

## **Social Security Coordination**

DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

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Unit B4 'Free movement of workers and coordination of social security schemes'



## **Overview**

- What is Social Security Coordination
- Rules in the sickness sector
- Electronic exchange
- Free movement of workers
- Information sources



## What is social security coordination

### Regulations (EC) Nos 883/2004 and 987/2009

- Building bridges between the various social security system to avoid loses of rights in cross border situations (avoiding that people who make use of right of free movement are punished in the field of social security)
- No harmonisation: MS organize their own social security system



## Legal basis

Article 48 TFEU (ex 42 TEC)

Strong legal basis: no problems with principle of subsidiarity

Strongest legal instrument: Regulation (directly applicable)

- (Old Regulations 1408/71 and 574/72)
- from 1 May 2010: new Regulations (EC) Nos 883/2004 (Basic Regulation) and 987/2009 (Implementing Regulation)



## **Key principles**

- **prevention of conflicts of law** (determination of single applicable legislation)
- equality of treatment
- aggregation of insurance periods
- assimilation of facts
- maintenance of acquired rights (export of benefits cash)



## **Benefits covered**

- Sickness maternity and paternity benefits
- Invalidity benefits
- Old-age benefits
- Pre-retirement benefits
- Survivors' benefits
- Accidents at work & Occupational diseases
- Unemployment benefits
- Family Benefits
- Special non-contributory benefits between social security benefits and assistance (not exportable)
- Social assistance excluded



## Determination of applicable legislation

- Rules to make sure that one SS legislation applies to a person at a time (prevents double or non coverage)
- Basic principle lex loci laboris
- special rule for civil servants & armed forces + civilian service
- unemployed and non-active persons legislation of the State of residence applies
- specific rules for: posting & pursuit of activities in 2 or more MS
- MS can agree on exceptions in the interest of persons concerned



## Organisation of coordination

- Administrative Commission
   Decision making
- Audit Board
   Approve average costs and accounts
- Technical Committee
   Support AC on technical aspects
- Advisory Commmitee
   Dialogue with social partners



### **Basic rules - Sickness**

two major categories – benefits in CASH & in KIND

- **CASH benefits** intended to replace income
- paid by the <u>State where the person is insured</u> (amount and duration depends on the national legislation). Exportable.
- **benefits in KIND** healthcare, medical treatment, medicines, hospitalisation & direct payments to reimburse the costs.
- provided by the <u>State where the person resides or stays.</u> Reimbursable by the competent State.
- long term care



### Benefits in kind - basic scenarios:

### **Temporary stay** outside the State of insurance:

- I. Necessary care EHIC
- II. Scheduled treatment requires authorisation

#### **Residence** outside the State of insurance

- Entitlement to all benefits in kind equal access to healthcare with nationals of MS of residence
- Registration with the sickness insurance institution with form S1 from competent State
- Costs covered by competent State



# I. Necessary care during temporary stay (EHIC)

Article 19 of Reg. 883/2004 and Article 25 of Reg. 987/2009

### +explanatory note N

- "...during temporary stay"
- right to "...benefits in kind which become <u>necessary on medical</u> grounds during their stay taking into account the <u>nature of the</u> <u>benefits</u> and the <u>length of the stay</u>"
- Benefits provided in accordance with the conditions and tarrifs of legislation of the MS of stay
- Reimbursed between institutions/patients fee may apply



# **European Health Insurance Card** (EHIC)

# almost 200 million users throughout the European Union





### **EHIC**

- Certifies entitlement of the person to receive the necessary health care in another Member State
- Is issued always by the competent MS
- Reimbursements between the institutions for the costs generated by the use of EHIC on the basis of actual costs (full cost/co-payment applicable)
  - See: article 35 of Regulation 883/2004
  - Decision S4 para. 2-4



## **EHIC layout**

Decisions S1 and S2 of the Administrative Commission

(in principle – eye readable format, see for MS on EC website)







### II. Scheduled treatment abroad

### **Article 20 of Regulation 883/2004**

- Prior authorisation is <u>always</u> required:
  - Portable Document **S2**
- If delivered full reimbursement
- Prior authorisation cannot be refused if:
  - "...treatment in question is among benefits provided for by the legislation of the MS where the person concerned resides"
  - "...cannot be given within a time limit which is medically justifiable, taking into account the current state of health and the probable course of the illness"









## Who delivers the prior authorisation?

Article 20, 27 of Reg. 883 and 26 of Reg. 987

- Competent institution but...
- if a person resides outside the competent MS

   asks for prior authorisation via the institution of the MS of residence but final decision taken by competent MS (special rules for urgent vitally necessary treatment).

**Exception:** pensioners and the members of the family of worker while residing in a MS receiving lump-sums (listed in annex 3 to Regulation 987/2009) the MS of residence decides on prior authorisation



### III. Residence outside the competent Member State

### Articles 17-18 Reg. 883 and Article 24 Reg. 987



 Possibility of <u>transfer</u> of the residence – obligation of registration (Article 24 of Reg. 987/2009)



- Portable Document S1
- Equal rights in the MS of residence as the person insured there
- Different scope of rights when returning to competent MS:
  - Insured persons (article 17 of Reg. 883/2004)
  - Member of the family of the frontier worker (Article 18(2) of Reg. 883/2004, Annex III to Regulation 883/2004)
  - Pensioners (Annex IV to Regulation 883/2004)



## MS responsible for the healthcare of pensioner (Articles 23-25 of Regulation 883/2004)

- Pensioner receiving pension from only one MS
- Pensioner receiving two or more pensions, one of the in the MS of residence
- Pensioner receiving two or more pensions, and none of the from the MS of residence



### **Decisions of the Administrative Commission**

#### S1, S2

Concerning European Health Insurance Card

#### **S3**

• Concerning the benefits covered by Articles 19(1) and 27(1) of Reg. 883/2004 and Article 25(A)(3) of Reg. 987/2009

#### **S4**

Concerning refund procedures for the implementation of Articles 35 and 41 of Regulation 883/2004

#### **S5**

On interpretation of the concept of 'benefit in kind

#### **S6**

'concerning the registration in the Member State of residence under Article 24 of Regulation 987/2009

#### **S7**

• Concerning the transition from Reg. 1408/71 and 574/72 to Reg. 883/2004 and 987/2009 and the application of reimbursement procedures

#### **S8**

Concerning the substantial benefits in kind



# Relationship with Directive 2011/24/EU on patients' rights in cross border healthcare

- gives alternative rights in access to cross-border healthcare to those existing under Regulations:
  - patients have choice to access healthcare abroad, including care provided by private providers, without additional formalities (but for some treatments such as hospital authorisation might still be required)

#### Main difference:

- patients always need to pay upfront for the care received under the Directive and as a rule get reimbursed up to the amount they would be entitled to in their home country.



# Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information (EESSI)

- Legal basis: Article 4 (2) Reg. 987/2009
- EESSI is an IT system that will help social security bodies across the EU exchange information more rapidly and securely
- At the moment there is no EU-wide system and most exchanges are still paper-based (except bilateral electronic exchanges)



## How will it work?

- All communication between national bodies on cross-border social security files will take place using structured electronic documents.
- These documents will be routed through the EESSI (hosted centrally by the European Commission) to the correct destination in another EU country.
- Staff in social security bodies will be able to find the correct destination in another EU country using a directory of national bodies.



### What are the benefits?

### For citizens:

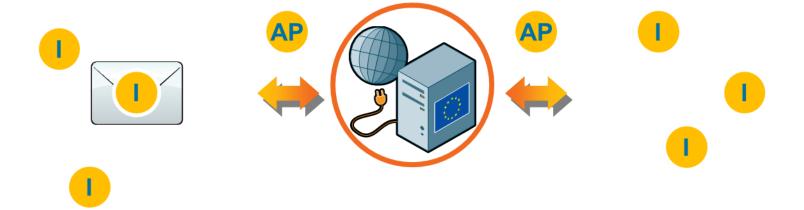
- faster management of claims
- faster calculation and payment of benefits

### For public **administrations**:

- standardised flows of information
- better multilingual communication thanks to common structured documents
- optimised verification and collection of data



## **EESSI**





## **State of play**

- Structured electronic documents (SEDs)
- Central solution
- Date possibly achievable: mid-2016
- 2 years of transition period then for MS



## Paper SED - example





## **Portable Documents**





# Free Movement of workers - EU nationals

- Legal basis: Article 45 TFUE
  - Regulation (EU) No 492/2011
  - case law of the EU Court of Justice
- Directive 2004/38/EC on the right of EU citizens to move and reside freely in the territory of the Member States
- one of the founding principles of the common market, in place since 1968
- transitional provisions for new EU MS (up to 7 years)



## Who can benefit from this freedom?

- Jobseekers, i.e. EU nationals who move to another EU country to look for a job, under certain conditions
- EU nationals working in another EU country
- EU nationals who return to their country of origin after having worked abroad.
- Family members of the above.



## Rights under freedom of movement

- > look for a job in another EU country
- > work there without needing a work permit
- > reside there for that purpose
- > stay there even after employment has finished
- right enjoy equal treatment with nationals in access to employment, working conditions and all other social and tax advantages



### **Current facts**

- EU labour markets face great challenges: unemployment, skills shortages, ageing, crisis...
- intra-EU labour mobility remains overall limited End of 2013: 8 million economically active EU citizens residing in another EU country, making up only **3.3%** of the total active population (of 244 million).
- Forthcoming Directive for the better enforcement of rights conferred by Article 45 TFEU and Regulation 492/2011:
  - Will require Member States to designate "a structure, body or bodies" to support Union workers and members of their families.
  - Adoption of Directive foreseen March 2014 with implementation 2 years after adoption

Social Europe



## Website on social security coordination





## **Information sources**

#### DG EMPL website:

#### http://ec.europa.eu/social/

- Links to legislation, official documents
- Practical guide on applicable legislation, Posting guide
- "Small Guide" on citizen's rights
- Explanatory notes, AC Decisions
- Videos:

http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=857&langId=en&furtherVideos=yes

Your Europe website:

http://europa.eu/youreurope/citizens/index\_en.htm

Mobility network website (FreSsco):

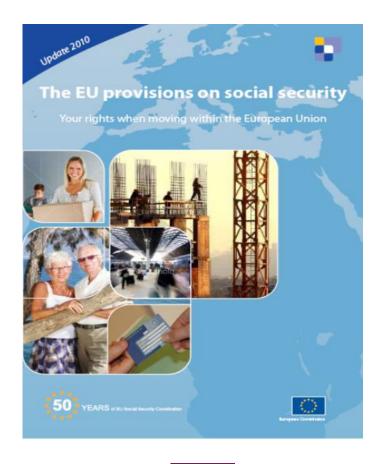
soon on DG EMPL website

Former trESS network:

http://www.tress-network.org

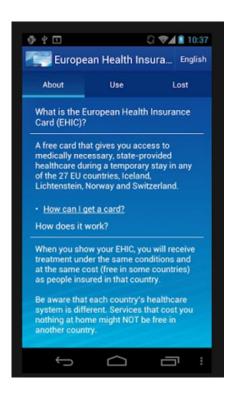


## Guide on social security coordination





## EHIC App (Android and iPhone)









## Thank you for your attention!