

Pursuant to article R. 767-2 of the French Social Security Code, the Center for European and International Liaisons for Social Security (Cleiss) collects statistical and accounting data on the application of European Union regulations, international Social Security agreements and other coordination agreements, and draws up an annual report that accounts for all known transfers of funds to and from other countries.

These transfers are either performed directly by the Cleiss or recorded in the statistics reported to the Cleiss by France's social security funds, unemployment insurance schemes and supplementary pension schemes.

These European regulations and international Social Security agreements are designed to allow two or more countries' social security systems to coordinate, facilitating the free movement of people between countries and ensuring some continuity in their social security coverage when these people transfer from one country's legislation to another.

➤ COUNTRIES COVERED BY THESE AGREEMENTS AND REGULATIONS

France and Europe have an international legal framework to promote this fast-expanding international mobility:

- **European regulations No. 883/2004 and 987/2009:** these apply to the European Union member states and to the three members of the EEA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway) as from June 1, 2012, and to Switzerland as from April 1, 2012.
- **Regulations (EC) No. 1408/71 and No. 574/72, which remained applicable in 2012 with regard to Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland,** pending the incorporation of the new regulations into the agreements between them and the European Union member States on the dates listed below.
- **35 bilateral agreements signed between France** and mainly non-European partners.
- **And 4 coordination decrees** which apply to the overseas territories of Mayotte, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.

➤ PEOPLE COVERED BY THESE AGREEMENTS AND REGULATIONS

Coverage is extensive in EU and EEA countries and Switzerland and in the overseas territories to which they apply: **all European citizens, plus refugees and stateless individuals and their families and survivors residing in an EU member state who are or have been covered by the laws of one or more EU member states.**

Coverage afforded by the bilateral agreements and coordination decrees is generally restricted to **citizens of one of the two countries involved** who either are working or have worked the other country.

Switzerland joined on to European regulations No. 883/2004 and 987/2009 on April 1st, 2012, as did the 3 countries of the EEA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway) on June 1, 2012.

➤ LIKE LAST YEAR, THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE IN TWO VERSIONS:

■ **The full version** (comprehensive data on all risks as well as detailed information by country and social security system, on exportable Excel spreadsheets) **can be downloaded on the Cleiss website.**

■ **The "summary" version**, in brochure form, contains the same information as above except for the detailed breakdown by risk and by country.

➤ NEW THIS YEAR:

At the Social Security Directorate's request, each of France's social security schemes has been asked to provide detailed data for those countries with no applicable Social Security agreement with France.

However, as this information is not available for all of the schemes, the data collected for 2012 are partial. This means that they are not listed "country by country" in this report but grouped together as in previous years under the heading "countries with no applicable agreement."

Nonetheless, this information can be disclosed by sending a request to defs@cleiss.fr (see part 3 – Pensions and benefits – Countries without agreements).

➤ FOR INFORMATION:

- An icon, tells the reader that the content of that page is available as an Excel format breakdown by scheme and means of payment in the interactive version of the report.
- Another icon tells the reader that the same table is available in Excel format in the interactive version of the report.
- A glossary is available at the end of the document.



➔ VISIT THE CLEISS [WEBSITE](#) FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.





INTRODUCTION

➤ ABOUT THE STATISTICAL REPORT

The statistical report for 2012 is divided into seven parts:

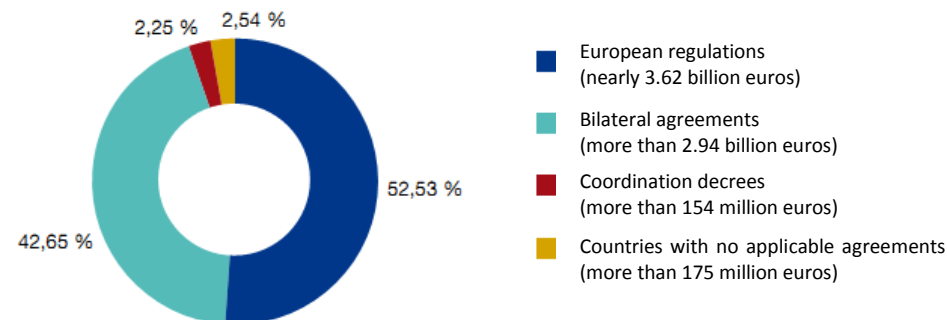
- Health care and medical assessments (claims and debts reimbursed in 2012) plus health – maternity and/or paternity insurance and Industrial Accident and Occupational Illness cash benefits paid out by France on behalf of another country.
- Family benefits
- Industrial Accident – Occupational Illness pensions, disability and old-age benefits, death and widow(er)s’ benefits, and supplementary pensions
- Unemployment insurance
- Applicable legislation
- Payment flows between other countries and France (statistical data on old-age and disability benefits from our main European partners)
- Migratory trends

➤ A FEW KEY FIGURES

The breakdown of payments shows that, in 2012, France paid out **6.89 billion euros** pursuant to European regulations and international social security or supplementary pension agreements, compared with 6.59 billion euros in 2011: an increase of 4.55% which amounts to nearly 300 million euros.

This trend is mainly attributable to increases in healthcare (+176 million euros) and old-age pension spending (+151 million euros).

➤ BREAKDOWN OF PAYMENTS MADE BY FRANCE IN 2012*



*Unspecified payments (more than 2.63 million euros, or 0.04%)

This geographical breakdown is nearly identical to previous years.

The following pages further break down these payments by types of benefits and show trends over 10 years, since 2003. The summary table (see next page) presents all payments made pursuant to international agreements and European social security regulations and those made by the supplementary pension funds.

N.B.: The information appearing in this report was collected by the Cleiss from France’s various social security schemes or institutions. The latter are responsible for the information they disclose to us. The Cleiss then checks all of the information both quantitatively and qualitatively in order to provide the reader with the most reliable information that we can.

