Another 1.35 million PDs A1 were issued to persons covered by Article 13 (37 % of all PDs A1 issued). The remaining 90 972 PDs A1 were issued for other categories, mainly issued to civil servants (47 784 PDs A1), as well as to persons covered by an 'Article 16 Agreement' (19 131

⁵ See EC (2013), *Practical guide on the applicable legislation in the European Union (EU), the European Economic Area (EEA) and in Switzerland*.

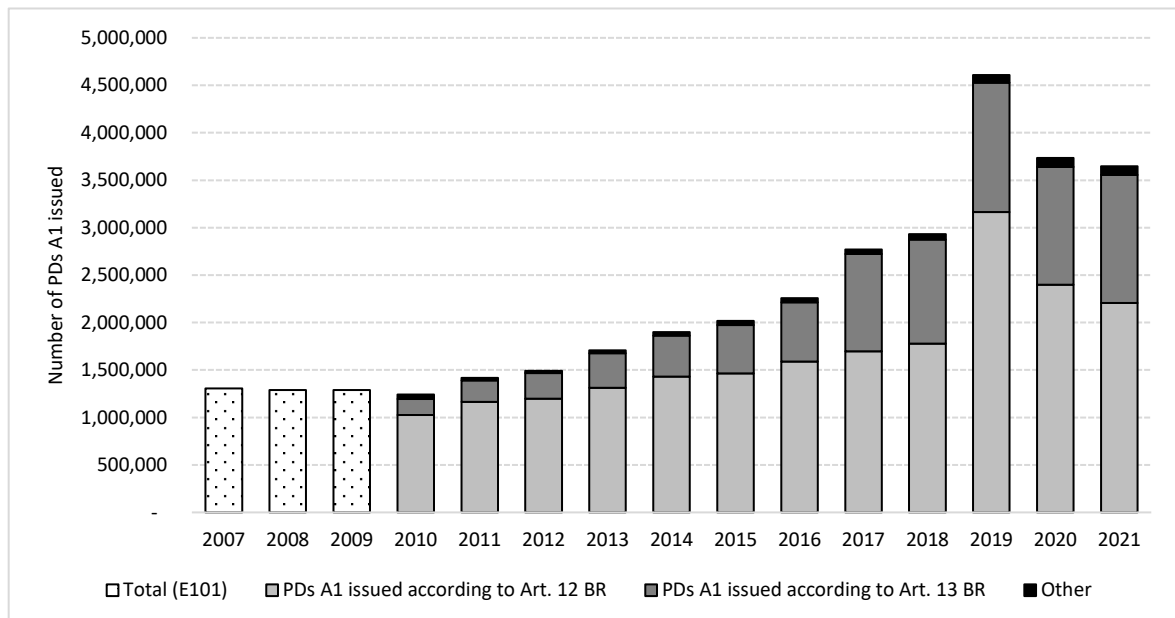
⁶ For instance, in cases subject to Article 13 of the Basic Regulation, the person concerned must inform the relevant institution in the Member State of residence, which will launch the procedure for determining the applicable legislation. Once the competent Member State has been identified, it will issue a PD A1.

⁷ 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.

PDs A1) and mariners (13 110 PDs A1). The two main issuing Member States of a PD A1 were Germany (997 000 PDs A1 issued) and Poland (677 000 PDs A1 issued).

The COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions on freedom of movement imposed by Member States to stem the spread of the virus had an enormous impact on labour mobility in the EU/EFTA. This was also clearly the case for intra-EU posting (*Figure 1*). In 2020, the overall number of PDs A1 issued decreased by almost 900 000 PDs A1 or almost one fifth compared to 2019. Even in 2021, the hampering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were still visible in the PD A1 data. Indeed, the total number of PDs A1 issued in 2021 decreased by 2.4 % or some 89 300 PDs A1 compared to 2020. However, as can be seen, it only concerns a drop in the number of PDs A1 issued according to Article 12 (mainly due to a sharp decline in Germany), as those issued under Article 13 have increased again after a decrease from 2019 to 2020. Even though there was still a decline in the total number of PDs A1, it can be noted that the level of PDs A1 is still above the level of 2018, meaning that the growing trend over the past decade is likely to continue.

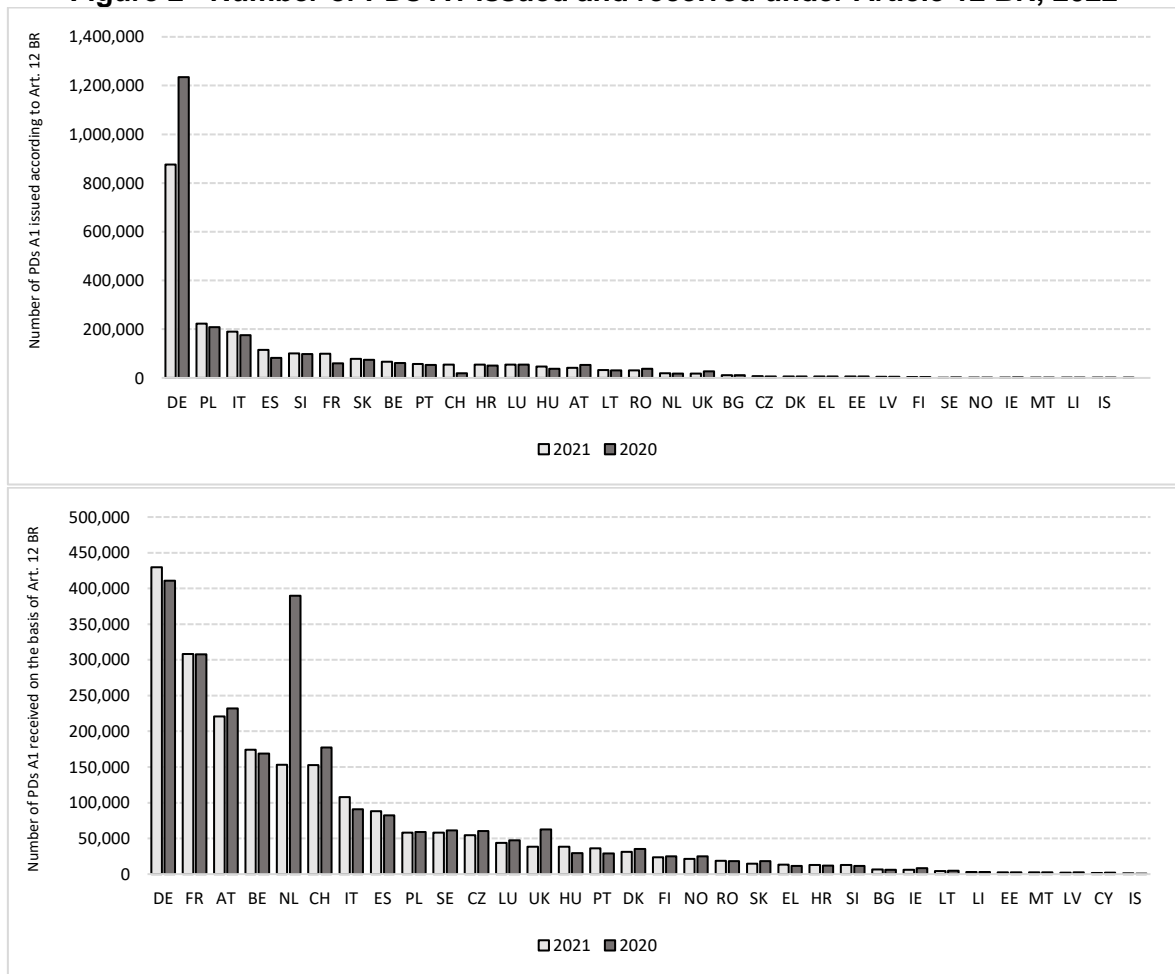
Figure 1 - Evolution of the number of PDs A1 issued, by type, 2007-2021



Source: Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2022 and previous years

1.2. Intra-EU posting (Article 12)

The main issuing Member State of a PD A1 under Article 12 is clearly Germany with around 875 000 PDs A1, or 39.8 % of all PDs A1 issued (*Figure 2 – top panel*). Additionally, Poland issued 223 000 PDs A1 under Article 12, or 10.2 % of the total number of PDs A1 issued under Article 12. The detailed breakdown of the information provided by the Member States as a sending country, if exhaustive, results in a similar view by receiving Member State (*Figure 2 – bottom panel*). The main receiving Member States were Germany (19.5 % of all PDs A1 received under Article 12), France (14.0 %), and Austria (10.0 %), as well as Belgium (7.9 %), the Netherlands (7.0 %), and Switzerland (6.9 %) to a lesser extent. In absolute terms, the top 3 flows went from Germany to Austria (166 004 PDs A1 under Article 12), from Poland to Germany (125 380), and from Germany to France (100 591). Furthermore, more than 80 000 PDs A1 each under Article 12 were issued by Germany for activities in Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Figure 2 - Number of PDs A1 issued and received under Article 12 BR, 2022


Source: Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2022 and 2021

Most PDs A1 under Article 12 were granted for activities in the industry sector (61 %) of which 26 % in the construction sector. Furthermore, 38 % of PDs A1 were for activities in the services sector, and only 1 % in the agriculture sector. However, if Germany is left out of these shares, the construction sector takes up a more prominent role, as its share then increases to 43 %. This is also visible when comparing the share of the construction sector for the EU-14 (15 %) and the EU-13 (49 %). For example, Estonia, Portugal, Romania, and Slovakia issued more than one in two PDs A1 for activities in the construction sector. Persons with a PD A1 under Article 12 from Belgium, Cyprus, Malta, Iceland, and Liechtenstein mainly provide activities in the service sector.

The main flows in the construction sector are from Poland to Germany (53 914 PDs A1), from Slovakia to Germany (23 148 PDs A1), from Slovenia to Germany (22 374 PDs A1), from Germany to Austria (17 097 PDs A1), from Portugal to France (12 383 PDs A1), from Poland to France (12 358 PDs A1), from Poland to Sweden (11 011 PDs A1), from Portugal to Belgium (10 886 PDs A1), from Poland to Belgium (9 501 PDs A1), and from Slovenia to Austria (9 193 PDs A1).

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 around 106 days per PD A1 in 2021. Furthermore, one employed/self-employed person was sent abroad 1.7 times in 2021.

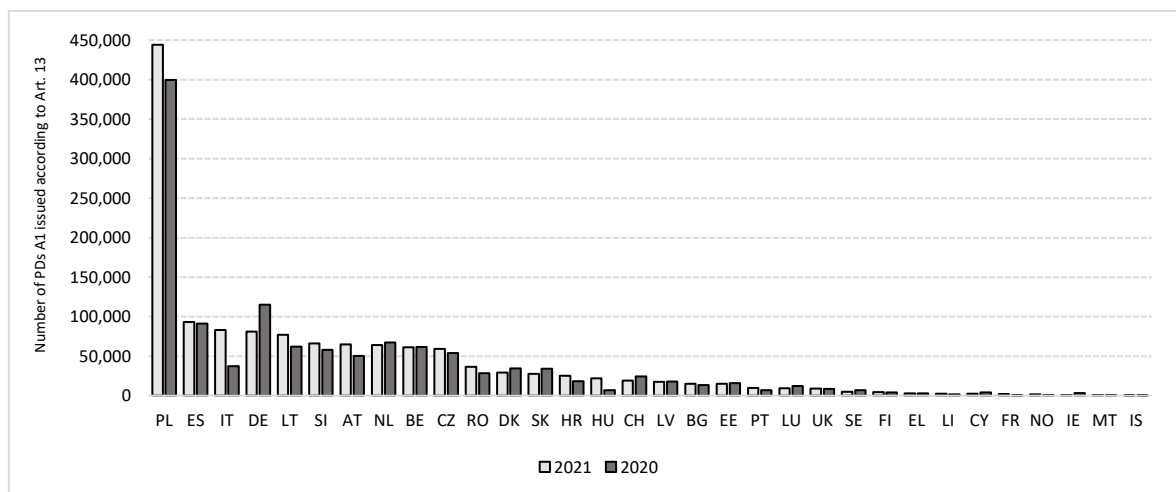
Of all the PDs A1 issued under Article 12, roughly 6 % were issued for posted self-employed persons. This share strongly differs between Member States. For instance, more than four in ten PDs A1 issued by Iceland and Slovakia were granted to self-employed persons.

In 2021, some 0.4 % of total EU employment could be related to the employment of persons covered by Article 12. Some Member States, and within these Member States some specific sectors of activity, in particular the construction sector, are confronted with a high percentage of incoming persons covered by Article 12 (for instance Belgium). Moreover, the construction sector in both Luxembourg and Slovenia is sending a high percentage of its employed construction workers abroad.

1.3. Active in two or more Member States (Article 13)

Almost nine out of ten of the PDs A1 issued according to Article 13 relate to persons employed in different Member States. Almost one third of the PDs A1 under Article 13 were issued by Poland (444 015 PDs A1) (*Figure 3*). None of the other Member States issued more than 95 000 PDs A1 for persons pursuing activities in two or more Member States. Spain, Italy, Germany, and Lithuania issued more than 70 000 PDs A1 under Article 13 each.

Figure 3 - Number of PDs A1 issued under Article 13 BR, 2022



Source: Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2022 and 2021

Some 42 % of the PDs A1 issued according to Article 13 were provided to persons employed in road freight transport. For instance, approximately 224 000 PDs A1 were issued by Poland to persons employed in this sector. Especially a high percentage of truck drivers employed in Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Liechtenstein are active in two or more Member States.

Article 13 does not set a maximum period for employment or self-employment in two or more Member States. Consequently, the average duration persons pursue an activity in two or more Member States was some 325 days per PD A1 and even a complete year per individual person (369 days).

Finally, an equivalent of 0.4 % of EU employment could be related to the employment of persons active in two or more Member States (full-time equivalent (FTE)).

2. Cross-border healthcare

Insured persons have different routes at their disposal to receive cross-border healthcare in the EU and to be reimbursed. They can seek treatment according to the rules and principles set by the Coordination Regulations; Directive 2011/24/EU⁸; bilateral/multilateral agreements 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 under the Coordination Regulations. (1) There is unplanned 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.

In this chapter, all three types of cross-border healthcare are discussed consecutively, as well as a section comparing the three types.

2.1. Unplanned cross-border healthcare

The European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) comes into play when a person needs unplanned necessary healthcare while temporarily staying abroad (for instance travel, work, study, etc.). The EHIC 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. It proves that a person is an 'insured person' within the meaning of the Basic Regulation and entitles the holder to be treated on the same terms as the persons insured in the statutory health care system of the Member State of stay.

Currently, there are around 235 million EHICs in circulation. This shows that the Coordination Regulations are of importance for EU citizens when they move between Member States, be it for work or for private reasons. Around 44 % of the insured in the EU/EFTA and the UK are currently in possession of an EHIC. However, 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 20 years, and the mobility of insured persons and their awareness of their cross-border healthcare rights influence the coverage rate as well.

The ways in which Member States try to raise awareness of the EHIC, both concerning insured persons and healthcare providers, did not change significantly. In 2021, the EHIC procedure was simplified in Poland, and the United Kingdom introduced CRA⁹ EHICs for persons insured under the Withdrawal agreement. A change in the validity period was only reported by Poland, which increased the length of validity for certain groups. There is indeed

⁸ 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).

⁹ CRA: Citizens Rights Agreement.

a general trend of increasing the validity period over the years. In almost all Member States it is now possible to request an EHIC online. In recent years, several Member States also introduced a mobile application for requesting the EHIC.

The ways in which Member States try to raise awareness of the EHIC, both concerning insured persons and healthcare providers, did not change significantly. Some Member States did mention that because of the COVID-19 pandemic, less focus was put on information campaigns for EHIC. Traditional approaches are used, such as press release, TV, radio, leaflets, etc., as well as more modern approaches such as social media.

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 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.

In 2020, tourism was among the sectors most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, due to the travel restrictions as well as other precautionary measures. In 2021, most restrictions were lifted, but the tourism sector was still affected. From 2019 to 2020, the nights spent by international tourists in the tourist accommodation establishments (hotels, etc.) in the EU-27 dropped by some 70 %, while there was an increase from 2020 to 2021 of 42 %.¹⁰ Nevertheless, the number of nights spent in tourist accommodations in 2021 was still 57 % lower than in 2019 (588 million nights in 2021 compared to 1 363 million in 2019). The decrease in the number of trips for leisure and business abroad during the COVID-19 pandemic (both in 2020 and 2021) may have had an impact on the level of unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare in the EU.¹¹ In 2019 (pre-COVID), some 2.4 million claims for reimbursement were issued by the reporting Member States, accounting to around EUR 1.2 billion. However, both in 2020 and 2021, there has been a sharp drop in the amount claimed by the Member States of stay (the total amount claimed was in both years around EUR 700 million).

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 2021 show that some 5 % of the invoices are rejected by the competent institutions mostly because of an invalid EHIC, missing or incorrect data, or a date of treatment before EHIC was issued. 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 financial cost for the Member State of stay if claims are not accepted by the competent Member State.

¹⁰ Eurostat [[tour_occ_nim](#)]

¹¹ [Decision No H9](#) and [Decision No H11](#) were adopted by the Administrative Commission in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic. These Decisions prolonged all deadlines for the introduction, contestation and settlement of reimbursement claims between 1 February 2020 and 30 June 2021 by a period of six months. This might have implications for the analysis of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on unplanned cross-border healthcare in the EU.

2.2. Planned cross-border healthcare

Planned cross-border healthcare can be obtained and reimbursed in different ways in the EU. Either under EU rules (the Coordination Regulations or the Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare) or other parallel procedures, which are provided in national legislation or in (bilateral) agreements. This section primarily focusses on planned cross-border healthcare provided under the Coordination Regulations.

In 2021, less than 10 out of 100 000 insured persons received a 'Portable Document S2' (PD S2). This form certifies the entitlement to planned healthcare treatment in an EU/EFTA country 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 10 out of 1 000 insured persons received a PD S2).

There seems to have been a rebound from the serious drop in issued and received PDs S2 from 2019 to 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.¹² From 2020 to 2021 the number of issued PDs S2 increased by 0.3 %, while the number of received PDs S2 increased by 14.7 %.

Around three out of four prior authorisations in 2021 have been granted to receive planned cross-border healthcare in an EU-14 Member State. The most prominent flows go from France to Belgium, from Belgium to Luxembourg, from Switzerland to France, from Luxembourg to Belgium, from Luxembourg to Germany, and from Germany to Switzerland. This enumeration shows that cross-border planned care is rather concentrated in a few EU-14 Member States and Switzerland. Moreover, it is found that more than seven in ten PDs S2 are issued to a neighbouring country, which indicates that proximity plays an important role. This is especially the case in the EU-14 (79 % in a neighbouring Member State) compared to the EU-13 (36 %).

Based on the evolution of the number of PDs S2 between 2013 and 2021 as well as on the qualitative input from Member States it appears that, in general, the Directive 2011/24/EU¹³ did not have a direct impact on the number of PDs S2 issued by Member States. Only Belgium, Poland, and Liechtenstein believe that Directive 2011/24/EU might have had an impact on the number of PDs S2 issued. Belgium noticed a steady decline in the number of PDs S2 issued from 2013, although in 2020 and 2021 a stabilisation of around 120 PDs S2 is reported. Furthermore, they do not see an increase in the number of prior authorisations issued under the terms of Directive 2011/24/EU (in fact the number is/remains very low), but they do notice a steady increase of the amount of reimbursements under the terms of Directive 2011/24/EU for which no prior authorisation is required. Poland states that the Directive 2011/24/EU has promoted the possibility to receive medical treatment abroad.

¹² The COVID-19 pandemic may have increased the likelihood that a patient could not receive medical treatment within a reasonable period of time, leading to planned healthcare being approved in another Member State. Furthermore, COVID-19 patients were sometimes treated in a foreign hospital. In the 'Guidelines on EU Emergency Assistance on Cross-Border Cooperation in Healthcare related to the COVID-19 crisis', published by the Commission, it was stated that "Patients who have to be transported to a hospital in a neighbouring or another Member State offering assistance should normally be in possession of a prior authorisation from the competent social security institution. This is not practical in view of the COVID-19 pandemic and the emergency situation." Although for above reasons an increase in planned cross-border healthcare could have been expected in 2020, the opposite occurred.

¹³ Directive 2011/24/EU was due to be transposed by the Member States by 25 October 2013. However, some Member States were late in its transposition.

However, there is no evidence that it has influenced the number of PDs S2 issued. Finally, Liechtenstein mentioned that the use of form E112 continues to decline.

On top of looking at the number of PDs S2 issued and received, it is essential to analyse the budgetary impact of cross-border planned healthcare, which overall remains limited. In absolute figures, Belgium, Germany, the United Kingdom, and France are the main debtors, whereas Germany, Belgium, 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 %. Nevertheless, it should be kept in mind 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, 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.

2.3. Residing in a Member State other than the competent one

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 is reimbursed by the competent Member State in accordance with the rates of the Member State of residence. This group of persons is also entitled to cash benefits 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). This form is issued by the competent Member State and allows the person to register for healthcare in the Member State of residence. The form is issued mainly to cross-border workers (and their family members) and mobile pensioners (and their family members).

In 2021, around 2.1 million persons resided 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 0.5 % of the insured persons reside in a Member State other than the competent Member State. However, this share is considerably higher in Luxembourg, as more than a quarter of the persons insured in Luxembourg reside in another Member State. The share only exceeds 1 % in five other Member States, being Liechtenstein (2.7 %), Belgium (2.4 %), Switzerland (2.0 %), Austria (1.8 %), and the Netherlands (1.4 %). Approximately 0.6 % of the persons insured in Germany reside in another Member State. From the perspective of the receiving Member State, only persons with a valid PD S1 who reside in Belgium, Hungary, and Cyprus (data 2019) represent more than 1.5 % of the total number of persons insured in these receiving Member States. The persons with a valid PD S1 who reside in Spain represent 0.4 % of the total number of persons insured in Spain.

More than 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 (67.6 %).

Furthermore, almost one third of the PDs S1 were issued to pensioners (including pension claimants) and their family members (31.9 %). 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, Norway, and Switzerland issued more than nine out of ten PDs S1 to persons of working age and their family members. On the contrary, the United Kingdom issued more than nine out of ten PDs S1 to pensioners and their family members.

The main issuing Member States of PDs S1 are Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Austria. Together, these Member States issued 82 % of all PDs S1. This reflects the high number of incoming cross-border workers (frontier workers, seasonal workers, posted workers) employed in these Member States. Furthermore, more than 70 % of PDs S1 were received by France, Belgium, Germany, Spain, and Poland, indicating that these are the main Member States of residence.

The United Kingdom issued around 32 % of the total number of PDs S1 granted to pensioners and their family members residing abroad. Furthermore, France and Spain each received more than 25 % of the PDs S1 for pensioners and their family members.

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.

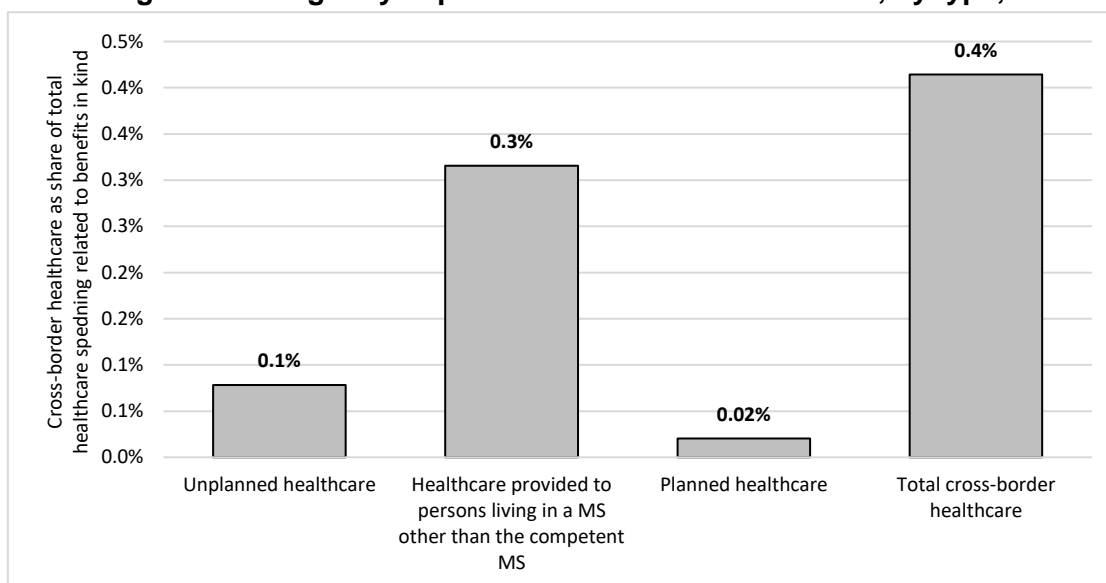
2.4. General overview – Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare

The budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare by applying the Coordination Regulations 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 EUR 4.0 billion¹⁴.

The budgetary impact varies strongly, not only between Member States, but also between the different types of cross-border healthcare (*Figure 4*). 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 impact of planned healthcare is only 0.02 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind.¹⁵

¹⁴ Based on data collected within the framework of the Audit Board (see Olsson, J. (2022), Statement of annual accounts. Situation as at 31 December 2021, rapporteur of the Audit Board, on behalf of DG EMPL).

¹⁵ Please note that the question on the reimbursement of cross-border healthcare is not similar in all questionnaires related to cross-border healthcare. Now, both the EHC Questionnaire and the PD S1 Questionnaire ask for the amount paid/received, while the amount claimed via the E125 forms received (issued) is asked to be reported in the PD S2 Questionnaire.

Figure 4 - Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare, by type, 2021


Source: Administrative data 2022 EHIC Questionnaire, PD S2 Questionnaire, PD S1 Questionnaire, Eurostat [\[spr_exp_fsi\]](#) (data 2019; UK data 2018)

Outside the framework of the Administrative Commission, interesting data on cross-border healthcare under the Coordination Regulations are collected by the Audit Board¹⁶. Consequently, in order to estimate the financial impact on competent Member States (*section 2.4.1*) and Member States of treatment (*section 2.4.2*), reference could be made to these figures¹⁷.

2.4.1. From the perspective of the competent Member State

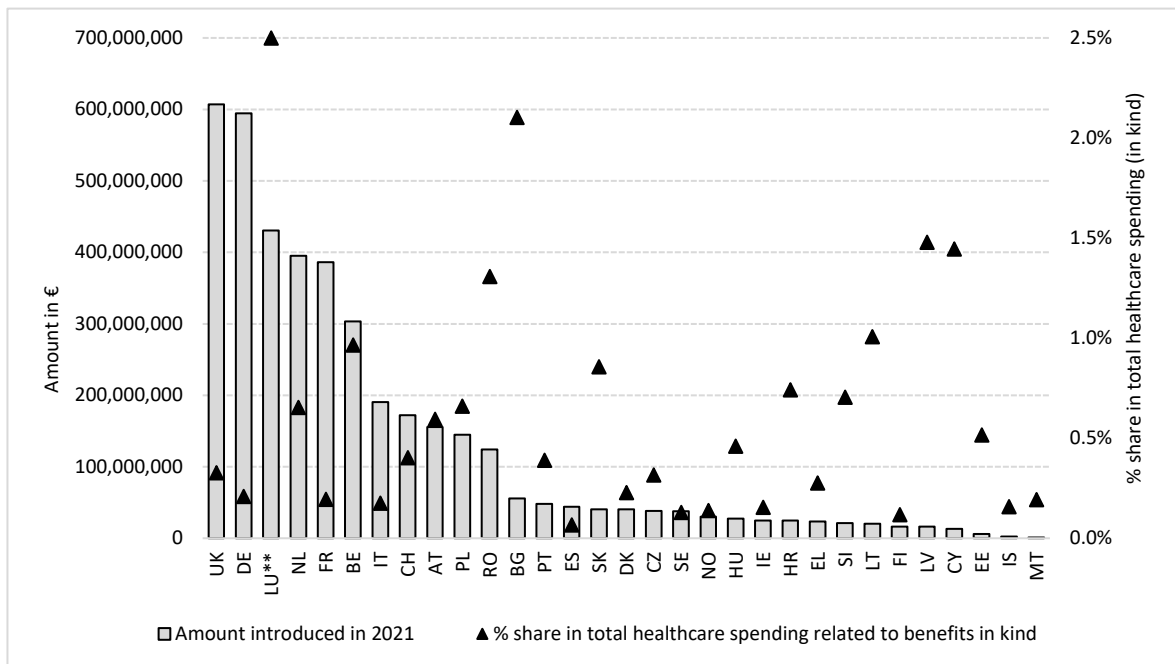
The budgetary impact varies strongly among Member States (*Figure 5*). The main debtors in absolute terms are the United Kingdom and Germany, as each of their expenditure exceeded EUR 590 million. However, in order to know the real impact on Member States, it is better to compare the expenditure on cross-border healthcare to the total expenditure on healthcare (see the right-hand axis). The main competent Member State in relative terms is clearly Luxembourg with 16.0 %. Furthermore, the share exceeds 1.0 % in Lithuania (1.0 %), Romania (1.3 %), Cyprus (1.4 %), Latvia (1.5 %), and Bulgaria (2.1 %). On the contrary, in 15 Member States¹⁸ the share is lower than the EU-average of 0.4 %.

¹⁶ See Article 74 of the Basic Regulation for an overview of the tasks taken up by the Audit Board.

¹⁷ Olsson, J. (2022), Statement of annual accounts. Situation as at 31 December 2021, rapporteur of the Audit Board, on behalf of DG EMPL.

¹⁸ This is the case in ES, FI, SE, NO, IE, IS, IT, MT, FR, DE, DK, EL, CZ, UK, and PT.

Figure 5 - Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare, by competent Member State, 2021



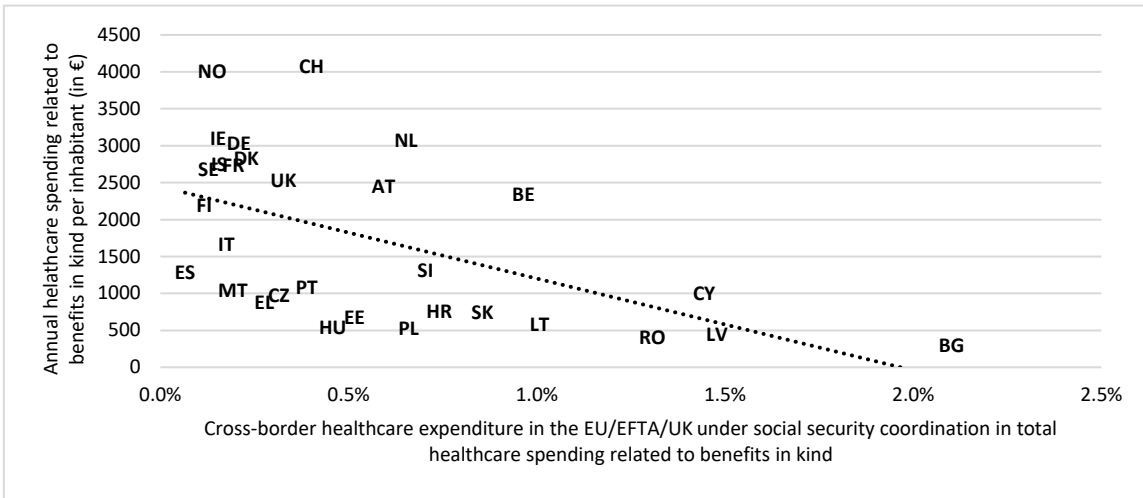
* Calculated based on the amount of claims introduced in 2021.

** LU: Cross-border healthcare amounts to 16.0 % of the healthcare spending in kind.

Source: Administrative data of the Audit Board, Eurostat [\[spr_exp_fsi\]](#) (data 2019; UK data 2018)

The competent EU-13 Member States in particular show a higher relative cross-border expenditure compared to the competent EU-14 Member. This is not surprising, as the 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 those Member States that have 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 6*).

Figure 6 - Correlation between cross-border healthcare expenditure and total healthcare expenditure per inhabitant*

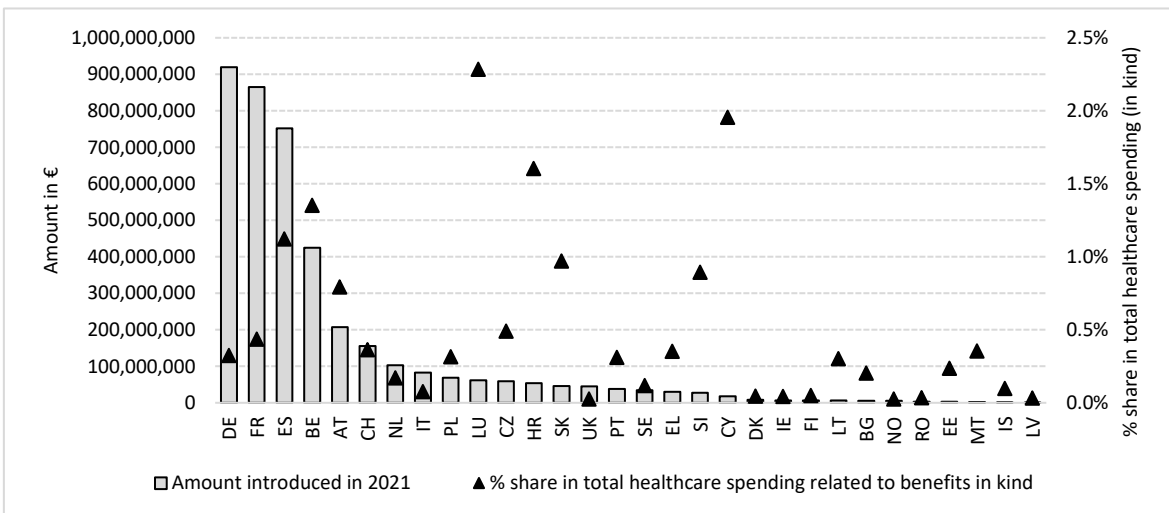


* Calculated based on the amount of claims introduced in 2021.
 ** LU is not included as it is an outlier with cross-border healthcare spending of 16.0 % of the healthcare spending in kind. The annual healthcare spending related to benefits in kind per inhabitant amounts to EUR 3 723 in LU.
 Source: Administrative data of the Audit Board, Eurostat [\[spr_exp_fsi\]](#) (data 2019; UK data 2018)

2.4.2. From the perspective of the Member State of treatment

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. In absolute terms, mainly Germany, France, and Spain request reimbursement from the competent Member State for the provision of cross-border healthcare, as in all three Member States the figure exceeds EUR 750 million (Figure 7). In relative terms, Cyprus (2.0 %) and Luxembourg (2.3 %) are the most important creditors. Furthermore, Slovakia, Spain, Belgium, and Croatia claimed a reimbursement of more than 1 % of their total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind. On the contrary, the share lies below 0.1 % in the United Kingdom, Norway, Latvia, Romania, Ireland, Denmark, and Finland.

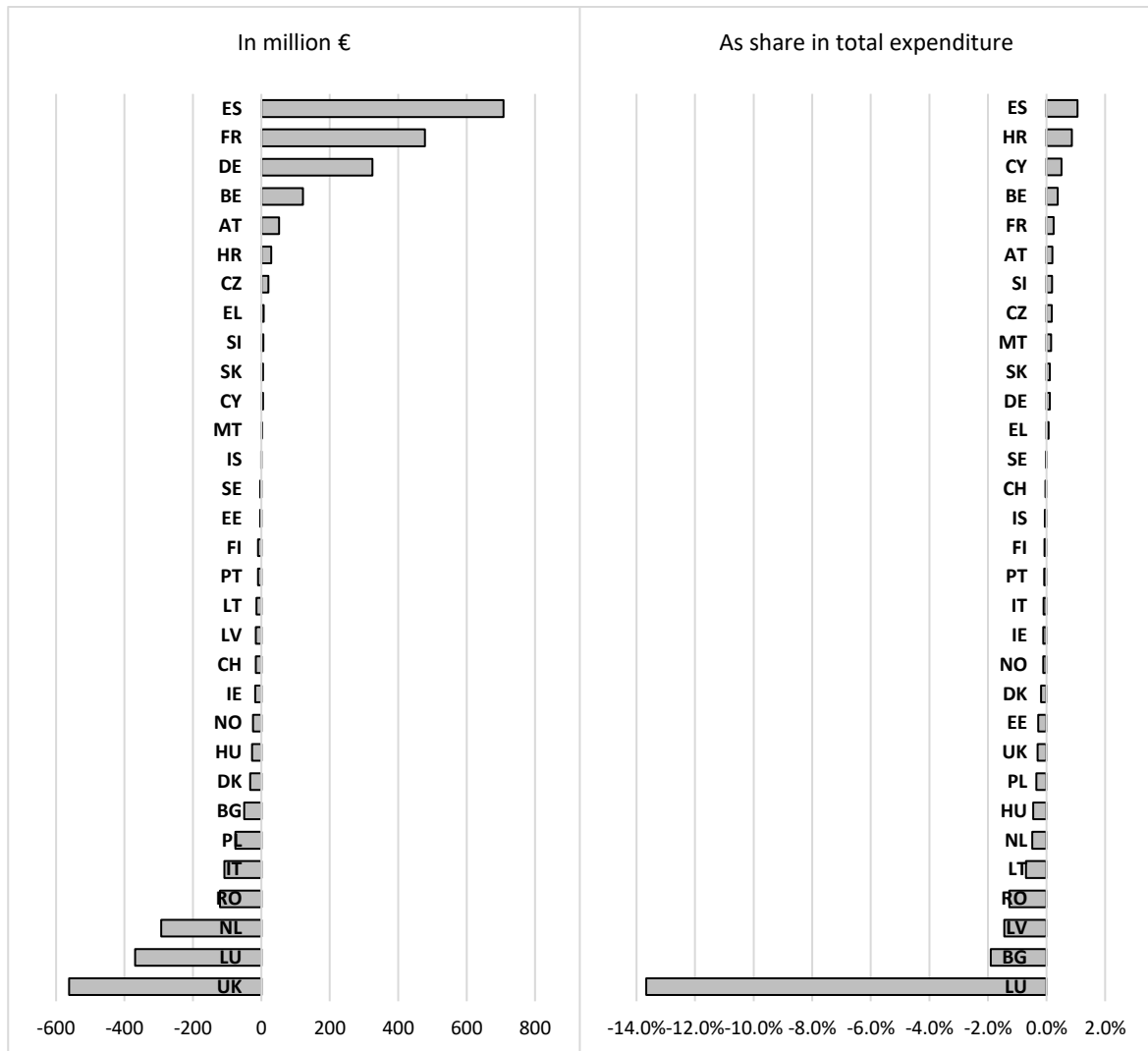
Figure 7 - Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare, by Member State of treatment, 2021



* Calculated based on the amount of claims introduced in 2021.
 Source: Administrative data of the Audit Board, Eurostat [\[spr_exp_fsi\]](#) (data 2019; UK data 2018)

By comparing the above figures, an assessment of the net financial impact of cross-border healthcare can be made (*Figure 8*). In absolute terms, Spain, France and Germany appear to be the main creditors and the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands turn out to be the main debtors. In relative terms, this picture changes slightly. Spain, Croatia, and Cyprus are the main creditors, while Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Latvia and Romania are the main debtors.

Figure 8 - Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare, financial net balance*, 2021



3. Unemployment

Concerning unemployment, the Coordination Regulations take care of two different procedures. The first concerns the export of unemployment benefits, and the second is the aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits.

3.1. Export of unemployment benefits

Unemployed persons who want to look for employment in a Member State other than the one that pays the unemployment benefit may export this benefit for a limited period. Entitlement to an unemployment benefit is retained for a period of three months from the date when the unemployed person ceased to be available to the employment services of the competent Member State. Of course, this period of three months only applies if it does not exceed the period of entitlement provided for under the legislation of the competent Member State. The competent institutions may extend this period of three months up to a maximum of six months. Unemployed persons who want to look for work in another Member State have to apply for a Portable Document U2 (PD U2) in the Member State that pays the unemployment benefit. This document certifies the authorisation to export unemployment benefits if unemployed persons go to another Member State to look for work. It allows unemployed persons to seek work in another Member State without becoming a financial burden on the social security system of that Member State. However, unemployed persons move to another Member State without a PD U2. For instance, despite the large outflow of people from Poland and Romania, we observe that these Member States only granted a limited number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit. Finally, it is not unlikely that a high number of jobseekers with a PD U2 are unemployed persons, other than frontier workers, who reside in a Member State other than the Member State of last activity. After becoming unemployed and receiving an unemployment benefit from the Member State of last activity this group exports their unemployment benefit to their Member State of residence.

In 2021, some 27 100 PDs U2 were issued by the competent institutions in the EU/EFTA and the UK. The large majority of PDs U2 were issued by EU-14 Member states (73 %) and EFTA countries (24 %). The EU-13 Member States only represented 2.5 % of the total number of PDs U2 issued. Member States which issued the highest number of PDs U2 were Germany (8 797), Switzerland (3 574), the Netherlands¹⁹ (2 653), Denmark (2 362), and France (1 800). Together, these five Member States granted some 70 % of all PDs U2 in 2021. This is in sharp contrast with Liechtenstein, Romania, Slovenia, Hungary, Cyprus, and Estonia which issued hardly any PDs U2. Approximately 67 % of the exported unemployment benefits were transferred to an EU-13 Member State. From the point of view of the receiving Member State Poland stands out. In 2021, 7 880 persons were registered in this Member State as a jobseeker on the basis of a PD U2, which equals 37 % of all PDs U2 received by the reporting Member States. The main flows of unemployed persons with a PD U2 went from Germany to Poland (2 763 PDs U2) and from the Netherlands to Poland (2 151 PDs U2).

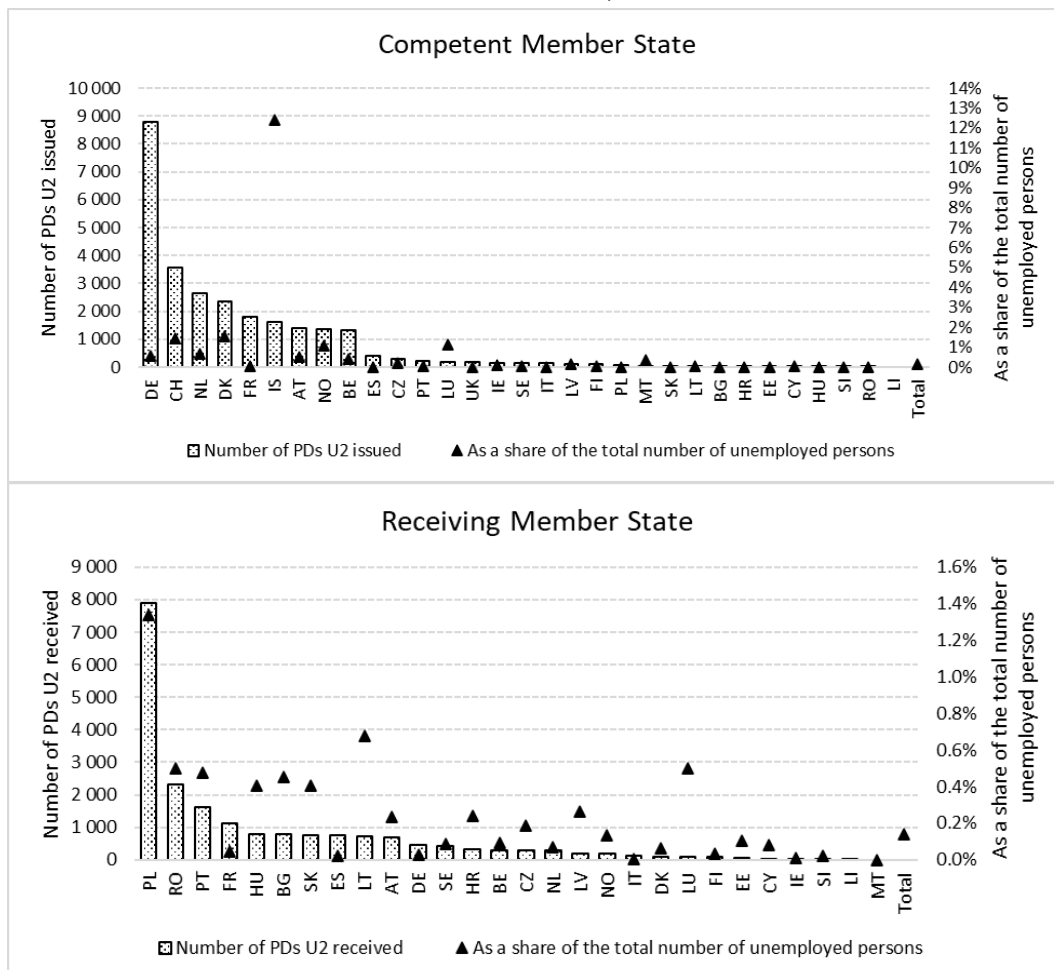
The consistent growth of the number of issued authorisations from 2015 to 2019 came to an end in 2020. In 2021, the overall number of issued authorisations shows a further

¹⁹ The PD U2 questionnaire does not ask about the financial cost related to the export of unemployment benefits. A recent report states that the expenditure amounted to an average amount of EUR 12 million per year (for the period 2018-2020) for the Netherlands. <https://www.rekenkamer.nl/binaries/rekenkamer/documenten/rapporten/2022/06/22/een-nederlandse-uitkering-in-het-buitenland/rapport+Een+Nederlandse+uitkering+in+het+buitenland+erratum.pdf>

decrease of 1 % compared to 2020. For instance, a large absolute decrease in the number of PDs U2 issued can be found in Iceland (- 448 PDs U2), the Netherlands (- 399 PDs U2) and Austria (- 317 PDs U2). Finally, from the receiving perspective, the number of jobseekers with a PD U2 going to Poland decreased by 9% (- 747 PDs U2 received). This is in contrast to Romania (+ 825 PDs U2 received).

To put the figures on the export of unemployment benefits in perspective, they could be compared to the total number of unemployed persons (Figure 9). Only 0.2 % of the jobseekers made use of this right. This share varies between jobseekers in EU-14 Member States (0.15 %), EU-13 Member States (0.03 %), and EFTA countries (1.66 %). The highest percentage is noted in Iceland, where a PD U2 was issued to 12.4 % of the jobseekers. In addition, this share amounts to more than 1 % in Denmark, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Norway. Germany, the main issuing Member State in absolute terms, has an ‘export rate’ of 0.6 %. 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 1.3 % for the main receiving Member State Poland.

Figure 9 - Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2021



Source: Administrative data 2022 U2 Questionnaire

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:** the 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 (1.5 %), Switzerland (4.4 %), and Germany (9.0 %) as three of the main sending Member States. The prolongation of the export period results in a higher percentage of unemployed persons finding employment abroad. However, in most Member States, the success rate during the prolonged export period is lower than the success rate during the first three months. Finally, only 8.6 % of the persons return to the competent Member State after the period of export.

3.2. 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. 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.

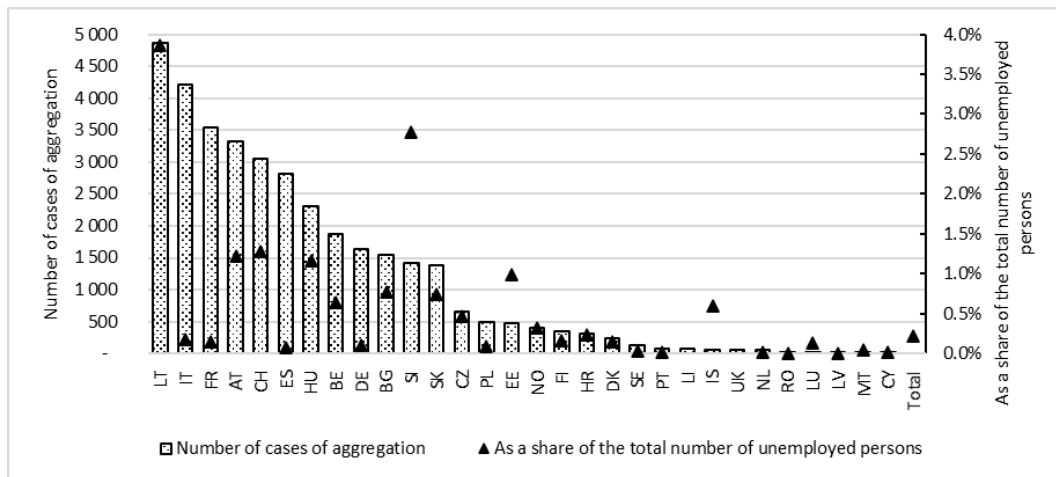
The scope of the report is limited to the number of PDs U1 received from EU/EFTA/UK movers who became unemployed in their Member State of last activity and needed additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent Member State to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. However, a PD U1 might also be asked for other situations. Some Member States provided data on the total group of persons for which a PD U1 was received without selecting for those issued under Article 61 of the Basic Regulation. Consequently, there are several reservations concerning the scope of the reported data, which affect the analysis and conclusions.

In 2021, some 35 400 cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment were reported by 30 Member States (*Figure 10*).²⁰ In these cases, the period of insurance, employment, or

²⁰ No data are available for IE and EL.

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. In most of these cases, the Member State of last activity was Lithuania (4 867)²¹ and Italy (4 221). Furthermore, France (3 547), Austria (3 327), Switzerland (3 043), and Spain (2 807) received more than 2 500 cases of aggregation.

Figure 10 - Number of cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment, by Member State of last activity, 2021



* Data for IE and EL are missing.

Source: Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2022; Eurostat [\[une rt a\]](#) (2020 figures)

In order to capture the importance of the principle of aggregation, the above figures could be compared to the number of unemployed persons. For some 0.2 % of the unemployed persons in the EU/EFTA/UK additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent State were required. Only in Lithuania (3.9 %), Slovenia (2.8 %), Switzerland (1.3 %), Hungary (1.2 %), and Austria (1.2 %) more than 1 % of the unemployed persons made use of the principle of aggregation.

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 Germany, and to a lesser extent in Austria and Switzerland.

²¹ These figures may include cases other than just EU/EFTA/UK movers who became unemployed in Lithuania (e.g., outgoing 'other cross-border workers' who became unemployed).

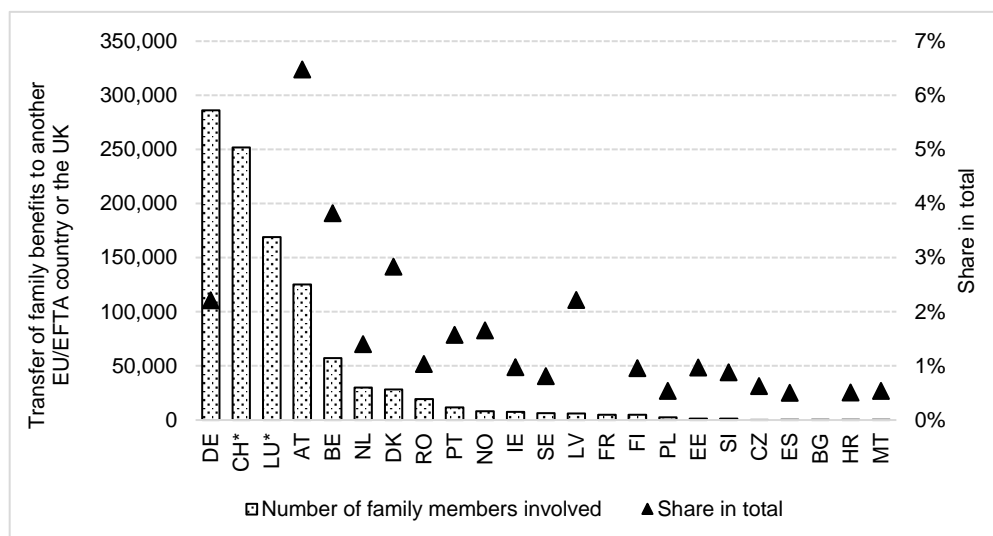
4. Family benefits

When family members live in a Member State other than the one where the mobile person works and/or resides, family benefits can in some cases be exported to these family members. Therefore, the Coordination Regulations lay down priority rules 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 several variables which 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 regarding family benefits also determine the magnitude of the export of family benefits. As a result, it can be expected that Member States with a high number of incoming cross-border workers such as Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Austria are likely to be the Member States that pay a lot of family benefits to families living in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. In addition, the impact on the exporting Member States will be even greater if the eligibility criteria and rates with regard to family benefits differ significantly from those of the Member State of residence of the children.

In 2021, family benefits were transferred to more than 1 million family members residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Austria are identified as the main exporters of family benefits in the EU/EFTA and the UK (*Figure 11*). Germany paid a child benefit to some 286 000 children residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Some 252 000 child allowances were transferred from Switzerland to another country (including extra-EU/EFTA countries) (data 2019). A family benefit was paid by Luxembourg to some 97 000 households or some 169 000 children residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Finally, a family benefit was transferred from Austria to some 75 400 households or some 125 000 children residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK.

On average, 1.8 % of the family benefits are paid to persons residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. For most of the reporting countries, the impact is rather limited (*Figure 11*). The undisputable frontrunner in the export of family benefits is Luxembourg. This Member State exported 56 % of its family benefits to another EU/EFTA country or the UK, which accounts for 48 % of its total spending on family benefits. Furthermore, Switzerland transfers about 14 % of its child allowances abroad (data 2019). Finally, about 6 % of the families receiving a family benefit from Austria reside in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. These families receive about 2.6 % of total expenditure on family benefits.

Figure 11 - Transfer of family benefits to another EU/EFTA country or the UK, 2021


* The share for CH equals 13.9 %. The share for LU equals 55.9 %

Source: Questionnaire on the export of family benefits 2022

Most family benefits are exported to Poland, France, Belgium, and Germany. The two main flows go from Germany to Poland, and from Luxembourg to France. Some 134 000 children residing in Poland received a child benefit from Germany. A family benefit was transferred by Luxembourg to roughly 48 200 households or some 84 800 children residing in France. This flow amounted to EUR 322.6 million. Furthermore, based on the flow of cross-border workers, a high number of family benefits will most likely be exported from Switzerland to France.

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 amount of the family benefit depends on the cost of living of the place of residence of the children. It can be seen that for these types of benefits (*Familienbeihilfe and Ausgleichszahlung excl. parental benefits*) the expenditure decreased by around EUR 140 million between 2018 and 2021 (from 275 million in 2018 to 134 million in 2021). As result of this policy, the relative importance of the exported amount of family benefits in total expenditure decreased from 5.7 % in 2018 to only 2.6 % in 2021. On 14 May 2020, the Commission decided to refer Austria to the Court of Justice of the European Union 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 EU law. The Court of Justice of the European Union ruled on 16 June 2022 that the indexation of the family allowance, the child deduction of the Family Bonus Plus and other family-related deductions is not compatible with EU law.²² With Federal Law Gazette I No. 138/2022,²³ an amendment to the Family Burdens Equalisation Act and the Income Tax Act came into force. This law repeals the indexation provisions and creates a legal basis for back payments.

²² [Judgment of the Court in Case C-328/20 Commission v Austria \(Indexation of family benefits\)](#). See also [press release No 102/22](#).

²³ <https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/eli/bgb/I/2022/138>. See also <https://www.bmf.gv.at/en/current-issues/ECJ-ruling-on-the-indexation-of-tax-deductions-.html>

5. Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

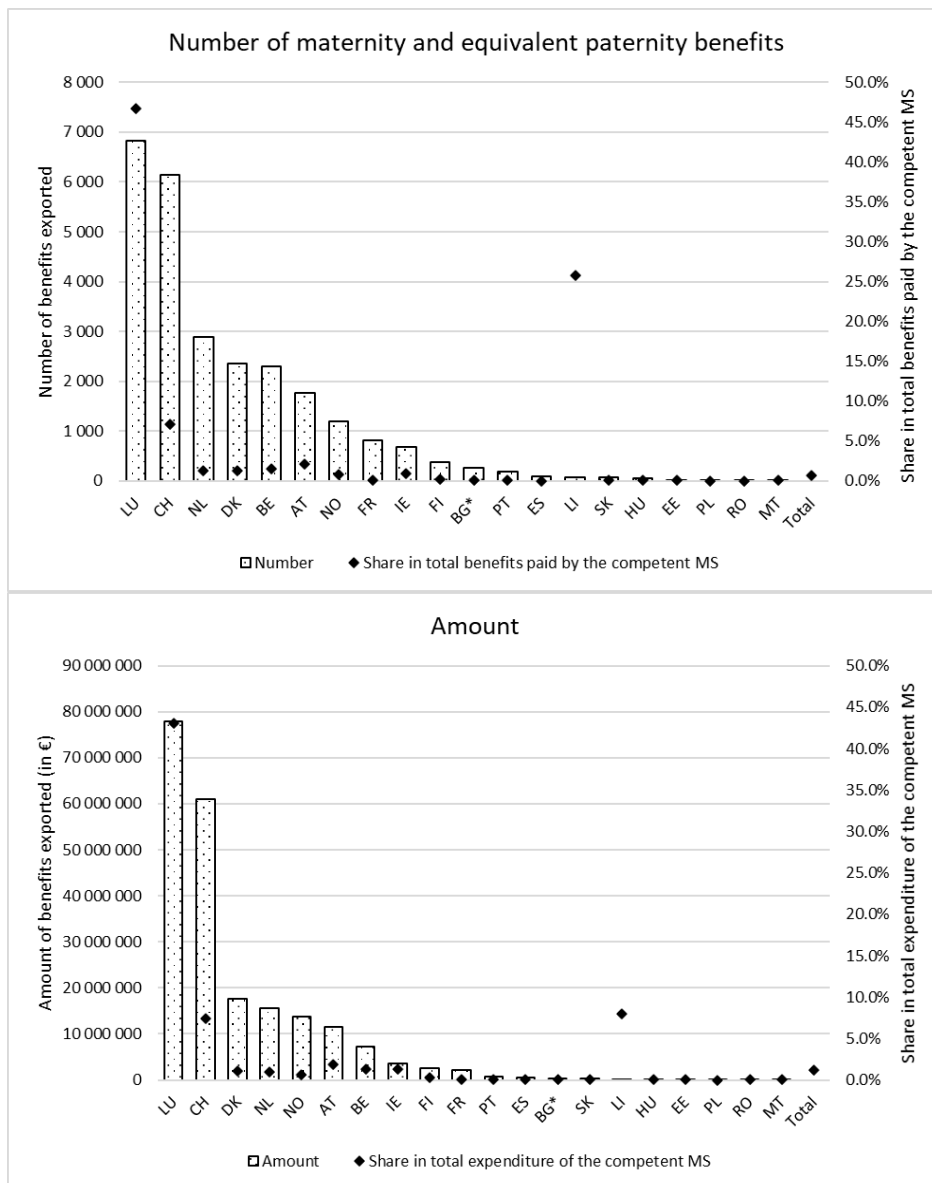
Following the Coordination Regulations, parents residing in a Member State other than the Member State where they are insured (i.e., competent Member State) are entitled to maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash provided by the competent Member State (i.e., export of maternity and equivalent paternity allowances). As a rule, these benefits are always paid according to the legislation of the competent Member State, regardless of the Member State of residence.²⁴

In 2021, 23 reporting Member States exported around 26 300 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State, for an amount of EUR 216 million. However, figures for Germany, 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 over EUR 60 million maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to another Member State. 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, Austria, Norway, the Netherlands, and Denmark each exported more than EUR 6 million in maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad in 2021.

The impact of the export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits can be analysed by comparing it to the total spending on these benefits (*Figure 12*). For the majority of reporting Member States, this impact is rather small (less than 0.5 % of total spending), namely for Finland, Portugal, Estonia, Slovakia, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Malta, Romania, Spain, and Poland. For Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Norway, 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 highest in Luxembourg (43.1 %), Liechtenstein (8.0 %), and Switzerland (7.4 %). These high shares are mainly due to these Member States' large number of incoming cross-border workers. For all reporting Member States, the weighted average share is 0.7 % for the total number of benefits and 1.1 % for total expenditure.

²⁴ Article 21 (1) of the Basic Regulation.

Figure 12 - Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits and amount paid (in €) to persons who reside in another EU/EFTA country and the UK, 2021



* BG: total data concern 2021 while data on the Coordination Regulations concern 2018.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

6. 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/EFTA/UK, seeing that there is a considerable group of pensioners who have worked in several countries or have decided to move abroad. Persons are entitled to a 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 in case the pensioner resides in a Member State other than that in which the institution responsible for providing pensions is situated.

It appears that large amounts of pensions circulate among Member States. The reasons behind the export of pensions to other countries are diverse, for instance, the payment of a pension to a retired frontier worker or to a retired mobile worker, or a mobile worker returning to the country of origin. In that respect, countries such as Luxembourg and Switzerland with a high number of incoming frontier workers, or Germany and the United Kingdom with a high number of incoming EU/EFTA/UK movers may export a high number of pensions. In addition, many pensions will be paid to pensioners who have decided to move abroad (mostly to Mediterranean countries).

A total number of 31 Member States²⁵ provided data for reference year 2021 on the number of pensions²⁶ paid to pensioners who reside in another EU/EFTA country. However, for several Member States no detailed export data were available. Some 6.0 million pensions were paid to persons residing in another EU/EFTA Member State or the UK, amounting to a total expenditure of some EUR 24.8 billion. This represents a total average annual amount per pension of EUR 4 117 and implies that a total average monthly amount of EUR 343 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/UK (EUR 1 225 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.

Switzerland, Germany, and France are the Member States that have paid by far the most pensions to people residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Switzerland paid a total amount of EUR 5.9 billion to some 886 000 pensioners residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Germany paid EUR 5.4 billion to approximately 1.3 million pensioners residing in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. France paid an amount of EUR 3.2 billion to roughly 1 million pensioners residing abroad.

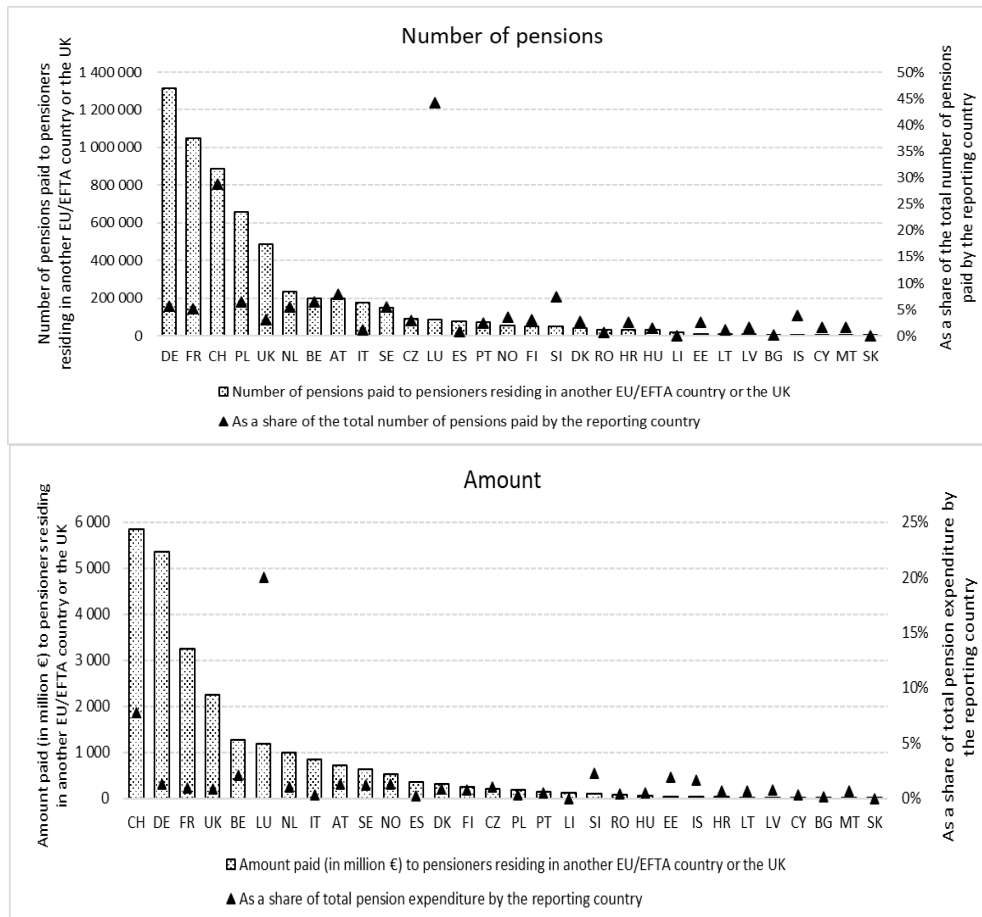
On average 4.4 % of the total number of EU/EFTA/UK pensioners reside in another EU/EFTA country or the UK. However, total spending for this group of pensioners amounts to only 1.2 % of the total amount of paid pensions. Luxembourg is certainly an outlier regarding the export of pensions, which is mainly the result of the high number of incoming frontier workers (*Figure 13*). Some 44 % of the pensions paid by Luxembourg are exported abroad, although they only represent 20 % of total expenditure on pensions. In addition to

²⁵ No data are available for UK. For this Member State it was decided to include data from previous reference year(s). Data on the number of persons concern reference year 2018 and data on the amount paid concern reference year 2017.

²⁶ Methodological remark: the number of persons to whom the pension was exported was asked in the questionnaire. However, it cannot be ruled out that 'pensions' were reported instead of 'persons'. In the report, the terms are used interchangeably.

Luxembourg, Switzerland exports a high share of pensions abroad, namely some 29 %. However, these pensions only represent 8 % of the total amount of pensions paid. Furthermore, Austria (7.9 %), Slovenia (7.5 %), Belgium (6.5 %), Poland (6.4 %), Germany (5.6 %), Sweden (5.5 %), the Netherlands (5.5 %), and France (5.1 %) export a relatively high share of their pensions to persons who reside abroad.

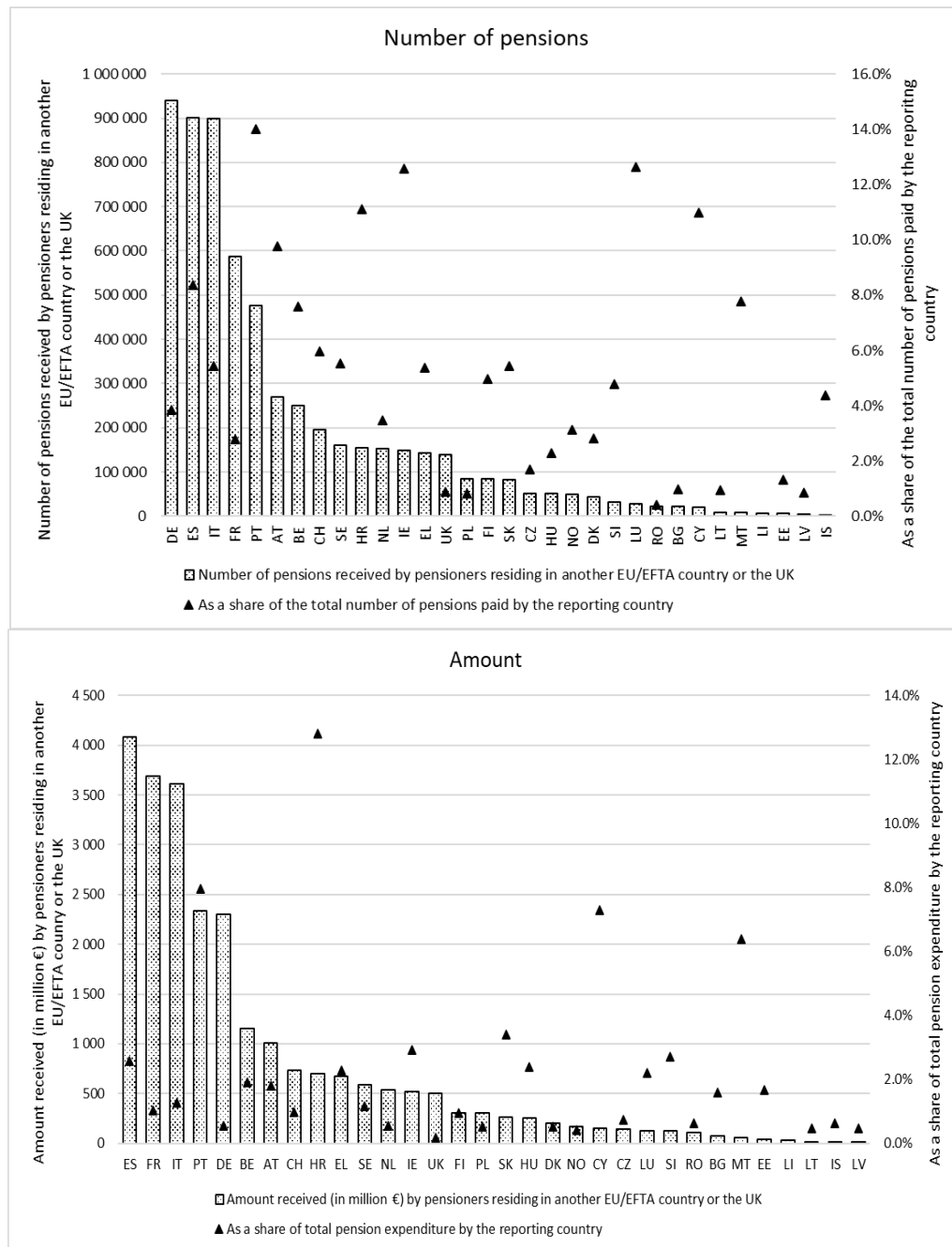
Figure 13 - Number of pensions and amount paid (in €) to pensioners who reside in another EU/EFTA country and the UK, 2021



Source: Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors', and invalidity pension 2022

Most EU/EFTA/UK pensions are exported to pensioners residing in Germany, Spain, Italy, France, and Portugal (Figure 14). Around 64.5 % of the exported amount was paid to pensioners residing in one of these five Member States. For instance, some 900 000 pensioners residing in Spain received a total amount of pensions of EUR 4 billion from another Member State. In Portugal (14.0 %), Luxembourg (12.6 %), Ireland (12.6 %), Croatia (11.1%), and Cyprus (11.0 %) a high share of pensioners receive a pension from another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Nevertheless, the share of the imported amount of pensions is only considerable in Croatia (12.8 %), Portugal (8.0 %), Cyprus (7.3 %), and Malta (6.4 %) as in the other reporting Member States it does not exceed 3.5 %.

Figure 14 - Number of pensions and amount received (in €) by pensioners who reside in another EU/EFTA country and the UK, 2021



Source: Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors', and invalidity pension 2022

The export of pensions from Switzerland to Italy and France are the two main flows. Switzerland paid an amount of EUR 1.9 billion to almost 297 000 pensioners residing in Italy and an amount of EUR 1.4 billion to some 131 000 pensioners residing in France. Furthermore, France paid an amount of EUR 1.3 billion to 353 000 pensioners residing in Portugal, and Germany paid an amount of EUR 1 billion to 366 000 pensioners residing in Italy. A final important flow goes from Switzerland to Spain, as EUR 917 million was exported to 149 000 pensioners.

7. General overview

Approximately 15.8 million EU/EFTA citizens live in another EU/EFTA country.²⁷ The importance of the Coordination Regulations in safeguarding transnational social protection for this group of persons is shown in this Statistical Report. The data collection provides an overview of the impact of the Coordination Regulations, both in terms of persons involved and related public social spending. It provides a useful picture on the practical impact of the EU social security coordination regime.

Of all the branches of social security, old-age pensions are by far one of the most important. More than one third of social protection expenditure in the EU/EFTA can be related to old-age pensions.²⁸ 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 1*). In 2021, almost EUR 25 billion of old-age, survivors', and invalidity pensions were exported to another EU/EFTA country or the UK. Furthermore, many pensioners who are entitled to multiple pensions also received a pension from their Member State of residence.

Next to old-age pensions, healthcare is an important branch of social security. In 2020, 28 % of social protection expenditure in the EU/EFTA was related to this branch²⁹. *Table 1* indicates that cross-border healthcare is of high importance as well, seeing that around EUR 4 billion is spent in this branch in a cross-border context. Finally, the export of family benefits (EUR 1 268 million) and to a lesser extent maternity and equivalent paternity benefits (EUR 216 million), also has a relatively large budgetary impact in absolute terms.

The 2021 Statistical Report explained to what extent the COVID-19 pandemic had impacted the coordination of social security systems. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic was less visible in the 2022 statistics, mainly because of the recovery of (labour) mobility in the EU. Nonetheless, the hampering effects were still visible in the data on the number of PDs A1 issued and on the reimbursement claims for unplanned cross-border healthcare.

In addition to the general overview of the different branches of social security, one-page summaries per Member State are provided in *Annex I*. They provide information on applicable legislation, cross-border healthcare, pensions, unemployment, family benefits, and maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, and this per Member State in more detail. Consequently it is possible to dive into a more thorough analysis regarding different Member States.

²⁷ EUROSTAT, based on the dataset 'Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship [MIGR_POP1CTZ]'.

²⁸ Eurostat, ESSPROS [[spr_exp_sum](#)], data 2020, data for UK not available.

²⁹ Eurostat, ESSPROS [[spr_exp_sum](#)], data 2020, data for UK not available.

Table 1 Impact of the EU coordination of social security systems, 2021

	Benefits or 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						
Pensions exported to pensioners who reside in another Member State	6 032 093	4.4 %	30 out of 32	24 834	1.2 %	30 out of 32
Pensioners receiving a pension from two or more Member States one of which is the Member State of residence	2 475 270	3.3 %	19 out of 32	15 803	0.7 %	19 out of 32
Cross-border healthcare						
Total cross-border healthcare in the EU/EFTA under social security coordination				4 000	0.4 %	27 out of 32
Reimbursement of unplanned cross-border healthcare in kind (as creditor)	2 017 140		29 out of 32	826	0.1 %	27 out of 32
Reimbursement of planned cross-border healthcare in kind (as creditor)	130 307		26 out of 32	193	0.0 %	24 out of 32
Reimbursement of healthcare in kind provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State (as creditor)	6 911 698		28 out of 32	2 721	0.3 %	25 out of 32
Family benefits						
Export of family benefits	1 022 208	1.8 %	23 out of 32	1 268	1.2 %	18 out of 32
Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash						
Export of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash	26 322	0.7 %	23 out of 32	216	1.1 %	23 out of 32
Export of unemployment benefits						
Number of authorisations to export unemployment benefit	27 103	0.2 %	31 out of 32			
Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits						
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)	35 402	0.2 %	30 out of 32			

Source Administrative data collected within the framework of the Administrative Commission 2022

Annex I One-page summaries

In this Annex, 32 one-page summaries are provided for each of the 27 EU Member States, the four EFTA countries and the UK. Data provided in these summaries concern reference year 2021, unless otherwise specified. Six different topics are analysed: applicable legislation, cross-border healthcare (including unplanned necessary healthcare, planned healthcare, and persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State), pensions, unemployment, family benefits, and maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. Whenever a topic is not included in a one-page summary, this means that this type of information was not available for that specific Member State.



Social security coordination in Austria in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2021, Austria issued 106 766 PDs A1 of which more than one third under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (38.5 %), 60.6 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 0.9 % under other categories. Almost 60% of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Germany (57.7 %). The most common sector of activity for which PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued by Austria is the industry sector (49.6 %) consisting of 28.5 % of the construction sector. The total number of PDs A1 issued in national employment amounted to 2.3 % for Austria as a sending Member State, which is above the average of 1.5 %.

Austria received 220 629 PDs A1 under Art. 12 in 2021, which was 10.0 % of all PDs A1 issued by all EU/EFTA countries and the UK under Art. 12 BR. The great majority of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (75.2 %), followed to a lesser extent by Slovenia (7.0 %) and Italy (5.8 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Austria received as debtor an amount of EUR 155.4 million (or 0.6 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 207.4 million (or 0.8 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

There were 8 645 639 EHICs in circulation in Austria for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, which indicates that 95.3 % of the Austrian population had an EHIC. With regard to the provision of unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, Austria paid EUR 19.6 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 70.8 million as a Member State of stay, the fourth highest amount of all reporting Member States.

In Austria, 2 941 insured persons received planned healthcare in another Member State on the basis of a PD S2. Almost all these persons, 91.0 %, received planned healthcare in Germany, and 7.8 % received care in Switzerland. Consequently, roughly 32 in 100 000 insured persons in Austria were entitled to receive planned cross-border healthcare based on a prior authorisation, the second highest of all Member States, compared to 7 in 100 000 on average for all Member States. As a Member State of treatment, Austria received 3 654 PDs S2 of which three quarters is issued by Germany (75.1 %) and 11.3 % by Switzerland. Austria paid EUR 14.5 million as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare, and received EUR 13.3 million as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 160 089 persons were insured in Austria and resided in another Member State, whilst 45 413 persons resided in Austria and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Austria paid EUR 121.8 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 63.1 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Austria exported 197 554 pensions to beneficiaries who resided in another Member State in 2021. This corresponded to 7.9 % of all pensions paid by Austria, a rather high share compared to the average of 4.4 %. More than half of these pensions were exported to persons residing in Germany (50.9 %). An amount of EUR 714.8 million was paid to these beneficiaries, which amounted to 1.3 % of the total expenditure on pensions.

Unemployment

Austria issued 1 415 authorisations to export the unemployment benefit to another Member State (PD U2). This means that 0.5 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit to another Member State in 2021.

For the acquisition of an unemployment benefit Austria received 3 327 certificates (PDs U1) to prove periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States. This is one of the highest numbers of all Member States. It corresponded to 1.2 % of unemployed persons needing aggregated periods. Most PDs U1 were issued by Germany (41.3 %), Switzerland (12.1 %), Hungary (7.7 %), and Romania (6.7 %).

Family benefits

Austria exported some 75 428 family benefits to households who resided in another Member State, which corresponded to 5.9 % of all family benefits paid by Austria, the second highest share of all Member States. The amount exported in 2021 was EUR 153.1 million, the second highest amount. This amount equalled 2.6 % of the total family benefits paid out by Austria, higher than the average of 1.2 %. Most family benefits were exported to Hungary (38.7 %), Germany (17.2 %), Slovenia (12.1 %), Slovakia (11.5 %), and the Czech Republic (9.7 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Austria exported 1 767 maternity and equivalent benefit for an amount of EUR 11.6 million. Most benefits were exported to Hungary (30.4 %), Germany (29.1 %), Slovenia (10.9 %), and Slovakia (10.6 %). The number of benefits exported corresponded to 2.1 % of total benefits, and the amount exported to 1.9 % of total expenditure on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. This is both above the average of 0.7 % and 1.2 % respectively.



Social security coordination in Belgium in 2021

Applicable legislation

Belgium issued 128 293 PDs A1 in 2021. The distribution is almost fifty-fifty between those issued under Art. 12 (i.e., posted workers) (51.4 %) and those under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (47.6 %). In addition, 1.0 % of PDs A1 were issued under other categories. The main flows of PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR went from Belgium to France (39.7 %), to the Netherlands (28.0 %), to Luxembourg (14.2 %), and Germany (6.5 %), its four neighbouring countries. The average duration per individual posted worker under Art. 12 amounted to 68 days, one of the lowest periods compared to other Member States. The most common sector of activity for these PDs A1 was the services sector (61.8 %) of which about one fifth (20.9 %) for temporary employment agencies. Concerning PDs A1 under Art. 13 BR, 66.6 % were issued for the services sector, of which the road freight transport sector was the most important sector (25.5 % of all PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR by Belgium). The total number of PDs A1 issued by Belgium represented 2.6 % of national employment in 2021.

On a receiving side, Belgium received 174 157 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR, or 7.9 % of all PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR. About one fourth of these PDs A1 was issued by Germany (25.5 %). Other important issuing Member States for Belgium as a receiving Member State were France (18.6 %) and Luxembourg (13.8 %). More than one third of PDs A1 received under Art. 12 BR were received in the construction sector (38.6 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Belgium received as debtor an amount of EUR 303.2 million (or 1.0 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 424.7 million (or 1.4 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In Belgium, 3 493 313 EHICs were in circulation in 2021 for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, implying that around 30.4 % of the population was in possession of an EHIC. As a debtor, Belgium reimbursed EUR 37.7 million for the provision of unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, and as a creditor it received EUR 92.9 million, although in both instances it concerns the amount claimed for E125 forms received/issued respectively.

About 119 persons insured in Belgium received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2 in 2021. The most common Member States of treatment for these persons were France (39.5 %), Germany (28.6 %), and the Netherlands (14.3 %). In addition, Belgium reported 8 804 PDs S2 issued under parallel procedures, of which many in border regions with France, Germany, and Luxembourg. As a Member State of treatment, Belgium received 18 337 PDs S2, the highest number, of which 71.9 % were issued by France (including the PDs S2 issued under the ZOAST-agreement), and 23.3 % by Luxembourg. Belgium paid EUR 41.7 million as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare, and received EUR 55.7 million as a Member State of treatment.

In 2021, 267 551 PDs S1 issued by Belgium were still valid, while there were 303 791 received PDs S1 still valid. These were used for healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one. For this group of persons, Belgium received EUR 304.0 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

In 2021, Belgium exported 197 791 pensions to persons residing in another Member State. This implies that 6.5 % of the pensions paid by Belgium were transferred to another Member State, a share higher than the average of 4.4 %. Most of the beneficiaries resided in France (34.1 %), Italy (15.6 %), Spain (14.7 %), the Netherlands (13.1 %), and Germany (6.7 %). A total of EUR 1.3 billion was paid to these beneficiaries residing abroad, which amounted to 2.1 % of total expenditure on pensions.

Unemployment

Belgium issued 1 340 PDs U2 to export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, which corresponds to 0.4 % of unemployed persons. Most PDs U2 were received by France (42.4 %), Poland (12.6 %) and Spain (11.6 %).

Belgium received 1 874 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States to be considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. These PDs U1 are mainly issued by the Netherlands (27.4 %), France (19.3 %), Luxembourg (18.7 %), and Spain (8.5 %). In general, 0.6 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods.

Family benefits

Around 2.0 % of family benefits paid by Belgium were exported abroad, amounting to 26 475 family benefits. These households primarily resided in France (46.9 %) and the Netherlands (23.3 %). The amount exported in 2021 is EUR 74.2 million which accounted for 1.4 % of the total family benefit expenditure.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2021, Belgium paid 2 295 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad. This equalled 1.6 % of all benefits being exported, above the average of 0.7 %. The most common Member States of residence were France (65.1 %) and the Netherlands (25.8 %). An amount of EUR 7.3 million was exported, equalling 1.3 % of total expenditure on maternity benefits, also slightly above the average of 1.2 %.



Social security coordination in Bulgaria in 2021

Applicable legislation

Bulgaria issued 26 370 PDs A1 in 2021, of which 41.1 % under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 57.0 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 1.6 % under other categories. Concerning the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR, most were received by Germany (43.9 %), followed to a lesser extent by Belgium (13.1 %), and France (11.3 %). The impact of the total number of PDs A1 issued by Bulgaria in its national employment amounted to 0.8 %, almost half of the average of 1.5%.

Under Art. 12 BR Bulgaria received 6 464 PDs A1 in 2021. These PDs A1 were primarily issued by Germany (61.3 %), Italy (10.2 %), and Spain (6.3 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Bulgaria received as debtor an amount of EUR 55.7 million (or 2.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind, the second highest of all Member States) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 5.4 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

For unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, 307 921 EHICs were in circulation in Bulgaria. Therefore, only 5.3 % of the Bulgarian population had an EHIC. Bulgaria paid EUR 26.7 million as a competent Member State, which corresponded to 1 % of its total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind, the second highest share of all Member States only one of two Member States to surpass 1 %. As a Member State of stay, it received EUR 2.0 million.

For planned healthcare, Bulgaria issued 498 PDs S2 of which over half for treatment in Germany (56.2 %). In addition, France (13.7 %), Austria (12.4 %), and Switzerland (9.0 %) were important Member States of treatment. As a Member State of treatment, Bulgaria received only 6 PDs S2. Bulgaria paid EUR 4.0 million as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare, and received EUR 6 144 as a Member State of treatment.

Regarding healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 12 579 persons were insured in Bulgaria and resided in another Member State, whilst 8 828 persons resided in Bulgaria and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Bulgaria paid EUR 27.9 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 979 855 as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Approximately 0.2 % of the beneficiaries of a Bulgarian pension resided in another Member State, seeing that 5 060 pensions were paid to beneficiaries residing in another Member State. The most popular Member State of stay was clearly Germany (45.6 %), followed to a lesser extent by Spain (14.6 %) and Greece (8.0 %). Bulgaria paid 0.1 % of total expenditure on pensions to these beneficiaries residing abroad, an amount of EUR 6.1 million.

Unemployment

To export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, Bulgaria issued 22 PDs U2, of which 32.8 % to Germany. This corresponds to 0.01 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit to another Member State in 2021.

Bulgaria received 1 548 PDs U1. These certificates prove periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit and 0.8 % of unemployed persons needed them. The prominent issuing Member State for PDs U1 received by Bulgaria was the United Kingdom (50.7 %), followed by France (11.4 %), Germany (7.9 %), and Switzerland (5.7 %).

Family benefits

There were 87 family benefits exported from Bulgaria to households residing in another Member State for an amount of EUR 34 377.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2018, Bulgaria exported 268 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad. The amount exported equals EUR 265 845. Therefore, the average amount per benefit equals EUR 992, one of the lowest of all Member States.



Social security coordination in Croatia in 2021

Applicable legislation

In total, Croatia issued 83 740 PDs A1 in 2021 of which the majority under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (65.2 %), 30.1 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 4.8 % under other categories. Almost three quarters of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Germany (73.3 %). The average duration per individual person active under Art. 12 amounted to 484 days for Croatia as a sending Member State, the longest duration of all reporting Member States. The PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued almost exclusively for activities in the industry sector (85.4 %), of which the construction sector made up 45.8 %. The PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR on the other hand, were mainly issued for activities in the services sector (63.0 %), of which 42.1 % consisted of the road freight transport sector. The share of PDs A1 issued in total employment amounted to 0.3 %.

Croatia received 13 023 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR, with most coming from Germany (38.7 %), Slovenia (24.6 %), and Italy (14.1 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Croatia received as debtor an amount of EUR 24.7 million (or 0.7 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 53.4 million (or 1.6 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In Croatia, about 9.7 % of the population had an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. This corresponds to an absolute number of 396 868 EHICs in circulation in 2021. For unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare Croatia reimbursed EUR 9.1 million. As a Member State of stay it received EUR 16.2 million which corresponded to 0.49 % of its total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind, the highest of all reporting Member States and the only one to surpass 0.3 %.

As a competent Member State, Croatia issued 341 PDs S2 for planned healthcare, mostly in Germany (30.2 %), Austria (20.5 %), and Switzerland (10.9 %). On the receiving end, Croatia received only 59 PDs S2, mainly coming from Slovenia (54.2 %) and Germany (22.0 %). Croatia paid EUR 9.0 million as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare, and received EUR 1.9 million as a Member State of treatment.

In 2021, for healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 2 943 PDs S1 issued by Croatia were still valid, while 34 668 PDs S1 received were still valid. For this group of persons, Croatia paid EUR 5.3 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 47.6 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Croatia paid 32 391 pensions to beneficiaries residing abroad, equalling 2.6 % of total pensions. These persons mostly resided in Germany (46.8 %), Slovenia (26.8 %), and Austria (11.5 %). Approximately EUR 37.6 million was exported, corresponding to 0.7 % of total pension expenditure. From a receiving perspective, 11.1 % of pensioners residing in Croatia received a pension from another EU/EFTA country or the UK.

Unemployment

Only 0.02 % of unemployed persons in Croatia exported their unemployment benefit in 2021, corresponding to 21 PDs U2. Out of these 21 PDs U2 issued, 11 were received by Germany.

Croatia received 309 PDs U1 which prove periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. Consequently, 0.2 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods. The number one most common Member State of last activity was Germany (50.2 %), followed by Austria (16.8 %) and Slovenia (9.4 %).

Family benefits

Only seven family benefits were paid to households residing abroad, equalling 0.005 % of total family benefits. Six of these households were residing in Slovenia. The amount equalled EUR 2 645 and corresponds to 0.002 % of total family benefits paid by Croatia.



Social security coordination in Cyprus in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2021, Cyprus issued 3 294 PDs A1. Most of them were issued under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (70.5 %), and only a small share under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (2.4 %), and under other categories (27.1 %). More than half of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Greece (57.0 %). These PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR concerned mainly the services sector (78.5 %). Concerning PDs A1 under Art. 13 BR, 53.9 % were issued for the services sector, and 46.1 % were issued for activities in the industry sector. As a sending Member State, the impact of the total number of PDs A1 in national employment amounted to 0.7 % in Cyprus.

In 2021, Cyprus received 1 644 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. Most were issued by Germany (43.6 %), Greece (16.3 %), and the United Kingdom (10.4 %).

Cross-border healthcare

In 2021, Cyprus received as debtor an amount of EUR 13.2 million (or 1.4 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 17.9 million (or 2.0 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind, the second highest share of all Member States).

In 2019, Cyprus issued 55 926 EHCs for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare.

Based on data from issuing Member States, it seems that concerning planned cross-border healthcare in 2021, Cyprus received only 6 PDs S2 as a Member State of treatment, issued by France, Romania, and the United Kingdom.

For healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, in 2019, 1 710 PDs S1 issued by Cyprus were still valid, whereas 14 423 PDs S1 received were still valid.

Pensions

There were 2 858 pensions exported by Cyprus in 2021 to persons residing abroad. This amounted to 1.7 % of all pensions paid by Cyprus. The beneficiaries primarily stayed in the Greece (47.6 %) and Bulgaria (28.1 %). The amount exported to these beneficiaries was EUR 6.8 million, equalling 0.3 % of total expenditure on pensions. From an importing perspective, 11.0 % of pensioners residing in Cyprus received a pension from another EU/EFTA country or the UK.

Unemployment

Cyprus issued 10 PDs U2 to export the unemployment benefit to another Member State. In total, 0.03 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit in 2021.

Only four PDs U1 were received by Cyprus in 2021. This means that 0.01 % of unemployed persons needed certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2017, Cyprus exported six maternity and equivalent paternity benefits for an amount of EUR 18 162.



Social security coordination in the Czech Republic in 2021

Applicable legislation

Out of the 68 277 PDs A1 issued by the Czech Republic in 2021, 11.6 % were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 86.6 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 1.8 % under other categories. The main receiving Member State of PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR by the Czech Republic were Germany (38.6 %), Slovakia (10.9 %), and Austria (6.5 %). Almost one in five (17.9 %) of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were issued to self-employed persons. Most of the PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued for activities in the industry sector (70.4 %), more specifically the construction sector (43.4 %). The share of the total number of PDs A1 issued by the Czech Republic on national employment amounted to 1.3 %.

According to Art. 12 BR, the Czech Republic received 54 284 PDs A1 in 2021. Almost three out four PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued by Germany (73.4 %), 10.8 % were issued by Slovakia, and 4.8 % by Poland.

Cross-border healthcare

The Czech Republic received as debtor an amount of EUR 38.1 million (or 0.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 59.1 million (or 0.5 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

Approximately 10 million EHICs were in circulation in the Czech Republic. Around 95 % of the Czech population had an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. As a debtor, EUR 15.8 million was paid, and as a creditor, EUR 6.8 million was received by the Czech Republic.

There were 132 persons insured in the Czech Republic who received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. Most of them were treated in Germany (33.3 %), followed by Poland (25.8 %) and Slovakia (25.0 %). As a receiving Member State, the Czech Republic received 601 PDs S2 of which three quarters were issued by Slovakia (75.4 %) and 10.1 % by the United Kingdom. The Czech Republic paid EUR 922 033 as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare, and received EUR 4.2 million as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 101 349 persons were insured in the Czech Republic and resided in another Member State, whilst 147 176 persons resided in the Czech Republic and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, the Czech Republic paid EUR 20.6 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 37.0 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Out of all pensions paid by the Czech Republic, 3.0 % or 88 969 pensions were exported to another Member State in 2021. About 40.5 % of the beneficiaries stayed in Slovakia, 22.1 % in Germany, and 19.3 % in Poland. An amount of EUR 200.2 million was exported to these beneficiaries, which equalled 1.1 % of total spending on pensions.

Unemployment

To export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, the Czech Republic issued 298 authorisations (PDs U2), of which more than half were issued for a period of over three months (57.7 %). Overall, 0.2 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit in 2021.

Furthermore, 650 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. This means that 0.5 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods.

Family benefits

Family benefits were exported to 300 households residing abroad in 2021, which accounted for 0.1 % of all family benefits. The amount exported equalled EUR 1.1 million and also corresponded to 0.1 % of the total amount of family benefits paid. These 300 households were located in only two Member States, namely Slovakia (85.7 %) and Poland (14.0 %).



Social security coordination in Denmark in 2021

Applicable legislation

A total of 38 056 PDs A1 were issued by Denmark in 2021. The majority concerned PDs A1 under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (76.9 %), 17.5 % concerned PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), and 5.6 % under other categories. A high share of PDs 1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Norway (30.3 %), Germany (14.0 %), and Sweden (8.2 %). The impact of the total number of PDs A1 issued in national employment amounted to 1.2 %, which lies close to the average of all Member States of 1.5 %.

Denmark received 31 096 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR in 2021. Most of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (70.6 %), and Italy (6.4 %) and Poland (5.8 %) to a lesser extent.

Cross-border healthcare

Denmark received as debtor an amount of EUR 40.4 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 8.1 million (or 0.05 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

About six out of ten persons in Denmark had an EHIC (61.3 %) for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, seeing that in 2021 there were 3 553 766 EHICs in circulation. For this type of care, Denmark reimbursed EUR 10.7 million and received EUR 5.4 million.

About 82 persons insured in Denmark received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. One fifth of these persons received planned healthcare in Sweden (22.0 %), 18.3 % received care in Germany, 15.9 % in the United Kingdom, 12.2 % in Spain, and 11.0 % in Switzerland. As a Member State of treatment, Denmark received 12 PDs S2 of which 6 were issued by Germany. Denmark paid EUR 1.1 million as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare, and received EUR 358 237 as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, Denmark paid EUR 20.4 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 1.2 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

In 2021, Denmark exported 42 880 pensions to beneficiaries residing in another Member State, amounting to 2.8 % of all pensions paid by Denmark. Most of the pensions were exported to Sweden (29.9 %), Germany (17.3 %), and Norway (16.5 %). In terms of expenditure, an amount of EUR 318.8 million was exported, which was 0.8 % of total spending on pensions.

Unemployment

To export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, 2 362 PDs U2 were issued by Denmark. This means that 1.5 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit, considerably higher than the average of 0.2 %. Most unemployment benefits were exported to Poland (22.5 %) and Romania (18.2 %).

As a receiving Member State, Denmark received 246 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit, equalling 0.1 % of total unemployed persons. The most common Member States of last activity were Norway (22.4 %), Sweden (17.9 %), the United Kingdom (14.6 %), and Germany (13.0 %).

Family benefits

A total of 17 002 family benefits were exported to households residing in another Member State. This accounted for 2.4 % of family benefits being exported, mainly towards Sweden (32.6 %) and Poland (29.9 %). An amount of EUR 37.8 million family benefits was paid equalling 1.8% of the total amount of family benefits paid by Denmark.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Denmark exported 2 347 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits for an amount of around EUR 17.6 million. The number of benefits corresponded to 1.3 % of total maternity and equivalent paternity benefits and the amount paid to 1.1 % of total expenditure. Denmark did not provide data on the main Member States of residence, but on the nationality of the beneficiaries. It appears that 42.0 % was Danish, 21.3 % Swedish, 13.2 % German, and 11.5 % Polish.



Social security coordination in Estonia in 2021

Applicable legislation

21 006 PDs A1 were issued by Estonia in 2021. These were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (28.0 %), under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (71.1 %), and under other categories (0.8 %). Almost half of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Finland (48.8 %), and a high share was received by Germany (18.7 %) and Sweden (18.7 %) as well. The most important sector for which PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued was the industry sector (73.8 %), in particular the construction sector (53.6 %), although the agriculture, hunting, and fishing sector (2.7 %) was of relative importance as well, seeing that Estonia showed the third highest percentage of PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 of all reporting Member States in this sector. PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 were mainly issued in the industry sector as well (79.8 %), with the construction sector being the most prominent subsector (54.4 %). As only one of seven Member States, Estonia issued more PDs A1 for activities in the construction sector under Art. 13 BR than under Art. 12 BR (72 % versus 28 % respectively). The impact of the total number of PDs A1 issued was rather on the high side, with 3.3 % of national employment compared to the average of 1.5%.

According to Art. 12 BR, Estonia received 2 562 PDs A1 in 2021. Almost half of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (46.1 %), followed at a distance by Denmark (11.8 %), Latvia (7.8 %), and Poland (6.7 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Estonia received as debtor an amount of EUR 6.2 million (or 0.5 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 2.8 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

For unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, Estonia issued 95 254 EHICs in 2021. As a competent Member State, Estonia paid back EUR 2.8 million for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare whereas it received EUR 1.1 million as a Member State of treatment.

As a competent Member State, Estonia issued 11 PDs S2 for planned healthcare, mostly for treatment in Germany. As a Member State of treatment, Estonia received 41 PDs S2, primarily issued by Latvia (56.1 %), Finland (19.5 %), and Croatia (14.6 %). Estonia paid EUR 510 100 as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare, and received EUR 80 043 as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 1 349 persons were insured in Estonia and resided in another Member State, whilst 4 507 persons resided in Estonia and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Estonia paid EUR 1.7 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 360 703 as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Estonia exported 11 102 pensions to beneficiaries residing abroad, mainly in Finland (48.9 %), Germany (17.2 %), and Latvia (16.7 %). Consequently, 2.6 % of all pension were exported to another Member State in 2021. As a share of total pension expenditure, the amount exported (EUR 41.0 million) also amounted to 1.9 %.

Unemployment

Only 11 authorisations to export the unemployment benefit were issued by Estonia in 2021 (PDs U2) of which five were received by Germany. This corresponded to 0.03 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit.

Estonia received 478 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States to be considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. The majority of these PDs U1 were issued by Finland (59.4 %) and a smaller share by Norway (11.7 %) and the United Kingdom (9.4 %). Overall, 1.0 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods.

Family benefits

Estonia paid EUR 1.4 million of family benefits to households residing abroad, corresponding to 0.5 % of total expenditure on family benefits. There were 548 households receiving an exported family benefit, which was 0.3 % of all family benefits. These households mainly resided in Finland (46.5 %) and Latvia (39.4 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2021, Estonia paid 11 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad, which equalled 0.1 % of all benefits. Five of the beneficiaries resided in Finland. The amount paid was EUR 54 697 and corresponded to 0.1 % of total expenditure.



Social security coordination in Finland in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2021, Finland issued 9 232 PDs A1 of which 39.3 % under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 46.4 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 14.3 % under other categories. Out of all PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR, most were received by Sweden (33.7 %), Germany (12.0 %), and Spain (10.0 %). Most PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were for activities in the industry sector (57.3 % of which 16.4 % in the construction sector), and 41.4 % for activities in services. An similar distribution could be found for PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR, namely 64.6 % for the industry sector (of which 15.7 % in the construction sector) and 35.1 % for the services sector. The average duration per individual worker active with a PD A1 under Art. 13 BR was quite long in Finland with 529 days. The impact of all PDs A1 issued by Finland in national employment was limited to 0.3 %.

Out of the 23 774 PDs A1 received by Finland under Art. 12 BR, 43.8 % was issued by Germany, 12.8 % by Poland, and 12.1 % by Estonia.

Cross-border healthcare

Finland received as debtor an amount of EUR 16.3 million (or 0.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 6.7 million (or 0.05 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

A total of 2 116 295 EHICs were in circulation in Finland in 2021 for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. Consequently, 38.1 % of the Finnish population had an EHIC. Finland paid EUR 8.6 million in reimbursement as a competent Member State (for E125 forms received it concerns the amount claimed), while it received EUR 5.7 million as the Member State of stay (for E125 forms issued it concerns the amount claimed).

There were 93 persons insured in Finland who received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. They mostly received planned healthcare in Germany (33.3 %), Estonia (23.7 %), and Sweden (10.8 %). As receiving Member State, Finland received 10 PDs S2. Finland paid EUR 197 646 as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare, and received EUR 81 318 as a Member State of treatment.

Regarding healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 16 364 persons were insured in Finland and resided in another Member State, whilst 781 persons resided in Finland and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Finland claimed EUR 11.0 million as a competent Member State, and claimed EUR 921 536 as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Approximately 3.0 % of the pensions paid Finland were exported to another Member State, seeing that 48 598 pensions were paid to beneficiaries residing in another Member State. Two thirds of these beneficiaries resided in Sweden (66.5 %), and a smaller share in Estonia (7.1 %), Germany (6.6 %), and Spain (4.7 %). In value terms, 0.7 % of total expenditure on pensions was exported in 2021, which amounted to EUR 238.3 million.

Unemployment

About 0.04 % of the Finnish unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit in 2021, seeing that 95 PDs U2 were issued.

There were 341 PDs U1 received by Finland, which prove periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. Consequently, 0.2 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods. For 292 PDs U1 for which a breakdown by issuing Member State was available, the main sending Member States were Sweden (29.9 %) and Switzerland (27.9 %).

Family benefits

An amount of EUR 3.9 million was exported to households residing abroad, which accounted for 0.2 % of family benefits paid. This corresponded to 3 023 family benefits being exported or 0.5 % of all family benefits. Almost three quarters of households resided in Estonia (74.7 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2021, Finland paid 377 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to persons residing abroad. This equalled 0.2 % of all maternity and equivalent paternity benefits paid. The most common Member States of residence were Estonia (24.3 %), Sweden (15.8 %), and Germany (12.4 %). The amount exported was EUR 2.5 million which was 0.3 % of total expenditure on maternity benefits.



Social security coordination in France in 2021

Applicable legislation

France issued 102 088 PDs A1 in 2021. Almost all these PDs A1 were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), namely 97.1 % of all PDs A1 issued. Only a small share was issued under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (1.9 %), and under other categories (1.1 %). The PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were mostly received by Belgium (32.7 %), Germany (10.9 %), and Spain (10.4 %). In addition, Switzerland (9.8%), Italy (8.9 %), and Luxembourg (7.1%) received a relatively large share of PDs A1 issued by France under Art. 12 BR. The average duration per individual person involved under a PD A1 Art. 12 BR was the shortest of all reporting Member States at only 57 days. About half of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were for activities in the industry sector (54.6 %) and half for activities in the services sector (45.3 %). For PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR the most common sector of activity was the services industry (60.0 %) of which 26.1 % for freight transport by road, and 40.0 % for the industry sector. The share of issued PDs A1 in national employment in France was minimal at 0.4 %.

France was the second most important receiving Member State of PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR, as it received 308 008 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR in 2021, equalling 14.0 % of all PDs A1 issued by all Member States under Art. 12 BR. These PDs A1 were mainly issued by Germany (32.7 %), Italy (16.9 %), and Spain (12.7 %).

Cross-border healthcare

France received as debtor an amount of EUR 386.4 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 864.7 million, the second highest absolute amount of all member States (or 0.4 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In France, 14 899 138 EHICs were in circulation for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. This means that 22.0 % of the French population had an EHIC. As competent Member State, France paid the second highest amount of all Member States (EUR 148.2 million). As Member State of treatment, it also received the third highest amount of all Member States (EUR 144.5 million). However, for both, it concerned the amount claimed for E125 forms received and issued respectively.

France issued 2 462 PDs S2 for planned healthcare in another Member State in 2021. Most treatment took place in Spain (47.0 %), the Czech Republic (14.2 %), and Germany (13.0 %). As a Member State of treatment, France received 6 302 PDs S2 of which 70.5 % were issued by Switzerland and 13.8 % by Belgium. France paid EUR 18.1 million as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare (mainly to Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Luxembourg), and received EUR 10.6 million as a Member State of treatment (mainly from Luxembourg, Belgium, and Italy).

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 12 538 persons were insured in France and resided in another Member State. On the other hand, 481 543 persons resided in France and were insured in another Member State, the highest number of all Member States. For this group of persons, France paid EUR 18.8 million as a competent Member State, and claimed EUR 735.3 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

In 2021, France exported 1 048 405 pensions to beneficiaries residing abroad which corresponded to 5.1 % of all pensions paid by France. Many of the beneficiaries resided in Portugal (33.7 %) and Spain (29.8 %), and to a lesser extent in Italy (11.8 %), Belgium (9.2 %), and Germany (6.5 %). An amount of EUR 3.2 billion was exported, which equalled 0.9 % of total pension expenditure.

Unemployment

France issued 1 800 authorisations to export the unemployment benefit (PDs U2). Most of these authorisations were received by Belgium (24.9 %), Germany (20.9 %), and Switzerland (18.1 %). In total, 0.1 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit.

As a receiving Member State, France received 3 547 PDs U1 in 2021. This means that 0.1 % of unemployed persons needed to prove periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. These PDs U1 were mainly issued by Switzerland (33.0 %), Belgium (12.9 %), Luxembourg (11.6 %), and the United Kingdom (11.5 %).

Family benefits

France exported 21 379 family benefits to households residing abroad. Most of these households were residing in Belgium (53.0 %), followed by Portugal (11.1 %), Spain (8.9 %), and Poland (7.8 %). The amount exported in 2021 was EUR 8.7 million. France was one of the most important receiving Member States.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

A total of 807 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits were exported by France, for EUR 2.1 million. This equalled 0.1 % of the benefits and 0.1 % of the expenditure on maternity benefits paid. About two thirds of beneficiaries resided in Belgium (65.4 %), while 7.2 % resided in Germany, and 6.5 % in Spain. France was one of the main receiving Member States.



Social security coordination in Germany in 2021

Applicable legislation

Germany was the main issuing Member State of PDs A1 in 2021, with 997 031 PDs A1 which equalled 27.3 % of all PDs A1 issued in 2021. The bulk of these PDs A1 were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (87.8 %). Only 8.1 % was issued under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) and 4.0 % under other categories. Most PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Austria (19.0 %), France (11.5 %), and Switzerland (10.2%). Most PDs A1 under Art. 12 were issued for activities in the industry sector (51.7 %) and the services sector (47.9 %). The share of PDs A1 issued in national employment amounted to 2.2 %.

In addition, Germany was the main receiving Member State as well, seeing that in 2021 it received an estimated number of 429 749 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR, or 19.5 % of all PDs A1 received under Art. 12 BR. These PDs A1 were mostly issued by Poland (29.2 %), Slovenia (14.6 %), and Slovakia (10.5 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Germany received as debtor an amount of EUR 594.7 million, the second highest amount of all Member States (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 919.2 million, the highest amount of all Member States (or 0.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

The EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare was mostly issued automatically on the back of the national health insurance card. Around EUR 172.1 million was paid by Germany as competent Member State for the provision of unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. Furthermore, around EUR 184.2 million was received as Member State of stay.

For planned cross-border healthcare, the number of issued and received PDs S2 can be estimated for Germany based on data from all reporting Member States. It was estimated that Germany issued around 8 550 PDs S2, mainly to Switzerland, Austria, and the Netherlands. Furthermore, Germany received an estimated 9 646 PDs S2, primarily issued by Luxembourg and Austria. Germany paid EUR 19.9 million as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare (mainly to Switzerland), and received EUR 75.0 million as a Member State of treatment (mainly from Austria and Cyprus).

For healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State Germany paid EUR 410.1 million as a competent Member State (mainly to France, Austria, and Spain), and received EUR 583.6 million as a Member State of treatment (mainly from the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Switzerland).

Pensions

In 2021, Germany exported 1.3 million pensions to beneficiaries, which corresponded to 5.6 % of all pensions paid by Germany. The preferred Member States of stay were Italy (27.8 %), Spain (16.0 %), and Austria (9.5 %). In monetary value terms, Germany exported the second highest amount in 2021 of EUR 5.4 billion, although this only corresponded to 1.3 % of its total pension spending. Germany received the highest number of pensions as a Member State of residence of the pensioner (939 726 pensions).

Unemployment

Germany issued the highest number of PDs U2 to export the unemployment benefit, namely 8 979 or 32.5 % of all PDs U2 issued by the reporting Member States. Nevertheless, it only corresponded to 0.6 % of unemployed persons who exported their unemployment benefit. Over 2 700 PDs U2 received by Poland were issued by Germany.

The number of certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit received by Germany in 2021 amounted to 1 628. This implies that 0.1 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods. The most common issuing Member States of these PDs U1 were Austria (20.6 %), Switzerland (15.8 %), Poland (7.4 %), and the UK (7.0 %).

Family benefits

In 2021, Germany paid family benefits to 286 273 family members involved, which was a relative share of 1.7 % of family members entitled to a family benefit who resided in another Member State. Most of these family benefits resided in Poland (46.8 %), the Czech Republic (11.2 %), and Romania (11.0 %).



Social security coordination in Greece in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2018, 9 251 PDs A1 were issued by Greece. The majority of PDs A1 were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (71.2 %), followed by PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (28.6 %), and those issued under other categories (0.2 %). The main receiving Member States of PDs A1 issued by Greece under Art. 12 BR were Germany (38.1 %) and the Netherlands (16.2 %). Out of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR in 2018, Greece issued a relatively large share to persons who are self-employed in different Member States (19.5 %). The share of PDs A1 in national employment in 2018 was one of the lowest of the reporting Member States with 0.2 %.

In 2021, Greece received 13 152 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. Most of these were issued by Germany (45.9 %), 19.6 % by Italy, 7.7 % by Spain, and 6.3 % by the United Kingdom.

Cross-border healthcare

In 2021, Greece received as debtor an amount of EUR 23.5 million (or 0.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 29.8 million (or 0.4 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In Greece, only 0.1 % of the population had an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, the lowest share of all reporting Member States. This corresponded to an absolute number of 4 981 EHICs in circulation. Greece paid EUR 222 555 in reimbursement as a competent Member State, while it received EUR 17 as a Member State of stay.

As a competent Member State, Greece issued 455 PDs S2 for planned cross-border healthcare. These persons were mainly treated in Italy (36.5 %), Switzerland (33.0 %), France (14.9 %), and Germany (10.5 %). Greece received 20 PDs S2 as a Member State of treatment, of which five were issued by Bulgaria. Greece paid EUR 2.9 million as a competent Member State for planned cross-border healthcare (mainly to Germany, Switzerland, and France), and received EUR 175 625 as a Member State of treatment (mainly from Germany).

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 1 289 persons were insured in Greece and resided in another Member State, whilst 5 755 persons resided in Greece and were insured in another Member State. Greece paid EUR 6.6 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 14.8 million as a Member State of treatment.



Social security coordination in Hungary in 2021

Applicable legislation

Hungary issued 68 846 PDs A1 in 2021 of which 67.5 % under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 31.7 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 0.7 % under other categories. The main receiving Member States of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were Germany (61.6 %) and Austria (12.1 %). The impact of all PDs A1 issued by Hungary in national employment reached 1.4 %.

The number of PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR received by Hungary in 2021 amounted to 38 329 of which 68.6 % were issued by Germany, 7.1 % by Slovakia, and 6.7 % by Italy.

Cross-border healthcare

Hungary received as debtor an amount of EUR 27.3 million (or 0.5 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

There were 950 569 EHICs for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare in circulation in 2021. As a result, 22.9 % of the Hungarian population had an EHIC. Approximately EUR 6.5 million was reimbursed by Hungary for unplanned necessary healthcare (for E125 forms received it concerned the amount claimed), whereas it received EUR 3.0 million as Member State of stay.

In Hungary, 160 insured persons received planned healthcare abroad based on a PD S2. This healthcare was mainly sought in Austria (36.3 %), Switzerland (29.4 %), and Germany (25.0 %). As receiving Member State, 258 PDs S2 were issued to Hungary, mainly by Romania (26.4 %), Germany (19.0 %), and Austria (17.4 %). Hungary paid EUR 669 377 as a competent Member State, and received EUR 2.8 million as a Member State of treatment.

Regarding healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 13 703 persons were insured in Hungary and resided in another Member State, while 78 541 persons resided in Hungary and were insured in another Member State. Hungary paid EUR 7.6 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 22.5 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

In 2021, 32 178 pensions were exported to pensioners residing abroad which corresponded to 1.5 % of all pensions paid by Hungary. Around half of these pensioners were residing in Germany (50.0 %), while 12.8 % of them resided in Austria. The amount exported reached EUR 52.1 million or 0.5 % of total pension expenditure.

Unemployment

To export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, Hungary issued only 9 authorisations. This corresponded to 0.005 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit to another Member State in 2021.

Around 1.2 % of unemployed persons in Hungary needed certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit, which was higher than the average of 0.2 %. This corresponded to Hungary receiving 2 299 PDs U1 in 2021, of which most were issued by Austria (49.2 %), Germany (27.1 %), Slovakia (5.9 %), and the Netherlands (5.6 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Hungary exported 49 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in 2021, mostly towards Slovakia (83.7 %). The amount paid is EUR 156 202. Both the number of benefits and expenditure amounted to 0.1 % of total benefits and expenditure in relative terms.



Social security coordination in Iceland in 2021

Applicable legislation

Iceland issued the lowest number of PDs A1 in 2021 of all Member States, namely 216. Most were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (50.0 %). Additionally, 19.9 % of PDs A1 were issued under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and a rather high share under other categories (30.1 %). The PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were mainly received by Spain (15.7 %), Italy (14.8 %), Belgium (13.9 %), Germany (12.0 %), and Norway (11.1 %). More than four in ten PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were issued to self-employed persons (40.7 %). Most PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued in the services sector (82.4 %), specifically education, health and social work, arts, and other services (61.8 %). Of all reporting Member States, Iceland issued the highest share of PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR for agriculture, hunting and fishing, namely 10.8 %. For PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR, Iceland granted a high percentage of forms to persons who were both employed and self-employed in different Member States (18.6 %). In general, the impact of PDs A1 issued in national employment was minimal with 0.1 %.

As is the case as an issuing Member State, Iceland was the 'smallest' receiving Member State, seeing that it received 1 056 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR in 2021. These PDs A1 were for the most part issued by Germany (65.5 %), followed by Lithuania (5.8 %), Spain (4.0 %), Italy (3.7 %), and Poland (3.2 %).

Cross-border healthcare

In 2021, Iceland received as debtor an amount of EUR 2.5 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 1.5 million (or 0.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In 2019 there were 162 618 EHICs in circulation for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. Consequently, 45.7 % of the Icelandic population had an EHIC. In 2018, EUR 533 908 was reimbursed by Iceland for unplanned necessary healthcare, whereas it received EUR 2.6 million as Member State of stay.

Based on data from reporting issuing Member States, it can be estimated that as a Member State of treatment, Iceland received less than five PDs S2 for planned cross-border healthcare in 2021, all issued by Spain.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, in 2018, 683 persons were insured in Iceland and resided in another Member State, whilst 69 persons resided in Iceland and were insured in another Member State.

Pensions

Approximately 3.9 % of the beneficiaries of an Icelandic pension resided in another Member State, seeing that 2 973 pensions were paid to beneficiaries residing in another Member State in 2021. The top three Member States of stay for these beneficiaries were Denmark (24.7 %), Norway (21.7 %), and Sweden (21.2 %). Approximately EUR 38.2 million was paid to these beneficiaries in 2021, which equalled 1.7 % of total expenditure on pensions. When dividing the total amount paid by the number of beneficiaries, it can be seen that an average amount of EUR 12 837 was paid per pensioner, the second highest of all Member States, and considerably above the average of EUR 4 117.

Unemployment

In 2021, Iceland issued 1 613 authorisations to export the unemployment benefit to another Member State (PDs U2). This equalled 12.4 % of all unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit, the highest share of all Member States and remarkably higher than the average of 0.2 %. The largest share of these PDs U2 were received by Poland (59.6 %), followed to a lesser extent by Lithuania (9.2 %).

As a receiving Member State in 2021, Iceland received 66 PDs U1. This implied that 0.6 % of unemployed persons needed certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. Of these 66 PDs U1 38 originated from Nordic countries while 28 came from outside Nordic countries.



Social security coordination in Ireland in 2021

Applicable legislation

Ireland issued 1 711 PDs A1 in 2021. They consisted of 48.2 % PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 43.7 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 8.2 % under other categories. Most of the PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued to Sweden (18.9 %), the Netherlands (18.0 %), and France (11.2 %). More than one quarter of PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were issued to self-employed persons (26.7 %). The impact of all issued PDs A1 was limited for Ireland, equalling 0.1 % of national employment.

In 2021, Ireland received 6 132 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. They were issued for the largest part by Germany (54.6 %), Italy (12.0 %), and Spain (10.1 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Ireland received as debtor an amount of EUR 24.9 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 6.7 million (or 0.04 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

Around three in ten Irish persons was in possession of an EHC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare (30.0 %). In absolute numbers, 1 442 038 EHCs were in circulation in 2021. As debtor, Ireland paid EUR 11.0 million, and as creditor, it received EUR 3.7 million.

In 2021, Ireland issued 748 PDs S2 for planned healthcare abroad. Almost three quarters of PDs S2 were issued for treatment in the United Kingdom (74.7 %). Furthermore, 11.6 % were issued for treatment in Sweden and 9.8 % for treatment in Germany. Ireland paid EUR 8.1 million as a competent Member State. As a Member State of treatment, Ireland did not receive any PD S2.

With regard to healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 1 005 persons were insured in Ireland and resided in another Member State, whereas 1 907 persons resided in Ireland and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Ireland paid EUR 4.7 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 2.3 million as a Member State of treatment.

Unemployment

There were 151 PDs U2 issued by Ireland in 2021 to export the unemployment benefit to another Member State. This corresponded to 0.1 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit, primarily to Poland (63.6 %), followed by Lithuania (11.3 %), Latvia (6.0 %), Germany (4.6 %), and the United Kingdom (3.3 %).

Family benefits

Family benefits were exported to 3 904 households residing abroad in 2021. Most of these households concerned cross-border workers, and the majority resided in Poland (34.6 %), the United Kingdom (27.5 %), and Romania (16.6 %). The amount paid to these households equalled EUR 12.3 million. Both the number of family benefits and the amount exported corresponded to a relative share of 0.6 % of total family benefits and expenditure respectively.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2021, Ireland exported 679 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, which equalled 1.0 % of all maternity benefits paid. More than eight in ten benefits went to the United Kingdom (86.3 %), and 6.8 % towards Poland. An amount of EUR 3.5 million was exported, corresponding to 1.3 % of total expenditure on maternity benefits.



Social security coordination in Italy in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2021, Italy issued 274 789 PDs A1. Italy issued 69.1 % of PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 30.2 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 0.7 % under other categories. The three main receiving Member States for PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR by Italy were France (27.4 %), Switzerland (22.8 %), and Germany (12.5 %). The impact of PDs A1 issued in Italian employment amounted to 1.1 %.

In 2021, Italy received 107 791 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR of which almost two thirds were issued by Germany (63.7 %), 8.6 % by Spain, and 8.2 % by France.

Cross-border healthcare

In 2021, Italy received as debtor an amount of EUR 190.4 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 82.3 million (or 0.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In Italy in 2020, approximately 60 million persons were insured. As the EHC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare is mostly issued automatically, it can be estimated that around 60 million EHCs were in circulation.

As competent Member State, Italy issued a high number of 2 139 PDs S2 for planned cross-border healthcare in 2020. They were mostly to receive treatment in Switzerland (45.8 %), Germany (28.3 %), and France (10.7 %). Furthermore, as Member State of treatment, Italy received 333 PDs S2 in 2020, which were mainly issued by Greece (24.3 %) and Romania (24.0 %).

In 2018, 16 973 PDs S1 were issued by Italy and still valid, and 17 931 PDs S1 were received and still valid. These forms are used for healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one.

Pensions

Italy exported 174 331 pensions to beneficiaries residing in another Member State, of which 28.5 % resided in Germany, 19.2 % in France, and 16.4 % in Switzerland. As a result, 1.1 % of the pensions paid by Italy were exported to another Member State. The amount exported to these beneficiaries was EUR 836.0 million, which is 0.3 % of Italy's total pension expenditure. Italy is the third most important receiving Member State, in terms of number of pensions received as it received almost 900 000 pensions. In monetary values, an amount of EUR 3.7 billion was exported to Italy in 2021, of which EUR 1.9 billion from Switzerland, making Italy the second most important Member State of residence of the pensioner.

Unemployment

Italy issued 132 authorisations to export the unemployment benefit to another Member State in 2021. This corresponded to 0.01 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit.

In reference year 2021, Italy received 4 221 PDs U1 proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. This means that 0.2 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods.



Social security coordination in Latvia in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2021, Latvia issued 23 855 PDs A1, consisting of 18.0 % under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 73.8 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 8.2 % under other categories. The most prominent receiving Member States for PDs A1 issued by Latvia under Art. 12 BR were Germany (29.3 %), Sweden (26.9 %), and Lithuania (19.9 %). More than four in ten of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were for activities in the construction sector (41.2 %), and a majority for the industry sector in general (53.7 %). For PDs A1 issued under Art. 13, the construction sector was of less importance (30.4 %), while the services sector in general was most important (58.8 %), and more specifically the road freight transport (37.8 %). As one of seven Member States, Latvia issued more PDs A1 for activities in the construction sector under Art. 13 BR than under Art. 12 BR (75 % versus 25 % respectively). When comparing the total number of PDs A1 issued by Latvia to the total number of employed persons in Latvia, the share amounted to 2.8 % which is above the average of 1.5 %.

As a receiving Member State, Latvia received 2 202 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR in 2021. These were primarily issued by Germany (62.0 %). Furthermore, a high share is issued by Poland (11.1 %) and Lithuania (7.1 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Latvia received as debtor an amount of EUR 16.1 million (or 1.5 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 346 430 (or 0.03 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

There were 258 232 EHICs for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare in circulation in Latvia in 2021. This means that 10.9 % of the Latvian population had an EHIC. Latvia paid EUR 12.4 million in reimbursement as a competent Member State, while it received EUR 419 612 as the Member State of stay.

In 2021, 119 persons insured in Latvia received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. They mostly sought treatment in Lithuania (40.3 %), followed by Estonia (25.2 %) and Germany (21.0 %). Latvia paid 2.0 EUR million as a competent Member State. The number of PDs S2 received as Member State of treatment amounts to zero.

In 2021, Latvia had 2 251 PDs S1 issued which were still valid, while it received 1 202 PDs S1 which were still valid. These forms are used for healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one. For this group of persons, Latvia paid EUR 7.4 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 41 290 as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

The number of exported pensions in 2021 amounted to 9 661 for Latvia, which indicates that 1.7 % of beneficiaries resided in another Member State. Many of them resided in Lithuania (45.4 %), and a smaller part in Germany (19.6 %), the United Kingdom (11.3 %), and Estonia (10.0 %). Around EUR 17.4 million was exported to these beneficiaries, equalling 0.8 % of total pension expenditure.

Unemployment

A total of 112 PDs U2 were issued by Latvia in 2021. This indicates that 0.2 % of unemployed persons received an authorisation to export their unemployment benefit to another Member State.

In addition, 7 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. This means that 0.01 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods.

Family benefits

Latvia exported 3 764 family benefits to households who were residing abroad which was 1.7 % of all benefits. They were paid EUR 2.7 million which equalled 0.8 % of the total expenditure on family benefits. These households were mostly residing in Norway (27.3 %), the United Kingdom (26.9 %), and Germany (11.3 %).



Social security coordination in Liechtenstein in 2021

Applicable legislation

Liechtenstein issued 3 104 PDs A1 in 2021 consisting of 14.6 % under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 84.0 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 1.4 % under other categories. Germany was the most important receiving Member State of PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR by Liechtenstein (44.8 %), followed France (13.4 %), Austria (11.5 %), and Switzerland (8.9 %). As one of the only Member States, the sector of activity including financial and insurance, real estate, professional, scientific and technical activities, and administrative and support service activities was of high importance for Liechtenstein, as 72.0 % of PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued for activities in this sector. More specifically, this included 70.8 % of activities of temporary employment agencies. For PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR on the other hand, the most important sector was the road freight transport sector with 45.5 % of all PDs A1 issued. Liechtenstein also granted a rather high percentage of PDs A1 under Art. 13 BR to persons who were both employed and self-employed in different Member States (14.8 %).

Out of the 2 780 PDs A1 received by Liechtenstein under Art. 12 BR, 81.7 % was issued by Germany and 11.6 % by Austria.

Cross-border healthcare

Concerning unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, there were 36 242 EHICs in circulation in 2021. Therefore, the entire Liechtenstein population was in possession of an EHIC. As a Member State of treatment, Liechtenstein was reimbursed EUR 649 751 in 2021.

Less than five persons insured in Liechtenstein received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2, almost all of them in Switzerland. Based on an estimate from data of the issuing Member States, it can be seen that Liechtenstein received less than five PDs S2 as Member State of treatment. Liechtenstein received EUR 34 980 as a Member State of treatment.

As regards to healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 984 persons were insured in Liechtenstein and resided in another Member State, whilst 16 persons resided in Liechtenstein and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Liechtenstein paid EUR 464 635 as a competent Member State, and received EUR 445 904 as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

In 2021, Liechtenstein exported 19 657 pensions to beneficiaries who resided abroad. The most preferred Member States of stay for these beneficiaries were Austria (42.9 %) and Switzerland (35.9 %). In total, an amount of EUR 123.2 million was paid to these beneficiaries.

Unemployment

No authorisations were issued by Liechtenstein to unemployed persons to export their unemployment benefit in 2021.

Liechtenstein received 76 PDs U1 in 2021, proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. Almost all these PDs U1 were issued by Switzerland (75 certificates or 98.7 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2021, Liechtenstein exported 74 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits for an amount of EUR 169 580. In relative terms, the shares were high as 25.8 % of benefits were exported and 8.0 % of the total expenditure on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits was exported. These were the second highest shares of all Member States. The top two Member States of residence of the beneficiaries were Switzerland (73.0 %) and Austria (23.0 %).



Social security coordination in Lithuania in 2021

Applicable legislation

Lithuania issued 110 641 PDs A1 in 2021. About three in ten under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (29.7 %), 69.7 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and a small share under other categories (0.6 %). Most of the PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR issued by Lithuania were received by Germany (34.9 %), Sweden (17.7 %), Norway (12.7 %), and the Netherlands (10.4 %). Most of the PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued in the industry sector (49.9 %) of which the majority in the construction sector (39.7 %), and the services sector (49.6 %). Of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR, more than half were issued in the road freight transport sector (57.4 %). The share of PDs A1 in national employment of Lithuania as the sending Member State was the third highest of all Member States, namely 8.0 %.

According to Art. 12 BR, Lithuania received 4 403 PDs A1 in 2021. Almost half of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (49.1 %), 18.8 % by Latvia, and 13.9 % by Poland.

Cross-border healthcare

Lithuania received as debtor an amount of EUR 20.5 million (or 1.0 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 6.1 million (or 0.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

About 19.3 % of the Lithuanian population had an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. This corresponded to an absolute number of 566 035 EHICs. Lithuania paid EUR 9.3 million in reimbursement as a competent Member State, while it received EUR 598 736 as the Member State of stay.

Only 52 persons insured in Lithuania received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. More than half of these persons, 27 persons, received planned healthcare in Switzerland. As a Member State of treatment, Lithuania received 90 PDs S2 of which 80.0 % were issued by Latvia and 16.7 % by the United Kingdom. Lithuania paid EUR 472 793 as a competent Member State, and received EUR 1.3 million as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 1 372 persons were insured in Lithuania and resided in another Member State, whilst 10 398 persons resided in Lithuania and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Lithuania paid EUR 2.6 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 2.6 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Approximately 1.1 % of the beneficiaries of a Lithuanian pension resided in another Member State, seeing that 10 171 pensions were paid to beneficiaries residing in another Member State. The three most common Member States of stay were the United Kingdom (28.0 %), Germany (21.8 %), and Latvia (17.0 %). Around EUR 23.1 million was paid to these beneficiaries, which implied that 0.7 % of the total expenditure on pensions was paid to beneficiaries who reside in another Member State.

Unemployment

To export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, Lithuania issued 30 authorisations (PDs U2), of which nine went to Germany. This corresponded to 0.03 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit to another Member State in 2021.

In addition, 4 867 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit, the highest number of all reporting Member States. This means that 3.9 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods, the highest share and markedly higher than the average of 0.2 %. Most of the PDs U1 received by Lithuania were issued by the United Kingdom (48.1 %) and Norway (20.4 %).

Family benefits

Lithuania did not report data on the export of family benefits in 2021. However, the export is expected to be on the low side, as in 2017 no family benefits were exported, and in 2016, 71 family benefits were exported for a total amount of EUR 14 609.



Social security coordination in Luxembourg in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2021, Luxembourg issued 65 737 PDs A1 of which 82.6 % under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers), 14.3 % under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 3.1 % under other categories. The PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were mainly received by its neighbouring Member States Belgium (44.2 %), France (36.3 %), and Germany (13.9 %). Most were issued in the construction sector (42.7 %) and the services sector (38.7 %). For PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR, the most common sector was the services sector (76.3 %), more specifically the road freight transport sector (46.2 %).

On the receiving side, Luxembourg received 43 884 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. The majority came from Germany as a sending Member State (52.0 %), followed by Belgium (21.3 %) and France (16.0 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Luxembourg received as debtor an amount of EUR 430.5 million, the third highest amount of all Member States (or 16.0 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind, the highest share of all Member States) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 61.6 million (or 2.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind, the highest share of all Member States).

For unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, Luxembourg issued 723 348 EHICs in 2021, which corresponded to 78.0 % of the Luxembourg population having an EHIC.

Based on a PD S2 8 810 persons received planned healthcare in another Member State, by far the highest number of PDs S2 issued, namely 36.4 % of all issued PDs S2. The most common Member States of treatment for Luxembourg as competent Member State were Germany (50.2 % of all PDs S2 issued), Belgium (32.4 %), and France (13.8 %). In Luxembourg, as an issuing Member State, 951 in 100 000 insured persons were entitled to receive planned cross-border healthcare based on a prior authorization, the highest of all Member States, compared to 7 in 100 000 on average for all Member States. As a Member State of treatment, Luxembourg received 5 127 PDs S2 of which almost all were issued by Belgium (96.0 %). Furthermore, from the receiving perspective, 553 in 100 000 insured persons were entitled to receive planned cross-border healthcare on the basis of a prior authorisation, considerably higher than the average of 17 in 100 000.

There were 245 080 persons insured in Luxembourg who resided in another Member State, the highest number of all Member States. This corresponded to 26.4 % of all insured persons in Luxembourg, compared to the average of all Member States of 0.5 %. On the other hand, 5 499 persons resided in Luxembourg and were insured in another Member State. Luxembourg issued 11.8 % of all PDs S1 issued in 2021 by the 32 Member States, whereas it received 0.3 % of all PDs S1 received in 2021.

Pensions

In 2021, 87 645 pensions were paid to beneficiaries who resided in another Member State. This implies that 44.2 % of the beneficiaries resided in another Member State, the highest share for all Member States. About one third of these pensions was exported to France (32.3 %), followed by Germany (22.1 %), and Belgium (18.6 %). A total of EUR 1.2 billion was paid to beneficiaries who resided in another Member State, equalling 20.0 % of total expenditure. The average amount per pensioner who resided in another Member State amounted to EUR 13 481, the highest of all Member States, compared to an average of EUR 4 117 for all Member States.

Unemployment

Luxembourg issued 192 authorisations to export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, indicating that 1.1 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit to another Member State. Most of these authorisations were received by Portugal (43.2 %) and France (22.9 %).

Furthermore, 28 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were taken into account for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. This means that 0.1 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods in 2021. Out of these 28 PDs U1, six originated from Belgium and five from Germany.

Family benefits

Luxembourg paid 96 818 family benefits to households who resided in another Member State, which corresponded to 55.5 % of households who are entitled to a family benefit. Most of these households resided in France (49.8 %), as well as Belgium (22.9 %), and Germany (21.6 %). The amount of family benefits paid to these households added up to EUR 582.2 million, which equalled 47.8 % of total family benefits paid.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

A total of 6 832 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits were exported by Luxembourg, good for EUR 77.9 million, which resulted in an average amount of EUR 11 404 per benefit, the highest average of all Member States. More than half of these benefits were exported to France (52.7 %), a quarter to Belgium (26.4 %), and one fifth to Germany (20.6 %). The number of benefits and expenditure exported equalled around 46.7 % and 43.1 % respectively of the total benefits and expenditure of maternity and paternity benefits in cash, the highest shares of all Member States.



Social security coordination in Malta in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2021, Malta issued 6 965 PDs A1. As the only Member State, the majority of these PDs A1 were issued under other categories (81.9 %), mostly mariners (76.2 %). The remaining PDs A1 were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (7.7 %) and under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (10.5 %). The majority of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Italy (27.9 %), France (22.1 %), and the United Kingdom (7.9 %). The large majority of PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued for the services sector (84.6 %), more specifically in the field of financial and insurance, real estate, professional, scientific and technical activities, and administrative and support service activities (47.4 %). Furthermore, almost all PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR were issued in the road freight transport sector (92.3 %). The share of total PDs A1 issued in national employment amounted to 2.6 % for Malta, above the average of 1.5 %.

On the receiving end, Malta received 2397 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. Most of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (51.0 %), Italy (27.8 %), and Poland (5.1 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Malta received as debtor an amount of EUR 1.2 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 2.2 million (or 0.4 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

More than one third of the Maltese population (37.5 %) was in possession of an EHC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, as 197 137 EHCs were in circulation in 2021. Malta reimbursed EUR 242 457 as competent Member State, whereas it received EUR 1.8 million as Member State of stay.

Malta issued 29 PDs S2 as competent Member State. Most of these forms to receive planned healthcare abroad were for treatment in Italy (75.9 %) and Germany (10.3 %). Malta paid EUR 98 984 as a competent Member State. On the receiving side, Malta did not receive a single PD S2.

For healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 2 181 persons were insured in Malta who resided in another Member State, while 4 812 persons resided in Malta and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Malta paid EUR 342 854 as a competent Member State, and received EUR 397 080 as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Approximately 1.7 % of the beneficiaries of a Maltese pension resided in another Member State, seeing that 1 581 pensions were paid to beneficiaries residing in another Member State. The majority of beneficiaries resided in the United Kingdom (65.5 %). Around EUR 5.8 million was exported, which indicates that 0.7 % of total pension expenditure went to beneficiaries residing abroad.

Unemployment

Malta issued 37 PDs U2 to unemployed persons to export their unemployment benefit, corresponding to 0.4 % of all unemployed persons. These authorisations were primarily received by Germany (43.2 %) and Spain (18.9 %).

Additionally, six certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. This means that 0.1 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods.

Family benefits

Thirteen households residing abroad were entitled to a family benefit from Malta, which was 0.04 % of all family benefits paid. They received EUR 8 592 or 0.04 % of total expenditure on family benefits. Most of these households were residing in the Netherlands.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Less than five maternity and equivalent paternity benefits were exported by Malta for an amount of EUR 791. In relative terms, 0.1 % of benefits were exported and 0.05 % of the expenditure on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits went towards the export of benefits.



Social security coordination in the Netherlands in 2021

Applicable legislation

The Netherlands issued 81 889 PDs A1 in 2021. Most of them were issued under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (78.0 %), about one fifth under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (20.5 %), and a small share under other categories (1.5 %). Most of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Belgium (50.4 %), while Germany (14.7 %) and France (9.1 %) received a high share as well. A rather high share of PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were issued for self-employed persons (11.9 %). Compared to the national employment, the issued PDs A1 amounted to only 0.8 %.

There were 153 203 PDs A1 received by the Netherlands under Art. 12 BR. The majority of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (53.8 %), followed by Belgium (12.0 %) and Poland (10.9 %).

Cross-border healthcare

The Netherlands received as debtor an amount of EUR 395.2 million (or 0.7 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 102.6 million (or 0.2 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In 2021, 8 058 082 EHICs for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare were in circulation. This corresponded to 46.4 % of the Dutch population having an EHIC. As competent Member State, the Netherlands reimbursed EUR 45.3 million for unplanned necessary healthcare. As Member State of stay, it received EUR 45.0 million in 2021.

The Netherlands issued 1 753 PDs S2 for planned healthcare in another Member State in 2021. Although for 66.2 % of PDs S2 the Member State of treatment was unknown, a high share was received by Belgium (20.4 %) and Germany (10.2 %). The Netherlands paid EUR 10.1 million as a competent Member State. As a Member State of treatment, the Netherlands received 1 953 PDs S2 of which 81.5 % were issued by Germany and 7.2 % by Luxembourg.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 235 764 persons were insured in the Netherlands and resided in another Member State, one of the highest numbers of all Member States. On the contrary, 39 223 persons resided in the Netherlands and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, The Netherlands paid EUR 341.7 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 50.6 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Approximately 5.5 % of the beneficiaries of a Dutch pension resided in another Member State, seeing that 233 581 pensions were paid to beneficiaries residing in another Member State. These beneficiaries mainly resided in Belgium (29.5 %), Germany (23.1 %), and Spain (18.1 %). An amount of EUR 988.2 million was exported to these beneficiaries, which implies that 1.0 % of the total expenditure on pensions was paid to beneficiaries who resided in another Member State.

Unemployment

The Netherlands issued 2 653 PDs U2 for unemployed persons to export their unemployment benefit. The large majority of these authorisations were received by Poland (81.1 %). In general, 0.7 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit to another Member State.

As a receiving Member State, the Netherlands received 54 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit (PDs U1). Therefore, 0.01 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods. The most common Member States of last activity were Germany (33.3 %), Belgium (31.5 %), and the United Kingdom (11.1 %).

Family benefits

In relative terms, the Netherlands exported 0.8 % of its family benefits abroad, which corresponded to 0.9 % of its total expenditure on family benefits. In absolute terms, this concerned family benefits to 15 583 households for an amount of EUR 73.0 million. The top three Member States of residence of these households were Poland (27.1 %), Germany (26.6 %), and Belgium (26.1 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Around 1.3 % of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits were exported to another Member State, which equalled 2 887 benefits. The amount exported was EUR 15.5 million, corresponding to 0.9 % of total expenditure on maternity benefits. The most common Member States of residence were Belgium (42.6 %), Germany (39.8 %), and Poland (13.0 %).



Social security coordination in Norway in 2021

Applicable legislation

Norway issued 3 347 PDs A1 in 2021 of which 30.0 % under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers). The remaining PDs A1 were issued under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (47.7 %) and under other categories (22.3 %). The main receiving Member State for PDs A1 issued by Norway under Art. 12 BR was Sweden (44.7 %), followed by Denmark (9.6 %), Italy (7.6 %), and the United Kingdom (7.5 %). For PDs A1 under Art. 13 BR, Norway issued a relatively high share to persons both employed and self-employed in different Member States (19.9 %). The impact of the total number of PDs A1 issued by Norway on national employment was one of the lowest of all Member States with 0.1 %, compared to the average of 1.5 %.

Out of the 21 397 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR received by Norway, 31.5 % originated from Germany, 19.5 % from Lithuania, and 10.0 % from Denmark.

Cross-border healthcare

Norway received as debtor an amount of EUR 29.9 million (or 0.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 5.3 million (or 0.02 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

Around 393 000 EHICs were in circulation in 2021. As a result, 7.2 % of the Norwegian population had an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. Norway reimbursed EUR 132 758 as competent Member State and it received EUR 703 676 as Member State of stay.

Not a single person insured in Norway received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. Nevertheless, as Member State of treatment, Norway did receive 26 PDs S2, issued primarily by Sweden (42.3 %) and the Netherlands (23.1 %). Norway received EUR 112 557 as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 240 persons resided in Norway and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Norway paid EUR 7.2 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 1.2 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Norway exported 54 479 pensions to persons residing in another Member State, which suggests that 3.6 % of beneficiaries of a Norwegian pension resided abroad. They primarily resided in Sweden (45.4 %) and Denmark (14.3 %). In value terms, EUR 531.7 million was exported, indicating that 1.3 % of pension expenditure went to beneficiaries residing abroad.

Unemployment

Around 1.1 % of unemployed persons received an authorisation to export the unemployment benefit issued by Norway, as Norway issued 1 356 PDs U2. This is markedly higher than the average of 0.2 %. The majority of these PDs U2 were received by Poland (47.4 %) and Lithuania (21.2 %).

Norway received 399 PDs U1, indicating that 0.3 % of unemployed persons needed certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. As only one of a few Member States, most of the PDs U1 were required based on a period of insurance of less than three months (55.9 %). Most of the certificates had Sweden as issuing Member State (28.8 %), 13.0 % originated from the United Kingdom, and 9.0 % from Poland.

Family benefits

A total of 8 212 family benefits were exported to households residing abroad in 2021. This corresponded to 1.2 % of all family benefits. The expenditure amounted to EUR 16.9 million or 0.7 % of total expenditure on family benefits which was being exported. The greatest part of these households resided in Poland (42.0 %), Lithuania (17.5 %), and Sweden (10.5 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Norway exported 1 201 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in 2021. The amount exported was EUR 13.7 million which brings the average annual amount per benefit to EUR 11 394, the second highest amount. The exported benefits accounted for 0.8 % of all benefits, and the amount exported equalled 0.6 % of total expenditure on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. Most of the beneficiaries resided in Sweden (38.4 %), Poland (26.9 %), Lithuania (10.6 %), and Denmark (7.3 %).



Social security coordination in Poland in 2021

Applicable legislation

Poland was the second most important issuing Member State of PDs A1 in 2021 with 676 839 PDs A1 or 18.6 % of all PDs A1 issued. Around one third was issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (33.0 %), two third under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (65.6 %), and a small share under other categories (1.4 %). More than half of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Germany (56.2 %). In addition, France (10.6 %), Belgium (7.5 %), and the Netherlands (7.5 %) were important receiving Member States for Polish PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. About two thirds of PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued in the industry sector (66.1 %), with 46.7 % in the construction sector specifically. Furthermore, 30.9 % was issued to provide services, and 2.9 % for agriculture, hunting, and fishing, one of the highest shares of the reporting Member States. For PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR, 72.1 % was issued for services, of which 50.5 % for road freight transport. When comparing the total number of PDs A1 issued by Poland to the national employment, the share amounted to 4.1 %, a relatively high impact compared to the average of 1.5 %.

In 2021, Poland received 58 024 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. More than three quarters of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (77.4 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Poland received as debtor an amount of EUR 144.6 million (or 0.7 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 69.1 million (or 0.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

There were 4 742 024 EHICs in circulation in Poland in 2021 for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, corresponding to 13.9 % of the population. For this type of healthcare, Poland reimbursed EUR 36.7 million while it received EUR 20.0 million. For both, it concerned the amount claimed for the E125 forms received/issued respectively.

Only 58 persons insured in Poland received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. More than half of these persons, 63.8 %, received planned healthcare in Germany. As a Member State of treatment, based on data from issuing Member States, it is estimated that Poland received 307 PDs S2, more than three quarters which were issued by the United Kingdom (77.2 %). Poland paid EUR 621 304 as a competent Member State, and received EUR 242 718 as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 18 291 persons were insured in Poland and resided in another Member State, whilst 202 206 persons resided in Poland and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Poland paid EUR 55.1 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 35.8 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

The number of pensions exported amounted to 658 607 which equalled 6.4 % of all Polish pension beneficiaries, a rather high share. Around 45.2 % of the beneficiaries resided in Germany, 9.3 % in France, 8.5 % in Austria, and 7.5 % in Sweden. The amount exported equalled EUR 189.5 million which corresponded to 0.3 % of total pension expenditure.

Unemployment

Poland issued 68 PDs U2 for unemployed persons to export their unemployment benefit to another Member State, most noticeably Germany (32.4 %) and Iceland (11.8 %). This amounted to only 0.01 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit. However, Poland was the main 'net receiving Member State' for jobseekers with a PD U2 (mainly from Germany and the Netherlands). The number of incoming jobseekers (7 880) in this Member State was 115 times higher than the number of outgoing jobseekers (68), based on the number of PDs U2 issued and received.

Furthermore, 487 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. This means that 0.1 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods. The most common Member States of last activity were the United Kingdom (29.4 %), Germany (25.9 %), and the Netherlands (14.8 %).

Family benefits

In 2020, Poland exported family benefits to 2 628 households residing abroad or 0.04 % of all family benefits paid for an amount of EUR 199.4, which equalled 2.3 % of total expenditure on family benefits. These households were primarily residing in Bulgaria (33.0 %) and Romania (22.0 %). Poland was an important receiving Member State of family benefits, primarily issued by Germany.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Only 11 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits were exported by Poland in 2021. The amount exported was EUR 49 984. Therefore, the share of exported benefits only reached 0.002 %, and the share in total expenditure was 0.003 %. Five of the 11 benefits were exported to Lithuania.



Social security coordination in Portugal in 2021

Applicable legislation

There were 67 173 PDs A1 issued by Portugal in 2021. They were primarily issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (85.5 %), and less so under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (14.2 %), and under other categories (0.2 %). France received most of the PDs A1 issued by Portugal under Art. 12 BR (38.8 %), followed by Belgium (24.6 %), and Spain (18.5 %). Almost all PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued for activities in the industry sector (86.0 %) consisting of 60.3 % in the construction sector. The impact of the PDs A1 issued in national employment lay around the average of 1.5 %, namely 1.4 %.

The 36 220 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR received by Portugal were mainly issued by Spain (52.6 %) and Germany (31.5 %), and to a lesser extent by France (6.3 %) and Italy (5.4 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Portugal received as debtor an amount of EUR 47.9 million (or 0.4 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 38.3 million (or 0.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In 2021, 1 213 732 EHICs were in circulation in Portugal for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. Around EUR 4.4 million in reimbursement was paid by Portugal as competent Member State, and EUR 6.0 million was received as Member State of treatment.

For planned cross-border healthcare, Portugal issued 10 PDs S2, of which nine for treatment in France. As Member State of treatment, Portugal received 24 PDs S2, mainly issued by France (58.3 %). Portugal paid EUR 24 915 as a competent Member State, and received EUR 9 869 as a Member State of treatment.

Regarding healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 3 406 persons were insured in Portugal and resided in another Member State, whereas 42 234 persons resided in Portugal and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Portugal paid EUR 803 511 as a competent Member State, and received EUR 998 889 as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Portugal exported 71 612 pensions to beneficiaries residing abroad in 2021. The most common Member States of stay were France (60.4 %), Germany (10.1 %), and Luxembourg (8.9 %). Around EUR 149.5 million was paid to these beneficiaries, which implies that 0.5 % of the total expenditure on pensions was paid to beneficiaries who reside in another Member State. As a receiving Member States, Portugal received the fifth highest number of pensions (475 445 of which 353 073 from France), and the fourth highest amount (EUR 2.3 billion of which EUR 1.3 billion from France).

Unemployment

To export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, Portugal issued 227 authorisations (PDs U2). This equalled 0.1 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit to another Member State in 2021.

Around 0.02 % of unemployed persons needed certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit, seeing that 79 PDs U1 were received by Portugal in 2021. Most PDs U1 were issued by Switzerland (31.6 %), the United Kingdom (16.5 %), Spain (15.2 %), and France (12.7 %).

Family benefits

Portugal paid EUR 8.9 million family benefits to 7 740 households residing abroad in 2021. This corresponded to 1.1 % of the total number of family benefits and the expenditure on family benefits. Most of the households resided in Romania (43.3 %), Italy (10.8 %), and Spain (9.3 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

A total of 182 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits were exported by Portugal, good for EUR 653 194. The share of benefits exported in total number of benefits amounted to 0.1 % and the share of the exported amount in the total expenditure amounted to 0.1 %. The most common Member States of residence were Spain (48.4 %), France (19.8 %), Germany (5.5 %), and Malta (5.1 %).



Social security coordination in Romania in 2021

Applicable legislation

As an issuing Member State, Romania issued 67 891 PDs A1 in 2021. Under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) Romania issued 46.0 % PDs A1, under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) 53.6 %, and under other categories 0.4 %. A high share of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Germany (41.3 %), France (17.6 %), Belgium (12.0 %), and Italy (10.0 %). More than half of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were issued in the construction sector (53.9 %). The impact of all PDs A1 issued in national employment remained limited at 0.9 %.

As a receiving Member State, Romania received 18 466 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR in 2021. Almost two thirds of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (63.0 %). Additionally, 11.5 % was issued by Italy, 6.6 % by Spain, and 6.6 % by France.

Cross-border healthcare

Romania received as debtor an amount of EUR 124.2 million (or 1.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 3.1 million (or 0.03 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

Only about 1.8 % of the Romanian population had an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, the second lowest share of all Member States. This corresponded to an absolute number of 302 628 EHICs. For unplanned necessary healthcare, Romania paid EUR 66.4 million as debtor, while it received EUR 1.5 million as creditor.

Romania issued 665 PDs S2 for planned healthcare in 2021. They were mainly for treatment in Germany (32.6 %), Italy (31.9 %), and France (12.8 %). On the other hand, Romania only received 16 PDs S2 as Member State of treatment, mainly issued by Germany and the United Kingdom. Romania paid EUR 10.7 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 1 018 as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, on the one hand 38 514 persons were insured in Romania and resided in another Member State. On the other hand, 9 104 persons resided in Romania and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Romania paid EUR 51.9 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 610 324 as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Approximately 0.6 % of the beneficiaries of a Romanian pension resided in another Member State, seeing that 33 234 pensions were paid to beneficiaries residing in another Member State. The top two Member States of stay were Germany (39.6 %) and Hungary (32.9 %). A total of EUR 77.0 million was exported to these beneficiaries, corresponding to 0.4 % of total expenditure on pensions.

Unemployment

Only 8 PDs U2 were issued by Romania in 2021. This means that 0.002 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit to another Member State. As receiving Member State Romania received the second highest number of PDs U2, namely 2 318.

Romania received 29 PDs U1 in 2021. Therefore, 0.01 % of unemployed persons needed certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. Eleven of the PDs U1 were issued by Germany and seven by the United Kingdom.

Family benefits

There were 19 513 family benefits exported by Romania to households residing abroad in 2021. This corresponded to 0.5 % of all family benefits paid. The most common Member States of residence were Spain (33.3 %), Italy (21.4 %), Germany (13.1 %), and the United Kingdom (12.6 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2021, less than five maternity and equivalent paternity benefits were exported by Romania, for an amount of EUR 7 363. All of these benefits were exported to beneficiaries residing in Hungary.



Social security coordination in Slovakia in 2021

Applicable legislation

Slovakia issued 106 212 PDs A1 in 2021 of which the majority under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (73.9 %). About one quarter was issued under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (26.0 %), and a small share under other categories (0.2 %). More than half of the PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were received by Germany (57.4 %). Austria (10.0 %), the Czech Republic (7.5 %), the Netherlands (5.1 %), and Belgium (4.7 %) follow at a distance. As the only Member State, half of the PDs A1 under Art. 12 were issued to self-employed persons (50.1 %). Most of the PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were issued for industry (83.4 %), more exactly the construction sector (52.5 %). PDs A1 under Art. 13 BR were mainly issued for services (79.7 %), particularly freight transport by road (52.4 %). When comparing the total number of PDs A1 issued to the total number of employed persons in Slovakia, the share resulted in 4.5 %, the fourth highest of all Member States.

Slovakia received 14 449 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. Almost two thirds of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (64.7 %). Additionally, a considerable share was issued by Poland (8.5 %), and the Czech Republic (6.0 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Slovakia received as debtor an amount of EUR 40.4 million (or 0.9 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 45.8 million (or 1.0 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

More than three quarters of the Slovakian population (79.7 %) had an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. In 2021, 4 125 206 EHICs were in circulation. As a competent Member State, Slovakia paid EUR 14.6 million, and as a Member State of stay it received EUR 1.7 million.

Slovakia issued 727 PDs S2 in 2021. Most of this planned healthcare took place in the Czech Republic (83.1 %), followed by Germany (8.8 %). As a Member State of treatment, Lithuania received 61 PDs S2 of which 47.5 % was issued by the United Kingdom, and 39.3 % by the Czech Republic. Slovakia paid EUR 7.2 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 144 250 as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 14 399 persons were insured in Slovakia and resided in another Member State, while 74 519 persons resided in Slovakia and were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Slovakia paid EUR 13.8 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 20.1 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Slovakia exported the least number of pensions to beneficiaries residing abroad, only 195. This implies that 0.01 % of all Slovakian pensions were transferred to another Member State. The beneficiaries primarily resided in the Czech Republic (63.1 %) and Germany (13.3 %). The amount exported of EUR 637 178 was also the lowest of all Member States, which corresponded to 0.01 % of Slovakia's total expenditure on pensions.

Unemployment

To export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, Slovakia issued 35 authorisations (PDs U2), of which eight to the Czech Republic, and six to both Germany and Austria. This corresponded to 0.02 % of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit to another Member State in 2021.

Slovakia received 1 377 PDs U1 proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. Therefore, 0.7 % of unemployed persons was in need of aggregated periods. The top three issuing Member States were the Czech Republic (27.1 %), the United Kingdom (22.1 %), Austria (15.2 %), and Germany (10.8 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Slovakia exported 62 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to beneficiaries residing abroad. Most resided in the Czech Republic (52.7 %), Hungary (12.7 %), and Austria (12.7 %). The number of benefits exported amounted to 0.1 % of all benefits. In value terms, EUR 252 367 was exported, equalling 0.1 % of total expenditure on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits.



Social security coordination in Slovenia in 2021

Applicable legislation

Slovenia issued 168 126 PDs A1 in 2021. The majority was issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (60.0 %), followed by Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (39.4 %), and other categories (0.7 %). The most important receiving Member States of PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR issued by Slovenia were Germany (62.0 %), and Austria (15.4 %) and Belgium (7.0 %) to a lesser extent. Concerning PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR, Slovenia issued 72.1 % for activities in the industry of which the majority concerned the construction sector (41.4 %). For PDs A1 under Art. 13 BR, the highest share was issued for the industry as well (61.8 % of which 0.5 % for construction), although services were of importance as well (38.0 %). As a share in national employment, the total number of PDs A1 issued amounted to 15.9 %, the highest impact of all Member States. Especially in the construction sector, the impact of individual persons falling under Art. 12 BR in total employment was high with an estimated share of 24.5 %.

According to Art. 12 BR, Slovenia received 12 782 PDs A1 in 2021. Almost half of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (47.4 %), 21.6 % was issued by Croatia, 10.7 % by Italy, and 6.0 % by Austria.

Cross-border healthcare

Slovenia received as debtor an amount of EUR 21.4 million (or 0.7 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 27.1 million (or 0.9 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

For unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare, there were 805 812 EHICs in circulation in 2021. As a result, 38.4 % of the Slovenian population was in possession of an EHIC. Slovenia paid EUR 7.8 million in reimbursement as a competent Member State, while it received EUR 4.5 million as the Member State of stay.

Slovenia issued 418 PDs S2 as a competent Member State, primarily for care in Germany (46.2 %), Austria (22.2 %), and Italy (10.8%). As a Member State of treatment, Slovenia received 20 PDs S2 for planned cross-border healthcare. They were issued mainly by Croatia (55.0 %) and Germany (20.0 %). Slovenia paid EUR 2.7 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 18 667 as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, there were 10 506 persons insured in Slovenia who resided in another Member State, whereas 17 898 persons resided in Slovenia but were insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Slovenia paid EUR 9.5 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 20.0 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

Around 7.5 % of beneficiaries of Slovenian pensions resided in another Member State, a rather high share compared to the average of 4.4 %. This means that 48 473 pensions were exported abroad, mainly to Croatia (65.7 %), Germany (21.0 %), and Austria (7.8 %). The amount exported (EUR 104.3 million) corresponded to 2.2 % of total expenditure on pensions.

Unemployment

Slovenia issued only 9 authorisations to export the unemployment benefit to another Member State. In general, 0.02 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit abroad in 2021.

As a receiving Member State, Slovenia received 1 418 certificates proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. This indicates that 2.8 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods. This was the second highest share of all Member States, and considerably higher than the average of 0.2 %. Almost all these PDs U1 were issued by Austria (1 303 PDs U1 or 91.9 %).

Family benefits

A total of 1 253 family benefits were exported to households residing abroad which corresponded to 0.4 % of all family benefits paid. More than six out of ten of these households resided in Croatia (62.6 %) and another 14.4 % in Bulgaria.



Social security coordination in Spain in 2021

Applicable legislation

Spain issued 211 529 PDs A1 in 2021. These were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (54.1 %), under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (44.1 %), and under other categories (1.7 %). France (34.1 %), Portugal (16.6 %), and Germany (12.7 %) were the most important receiving Member States for the PDs A1 issued by Spain under Art. 12 BR. The share of PDs A1 issued in Spanish employment equalled 1.1 % which is below the 1.5 % average.

As a receiving Member State, Spain accepted 88 320 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR. The most important issuing Member States of these PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR were Germany (49.2 %), Italy (14.4 %), Portugal (12.0 %), and France (11.6 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Spain received as debtor an amount of EUR 44.0 million (or 0.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 751.8 million, the third highest amount of all Member States (or 01.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

About 5.4 % of the Spanish population had an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. This corresponded to an absolute number of 2 652 556 EHICs. Approximately EUR 57.9 million was reimbursed by Spain as competent Member State, and EUR 166.7 million was received as Member State of treatment, the second highest amount of all reporting Member States.

As competent Member State, Spain issued 459 PDs S2 for planned healthcare in another Member State. Most of these PDs S2 were received by Germany (24.5 %), France (17.9 %), the United Kingdom (15.7 %), and Italy (10.2 %). As Member State of treatment, an estimated 1 278 PDs S2 were received by Spain in 2021. Almost three quarters of these PDs S2 were issued by France (73.3 %). Spain paid EUR 1.9 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 920 310 as a Member State of treatment.

On the topic of healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 10 473 persons were insured in Spain while residing in another Member State, whereas 200 536 persons resided in Spain while being insured in another Member State. For this group of persons, Spain received EUR 774.2 million as a Member State of treatment.

Pensions

In 2021, Spain exported 79 234 pensions to beneficiaries residing abroad, which corresponded to 0.8 % of the total beneficiaries of a Spanish pension. More than one third of these beneficiaries resided in France (36.9 %), whereas another 18.3 % resided in Germany. Spain exported EUR 347.5 million to these beneficiaries, equalling 0.2 % of its total expenditure on pensions. Spain received the second highest number of pensions being exported (901 997) and the highest amount (EUR 4.1 billion of which the majority from Switzerland, France, and Germany).

Unemployment

Only 0.01 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit from Spain. This indicates that 408 PDs U2 were issued by Spain in 2021, of which 22.1 % was received by Germany and 19.1 % by France.

Furthermore, 2 807 PDs U1 proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. This means that 0.1 % of unemployed persons needed aggregated periods. The United Kingdom (39.7 %), France (11.4 %), and Germany (10.9 %) were the most prevailing Member States of previous employment/insurance.

Family benefits

There were 378 households residing abroad who were entitled to a Spanish family benefit in 2021, which was 0.03 % of total family benefits. An amount of EUR 96 001 was exported to these households, corresponding to 0.006 % of total expenditure on family benefits. More than two thirds of these households resided in France (67.7 %).

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Spain exported 88 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, which was 0.02 % of all maternity and equivalent paternity benefits. Over half of these benefits were exported to Portugal (46 benefits or 52.3 %). The amount exported was EUR 535 796 or 0.02 % of total expenditure on maternity benefits.



Social security coordination in Sweden in 2021

Applicable legislation

In 2021, Sweden issued 7 616 PDs A1 of which the majority (64.5 %) under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States). The remaining PDs A1 were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (18.3 %), and under other categories (17.2 %). A quarter of the PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were received by Norway (24.5 %), while Finland (18.6%), France (9.6 %), Denmark (7.7 %), Germany (7.1 %), and Spain (6.7 %) received a remarkable share as well. The main sectors of activity for PDs A1 issued under Art. 12 BR were the industry (52.2 %) and services (47.0 %) sectors, with the latter consisting for 23.5 % of financial and insurance, real estate, professional, scientific and technical activities, and administrative and support service activities. For PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR, the industry (49.2 %) and services (50.1 %) were again the most important sectors. However, under services, the most important subsector was education, health and social work, arts and other services (19.4 %) of which 11.5 % in human health and social work activities. The impact of PDs A1 issued in national employment remained limited with 0.2 % compared to the average of 1.5 %.

As a receiving Member State, Sweden got 57 939 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR in 2021. The main issuing Member States of these PDs A1 were Germany (39.1 %), Poland (23.0 %), and Lithuania (10.0 %).

Cross-border healthcare

Sweden received as debtor an amount of EUR 37.7 million (or 0.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 34.6 million (or 0.1 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In 2021, 2 712 111 EHCs for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare were in circulation in Sweden. In 2020, EUR 15.4 million was reimbursed by Sweden as competent Member State, and in 2019 EUR 19.5 million was received as Member State of treatment.

79 persons insured in Sweden received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. Most were treated in Germany (26.6 %), Finland (24.1 %), and Spain (12.7 %). On the receiving end, Sweden received 190 PDs S2, of which 42.6 % were issued by Ireland, 20.5 % by Denmark, and 10.0 % by the United Kingdom. In 2020, Sweden paid EUR 169 891 as a competent Member State, and received EUR 5.6 million as a Member State of treatment.

Concerning healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 28 024 were insured in Sweden while residing in another Member State, whereas 3 449 persons resided in Sweden while being insured in another Member State.

Pensions

There were 149 970 beneficiaries of a Swedish pension who resided abroad in 2021. They mostly resided in Finland (42.9 %), Norway (11.7 %), and Germany (9.9 %). In total, 5.5 % of beneficiaries resided in another Member State. Approximately EUR 622.9 million was exported to these beneficiaries, which corresponded to 1.2 % of total pension expenditure.

Unemployment

Sweden issued 133 PDs U2 in 2021. Consequently, 0.03 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit to another Member State. The most common receiving Member States were Germany (19.5 %) and Spain (16.5 %).

About 0.03 % of the unemployed persons needed periods of aggregation proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. In absolute numbers, Sweden received 131 PDs U1, of which many issued by Norway (40.5 %) and Denmark (12.2 %). The majority of these PDs U1 were for less than three months (55.7 %).

Family benefits

Sweden exported 4 172 family benefits to households residing abroad, which was 0.3 % of total family benefits. Most of these family benefits were exported to other mobile persons, and not cross-border workers. More than half of the households resided in Poland (48.0 %), and another 9.6 % in Finland. The amount exported was EUR 11.8 million and equalled 0.2 % of total expenditure on family benefits.



Social security coordination in Switzerland in 2021

Applicable legislation

The number of PDs A1 issued by Switzerland in 2021 amounted to 78 163. These were issued under Art. 12 BR (i.e., posted workers) (70.4 %), under Art. 13 BR (i.e., active in two or more Member States) (24.3 %), and under other categories (5.2 %). The total number of PDs A1 issued by Switzerland divided by the total number of employed persons amounted to 1.5 %.

According to Art. 12 BR, Switzerland received 152 787 PDs A1. Over half of these PDs A1 were issued by Germany (58.3 %). Additionally, 28.4 % was issued by Italy and 6.4 % by France.

Cross-border healthcare

Switzerland received as debtor an amount of EUR 172.1 million (or 0.4 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and issued as creditor an amount of EUR 155.5 million (or 0.4 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In Switzerland, it is estimated that 100 % of the population was in possession of an EHIC for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare. Therefore, around 8.8 million EHICs were in circulation in 2021. As a Member State of stay, Switzerland received EUR 59.3 million.

There were 108 persons insured in Switzerland who received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. Treatment was primarily sought in Germany (43.5 %), Norway (16.7 %), and Denmark (10.2 %). As Member State of treatment, Switzerland received one of the highest number of PDs S2, namely 5 719. They were mostly issued by Germany (68.5 %) and Italy (14.1 %). Switzerland paid EUR 2.0 million as a competent Member State, and received EUR 23.2 million as a Member State of treatment.

Regarding healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 171 790 persons were insured in Switzerland and resided in another Member State. On the other hand, 12 045 persons resided in Switzerland and were insured in another Member State.

Pensions

Switzerland exported the second highest number of pensions abroad, namely 886 070. This implicates that 28.8 % of the beneficiaries of a Swiss pension resided in another Member State, an impressive share compared to the average of 4.4 %. One third of these beneficiaries resided in Italy (33.5 %), 18.0 % in Germany, 16.8 % in Spain, and 14.8 % in France. In value terms, Switzerland exported EUR 5.9 billion, the highest amount of all Member States. This corresponded to 7.8 % of total pension expenditure, the second highest share, and considerably higher than the average of 1.2 %.

Unemployment

To export the unemployment benefit to another Member State, Switzerland issued 3 574 PDs U2. Therefore, 1.4 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit, which lies above the average of 0.2 %.

Switzerland received 3 043 PDs U1 in 2021. This means that for 1.3 % of unemployed persons, periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit, above the average of 0.2 %.

Family benefits

In 2019, Switzerland exported 251 843 family benefits to family member involved. This was one of the highest number of all Member States. This corresponded to 13.9 % of all family members, one of the highest shares.

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

Switzerland exported 6 140 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, the second highest number of all Member States. This equalled 7.1 % of all maternity and equivalent paternity benefits, a considerably higher share than the average of 0.7 %. The amount exported is EUR 61.0 million, the second highest amount, which corresponded to 7.4 % of total expenditure on maternity benefits. This share was remarkably higher than the average of 1.2 % as well. There were three main Member States of residence, namely France (63.5 %), Italy (18.1 %), and Germany (15.1 %).



Social security coordination in the United Kingdom in 2021

Applicable legislation

As an issuing Member State, the United Kingdom granted 28 453 PDs A1 in 2021 (of which 14 349 under the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) and 14 104 under the Withdrawal Agreement). Of these PDs A1 61.4 % were issued under Art. 12 BR or SSC.11 TCA (i.e., posted workers), 31.2 % under Art. 13 BR or SSC.12 TCA (i.e., active in two or more Member States), and 7.3 % under other categories. The issued PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR/SSC.11 TCA were primarily received by France (20.3 %), Spain (13.8 %), Germany (11.9 %), Italy (10.3 %), and the Netherlands (9.2 %). Almost one in four PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR/SSC.11 TCA were issued for self-employed persons (24.5 %). For PDs A1 issued under Art. 13 BR/SSC.12 TCA, the average duration per individual was one of the highest in the United Kingdom, namely 582 days, or one year and a half. The United Kingdom experienced one of the lowest impacts of the number of PDs A1 issued in national employment of 0.1 %.

The United Kingdom received 38 340 PDs A1 under Art. 12 BR or SSC.11 TCA in 2021. These were issued mainly by Germany (48.0 %), Spain (16.0 %), Italy (10.7 %), and Poland (4.8 %).

Cross-border healthcare

The United Kingdom is expected to pay as debtor an amount of EUR 607.2 million, the highest amount of all Member States (or 0.3 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind) and is expecting to receive as creditor an amount of EUR 45.1 million (or 0.02 % of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind).

In the United Kingdom, 19 273 507 EHCs for unplanned necessary cross-border healthcare were in circulation in 2021. As competent Member State, it paid EUR 597 146 while as Member State of treatment, it received EUR 11.4 million. As a Member State of treatment, the amount claimed is requested on E125 forms.

There were 740 persons insured in the United Kingdom who received planned healthcare in another Member State based on a PD S2. The most common Member State of treatment was Poland (32.0 %), followed by Italy (10.0 %), and France (9.5 %). As a Member State of treatment, the United Kingdom received 704 PDs S2 of which many originated from Ireland (87.1%). The United Kingdom is expecting to pay EUR 15.4 million as a competent Member State, and to receive EUR 2.9 million as a Member State of treatment.

As regards healthcare provided to persons residing in a Member State other than the competent one, 179 775 persons were insured in the United Kingdom and resided in another Member State with a registered PD S1 (this figure excludes UK-insured in Ireland), while 6 150 persons resided in the United Kingdom and were insured in another Member State.

Pensions

In 2018, the United Kingdom exported pensions to 488 636 beneficiaries to persons who resided in the EU/EFTA, mainly in Ireland (27.1 %), Spain (21.8 %), and France (13.7 %). This means that 3.1 % of the total beneficiaries resided in another Member State in 2018. The total expenditure for these beneficiaries amounted to roughly EUR 2.3 billion in 2017. As a result, 0.9 % of total expenditure on pensions was for beneficiaries residing in the EU/EFTA.

Unemployment

The United Kingdom issued 185 PDs U2 to unemployed persons in order for them to export their unemployment benefit in 2021. Most of these authorisations were received by Poland (45.4 %), 10.8 % by Slovakia, 9.2 % by France, and 7.6 % by the Czech Republic.

In addition, 56 PDs U1 proving periods of insurance or (self-)employment completed in other Member States were considered for the acquisition of an unemployment benefit. Nine of these PDs U1 had Ireland as a sending Member State and seven had Germany and Spain

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits

In 2019, the United Kingdom exported 141 maternity and equivalent paternity benefits to beneficiaries residing abroad, mainly residing in Ireland (17.4 %), Poland (15.3 %), and Cyprus (11.8 %).

Annex II Statistical annex on applicable legislation and branches of social security

Applicable legislation

Table a1 - Evolution of the number of PDs A1 issued by sending Member State, 2012-2021

Sending MS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2021 vs 2020	
											Numbers	%
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	3 675 687	3 533 226	-142 461	-3.9 %
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-14	839 011	935 821	998 841	1 035 468	1 132 760	1 392 689	1 600 478	3 108 956	2 372 793	2 101 161	-271 632	-11.4 %
EU-13	642 252	744 722	863 261	942 678	1 079 603	1 324 389	1 324 389	1 403 445	1 302 894	1 432 062	129 171	9.9 %
EFTA	760	19 902	24 792	26 714	29 603	36 705	36 705	79 067	49 777	84 830	35 053	70.4 %
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	3 762 860	3 646 509	-116 351	-3.1 %
BE	59 832	83 582	79 771	86 218	104 307	134 398	137 022	150 677	123 839	128 293	4 454	3.6 %
BG	11 896	14 185	14 203	15 839	19 595	36 220	26 315	30 153	25 773	26 370	597	2.3 %
CZ	24 162	30 912	31 675	37 174	47 578	67 933	63 693	80 973	61 206	68 277	7 071	11.6 %
DK	19 592	25 220	20 409	30 031	29 595	37 848	47 453	53 269	43 589	38 056	-5 533	-12.7 %
DE	243 125	254 469	255 724	240 862	260 068	399 745	475 704	1 798 596	1 397 383	997 031	-400 352	-28.7 %
EE	18 606	15 927	15 054	15 363	17 953	18 977	19 862	23 060	22 206	21 006	-1 200	-5.4 %
IE	7 799	7 396	7 654	7 899	7 339	7 745	7 464	6 820	6 094	1 711	-4 383	-71.9 %
EL*	1 889	2 131	3 608	4 789	6 924	7 204	9 251	9 251	9 251	9 251		
ES	76 960	101 705	111 557	125 711	147 424	191 148	248 532	252 270	176 353	211 529	35 176	19.9 %
FR	140 805	130 435	125 203	139 040	135 974	111 659	119 516	126 485	61 677	102 088	40 411	65.5 %
HR		10 227	27 556	38 998	42 602	60 026	65 949	67 359	71 331	83 740	12 409	17.4 %
IT	52 237	59 114	74 431	91 740	114 515	152 528	169 774	215 628	215 628	274 789	59 161	27.4 %
CY	2 282	2 192	1 955	3 091	3 552	4 040	4 040	4 040	4 040	3 294	-746	-18.5 %
LV	5 402	7 425	6 656	7 738	10 830	20 689	20 199	23 271	23 758	23 855	97	0.4 %
LT	14 041	17 342	19 208	25 254	30 723	70 180	78 384	95 074	93 726	110 641	16 915	18.0 %
LU	44 256	32 472	62 141	62 947	68 725	73 875	79 831	92 350	67 818	65 737	-2 081	-3.1 %
HU	65 182	68 489	68 234	63 663	65 185	82 881	64 217	71 095	44 310	68 849	24 539	55.4 %
MT	327	322	324	228	504	1 388	2 655	4 082	6 998	6 965	-33	-0.5 %
NL	84 202	95 719	116 060	95 017	98 687	103 738	100 660	104 652	86 809	81 889	-4 920	-5.7 %
AT	40 038	42 171	48 815	64 373	75 132	68 956	110 687	197 627	104 796	106 766	1 970	1.9 %
PL	341 100	385 422	428 405	463 174	513 972	573 358	605 785	648 032	617 772	676 839	59 067	9.6 %
PT	55 901	82 851	75 577	64 970	64 459	85 074	74 109	77 389	60 832	67 173	6 341	10.4 %
RO	44 459	51 939	57 194	46 871	50 855	84 743	71 207	82 443	66 659	67 891	1 232	1.8 %
SI	65 871	83 898	103 303	126 902	164 226	190 976	127 059	146 157	156 871	168 126	11 255	7.2 %
SK	48 924	56 442	89 494	98 383	112 028	112 978	135 151	127 706	108 244	106 212	-2 032	-1.9 %
FI	6 223	6 892	6 940	9 369	8 155	8 061	9 882	10 328	8 628	9 232	604	7.0 %
SE	6 152	11 664	10 951	12 502	11 456	10 710	10 593	13 614	10 096	7 616	-2 480	-24.6 %
IS	306	277	245	283	239	293	245	288	214	216	2	0.9 %
LI	454	548	646	1 239	1 343	1 024	1 024	1 928	1 936	3 104	1 168	60.3 %
NO	n.a.	n.a.	3 252	3 887	4 134	4 097	4 357	4 614	2 553	3 347	794	31.1 %
CH	n.a.	19 077	20 649	21 305	23 887	31 291	28 642	72 237	45 074	78 163	33 089	73.4 %
UK	43 100	41 049	33 092	44 332	49 210	49 496	49 225	58 274	37 402	28 453	-8 943	-23.9 %

* EL: data 2018.

Source: Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaires

Table a2 - Total number of PDs A1 issued by sending Member State, breakdown by type, 2021

Sending MS	Employed, active under Article 12(1)	Self-employed, active under Article 12(2)	<i>Sum persons active under Article 12</i>	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	<i>Sum active in two or more States</i>	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	<i>Sum others</i>	<i>Total</i>
EU-27	2 013 334	118 004	2 131 338	1 189 989	105 230	14 228	8 506	1 317 953	45 063	1 732	12 799	3 928	16 275	4 138	83 935	3 533 226
EU-14	1 473 087	60 957	1 534 044	468 821	25 537	7 350	8 118	509 826	34 046	1 731	3 508	3 219	11 704	3 083	57 291	2 101 161
EU-13	540 247	57 047	597 294	721 168	79 693	6 878	388	808 127	11 017	1	9 291	709	4 571	1 055	26 644	1 432 065
EFTA	54 559	2 054	56 613	21 288	816	769	387	23 260	2 239	0	29	175	1 761	753	4 957	84 830
Total	2 081 087	124 347	2 205 434	1 217 915	107 495	15 786	8 907	1 350 103	47 784	1 732	13 110	4 172	19 131	5 043	90 972	3 646 509
BE	61 219	4 785	66 004	53 600	6 230	725	495	61 050	364	<5	31	119	626	98	1 239	128 293
BG	10 833	78	10 911	14 707	117	210	0	15 034	227	0	109	<5	54	34	425	26 370
CZ	6 518	1 423	7 941	43 634	11 958	3 480	40	59 112	590	0	0	23	247	364	1 224	68 277
DK	6 509	135	6 644	28 728	359	134	60	29 281	102	0	109	1 296	526	98	2 131	38 056
DE	850 642	25 167	875 809	72 805	4 998	2 442	924	81 169	31 161	1 377	99	1 583	3 404	2 429	40 053	997 031
EE	5 869	21	5 890	14 878	34	27	<5	14 940	142	0	21	0	<5	12	176	21 006
IE	604	220	824	548	169	29	<5	747	18	0	0	24	98	0	140	1 711
EL*	6 504	79	6 583	2 043	515	83	6	2 647	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	9 251
ES	107 156	7 317	114 473	91 445	1 901	43	<5	93 390	337	0	1 148	45	2 136	0	3 666	211 529
FR	97 428	1 661	99 089	254	1 360	294	<5	1 910	37	<5	424	0	624	0	1 089	102 088
HR	54 475	88	54 563	24 509	427	224	18	25 178	165	0	1 802	49	1 980	<5	3 999	83 740
IT	175 592	14 361	189 953	78 142	3 707	819	219	82 887	664	0	12	<5	1 258	14	1 949	274 789
CY	71	8	79	2 288	20	15	0	2 323	19	0	368	0	255	250	892	3 294
LV	4 287	<5	4 290	17 319	183	109	0	17 611	86	0	993	0	866	9	1 954	23 855
LT	32 568	239	32 807	77 093	41	38	0	77 172	7	0	642	0	13	0	662	110 641
LU	53 965	358	54 323	7 879	303	1 183	13	9 378	<5	0	8	70	1 956	0	2 036	65 737
HU	46 054	437	46 491	21 003	229	619	<5	21 853	393	0	0	0	105	7	505	68 849
MT	485	49	534	693	13	24	0	730	13	0	5 305	333	2	48	5 701	6 965
NL	14 784	2 001	16 785	58 484	4 812	519	63	63 878	0	349	837	40	0	0	1 226	81 889
AT	36 696	4 399	41 095	57 468	642	891	5 722	64 723	386	0	0	9	520	33	948	106 766
PL	210 307	12 986	223 293	384 113	59 203	428	271	444 015	8 232	<5	47	299	855	97	9 531	676 839
PT	57 299	144	57 443	9 409	161	0	0	9 570	0	0	0	<5	159	0	160	67 173
RO	31 178	30	31 208	36 409	11	0	0	36 420	228	0	0	0	35	0	263	67 891
SI	98 471	2 353	100 824	62 752	2 513	845	49	66 159	889	0	<5	<5	21	227	1 143	168 126
SK	39 131	39 332	78 463	21 770	4 944	859	7	27 580	26	0	0	<5	137	4	169	106 212
FI	3 375	249	3 624	3 960	251	31	43	4 285	534	0	344	16	286	143	1 323	9 232
SE	1 314	81	1 395	4 056	129	157	569	4 911	420	0	496	15	111	268	1 310	7 616
IS	64	44	108	18	10	8	7	43	36	0	<5	12	<5	10	65	216
LI	426	26	452	2 058	129	385	35	2 607	9	0	0	0	36	0	45	3 104
NO	944	60	1 004	1 094	106	318	78	1 596	362	0	26	0	270	89	747	3 347
CH	53 125	1 924	55 049	18 118	571	58	267	19 014	1 832	0	0	163	1 451	654	4 100	78 163
UK TCA	7 936	3 131	11 067	2 070	673	142	0	2 885	337	0	26	7	n.a.	15	397	14 349
UK WA	5 258	1 158	6 416	4 568	776	647	14	6 005	145	0	256	62	1 083	137	1 683	14 104
UK	13 194	4 289	17 483	6 638	1 449	789	14	8 890	482	0	282	69	1 095	152	2 080	28 453

* EL: data 2018.

Source: Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2022

Table a3 - PDs A1 issued by Competent Member States according to Article 12 of the Basic Regulation, breakdown by receiving Member State, 2021

Receiving Member State	Issuing 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	IS		LI	NO	CH**	UK TCA	UK WA	UK
EU-27	64 196	10 446	7 515	4 573	757 851	5 795	730	6 334	104 802	85 490	53 596	140 248	75	4 044	28 402	53 829	40 256	448	16 199	33 267	218 873	56 351	30 679	99 461	77 452	3 196	1 007	95	386	891		11 045	5 554	16 599	
EU-14	63 053	9 707	6 001	3 597	604 139	5 672	681	5 591	97 294	78 726	50 375	123 898	68	2 988	27 814	53 191	38 151	403	15 643	28 797	211 263	55 832	28 924	94 536	67 210	2 955	941	85	368	842		10 326	4 983	15 309	
EU-13	1 143	739	1 514	976	153 712	123	49	743	7 508	6 764	3 221	16 350	7	1 056	588	638	2 105	45	556	4 470	7 610	519	1 755	4 925	10 242	241	66	10	18	49		719	571	1 290	
EFTA	1 219	431	238	2 242	98 715	95	32	88	3 288	10 380	688	45 355	<5	103	4 249	334	449	44	498	3 064	2 561	543	394	818	569	312	379	13	38	13		0	865	865	
Total	66 004	10 911	7 941	7 038	874 956	5 890	824	6 583	114 473	99 089	54 563	189 702	79	4 166	32 784	54 323	41 017	534	16 785	41 095	223 293	57 443	31 208	100 814	78 463	3 623	1 395	108	426	977	55 049	11 045	6 419	17 464	2 199 020
BE		1 430	415	149	44 381	39	65	237	4 594	32 388	2 142	6 140	<5	47	1 765	24 016	1 205	<5	8 454	295	16 687	14 154	3 740	7 103	3 721	55	19	15	0	16		558	322	880	174 157
BG	41		12	16	3 964	0	<5	145	408	337	47	659	0	0	98	32	133	<5	17	102	120	105	104	18	48	<5	<5	0	0	0		21	33	54	6 467
CZ	174	93		54	39 829	7	18	20	968	1 067	57	1 504	0	<5	38	35	317	6	39	805	2 583	157	126	384	5 869	15	12	0	<5	0		64	37	101	54 284
DK	414	278	85		21 948	105	32	75	1 082	645	105	1 981	0	25	750	36	257	16	273	47	1 791	57	195	92	251	93	107	<5	0	94		180	81	261	31 096
DE	4 321	4 786	3 068	984		1 099	69	2 509	14 504	10 761	40 013	23 799	11	1 222	11 451	7 567	25 046	29	2 468	23 725	125 380	3 569	12 890	62 554	45 066	434	99	13	191	37		1 393	691	2 084	429 749
EE	23	22	20	302	1 181		0	<5	73	71	0	99	0	200	119	<5	5	0	13	30	172	0	70	23	5	82	<5	7	0	13		7	17	24	2 562
IE	73	67	30	11	3 348	0		13	617	270	23	738	0	<5	15	54	17	<5	50	14	295	96	36	19	51	9	<5	0	0	<5		54	222	276	6 132
EL	197	270	100	135	6 041	<5	<5		1 014	908	33	2 575	45	<5	0	118	52	16	143	73	234	42	44	109	68	53	41	0	0	8		650	177	827	13 152
ES	1 674	448	311	302	43 425	18	42	360		10 268	164	12 729	<5	22	119	428	355	16	714	428	1 844	10 605	534	385	178	364	94	17	9	56		1 772	638	2 410	88 320
FR	26 198	1 231	415	499	100 591	234	92	573	39 037		801	52 005	<5	119	2 580	19 701	1 356	118	1 527	1 006	23 591	22 303	5 503	1 881	2 533	303	134	14	57	62		2 415	1 128	3 543	308 008
HR	63	68	32	9	5 036	<5	0	<5	315	267		1 831	6	0	<5	28	431	<5	12	465	898	<5	82	3 205	128	12	8	0	<5	<5		103	7	110	13 023
IT	1 277	139	339	231	68 713	112	40	437	9 264	8 842	2 440	164	<5	19	116	578	685	149	840	1 594	2 510	377	3 129	2 890	726	186	77	16	30	74		1 196	598	1 794	107 791
CY	12	53	6	20	716	<5	<5	268	120	33	7	83	0	<5	13	0	8	13	15	44	10	<5	<5	17	11	7	0	0	5		110	61	171	1 644	
LV	16	8	13	6	1 366	29	0	<5	97	49	6	105	0		157	9	6	0	5	23	244	<5	5	<5	18	8	<5	0	5	<5		7	8	15	2 202
LT	82	7	14	55	2 161	25	<5	0	142	132	0	149	0	829	27	34	6	<5	5	40	610	9	5	<5	27	15	<5	<5	0	<5		0	20	20	4 403
HU	9 364	37	43	7	22 808	<5	<5	34	314	7 030	45	1 241	<5	<5	46		357	<5	215	65	700	767	107	411	164	13	<5	0	8	<5		72	23	95	43 884
LU	160	107	105	97	26 298	<5	<5	19	910	197	194	2 561	0	<5	7	170		16	101	961	961	76	1 010	561	2 721	16	<5	0	0	<5		182	105	287	38 329
MT	16	8	5	12	1 222	0	<5	19	101	83	<5	667	<5	5	0	6	0		14	31	122	9	14	18	22	<5	<5	0	0	<5		0	10	10	2 397
NL	18 450	499	359	301	82 425	78	148	1 065	4 196	2 749	993	5 052	<5	59	3 417	319	3 218	36		619	16 644	2 504	1 590	2 729	3 974	105	42	<5	17	9		1 015	587	1 602	153 203
AT	460	317	513	215	166 004	7	14	59	813	1 160	2 085	12 871	0	10	159	157	4 983	7	657		5 017	800	493	15 550	7 838	45	50	<5	49	<5		208	83	291	220 629
PL	321	99	345	367	44 899	56	15	108	2 424	1 874	85	4 496	0	<5	121	129	216	5	182	589		57	158	449	574	54	19	<5	<5	11		148	216	364	58 024
PT	233	25	29	84	11 417	<5	6	114	19 043	2 296	26	1 961	<5	<5	<5	139	25	<5	108	92	212		44	13	42	73	7	<5	<5	<5		94	127	221	36 220
RO	138	167	67	25	11 631	<5	<5	132	1 220	1 212	29	2 128	0	13	<5	86	279	0	112	298	407	56		138	186	16	<5	0	0	9		56	52	108	18 466
SI	76	48	29	<5	6 064	0	0	9	138	196	2 766	1 372	0	0	<5	24	338	<5	14	764	217	12	43	38	607	<5	<5	0	0	0		8	5	13	12 782
SK	21	59	866	10	9 345	<5	<5	14	592	464	26	696	0	0	13	68	374	<5	29	347	1 232	21	137	85	20	<5	0	0	7	<5		13	0	13	14 449
FI	72	55	102	101	10 412	2 876	14	23	1 092	514	375	855	0	338	1 578	41	135	<5	68	343	3 052	77	222	289	489		263	<5	<5	41		245	99	344	23 774
SE	320	125	192	578	22 626	1 099	156	92	1 724	895	1 130	1 787	<5	1 121	5 817	37	460	<5	126	496	13 306	481	397	511	2 109	1 222		<5	5	437		474	207	681	57 939
IS	15	14	6	20	692	15	<5	11	42	38	0	39	0	8	61	<5	0	0	0	<5	9	34	17	<5	<5	11	7	<5	0	0		0	5	5	1 056
LI	24	0	<5	0	2 270	0	0	0	11	9	0	50	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	2 780
NO	103	339	67	2 136	6 741	75	<5	<5	1 183	607	522	1 950	0	48	4 163	23	80	30	70	177	1 223	211	179	139	67	245	342	12	0		0	662	662	21 397	
CH	1 077	78	162	86	89 012	5	30	75	2 052	9 726	166	43 316	<5	47	25	300	369	14	425	2 556	1 226	315	213	675	489	60	35	<5	38	13		0	198	198	152 787
UK	589	34	188	223	18 390	0	62	155	6 383	3 219	279	4 099	<5	19	133	160	312	42	88	245	1 859	549	135	535	442	115	9	0	<5	73				38 340	
unkn.								6													4 519											55 049			59 574

* EL: data 2018.

** CH: no breakdown provided.

*** IT, LT, SI, and SK reported 164 PDs A1, 27 PDs A1, 38 PDs A1, and 20 PDs A1 respectively for which they were both the issuing and receiving Member State.

****Total numbers in this table might differ from those reported in *Table 1* because Member States report different totals, or the sum of the breakdown does not match the total reported.

Source: Administrative data PD A1 Questionnaire 2022

Unplanned healthcare

Table a4 - The number of EHICs issued/in circulation/as a percentage of the insured population and the number of PRCs issued, 2021

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	3 076 160	32 658	3 493 313	11 499 246	30.4 %	0.9 %
BG	105 261	11 042	307 921	5 776 379	5.3 %	3.6 %
CZ	app. 1 500 000	25 182	app. 10 000 000	10 557 134	94.7 %	0.3 %
DK*	559 648	621 831	3 553 766	5 800 000		17.5 %
DE****			74 million	74 million	100.0 %	
EE	95 254	27 814	n.a.	1 273 743		
IE	283 338	36 155	1 442 038	4 800 393***	30.0 %	2.5 %
EL	6 285	157	4 981	8 789 190	0.1 %	3.2 %
ES	1 695 869	446 603	2 652 556	49 197 881	5.4 %	16.8 %
FR	5 929 921	1 855 043	14 899 138	67 853 633	22.0 %	12.5 %
HR	94 975	1 927	396 868	4 082 930	9.7 %	0.5 %
IT*			app. 60 million	app. 60 million	100.0 %	
CY*	55 926	31	n.a.	820 000		
LV	80 645	1 231	258 232	2 368 517	10.9 %	0.5 %
LT	104 551	28 895	566 035	2 933 396	19.3 %	5.1 %
LU	173 702	8 621	723 348	926 831	78.0 %	1.2 %
HU*****	271 477	10 435	950 569	4 144 051	22.9 %	1.1 %
MT	27 874	87	197 137	525 285	37.5 %	0.0 %
NL	2 628 622	11 951	8 058 082	17 385 000	46.4 %	0.1 %
AT	1 613 132	22 608	8 645 639	9 075 173	95.3 %	0.3 %
PL	1 759 002	11 873	4 742 024	34 202 895	13.9 %	0.3 %
PT	395 804	4 363	1 213 732	n.a.		0.4 %
RO	187 953	9 691	302 628	16 420 342	1.8 %	3.2 %
SI	499 798	55 840	805 812	2 100 402	38.4 %	6.9 %
SK	464 122	29 915	4 125 206	5 176 211	79.7 %	0.7 %
FI	1 079 396	2 138	2 116 295	5 556 508	38.1 %	0.1 %
SE	818 791	4 022	2 712 111			
IS*	62 753	12 926	162 618	355 766	45.7 %	7.9 %
LI	928	6	36 242	36 242	100.0 %	0.0 %
NO	413 664	4 543	393 000	5 425 270	7.2 %	1.2 %
CH	3 300 000		8 800 000	8 800 000	100.0 %	
UK	2 440 302	8 839	19 273 507			0.0 %
Total**			± 234 800 000			

* CY and IS: data 2019. For IT data on the number of insured persons from 2020 is imputed as it is assumed that ever insured person in Italy has an EHIC. DK: data number of insured persons 2020.

** Assuming that every insured person in Germany and Italy has an EHIC.

*** Number of insured persons in IE is an estimation as it is known that approximately 30.04 % of insured persons has an EHIC and the number of EHICs in circulation was known.

**** DE: since the EHIC is usually shown on the back of the national health insurance card, it can be assumed that it is available almost nationwide in Germany. Based on data provided in previous years, it is estimated that around 74 million persons are insured in Germany.

***** HU: The number of insured persons applies to insured persons with full social security coverage. However, in total, some 9 258 250 persons are entitled to an EHIC and therefore the coverage ratio of EHIC is 10.3 %.

Source: Administrative data EHIC Questionnaire 2022

Planned healthcare

Table a5 - Number of PDs S2 issued, breakdown by Member State of treatment, 2021

	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		IS	LI	NO	CH	UK
BE		17	0	6		0	9	5	26	199	21	28		7	0	2 852	<5	0	357	<5	0	0	29	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	25	3 595
BG	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	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	
CZ	0		0	0	0	0	0	<5	350	29	<5	0	0	0	7	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	6	9	604	<5	<5	0	0	0	27	1 050		
DK	0	0			<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	11	<5	24		
DE	34	280	44	15	<5	73	48	112	319	103	606	25	8	4 425	40	<5	179	2 676	37	0	217	193	64	31	21	<5	0	47	41	9 646			
EE	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	13	<5	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	66		
IE	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	0	0	0	18	22			
EL	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	<5	16	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	28			
ES	<5	0	0	10	0	0	0		1 156	0	15	0	0	10	0	11	<5	0	0	<54	0	0	<5	10	0	0	6	50	1 278				
FR	47	68	<5	7	0	<5	68	82		6	229	0	0	1 217	<5	<5	15	<5	0	9	85	21	0	<5	5	0	0	0	70	1 939			
HR	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0		0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	47			
IT	<5	6	<5	0	<5	0	166	47	11	36		0	0	32	<5	22	<5	6	<5	<5	212	45	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	74	679			
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	6		
LV	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	0	<5	<5		
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	48		<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	27	84		
LU	6	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	156			
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	5	0	0	22	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	29	81				
MT	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	<5	0	<5			
NL	17	0	7	<5	<5	14	<5	21	<5	<5	26	<5	<5	115	<5	<5		<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	14	250			
AT	<5	62	5	0	0	<5	0	8	<5	70	190	<5	<5	<5	58	0	<5		6	0	50	93	19	0	<5	0	0	7	7	590			
PL	0	0	34	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	6	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	6	0	0	0	237	307			
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	54	0	0	0	0	16	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	3	79		
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	11	52			
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	13		
SK	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	34	74			
FI	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	<5	31			
SE	0	<5	0	18	0	87	<5	12	<5	0	5	0	6	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	<5	12	162			
IS	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	0	<5			
LI	0	0	0	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	<5	<5			
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	<5	23			
CH	10	45	<5	9	0	<5	150	18	189	37	980	<5	27	120	47	0	16	229	<5	0	35	6	22	<5	<5	5	0	5	1 961				
UK	<5	6	<5	13	0	559	14	72	6	0	49	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	7	0	0	16	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	752			
Unkn.																														1 161			
EU-27	108	447	128	60	11	188	291	368	2 267	304	1 107	118	23	8 689	113	29	573	2 710	47	10	630	396	704	91	78	<5	0	87	734	20 312			
EU-14	108	443	61	60	11	187	291	321	1 911	238	1 101	39	17	8 673	107	29	568	2 694	47	10	600	356	85	56	68	<5	0	84	346	18 512			
EU-13	0	<5	67	0	0	<5	0	47	356	66	6	79	6	16	6	0	5	16	0	0	30	40	619	35	10	0	0	3	388	1 800			
EFTA	10	45	<5	9	0	<5	150	19	189	37	983	<5	28	120	47	0	16	230	<5	0	35	6	22	<5	<5	5	0	21	6	1 989			
Total	119	498	132	82	11	748	455	459	2 462	341	2 139	119	52	8 810	160	29	1 753	2 941	58	10	665	418	727	93	79	6	0	108	740	24 214			

IT: data 2020.

** DK: Please note that the number of issued PDs S2 includes authorisations issued for scheduled treatment abroad according to both the Regulation (EC) No. 883/2004 and Danish Legislation. About 90 % of the total number of authorisations issued in 2021 were for planned treatment according to Danish legislation. All prior authorisations for scheduled treatment in the UK in 2021 were granted for highly specialised treatment according to Danish legislation.

*** HU: The data appearing in this questionnaire given by Hungary on the PDs S2 issued by Hungary are based on authorisations which were granted mostly for treatments not available in Hungary and only in a limited number for treatments included in the Hungarian list of services. In this sense, these cases do not strictly fall within the ambit of Reg. 883/2004, authorisation is the discretionary power of the state, but usually, if patients go abroad within the EEA and Switzerland we issue the S2 to enable them to receive care easier.

**** NL: Numbers are recorded broken down by country, but not all competent institutions delivered by country. NL also reported 540 PDs S2 for which NL was both the competent Member State and the Member States of treatment; they are included under Unknown. So the total number (at least 1 753) is available and larger than the sum of the countries.

***** FR also issued <5 PDs S2 under cross-border agreements.

Source: PD S2 Questionnaire 2022

Table a6 - Number of PDs S2 received, breakdown by competent Member State, 2021

		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***		IS	LI	NO	CH	UK	
Competent Member State	BE		0	<5	0		0	0		870	0	<5			0	0	4 921	0	0	66	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	5 882
	BG	15		0	0	0	0	5		28	<5	10		0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	30	0	151		
	CZ	<5	<5		0	0	0	<5		<5	<5	0		0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	42	
	DK	6	0	0		0	0	<5		5	0	0		0	0	0	5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	8	0	69		
	DE	64	<5	25	6		0	0	0		38	13	31		0	<5	93	49	0	1 592	2 675	5	8	<5	0	<5	12		<5	3 916	11	8 550			
	EE	0	0	0	<5		0	0			0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	5			
	IE	11	0	0	0	<5		0	0		0	0	6		0	0	0	0	0	29	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	<5	613	743			
	EL	7	<5	0	0		0	0			25	0	81		0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	<5	224		
	ES	7	0	<5	0		0	0	0		21	0	6		0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	15	<5	66		
	FR	13 182	0	0	0		0	0	<5		0	14			0	0	110	5	0	9	<5	14	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	0	13 668		
	HR	52	0	39	0		6	0	0		5		26		0	0	0	15	0	5	120	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	<5	325		
	IT	33	0	<5	0		0	0	0		187	0			0	0	0	<5	0	58	98	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	804	<5	1 193			
	CY	6	0	0	0		0	0	<5		11	0	<5		0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	34	58		
	LV	<5	0	0	0		23	0	0		0	0	<5		72	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	107		
	LT	0	0	0	0		<5	0	<5		<5	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	7	<5	28	0	43		
	LU	4 249	0	0	0		0	0	0		558	0	5		0	0	0	0	0	140	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	12	0	88	0	5 065		
	HU	<5	0	<5	0		0	0	0		5	<5	<5		0	0	0		0	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	95		
	MT	0	0	0	0		0	0	<5		<5	0	0		0	0	0	14		<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	25	43		
	NL	626	<5	5	0		0	0	0		14	<5	0		0	0	<5	11	0		6	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	6	22	<5	698		
	AT	<5	0	<5	0		0	0	<5		<5	0	<5		0	0	0	45	0	<5		0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	243		
	PL	<5	0	0	0		0	0	<5		0	0	<5		0	0	0	0	0	<5	7	<5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	<5	<5	26			
	PT	<5	0	0	0		0	0	0		5	0	0		0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
	RO	32	<5	10	0		0	0	0		39	0	80		0	0	0	68	0	7	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	323		
	SI	0	0	<5	0		0	0	0		6	32	32		0	0	0	<5	0	<5	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	<5	159		
	SK	0	0	453	0		<5	0	0		<5	<5	<5		0	0	0	<5	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	486		
	FI	<5	0	0	<5		8	0	0		<5	0	0		0	0	<5	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	22			
	SE	<5	0	0	<5		0	0	0		<5	0	<5		0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5		11	0	25			
IS	0	0	<5	<5		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	10			
LI	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	9	0	10			
NO	0	0	0	0		0	0	<5		0	0	0		0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5			
CH	6	0	0	0		0	0	0		4 443	0	<5		0	0	0	<5	0	<5	404	0	0	0	7	<5	0	0	0	0	0	4 870				
UK	22	<5	61	0		0	0	<5		32	<5	21		0	15	0	19	0	12	5	0	<5	<5	29	<5	19		<5	8	261					
EU-27	18 309	5	539	11		41	0	15		1 826	55	309		0	74	5 127	231	0	1 935	3 155	24	12	18	25	8	170		23	5 702	704	38 318				
EU-14	18 191	<5	34	9		9	0	<5		1 727	14	152		0	<5	5 126	126	0	1 914	2 800	21	12	7	<5	5	155		21	5 481	641	36 455				
EU-13	118	<5	505	<5		32	0	11		99	41	157		0	72	<5	105	0	21	355	<5	0	11	24	<5	15		<5	221	63	1 863				
EFTA	6	0	<5	<5		0	0	<5		4 444	0	<5		0	<5	0	8	0	6	404	0	0	0	7	<5	<5		<5	9	0	4 894				
Total	18 337	6	601	12		41	0	20		6 302	59	333		0	90	5 127	258	0	1 953	3 564	24	16	20	61	10	190		26	5 719	704	43 473				

* IT: data 2020.

** BE: the number of PDs S2 received from France include the number of PDS S2 as well as the PDs S2 issued under the ZOAST-Agreement.

*** SE : total reported (194) differs from the sum (190).

Source: PD S2 Questionnaire 2022

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

Table a7 - Number of PDs S1 issued and received, flow and stock, 2021

	Issued				Received			
	Flow: In 2021		Stock: Total and still valid		Flow: In 2021		Stock: Total and still valid	
	Number	% of column total	Number	% of column total	Number	% of column total	Number	% of column total
EU-27	625 084	79.5 %	1 675 499	81.0 %	549 968	97.1 %	2 048 230	99.1 %
EU-14	576 550	73.4 %	1 454 352	70.3 %	334 954	59.1 %	1 439 948	69.7 %
EU-13	48 534	6.2 %	221 147	10.7 %	215 014	37.9 %	608 282	29.4 %
EFTA	143 219	18.2 %	213 390	10.3 %	15 812	2.8 %	12 370	0.6 %
Total	785 927	100.0 %	2 068 664	100.0 %	566 623	100.0 %	2 066 750	100.0 %
BE	23 180	2.9 %	276 551	13.4 %	49 143	8.7 %	303 791	14.7 %
BG	3 285	0.4 %	12 579	0.6 %	1 721	0.3 %	8 828	0.4 %
CZ	15 501	2.0 %	101 349	4.9 %	33 090	5.8 %	147 176	7.1 %
DK	11 736 ^(e)	1.5 %	18 115 ^(e)	0.9 %	1 889 ^(e)	0.3 %	1 071 ^(e)	0.1 %
DE	121 440 ^(e)	15.5 %	428 681 ^(e)	20.7 %	125 190 ^(e)	22.1 %	290 815 ^(e)	14.1 %
EE	704	0.1 %	1 349	0.1 %	1 519	0.3 %	4 507	0.2 %
IE	1 861	0.2 %	1 005	0.0 %	383	0.1 %	1 907	0.1 %
EL	1 623	0.2 %	1 289	0.1 %	1 601	0.3 %	5 755	0.3 %
ES	5 707	0.7 %	10 473	0.5 %	33 225	5.9 %	200 536	9.7 %
FR	7 574	1.0 %	12 538	0.6 %	92 357	16.3 %	481 543	23.3 %
HR	1 098	0.1 %	2 943	0.1 %	9 510	1.7 %	34 668	1.7 %
IT*	10 630	1.4 %	16 973	0.8 %	3 721	0.7 %	17 931	0.9 %
CY*	883	0.1 %	1 710	0.1 %	1 373	0.2 %	14 423	0.7 %
LV	642	0.1 %	2 251	0.1 %	752	0.1 %	1 202	0.1 %
LT	827	0.1 %	1 372	0.1 %	7 545	1.3 %	10 398	0.5 %
LU	219 410	27.9 %	245 080	11.8 %	2 222	0.4 %	5 499	0.3 %
HU	3 117	0.4 %	13 703	0.7 %	31 382	5.5 %	78 541	3.8 %
MT	1 243	0.2 %	2 181	0.1 %	120	0.0 %	4 812	0.2 %
NL	99 945	12.7 %	235 764	11.4 %	10 450	1.8 %	39 223	1.9 %
AT	65 533	8.3 %	160 089	7.7 %	12 872	2.3 %	45 413	2.2 %
PL	4 644	0.6 %	18 291	0.9 %	87 550	15.5 %	202 206	9.8 %
PT	2 217	0.3 %	3 406	0.2 %	1 009	0.2 %	42 234	2.0 %
RO	8 075	1.0 %	38 514	1.9 %	11 129	2.0 %	9 104	0.4 %
SI	2 340	0.3 %	10 506	0.5 %	2 540	0.4 %	17 898	0.9 %
SK	6 175	0.8 %	14 399	0.7 %	26 783	4.7 %	74 519	3.6 %
FI	3 583	0.5 %	16 364	0.8 %	222	0.0 %	781	0.0 %
SE	2 111 ^(e)	0.3 %	28 024	1.4 %	670	0.1 %	3 449	0.2 %
IS*	516	0.1 %	683	0.0 %	38	0.0 %	69	0.0 %
LI	180	0.0 %	984	0.0 %	16	0.0 %	16	0.0 %
NO	18 176 ^(e)	2.3 %	39 933 ^(e)	1.9 %	220	0.0 %	240	0.0 %
CH	124 347	15.8 %	171 790	8.3 %	15 538	2.7 %	12 045	0.6 %
UK	17 624	2.2 %	179 775	8.7 %	843	0.1 %	6 150	0.3 %

* IS and IT: data 2018.CY: data 2019.

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

Source: PD S1 Questionnaire 2022

Total cross-border healthcare

Table a8 - Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare under the Coordination Regulations, by type, by competent Member State, 2021

	Unplanned cross-border healthcare (A)		Planned cross-border healthcare (B)		Residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State (C)		Total (A+B+C)		Total audit board	
	Amount (in €)	%*	Amount (in €)	%*	Amount (in €)	%*	Amount (in €)	%*	Amount (in €)	%*
BE	37 674 206	0.12%	41 707 836	0.13%			79 382 041	0.25%	303 231 693	1.0%
BG	26 687 203	1.01%	4 030 118	0.15%	27 910 603	1.05%	58 627 924	2.21%	55 748 148	2.1%
CZ	15 782 460	0.13%	922 033	0.01%	20 602 246	0.17%	37 306 738	0.31%	38 068 470	0.3%
DK	10 689 569	0.06%	1 108 736	0.01%	20 446 153	0.12%	32 244 457	0.18%	40 405 143	0.2%
DE	172 106 314	0.06%	19 882 593	0.01%	410 078 767	0.14%	602 067 674	0.21%	594 721 053	0.2%
EE	2 847 877	0.24%	510 100	0.04%	1 658 583	0.14%	5 016 560	0.42%	6 154 458	0.5%
IE	10 966 198	0.07%	8 130 874	0.05%	4 743 383	0.03%	23 840 455	0.15%	24 924 545	0.2%
EL	222 555	0.00%	2 855 768	0.03%	6 599 824	0.08%	9 678 147	0.11%	23 452 194	0.3%
ES	57 927 759	0.09%	1 915 294	0.00%	786 050	0.00%	60 629 104	0.09%	43 967 466	0.1%
FR	148 181 704	0.07%	18 135 480	0.01%	18 794 640	0.01%	185 111 824	0.09%	386 449 732	0.2%
HR	9 081 741	0.27%	9 026 680	0.27%	5 276 540	0.16%	23 384 961	0.70%	24 723 709	0.7%
IT									190 436 466	0.2%
CY									13 224 508	1.4%
LV	12 391 667	1.14%	2 030 471	0.19%	7 351 277	0.68%	21 773 416	2.00%	16 099 658	1.5%
LT	9 346 879	0.46%	472 793	0.02%	2 590 713	0.13%	12 410 384	0.61%	20 455 625	1.0%
LU									430 484 765	16.0%
HU	6 518 235	0.11%	669 377	0.01%	7 590 712	0.13%	14 778 324	0.25%	27 333 324	0.5%
MT	242 457	0.04%	98 984	0.02%	342 854	0.06%	684 294	0.11%	1 176 037	0.2%
NL	45 261 931	0.07%	10 088 682	0.02%	341 693 031	0.56%	397 043 644	0.66%	395 196 401	0.7%
AT	19 593 530	0.07%	14 500 633	0.06%	121 759 330	0.46%	155 853 493	0.59%	155 442 343	0.6%
PL	36 703 713	0.17%	621 304	0.00%	55 105 884	0.25%	92 430 900	0.42%	144 648 941	0.7%
PT	4 417 249	0.04%	24 915	0.00%	803 511	0.01%	5 245 674	0.04%	47 886 497	0.4%
RO	66 380 890	0.70%	10 713 952	0.11%	51 881 653	0.55%	128 976 495	1.36%	124 182 948	1.3%
SI	7 780 004	0.26%	2 671 961	0.09%	9 549 185	0.32%	20 001 149	0.66%	21 362 379	0.7%
SK	14 627 107	0.31%	7 184 566	0.15%	13 776 432	0.29%	35 588 104	0.75%	40 442 115	0.9%
FI	8 569 865	0.06%	197 646	0.00%	10 957 181	0.08%	19 724 691	0.14%	16 342 609	0.1%
SE									37 719 456	0.1%
UK									607 247 745	0.3%
IS					464 635		464 635		2 472 181	0.2%
LI	132 758	0.00%			7 160 970	0.03%	7 293 728	0.03%		
NO			2 039 046	0.00%					29 940 942	0.1%
CH	597 146	0.00%	18 171 732	0.01%			18 768 879	0.01%	172 114 777	0.4%

* As share of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind.

Source: Administrative data 2022 EHIC Questionnaire, PD S2 Questionnaire, PD S1 Questionnaire, Eurostat [[spr_exp_fsj](#)] (2019 figures), Administrative data of the Audit Board

Table a9 - Budgetary impact of cross-border healthcare under the Coordination Regulations, by type, by Member State of treatment, 2021

	Unplanned cross-border healthcare (A)		Planned cross-border healthcare (B)		Residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State (C)		Total (A+B+C)		Total audit board	
	Amount (in €)	%*	Amount (in €)	%*	Amount (in €)	%*	Amount (in €)	%*	Amount (in €)	%*
BE	92 885 471	0.30%	55 719 195	0.18%	304 011 233	0.97%	452 615 899	1.44%	424 659 552	1.4%
BG	2 004 429	0.08%	6 144	0.00%	979 855	0.04%	2 990 428	0.11%	5 378 336	0.2%
CZ	6 776 247	0.06%	4 212 862	0.03%	37 017 291	0.31%	48 006 399	0.40%	59 067 278	0.5%
DK	5 391 829	0.03%	358 237	0.00%	1 238 499	0.01%	6 988 565	0.04%	8 082 578	0.0%
DE	184 186 016	0.06%	75 033 440	0.03%	583 605 001	0.20%	842 824 457	0.30%	919 171 037	0.3%
EE	1 094 805	0.09%	80 043	0.01%	360 703	0.03%	1 535 551	0.13%	2 795 739	0.2%
IE	3 676 513	0.02%			2 260 317	0.01%	5 936 830	0.04%	6 746 734	0.0%
EL	17	0.00%	175 625	0.00%	14 840 353	0.17%	15 015 995	0.18%	29 840 082	0.4%
ES	166 691 977	0.25%	920 310	0.00%	774 242 136	1.15%	941 854 422	1.40%	751 797 833	1.1%
FR	114 496 373	0.06%	10 608 110	0.01%	735 261 693	0.37%	860 366 177	0.43%	864 677 092	0.4%
HR	16 234 186	0.49%	1 927 912	0.06%	47 600 842	1.43%	65 762 940	1.97%	53 437 541	1.6%
IT									82 321 048	0.1%
CY									17 888 999	2.0%
LV	419 612	0.04%			41 290	0.00%	460 903	0.04%	346 430	0.0%
LT	598 736	0.03%	1 319 212	0.06%	2 600 191	0.13%	4 518 139	0.22%	6 102 649	0.3%
LU									61 596 378	2.3%
HU	2 956 775	0.05%	2 811 568	0.05%	22 500 871	0.38%	28 269 214	0.47%		
MT	1 765 503	0.29%			397 082	0.07%	2 162 585	0.35%	2 157 286	0.4%
NL	44 954 569	0.07%			50 571 450	0.08%	95 526 019	0.16%	102 612 448	0.2%
AT	70 760 888	0.27%	13 273 697	0.05%	63 094 336	0.24%	147 128 921	0.56%	207 431 167	0.8%
PL	19 991 866	0.09%	242 718	0.00%	35 823 999	0.16%	56 058 583	0.26%	69 056 670	0.3%
PT	5 966 519	0.05%	9 869	0.00%	998 889	0.01%	6 975 277	0.06%	38 264 329	0.3%
RO	1 542 416	0.02%	1 018	0.00%	610 324	0.01%	2 153 758	0.02%	3 102 475	0.0%
SI	4 481 419	0.15%	18 667	0.00%	20 025 143	0.66%	24 525 229	0.81%	27 071 508	0.9%
SK	1 651 180	0.03%	144 250	0.00%	20 131 764	0.43%	21 927 193	0.46%	45 845 156	1.0%
FI	5 718 897	0.04%	81 318	0.00%	921 536	0.01%	6 721 751	0.05%	6 726 449	0.0%
SE									34 574 319	0.1%
UK									45 070 068	0.0%
IS	649 751		34 980		445 904		1 130 635		1 549 165	0.1%
LI	703 676	0.00%	112 557	0.00%	1 214 244	0.01%	2 030 477	0.01%		
NO	59 298 647	0.14%	23 193 259	0.05%			82 491 906	0.19%	5 306 820	0.0%
CH	11 412 131	0.01%	2 927 514	0.00%			14 339 645	0.01%	155 505 099	0.4%

* As share of total healthcare spending related to benefits in kind.

Source: Administrative data 2022 EHC Questionnaire, PD S2 Questionnaire, PD S1 Questionnaire, Eurostat [spr_exp_fsj] (2019 figures), Administrative data of the Audit Board

Export of unemployment benefits

Table a10 - Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2021

	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	18 759	1 616	20 375	75.2 %		20 174	95.2 %
EU-14	18 268	1 437	19 705	72.7 %		5 603	26.4 %
EU-13	491	179	670	2.5 %		14 141	66.7 %
EFTA	6 543	0	6 543	24.1 %		1 023	4.8 %
Total	25 487	1 616	27 103	100.0 %	6.0 %	21 197	100.0 %
BE	732	608	1 340	4.9 %	45.4 %	301	1.4 %
BG	22	0	22	0.1 %	0.0 %	774	3.7 %
CZ	126	172	298	1.1 %	57.7 %	286	1.3 %
DK	2 362	0	2 362	8.7 %	0.0 %	102	0.5 %
DE	7 994	803	8 797	32.5 %	9.1 %	447	2.1 %
EE	11	0	11	0.0 %	0.0 %	45	0.2 %
IE	151	0	151	0.6 %	0.0 %	19	0.1 %
EL**							
ES	408	0	408	1.5 %	0.0 %	752	3.5 %
FR	1 800	0	1 800	6.6 %	0.0 %	1 114	5.3 %
HR	21	0	21	0.1 %	0.0 %	333	1.6 %
IT*	132	0	132	0.5 %	0.0 %	132	0.6 %
CY	10	0	10	0.0 %	0.0 %	28	0.1 %
LV	112	0	112	0.4 %	0.0 %	188	0.9 %
LT	30	0	30	0.1 %	0.0 %	715	3.4 %
LU	192	0	192	0.7 %	0.0 %	86	0.4 %
HU	9	0	9	0.0 %	0.0 %	796	3.8 %
MT	37	0	37	0.1 %	0.0 %	0	0.0 %
NL	2 653	0	2 653	9.8 %	0.0 %	283	1.3 %
AT***		1 415	1 415	5.2 %		673	3.2 %
PL	62	6	68	0.3 %	8.8 %	7 880	37.2 %
PT	202	25	227	0.8 %	11.0 %	1 616	7.6 %
RO	7	<5	8	0.0 %	12.5 %	2 318	10.9 %
SI	9	0	9	0.0 %	0.0 %	11	0.1 %
SK	35	0	35	0.1 %	0.0 %	767	3.6 %
FI	94	<5	95	0.4 %	1.1 %	78	0.4 %
SE	133	0	133	0.5 %	0.0 %	430	2.0 %
IS	1 613	0	1 613	6.0 %	0.0 %	142	0.7 %
LI	0	0	0	0.0 %	0.0 %	<5	0.0 %
NO	1 356	0	1 356	5.0 %	0.0 %	175	0.8 %
CH	3 574	0	3 574	13.2 %	0.0 %	704	3.3 %
UK****	185	0	185	0.7 %	0.0 %		

* IT reported all 132 issued PDs U2 under "issued for more than 3 months". This is most likely an error, as they do not grant extensions. Furthermore, the reported figures seem unlikely as the number of issued and received PDs U2 is equal (132). Members of the Administrative Commission for IT were asked to verify these numbers.

** No data available for EL.

*** AT: Not possible to make a distinction between three months and longer.

**** UK: Northern Ireland is not part of the figures

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

Table a11 - The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, 2021

		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	IS***	LI	NO	CH****	UK	Total	
Member State of previous employment/insurance (i.e., Member State which issued the PD U1)	EU-27	1 755	665		144	1 242	375			1 439	1 942	297		<5	6	1 425	25	2 216	5	46	2 608	312	41	19	1 406	997	182	65	<5	336		54	17 605		
	EU-14	1 660	572		129	772	353			1 261	1 791	251		<5	<5	1 305	23	2 014	<5	44	1 729	266	40	19	1 376	520	141	52	<5	262		41	14 632		
	EU-13	95	93		15	470	22			178	151	46		0	<5	120	<5	202	<5	<5	879	46	<5	0	30	477	41	13	0	74		13	2 973		
	EFTA	58	98		66	272	58			254	1 197	9		<5	<5	1 103	<5	74	0	<5	608	32	25	<5	8	76	105	58	75	11	<5		4 198		
	Neighbour	1 331	14		76	929	292			483	2 616	32			<5	43	15	1 293			35	2 310	170	12	0	1 361	672	213	74	76	116		9	12 174	
	Total	1 874	1 548	650	246	1 628	478			2 807	3 547	309	4 221	<5	7	4 867	28	2 299	6	54	3 327	487	79	29	1 418	1 377	341	131	66	76	399	3 043	56	35 402	
	BE		9		7	12	<5			28	458	<5		0	0	17	6	6	0	17	15	13	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5				<5	603
	BG	11			0	41	0			28	9	0		0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5			<5	192
	CZ	0	27		6	30	<5			20	22	<5		0	0	<5	0	6	0	0	50	44	0	0	0	0	373	0	0	0	<5			<5	589
	DK	6	<5		20	6				13	5	0		0	0	170	0	<5	0	<5	6	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	8	16	0	35	0		291	
	DE	104	122		32		6			306	272	155		<5	0	448	5	622	<5	18	1 374	126	<5	11	20	149	10	10	0	32		7	3 834		
	EE	0	0		0	<5				<5	<5	0		0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	<5	0	5		<5	40		
	IE	12	71		<5	37	9			177	127	23		0	0	267	<5	46	<5	<5	36	28	<5	0	0	0	37	<5	0	0	11		9	901	
	EL	20	14		<5	24	<5			5	10	0		<5	0	6	<5	<5	0	<5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	8		0	123	
	ES	160	28		9	81	<5				222	<5		0	0	22	0	10	0	<5	19	<5	12	0	<5	9	10	6	0	24		7	625		
	FR	362	176		8	46	<5			319		0		0	<5	9	<5	31	<5	<5	32	6	10	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5		<5	1 025	
	HR	7	0		0	94	0			0	6			0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	51	0	0	0	18	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5		0	188	
	IT	75	22		<5	67	0			55	85	9		0	0	6	<5	22	<5	0	113	<5	<5	<5	39	32	0	0	0	6		<5	543		
	CY	0	60		<5	7	<5			<5	0	0		0	0	43	0	15	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	9	0	<5	0	<5		<5	153		
	LV	<5	0		<5	<5	8			0	<5	0		0	0	27	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5		<5	56	
	LT	0	0		<5	6	7			<5	5	0		0	<5		0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	5		0	33	
	LU	351	<5		<5	27	<5			19	410	0		0	0	5		<5	0	0	12	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0		<5	839	
	HU	<5	<5		<5	65	0			<5	15	<5		0	0	1	0		0	0	255	0	0	0	0	<5	88	<5	0	0	6		<5	448	
	MT	9	<5		<5	7	<5			21	32	<5		0	0	17	<5	14		<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5		0	120	
	NL	514	50		7	81	7			102	73	7		0	<5	264	<5	129	0		34	72	6	0	<5	70	<5	7	0	15		5	1 453		
	AT	11	60		7	335	5			18	31	52		0	0	8	<5	1 131	0	0		12	0	<5	1 303	209	<5	<5	<5	5		<5	3 197		
	PL	27	0		<5	121	0			25	31	0		0	0	16	0	5	<5	0	69		0	0	0	<5	19	<5	0	36		<5	362		
	PT	30	9		<5	20	<5			164	68	<5		0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	51	0		0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	7		0	371		
RO	34	0		0	71	0			63	23	0		0	0	0	<5	19	0	0	222	<5	0		<5	0	0	<5	0	<5		0	439			
SI	0	0		0	7	0			0	0	29		0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	137		
SK	<5	<5		0	16	<5			9	5	12		0	0	<5	0	136	0	0	18	0	<5	0	9	0	0	0	0	<5		<5	216			
FI	<5	<5		<5	<5	284			<5	15	<5		0	0	23	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5		5	0	<5		0	346		
SE	13	<5		44	19	24			52	15	<5		0	0	60	0	7	0	<5	13	<5	<5	<5	0	0	102		0	115		6	481			
IS	0	<5		6	<5	<5			6	11	0		0	0	93	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	6	<5	<5	0	0	0		0	137		
LI	0	0		0	<5	0			6	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	197		
NO	<5	8		55	10	56			38	17	<5		0	<5	991	0	5	0	0	12	26	0	0	0	23	95	53	0			<5	1 395			
CH	56	88		5	257	0			204	1 169	7		<5	0	19	<5	68	0	<5	403	6	25	<5	8	47	9	<5	75	11		<5	2 469			
UK	61	785		36	114	45			1 114	408	<5		<5	0	2 339	<5	9	<5	6	111	143	13	7	<5	304	5	8	0	52			5 570			
Unknown	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0		0	49		

* IE and EL did not provide data

** FI reported a total of 341, but this does not match the sum of 292. For the 49 PDs U1 issued by Kela (the Social Insurance Institution of Finland) a breakdown could not be provided. LU reported a total of 27, but this does not match the sum of 28.

*** CZ, IT, and IS: breakdown by Member State of previous employment or insurance was not possible. However, IS reported that 38 PDs U1 were from Nordic countries, while 28 were from outside Nordic countries.

**** CH: breakdown by Member State which has issued the PD U1 is not included as CH provided a breakdown by citizenship.

Source: Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2022

Table a12 - 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, 2021

	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	3 184	10.0 %	3 051	9.6 %	16 385	51.7 %	31 708	31 758	89.7 %
EU-14	1 934	13.8 %	1 862	13.3 %	10 216	72.9 %	14 012	18 283	51.6 %
EU-13	1 250	14.5 %	1 189	13.8 %	6 169	71.7 %	8 608	13 475	38.1 %
EFTA	727	20.3 %	395	11.0 %	2 462	68.7 %	3 584	3 584	10.1 %
Total	3 911	14.9 %	3 446	13.1 %	18 854	71.9 %	26 211	35 402	100.0 %
BE	121	6.5 %	156	8.3 %	1 597	85.2 %	1 874	1 874	5.3 %
BG	30	1.9 %	152	9.8 %	1 366	88.2 %	1 548	1 548	4.4 %
CZ	116	17.8 %	195	30.0 %	339	52.2 %	650	650	1.8 %
DK	122	49.6 %	34	13.8 %	90	36.6 %	246	246	0.7 %
DE	108	6.6 %	248	15.2 %	1 272	78.1 %	1 628	1 628	4.6 %
EE	84	17.6 %	92	19.2 %	302	63.2 %	478	478	1.4 %
IE*									
EL*									
ES	744	26.5 %	516	18.4 %	1 547	55.1 %	2 807	2 807	7.9 %
FR	430	12.1 %	461	13.0 %	2 656	74.9 %	3 547	3 547	10.0 %
HR	55	17.8 %	33	10.7 %	221	71.5 %	309	309	0.9 %
IT*								4 221	11.9 %
CY	0	0.0 %	0	0.0 %	<5	100.0 %	<5	<5	0.0 %
LV	<5	42.9 %	<5	28.6 %	<5	28.6 %	7	7	0.0 %
LT*								4 867	13.7 %
LU	0	0.0 %	<5	3.7 %	26	96.3 %	27	28	0.1 %
HU	394	17.1 %	351	15.3 %	1 554	67.6 %	2 299	2 299	6.5 %
MT	<5	16.7 %	0	0.0 %	5	83.3 %	6	6	0.0 %
NL	11	20.4 %	21	38.9 %	22	40.7 %	54	54	0.2 %
AT	302	9.1 %	262	7.9 %	2 763	83.0 %	3 327	3 327	9.4 %
PL	23	4.7 %	52	10.7 %	412	84.6 %	487	487	1.4 %
PT	19	24.1 %	19	24.1 %	41	51.9 %	79	79	0.2 %
RO	6	20.7 %	7	24.1 %	16	55.2 %	29	29	0.1 %
SI	401	28.3 %	124	8.7 %	893	63.0 %	1 418	1 418	4.0 %
SK	137	9.9 %	181	13.1 %	1 059	76.9 %	1 377	1 377	3.9 %
FI	45	15.4 %	103	35.3 %	144	49.3 %	292	341	1.0 %
SE	32	24.4 %	41	31.3 %	58	44.3 %	131	131	0.4 %
IS	8	12.1 %	<5	6.1 %	54	81.8 %	66	66	0.2 %
LI	6	7.9 %	25	32.9 %	45	59.2 %	76	76	0.2 %
NO	160	40.1 %	63	15.8 %	176	44.1 %	399	399	1.1 %
CH	553	18.2 %	303	10.0 %	2 187	71.9 %	3 043	3 043	8.6 %
UK*								56	0.2 %

* IE and EL could not provide data. IT, LT, and UK could not provide a breakdown by length of insurance, employment, or self-employment in Member State of last activity.

Source: Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment 2022

Export of family benefits

Table a13 - Export of family benefits, by type of family benefit, by number of persons entitled, family members involved, annual and average amount paid, 2021

Name of the family benefit		Number of households	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €)
EU-27 Total***			762 153	1 022 208
BE	<i>Child benefits</i>	26 475	57 378	74 266 963
BG	<i>Family benefits</i>	87	87	34 377
CZ	<i>Parental benefits</i>	201	n.a.	986 466
	<i>Child benefits</i>	300	n.a.	142 006
	<i>Benefit for child in foster care</i>	<5	n.a.	4 751
DK	<i>Child benefit (Børnetilskud)</i>	1 265	2 676	2 304 171
	<i>Child and youth allowance (Børne- og ungeydelse)</i>	17 002	28 211	35 462 185
	<i>Underholdsbidrag</i>	157	241	494 717
DE	<i>Kindergeld</i>	n.a.	286 273	n.a.
EE	<i>Family benefits</i>	548	1 325	1 427 440
IE**	<i>Child Benefit</i>	3 904	7 113	11 949 840
	<i>Domiciliary Care Allowance</i>	52	59	305 983
	<i>Guardians Payment (non-contributory)</i>	<5	<5	10 123
	<i>Working Family Payment</i>	178	419	1 353 040
EL				
ES	<i>Family benefit for dependent child (INSS)</i>	378	142	96 001
	<i>Disable child aid (MUFACE)</i>			
	<i>Disable child aid (MUGEJU)</i>			
FR	<i>Allocations d'Education de l'Enfant Handicapé (AEEH)</i>	312	73	192 683
	<i>Allocations Familiales (AF)</i>	9 135	2 058	4 182 363
	<i>Allocation Journalière de Présence Parentale (AJPP)</i>	33	8	8 760
	<i>Allocation de Rentrée Scolaire (ARS)</i>	2 668	594	529 201
	<i>Allocation de Soutien Familial (ASF)</i>	172	48	100 619
	<i>Complément Différentiel (CDI)</i>	3 652	848	1 792 491
	<i>Complément Familial (CF)</i>	1 857	343	611 965
	<i>Prime Naissance (PN) ou CMG emploi direct</i>	12	3	2 777
	<i>Allocation de Base (AB)</i>	2 683	650	840 247
	<i>CMG structure</i>	110	30	108 855
	<i>PREPARE</i>	745	176	317 869
HR	<i>Child benefit</i>	7	26	2 645
IT				
CY				
LV	<i>Family state benefit</i>	3 764	6 024	998 363
	<i>Supplement to the family state benefit for a disabled child</i>	100	105	107 315
	<i>Parent's benefit</i>	242	242	802 614
	<i>Child-care benefit</i>	765	766	658 165
	<i>Disabled child care benefit</i>	36	36	97 877
LT				
LU	<i>Family benefit (allocation familiale) including the new school year allowance (allocation de rentrée scolaire)</i>	96 850	168 914	464 518 294
	<i>Birth grant (allocation de naissance)</i>	3 427	3 290	2 877 529
	<i>Parental leave benefit (indemnité de congé parental)</i>	11 269	10 958	115 287 398
HU				
MT	<i>Children's Allowance - Flat Rate</i>	13	20	8 592
NL	<i>Child benefit (Algemene kinderbijslag - AKW)</i>	15 583	29 964	32 922 809
	<i>Childcare allowance (Kinderopvangtoeslag - KOT)</i>	1 145	1 595	5 753 774
	<i>Child budget (Kindgebondenbudget - Wkb)</i>	11 519	18 846	34 356 107
AT	<i>Family allowances (Familienbeihilfe)</i>	18 776	28 870	34 154 799
	<i>Compensation payment (Ausgleichszahlung)</i>	56 625	96 400	59 781 608
	<i>Child tax credit (Kinderabsetzbetrag)</i>	75 401	125 270	40 325 245
	<i>Parental benefit (Kinderbetreuungsgeld)</i>	5 549	5 632	18 810 823
PL*	<i>Child-raising benefit 'family 500+'</i>	2 628		
PT	<i>Family allowance for children and young persons</i>	7 740	11 727	7 847 806
	<i>Increase due to handicap</i>	301	325	282 844
	<i>Prenatal family allowance</i>	825	825	502 544
	<i>Special education allowance</i>	25	115	158 304
	<i>Funeral grant</i>	33	33	7 259
RO	<i>Child state allowance</i>	19 513	n.a.	n.a.
	<i>Child raising benefit</i>	339	n.a.	n.a.
SI	<i>Child Benefit</i>	1 253	n.a.	n.a.
SK				

	Name of the family benefit	Number of households	Number of family members involved	Total expenditure (in €)
FI	Child benefit	3 023	4 740	3 208 482
	Child care allowance	298	381	711 042
SE	Child benefit (Barnbidrag)	4 172	6 414	6 030 776
	Multi-child supplement (Flerbarnstillägg)	2 275	4 519	503 322
	Parental allowance (Föräldrapenning)	963	1 021	4 721 125
	Student grants and extra supplements (Studiebidrag och extra tillägg till studiebidrag)	150	161	81 425
	Housing allowance in the form of a special allowance for children living at home (Bostadsbidrag i form av särskilt bidrag för hemmavarande barn)	55	75	22 966
	Housing allowance in the form of a special allowance for children who live alternately and social allowance (Bostadsbidrag i form av särskilt bidrag för barn som bor växelvis och umgängesbidrag)	12	14	1 937
	Särskilt tilläggsbidrag för barnfamiljer	37	45	4 701
	Survivor allowance (Efterlevandestöd)	487		446 414
	IS			
	LI			
NO	Child benefit (barnetrygd)	8 212	n.a.	12 393 690
	Cash-for-care benefit (kontantstøtte)	975	n.a.	4 524 488
CH*	Child allowances(+supplement)		251 843	
	Education allowances		63 734	
UK				

* CH: the figures concern reference year 2019 (including extra-EU/EFTA countries). PL: the figures concern reference year 2020.

** The data for IE concerning the payment of a 'child benefit', a 'guardians payment' and a 'working family payment', only relate to primary competences. IE does not have data on secondary competences. This implies an underestimation of the reported figures.

*** Total: To avoid double-counting of the number of family members involved, only one family benefit scheme of each of the reporting Member States is retained, namely the family benefit scheme with the highest number of family members entitled. If no figures on the number of family members are available, the number of households is retained if possible (this is the case for CZ, PL, RO, SI, and NO). Of course, this selection was not applied to the figures indicating the cross-border expenditure.

Source: Questionnaire on the export of family benefits 2022

Table a14 - The share of the export of family benefits in the total number of family benefits paid by the reporting Member State, 2021

		Households	Family members involved	Expenditure
BE	Child benefits	2.0 %	3.3 %	1.4 %
BG				
	Parental benefits	0.1 %		0.1 %
CZ	Child benefits	0.1 %		0.1 %
	Benefit for child in foster care	0.0 %		0.0 %
DK*	Child benefit (Børnetilskud)	0.8 %	0.7 %	0.8 %
	Child and youth allowance (Børne- og ungeydelse)	2.4 %	2.3 %	1.8 %
DE	Kindergeld		1.7 %	
EE	Family benefits	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
	Child Benefit	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
IE	Domiciliary Care Allowance	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
	Guardians Payment (non-contributory)	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
EL				
ES	Family benefit for dependent child (INSS)	0.031 %	0.004 %	0.006 %
FR				
HR	Child benefit	0.005 %	0.010 %	0.002 %
IT				
CY				
	Family state benefit	1.7 %	1.7 %	0.8 %
	Supplement to the family state benefit for a disabled child	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.0 %
LV	Parent's benefit	1.2 %	1.2 %	0.7 %
	Child-care benefit	2.3 %	2.2 %	1.2 %
	Disabled child care benefit	1.3 %	1.3 %	0.9 %
LT				
	Family benefit (allocation familiale) including the new school year allowance (allocation de rentrée scolaire)	55.5 %	55.9 %	47.8 %
LU	Birth grant (allocation de naissance)	22.7 %	22.5 %	21.8 %
	Parental leave benefit (indemnité de congé parental)	46.7 %	47.5 %	45.1 %
HU				
MT	Children's Allowance - Flat Rate	0.04 %	0.04 %	0.04 %
	Child benefit AKW (Algemene kinderbijslag - AKW)	0.8 %	0.9 %	0.9 %
NL	Childcare allowance (Kinderopvangtoeslag - KOT)	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %
	Child budget (Kindgebondenbudget - Wkb)	1.2 %	1.1 %	1.4 %
	Family allowances (Familienbeihilfe)	1.6 %	1.4 %	0.9 %
	Compensation payment (Ausgleichszahlung)	95.1 %	100.0 %**	83.7 %
AT	Sum Familienbeihilfe + Ausgleichszahlung	5.9 %	6.0 %	2.6 %
	Child tax credit (Kinderabsetzbetrag)	5.9 %	6.0 %	3.0 %
	Parental benefit (Kinderbetreuungsgeld)	2.7 %	2.7 %	1.6 %
PL***	Child-raising benefit 'family 500+'	0.04 %		2.3 %
	Family allowance for children and young persons	1.1 %	1.1 %	1.1 %
	Increase due to handicap	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
PT	Prenatal family allowance	1.3 %	1.3 %	1.4 %
	Special education allowance	1.7 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
	Funeral grant	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
RO	Child state allowance	0.5 %		
	Child raising benefit	0.2 %		
SI	Child Benefit	0.4 %		
SK				
FI	Child benefit	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.2 %
	Child home care allowance	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
	Efterlevandestöd	3.2 %		2.2 %
	Barnbidrag	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.2 %
	Förlängt barnbidrag			
	Flerbarnstillägg	0.2 %		0.1 %
	Föräldrapenning	0.1 %		0.2 %
SE	Studiebidrag och extra tillägg till studiebidrag	0.03 %		0.02 %
	Bostadsbidrag i form av särskilt bidrag för hemmavarande barn	0.01 %	0.1 %	0.01 %
	Bostadsbidrag i form av särskilt bidrag för barn som bor växelvis och umgängesbidrag	0.01 %	0.03 %	0.003 %
	Särskilt tilläggsbidrag för barnfamiljer	0.03 %		0.01 %
IS				
LI	Family benefits			
NO	Child benefit (barnetrygd)	1.2 %		0.7 %
	Cash-for-care benefit (kontantstøtte)	2.6 %		3.3 %
CH****	Child allowances (+supplement)		13.9 %	
	Education allowances		10.5 %	
UK				
Total		0.7 %	1.8 %	1.2 %

* DK: for calculating the share of Børnetilskud total 2016 data is used. For calculating the share of Børne- og ungeydelse 2017 data is used.

** AT: the share of number of family member involved for Ausgleichszahlung amounted to more than 100 %, but is set to 100 %.

*** PL: data 2020.

**** CH: data 2019.

Source: Questionnaire on the export of family benefits 2022

Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash

Table a15 - Number of maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash exported to another EU/EFTA country and total related expenditure (in €), 2021

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
EU-27*	18 766	140 171 124	7 469
EFTA*	7 415	74 837 360	10 093
Total*	26 322	215 827 179	8 199
Belgium			
Maternity allowance	1 128	5 928 523	5 256
Paternity/birth allowance (Replacement income for father or co-parent)	1 167	1 347 207	1 154
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 295</i>	<i>7 275 730</i>	<i>3 170</i>
Bulgaria**			
Pregnancy and childbirth benefit	268	265 845	992
Czech Republic			
Denmark			
Maternity benefit	2 347	17 649 802	7 520
Germany			
Estonia			
Maternity benefit	11	54 697	4 972
Ireland			
Maternity Benefit	498	3 443 160	6 914
Paternity Benefit	179	86 022	481
Adoptive Benefit	0	0	
Health and Safety Benefit	<5	4 398	2 199
<i>Total</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>3 533 580</i>	<i>5 204</i>
Greece			
Spain			
Birth and childcare benefit	88	535 796	6 089
France			
Maternity daily allowances	601	1 948 338	3 242
Paternity daily allowances	206	191 939	932
<i>Total</i>	<i>807</i>	<i>2 140 277</i>	<i>2 652</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	4566	54 380 647	11 910
Exemption from work for pregnant workers	2261	23 495 073	10 391
Adoption leave	5	38 927	7 785
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 832</i>	<i>77 914 647</i>	<i>11 404</i>
Hungary			
Infant care allowance	49	156 202	3 188
Malta			
Maternity benefit	<5	791	791
The Netherlands			
WAZO (Wet arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) & WIEG (Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof - Act introducing paternity leave)	2 887	15 536 563	5 382
Austria			
Wohngeld	1 688	11 563 143	6 850
Family time bonus for fathers	79	50 558	640
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 767</i>	<i>11 613 701</i>	<i>6 573</i>
Poland			
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by ZUS)	11	49 984	4 544
Portugal			
Initial parental allowance	145	463 089	3 194
Extended parental allowance	11	9 569	870
Allowance for adoption	0	0	
Extended allowance for adoption	0	0	
Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	18	135 726	7 540
Allowance for termination of pregnancy	6	10 465	1 744
Specific risks allowance	<5	16 344	8 172

Coordination of social security systems at a glance

	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure (in €)	Average annual amount per benefit
<i>Total</i>	182	653 194	3 490
Romania			
Maternity leave	<5	7 363	2 454
Slovenia			
Slovakia			
Maternity benefits for mother	55	215 912	3 926
Maternity benefits for father	7	36 454	5 208
<i>Total</i>	62	252 367	4 070
Finland			
Maternity allowance	102	718 068	7 040
Paternity allowance	173	372 005	2 150
Parental allowance	202	1 458 513	7 220
<i>Total</i>	377	2 548 585	6 760
Sweden			
Iceland			
Liechtenstein			
Maternity allowance	74	169 580	2 292
Norway			
Parental benefit	1 201	13 684 779***	11 394
Switzerland			
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	6 140	60 983 000	9 932
United Kingdom**			
	141	818 696	5 806

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

** BG: data concern 2018. CY: data concern 2017. UK: data concern 2019.

*** NO: the amount reported appears to have been reported in NOK. This was converted to EUR by the researchers.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

Table a16 - 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, 2021

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
EU-27*	0.5 %	0.9 %
EFTA*	3.1 %	2.4 %
Total*	0.7 %	1.1 %
Belgium		
Maternity allowance	1.2 %	1.2 %
Paternity/birth allowance	2.3 %	2.2 %
<i>Total</i>	1.6 %	1.3 %
Bulgaria**		
Total	0.1 %	0.1 %
Czech Republic		
Denmark		
Maternity benefit	1.3 %	1.1 %
Germany		
Estonia		
Maternity benefit	0.1 %	0.1 %
Ireland		
Maternity Benefit	1.1 %	1.3 %
Paternity Benefit	0.7 %	0.7 %
Adoptive Benefit	0.0 %	0.0 %
Health and Safety Benefit	1.0 %	0.7 %
<i>Total</i>	1.0 %	1.3 %
Greece		
Spain		
Birth and childcare benefit	0.02 %	0.02 %
France		
Maternity daily allowances	0.1 %	0.1 %
Paternity daily allowances	0.1 %	0.1 %
<i>Total</i>	0.1 %	0.1 %
Croatia		
Italy		
Cyprus		
Latvia		
Lithuania		
Luxembourg		
Maternity benefits	46.1 %	41.7 %
Exemption from work for pregnant and breastfeeding women	48.0 %	46.8 %
Adoption leave	29.4 %	20.4 %
<i>Total</i>	46.7 %	43.1 %
Hungary		
Infant care allowance	0.1 %	0.1 %
Malta		
Maternity benefit	0.1 %	0.0 %
The Netherlands		
WAZO (Wet arbeid en Zorg - Work and Care Act) & WIEG (Wet Invoering Extra Geboorteverlof - Act introducing paternity leave)	1.3 %	0.9 %
Austria		
Wochengeld (Maternity benefit)	2.3 %	1.9 %
Familienzeitbonus für Väter (Family time bonus for fathers)	1.0 %	0.9 %
<i>Total</i>	2.1 %	1.9 %
Poland		
Maternity allowance (paid by Social Insurance Institution ZUS)	0.002 %	0.003 %
Maternity or equivalent paternity benefit (paid by Agricultural Social Insurance Fund KRUS)	0.0 %	0.0 %
<i>Total</i>	0.002 %	0.003 %
Portugal		
Initial parental allowance	0.1 %	0.1 %
Extended parental allowance	0.1 %	0.1 %
Allowance for adoption		
Extended allowance for adoption		
Allowance for clinical risk during pregnancy	0.0 %	0.1 %
Allowance for termination of pregnancy	0.1 %	0.2 %
Specific risk allowance	0.1 %	0.3 %
<i>Total</i>	0.1 %	0.1 %
Romania		
Maternity benefit	0.01 %	0.02 %
Slovenia		

Coordination of social security systems at a glance

Benefit	Total number of benefits	Total expenditure
Slovakia		
Maternity benefits	0.1 %	0.1 %
Paternity benefits	0.1 %	0.1 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>	<i>0.1 %</i>
Finland		
Maternity allowance	0.2 %	0.2 %
Paternity allowance	0.3 %	0.3 %
Parental allowance	0.3 %	0.3 %
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.2 %</i>	<i>0.3 %</i>
Sweden		
Iceland		
Liechtenstein		
Maternity allowance	25.8 %	8.0 %
Norway		
Parental benefit	0.8 %	0.6 %
Switzerland		
Allocation en cas de maternité dans le cadre des allocations pour pertes de gains (APG)	7.1 %	7.4 %
United Kingdom		

* Missing data for CZ, DE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, SI, SE, IS, and UK. The total averages concern the weighted average. The total unweighted average amounts to 4.5 % concerning the total number of persons and 3.4 % concerning the total expenditure.

** BG: total data concern 2021 while data on the Coordination Regulations concern 2018.

Source: Questionnaire on maternity and equivalent paternity benefits in cash 2022

Old-age, survivors', and invalidity pensions

Table a17 - 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, 2021

	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 (in €)
BE	166 408	1 996 768 392	51 300	582 272 832	n.a.	n.a.	180 967	2 607 224 092	14 407
BG*	12 573	28 018 465	1 657	1 549 252	1 399	2 627 041	15 629	32 194 759	2 060
CZ									
DK									
DE									
EE**	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	697	2 157 036			
IE									
EL									
ES									
FR	363 012	2 779 104 808	71 584	506 097 216	n.a.	n.a.	434 596	3 103 823 727	7 142
HR									
IT	284 974	575 781 847	102 948	164 290 400	11 666	24 715 426	399 588	765 440 134	1 916
CY	4 723	14 994 963	631	1 017 511	67	135 421	5 421	16 147 895	2 979
LV	1 503	5 557 710	<5	7 340	155	419 956	1 661	5 985 006	3 603
LT	15 200	58 144 500	2 725	2 747 667	3 675	10 989 405	21 600	71 881 572	3 328
LU*	17 780	541 391 022	5 619	129 048 759	3 382	70 538 724	26 781	740 978 504	27 668
HU*	36 128	136 959 129	2 564	3 229 656	4 072	9 258 832	42 764	149 447 618	3 495
MT	2 001	16 493 745	378	2 832 608	20	136 839	2 399	19 463 192	8 113
NL	112 490	997 254 842	1 063	5 330 175	2 940	52 275 800	116 493	1 054 860 816	9 055
AT	139 654	2 283 210 902	28 025	275 029 258	6 207	83 010 130	173 886	2 641 250 290	15 190
PL*	520 230	1 743 578 666	87 269	309 182 895	43 877	119 582 541	651 376	2 172 344 102	3 335
PT*	197 430	683 385 982	82 767	184 694 781	12 464	40 802 783	292 661	908 883 545	3 106
RO	7 909	11 962 792	295	247 234	743	494 773	8 947	12 704 799	1 420
SI*	21 502	133 282 696	1 657	6 401 105	861	1 714 764	24 020	141 398 565	5 887
SK	1 301	6 380 351	276	521 166	510	1 432 802	2 085	8 334 319	3 997
FI	68 110	1 191 139 742	10 733	62 237 215	3 172	27 749 930	72 056	1 281 126 887	17 780
SE**	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7 137	75 956 654			
IS	2 058	63 629 552	0	0	282	6 054 783	2 340	69 684 335	29 780
LI									
NO									
CH									
UK									
Total	1 974 986	13 267 040 106	451 494	2 236 737 069	95 492	451 939 950	2 475 270	15 803 174 157	6 384

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

** Numbers for EE and SE are not included in the Total column and the Total row, as it only concerns invalidity pensions, and this would lead to misleading totals.

Source: Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors', and invalidity pensions 2022

Table a18 - 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, 2021

	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	7.8 %	4.7 %	9.6 %	7.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.9 %	4.3 %
BG	0.7 %	0.8 %	1.4 %	1.0 %	0.5 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %
CZ								
DK								
DE								
EE*					0.7 %	0.6 %		
IE								
EL								
ES								
FR	2.2 %	0.9 %	1.6 %	1.4 %			2.1 %	0.9 %
HR								
IT	2.3 %	0.3 %	2.3 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.2 %	2.6 %	0.3 %
CY	3.4 %	1.0 %	2.0 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	3.2 %	0.8 %
LV	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
LT	2.1 %	2.1 %	1.0 %	2.1 %	2.2 %	2.5 %	2.3 %	2.1 %
LU	12.4 %	16.4 %	11.6 %	13.3 %	18.6 %	17.0 %	13.5 %	12.6 %
HU	1.8 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	0.3 %			2.0 %	1.4 %
MT	2.9 %	2.4 %	2.2 %	2.0 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	2.6 %	2.2 %
NL	3.3 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	2.7 %	1.1 %
AT	6.9 %	5.3 %	4.7 %	4.4 %	2.9 %	2.2 %	7.0 %	4.7 %
PL	6.8 %	4.0 %	6.1 %	3.9 %	4.2 %	3.2 %	6.4 %	3.7 %
PT	8.5 %	3.1 %	9.7 %	5.0 %	4.8 %	1.4 %	10.0 %	3.1 %
RO	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.1 %
SI	4.0 %	3.7 %	1.1 %	1.3 %	3.6 %	1.4 %	3.7 %	3.0 %
SK	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
FI	4.9 %	4.6 %	4.1 %	3.4 %	1.6 %	1.0 %	4.5 %	4.0 %
SE*					2.5 %	2.0 %		
IS	4.2 %	4.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.3 %	0.9 %	3.0 %	3.0 %
LI								
NO								
CH								
UK								
Total (Weighted)	3.3 %	0.8 %	3.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	3.3 %	0.7 %
Total (Unweighted)	3.9 %	3.0 %	3.1 %	2.4 %	2.5 %	1.9 %	3.8 %	2.5 %

* Numbers for EE and SE are not included in the Total row, as it only concerns invalidity pensions, and this would lead to misleading totals.

Source: Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors', and invalidity pensions 2022 and Eurostat, ESSPROS [spr_pns_ben] and [spr_exp_pens] (2019 figures)

Table a19 - Number of pensions and amount paid (in €) to pensioners who reside in another Member State, 2021

	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	3 496 792	12 352 891 479	931 206	2 748 163 100	164 557	935 469 895	4 580 278	16 036 524 475	3 501
EU-14	2 758 792	11 760 918 494	801 193	2 642 524 472	94 883	871 710 025	3 645 798	15 275 152 991	4 190
EU-13	738 000	591 972 986	130 013	105 638 629	69 674	63 759 870	934 480	761 371 484	815
EFTA	795 432	5 327 074 770	126 363	712 211 154	41 384	508 108 800	963 179	6 547 394 723	6 798
Total	4 780 860	19 930 224 823	1 057 569	3 460 374 254	205 941	1 443 578 695	6 032 093	24 834 177 772	4 117
BE*	143 820	902 285 880	45 116	251 025 216	8 855	117 789 785	197 791	1 271 100 881	6 426
BG*	3 683	4 481 038	761	633 517	616	987 247	5 060	6 101 802	1 206
CZ	67 928	151 002 287	14 119	28 096 344	10 128	21 051 972	88 969	200 150 604	2 250
DK	39 406	252 070 621	0	0	3 474	66 695 442	42 880	318 766 063	7 434
DE	955 849	4 185 182 925	334 860	1 034 121 767	23 523	137 822 948	1 314 232	5 357 127 639	4 076
EE	9 843	37 894 126	301	573 195	958	2 562 535	11 102	41 029 856	3 696
IE									
EL									
ES	52 769	216 902 630	22 356	99 776 506	4 108	30 820 090	79 234	347 499 226	4 386
FR	789 483	2 525 449 091	254 920	703 892 039	4 002	20 380 727	1 048 405	3 249 721 856	3 100
HR**	25 590	27 957 423	5 445	7 671 400	1 356	1 934 161	32 391	37 562 984	1 160
IT	121 995	676 019 025	44 757	133 092 917	7 579	26 875 721	174 331	835 987 663	4 795
CY	2 299	4 904 440	464	1 661 213	95	241 033	2 858	6 806 687	2 382
LV	8 425	15 001 332	465	927 735	771	1 422 323	9 661	17 351 390	1 796
LT	7 767	19 412 835	1 454	1 290 485	950	2 353 877	10 171	23 057 197	2 267
LU*	56 921	809 347 490	22 809	241 126 438	7 915	131 045 906	87 645	1 181 519 834	13 481
HU*	27 634	48 095 565	2 487	1 768 944	2 057	2 200 139	32 178	52 064 648	1 618
MT**	1 384	4 791 856	177	932 282	20	74 220	1 581	5 798 359	3 668
NL	214 648	731 673 098	1 523	6 233 707	17 410	250 327 732	233 581	988 234 537	4 231
AT	150 585	570 637 074	41 488	110 586 182	5 481	33 544 462	197 554	714 767 718	3 618
PL	525 388	151 568 789	88 814	27 087 189	44 405	10 837 795	658 607	189 493 773	288
PT*	49 527	105 660 292	16 957	32 933 704	5 128	10 879 396	71 612	149 473 392	2 087
RO	27 309	66 125 916	3 645	7 572 988	2 280	3 320 265	33 234	77 019 168	2 317
SI*	30 613	60 231 777	11 863	27 389 651	5 997	16 676 410	48 473	104 297 838	2 152
SK	137	505 601	18	33 685	41	97 892	195	637 178	3 268
FI	45 713	215 901 622	3 950	13 832 269	1 260	8 516 530	48 598	238 250 421	4 902
SE	138 076	569 788 746	12 457	15 903 729	6 148	37 011 285	149 935	622 703 761	4 153
IS	1 859	21 517 836	17	62 662	1 097	16 584 757	2 973	38 165 254	12 837
LI**	16 028	99 094 326	2 429	15 309 113	1 200	8 774 390	19 657	123 177 829	6 266
NO	44 932	395 113 988	2 199	12 523 212	7 348	124 110 502	54 479	531 747 702	9 761
CH	732 613	4 811 348 619	121 718	684 316 167	31 739	358 639 151	886 070	5 854 303 938	6 607
UK***	488 636	2 250 258 574 ^(e)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	488 636	2 250 258 574 ^(e)	4 605

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

** 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.

*** UK: data on number of persons concern 2018, data on the amount paid concern 2017. See also following [link](#) for the weekly amounts (in £) (February 2018) .

Source: Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors', and invalidity pensions 2022

Table a20 - 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, 2021

	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	3.7%	0.9%	3.6%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	3.8%	0.9%
EU-14	3.8%	1.0%	3.7%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	4.0%	0.9%
EU-13	3.3%	0.6%	2.8%	0.7%	2.4%	0.7%	3.3%	0.5%
EFTA	22.0%	6.2%	14.9%	9.0%	6.2%	2.7%	20.7%	5.6%
Total	4.4%	1.2%	4.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	4.4%	1.2%
BE	6.8%	2.1%	8.4%	3.1%	1.1%	1.3%	6.5%	2.1%
BG	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
CZ	2.7%	1.0%	2.1%	2.4%	2.6%	1.2%	3.0%	1.1%
DK	3.3%	0.8%			1.4%	6.1%	2.8%	0.8%
DE	4.9%	1.3%	5.6%	1.7%	1.1%	5.3%	5.6%	1.3%
EE	3.1%	2.9%	4.5%	4.3%	0.9%	0.7%	2.6%	1.9%
IE								
EL								
ES	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%
FR	4.7%	0.9%	5.7%	1.9%	0.1%	0.1%	5.1%	0.9%
HR*	2.9%	0.9%	2.3%	0.8%	1.1%	0.3%	2.6%	0.7%
IT	1.0%	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	0.3%
CY	1.6%	0.3%	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	1.7%	0.3%
LV	1.8%	0.8%	2.9%	2.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.7%	0.8%
LT	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%
LU	39.7%	24.5%	47.0%	24.9%	43.6%	31.6%	44.2%	20.0%
HU	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%			1.5%	0.5%
MT*	2.0%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	1.7%	0.7%
NL	6.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.1%	2.2%	1.8%	5.5%	1.0%
AT	7.5%	1.3%	7.0%	1.8%	2.6%	0.9%	7.9%	1.3%
PL	6.9%	0.4%	6.2%	0.3%	4.2%	0.3%	6.4%	0.3%
PT	2.1%	0.5%	2.0%	0.9%	2.0%	0.4%	2.5%	0.5%
RO	0.7%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
SI	5.7%	1.7%	7.9%	5.5%	25.2%	13.8%	7.5%	2.2%
SK	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
FI	3.3%	0.8%	1.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	3.0%	0.7%
SE	5.7%	1.3%	4.4%	1.4%	2.2%	1.0%	5.5%	1.2%
IS	3.8%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	4.9%	2.5%	3.9%	1.7%
LI								
NO	4.1%	1.4%	4.1%	1.5%	2.1%	1.2%	3.6%	1.3%
CH	29.8%	8.4%	15.4%	9.8%	10.8%	4.5%	28.8%	7.8%
UK**	3.8%	1.0%					3.1%	0.9%

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

** UK: data on number of persons concern 2018, data on amount paid concern 2017.

Source: Questionnaire on cross-border old-age, survivors', and invalidity pensions 2022, and Eurostat ESSPROS [spr_pns_ben] and [spr_exp_pens] (2019 figures)

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