



Export of family benefits

Analysis of the economic impact of the options

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August 2015



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
Directorate B — Employment and Social Legislation, Social Dialogue
Unit B.4 — Free Movement of Workers and Coordination of Social Security Schemes

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PREFACE

In the framework of an impact assessment of a revision of Regulation (EC) Nos 883/2004 and 987/2009 by the end of 2015 the Commission requires a preparatory study on the economic impact of an amendment to the rules on the export of family benefits. The Commission proposed several alternative options, to be compared with the current situation, i.e. the 'status quo'.¹

- **Status quo**
- **Option 1** – Adjustment of the exported family benefit to the living standards.
 - **Option 1a** - Adjustment of the exported family benefit to the living standards (upwards and downwards).
 - **Option 1b** - Adjustment of the exported family benefit to the living standards (ceiling).
- **Option 2** – No export (discarded).
- **Option 3** – A reverse order of competence.
- **Horizontal Option** - Different coordination rules for salary-related child-raising allowances.

Informing the debate with reliable and recent information is essential. Information could be collected in several ways to gain insight in the current situation. This information should also be useful in order to calculate the different options. Over the past few years, the collection of national administrative data moved ahead as several questionnaires were launched within the framework of the Administrative Commission. In 2015, among others, a questionnaire was launched on the export of family benefits. These data provide already a first overview of the current situation (see Pacolet and De Wispelaere, 2015). Nonetheless, data collected outside the framework of the Administrative Commission is also highly relevant. These data available at EU level or at national level are especially useful when they are combined or confronted with data collected within the framework of the Administrative Commission. This will in particular be the case if current rules need to be assessed and alternative scenarios have to be calculated.

Some data sources, interesting for different reasons, which could be extracted at EU level:

- provide information on national social security systems (MISSOC, OECD);
- provide information on intra-mobility (LFS, Eurostat migration statistics, national reports);
- compare total national expenditure with the specific cross-border expenditure (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD"), European system of integrated social protection statistics ("ESSPROS")).

Intra-EU labour mobility, and as a result the export of family benefits, has different faces (*Table 1*): 'permanent' stay in another EU Member State as a result of migration; cross-border commuting and 'temporary' stay through the posting of workers. A first group are EU migrants of working age who moved to an EU Member State other than their EU Member State of birth or of their citizenship. In 2013, the share of citizens of working age (15 to 64 years) from an EU-28 Member State/EFTA country who resided in another EU-28 Member State was around 3.1% of the total

¹ Several proposals for changes to the current rules (e.g. Holzmann and Koettl, 2014; Barslund and Busse, 2014; BMI and BMAS, 2014; Tænketanken Europa, 2014) or for a 'harmonisation' of the child benefit schemes (e.g. Levy et al., 2013) emerged in recent years.

population residing in the EU-28 Member States (Cannetta et al., 2014). In 2013, some 7 million EU citizens worked and lived in an EU Member State other than their own (equal to 3.3% of total employment in the EU) (European Commission, 2014). In 2012, some 1.1 million citizens of working age moved to an EU-28 Member State or EFTA country other than the State of their nationality (Cannetta et al., 2014). However, also some 700 thousand EU-28/EFTA citizens returned to their Member State of citizenship. In addition, in 2013 some 1.3 million EU citizens were employed in an EU Member State other than their EU Member State of residence (i.e. 'cross-border workers'), representing 0.6% of total employment in the EU. Some 65% (about 814,000) cross-border workers were employed in a neighbouring Member State (i.e. 'frontier workers'). Finally, in 2013 some 1.34 million 'Portable Documents A1'² were issued to posted workers residing in an EU-28 Member State/EFTA country (Pacolet and De Wispelaere, 2014). The reference group to be studied in case of export of family benefits are the intra-EU migrants and cross-border workers. Both reference groups will be studied in more detail in this report.

Box 1 – Glossary

- *Cross-border workers*: working in a Member State other than the Member State of residence which is also the Member State of residence of the child(ren).
- *Frontier workers*: cross-border workers employed in a neighbouring Member State. This definition differs from the definition defined in Article 1 (f) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004: "any person pursuing an activity as an employed or self-employed person in a Member State and who resides in another Member State to which he/she returns as a rule daily or at least once a week."
- *Migrants*: living (and working) in a Member State other than the Member State of the child(ren).

Table 1 Types of intra-EU labour mobility, 2012-2013

Type	Flow/Stock	Number	%	Year
Total stock EU/EFTA migrants at working age*	Stock		3.1% of total EU-28 population at working age	2013
Flow of EU/EFTA migrants at working age*	Flow	1.8 million	0.5% of total EU-28/EFTA population at working age	2012
<i>Of which 'return migration' **</i>	Flow	714,000	0.2% of total EU-28/EFTA population at working age	2012
EU migrants working and living in another MS	Stock	7 million	3.3% of total EU employment	2013
Cross-border workers in EU-28	Stock	1.3 million	0.6% of total EU employment	2013
<i>Of which 'frontier workers'</i>	Stock	814,000		2013
Posted workers in EU28/EFTA***	Stock	1.34 million	± 0.6% of total EU/EFTA employment	2013

* By citizenship of the migrant.

** We cannot know if someone has ever previously lived in the country of citizenship.

*** Number of forms issued.

Source Based on LFS; Eurostat data on migration, Cannetta et al., 2014; Pacolet and De Wispelaere, 2014

² Portable Document A1 is a formal statement on the applicable social security legislation and proves that the posted worker pays social security contributions in another Member State.

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 8 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems covers the EU provisions on the coordination of family benefits³ (Article 67 – 69). If family members live in a Member State other than the State where the insured person works and/or resides, family benefits could in some cases be exported to these family members. Since entitlement to family benefits might arise in more than one Member State (based on residence, employment or receipt of a pension) Article 68 has defined some priority rules in order to determine the 'primarily competent Member State'. In this respect, rights available on the basis of employment have first priority.⁴ However, when there is employment in two different Member States, it is the Member State of residence of the children that will become primarily competent for the payment of the family benefits.⁵ Also, a Member State might have to pay a supplement (corresponding to the difference between the two benefits) as the 'secondarily competent Member State' if the family benefit paid by the competent Member State is lower than the family benefit the entitled person would have received from the other Member State.⁶

These provisions, especially those containing the applicable priority rules in the event of overlapping entitlements, cover a broader scope than what is asked by the administrative questionnaire launched within the framework of the Administrative Commission⁷ ("**administrative questionnaire**") on the export of family benefits to members of the family residing in another Member State. Firstly, no information will be available on the supplement paid by the Member State of residence as the secondarily competent Member State. Secondly, no information will be available on the number of households for which no supplement should be exported because the family benefit paid by the Member State of residence is higher than the family benefit the person entitled would have received from the exporting secondarily competent Member State.

This implies that parameters such as the number of intra-EU cross-border workers and migrants, the number of children involved, the Member State of residence of the children, the household composition of the insured persons living/working in a Member State other than the Member State of residence of the children, the labour status of the spouse and the level of the family benefits will influence the number of exports of family benefits (*Figure 1*). This means that more detailed figures on all the parameters are required in order to estimate the economic impact of the several options.

³ 'Family benefit' means all benefits in kind or in cash intended to meet family expenses, excluding advances of maintenance payments and special childbirth and adoption allowances (Article 1 (z) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004).

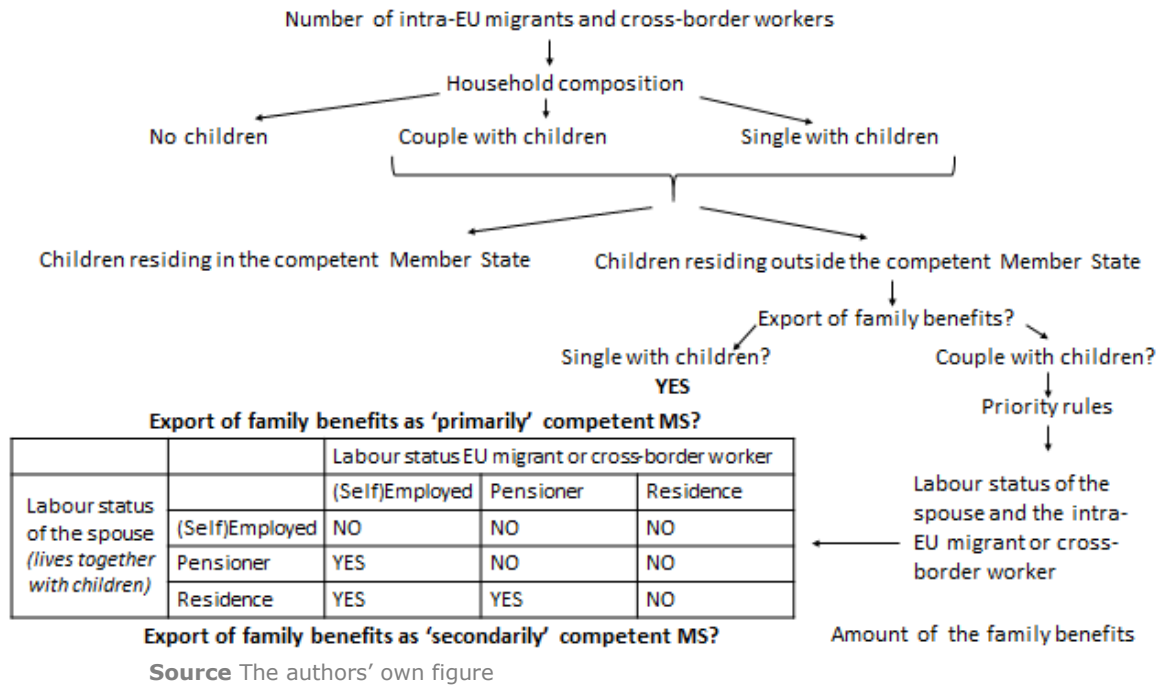
⁴ Article 68 (1) (a) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

⁵ Article 68 (1) (b) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

⁶ Article 68 (2) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

⁷ Article 71 and 72 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 define the composition and tasks of the Administrative Commission for the coordination of social security schemes.

Figure 1 Determination of the reference group



In order to discuss the economic impact of intra-EU mobility on family benefits, different aspects have to be taken into account:

- *the structure of the family benefits*: distribution between family benefits in cash or in kind; eligibility criteria; variation by age, number of children or income; benefit level etc;
- *the determination of the reference group*: intra-EU migrants and cross-border workers might export their family benefit to the family members residing in another Member State;
- *the household composition*: spouse and number of children;
- *the labour market status of the spouse*: employed, unemployed or inactive;
- *the Member State of residence of the family members*: the same (family reunification) or another (export) Member State than the Member State of employment of the intra-EU migrant. Cross-border workers will live in the same Member State as their children (no family reunification possible).

All Member States have defined specific family benefit schemes (in particular child benefit schemes). There are, however, considerable differences in design, structure, and generosity. These family benefit schemes should be embedded within a broader term of 'family policy' aiming to compensate the cost of children and to increase households' wellbeing. This family policy resulted in specific family-oriented benefits (e.g. family benefits (in kind and in cash), maternity leave⁸ and equivalent paternity leave,⁹ parental leave,¹⁰ etc)¹¹ and tax policies (e.g. tax relief for children, tax deduction etc). They are the result of different objectives and motives, among others to assist parents with the additional costs of raising children, to increase fertility, to

⁸ Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

⁹ Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

¹⁰ See Recital (19) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

¹¹ Maternity and equivalent paternity benefits (Chapter 1) and family benefits (Chapter 8) are coordinated differently under Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

fight (child) poverty risks, to supplement household income, to respond to new family structures and labour market structures, to reconcile work and family life, and to create horizontal (between small and large families) and/or vertical (between high and low-income families) redistribution (Gauthier, 1999; Barr, 1998; Bradshaw and Finch, 2010). Van Lancker (2014, p. 40) concludes that “*the particular design of the system of child benefits in the various countries often reflects such historical objectives and ideological motives: They may be income or non-income related, variable with the age or parity of the children, taxable or non-taxable, have a contributory or non-contributory base and operate through the tax system, via cash benefits, or a combination of the two.*” In Annex I of this report a list of family benefits per Member State is presented based on the MISSOC tables (2014). Besides the national child benefit schemes, many Member States have implemented more specific child-raising allowances, child care allowances, birth and adoption grants, advances of maintenance payments and special allowances/supplements for single parents and/or for children with disabilities. However, these tables not necessary match data provided by the Member States and therefore need to be treated with caution (advances of maintenance and special childbirth and adoption benefits expressly fall outside the scope of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004).¹²

1. CHARACTERISTICS

First, a more detailed analysis will be made of the characteristics of the national child benefit schemes (as part of the family benefit schemes). The differences in legislation will influence the number of entitled intra-EU migrants/cross-border workers and their children involved.

The child benefit could be either universal (all children are entitled) or selective (e.g. targeting only low-income households). However, universal systems could also be targeted (e.g. by taking into account the number of children, the child’s age, the vulnerability of families etc). *Table 2* shows the age limit for children. It varies most of the time between 15 and 18 years old, but is extended in many Member States up to a higher age if the child remains in further education. The child benefit varies in many Member States with the child’s age (applied in 13 Member States) and/or with the number of children (applied in 15 Member States). Some of the child benefit schemes also implement a means-test in the form of a ‘family’ income test. 11 Member States (CZ, DK, ES, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, PT, SI and IS) apply more selective income-tested child benefit schemes. This means that only families which fulfil the income criteria will be entitled to the targeted child benefits. Because of this, the level of the benefit might differ according to the ‘family’ income (DK, IT, PT, SI and IS) and/or families exceeding the ‘family’ income threshold will not be entitled to a child benefit (CZ, ES, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, PT, SI and IS). These differences in characteristics of the child benefit schemes, but also the distribution of means between benefits in cash or in kind and the tax system will have an impact on the national expenditure of child benefits and as a consequence on their export. The related expenditure will be discussed in more detail in *Tables 3 and 4* based on figures from ESSPROS.

¹² Article 1 (z) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

Table 2 Characteristics of child benefits, 2014

Member State	Age limit (student)	Benefit varies with		
		Number of children	Child's age	Income
BE	18 (25)	YES	YES	NO
BG	20	YES	NO	NO
CZ	15 (26)	NO	YES	YES
DK	18	NO	YES	YES
DE	18 (25)	YES	NO	NO
EE	16 (19)	YES	NO	NO
IE	16 (18)	NO	NO	NO
EL	18 (22)	YES	NO	NO
ES	18	NO	NO	YES
FR	20	YES	YES	NO
HR	15 (19)	NO	NO	YES
IT	18 (21)	YES	NO	YES
CY	18 (19)	NO	NO	YES
LV	15 (19)	NO	NO	NO
LT	7	NO	YES	YES
LU	18 (27)	YES	YES	NO
HU	18 (20)	YES	NO	NO
MT	16 (21)	YES	NO	YES
NL	18	NO	YES	NO
AT	18 (24)	YES	YES	NO
PL	18 (21)	NO	YES	NO
PT	16 (24)	NO	YES	YES
RO	18	NO	YES	NO
SI	18	NO	NO	YES
SK	16 (25)	NO	NO	NO
FI	17	YES	NO	NO
SE	16 (*)	YES	NO	NO
UK	16 (20)	YES	NO	NO
IS	18	YES	YES	YES
LI	18	NO	YES	NO
NO	18	NO	NO	NO
CH	16 (25)	NO	NO	NO
Total				
YES		15	13	11
NO		17	19	21

* Until the child completes compulsory education

Source MISSOC, 2014

2. EXPENDITURE

Family benefits can be either paid in cash (e.g. child benefit) or in kind (e.g. child care) (Table 3). Total family expenses vary from 4% of GDP (DK) and 3.7% of GDP (LU) to 0.9% (PL) and 1.0% (LV). The majority of public spending on family benefits (excluding the financial support provided through the tax system) are related to *cash* benefits (1.4% of GDP in the EU-28 compared to 0.8% of GDP related to benefits *in kind*). This is particularly so in Ireland and Luxembourg. On the contrary, policy in the Nordic countries (DK, SE, FI, IS and NO) and Spain is more focused on the development of family benefits in kind (Figure 2).¹³ The unweighted EU average of the tax expenditure towards families amounts to 0.3% of GDP and varies from 0.7% of GDP in France to being practically non-existent in other Member States (e.g. LU, SE, DK, AT, FI, SI and EL). The distribution of means between family benefits in cash or in kind (and the tax system) will also have consequences for the eligibility criteria and the level of the cash benefits and consequently for their export (Figure 2).

¹³ The OECD Family Database also reports figures on public spending on family benefits and contains not only figures on the spending in cash and in kind but also on the 'financial support for families provided through the tax system'.

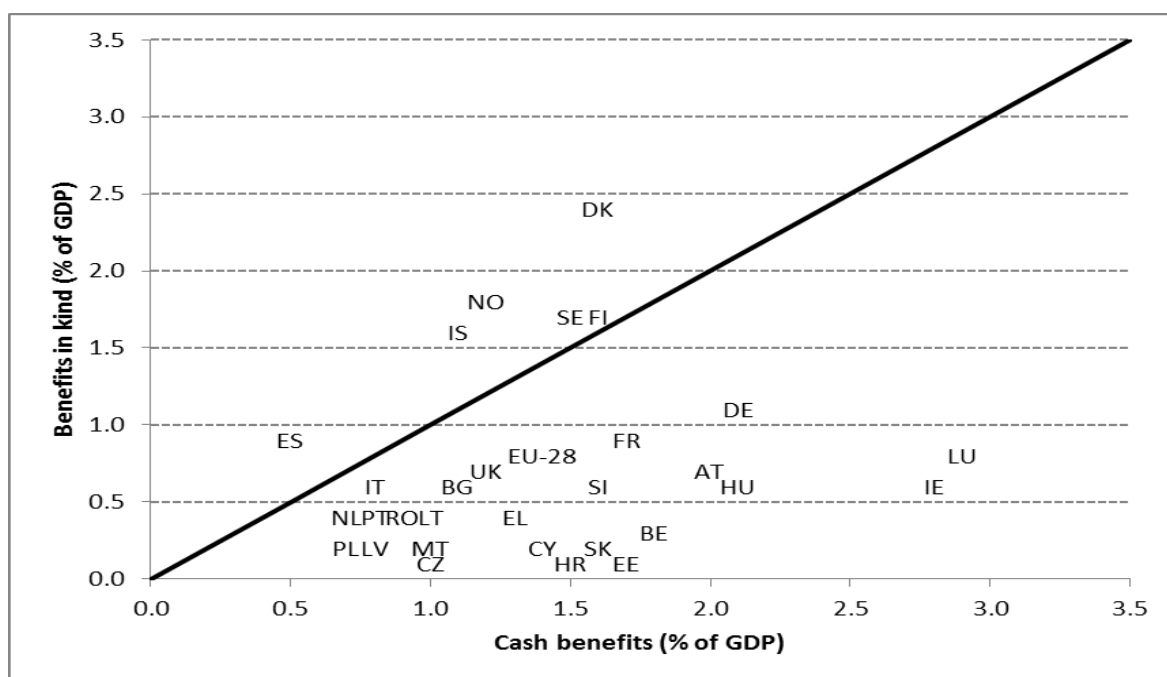
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Table 3 Family benefits expenditure, in kind and in cash, 2012

Member State	Cash benefits		Benefits in kind	
	<i>In million €</i>	<i>In percentage of GDP</i>	<i>In million €</i>	<i>In percentage of GDP</i>
BE	6,856.89	1.8	1,216.52	0.3
BG	457.38	1.1	253.86	0.6
CZ	1,487.69	1.0	213.02	0.1
DK	3,917.17	1.6	5,946.66	2.4
DE	55,725.97	2.1	28,646.45	1.1
EE	294.21	1.7	10.57	0.1
IE	4,562.73	2.8	942.57	0.6
EL	2,431.34	1.3	744.87	0.4
ES	5,147.56	0.5	9,041.51	0.9
FR	33,615.86	1.7	18,215.85	0.9
HR	672.15	1.5	38.90	0.1
IT	12,074.00	0.8	9,548.00	0.6
CY	247.82	1.4	38.55	0.2
LV	171.93	0.8	49.73	0.2
LT	333.91	1.0	118.66	0.4
LU	1,256.83	2.9	337.31	0.8
HU	2,004.52	2.1	580.38	0.6
MT	70.53	1.0	11.83	0.2
NL	4,247.00	0.7	2,344.00	0.4
AT	6,288.46	2.0	2,227.57	0.7
PL	2,571.83	0.7	642.97	0.2
PT	1,332.61	0.8	719.46	0.4
RO	1,216.10	0.9	529.10	0.4
SI	549.17	1.6	197.22	0.6
SK	1,141.24	1.6	124.51	0.2
FI	3,129.07	1.6	3,326.66	1.7
SE	6,093.11	1.5	6,769.91	1.7
UK	23,284.45	1.2	13,000.40	0.7
EU-28	181,181.53	1.4	105,837.05	0.8
IS	119.18	1.1	168.37	1.6
NO	4,846.56	1.2	6,958.03	1.8
CH	6,075.05	1.2	1,198.36	0.2

Source ESSPROS [spr_exp_ffa]

Figure 2 Public spending on family benefits in cash and in kind, as percentage of GDP, 2012



Source ESSPROS [spr_exp_ffa]

Child benefit expenditure could, among others, be expressed in absolute amounts, in a percentage of GDP, as average expenditure per child (0 to 17 years) or per inhabitant. These figures could also be converted to purchasing power standards¹⁴ (PPS) in order to eliminate the effect of price level differences across Member States. To calculate the impact of the different options, in particular figures on the average expenditure per child are useful given the fact that not all Member States have answered the administrative questionnaire.

In terms of GDP, Luxembourg (2.1% of GDP), Ireland (2.0% of GDP), Austria (1.8% of GDP), Germany (1.7% of GDP) and Belgium (1.6% of GDP) show the largest child benefit expenditure within the EU-28/EFTA area (*Table 4*).

The average amount per child and per inhabitant (also in purchasing power standards) varies markedly across the EU-15 Member States¹⁵ and the EU-13 Member States. Member States could also be clustered into specific welfare state regimes by taking into account the characteristics (e.g. Bismarck-oriented or Beveridge-oriented) and the development (e.g. in terms of social protection expenditure at a high or low level) of the national welfare states.¹⁶ These welfare state regimes also seem to be clustered geographically. Especially the EU-15 Bismarck-oriented countries (BE, FR, AT, DE, NL, LU and CH) show high public spending on child benefits. But also the eligibility criteria and the coverage of the family benefit schemes (as discussed above and described in more detail by the MISSOC tables) influence public spending.

¹⁴ See section 4 for a detailed description of this term.

¹⁵ 'EU-15' refers to the 'old' EU Member States: Belgium, Greece, Luxembourg, Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Portugal, Ireland, Italy, the United Kingdom, Austria, Finland and Sweden. 'EU-13' refers to the 'new' Member States: Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Estonia, Slovakia, Hungary, Cyprus and Malta.

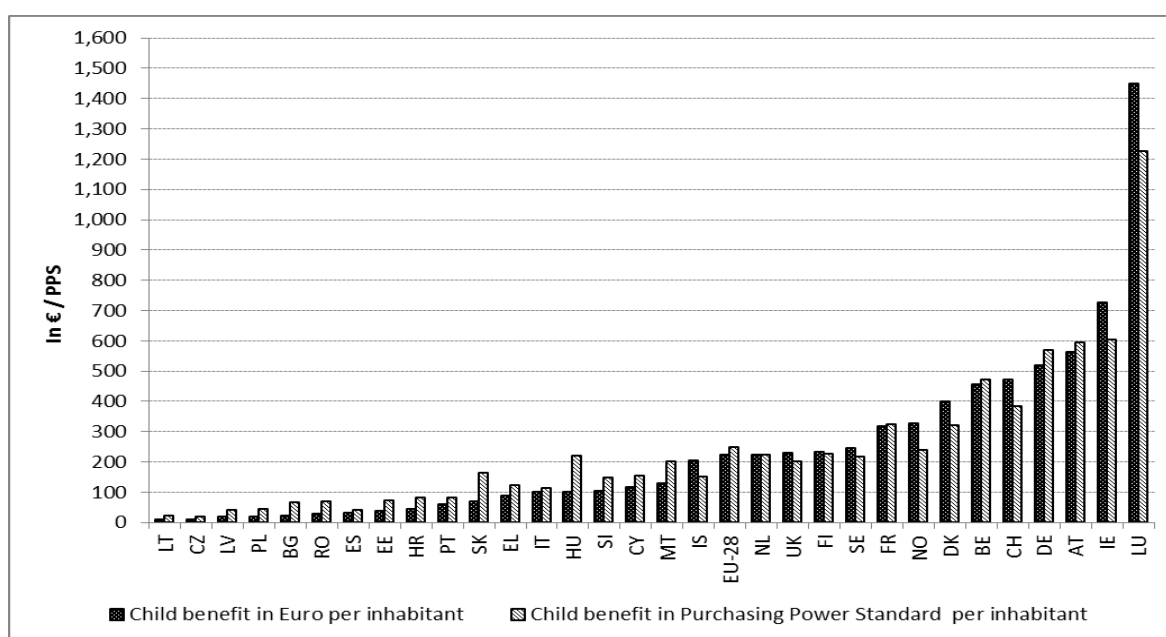
¹⁶ See Pacolet and Coudron, 2006; EC, 2015.

Table 4 Family or child allowance – expenditure, 2012

Member State	In million €	In percentage of GDP	In € per child (0-17)	In € per inhabitant*	In Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant
BE	5,916	1.6	2,616	455	471
BG	213	0.5	180	21	67
CZ	133	0.1	72	9	19
DK	2,603	1.1	2,165	399	321
DE	46,017	1.7	3,481	519	569
EE	68	0.4	281	38	73
IE	3,329	2.0	2,870	727	605
EL	1,196	0.6	611	89	121
ES	1,797	0.2	215	33	41
FR	23,233	1.1	1,603	317	325
HR	227	0.5	287	43	80
IT	6,882	0.4	688	100	113
CY	119	0.7	671	115	155
LV	53	0.2	152	18	40
LT	38	0.1	68	9	22
LU	889	2.1	8,147	1,448	1,226
HU	1,211	1.2	679	102	222
MT	63	0.9	820	129	200
NL	4,147	0.7	1,189	223	222
AT	5,508	1.8	3,650	563	593
PL	910	0.2	127	20	44
PT	706	0.4	371	60	81
RO	668	0.5	181	28	68
SI	250	0.7	706	102	148
SK	577	0.8	566	68	164
FI	1,495	0.8	1,382	234	225
SE	2,790	0.7	1,454	244	216
UK	15,005	0.8	1,113	229	202
EU-28	126,043	1.0	1,322	222	250
IS	53	0.5	667	206	150
NO	2,015	0.5	1,802	329	240
CH	5,094	1.0	3,496	471	384

* At constant 2005 prices

Source ESSPROS [spr_exp_ffa]

Figure 3 Family or child allowance – expenditure, in € and Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant, 2012

Source ESSPROS [spr_exp_ffa]

3. REFERENCE GROUP

Intra-EU cross-border workers are an important group of persons that will be affected by changes to the applicable legislation on the export of family benefits. A second group, and for some Member States even more important (see also Pacolet and De Wispelaere, 2015), are intra-EU migrants who live in a Member State other than their child(ren). However, no recent figures are available on the number of intra-EU migrants who find themselves in such a situation.

In 2013, some 1.26 million persons were employed in an EU Member State other than their EU Member State of residence. Despite a remarkable increase of almost 20% compared to 2010, still only 6 in 1,000 workers commute across borders of EU Member States (*Table 5*). The extent of outgoing cross-border workers varies significantly between Member States, from 5.6% of the employed population in Slovakia and 3% in Estonia to only a marginal percentage of the employed population in Finland, Italy and the United Kingdom (1 in 1,000). But also the scale of incoming cross-border workers varies. Especially Luxembourg (43% of the employed population) and Austria (3.5% of the employed population) are confronted with a high number of incoming cross-border workers. In absolute figures, most of the outgoing cross-border workers reside in France (198,000), Germany (170,000) and Slovakia (131,000). Again in absolute figures, most of the incoming cross-border workers are employed in Germany (267,000), Luxembourg (178,000) and Austria (151,000). However, it is important to mention that also many EU cross-border workers are employed in Switzerland. In 2013, some 325,000 workers crossed the border to be employed in Switzerland, more than half of them (some 180,000) residing in France.

Table 5 The number of outgoing and incoming cross-border workers (in ,000), EU-28

Member State	Number of outgoing cross-border workers (in ,000)				Number of incoming cross-border workers (in ,000)			
	2011	2012	2013	as % of national employment in 2013	2011	2012	2013	as % of national employment in 2013
BE	92.5	91.7	94.6	2.1%	65.9	71.9	72.6	1.6%
BG	22.8	18.4	20.1	0.7%	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.0%
CZ	25.0	23.8	36.0	0.7%	55.6	58.8	54.5	1.1%
DK	2.4	3.5	4.1	0.2%	28.1	27.7	29.6	1.1%
DE	172.9	174.1	169.6	0.4%	197.5	227.9	266.7	0.7%
EE	17.7	20.5	18.6	3.0%	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.4%
IE	11.0	10.3	11.5	0.6%	15.4	13.7	14.1	0.8%
EL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	13.7	10.1	7.3	0.2%
ES	20.6	35.7	45.7	0.3%	46.3	38.9	43.2	0.3%
FR	151.5	161.9	197.8	0.8%	45.9	55.9	59.8	0.2%
HR	19.4	22.9	26.7	1.8%	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.1%
IT	22.3	35.1	31.7	0.1%	80.8	81.9	93.6	0.4%
CY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	3.0	3.7	2.8	0.8%
LV	5.9	9.2	7.6	0.9%	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0%
LT	1.5	1.7	2.1	0.2%	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.1%
LU	2.7	3.4	3.7	1.5%	134.6	151.8	178.1	43.0%
HU	59.2	76.7	92.5	2.4%	13.0	9.6	8.0	0.2%
MT	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3%	0.2	3.2	0.9	0.5%
NL	25.9	27.5	31.1	0.4%	100.3	114.2	103.0	1.2%
AT	32.9	32.8	33.1	0.8%	105.9	119.6	151.2	3.5%
PL	93.9	107.9	107.0	0.7%	4.4	8.3	6.6	0.0%
PT	19.8	20.2	23.4	0.5%	4.6	8.1	5.2	0.1%
RO	89.4	95.7	109.8	1.2%	3.2	5.6	4.0	0.0%
SI	10.1	14.0	14.9	1.6%	6.0	7.7	9.3	1.0%
SK	111.1	117.3	130.6	5.6%	7.3	3.9	7.8	0.4%
FI	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.1%	19.7	18.9	17.9	1.3%
SE	25.8	18.0	20.4	0.4%	13.0	13.3	14.3	0.3%
UK	14.3	20.4	24.4	0.1%	83.0	84.7	102.6	0.3%
EU-28	1,052.0	1,144.1	1,259.2	0.6%	1,052.0	1,144.1	1,259.2	0.6%
CH					325.1	319.3	324.9	

Source Own calculations based on LFS

Some 65% of the cross-border workers are employed in a neighbouring Member State, which amounts to some 814,000 frontier workers (*Table 6*). This percentage varies markedly across Member States. Over 90% of the cross-border workers living in Belgium (97%) and France (96%) are employed in a neighbouring Member State. Also some 67% of the cross-border workers living in Slovakia, a Member State indicating a high number of outgoing cross-border workers in absolute and relative terms, are employed in one of the neighbouring countries. At the same time, also more than 90% of the cross-border workers working in Luxembourg (99%), the Czech Republic (99%), Slovenia (94%) and Austria (91%) reside in a neighbouring Member State. This more detailed analysis is useful, as it demonstrates that most of the cross-border workers are employed in a neighbouring Member State (and as a consequence most of the time also in a similar welfare state regime). When there is a great similarity in family benefits across neighbouring Member States and a net balance in outgoing and incoming cross-border workers, it does not matter who pays the family benefit.

Table 6 The number of outgoing and incoming frontier workers (in ,000), EU-28, 2013

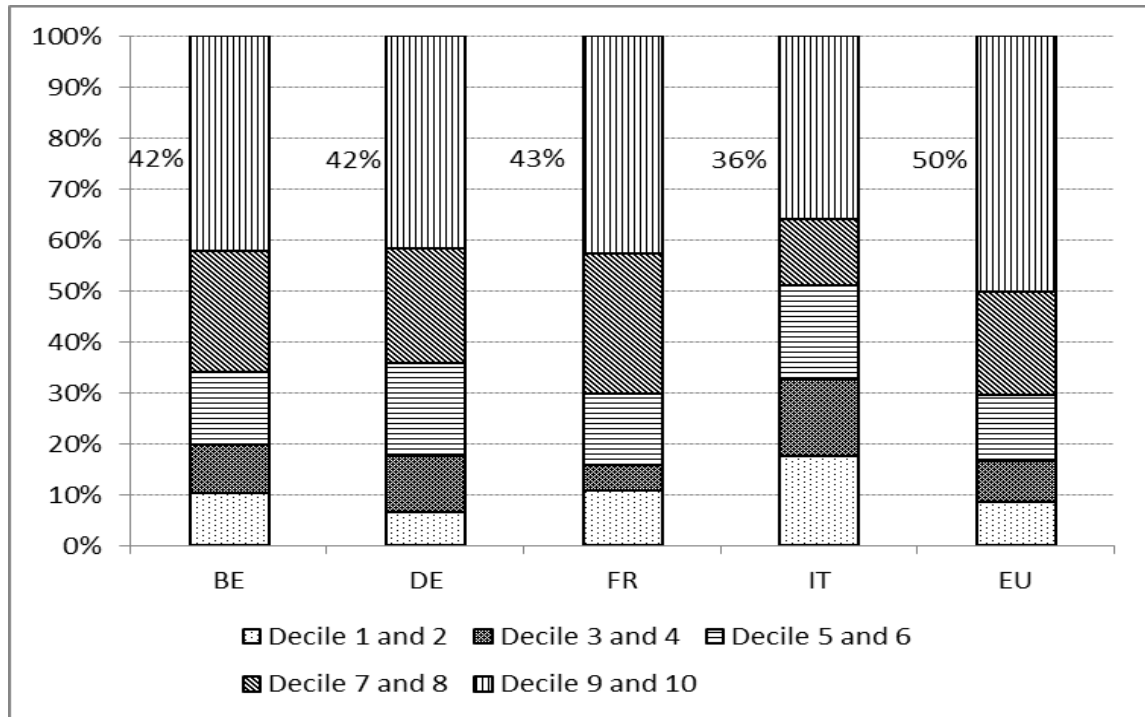
Member State	Outgoing frontier workers		Incoming frontier workers	
	Number (in ,000)	As share of cross-border workers	Number (in ,000)	As share of cross-border workers
BE	91.6	96.9%	55.3	76.2%
BG	4.8	23.6%	0.0	0.0%
CZ	30.6	85.0%	53.7	98.6%
DK	2.1	49.9%	22.1	74.7%
DE	149.2	88.0%	162.8	61.0%
EE	15.7	84.3%	1.4	66.9%
IE	10.8	94.0%	6.3	44.4%
EL	0.0	0.0%	4.5	61.5%
ES	6.7	14.6%	15.5	35.9%
FR	189.4	95.7%	33.3	55.7%
HR	6.5	24.4%	0.2	15.6%
IT	7.8	24.6%	5.7	6.1%
CY	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
LV	1.2	15.2%	0.1	49.8%
LT	0.0	1.6%	0.1	12.1%
LU	2.9	79.1%	176.3	99.0%
HU	45.0	48.7%	7.1	89.0%
MT	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
NL	26.7	85.9%	79.8	77.4%
AT	28.9	87.4%	137.3	90.8%
PL	66.0	61.7%	5.3	80.3%
PT	6.9	29.5%	1.8	34.9%
RO	0.0	0.0%	1.0	25.1%
SI	12.6	84.8%	8.7	93.8%
SK	88.0	67.3%	6.3	80.8%
FI	1.3	83.9%	15.9	88.8%
SE	13.2	64.7%	2.4	17.0%
UK	6.3	25.6%	10.8	10.5%
EU-28	813.9	64.6%	813.9	64.6%

Source Own calculations based on LFS

Figure 4 depicts the distribution of cross-border workers among the income deciles in their Member State of residence (decile 1: the lowest 10% of income earners and decile 10: the top 10% of income earners). On average 50% of EU cross-border workers fall within the two highest income deciles (or within the top 20% of income earners in their Member State of residence). This suggests that cross-border workers earn on average a (much) higher income compared to workers employed in their Member State of residence. There is, however, a possible selection bias (see e.g. EC, 2011; Nerb et al, 2009). "There is a marked difference between the occupations of cross-border commuters and others in employment in the country in which they live, which underlies the differences observed above in educational attainment levels" (EC, 2011, p. 101).

As a result, some of the cross-border workers might not be entitled to a family benefit when working in a Member State that has implemented a means-test. However, it is to be noted that the distribution of cross-border workers among the income deciles in the Member State of residence is not necessarily comparable to the distribution among the income deciles in the Member State of employment. This distribution of the cross-border workers among the income deciles of the Member State of residence is at the same time also an indication of the living standard of the cross-border worker, which is more likely to be higher compared to other citizens.

Figure 4 Distribution of income of the outgoing cross-border workers, by income deciles of their Member State of residence, 2013



Source Own calculations based on LFS

The household composition of the cross-border worker and the labour work status of the spouse will have a significant influence on the number and the level of exported family benefits. This will be further elaborated in *Tables 7* and *8*. In general, half of the cross-border workers have no children. There are on average 0.9 children per cross-border worker in the EU area. Cross-border workers with children have on average 1.7 children. These average figures vary slightly between Member States, both for outgoing and incoming cross-border workers. This average number of children in the cross-border workers' families will consequently influence the expected financial impact of the export of family benefits.

Table 7 The number of children of cross-border workers, 2013

Member State	Outgoing cross-border workers				Incoming cross-border workers			
	No children	Children	Total number of children (in ,000)	Average number of children per worker	No children	Children	Total number of children (in ,000)	Average number of children per worker
BE	45.0%	55.0%	92.1	1.0	49.4%	50.6%	65.9	0.9
BG	33.4%	66.6%	21.2	1.1	50.6%	49.4%	0.7	0.6
CZ	46.1%	53.9%	33.0	0.9	43.2%	56.8%	53.0	1.0
DK	71.4%	28.6%	2.4	0.6	58.3%	41.7%	23.9	0.8
DE	67.5%	32.5%	91.1	0.5	45.8%	54.2%	259.4	1.0
EE	44.6%	55.4%	17.6	0.9	46.9%	53.1%	1.6	0.8
IE	37.2%	62.8%	15.7	1.4	54.9%	45.1%	10.3	0.7
EL					29.4%	70.6%	8.7	1.2
ES	50.1%	49.9%	39.0	0.9	54.9%	45.1%	33.9	0.8
FR	44.9%	55.1%	191.5	1.0	46.1%	53.9%	52.3	0.9
HR	41.1%	58.9%	26.7	1.0	72.3%	27.7%	0.6	0.4
IT	57.5%	42.5%	20.6	0.6	52.2%	47.8%	70.9	0.8
CY					47.0%	53.0%	2.1	0.7
LV	52.0%	48.0%	5.1	0.7	63.0%	37.0%	0.1	0.5
LT	58.0%	42.0%	1.3	0.6	89.1%	10.9%	0.2	0.2
LU	52.4%	47.6%	3.4	0.9	42.2%	57.8%	173.0	1.0
HU	53.3%	46.7%	71.4	0.8	64.7%	35.3%	3.7	0.5
MT	67.3%	32.7%	0.2	0.5	84.4%	15.6%	0.2	0.2
NL	57.0%	43.0%	24.0	0.8	54.5%	45.5%	80.0	0.8
AT	58.2%	41.8%	21.0	0.6	51.4%	48.6%	119.4	0.8
PL	30.8%	69.2%	130.7	1.2	78.7%	21.3%	2.1	0.3
PT	38.8%	61.2%	22.1	0.9	43.0%	57.0%	4.6	0.9
RO	43.9%	56.1%	103.4	0.9	52.0%	48.0%	2.2	0.5
SI	44.0%	56.0%	13.2	0.9	44.4%	55.6%	8.0	0.9
SK	46.5%	53.5%	121.2	0.9	60.1%	39.9%	5.2	0.7
FI	81.9%	18.1%	0.4	0.3	43.6%	56.4%	18.0	1.0
SE	59.0%	41.0%	15.7	0.8	58.3%	41.7%	10.5	0.7
UK	61.3%	38.7%	14.8	0.6	51.8%	48.2%	88.3	0.9
EU-28	49.0%	51.0%	1,098.6	0.9	49.0%	51.0%	1,098.6	0.9

Source Own calculations based on LFS

By taking the different components into account (number of children – household composition – labour status of the spouse), the number of cross-border workers entitled to a child benefit for their children residing in another Member State could be estimated. At EU level, 22% of cross-border workers (276,000) live in a household with child(ren) whereby the spouse does not take up employment (*Table 8*). Also 2% of cross-border workers (22,000) is a single parent with child(ren). Both groups of cross-border workers is entitled to export their family benefit outside the Member State acting as 'primarily competent'. At the same time, 27% of cross-border workers (334,000) live in a household with child(ren) whereby the spouse is employed. In this case there will be no export of the child benefit from the Member State of employment of the cross-border worker as the 'primarily competent Member State'. However, this Member State might have to pay a supplement as the 'secondarily competent Member State'. Finally, as has been said, also 49% of cross-border workers have no children. The percentage of cross-border workers entitled to export a child benefit slightly differs across Member States. *Table 8* describes only those Member States with a high number of incoming cross-border workers (in absolute or/and in relative terms) (DE, LU and AT).¹⁷ As a result, for these cross-border workers with children (some 50% of the reference group) almost 5 in 10 have a partner who is employed. For the other 50% of cross-border workers with children, the child benefit is exported outside the 'primarily competent Member State'.

¹⁷ The impact assessment will take all Member States into consideration.

Export of family benefits

Table 8 The number of cross-border workers and involved children by household composition, 2013

	DE			LU			AT			EU Total			
	<i>Cross-border workers (in ,000)</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Children involved (in ,000)</i>	<i>Cross-border workers (in ,000)</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Children involved (in ,000)</i>	<i>Cross-border workers (in ,000)</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Children involved (in ,000)</i>	<i>Cross-border workers (in ,000)</i>	<i>% of total</i>	<i>Children involved (in ,000)</i>	<i>% of total (excl. no children)</i>
No children	122	46%		75	42%		78	51%		617	49%		
Single with child(ren)	4	2%	7	8	5%	14	2	1%	3	22	2%	38	3%
Couple with child(ren)	141	53%	252	94	53%	159	72	47%	117	610	48%	1,043	97%
Partner working	73	27%	131	65	36%	109	38	25%	62	334	27%	571	53%
Partner not working	68	25%	121	29	17%	50	34	22%	55	276	22%	472	44%
Other	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	10	1%	18	
Total	267	100%	259	178	100%	173	151	100%	119	1,259	100%	1,098	

* **Bold:** Export of family benefit as primarily competent Member State.

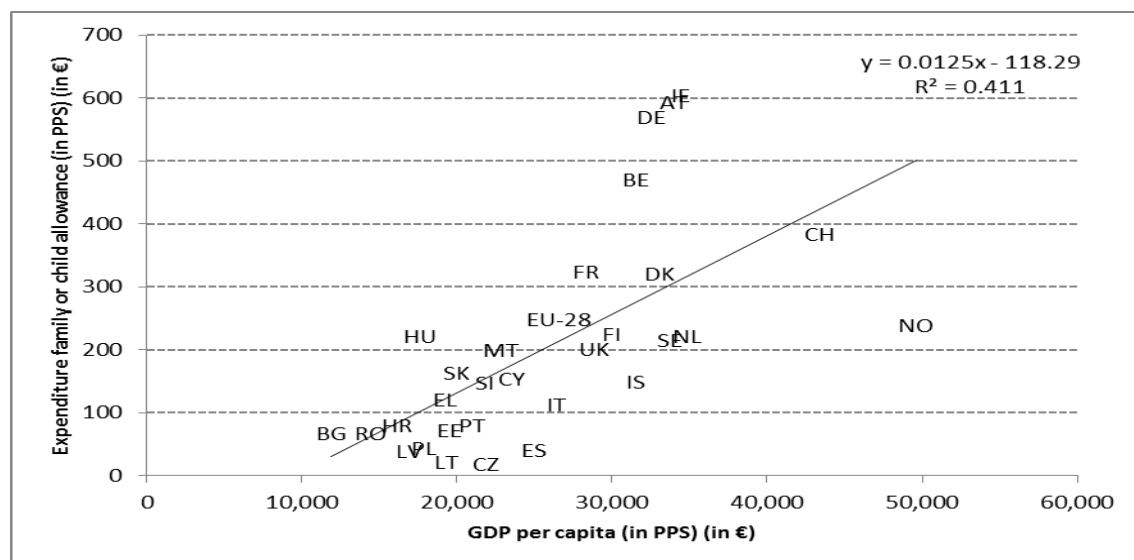
Source Own calculations based on LFS

4. THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL PROTECTION VERSUS THE STANDARD OF LIVING VERSUS THE COST OF LIVING

A possible amendment to the rules could correct the amount of the family benefit in proportion to the 'standard of living' in the Member State where the children reside (Option 1). Financial support by means of a family benefit aims to meet family expenses (see also Article 1 (z) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004). However, the extent to which family benefits compensate family expenses might be different between the competent Member State and the Member State of residence of the children.¹⁸ This section will focus on the definition of the concept 'living standard', the possible methodology to measure it, but also the similarities/differences with other concepts such as the level of social protection and the cost of living.

The concept 'living standard' has already been discussed frequently in literature (e.g. by Sen 1984; Dubnoff, 1985; Stávková, 2012). Sen (1984, p. 86) concludes that "living standard can be seen as freedom of particular types, related to *material capabilities*. ... It is in this sense that living standard can be seen as '*economic freedom*'." Several indicators could measure this. GDP per capita is, despite the imperfections of the indicator (see Stiglitz, Sen and Fittoussi, 2009), the most frequently used economic indicator to measure the standard of living. The correlation between this indicator and public spending on social protection (in this case related to family or child allowances) is shown by Figure 5. It will articulate the relative differences in generosity of social spending per capita. The Actual Individual Consumption (AIC) is an alternative economic indicator and is probably also better adapted to describe the material welfare of households. It includes all consumer goods and services purchased directly by households, as well as services provided by non-profit institutions and the government for individual consumption.

Figure 5 The influence of GDP per capita on expenditure family or child allowance, 2013



* Figures of LU are excluded in this figure. Correlation of 0.64.

Source Eurostat [prc_ppp_ind] [spr_exp_ffa]

¹⁸ Barslund and Busse (2014, p. 20) concluded yet that "any indexation should apply in a non-discriminatory way, i.e. also when benefits are exported to countries with higher costs of living."

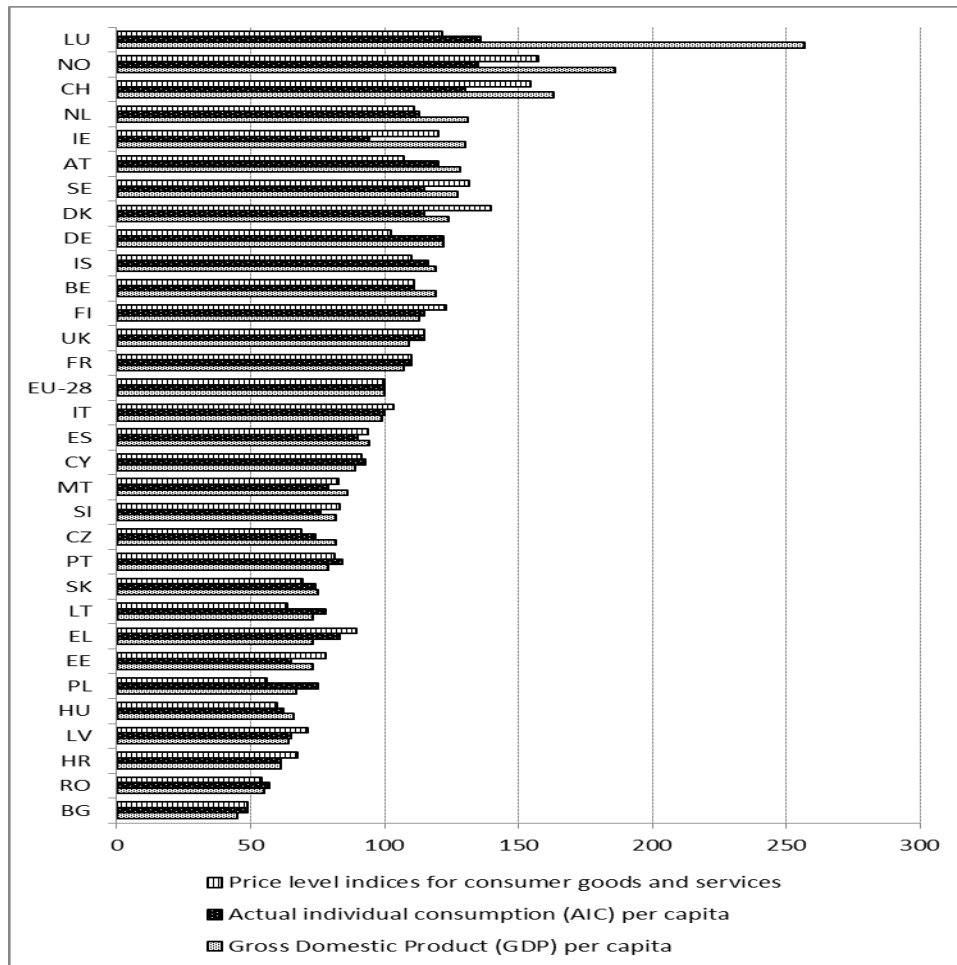
Both indicators, but also expenditure on social protection, could be converted by the Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs)¹⁹ rates into a Purchasing Power Standard (PPS), eliminating the effect of price level differences across Member States, as price levels for consumer goods and services vary widely between Member States from 140% of the EU-28 average in Denmark to 48% of the EU-28 average in Bulgaria (figures for 2013) (*Figure 6*). EFTA countries Norway (157% of the EU-28 average) and Switzerland (155% of the EU-28 average) have, however, the highest price levels. These price level indices could be used to calculate a 'correction coefficient' in order to correct the price level differences between the competent Member State and the Member State of residence of the child(ren). But, this is rather a correction for the cost of living, which is in the most extreme situation three times higher or lower between Member States.

In 2013, the highest level of AIC per capita (136% of the EU-28 average) and GDP per capita²⁰ (257% of the EU-28 average) expressed in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) was recorded in Luxembourg (*Figure 6*). This in contrast to Bulgaria, where the lowest level of AIC per capita in PPS (49% of the EU-28 average) and GDP per capita in PPS (45% of the EU-28 average) was recorded.

¹⁹ See also EU Staff Regulations, Annex XI (http://ec.europa.eu/civil_service/docs/toc100_en.pdf).

²⁰ With the exception that GDP per capita is not a good measure for a small country with a huge external workforce (cross-border commuters), as is the case for Luxembourg. In that case, GNP, which adds to the GDP net income received from abroad by the national population, is a better indicator.

Figure 6 Indices of GDP and AIC per capita in PPS and price levels, 2013 (EU-28 = 100)



Source Eurostat [prc_ppp_ind]

5. THE ESTIMATED ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE CURRENT RULES AND THE ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

5.1. Data collection

The scope of the administrative questionnaire was limited to the number of households and children who received a child benefit from a competent exporting Member State. For the calculation of the options, the complete reference group should be taken into account. However, some persons of the reference group do not appear on the basis of the administrative questionnaire. In particular persons who did not receive a supplement from the exporting Member State because the family benefit paid by the Member State of residence of the child(ren) is higher than the family benefit of the exporting Member State (see also *Figure 7*). This is a limitation of the data which should be taken into account. The definition of the complete reference group is in particular important for Option 3 (making the Member State of residence of the child primarily competent). Also, more information is required on the average amount of the family benefit on the basis of ESSPROS, as not all Member States have answered the administrative questionnaire. This kind of additional information will be needed for the calculation of Option 3.

Figure 7 Limited scope of the questionnaire on export of family benefits

Exporting Member State	Member State of residence of the child(ren)		
	Primarily competent MS	Supplement as secondarily competent MS	No supplement
Primarily competent MS			
Supplement as secondarily competent MS	YES		
No supplement			

} Partial

* Black: Unknown

Source The authors' own figure

19 Member States were able to provide more detailed data on the export of family benefits, of which 17 Member States provided data on the amount of exported family benefits. It follows that some caution is required when drawing conclusions especially given the fact that some Member States which can be considered highly relevant in this respect did not provide data on the export of family benefits. A total amount of some € 983 million related to the export of family benefits was brought into the picture by the reporting Member States (*Table 9*). As could be observed, some Member States provided information on the exportability of several types of family benefits. In order to avoid double-counting, the options will discuss only one family benefit scheme of each of the reporting Member States. Most of the time the child benefit scheme was selected. For a detailed reporting on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits we refer to Pacolet and De Wispelaere (2015).

The Member States have reported a total export of child benefits to some 324,000 households or 506,000 children, which amounts to a total expenditure of € 942 million. The cross-border tables provide a view on the 'main' exporting and receiving Member States. In particular, Luxembourg, Austria and Germany appear to be the 'main' exporting Member States in absolute terms. Luxembourg has even paid a total amount of € 477 million on family benefits exported abroad.

Export of family benefits

Table 9 Export of family benefits, per type of family benefit, per number of persons entitled, family members involved and annual amount paid, 2013/2014

	Type	Total number of persons	Number of family members involved	Total annual amount (in €)	Annual average amount per child (in €)	Annual average amount per person entitled (in €)	Average number of family members per person entitled
BE	Cash family benefit (only salaried persons)	23,962	45,010	83,566,755	1,857	3,487	1.9
BG							
CZ	Child care benefit, parental allowance, payment for children in foster care	1,009	4,596	951,041	207	943	4.6
DK	'Ordinary' child benefit	421	1,101	1,033,380	939	2,455	2.6
	Child and youth allowance	4,720	15,797	24,383,654	1,544	5,166	3.3
DE	Child benefit (<i>Kindergeld</i>)	62,587	106,552	105,759,924	993	1,690	1.7
	Parental leave (<i>Elterngeld</i>)	1,426					
	Child care supplement (<i>Betreuungsgeld</i>)	78					
EE	Family benefit	406	537	573,075	1,067	1,412	1.3
IE	Child benefit	4,636	7,421	11,576,760	1,560	2,497	1.6
	Domiciliary care allowance	6	6	22,344	3,724	3,724	1.0
	Family income supplement	755		4,700,000		6,225	
EL	Family benefit granted to the employees of the private sector						
ES		37	49	10,729	219	290	1.3
FR							
HR							
IT							
CY							
LV	Family state benefit	948	1,102	107,478	98	113	1.2
	Supplement to the family state benefit for a disabled child	22	36	12,639	351	575	1.6
	Parent's benefit	100	100	303,414	3,034	3,034	1.0
	Child care benefit	435	437	344,275	788	791	1.0
	Disabled child care benefit	6	6	11,878	1,980	1,980	1.0
LT							
LU	Child benefit (incl. special supplementary allowance, annual school year allowance and child-raising allowance)	69,310	127,500	476,900,069	3,740	6,881	1.8
HU	Family allowance	1,154	1,616	336,232	208	291	1.4
	Child home care allowance	118	123	11,404	93	97	1.0
	Child-raising support	2	6	185	31	93	3.0
MT							
NL	Child benefit (<i>AKW</i>)	20,225	37,924	35,622,000	939	1,761	1.9
	Child care allowance (<i>kinderopvang-toeslag</i>)	1,556	2,238	4,869,733	2,176	3,130	1.4
	Child budget (<i>kindgebonden budget</i>)	15,810	26,016	20,669,349	794	1,307	1.6

Export of family benefits

	Type	Total number of persons	Number of family members involved	Total annual amount (in €)	Annual average amount per child (in €)	Annual average amount per person entitled (in €)	Average number of family members per person entitled
AT	Family allowance, differential supplement, <i>Kinderabsetzbetrag</i>	63,828	104,295	147,322,836	1,413	2,308	1.6
PL	Family benefit	8,698		3,995,406		459	
PT							
RO	Child benefit allowance	11,427					
	Child raising benefit	24					
SI							
SK	Child benefit	4,520	6,846	1,544,876	226	342	1.5
	Parental allowance	2,935	3,010	4,292,123	1,426	1,462	1.0
FI	Child benefit	11,449	13,206	19,359,180	1,466	1,691	1.2
SE							
UK	Child benefit	20,271	33,553				1.7
	Child tax credit	7,005	11,735				1.7
IS	Child benefit	73	119	116,339	978	1,594	1.6
LI							
NO	Family allowances	14,524		29,660,573		2,042	
	Cash benefits	1,919		5,415,554		2,822	
CH							
Total		**	**	983,473,205			

* No data available for BG, ES, FR, EL, IT, CY, LT, PT, SI, SE, LI and CH.

** In order to avoid double-counting, only total expenditure is reported.

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

5.2. Overview of the different options

Status quo

Family benefits are paid at the level of the 'primarily' competent Member State. Also, a Member State might have to pay a supplement as the 'secondarily' competent Member State.

Option 1 – Adjustment of the exported family benefit to the living standards

Under this option there is an adjustment of the amount of exported family benefits to the living standard in the Member State of residence of the child(ren). Under Sub-option 1a the adjustment of the amount could be upwards as well as downwards. This in contrast to Sub-option 2b, where the adjustment of the amount is limited to the amount paid by the competent Member State.

An adjustment of the family benefit paid by the exporting Member State (not only as primarily competent Member State but also as secondary competent Member State) by a correction coefficient should guarantee a correction for the differences in the cost of living between the exporting Member State and the Member State of residence of the child(ren).

Table 10 describes different possible cases and their impact on the cost of living (i.e. the benefit level) in the Member State of residence of the children. We observe that in two specific cases the payment of the family benefit under the current rules will result into a higher benefit level in the Member State of residence (*cases 1 and 3*).

Table 10 The impact of the payment of a supplement on the living standard in the MS of residence

No of cases	Member State of employment/residence EU migrant/ cross-border worker (MS A)	Member State of residence of the children (MS B)	Result
	<i>Primarily competent</i>	<i>Secondarily competent</i>	
1 FB MS A > FB MS B	No supplement paid by MS of residence		Above the 'benefit level' MS of residence
2 FB MS A < FB MS B	Supplement paid by MS of residence		Equal to the 'benefit level' MS of residence
	<i>Secondarily competent</i>	<i>Primarily competent</i>	
3 FB MS A > FB MS B	Supplement paid by the Member State of employment		Above the 'benefit level' MS of residence
4 FB MS A < FB MS B	No supplement paid by the Member State of employment		Equal to the 'benefit level' MS of residence

Source The authors' own table based on the current EU provisions

Option 2 – No export

This option will be disregarded due to legal reasons.

Option 3 – Reverse order of competence

Under this option the order of priority in order to determine the 'primarily' competent Member State would be changed. The Member State of residence of the child should

become the 'primarily' competent Member State. The Member State of employment of the migrant worker or cross-border worker would top up this amount as the 'secondarily' competent Member States if the level of family benefits is higher there. This implies a change in the allocation of the cost between the Member State of residence and the Member State of employment of the migrant/cross-border worker.

Horizontal Option - Different coordination rules for salary-related child-raising allowances

This is a horizontal option, which may be applied alone or in conjunction with any of the options above. Under this option salary-related child raising allowances (or any salary-related components of a benefit which comprises of both salary-related and flat rate elements) would continue to be exportable as family benefits, but would be treated as individual and personal rights which may only be claimed by the parent who is subject to the applicable legislation in question (not by other members of their family). In addition, it is proposed that no anti-overlapping rules would apply to such benefits meaning that they would be payable in full to the parent concerned under the applicable national legislation irrespective of whether the Member State concerned has primary or secondary competence.

5.3. The estimated economic impact of the different options

As could be observed, some Member States provided information on the exportability of several types of family benefits. In order to avoid double-counting, most of the time only the child benefit scheme was selected. But it is not always sure that the term covers the same type of benefit. As mentioned before, some Member States reported only the sum of more than one family benefit (e.g. CZ, LU, AT and MT). By selecting only one family benefit scheme per Member State, also a view on the Member State of residence of the children will be obtained.

Status quo

The status quo scenario results in a total reported expenditure on the export of child benefits of € 941.8 million (*Table 11*). In absolute terms, most child benefits are exported by LU, AT²¹ and DE. In particular, Luxembourg spends a high amount on the export of child benefits. In total an amount of € 476.9 million, amounting to somewhat more than half of public spending reported by the different Member States, was paid by Luxembourg.

This cross-table also provides a more detailed breakdown of the expenditure per Member State of residence of the child(ren). This kind of detailed information will be needed in order to calculate the impact of Option 2 (adjustment of the amount to the 'living standard' (i.e. cost of living) in the Member State of residence of the child(ren)). Most child benefits were exported to France and Poland. The high share of France in total expenditure is mainly explained by the fact that most of the child benefits imported by France are exported by Luxembourg. However, the missing data for a number of competent exporting Member States may lead to a distorted view of

²¹ Austria reported a total exported amount of € 147 million for 2013. However, an amount of € 206 million for 2013 was recently reported in a press article based on a parliamentary question. This amount includes two additional payments: retroactive payments for the last five years based on a national rule and double payments for differential supplements (2012 and 2013). Moreover, the breakdown per Member State of residence reported in this parliamentary question is very informative given that the Austrian delegation did not provide a breakdown per Member State of residence.

reality if the export of child benefits is reported per Member State of residence of the child(ren).

Export of family benefits

Table 11 Export of *child benefits*, expenditure (in million €), 2013/2014 – *Status quo*

	Competent exporting Member State																											Tot.			
	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE		UK	IS	LI
Member State of residence of the child (ren)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	122.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	130.9	
BE	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	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	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	
BG	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.2		
CZ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1		
DK	0.7	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	85.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	94.7		
DE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.7		
EE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4			
IE	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5			
EL	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	6.2			
ES	53.4	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	250.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	318.3		
FR	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
HR	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.3		
IT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
CY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0		
LV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	6.2		
LT	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		
LU	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1			
HU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
MT	11.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.4			
NL	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5			
AT	9.4	0.0	0.0	70.4	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	14.2	123.0				
PT	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.0			
RO	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0			
SI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2		
SK	0.2	0.9	0.9	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.4			
FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6			
SE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	5.7			
UK	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.5			
IS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5			
LI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
NO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6			
CH	0.2	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	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4			
Tot	83.6	1.0	24.4	105.8	0.6	11.6	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	476.9	0.3	35.6	147.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	19.4	0.1	29.7	941.8				

* No data available for BG, DK, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK, LI and CH. The breakdown per Member State of residence provided by DK was not reported given that for most of the cases the Member State of residence is unknown (for non-Danish citizens in particular).

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

Option 1 – Adjustment of the exported family benefit to the living standards

Under this option there is an adjustment of the amount of the exported family benefits to the cost of living in the Member State of residence of the child(ren). An adjustment of the family benefit paid by the exporting Member State by a correction coefficient should guarantee a correction for the differences in the cost of living between the exporting Member State and the Member State of residence of the child(ren). By making use of the price level indices for consumer goods and services a correction coefficient between the exporting Member State and the Member State of residence of the child(ren) could be calculated. *“The price level indices provide a comparison of Member States’ price levels relative to the European Union average: if the price level index is higher than 100, the Member State concerned is relatively expensive compared to the EU average, while if the price level index is lower than 100, then the Member State is relatively cheap compared to the EU average. They provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the price level in one Member State in relation to others.”*²² This correction coefficient will afterwards be multiplied by the amounts reported in the status quo scenario.

Box II – Interpretation of Table 12 – Two examples

The price level of BG is 0.44 times the price level of BE. Therefore, the Belgian family benefit exported to BG will be multiplied by 0.44 in order to correct for the cost of living in BG.

The price level of BE is 2.3 times the price level of BG. Therefore, the Bulgarian family benefit exported to BE will be multiplied by 2.3 in order to correct for the cost of living in BE.

²² http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_of_consumer_goods_and_services

Export of family benefits

Table 12 Correction coefficient for the cost of living based on the price level indices for consumer goods and services, 2013

		Competent exporting Member State																																
Price level (EU=100)		109	48	71	140	102	80	118	89	95	109	68	103	86	71	65	123	60	80	110	107	57	86	57	83	71	123	130	114	100	112	155	156	
Member State of residence of the child(ren)		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	EU	IS	LI	NO	CH
	109 BE	1	2.3	1.54	0.78	1.07	1.36	0.92	1.22	1.15	1.00	1.60	1.06	1.27	1.54	1.68	0.89	1.82	1.36	0.99	1.02	1.91	1.27	1.91	1.31	1.54	0.89	0.84	0.96	1.09	0.97	n.a.	0.70	0.70
48 BG	0.44	1.00	0.68	0.34	0.47	0.60	0.41	0.54	0.51	0.44	0.71	0.47	0.56	0.68	0.74	0.39	0.80	0.60	0.44	0.45	0.84	0.56	0.84	0.58	0.68	0.39	0.37	0.42	0.48	0.43	n.a.	0.31	0.31	
71 CZ	0.65	1.48	1.00	0.51	0.70	0.89	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.65	1.04	0.69	0.83	1.00	1.09	0.58	1.18	0.89	0.65	0.66	1.25	0.83	1.25	0.86	1.00	0.58	0.55	0.62	0.71	0.63	n.a.	0.46	0.46	
140 DK	1.28	2.92	1.97	1.00	1.37	1.75	1.19	1.57	1.47	1.28	2.06	1.36	1.63	1.97	2.15	1.14	2.33	1.75	1.27	1.31	2.46	1.63	2.46	1.69	1.97	1.14	1.08	1.23	1.40	1.25	n.a.	0.90	0.90	
102 DE	0.94	2.13	1.44	0.73	1.00	1.28	0.86	1.15	1.07	0.94	1.50	0.99	1.19	1.44	1.57	0.83	1.70	1.28	0.93	0.95	1.79	1.19	1.79	1.23	1.44	0.83	0.78	0.89	1.02	0.91	n.a.	0.66	0.65	
80 EE	0.73	1.67	1.13	0.57	0.78	1.00	0.68	0.90	0.84	0.73	1.18	0.78	0.93	1.13	1.23	0.65	1.33	1.00	0.73	0.75	1.40	0.93	1.40	0.96	1.13	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.80	0.71	n.a.	0.52	0.51	
118 IE	1.08	2.46	1.66	0.84	1.16	1.48	1.00	1.33	1.24	1.08	1.74	1.15	1.37	1.66	1.82	0.96	1.97	1.48	1.07	1.10	2.07	1.37	2.07	1.42	1.66	0.96	0.91	1.04	1.18	1.05	n.a.	0.76	0.76	
89 EL	0.82	1.85	1.25	0.64	0.87	1.11	0.75	1.00	0.94	0.82	1.31	0.86	1.03	1.25	1.37	0.72	1.48	1.11	0.81	0.83	1.56	1.03	1.56	1.07	1.25	0.72	0.68	0.78	0.89	0.79	n.a.	0.57	0.57	
95 ES	0.87	1.98	1.34	0.68	0.93	1.19	0.81	1.07	1.00	0.87	1.40	0.92	1.10	1.34	1.46	0.77	1.58	1.19	0.86	0.89	1.67	1.10	1.67	1.14	1.34	0.77	0.73	0.83	0.95	0.85	n.a.	0.61	0.61	
109 FR	1.00	2.27	1.54	0.78	1.07	1.36	0.92	1.22	1.15	1.00	1.60	1.06	1.27	1.54	1.68	0.89	1.82	1.36	0.99	1.02	1.91	1.27	1.91	1.31	1.54	0.89	0.84	0.96	1.09	0.97	n.a.	0.70	0.70	
68 HR	0.62	1.42	0.96	0.49	0.67	0.85	0.58	0.76	0.72	0.62	1.00	0.66	0.79	0.96	1.05	0.55	1.13	0.85	0.62	0.64	1.19	0.79	1.19	0.82	0.96	0.55	0.52	0.60	0.68	0.61	n.a.	0.44	0.44	
103 IT	0.94	2.15	1.45	0.74	1.01	1.29	0.87	1.16	1.08	0.94	1.51	1.00	1.20	1.45	1.58	0.84	1.72	1.29	0.94	0.96	1.81	1.20	1.81	1.24	1.45	0.84	0.79	0.90	1.03	0.92	n.a.	0.66	0.66	
86 CY	0.79	1.79	1.21	0.61	0.84	1.08	0.73	0.97	0.91	0.79	1.26	0.83	1.00	1.21	1.32	0.70	1.43	1.08	0.78	0.80	1.51	1.00	1.51	1.04	1.21	0.70	0.66	0.75	0.86	0.77	n.a.	0.55	0.55	
71 LV	0.65	1.48	1.00	0.51	0.70	0.89	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.65	1.04	0.69	0.83	1.00	1.09	0.58	1.18	0.89	0.65	0.66	1.25	0.83	1.25	0.86	1.00	0.58	0.55	0.62	0.71	0.63	n.a.	0.46	0.46	
65 LT	0.60	1.35	0.92	0.46	0.64	0.81	0.55	0.73	0.68	0.60	0.96	0.63	0.76	0.92	1.00	0.53	1.08	0.81	0.59	0.61	1.14	0.76	1.14	0.78	0.92	0.53	0.50	0.57	0.65	0.58	n.a.	0.42	0.42	
123 LU	1.13	2.56	1.73	0.88	1.21	1.54	1.04	1.38	1.29	1.13	1.81	1.19	1.43	1.73	1.89	1.00	2.05	1.54	1.12	1.15	2.16	1.43	2.16	1.48	1.73	1.00	0.95	1.08	1.23	1.10	n.a.	0.79	0.79	
60 HU	0.55	1.25	0.85	0.43	0.59	0.75	0.51	0.67	0.63	0.55	0.88	0.58	0.70	0.85	0.92	0.49	1.00	0.75	0.55	0.56	1.05	0.70	1.05	0.72	0.85	0.49	0.46	0.53	0.60	0.54	n.a.	0.39	0.38	
80 MT	0.73	1.67	1.13	0.57	0.78	1.00	0.68	0.90	0.84	0.73	1.18	0.78	0.93	1.13	1.23	0.65	1.33	1.00	0.73	0.75	1.40	0.93	1.40	0.96	1.13	0.65	0.62	0.70	0.80	0.71	n.a.	0.52	0.51	
110 NL	1.01	2.29	1.55	0.79	1.08	1.38	0.93	1.24	1.16	1.01	1.62	1.07	1.28	1.55	1.69	0.89	1.83	1.38	1.00	1.03	1.93	1.28	1.93	1.33	1.55	0.89	0.85	0.96	1.10	0.98	n.a.	0.71	0.71	
107 AT	0.98	2.23	1.51	0.76	1.05	1.34	0.91	1.20	1.13	0.98	1.57	1.04	1.24	1.51	1.65	0.87	1.78	1.34	0.97	1.00	1.88	1.24	1.88	1.29	1.51	0.87	0.82	0.94	1.07	0.96	n.a.	0.69	0.69	
57 PL	0.52	1.19	0.80	0.41	0.56	0.71	0.48	0.64	0.60	0.52	0.84	0.55	0.66	0.80	0.88	0.46	0.95	0.71	0.52	0.53	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.69	0.80	0.46	0.44	0.50	0.57	0.51	n.a.	0.37	0.37	
86 PT	0.79	1.79	1.21	0.61	0.84	1.08	0.73	0.97	0.91	0.79	1.26	0.83	1.00	1.21	1.32	0.70	1.43	1.08	0.78	0.80	1.51	1.00	1.51	1.04	1.21	0.70	0.66	0.75	0.86	0.77	n.a.	0.55	0.55	
57 RO	0.52	1.19	0.80	0.41	0.56	0.71	0.48	0.64	0.60	0.52	0.84	0.55	0.66	0.80	0.88	0.46	0.95	0.71	0.52	0.53	1.00	0.66	1.00	0.69	0.80	0.46	0.44	0.50	0.57	0.51	n.a.	0.37	0.37	
83 SI	0.76	1.73	1.17	0.59	0.81	1.04	0.70	0.93	0.87	0.76	1.22	0.81	0.97	1.17	1.28	0.67	1.38	1.04	0.75	0.78	1.46	0.97	1.46	1.00	1.17	0.67	0.64	0.73	0.83	0.74	n.a.	0.54	0.53	
71 SK	0.65	1.48	1.00	0.51	0.70	0.89	0.60	0.80	0.75	0.65	1.04	0.69	0.83	1.00	1.09	0.58	1.18	0.89	0.65	0.66	1.25	0.83	1.25	0.86	1.00	0.58	0.55	0.62	0.71	0.63	n.a.	0.46	0.46	
123 FI	1.13	2.56	1.73	0.88	1.21	1.54	1.04	1.38	1.29	1.13	1.81	1.19	1.43	1.73	1.89	1.00	2.05	1.54	1.12	1.15	2.16	1.43	2.16	1.48	1.73	1.00	0.95	1.08	1.23	1.10	n.a.	0.79	0.79	
130 SE	1.19	2.71	1.83	0.93	1.27	1.63	1.10	1.46	1.37	1.19	1.91	1.26	1.51	1.83	2.00	1.06	2.17	1.63	1.18	1.21	2.28	1.51	2.28	1.57	1.83	1.06	1.00	1.14	1.30	1.16	n.a.	0.84	0.83	
114 UK	1.05	2.38	1.61	0.81	1.12	1.43	0.97	1.28	1.20	1.05	1.68	1.11	1.33	1.61	1.75	0.93	1.90	1.43	1.04	1.07	2.00	1.33	2.00	1.37	1.61	0.93	0.88	1.00	1.14	1.02	n.a.	0.74	0.73	
100 EU	0.92	2.08	1.41	0.71	0.98	1.25	0.85	1.12	1.05	0.92	1.47	0.97	1.16	1.41	1.54	0.81	1.67	1.25	0.91	0.93	1.75	1.16	1.75	1.20	1.41	0.81	0.77	0.88	1.00	0.89	n.a.	0.65	0.64	
112 IS	1.03	2.33	1.58	0.80	1.10	1.40	0.95	1.26	1.18	1.03	1.65	1.09	1.30	1.58	1.72	0.91	1.87	1.40	1.02	1.05	1.96	1.30	1.96	1.35	1.58	0.91	0.86	0.98	1.12	1.00	n.a.	0.72	0.72	
LI	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
155 NO	1.42	3.23	2.18	1.11	1.52	1.94	1.31	1.74	1.63	1.42	2.28	1.50	1.80	2.18	2.38	1.26	2.58	1.94	1.41	1.45	2.72	1.80	2.72	1.87	2.18	1.26	1.19	1.36	1.55	1.38	n.a.	1.00	0.99	
156 CH	1.43	3.25	2.20	1.11	1.53	1.95	1.32	1.75	1.64	1.43	2.29	1.51	1.81	2.20	2.40	1.27	2.60	1.95	1.42	1.46	2.74	1.81	2.74	1.88	2.20	1.27	1.20	1.37	1.56	1.39	n.a.	1.01	1.00	

* No figures available for LI

Source Calculations based on Eurostat figures

Sub-option 1a: adjustment of exported family benefit to the living standards (upwards and downwards)

Under Sub-option 1a the adjustment of the amount could be upwards as well as downwards. The application of this option results in a total expenditure of € 792.1 million or a decrease by 15.9% compared to the status quo scenario (*Table 13*). The budgetary impact of this option will mainly be determined by the distribution of the exported family benefits to the Member States of residence of the child(ren), the cost of living in these Member States and the differences with the exporting Member State. A higher cost of living in the Member State of residence of the child(ren) compared to the exporting Member State will result in a higher public spending under this option compared to the status quo scenario.

Luxembourg will experience a decrease of public spending related to the export of child benefits of 13% if this option is applied (*Table 13*). Germany will even spend 33% less under this option compared to the status quo scenario. The fact that Germany experiences a higher decrease of public spending compared to Luxembourg is mainly the result of the export towards a different kind of Member States of residence of the child(ren). Luxembourg exported most family benefits to France (which has a comparable level of cost of living) while Germany exported most family benefits to Poland (which has a much lower level of cost of living). Member States showing a low cost of living, among others Poland (+75%), Latvia (+41%), Estonia (+37%), Slovakia (+35%), Hungary (+21%), will experience a (much) higher public spending under this option compared to the status quo scenario.

Export of family benefits

Table 13 Export of *child benefits*, estimated expenditure (in million €), 2013/2014 – *Sub-option 1a (adjustment upwards and downwards)*

	Competent exporting Member State																											Tot			
	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE		UK	IS	LI
Member State of residence of the child(ren)	BE	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	108.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	116.9	
	BG	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8
	CZ	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	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	3.4
	DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	
	DE	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	79.2	
	EE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.6	
	IE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
	EL	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
	ES	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.1	
	FR	53.4	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	290.5	
	HR	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	IT	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.1	
	CY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	LV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	
	LT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.8	
	LU	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
	HU	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	
	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	NL	11.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	18.5	
	AT	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	
	PL	4.9	0.0	0.0	39.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	64.0	
	PT	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	
	RO	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	
	SI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	SK	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6	
	FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	
	SE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.5	
	UK	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.1	
	IS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	
	LI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	NO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	
	CH	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	
Total		77.6	0.9	17.4	71.3	0.8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	413.6	0.4	26.4	137.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	15.1	0.1	14.6	0.0	792.1	
Status quo		83.6	1.0	24.4	105.8	0.6	11.6	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	476.9	0.3	35.6	147.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	19.4	0.1	29.7	0.0	941.8	
% change		-7.2	-0.4	-28.6	-32.6	37.3	-38.9	-15.9	-15.9	-15.9	-15.9	-15.9	-15.9	40.8	-13.3	20.9	-26.0	-6.5%	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	-22.2	-45.7	-50.8	-15.9		

* No data available for BG, DK, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK, LI and CH.

** Calculations for DK, PL, LV and AT are based on the price level differences between the EU-28 and DK, PL/LV/AT as no (or an incomplete) breakdown per Member State of residence of the child(ren) is reported.

Source The authors' own calculations based on questionnaire on the export of family benefits and Eurostat

Sub-option 1b: adjustment of exported family benefits to the living standards (with ceiling)

Under Sub-option 1b, the adjustment of the amount is limited to the amount paid by the competent exporting Member State. This implies that if the correction coefficient calculated in *Table 12* is above 1 the expenditure will be equal to the amount reported under the status quo scenario (*Table 11*). If the correction coefficient is below 1, the expenditure will be equal to the amount reported under Sub-option 1a (*Table 13*). The application of this option results in a total expenditure of € 785.8 million or a decrease by 16.6% compared to the status quo scenario (*Table 14*). This is only a minor difference in total expenditure compared to Sub-option 1a. However, this is not necessarily the case for each of the individual Member States.

Luxembourg (-13%) does almost not experience a higher decrease of their public spending compared to Sub-option 1a (*Table 14*). This is because Luxembourg almost all the time shows a higher cost of living compared to the Member State of residence of the child(ren) (except for NO and CH). This option corrects especially the public spending for exporting Member States showing a low cost of living. Exporting Member States which experienced a higher expenditure under Sub-option 1a show under Sub-option 1b a (limited) lower expenditure compared to the status quo scenario (for instance, PL, LV, EE, SK and HU).

Export of family benefits

Table 14 Export of *child benefits*, estimated expenditure (in million €), 2013/2014 – *Sub-option 1a (adjustment limited to the amount of the competent MS)*

		Competent exporting Member State																																
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	Tot.
Member State of residence of the child(ren)	BE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	108.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	116.9	
	BG	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	
	CZ	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	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	3.4	
	DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	
	DE	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.9	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	79.2		
	EE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	5.6	
	IE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	
	EL	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
	ES	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	5.1	
	FR	53.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	289.6	
	HR	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
	IT	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	
	CY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	LV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	
	LT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.8		
	LU	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	
	HU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	
	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	NL	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	18.0	
	AT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4		
	PL	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	64.0		
	PT	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1		
	RO	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7		
	SI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1		
	SK	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.6		
	FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6		
	SE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	5.2		
	UK	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.0		
	IS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4		
	LI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	NO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
	CH	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4		
	Total	77.3	0.9	17.4	69.9	0.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	413.4	0.3	26.3	137.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	14.7	0.1	14.6	0.0	785.8			
Status quo	83.6	1.0	24.4	105.8	0.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	476.9	0.3	35.6	147.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	19.4	0.1	29.7	0.0	941.8				
% change	-7.5	-0.5	-28.6	-33.9	-2.5	-38.9	-19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.3	-0.3	-26.3	-6.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-24.2	-45.7	-50.8	-16.6					

* No data available for BG, DK, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK, LI and CH.

** Calculations for DK, PL, LV and AT are based on the price level differences between the EU-28 and DK/PL/LV/AT as no breakdown per Member State of residence of the child(ren) is reported.

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits and Eurostat

Option 2 – No export

This option will be disregarded due to legal reasons.

Option 3 – Reverse order of competence

Under this Option 3 the exporting Member State would only top up the amount as the 'secondarily' competent Member State if the level of family benefits is higher than the level of family benefits in the Member State of residence of the child(ren). This implies that the Member State of residence of the child(ren) will become the 'primarily' competent Member State of the reference group of 506,123 children involved (*Table 15*). However, not all reporting Member States were able to provide a breakdown by Member State of residence (DK, PL, LV and AT). This implies that calculations will be based on a limited group of approximately 385,000 children. Also, as already mentioned the reference group is incomplete, as no view is available of the number of persons who received no supplement from the exporting Member State as the 'secondarily' competent Member State under the current rules (*Figure 7*).

Export of family benefits

Table 15 **Export of child benefits, the number of family members involved, 2013/2014**

		Competent exporting Member State																											Total					
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	Total
Member State of residence of the child(ren)	BE					945	1	4	0							34,971	2	8,929								33	225	123						45,233
	BG	84				2,362		19	0							7		157									2	199	261					3,091
	CZ	52				5,575		43	0							542	1	255								2,404	59	208	3					9,142
	DK	12				226		0	0							18		20									25	147	35					483
	DE	399		2			12	24	0	2						26,134	2	7,220									284	767	426					35,272
	EE	9				77	66	10	0							2		46									0	5,422	59	3				5,694
	IE	25				74	3	0	0							13		48									68	105	2,456					2,792
	EL	73				3,387		0	0							5		140									24	144	69					3,842
	ES	728				243		92	0							76		651									89	790	919					3,588
	FR	31,036				16,553	1	31	0	2						62,143	4	484									56	350	1,198					111,858
	HR	84				304		0	0							3		35									0	21	5					452
	IT	547				3,887		32	0	1						65	2	203									174	296	264					5,471
	CY	0				3		1	0							0		6									4	38	56					108
	LV	24				717	3	197	0							1		143									2	169	1,031	6				2,293
	LT	14				817	23	437	0							1		198									1	135	1,588	5				3,219
	LU	103				57		2	0									26									33	49	17					287
	HU	64				3,942		44	0							46		239									122	195	223					4,875
	MT	2				2		1	0							0		17									0	10	23					55
	NL	6,417				6,428	4	16	0							591											102	229	272					14,059
	AT	11		12		2,160		0	0							40		59									2,881	122	35					5,320
	PL	3,807		100		47,273	1	4,473	0	2						1,044		17,181									55	368	22,120	81				96,505
	PT	492				1,851		28	0	3						1,136		350									1	63	304					4,228
	RO	531				5,727		167	0	38						89	38	200									13	238	393					7,434
	SI	16				176		0	0							2	5	15									17	21	11					263
	SK	103	4,482			2,167		165	0							283	1,555	611									0	39	1,165	16				10,586
	FI	12				105	347	2	0							9		15									14		19					523
	SE	42				107	14	6	0							79	4	84									17	1,411	88					1,852
UK	192				1,043	11	1,625	0	1						74	3	418									242	1,014						4,623	
IS	2				4		0	0							9		0									4	15	4	5					43
LI	0				3		0	0							0		0									2		0						5
NO	17				30	51	0	0							4		37									88	314	69					610	
CH	112				307		2	0							113		137									89	251	112					1,123	
Total	45,010		4,596	15,797	106,552	537	7,421	0	49					1,102	127,500	1,616	37,924	104,295							6,846	13,206	33,553	119					506,123	

* No data available for BG, DK, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, LI, NO and CH. The breakdown per Member State of residence by DK was not reported given that an incomplete breakdown by per Member State of residence of the child(ren) was reported.

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits

In order to calculate the topping up of the exporting Member State more detailed figures on the level of the child benefit should be obtained. However, not all Member States answered the administrative questionnaire. The selection of the level of the child benefit is as a result based on the following criteria (*Table 16*): 1) the selection of the overall average annual amount per child (*column 1*), if not available: 2) the selection of the average annual exported amount as primarily competent Member State (*column 4*), if not available: 3) calculations based on ESSPROS (*column 5*).

Table 16 Average annual amount per child based on different sources, 2013/2014

	Questionnaire 'general'		Questionnaire export (total)	Questionnaire export primarily	ESSPROS*	Selected
	Average amount per child	Average amount per entitled person	Average amount per child	Average amount per child	Average amount per child (0-17)	Average amount per child
BE	2,207	3,817	1,857		2,616	2,207
BG					180	180
CZ		1,296	207	212	72	212
DK	1,575	2,690	1,544		2,165	2,165
DE	2,389	3,789	993		3,481	2,389
EE	401	638	1,067	1,496	281	401
IE	1,626	3,108	1,560		2,870	1,626
EL	147	268			611	147
ES	926	1,413	219		215	926
FR					1,603	1,603
HR	575	1,075			287	575
IT		953			688	688
CY	695	1,268			671	695
LV	140	202	98	148	152	140
LT	229				68	229
LU	4,109	7,353	3,740	4,898	8,147	4,109
HU			208	75	679	75
MT	614	973			820	614
NL	940	1,674	939	1,215	1,189	940
AT	2,306	3,769	1,413	2,379	3,650	2,306
PL	733	1,425			127	733
PT	477	739			371	477
RO		162			181	181
SI					706	706
SK			226	196	566	196
FI	1,389	2,531	1,466		1,382	1,389
SE					1,454	1,454
UK					1,113	1,113
IS	1,032	1,158	978	1,044	667	1,032
LI		4,469				4,469
NO		2,457			1,802	1,802
CH		3,004			1,496	1,496

* See also *Table 4* of this report.

Source Questionnaire on the export of family benefits and ESSPROS

Afterwards, the level of the child benefit of the exporting Member State was deducted from the level of the child benefit of the Member State of residence of the child(ren) (*Table 17*). A positive figure points at a higher level in the exporting Member State and should be considered as the annual paid supplement per child. If there is a negative result no supplement should be paid by the exporting Member State. The result of this is reported in *Table 18*. Especially Member States with a high level family benefit (among others LU, DE, DK, FR, AT, IE, BE, NL, FI, SE UK, LI, NO and CH) have to pay a supplement.

Export of family benefits

Table 17 Difference between the average annual amount per child of the 'secondarily' competent exporting Member State and the Member State of residence of the child(ren), 2013/2014

		'secondarily' competent exporting Member State																															
		2207	180	212	1575	2389	401	1626	147	926	1603	575	688	695	140	229	4109	75	614	940	2306	733	477	181	706	196	1389	1454	1113	1032	4469	1802	1496
Member State of residence of the child(ren)		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH
		2207	BE	0	-2,027	-1,995	-632	182	-1,806	-581	-2,060	-1,281	-604	-1,632	-1,519	-1,512	-2,067	-1,978	1,902	-2,132	-1,593	-1,267	99	-1,474	-1,730	-2,026	-1,501	-2,011	-818	-753	-1,094	-1,175	2,262
180	BG	2,027	0	32	1,395	2,209	221	1,446	-33	746	1,423	395	508	515	-40	49	3,929	-105	434	760	2,126	553	297	1	526	16	1,209	1,274	933	852	4,289	1,622	1,316
212	CZ	1,995	-32	0	1,363	2,177	189	1,414	-65	714	1,391	363	476	483	-72	17	3,897	-137	402	728	2,094	521	265	-31	494	-16	1,177	1,242	901	820	4,257	1,590	1,284
1575	DK	632	-1,395	-1,363	0	814	-1,174	51	-1,428	-649	28	-1,000	-887	-880	-1,435	-1,346	2,534	-1,500	-961	-635	731	-842	-1,098	-1,394	-869	-1,379	-186	-121	-462	-543	2,894	227	-79
2389	DE	-182	-2,209	-2,177	-814	0	-1,988	-764	-2,242	-1,464	-786	-1,815	-1,701	-1,695	-2,249	-2,160	1,720	-2,314	-1,775	-1,449	-83	-1,656	-1,913	-2,208	-1,683	-2,193	-1,000	-935	-1,276	-1,357	2,080	-587	-893
401	EE	1,806	-221	-189	1,174	1,988	0	1,225	-254	525	1,202	174	287	294	-261	-172	3,708	-326	213	539	1,905	332	76	-220	305	-205	988	1,053	712	631	4,068	1,401	1,095
1626	IE	581	-1,446	-1,414	-51	764	-1,225	0	-1,479	-700	-23	-1,051	-938	-931	-1,486	-1,397	2,483	-1,551	-1,012	-686	680	-893	-1,149	-1,445	-920	-1,430	-236	-172	-513	-594	2,843	176	-130
147	EL	2,060	33	65	1,428	2,242	254	1,479	0	778	1,456	428	541	547	-7	82	3,962	-72	467	793	2,159	586	330	34	559	49	1,242	1,307	966	885	4,322	1,655	1,349
926	ES	1,281	-746	-714	649	1,464	-525	700	-778	0	677	-351	-238	-231	-786	-697	3,183	-851	-312	14	1,380	-192	-449	-745	-220	-730	464	528	187	106	3,544	876	570
1603	FR	604	-1,423	-1,391	-28	786	-1,202	23	-1,456	-677	0	-1,028	-915	-908	-1,463	-1,374	2,506	-1,528	-989	-663	703	-870	-1,126	-1,422	-897	-1,407	-214	-149	-490	-571	2,866	199	-107
575	HR	1,632	-395	-363	1,000	1,815	-174	1,051	-428	351	1,028	0	113	120	-435	-346	3,534	-500	39	365	1,731	158	-98	-394	131	-379	815	879	538	457	3,894	1,227	921
688	IT	1,519	-508	-476	887	1,701	-287	938	-541	238	915	-113	0	7	-548	-459	3,421	-613	-74	252	1,618	45	-211	-507	18	-492	701	766	425	344	3,781	1,114	808
695	CY	1,512	-515	-483	880	1,695	-294	931	-547	231	908	-120	-7	0	-555	-466	3,414	-620	-81	245	1,611	39	-218	-514	11	-499	695	759	418	337	3,775	1,107	801
140	LV	2,067	40	72	1,435	2,249	261	1,486	7	786	1,463	435	548	555	0	89	3,969	-65	474	800	2,166	593	337	41	566	56	1,249	1,314	973	892	4,329	1,662	1,356
229	LT	1,978	-49	-17	1,346	2,160	172	1,397	-82	697	1,374	346	459	466	-89	0	3,880	-154	385	711	2,077	504	248	-48	477	-33	1,160	1,225	884	803	4,240	1,573	1,267
4109	LU	-1,902	-3,929	-3,897	-2,534	-1,720	-3,708	-2,483	-3,962	-3,183	-2,506	-3,534	-3,421	-3,414	-3,969	-3,880	0	-4,034	-3,495	-3,169	-1,803	-3,376	-3,632	-3,928	-3,403	-3,913	-2,720	-2,655	-2,996	-3,077	360	-2,307	-2,613
75	HU	2,132	105	137	1,500	2,314	326	1,551	72	851	1,528	500	613	620	65	154	4,034	0	539	865	2,231	658	402	106	631	121	1,314	1,379	1,038	957	4,394	1,727	1,421
614	MT	1,593	-434	-402	961	1,775	-213	1,012	-467	312	989	-39	74	81	-474	-385	3,495	-539	0	326	1,692	119	-137	-433	92	-418	776	840	499	418	3,855	1,188	882
940	NL	1,267	-760	-728	635	1,449	-539	686	-793	-14	663	-365	-252	-245	-800	-711	3,169	-865	-326	0	1,366	-207	-463	-759	-234	-744	449	514	173	92	3,529	862	556
2306	AT	-99	-2,126	-2,094	-731	83	-1,905	-680	-2,159	-1,380	-703	-1,731	-1,618	-1,611	-2,166	-2,077	1,803	-2,231	-1,692	-1,366	0	-1,573	-1,829	-2,125	-1,600	-2,110	-917	-852	-1,193	-1,274	2,163	-504	-810
733	PL	1,474	-553	-521	842	1,656	-332	893	-586	192	870	-158	-45	-39	-593	-504	3,376	-658	-119	207	1,573	0	-256	-552	-27	-537	656	721	380	299	3,736	1,069	763
477	PT	1,730	-297	-265	1,098	1,913	-76	1,149	-330	449	1,126	98	211	218	-337	-248	3,632	-402	137	463	1,829	256	0	-296	229	-281	913	977	636	555	3,992	1,325	1,019
181	RO	2,026	-1	31	1,394	2,208	220	1,445	-34	745	1,422	394	507	514	-41	48	3,928	-106	433	759	2,125	552	296	0	525	15	1,208	1,273	932	851	4,288	1,621	1,315
706	SI	1,501	-526	-494	869	1,683	-305	920	-559	220	897	-131	-18	-11	-566	-477	3,403	-631	-92	234	1,600	27	-229	-525	0	-510	683	748	407	326	3,763	1,096	790
196	SK	2,011	-16	16	1,379	2,193	205	1,430	-49	730	1,407	379	492	499	-56	33	3,913	-121	418	744	2,110	537	281	-15	510	0	1,193	1,258	917	836	4,273	1,606	1,300
1389	FI	818	-1,209	-1,177	186	1,000	-988	236	-1,242	-464	214	-815	-701	-695	-1,249	-1,160	2,720	-1,314	-776	-449	917	-656	-913	-1,208	-683	-1,193	0	65	-276	-357	3,080	413	107
1454	SE	753	-1,274	-1,242	121	935	-1,053	172	-1,307	-528	149	-879	-766	-759	-1,314	-1,225	2,655	-1,379	-840	-514	852	-721	-977	-1,273	-748	-1,258	-65	0	-341	-422	3,015	348	42
1113	UK	1,094	-933	-901	462	1,276	-712	513	-966	-187	490	-538	-425	-418	-973	-884	2,996	-1,038	-499	-173	1,193	-380	-636	-932	-407	-917	276	341	0	-81	3,356	689	383
1032	IS	1,175	-852	-820	543	1,357	-631	594	-885	-106	571	-457	-344	-337	-892	-803	3,077	-957	-418	-92	1,274	-299	-555	-851	-326	-836	357	422	81	0	3,437	770	464
4469	LI	-2,262	-4,289	-4,257	-2,894	-2,080	-4,068	-2,843	-4,322	-3,544	-2,866	-3,894	-3,781	-3,775	-4,329	-4,240	-360	-4,394	-3,855	-3,529	-2,163	-3,736	-3,992	-4,288	-3,763	-4,273	-3,080	-3,015	-3,356	-3,437	0	-2,667	-2,973
1802	NO	405	-1,622	-1,590	-227	587	-1,401	-176	-1,655	-876	-199	-1,227	-1,114	-1,107	-1,662	-1,573	2,307	-1,727	-1,188	-862	504	-1,069	-1,325	-1,621	-1,096	-1,606	-413	-348	-689	-770	2,667	0	-306
1496	CH	711	-1,316	-1,284	79	893	-1,095	130	-1,349	-570	107	-921	-808	-801	-1,356	-1,267	2,613	-1,421	-882	-556	810	-763	-1,019	-1,315	-790	-1,300	-107	-42	-383	-464	2,973	306	0

* Negative figure: average amount of the 'secondarily' competent Member State is lower than the average amount of the Member State of residence

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits and ESSPROS

Export of family benefits

Table 18 Average annual supplement per child paid by the 'secondarily' competent exporting Member State, 2013/2014

		'secondary' competent exporting Member State																																
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	
Member State of residence of the child (ren)	BE	0	0	0	0	182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,902	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	BG	2,027	0	32	1,395	2,209	221	1,446	0	746	1,423	395	508	515	0	49	3,929	0	434	760	2,126	553	297	1	526	16	1,209	1,274	933	852	4,289	1,622	1,316	
	CZ	1,995	0	0	1,363	2,177	189	1,414	0	714	1,391	363	476	483	0	17	3,897	0	402	728	2,094	521	265	0	494	0	1,177	1,242	901	820	4,257	1,590	1,284	
	DK	632	0	0	0	814	0	51	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,534	0	0	0	731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,894	227	0
	DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,080	0	0	
	EE	1,806	0	0	1,174	1,988	0	1,225	0	525	1,202	174	287	294	0	0	3,708	0	213	539	1,905	332	76	0	305	0	988	1,053	712	631	4,068	1,401	1,095	
	IE	581	0	0	0	764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,483	0	0	0	680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,843	176	0	
	EL	2,060	33	65	1,428	2,242	254	1,479	0	778	1,456	428	541	547	0	82	3,962	0	467	793	2,159	586	330	34	559	49	1,242	1,307	966	885	4,322	1,655	1,349	
	ES	1,281	0	0	649	1,464	0	700	0	0	677	0	0	0	0	0	3,183	0	0	14	1,380	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	528	187	106	3,544	876	570
	FR	604	0	0	0	786	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,506	0	0	0	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,866	199	0	
	HR	1,632	0	0	1,000	1,815	0	1,051	0	351	1,028	0	113	120	0	0	3,534	0	39	365	1,731	158	0	0	131	0	815	879	538	457	3,894	1,227	921	
	IT	1,519	0	0	887	1,701	0	938	0	238	915	0	0	7	0	0	3,421	0	0	252	1,618	45	0	0	18	0	701	766	425	344	3,781	1,114	808	
	CY	1,512	0	0	880	1,695	0	931	0	231	908	0	0	0	0	0	3,414	0	0	245	1,611	39	0	0	11	0	695	759	418	337	3,775	1,107	801	
	LV	2,067	40	72	1,435	2,249	261	1,486	7	786	1,463	435	548	555	0	89	3,969	0	474	800	2,166	593	337	41	566	56	1,249	1,314	973	892	4,329	1,662	1,356	
	LT	1,978	0	0	1,346	2,160	172	1,397	0	697	1,374	346	459	466	0	0	3,880	0	385	711	2,077	504	248	0	477	0	1,160	1,225	884	803	4,240	1,573	1,267	
	LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	0	
	HU	2,132	105	137	1,500	2,314	326	1,551	72	851	1,528	500	613	620	65	154	4,034	0	539	865	2,231	658	402	106	631	121	1,314	1,379	1,038	957	4,394	1,727	1,421	
	MT	1,593	0	0	961	1,775	0	1,012	0	312	989	0	74	81	0	0	3,495	0	0	326	1,692	119	0	0	92	0	776	840	499	418	3,855	1,188	882	
	NL	1,267	0	0	635	1,449	0	686	0	0	663	0	0	0	0	0	3,169	0	0	0	1,366	0	0	0	0	0	449	514	173	92	3,529	862	556	
	AT	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,803	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,163	0	0	
	PL	1,474	0	0	842	1,656	0	893	0	192	870	0	0	0	0	0	3,376	0	0	207	1,573	0	0	0	0	0	656	721	380	299	3,736	1,069	763	
	PT	1,730	0	0	1,098	1,913	0	1,149	0	449	1,126	98	211	218	0	0	3,632	0	137	463	1,829	256	0	0	229	0	913	977	636	555	3,992	1,325	1,019	
	RO	2,026	0	31	1,394	2,208	220	1,445	0	745	1,422	394	507	514	0	48	3,928	0	433	759	2,125	552	296	0	525	15	1,208	1,273	932	851	4,288	1,621	1,315	
	SI	1,501	0	0	869	1,683	0	920	0	220	897	0	0	0	0	0	3,403	0	0	234	1,600	27	0	0	0	0	683	748	407	326	3,763	1,096	790	
	SK	2,011	0	16	1,379	2,193	205	1,430	0	730	1,407	379	492	499	0	33	3,913	0	418	744	2,110	537	281	0	510	0	1,193	1,258	917	836	4,273	1,606	1,300	
	FI	818	0	0	186	1,000	0	236	0	0	214	0	0	0	0	0	2,720	0	0	0	917	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	3,080	413	107	
	SE	753	0	0	121	935	0	172	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	0	2,655	0	0	0	852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,015	348	42	
	UK	1,094	0	0	462	1,276	0	513	0	0	490	0	0	0	0	0	2,996	0	0	0	1,193	0	0	0	0	0	276	341	0	0	3,356	689	383	
IS	1,175	0	0	543	1,357	0	594	0	0	571	0	0	0	0	0	3,077	0	0	0	1,274	0	0	0	0	0	357	422	81	0	3,437	770	464		
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
NO	405	0	0	0	587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,307	0	0	0	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,667	0	0		
CH	711	0	0	79	893	0	130	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	2,613	0	0	0	810	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,973	306	0		

* Negative figures of *Table 17* are eliminated as this will imply that no supplement will be paid by the exporting Member State.

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits and ESSPROS

In order to estimate the budgetary impact of Option 3, the supplement paid by the exporting Member State (*Table 18*) is multiplied by the number of children involved (*Table 15*).

The application of this option results in a total exported amount of € 522.5 million or a decrease by 30.9% compared to the status quo scenario (excluding some Member States which did not provide a breakdown per Member State of residence of the children) (*Table 19*). This reflects to a high extent a shift of the expenditure from the exporting Member State towards the Member State of residence of the child(ren).

Some caution is, however, required if these calculations are compared to the status quo scenario. The level of the family benefit, selected in *Table 16*, is sometimes a proxy of the real figure. As a result, the expenditure for individual exporting Member States is sometimes higher under Option 3 compared to the status quo scenario (applicable to DE and ES). This is not possible in practice given that a family benefit will no longer be paid as the primarily competent Member State under this option (but only the supplement). Luxembourg, as a main exporting Member State under the current rules, experiences a decrease in expenditure of € 195 million or 41% compared to the status quo scenario.

However, there is also an underestimation of total spending if only the cost of the topping up is taken into account. The expenditure of the Member State of residence of the child(ren) as the primarily competent Member State should also be taken into account. It is at the same time an estimate of the total expenditure related to the coordination of family benefits and not only of the narrow scope of the export of family benefits. Under Option 3 this implies that mainly France (€ 179 million), Belgium (€ 100 million), Germany (€ 84 million) and Poland (€ 71 million) will experience a high cost of expenditure in absolute terms as the Member State of residence of the child(ren) (*Table 20* – see row totals). Counting together the expenditure under Option 3 as the exporting Member State and as the Member State of residence, a total estimated annual expenditure of € 1.2 billion is obtained (for a limited group of approximately 385,000 children) (*Table 21*). Despite the change of the current order of priority under Option 3, some of the exporting Member States will still have to pay a high share of the expenditure related to the coordination of family benefits. This is because the overall level of the family benefit is in some of the exporting Member States (in particular LU) (much) higher compared to the level of the main Member States of residence of the child(ren) (in particular FR and PL).

Export of family benefits

Table 19 Export of *child benefits*, estimated expenditure (in million €) = supplement paid by the 'secondarily' competent exporting Member State, 2013/2014 – *Option 3 (Member State of residence of the child primarily competent)*

		'secondary' competent exporting Member State																																	
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	Tot	
Member State of residence of the child(ren)	BE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	
	BG	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
	CZ	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.9
	DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	DE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.9
	EE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	
	IE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	EL	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	
	ES	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	
	FR	18.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	155.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	187.5
	HR	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
	IT	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	
	CY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	LV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	
	LT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	
	LU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	HU	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	
	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	NL	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	
	AT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	PL	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.7	
	PT	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	
	RO	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	
	SI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	SK	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	
	FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
	SE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
	UK	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	
IS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
LI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
NO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CH	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6		
Total	37.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	169.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	281.9	0.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	13.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	522.7			
Status quo	83.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	105.8	0.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	476.9	0.3	0.0	35.6	147.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	29.7	0.0	941.8		
% change	-55.0		-92.5		60.2	-99.2	-43.7			182.0					-40.9	-100			-85.1						-98.9	-58.0		-55.9				-30.9			

* Average percentage based on numeration equal to € 509 million (excluding UK since no figures were available on the status quo scenario) and denominator equal to € 736 million (excluding DK, PL, LV, AT and NO since these Member States did not provide a breakdown per Member State of residence).

** The amount related to the export of family benefits to be paid by DE under this option is higher compared to the amount (€ 106 million) under the status quo scenario. This is not possible in practice and is the result of an overestimation of the supplement to be paid by DE (average annual amount per child of € 2,389 applied for DE – see *Tables 16 and 17*) or an underestimation of the budgetary cost related to the export of family benefits under the status quo scenario reported by the German Delegation. This applies also to ES but involves only a small amount in absolute terms.

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits and ESSPROS

Export of family benefits

Table 20 Amount paid by the Member State of residence of the child(ren), 2013/2014

Member State of residence of child (ren)	'secondary' competent Member State																											Tot.					
	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE		UK	IS	LI	NO	CH
BE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.2	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.8
BG	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
CZ	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	
DE	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.4	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.3	
EE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	
IE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	
EL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
ES	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	
FR	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	179.3	
HR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
IT	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	
CY	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
LV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
LT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
LU	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
HU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	
AT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	
PL	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	16.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	70.7	
PT	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	
RO	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	
SI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
SK	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	
FI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
SE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	
UK	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	
IS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
LI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
NO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
CH	0.2	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	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	
Total																																	497.4

* The row totals (expenditure by the Member State of residence) are in this case important.

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits and ESSPROS

Table 21 Sum of the estimated expenditure as 'primarily' competent Member State of residence of the child(ren) and as 'secondarily' competent exporting Member State, Option 3, 2013/2014

	Member State A =		Total
	Exporting MS	Member State of residence	
BE	37,566,519	99,829,231	137,395,750
BG	n.a.	556,380	556,380
CZ	71,712	1,938,104	2,009,816
DK	n.a.	760,725	760,725
DE	169,428,065*	84,277,282	253,705,347
EE	4,739	2,283,294	2,288,033
IE	6,517,702	4,539,332	11,057,035
EL	n.a.	565,132	565,132
ES	30,261*	3,320,787	3,351,048
FR	n.a.	179,308,374	179,308,374
HR	n.a.	259,750	259,750
IT	n.a.	3,764,048	3,764,048
CY	n.a.	75,012	75,012
LV	n.a.	321,020	321,020
LT	n.a.	737,151	737,151
LU	281,947,287	1,179,283	283,126,570
HU	0	365,625	365,625
MT	n.a.	33,763	33,763
NL	5,310,060	13,215,460	18,525,520
AT	n.a.	12,267,920	12,267,920
PL	n.a.	70,746,823	70,746,823
PT	n.a.	2,015,136	2,015,136
RO	n.a.	1,345,554	1,345,554
SI	n.a.	185,678	185,678
SK	16,275	2,074,856	2,091,131
FI	8,134,181	726,685	8,860,866
SE	n.a.	2,692,808	2,692,808
UK	13,583,613	5,145,399	18,729,012
IS	51,308	44,376	95,684
LI	n.a.	22,345	22,345
NO	n.a.	1,099,220	1,099,220
CH	n.a.	1,680,008	1,680,008
Total	522,661,722	497,376,561	1,020,038,283

* The amount related to the export of family benefits to be paid by DE under this option is higher compared to the amount (€ 106 million) under the status quo scenario. This is not possible in practice and is the result of an overestimation of the supplement to be paid by DE (average annual amount per child of € 2,389 applied for DE – see *Tables 16 and 17*) or an underestimation of the budgetary cost related to the export of family benefits under the status quo scenario reported by the German Delegation (only an average annual amount exported per child of € 993 – see *Table 16*). This also applies to ES but involves only a small amount in absolute terms (from € 10,729 to € 30,261).

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

Horizontal Option - Different coordination rules for salary-related child-raising allowances

Only a limited number of Member States have reported separate administrative data on their export of child-raising allowances. By Slovakia, a parental allowance was exported to 2,935 households amounting to a public spending of € 4.3 million (*Table 22*). Latvia reported the exportability of a parent's benefit to 100 households (or 0.8% of the total households entitled) amounting to a public spending of € 303,000 (or 0.4% of total export of family benefits). Romania reported the exportability of a child-raising benefit to 24 households. Finally, Hungary exported a child home care allowance to 118 households and a child-raising allowance to 2 households.

Table 22 Export of child raising allowances, 2013

	Name	Spending related to child-raising allowances (in Million €) (A)	Total spending on family benefits (in Million €) (B)	Share in total spending on family benefits (A/B)	Exported child-raising allowances (in €) (C)	Share in spending related to child-raising allowances (C/A)
DE	Parental benefit (<i>Elterngeld</i>)	5,105	38,805	13.2%		
LV	Parental benefit (<i>Vecaku pabalsts</i>)	71	169	41.9%	303,414	0.4%
HU	Child home care allowance (<i>Gyermekgondozási segély</i>)				11,403	
	Child Raising Support (<i>Gyermeknevelési támogatás</i>)				185	
RO	child raising benefit (indemnizatie pentru cresterea copilului)	346	1,001	34.5%	24 in 142,170 households (0.02%)	
SK	Parental allowance (<i>Rodičovský príspevok</i>)				4,292,122	

Source Based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

On the basis of the number of cross-border workers and their household composition (by using LFS data) the impact of this horizontal option has been estimated.²³ Under the status quo scenario cross-border workers with child(ren) and their partner will be entitled to a salary-related child-raising allowance. It implies a reference group of some 785 thousand persons at EU-level (by selecting only those cross-border workers with a child aged less than 15 (column A) and by adding their partner²⁴ (column B)).²⁵ However, this reference group will be much smaller if only the Member States which have a child-raising allowance calculated by reference to salary or professional income are taken into consideration (17 Member States – see below). Moreover, it should be highlighted that only Bulgaria, Germany, Croatia and Finland permit that a right may be granted to a person despite not factually fulfilling the child-raising activity (i.e. derived rights).²⁶

It will result in a considerable decrease of the number of persons entitled if the salary-related child raising allowance would be treated as an individual and personal right (only claimed by the cross-border who is subject to the applicable legislation in question and not by other members of their family) as the reference group would decline by 40% at EU-level compared to the status quo scenario.

²³ A second group of persons concerned are of course intra-EU migrants who live in a Member State other than their child(ren).

²⁴ As not all cross-border workers with children live together as a couple (e.g. single).

²⁵ However, in order to determine the competent Member State also the socio-economic position of the partner should be taken into consideration. Moreover, some households will be entitled to a child-raising allowance of the exporting Member State even if this Member State is not primarily competent. All these remarks are not taken into account and implies a possible overestimation of the reference group.

²⁶ Based on De Coninck, J. (2015), *Reply to an ad hoc request for comparative analysis – Salary-related child-raising benefits*, FreSsco.

Table 23 Estimated number of cross-border workers with children and their family members entitled to a child-raising allowance, impact of horizon option on the number of persons entitled, 2013

Member State of employment	Cross-border workers with child aged less than 15 (A)	of which: couple with child aged less than 15 (B)	Total (= status quo) (A+B)	New option (individual right) (A)	% change
BE	26	17	43	26	-39.3%
BG	0	0	0	0	-50.0%
CZ	22	13	35	22	-36.2%
DK	11	10	21	11	-47.5%
DE	106	65	172	106	-38.1%
EE	1	1	1	1	-43.7%
IE	4	3	6	4	-43.4%
EL	4	1	5	4	-25.6%
ES	13	8	22	13	-38.5%
FR	24	17	41	24	-40.8%
HR	0	0	0	0	-45.3%
IT	28	13	41	28	-32.4%
CY	1	1	2	1	-40.1%
LV	0	0	0	0	-50.0%
LT	0	0	0	0	-20.0%
LU	83	66	149	83	-44.1%
HU	1	1	2	1	-39.5%
MT	0	0	0	0	-50.0%
NL	37	30	67	37	-44.5%
AT	50	33	84	50	-39.8%
PL	1	1	1	1	-35.4%
PT	1	1	2	1	-42.4%
RO	1	1	2	1	-50.0%
SI	4	1	5	4	-16.7%
SK	3	3	5	3	-47.8%
FI	7	6	13	7	-44.2%
SE	5	3	8	5	-41.3%
UK	33	22	55	33	-39.8%
EU-28	469	316	785	469	-40.3%
IS	0		0	0	0.0%
NO	17	13	30	17	-42.8%
CH	112	93	205	112	-45.3%

Source LFS

In addition, it is proposed by this option that no anti-overlapping rules would apply to salary-related child raising allowances meaning that they would be payable in full to the parent concerned under the applicable national legislation irrespective of whether the Member State concerned has primary or secondary competence. According to our information, the countries which have a child-raising allowance calculated by reference to salary or professional income are: Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Croatia, Estonia, Spain, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden. No data collected within the framework of the Administrative Commission is available for the assessment of this 'no anti-overlapping rule'. However, based on the data available from ESSPROS and MISSOC some figures on the impact could be provided, but taking several assumptions into consideration. By dividing parental leave spending (figures for 2012 – no distinction could be made among income-related parental leave benefits and flat-rate parental leave benefits) by an assumed reference group of children aged 0 to 3 years an average expenditure per child has been obtained. The same exercise was already reported in Table 4 with regard to the child benefit spending were we assumed a reference group aged 0 to 17 years. Under current rules a supplement will be paid by the secondarily competent Member State if the amount of the income-related child-raising allowance in this country is higher than the amount already paid by the primarily competent Member State. However, under this new option the person concerned will be entitled to the full

amount paid by the Member State of employment (= secondarily competent Member State). By confronting the average supplement paid per child (status quo) with the full amount to be paid under the new option the percentage change in expenditure per benefit being exported could be calculated for the secondarily competent Member State.²⁷ We first only selected the exporting Member states which have an income-related child raising allowance or a mixed allowance (*Table 24a*). Results are reported for the export of the child-raising allowance to all Member States of residence and to a more selective group of Member States of residence which have also an income-related or a mixed child-raising allowance. This option will lead to an average increase in expenditure per average exported benefit of 62% in all Member States that provide a child-raising benefit in case the average child-raising allowance from all Member States of residence is taken into account and even to an average increase of 81% if only the Member States of residence which have an income-related or a mixed child-raising benefit are selected.²⁸ The same exercise has been repeated for a broader group of Member States which have an income-related child raising benefit, a flat-rate child raising benefit or a mixed benefit (*Table 24b*).

Table 24a Estimated impact of disapplying the anti-accumulation rules for income-related child-raising allowance, % change per benefit status quo compared to new option, selection: ***MSs with a salary-related child raising benefit or a mixed benefit***

	BG	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	HR	IT	LV	LT	HU	AT	PT	RO	SI	FI	SE	Total
All MSs of residence	161%	n.a.	50%	164%	141%	189%	86%	n.a.	93%	55%	58%	n.a.	n.a.	117%	37%	57%	210%	62%
Only MSs of residence which have a salary-related or a mixed child raising benefit	258%	n.a.	66%	265%	213%	331%	116%	n.a.	126%	72%	77%	n.a.	n.a.	163%	46%	77%	432%	81%

Source ESSPROS and Eurostat

Table 25b Estimated impact of disapplying the anti-accumulation rules for income-related child-raising allowance, % change per benefit status quo compared to new option, selection: ***MSs with a salary-related child raising benefit, a flat rate child-raising benefit or a mixed benefit***

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	LV	LT	LU	HU	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	FI	SE	NO	Total
All MSs of residence	158%	161%	44%	n.a.	50%	164%	141%	189%	104%	86%	n.a.	93%	55%	32%	58%	n.a.	110%	n.a.	117%	37%	57%	210%	101%	58%
Only MSs of residence which have a salary-related child raising benefit, a flat-rate child-raising benefit or a mixed benefit	313%	321%	61%	n.a.	71%	327%	263%	388%	174%	133%	n.a.	150%	77%	43%	82%	n.a.	186%	n.a.	204%	51%	81%	474%	166%	84%

Source ESSPROS and Eurostat

Also, a case study has been conducted with reference to the German parental allowance (*Elterngeld*) to analyse the economic impact of this change for Germany as a secondary competent Member State exporting a parental allowance. The parental allowance will differ according to the net income of the recipient. The average net income (taking into consideration the average personal net income for a person living in a family of two working parents with two children (one at 100% and the other at 67% of the average wage in the Member State of residence)) of the Member State of

²⁷ For instance in case a child-raising allowance is exported from Luxembourg (annual average amount per child: € 2,786) to Germany (annual average amount per child: 1,830) a supplement will be paid by Luxembourg of €955 under the current rules and an amount of € 2,786 under the new option.

²⁸ The average increase per exporting Member State is based on the percentage change between the sum of supplements paid to an entitled person under the baseline scenario living in another EU-28/EFTA country or in one of the selected countries and the sum of the average amounts paid per entitled person under the new option (will always be the same amount).

residence has been taken into account as well as the minimum and maximum ceiling of the benefit.²⁹ According to this analysis the increase in Germany's expenditure per benefit would range from 24% to Poland (increase from €383 to €476) to more than 250% in the case of Austria (increase from €405 to €1,428 paid to the family). Please notice, that only 14 Member States have a child-raising allowance calculated by reference to salary or professional income (see above).

Table 26 Estimated impact of disapplying the anti-accumulation rules for income-related child-raising allowance, % change status quo compared to new option

Germany: Parental allowance (*Elterngeld*): The parental allowance replaces the available monthly net income that the child-raising parent lost after the birth by a percentage rate which is dependent on the amount of the relevant income prior to confinement. For a net income between €1,000 and €1,200 prior to confinement, the percentage rate corresponds to 67%. The replacement rate decreases by 0.1% down to minimum of 65% for every €2 by which the net income exceeds €1,200. Therefore, the replacement rate for a net income of €1,240 or more is 65%. The replacement rate increases by 0.1% up to a maximum of 100% for every €2 by which the income is below €1,000. The parental allowance amounts to at least €300 and at most €1,800. In case of multiple births, the parental allowance is raised by €300 for every sibling from the multiple birth. Families with several children can receive a sibling's bonus to the amount of 10% of the parental allowance they are entitled to, which is at least €75 per month (MISSOC).

MS of residence	Child-raising allowance MS of residence (not exhaustive list) (MISSOC)	Monthly net earnings	Percentage (min: 65% and max: 100%)	Amount (min: € 300 and max: € 1,800)	Status quo	New option	%change
BE	771	2,138	65%	1,389	618	1,389	125%
BG	174	289	100%	300	126	300	138%
CZ		707	80%	563			
DK		2,439	65%	1,586			
DE		2,153	65%	1,399			
EE	1,452	697	80%	558	0	558	
IE		2,054	65%	1,335			
EL		1,269	65%	825			
ES		1,468	65%	954			
FR	391	1,977	65%	1,285	895	1,285	44%
HR	347	652	82%	537	190	537	182%
IT		1,571	65%	1,021			
CY							
LV	171	493	90%	445	274	445	62%
LT		425	94%	399			
LU	485	3,149	65%	1,800	1,315	1,800	37%
HU		525	89%	466			
MT		1,270	65%	826			
NL		2,549	65%	1,657			
AT	1023	2,197	65%	1,428	405	1,428	253%
PL	93	541	88%	476	383	476	24%
PT		957	67%	643			
RO		303	100%	303			
SI		937	68%	639			
SK	203	592	85%	505	302	505	67%
FI		2,245	65%	1,460			
SE	317	2,525	65%	1,641	1,324	1,641	24%
UK		2,339	65%	1,521			
IS		1,981	65%	1,288			
NO		3,495	65%	1,800			
CH		4,456	65%	1,800			

Source ESSPROS and Eurostat

Summary

Partial view on the budgetary impact on the exporting Member States

A total amount of exported child benefits of € 941.8 million was reported by 17 exporting Member States under the current rules (*Table 26*). The budgetary impact decreases under Sub-option 1a (-15.9%) and even further under Sub-option 1b (-

²⁹ The income earned in the exporting MS is a better indicator. However, no figures are available on the average income of cross-border workers (which is an important reference group). Also because this will be an individual right under the new option.

16.6%) if there is an adjustment of the amount of exported family benefits to the cost of living in the Member State of residence of the child(ren). The budgetary impact of these sub-options will mainly be determined by the distribution of the exported family benefits to the Member States of residence of the child(ren), the cost of living in these Member States and the differences with the exporting Member State. Sub-option 2b even corrects the expenditure for exporting Member States which show a low cost of living compared to the Member States of residence of the child(ren). Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Iceland and Norway already experience a decrease of expenditure under Sub-option 1a. Under Sub-option 1b also for Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia a budgetary decrease is observed compared to the status quo scenario. A change of the current priority rules so that a supplement should be paid only by the exporting Member State even results to a decrease by 30.9% of expenditure compared to the status quo scenario (excluding some Member States which did not provide a breakdown per Member State of residence of the children). It reflects to a high extent the shift of the expenditure from the exporting Member State towards the Member State of residence of the child(ren). However, this shift is only partially realised as the level of the family benefit in the main exporting Member States is most of the time (much) higher than this of the main Member States of residence of the child(ren).

Table 27 Estimated budgetary impact of the options on the exporting Member States

	<i>Status quo</i>	<i>Sub-option 1a</i>		<i>Sub-option 1b</i>		<i>Option 3**</i>	
	<i>Amount in €</i>	<i>Amount in €</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>Amount in €</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>Amount in €</i>	<i>% change</i>
BE	83,566,755	77,558,696	-7.2%	77,281,208	-7.5%	37,566,519	-55.0%
BG							
CZ	951,041	947,065	-0.4%	945,934	-0.5%	71,712	-92.5%
DK	24,383,654	17,416,896	-28.6%	17,416,896	-28.6%		
DE	105,759,924	71,251,668	-32.6%	69,861,782	-33.9%	169,428,065	60.2%
EE	573,075	787,109	37.3%	558,900	-2.5%	4,739	-99.2%
IE	11,576,760	7,078,949	-38.9%	7,076,728	-38.9%	6,517,702	-43.7%
EL							
ES	10,729	9,018	-15.9%	8,599	-19.9%	30,261	182.0%
FR							
HR							
IT							
CY							
LV	107,478	151,377	40.8%	107,478	0.0%		
LT							
LU	476,900,069	413,610,450	-13.3%	413,438,010	-13.3%	281,947,287	-40.9%
HU	336,232	406,584	20.9%	335,278	-0.3%	0	-100.0%
MT							
NL	35,622,000	26,376,682	-26.0%	26,268,245	-26.3%	5,310,060	-85.1%
AT	147,322,836	137,684,893	-6.5%	137,684,893	-6.5%		
PL	3,995,406	7,009,485	75.4%	3,995,406	0.0%		
PT							
RO							
SI							
SK	1,544,876	2,079,134	34.6%	1,536,648	-0.5%	16,275	-98.9%
FI	19,359,180	15,057,470	-22.2%	14,680,971	-24.2%	8,134,181	-58.0%
SE							
UK						13,583,613	
IS	116,339	63,209	-45.7%	63,209	-45.7%	51,308	-55.9%
LI							
NO	29,660,573	14,578,887	-50.8%	14,578,421	-50.8%		
CH							
Total	917,403,273	774,650,678	-15.6%	768,421,711	-16.2%	522,661,722	-30.9%***

* No data available for BG, FR, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, AT, PT, RO, SI, SE, UK, LI and CH.

** DK, PL, LV, AT and NO did not provide a breakdown by Member State of residence of the children

*** Numeration: excl. UK; denominator: excl. DK, PL, LV, AT and NO.

Source The authors' calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

'Complete' view on the budgetary impact related to the coordination of family benefits

The total expenditure related to the coordination of family benefits is broader than only the expenditure related to the export of family benefits. The expenditure of the Member State of residence of the child(ren) should also be taken into consideration.

The expenditure of the Member State of residence under Option 3 could be compared with the expenditure of the Member State of residence under the status quo scenario. Therefore, more detailed information on the number of family benefits exported as the primarily and as secondarily competent Member State is required. However, only eight Member States (LU, DE, HU, DK, CZ, EE, NL and IS) provided such detailed information.

Under the status quo scenario the Member State of residence might pay a supplement as the secondarily competent Member State (reference group of 182,825 children reported by eight Member States, including LU) and the family benefit as the primarily competent Member State (reference group of 102,994 children reported by eight Member States, including LU) (*Table 27*). Only when the amount of the child benefit of the Member of residence of the child(ren) is higher than this of the exporting Member State will a supplement be paid by the Member State of residence of the child(ren) (*Table 28*). The expenditure of the Member State of residence of the child(ren) under the status quo scenario is estimated at €175.6 million (including only eight reporting Member States).

Export of family benefits

Table 28 Export of child benefits, number of family members involved, breakdown per primarily and secondarily competences of the exporting Member State, 2013/2014

	Exporting Member State																										
	LU			DE			HU			SK			CZ			EE			NL			IS			Total		
	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total	1st comp.	2nd comp.	Total
BE	14,297	20,674	34,971	566	379	945	2	2	13	20	33				1	1	7,634	1,295	8,929				0	22,512	22,369	44,881	
BG	1	6	7	1,793	569	2,362			2	0	2						157	0	157				0	1,953	575	2,528	
CZ	474	68	542	5,008	567	5,575	1	1	2,129	275	2,404						181	74	255	3	3		3	7,796	984	8,780	
DK	13	5	18	140	86	226			13	12	25						20	0	20				0	186	103	289	
DE	12,669	13,465	26,134			0	1	1	30	254	284	2	2		12	12	6,528	692	7,220				0	19,230	14,424	33,654	
EE	2	0	2	61	16	77			0	0	0				66	66	24	22	46	3	3		3	156	38	194	
IE	10	3	13	49	25	74			37	31	68				3	3	47	1	48				0	143	63	206	
EL	4	1	5	2,677	710	3,387			23	1	24						131	9	140				0	2,835	721	3,556	
ES	62	14	76	81	162	243			74	15	89						544	107	651				0	761	298	1,059	
FR	37,619	24,524	62,143	16,290	263	16,553	5	5	34	22	56				1	1	445	39	484				0	54,393	24,849	79,242	
HR	3	0	3	247	57	304			0	0	0						34	1	35				0	284	58	342	
IT	54	11	65	3,579	308	3,887	3	3	131	43	174						187	16	203				0	3,954	378	4,332	
CY	0	0	0	3	0	3			3	1	4						5	1	6				0	11	2	13	
LV	0	1	1	529	188	717			2	0	2				3	3	85	58	143	4	2	6	6	620	252	872	
LT	1	0	1	745	72	817			1	0	1				23	23	123	75	198	5	5		5	875	170	1,045	
LU			0	55	2	57			7	26	33						23	3	26				0	85	31	116	
HU	21	25	46	1,608	2,334	3,942			96	26	122						190	49	239				0	1,915	2,434	4,349	
MT	0	0	0	2	0	2			0	0	0						9	8	17				0	11	8	19	
NL	273	318	591	2,357	4,071	6,428			53	49	102				4	4			0				0	2,683	4,442	7,125	
AT	26	14	40	2,035	125	2,160			655	2,226	2,881	12	12				53	6	59				0	2,781	2,371	5,152	
PL	1,013	31	1,044	33,564	13,709	47,273			42	13	55	91	9	100			10,544	6,637	17,181	76	5	81	81	45,330	20,405	65,735	
PT	170	966	1,136	1,379	472	1,851			0	1	1						303	47	350				0	1,852	1,486	3,338	
RO	38	51	89	3,303	2,424	5,727	21	20	7	6	13						162	38	200				0	3,531	2,539	6,070	
SI	1	1	2	87	89	176	5	5	12	5	17						14	1	15				0	119	96	215	
SK	105	178	283	1,010	1,157	2,167	1,062	617	0	0	0	3,876	606	4,482			414	197	611	3	13	16	16	6,470	2,768	9,238	
FI	3	6	9	64	41	105			7	7	14				347	347	14	1	15				0	88	402	490	
SE	32	47	79	84	23	107			4	13	17				14	14	76	8	84				0	196	109	305	
UK	65	9	74	888	155	1,043			125	117	242				11	11	399	19	418				0	1,477	314	1,791	
IS	9	0	9	4	0	4			2	2	4						0	0	0	5	5		5	20	2	22	
LI	0	0	0	3	0	3			2	0	2						0	0	0				0	5	0	5	
NO	0	4	4	23	7	30			42	46	88				51	51	32	5	37				0	97	113	210	
CH	102	11	113	216	91	307			8	81	89						130	7	137				0	456	190	646	
Tot.	67,067	60,433	127,500	78,450	28,102	106,552	1,100	645	1,745	3,554	3,292	6,846	3,981	615	4,596	66	471	537	28,508	9,416	37,924	99	20	119	182,825	102,994	285,819

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

This expenditure under the status quo scenario could be compared to the expenditure of the Member State of residence of the child(ren) under Option 3. If under this option only the eight reporting Member States of the status quo scenario are taken into consideration a total expenditure of € 391.4 million is obtained (compared to a total expenditure for all Member State of residence under this option of € 497.4 million). This implies that the expenditure of the Member States of residence of the child(ren) will increase by 123% under Option 3 compared to the status quo scenario (selecting only eight reporting Member States) (Table 29). Especially France, Poland, Belgium and Germany will experience a much higher expenditure in absolute terms.

Table 30 Estimated expenditure of the Member State of residence of the child(ren) under the status quo scenario and Option 3

	Cost as MS of residence under status quo scenario <i>(only 8 exporting MSs)</i>	Cost as MS of residence under Option 3 <i>(only 8 exporting MSs)</i>	% change
BE	59,071,068	99,052,367	67.7%
BG	103,500	455,040	339.7%
CZ	242,809	1,861,360	666.6%
DK	192,852	455,175	136%
DE	43,997,887	80,411,307	82.8%
EE	409	77,794	18920.5%
IE	187,566	334,922	78.6%
EL	106,054	523,064	393.2%
ES	329,792	980,132	197.2%
FR	40,183,460	127,023,323	216.1%
HR	33,331	196,536	489.7%
IT	326,355	2,979,728	813.0%
CY	2,885	9,029	213.0%
LV	35,280	122,080	246.0%
LT	38,930	239,305	514.7%
LU	322,238	476,644	47.9%
HU	182,550	326,175	78.7%
MT	4,911	11,663	137.5%
NL	4,214,912	6,697,500	58.9%
AT	6,947,102	11,880,512	71.0%
PL	15,028,673	48,189,652	220.7%
PT	708,253	1,590,947	124.6%
RO	461,785	1,098,127	137.8%
SI	77,051	151,790	97.0%
SK	671,030	1,786,344	166.2%
FI	573,208	680,833	18.8%
SE	202,582	443,470	118.9%
UK	464,107	1,993,383	329.5%
IS	3,736	22,704	507.7%
LI	14,785	22,345	51.1%
NO	298,662	378,420	26.7%
CH	467,740	966,416	106.6%
Total	175,495,501	391,438,089	123.0%

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

By taking together both the expenditure as exporting Member State (see Table 26) and Member State of residence (see Table 29) the total expenditure related to the coordination of family benefits could be estimated. It is to be noted that the expenditure of the Member of residence is only based on the export of eight Member States in order to guarantee the comparability between the status quo scenario and Option 3. Although the total expenditure related to Option 3 without making this selection is reported as well (see also Table 21). Belgium, Denmark,²³ Estonia, Ireland, Latvia,³⁰ Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria,²³ Slovakia, Finland, Iceland and Norway²³ experience a lower budgetary cost compared to the status quo scenario.

³⁰ DK, LV, AT, PL and NO: No figures are available as exporting Member State under Option 3. This implies that the total cost under Option 3 is underestimated.

Export of family benefits

This in contrast to the Czech Republic, Germany,³¹ Spain³² and Poland²³ (and probably also France taking into account the high number of exported family benefits to FR)³³ who will experience a higher budgetary cost.

Table 31 Total estimated expenditure related to the coordination of family benefits under the status quo scenario and Option 3

	Status quo			Option 3			% change (B-A)/A	
	Exporting MS	MS of residence (only 8 exporting MSs)	Total (A)	Exporting MS	MS of residence (only 8 exporting MSs)	Total (B)		Total all MSs
BE	83,566,755	59,071,068	142,637,823	37,559,439	99,052,367	136,611,806	137,395,750	-4.2%
BG							556,380	
CZ	951,041	242,809	1,193,850	71,712	1,861,360	1,933,072	2,009,816	61.9%
DK	24,383,654	192,852	24,576,506	n.a.	455,175	455,175	760,725	-98.1%
DE	105,759,924	43,997,887	149,757,811	169,294,725**	80,411,307	249,706,033	253,705,347	66.7%
EE	573,075	409	573,484	4,739	77,794	82,533	2,288,033	-85.6%
IE	11,576,760	187,566	11,764,326	6,517,702	334,922	6,852,624	11,057,035	-41.8%
EL							565,132	
ES	10,729	329,792***	340,521	30,261**	980,132***	1,010,393	3,351,048	196.7%
FR							179,308,374	
HR							259,750	
IT							3,764,048	
CY							75,012	
LV	107,478	35,280	142,758	n.a.	122,080	122,080	321,020	-14.5%*
LT							737,151	
LU	476,900,069	322,238	477,222,307	281,936,667	476,644	282,413,311	283,126,570	-40.8%
HU	336,232	182,550	518,782	0	326,175	326,175	365,625	-37.1%
MT							33,763	
NL	35,622,000	4,214,912	39,836,912	5,310,060	6,697,500	12,007,560	18,525,520	-69.9%
AT	147,322,836	6,947,102	154,269,938	n.a.	11,880,512	11,880,512	12,267,920	-92.3%*
PL	3,995,406	15,028,673	19,024,079	n.a.	48,189,652	48,189,652	70,746,823	153.3%*
PT							2,015,136	
RO							1,345,554	
SI							185,678	
SK	1,544,876	671,030	2,215,906	16,275	1,786,344	1,802,619	2,091,131	-18.7%
FI	19,359,180	573,208	19,932,388	8,134,181	680,833	8,815,014	8,860,866	-55.8%
SE							2,692,808	
UK							18,729,012	
IS	116,339	3,736	120,075	51307.73334	22704	74,012	95,684	-38.4%
LI							22,345	
NO	29,660,573	298,662	29,959,235	n.a.	378420	378,420	1,099,220	-98.7%*
CH							1,680,008	
Total	941,786,927	132,299,772	1,074,086,699	522,661,722	253,733,922	776,395,644	1,020,038,283	-27.7%*

* No figures are available for DK, LV, PL, AT and NO as exporting Member State under Option 3. This implies that the total cost under Option 3 is underestimated! If we exclude those countries a total percentage change of **-15.4%** is obtained.

** The amount related to the export of family benefits to be paid by DE under this option is higher compared to the amount (€ 106 million) under the status quo scenario. This is not possible in practice and is the result of an overestimation of the supplement to be paid by DE (average annual amount per child of € 2,389 applied for DE – see *Tables 16 and 17*) or an underestimation of the budgetary cost related to the export of family benefits under the status quo scenario reported by the German Delegation (only an average annual amount exported per child of € 993 – see *Table 16*). This also applies to ES but involves only a small amount in absolute terms (from € 10,729 to € 30,261).

*** The cost to be paid as Member State of residence is probably overestimated taking into account the selective income-tested child benefit scheme of Spain.

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

³¹ As already mentioned, the expenditure for DE as exporting Member State is higher under Option 3 compared to the status quo scenario. This is not possible in practice.

³² ES: The cost to be paid as the Member State of residence is probably overestimated taking into account the selective income-tested child benefit scheme of ES.

³³ The total cost to be paid by FR under Option 3 was estimated at € 179 million (see *Table 30*). For instance, CLEISS has reported an amount related to the export of family benefits of € 9.5 million for 2013.

Export of family benefits

The impact of the export of child benefits on total expenditure is quite limited for most of the Member States under the current rules. On average 1.6% of total public spending on child benefits of 16 reporting Member States could be related to the export of it. Luxembourg is an important 'outlier' with regard to the export of child benefits. Almost 50% of the amount of child benefits paid by Luxembourg was exported abroad. When total expenditure related to the coordination of family benefits is taken into account (amount paid as the exporting Member State but also as the Member State of residence of the child(ren)) the budgetary impact on total expenditure will be higher. A change to another option has on average no significant impact on the public spending on family benefits. Only Luxembourg will experience an important decrease in public spending if the Member State of residence of the child(ren) would become primarily competent. This in contrast to Poland (and probably also FR taking into account the high number of exported family benefits to FR), which will experience a much higher public spending if the Member State of residence of the child(ren) would become primarily competent.

Table 32 Budgetary impact as the share of total expenditure on family benefits, 2013/2014

	Status quo	Sub-option 1a	Sub-option 1b	Option 3 (only export)	Status quo broad def. (selective)	Option 3 broad def. (selective)	Option 3 broad def. (all MSs)
BE	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	0.8%	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%
BG							
CZ	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
DK	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	n.a.	1.3%	0.02%*	0.04%*
DE	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%**	0.4%	0.7%**	0.8%**
EE	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	2.3%
IE	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
EL							0.7%
ES	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	0.002%**	0.03%	0.1%**	0.3%**
FR							
HR							
IT							
CY							
LV	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	n.a.	0.3%	0.3%*	0.7%*
LT							
LU	47.4%	41.1%	41.1%	28.0%	47.5%	28.1%	28.2%
HU	19.2%	23.3%	19.2%	0.0%	29.7%	18.7%	20.9%
MT							
NL	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%
AT	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	n.a.	3.6%	0.3%*	0.3%*
PL	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	n.a.	1.1%	2.8%*	4.1%*
PT							
RO							
SI							
SK							
FI	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%
SE							
UK							
IS	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
LI							
NO	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	n.a.	1.7%	0.02%*	0.06%*
CH							

* No figures are available for DK, LV, PL, AT and NO as exporting Member State under Option 3. This implies that the total cost under Option 3 is underestimated!

** DE and ES: this is probably an overestimation of the budgetary impact.

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

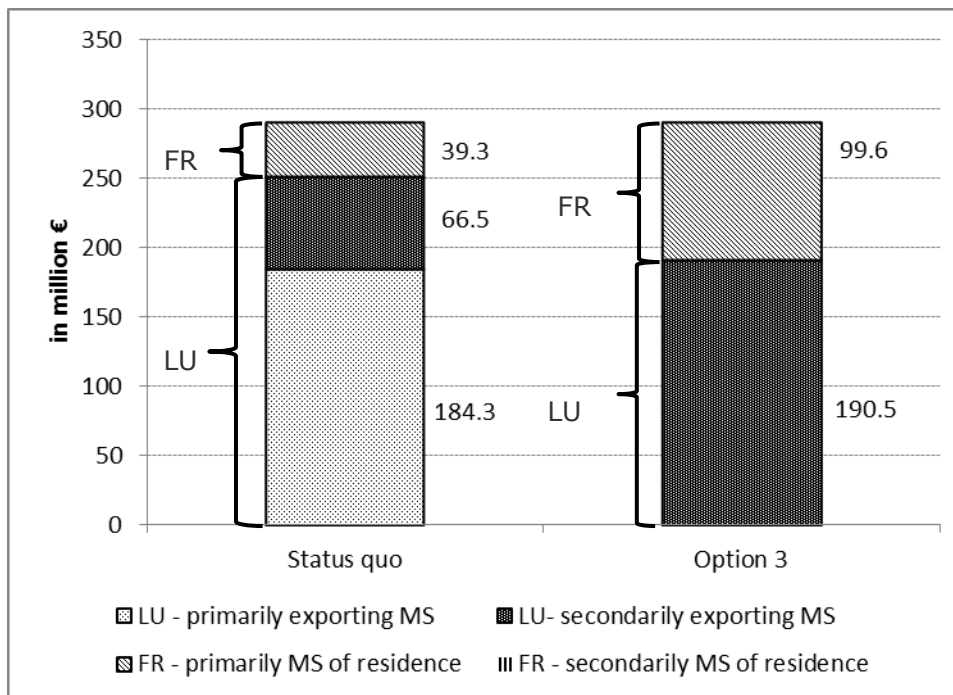
Impact of bilateral flows on the budgetary impact of the exporting Member State and the Member State of residence of the children: 2 specific cases

The budgetary impact of the application of a reversed order of competence (Option 3) on the exporting Member State and on the Member State of residence of the child(ren) is visualised below for two main flows of exported family benefits, representing together almost a third of total reported expenditure on the export of family benefits.

1) From Luxembourg to France

Luxembourg has exported 62,164 family benefits to children living in France representing an amount of € 250.7 million. 37,619 children living in France received a family benefit from Luxembourg as the primarily competent Member State representing a total amount of € 184.3 million and another group of 24,524 children living in France received a family benefit from Luxembourg as the secondarily competent Member State representing a total amount of € 66.5 million. The latter already received an estimated amount of € 39.3 million from France as the primarily competent Member State. No supplement should be paid by France as the Member State of residence given that the level of the family benefit in Luxembourg (average annual amount of € 4,109 per child) is higher compared to France (average annual amount of € 1,603 per child). Under Option 3 France as the Member State of residence of the children will be competent to pay a family benefit to the total group of 62,164 children. By taking into consideration an average annual amount of € 1,603 per child, France will pay an estimated total amount of € 99.6 million. Afterwards a supplement of € 190.5 million will be paid by Luxembourg in order to ensure that the child receives the same amount under this option as under the current rules. This implies that Luxembourg has to pay a lower but still significant amount under Option 3 despite the fact that it only has to pay a supplement. This is the result of a much higher family benefit paid by Luxembourg compared to France.

Figure 8 Estimated budgetary impact of the export of family benefits from Luxembourg to France



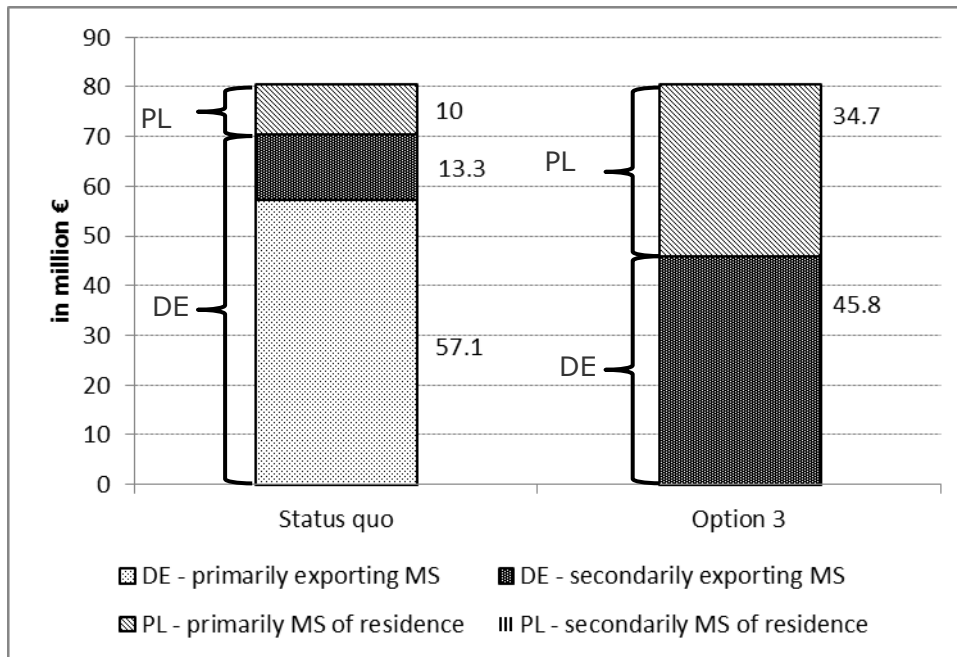
* The amount paid by LU under Option 3 is higher compared to the amount reported in Table 19 since total spending on the export of family benefits of both options should be equal to each other.

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

2) From Germany to Poland

Germany has exported 47,273 family benefits to children living in Poland representing an amount of € 70.4 million. 33,564 children living in Poland received a family benefit from Germany as the primarily competent Member State, representing an estimated total amount of € 57.1 million, and another group of 13,709 children living in Poland received a family benefit from Germany as the secondarily competent Member State representing a total estimated amount of € 13.3 million. The latter already received an estimated amount of € 10 million from Poland as the primarily competent Member State. No supplement should be paid by Poland as the Member State of residence given that the level of the family benefit in Germany (average annual amount of € 2,389 per child) is higher compared to Poland (average annual amount of € 733 per child). Under Option 3 Poland as the Member State of residence of the children will be competent to pay a family benefit to the total group of 47,273 children. By taking into consideration an average annual amount of € 733 per child, Poland will pay an estimated total amount of € 34.7 million. Afterwards a supplement of € 45.8 million will be paid by Germany in order to ensure that the child receives the same amount under this option as under the current rules. This implies that Germany has to pay a lower but still significant amount under Option 3 despite the fact that it only has to pay a supplement. This is the result of a much higher family benefit paid by Germany compared to Poland.

Figure 9 Estimated budgetary impact of the export of family benefits from Germany to Poland



* The amount paid by DE under Option 3 is lower compared to the amount reported in Table 19 since total spending on the export of family benefits of both options should be equal to each other.

Source The authors' own calculations based on the questionnaire on the export of family benefits

CONCLUSIONS

Chapter 8 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems covers the EU provisions on the coordination of family benefits. If family members live in a Member State other than where the insured person works and/or resides, family benefits could in some cases be exported to these family members. Since entitlement to family benefits might arise in more than one Member State (based on residence, employment or receipt of a pension) some priority rules are defined in order to determine the 'primarily competent Member State'. In this respect, rights available on the basis of employment have first priority. However, when there is employment in two different Member States, it is the Member State of residence of the children that will become primarily competent for the payment of the family benefits. Also, a Member State might have to pay a supplement (corresponding to the difference between the two benefits) as the 'secondarily competent Member State' if the family benefit paid by the competent Member State is lower than the family benefit the entitled person would have received from the other Member State.

In the framework of an impact assessment of a revision of Regulation (EC) Nos 883/2004 and 987/2009 by the end of 2015, the Commission requires a preparatory study on the economic impact of an amendment to the rules of the export of family benefits. The Commission proposed several alternative options, to be compared with the current situation, i.e. the 'status quo'.

- **Status quo;**
- **Option 1** – Adjustment of the exported family benefit to the living standards.
 - **Option 1a** - Adjustment of the exported family benefit to the living standards (upwards and downwards).
 - **Option 1b** - Adjustment of the exported family benefit to the living standards (ceiling).
- **Option 2** – No export (discarded).
- **Option 3** – A reverse order of competence.
- **Horizontal Option** - Different coordination rules for salary-related child-raising allowances.

Three different types of public spending on family benefits could be defined, in particular benefits in cash, benefits in kind and tax expenditure towards families. However, the analysis of the economic impact of the options has in particular focused on the characteristics of the child benefit schemes. These benefits vary in many Member States with the child's age and/or with the number of children, and even eleven Member States have implemented a means-test. Public spending on child benefits varies markedly across the 'old' and 'new' Member States, but also across welfare state regimes. Especially the EU-15 Bismarck-oriented countries show a high level of public spending on child benefits. These differences in characteristics of the child benefits schemes, but also the distribution of means between benefits in cash or in kind and the tax system will have an impact on the national expenditure of child benefits and as a consequence on their export.

A questionnaire on the export of family benefits was launched within the Administrative Commission in order to obtain a view on the budgetary impact of the current rules, but also to use the reported figures for the calculation of the alternative options. 19 Member States were able to provide more detailed data on the export of family benefits of which 17 Member States provided data on the amount of exported family benefits. It follows that the same caution is required when drawing general conclusions on the economic impact of the different options.

A total amount of exported child benefits of € 941.8 million was reported by 17 exporting Member States under the current rules. The impact of the export of child benefits on total expenditure is quite limited for most of the Member States under the current rules. On average 1.6% of total public spending on child benefits of 16 reporting Member States could be related to their export. Luxembourg is an important 'outlier' with regard to the export of child benefits. Almost 50% of the amount of child benefits paid by Luxembourg was exported abroad.

The budgetary impact decreases under Sub-option 1a (-15.9%) and even further under Sub-option 1b (-16.6%) if there is an adjustment of the amount of exported family benefits to the cost of living in the Member State of residence of the child(ren). The budgetary impact of these sub-options will mainly be determined by the breakdown of the family benefits per Member State of residence of the child(ren), the cost of living in these Member States and the differences with the exporting Member State. Sub-option 1b even corrects the expenditure for exporting Member States which show a low cost of living compared to the Member States of residence of the child(ren).

A change of the current priority rules so that only a supplement should be paid by the exporting Member State even results in a decrease by 30.9% of expenditure by the exporting Member States compared to the status quo scenario (excluding the cost to be paid as the Member State of residence). It reflects to a high extent a shift of the expenditure from the exporting Member State towards the Member State of residence of the child(ren). In that case, France, Poland, Belgium and Germany will experience a much higher expenditure as the Member State of residence of the child(ren) compared to the status quo scenario. However, this shift is only partially realised as the level of the family benefit in the main exporting Member States is most of the time (much) higher than the level of the main Member States of residence of the child(ren).

By taking together both the expenditure as exporting Member State and Member State of residence, the total expenditure related to the coordination of family benefits could be estimated. Luxembourg will experience an important decrease in public spending if the Member State of residence of the child(ren) were to become primarily competent. This in contrast to Poland (and probably also FR taking into account the high number of exported family benefits to FR), which will experience a much higher public spending if the Member State of residence of the child(ren) were to become primarily competent.

ANNEX 1 LIST OF FAMILY BENEFITS PER MEMBER STATE

Export of family benefits

Table A1.1 List of family benefits per Member State

	Child benefit	Child-raising allowances	Child care allowances	Birth and adoption grants	Allowance for single parents	Special allowances for children with disabilities	Advance on maintenance payments	Other allowances
Austria	Universal scheme for all residents financed by employers' contributions and taxes providing Child benefit (Familienbeihilfe)	Child-raising allowance (Kinderbetreuungsgeld) The Income-related Child-raising allowance (einkommensabhängiges Kinderbetreuungsgeld)	No special allowance.	No special allowance.	Flat-rate Child-raising allowance (Kinderbetreuungsgeld): YES Tax credit for single parents (Alleinerzieherabsetzbetrag): YES	Child benefit (Familienbeihilfe) YES	YES	Accommodation and housing allowances according to the Minimum Resources Acts of the Länder. Child tax credit (Kinderabsetzbetrag) Supplement to the flat-rate Child-raising allowance (Beihilfe zum pauschalen Kinderbetreuungsgeld): Families with low income are granted a supplement
Belgium	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by a federal grant and covering any person considered as active with lump-sum benefits or working as self-employed.	Parental leave	No special allowance.	Birth grant (allocation de naissance/kraamgeld). Adoption grant (prime d'adoption/adoptiepremie)	No special allowance.	Supplementary allowance for children	No special allowance.	When a child is put under the care of a private person through or at the expense of a public authority. Supplement called back-to-school grant. Annual amounts for children with a supplement for single parent families and a social supplement and who are disabled
Bulgaria	A universal system financed by the State budget providing flat-rate benefits to all beneficiaries.	Part of the contribution-funded scheme providing flat-rate benefit for raising a young child (Обезщетение за отглеждане на малко дете) or for adoption of a child between 2 and 5 years of age (Обезщетение при осиновяване на дете от 2 до 5 годишна възраст). Also two non-contributory child benefits.	No special allowances.	Pregnant women whose average monthly gross income per family member is equal to or lower than a certain level if they are not entitled to maternity benefit (обезщетение за бременност и раждане) under the Social Insurance Code (Кодекс за социално осигуряване) and are permanent residents.	No special allowance.	Mothers of children diagnosed before their 2nd birthday as having more than 50% permanent disability Monthly benefit for raising a child with permanent disabilities The monthly benefit for a child until completion of secondary education with a permanent disability	YES (Министерски съвет).	Targeted allowances for pupils (Целеви помощи за ученици) Targeted allowance for free travel by rail and bus in the country for mothers of many children (Целева помощ за безплатно пътуване с железопътния и автобусния транспорт в страната за многодетни майки)
Croatia	Tax-financed scheme covering all residents who satisfy a means test and providing benefits which vary according to income.	Providing a flat-rate cash benefit payable during parental leave.	No special allowance.	New-born child assistance	No special allowance.	Children allowance (Doplatak za djecu) for disabled children	No special allowance.	Partial State subsidies for children staying in day-care centres (means tested). Benefit according to the Income Tax Act (Zakon o porezu na dohodak)

Export of family benefits

	Child benefit	Child-raising allowances	Child care allowances	Birth and adoption grants	Allowance for single parents	Special allowances for children with disabilities	Advance on maintenance payments	Other allowances
Cyprus	Tax financed scheme based on habitual residence, number of dependent children, family income and property assets.	No special allowance.	No special allowance.	Maternity Grant (Βοήθημα Τοκετού) Special maternity grant to unmarried mothers (Ειδικό βοήθημα τοκετού σε άγαμες μητέρες)	Single parent benefit is granted (Επίδομα Τέκνου).	No special allowance.	No special allowance.	No other allowances.
Czech Republic	Tax financed universal scheme covering all residents in the Czech Republic with income-tested benefits depending on the age of the children.	Parental Allowance (Rodičovský příspěvek): Tax financed universal system providing a flat-rate benefit to a parent who personally provides full-time proper care for a small child.	No special allowance.	Entitlement to Birth Grant (Porodné) is related to the first liveborn child and is only granted to families whose income does not exceed 2.4 times the family Living Minimum (Životní minimum). Birth Grant is paid to:	No special allowance.	Disability of children is reflected in two Foster Care Benefits (Dávky péstounské péče): Foster Child Allowance (Příspěvek na úhradu potřeb dítěte) and Foster Parent Allowance (Odměna péstouna), see "Other allowances".	No special benefit.	Foster Care Benefits (Dávky péstounské péče): * Foster Child Allowance (Příspěvek na úhradu potřeb dítěte), * Foster Parent Allowance (Odměna péstouna), * Fostering Grant (Příspěvek při převzetí dítěte), * Motor Vehicle Grant (Příspěvek na nákup motorového vozidla), * Grant in Foster Care Termination (Příspěvek při ukončení péstounské péče). Special allowance for parents still studying (børnetilskud til forældre under uddannelse)
Denmark	Tax financed universal scheme covering all residents providing benefits depending on the age of the child and the income of the family.	No special allowance.	Child care allowance: Tax financed. Municipalities can introduce such benefit for parents taking care of their own children instead of putting them in a day care facility.	Amount per child per quarter until the children's 7th birthday, in case of birth of more than one child and in case of adoption of more than one child (flerbørnstilskud). Allowance (single benefit) in case of adoption of a foreign child	The general Child allowance (ordinært børnetilskud) is supplemented (ekstra børnetilskud)	Income replacement benefit for domiciliary care of a disabled child	YES	Supplementary child allowance (supplerende børnetilskud i visse skole- og praktikperioder) for parents during internship and school term (statens uddannelsesstøtte)
Estonia	Tax financed universal scheme with flat rate benefits covering all residents.	Parental Benefit: (vanemahüvitis) Child Care Allowance (lapsehooldustasu) Supplementary Child Care Allowance (täiendav lapsehooldustasu)	No special allowance.	Childbirth Allowance (sünnitoetus)	Single Parent's Child Allowance (üksikvanema lapse toetus)	Disabled Child Allowance (puudega lapse toetus) The Social Benefit Rate (sotsiaaltoetuste määr) Study Allowance (õppetoetus)	YES	Conscript's and Alternative Civilian Servant's Child Allowance (ajateenija ja asendusteenistuja lapse toetus) Foster Care Allowance (eestkostel või perekonnas hooldamisel oleva lapse toetus) Adoption Grant (lapseandamistoetus)
Finland	Tax financed flat rate benefit for children resident in Finland.	Parental allowance (vanhempainraha)	All children (aged 10 months – 6 years) have a	A maternity grant (äitiysavustus) An adoption grant (adoptiotuki)	The Child Allowance (lapsilisä) is supplemented	Disability allowance for persons under 16 years of age (alle 16-vuotiaan)	Maintenance allowance for children (elatuslaki)	Means-tested housing allowances (asumistuki) available to families with low income.

Export of family benefits

	Child benefit	Child-raising allowances	Child care allowances	Birth and adoption grants	Allowance for single parents	Special allowances for children with disabilities	Advance on maintenance payments	Other allowances
			subjective right to day care arranged by municipalities. Families who care for their children at home or arrange the care privately are entitled to cash benefits.			vammaistuki)		
France	Universal scheme financed by contributions from employers, from the self-employed and from a portion of the Generalised social contribution (contribution sociale généralisée, CSG).	Infant Welcome Benefit (Prestation d'accueil du jeune enfant, PAJE).	Complement for Child Care Choice of the Infant Welcome Benefit (Complément de libre choix de mode de garde de la Prestation d'accueil du jeune enfant, PAJE)	Birth or Adoption Grant of the Infant Welcome Benefit (Prime à la naissance ou à l'adoption de la Prestation d'accueil du jeune enfant, PAJE) Basic Allowance of the Infant Welcome Benefit (Allocation de base de la Prestation d'accueil du jeune enfant, PAJE)	Active solidarity income (revenu de solidarité active, RSA)	Special education allowance for a disabled child (allocation d'éducation de l'enfant handicapé, Aeeh) for persons with a 50% or more handicap, up to the age of 20 Possibility to opt for the disability compensation allowance (prestation de compensation du handicap, PCH)	YES	New School Year Allowance (allocation de rentrée scolaire) for children aged 6 – 18. Family supplement (complément familial) subject to means test Housing allowance (allocation de logement)
Germany	Tax-funded scheme with fixed amounts for tax exemption of the parental income to the amount of certain needs of a child for all parents and for the promotion of family, in so far as child benefit is not used for tax exemption.	Parental allowance (Elterngeld) child care allowance (Betreuungsgeld)	No special allowances.		No special allowances	No special allowances.	The Advance Payment of Maintenance Act (Unterhaltsvorschussgesetz)	The Parental allowance (Elterngeld) is treated separately from Child-raising leave (Elternzeit). Grandparents are also entitled to child-raising leave. Parents are entitled to supplementary child allowance (Kinderzuschlag) under specific conditions.
Greece	Compulsory social insurance system financed by contributions covering employees, and providing benefits depending on the number of children. Benefits are granted once every calendar year covering the whole year.	No special allowance.	No special allowance.	Childbirth benefit for obstetrics costs (ΒΟΗΘΗΜΑ ΤΟΚΕΤΟΥ)	The single parent receives the Child benefit (ΟΙΚΟΓΕΝΕΙΑΚΑ ΕΠΙΔΟΜΑΤΑ)	Allowance for parent of disabled child	No special allowance.	* Benefit granted to mothers for the support of unprotected children who do not have a father. * Single allowance child support (ΕΝΙΑΙΟ ΕΠΙΔΟΜΑ ΣΤΗΡΙΞΗΣ ΤΕΚΝΩΝ) * Special benefit for families with at least three children (ΕΙΔΙΚΟ ΕΠΙΔΟΜΑ ΤΡΙΤΕΚΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΚΝΩΝ)

Export of family benefits

	Child benefit	Child-raising allowances	Child care allowances	Birth and adoption grants	Allowance for single parents	Special allowances for children with disabilities	Advance on maintenance payments	Other allowances
Hungary	Tax financed universal scheme covering all residents.	Child Home Care Allowance (Gyermekgondozási segély) Child Raising Support (Gyermeknevelési támogatás) Child Care Fee (Gyermekgondozási díj)	In-kind benefit, local authority run crèches and kindergarden (co-financed by the parent).	Pregnancy-Confinement Benefit (Terhességi-gyermekágyi segély) Birth Grant (Anyasági támogatás)	Entitlement to higher amounts of Family Allowance (Családi pótlék)	Entitlement to higher amounts of Family Allowance (Családi pótlék)	Advance on maintenance payments (Tartásdíj megelőlegezése)	Regular Child Protection Allowance (Rendszeres gyermekvédelmi kedvezmény) Family tax allowance (Családi kedvezmény)
Iceland	Flat-rate benefits, based on residency, to families with children reduced when income exceeds a certain level.	No child-raising allowance.	No special allowance. Municipalities may subsidise the cost of day care for children in private homes, e.g. in the case of single parents.	Flat-rate adoption grant (ættleiðingarstyrkur)	Single parent allowance (mæðralaun)	Home care allowance (umönnunargreiðslur)	YES	A single flat-rate child pension with respect to education (barnalífeyrir vegna skólanáms) Means-tested housing allowances (húsaleigubætur)
Ireland	Tax financed flat rate universal scheme covering all resident children. The rate of payment is dependent on the ranking of the child within the family.	No special allowance.	Not applicable.	No special allowance.	One Parent Family Payment is available as a separate and specific means-tested scheme	Domiciliary Care Allowance	No special allowance.	Family Income Supplements (FIS) Guardian's Payment (Non-Contributory)
Italy	System financed mainly by the employers' contributions and partly by workers' contributions (as established in the employment contract) covering the employees with benefits depending on the family income and on the number of family members.	Optional supplementary parental leave (Congedo parentale facoltativo)	No special allowance, but vouchers are granted to help meeting the additional expenses of raising children		Increased family allowance if lone parent with a child.	No specific allowance for disabled children.	No special allowance.	Social Card Children of severely disabled persons (Erogazione integrativa per grandi invalidi)
Latvia	Tax-financed universal scheme with flat-rate benefits and covering all permanent residents.	Child Raising Allowance (Bērna kopšanas pabalsts) Parental benefit (Vecāku pabalsts)	No special allowance.	Childbirth Allowance (Bērna piedzimšanas pabalsts)	No special allowance.	Supplement to the family State benefit for disabled child (Piemaksa pie ģimenes valsts pabalsta par bērnu invalīdu) Disabled child raising allowance (Bērna invalīda kopšanas	No special allowance.	Compensation for taking care of an adoptee Compensation for adoption Compensation for the execution of the guardian's duties Remuneration for the fulfilment of foster family duties Allowance to a foster family for

Export of family benefits

	Child benefit	Child-raising allowances	Child care allowances	Birth and adoption grants	Allowance for single parents	Special allowances for children with disabilities	Advance on maintenance payments	Other allowances
						pabalsts)		a dependent child Allowance to a foster family for the purchase of clothing and soft furnishings Compensation of differences
Liechtenstein	Compulsory public system financed by contributions for persons resident or gainfully employed in Liechtenstein.	No child-raising allowance	No special benefit.	Amount at the birth of one child, Amount per child in the case of multiple births. Birth allowances (Geburtszulagen) are also paid in cases of adoption of a child under the age of 5.	Additional monthly Single Parent Allowance (Alleinerziehendenzulage)	No special benefit.	NO	
Lithuania	Tax financed universal scheme for all residents with benefits depending on family income, age and number of the children. Child benefit is paid to families raising children and to children deprived of parental care.	Compulsory insurance for employees financed by contributions and providing earnings-related Maternity/Paternity Benefit, Motinystės/tėvystės pašalpa).	No special allowance.	Child Grant (Vienkartinė išmoka vaikui)	Payments for child maintenance in pre-school institution may be reduced by 50%.	Social assistance pension (Šalpos pensija)	No special allowance.	Benefit for a Child of a Servisman in Mandatory Primary Military Service (Išmoka privalomosios pradinės karo tarnybos kario vaikui Guardianship (Curatorship) Benefit (Globos (rūpybos) išmoka) Settlement grant (Vienkartinė išmoka įsikurti)
Luxembourg	Universal tax financed scheme. Child's own right linked to residence. The amount varies depending on the family group and increases according to the age of the child.	Child-raising Allowance (allocation d'éducation)	No special allowance.	Birth Grant (allocation de naissance)	No special benefit.	Supplementary allowance	Any maintenance due to the spouse, an ascendant or a descendant is paid on request and under certain conditions by the national solidarity fund and recovered by it.	Parental leave (congé parental) New School Year Allowance (allocation de rentrée scolaire) A child bonus (boni pour enfant)
Malta	A universal system financed by general taxation providing an earnings-related allowance to all Maltese citizens whose children reside in Malta.	No special allowance.	No special allowance.	Maternity Benefit (Beneficċju tal-Maternità)	Single Parents are treated as a family in their own right and are entitled to Social Assistance (Ghajnuna Soċjali) as well as Child Allowance (Allowance tat-Tfal).	Disabled Child Allowance (Allowance għal tfal b'Dizabilita').	The law courts determine whether and how much maintenance should be paid. If claimant does not receive maintenance, the social security department pays the full rate to claimant.	* A head of household who cares for a child or a person whose parents are unknown or have abandoned him/her will be entitled in respect of such a child or person to the allowances as a distinct and separate entitlement to that applicable in respect of his/her own children. * A benefit is payable to recognised institutions for the care of children and foster parents for the benefit of children without families or children in foster homes.
Norway	Tax financed universal scheme providing a flat-rate	Compulsory social insurance scheme for the active population	Monthly Cash Benefit for Parents with	Maternity/Adoption Grant (engangsstønad ved fødsel/adopsjon)	* Child benefit for one more child than the single parent actually has. In addition an	Transitional benefit (overgangsstønad)	Advance maintenance payment (bidragsforskott)	Means-tested housing support (bostøtte)

Export of family benefits

	Child benefit	Child-raising allowances	Child care allowances	Birth and adoption grants	Allowance for single parents	Special allowances for children with disabilities	Advance on maintenance payments	Other allowances
	benefit for all children.	(employees and self-employed) with Parental Benefit (foreldrepenger)	Small Children (kontantstøtte)		infant supplement (småbarnstillegg) is paid * Transitional benefit (overgangsstønad) . * Education benefit (utdanningsstønad) * Child Care Benefit (stønad til barnetilsyn) wsyn).			
Poland	Tax financed universal scheme covering all residents with benefits depending on the age of the children.	Tax financed universal scheme providing a flat-rate benefit as a supplement to Family Allowance.	No special allowance.	Childbirth lump-sum as supplement to Family Allowance (Dodatek z tytułu urodzenia dziecka) One-time childbirth grant (Jednorazowa zapomoga z tytułu urodzenia się dziecka)	Supplement for raising a child alone (dodatek z tytułu samotnego wychowywania dziecka)	Medical Care Allowance (Zasiłek pielęgnacyjny) Training and Rehabilitation of Disabled Child supplement (dodatek z tytułu kształcenia i rehabilitacji dziecka niepełnosprawnego) Special attendance allowance (Specjalny zasiłek opiekuńczy)	Alimony Fund Benefit (Świadczenie z funduszu alimentacyjnego)	Child-minding Allowance (Zasiłek opiekuńczy) Commencement of a School Year supplement (Dodatek z tytułu rozpoczęcia roku szkolnego) Child Education out of the Place of Residence supplement (Dodatek z tytułu podjęcia przez dziecko nauki w szkole poza miejscem zamieszkania) Large family supplement (Dodatek z tytułu wychowywania dziecka w rodzinie wielodzietnej)
Portugal	Compulsory universal protection system for all inhabitants financed by taxes, with benefits depending on household income, number and age of the children. Individual right of the child, related to residence.	Extended parental benefit (subsídio parental alargado)	No special allowance.	No special allowance.	Child benefit and related allowances and supplements are increased	* Supplement to Child Benefit for disabled children (bonificação, por deficiência, do subsídio familiar a crianças e jovens): * Monthly life annuity (subsídio mensal vitalício) * Extraordinary solidarity supplement (complemento extraordinário de solidariedade) i * Solidarity supplement for the elderly (complemento solidário para idosos)	No special allowance.	Funeral grant (subsídio de funeral) Additional payment (montante adicional) Prenatal Child Benefit (abono de família pré-natal) Study grant (bolsa de estudos)
Romania	Social assistance scheme, universal, financed by the State Budget, providing both cash and in-kind benefits, including State Allowance for Children (alocatie	Social assistance scheme, universal, financed by the State Budget, providing both cash and in-kind benefits, including Child-Raising Indemnity (indemnizatie pentru cresterea copilului).	Social assistance scheme, universal, financed by the State Budget, providing both cash and in-	No birth and adoption grants.	Family Support Allowance (alocatie pentru sustinerea familiei)	State Allowance for Children with Handicap (alocatie de stat pentru copii cu handicap) Child-Raising Leave (concediu pentru cresterea copilului)	No advance on maintenance payments.	Bonus for Insertion (stimulent de insertie)

Export of family benefits

	Child benefit	Child-raising allowances	Child care allowances	Birth and adoption grants	Allowance for single parents	Special allowances for children with disabilities	Advance on maintenance payments	Other allowances
	de stat pentru copii) and Family Support Allowance (alocatie pentru sustinerea familiei).		kind benefits, including Placement Allowance (alocatie de plasament).			and Child-Raising Indemnity (indemnizatie pentru cresterea copilului)		
Slovakia	Tax financed universal scheme covering all residents with dependant child/ren.	Tax financed universal scheme providing a flat-rate benefit to all residents with child/ren. The State supports entitled persons in the ordinary (regular) care of children.	State subsidy for kindergartens. Tax Bonus (Daňový bonus) Child Care Allowance (Príspevok na starostlivosť o dieťa)	Birth Grant (Príspevok pri narodení dieťaťa) Annual benefit for multiple birth (Príspevok na viac súčasne narodených detí)	No special allowance.		Alimony Benefit (Náhradné výživné) .	Partial refund (State subsidy) of bus/train fares to school or work and boarding costs for school or work for those undergoing vocational training. Substitute Child Care Support Benefits (Príspevky na podporu náhradnej starostlivosti o dieťa)
Slovenia	Tax financed universal scheme with income-tested benefits depending among others on income and ranking of the child in the family.	Compulsory parental protection insurance with earnings-related benefits for the insured person. Financed by contributions and taxes.	Reduction in payment of nursery school fees (znižanje plačila vrtca)	Layette (pomoč ob rojstvu otroka):	When a child lives in a single-parent family then Child Benefit (otroški dodatek) is increased by 30%.	Special Child care Allowance (dodatek za nego otroka, ki potrebuje posebno nego in varstvo) Partial Payments for Loss of Income (delno plačilo za izgubljeni dohodek)	Maintenance Replacement (nadomestilo preživnine)	Parental Allowance (starševski dodatek) Large Family Allowance (dodatek za veliko družino)
Spain	Tax financed non-contributory benefits for all residents with benefits depending on income, age and degree of disability.	Contributory benefit in kind: the first three years of parental leave (Excedencia por cuidado de hijo)	No special allowance.	Multiple birth grant for two or more children. T	No special allowance.	YES	No special allowance.	No other allowances, but as a contributory benefit in kind, the first year of leave to take care of other relatives (Excedencia para el cuidado de familiares) is considered as period of contribution.
Sweden	Tax financed, compulsory and universal scheme covering all resident parents and children providing a flat-rate child allowance (barnbidrag) and a large family supplement (flerbarnstillägg)	Municipal Child care Allowance Act (lagen (2008:307) om kommunalt om vårdnadsbidrag) is giving the municipalities the right to introduce, finance and administer municipal child care allowances.	No special allowance.	No special allowance in case of birth. Allowance in case of adoption		Care Allowance for Disabled Child (vårdbidrag)	Maintenance support (underhållsstöd)	Gender equality bonus (jämställdhetsbonus): Housing allowance (bostadsbidrag) c
Switzerland	Federal scheme: Scheme for agricultural workers and self-employed farmers, financed by contributions and taxes.	No special allowance.	No special allowance.	Federal scheme: No birth allowance. Cantonal schemes: 9 cantons provide a birth allowance (Geburtszulage/allocation de naissance). 8 of these 9 cantons pay a welcome	No special allowance.	Two cantons pay a special allowance.	All cantons have a system for advancing support payments.	Federal scheme: Household allowance (Haushaltungszulage/allocation de ménage)

Export of family benefits

	Child benefit	Child-raising allowances	Child care allowances	Birth and adoption grants	Allowance for single parents	Special allowances for children with disabilities	Advance on maintenance payments	Other allowances
	Cantonal schemes: Schemes for employees and self-employed not involved in agriculture (financed by contributions) and for persons not engaged in paid employment with low income (financed by taxes).			allowance (Adoptionszulage/allocation d'accueil) for the child placed to be adopted.				
The Netherlands	General Child Benefit Act (Algemene Kinderbijslagwet, AKW) and Act on Child-related Allowance (Wet op het kindgebonden budget, WKB): tax financed universal scheme covering all residents.	No child-raising allowances.	Under the Child care Act (Wet Kinderopvang) the State, parents and employers together pay the costs of child care in the case the child is cared for outside the home during working hours of the parents.	No special benefit.	No special benefit.	Invalid youths aged 18 or over are entitled to a benefit on account of incapacity for work Compensation under the Regulations governing Contributions towards the Upkeep of Disabled Children living at Home (Tegemoetkoming Onderhoudskosten Thuiswonende gehandicapte kinderen TOG). Disability Living Allowance (care/mobility benefit)	No special benefit.	No other allowances.
United Kingdom	Child Benefit: Tax financed (non-contributory) system for all parents of children under 16 (under 20 in certain circumstances). Child Tax Credit: Tax financed, non-contributory, income-related system for all parents of children under 16 (under 20 in certain circumstances).	No child-raising allowance.	Help can be given with child care as part of Working Tax Credit.	Sure Start Maternity Grant	NO			Working Tax Credit (WTC)

* Summary of the more detailed MISSOC tables
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