



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 basically accounts for all known transfers of funds to and from other countries.

These transfers are either performed directly by the Cleiss, up to the end of 2014, or recorded in the statistics reported to the Cleiss by France's social security organizations, unemployment insurance schemes and supplementary pension schemes.

These European regulations and international Social Security agreements are designed to facilitate the free movement of people between countries by ensuring that there is no break in their social security coverage when they transfer from one country's legislation to another. Toward this aim, these regulations and agreements allow two or more States' social security systems to coordinate; the goal is not to standardize the systems.

COUNTRIES COVERED BY THESE AGREEMENTS AND REGULATIONS

To promote this fast-expanding international mobility, France has a legal framework which covers all aspects of social protection:

- **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), and to Switzerland;
- **In terms of international agreements, France has signed 38 bilateral agreements** with mainly non-European partners, plus **3 coordination decrees** which apply to the overseas territories of New Caledonia, French Polynesia, and Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.

N.B: Unlike the European regulations, which cover all risks, the bilateral agreements are not standardized and cover different benefits country by country.

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 in the other country.

TOPICS COVERED IN THIS REPORT:

- With regard to the payment of benefits: reimbursements of health care, medical assessments, and cash benefits paid by France on behalf of another State; family benefits paid to individuals during a period of trans-national mobility, pensions and allowances paid abroad, and unemployment benefits paid pursuant to European regulations.
- With regard to applicable legislation, Cleiss has analyzed data from Cnamts, France's national salaried workers' health insurance fund (the XI database which compiles all of the European forms issued by France's local health insurance funds). More broadly, for the past 10 years, Cleiss has performed annual counts of the posting forms issued by France's social security organizations. These are the **"outgoing" postings from France to other EU countries, the EEA, or Switzerland**. Last year, Cleiss also began publishing counts of A1 or E101 forms issued by European social security organizations for postings to France: these are **"incoming" postings from other EU countries, the EEA, or Switzerland to France**. These data are collected each year by the Administrative Committee for Social Security System Coordination (CACSSS) in Brussels. CACSSS' most recent available data are for 2014. Information on "outgoing" postings is also available for countries covered by international agreements or coordination degrees, or pursuant to domestic legislation.
- With regard to reciprocity: payment flows to France from other countries' social security organizations, mainly old-age and disability pensions.
- Migratory trends, with information provided by the French Office of Immigration and Integration (OFII) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development.

NEW IN 2015 :

Part 2 –Family benefits- includes a summary with comprehensive data on Supplements as reported by France's national family benefits fund (Cnaf)

Part 5 – Applicable legislation- following a more detailed analysis of the E101 and A1 forms issued by Cnamts, this section includes additional information on "outgoing" postings pursuant to European regulations, namely the French companies' line of business as well as average length of posting.



These new developments reflect Cleiss' drive to produce increasingly in-depth statistical research by delivering wider-reaching information and processing data in new ways.



ABOUT THE STATISTICAL REPORT

The statistical report for 2015 is divided into seven parts:

- Health care and medical assessments: claims and debts submitted in 2015 (this information is only available in the interactive version of this report), claims and debts reimbursed in 2015, plus health – maternity and/or paternity insurance and Industrial Accident and Occupational Illness cash benefits paid out by France on behalf of another State.
- 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 (New in 2014: "incoming" postings)
- Payment flows from other countries to France (statistical data on old-age and disability benefits from our main European partners)
- Migratory trends

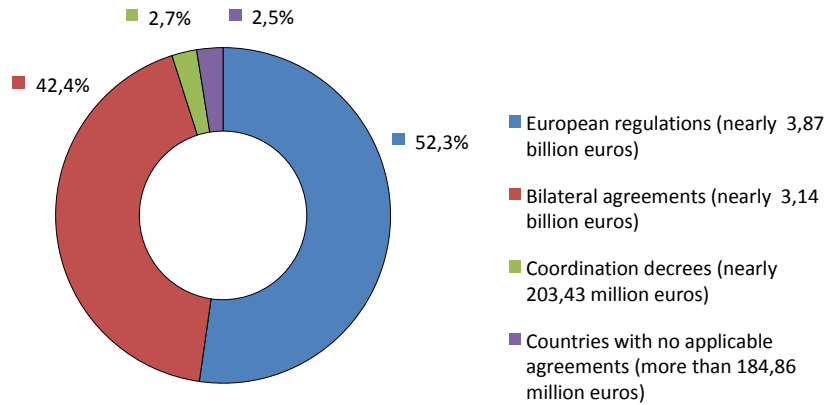
A FEW KEY FIGURES

The breakdown of payments shows that, in 2015, France paid out 7.40 billion euros pursuant to European regulations and international social security agreements, compared with nearly 7.47 billion euros in 2014: a decrease of nearly 0.9% which amounts to over 64.11 million euros.

This change is mainly attributable to healthcare spending – medical assessments (-136 million euros) and to the one-time reimbursements that were made in 2014 (settlement of accounts with Algeria and Serbia and compensation payments). The decrease is in spite of a 1.1% (+70.6 million euro) increase in pension spending (Old-age + Supplementary pensions).



BREAKDOWN OF PAYMENTS MADE BY FRANCE IN 2015



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 2006. The summary table (see next page) presents all payments made pursuant to international agreements and European social security regulations and includes those made by the supplementary pension funds.

Origin of the Cleiss' data

To produce the 2015 edition of this report, the Cleiss' Department of Financial and "tatistical "tudies (DEFS) collected and consolidated 8,972 sets of statistics which break down as follows:

Schemes and organizations	Number of sets of statistics received	Schemes and organizations	Number of sets of statistics received
CCMSA (Central Agricultural Social Mutual Fund)	3945	CNAV (National Old-Age Insurance Fund)	248
CNAMTS (National Salaried Workers' Health Insurance Fund)	3106	Special schemes	207
RSI (Self-Employed Workers' Scheme)	484	Private-practice professions	160
CNAF (National Family Benefits Fund)	474	Mining *	50
AGIRC-ARRCO (Supplementary pension)	280	E.N.I.M (Disabled Navy Veterans' Organization)	14
		MGEN (National Education General Mutual Fund)	4
		Combined total	8 972

**The general scheme has taken over the management of industrial accident pension payments beginning July 1st, 2015.*

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.

The data on "incoming" postings are those submitted by the European States to the Administrative Committee for Social Security System Coordination (CACSSS).

