



Export of unemployment benefits

PD U2 Questionnaire

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Executive Summary

- The mobility of unemployed persons looking for work abroad on the basis of a PD U2 is very limited: about 1 out of 1,000 unemployed persons. Some 13,866 PDs U2 or SEDs U008 were issued in the second semester of 2013 and some 10,692 jobseekers were actually registered with the employment services of the Member State to which they have gone. From this semi-annual information an estimated number for one year of 28,079 can be expected. This has to be compared to some 24.9 million unemployed persons.
- For the EU28 some 8.4% of PDs U2 issued were prolonged for another three months up to a maximum of six months.
- The export rules are not applied uniformly across the EU. Some Member States do not grant a prolongation of the export period while other Member States grant a prolongation if the unemployed person meets a number of criteria. The criteria for granting prolongation also differ between Member States.
- For only a limited number of Member States was information up until now available on the success rate of finding a job while exporting the unemployment benefit. For those sending Member States for which information was available on average 8.3% of the persons that exported their unemployment benefit obtained work within the first three months. In the prolongation period a similar average percentage of 8.5% found a job, bringing the total average success rate to 8.7%. For those Member States granting a prolongation the average success rate in the first three months was already higher and further increased during the prolongation up to 14.6%. For the total set of Member States with and without prolongation, the total average success rate of finding a job while exporting the unemployment benefit was 9.5%. Similar success rates calculated from the point of view of the receiving Member States most of the time revealed lower success rates, indicating that the export of an unemployment benefit revealed a choice versus Member States of more job opportunities. More complete information, and more detailed information on bilateral flows of jobseekers could help to interpret those figures. Further information on micro data on the profile/motivation of the unemployed persons is, however, needed to fully analyse those phenomena, which is beyond the scope of those macro figures.
- With regard to administrative impact, Member States observe a lower administrative burden compared to the old procedure. Nevertheless, some problems arise due to the delay in providing necessary documents between Member States. These problems could have an impact on the (non-)payment of the unemployment benefit. A need for efforts to further raise awareness and provide information is mentioned in several Member States. On the contrary, only in a limited number of Member States is inappropriate use mentioned.
- The new questionnaire on PD U2 has proven to reveal information that was up until now unavailable, both from the sending and receiving Member States of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit. Providing further information on the bilateral basis is required. Further details on additional dimensions of the application of the coordination regulation, as among others, the number of persons that not registered for at least four weeks in the competent Member State before exporting their unemployment benefit; the number of persons that not registered within seven days with the employment service of the receiving Member State; and the number of unemployed persons who failed to provide a PD U2 seems to be feasible within the scope of the data collection based on the questionnaire on PD U2.

1. Introduction

Portable Document U2 (PD U2) '*Retention of unemployment benefits*' provides unemployed persons with the authorisation to export their unemployment benefits under Article 64 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 if they go to another Member State (MS)¹ to look for work.² The reference period for the present and first data collection on PD U2 is the second half of calendar year 2013.³

At its 334th meeting of 12-13 March 2013, the Administrative Commission agreed on the collection of data on PD U2. The MSs were subsequently provided with a draft questionnaire (AC 177/13). In order to give the MSs the chance to take the necessary preparatory measures to allow them to collect the data for the indicated reference period it was agreed to start the data collection from the second semester of 2013 onwards. To monitor the developments and trends in this area of social security coordination, the data collection on PD U2 will in the future be carried out annually. The data collection exercise is accompanied by several qualitative questions giving MSs the opportunity to share their experiences with the application of the EU provisions to the export of unemployment benefits.

To facilitate the understanding of the frequently used terms, *Figure 1* provides an overview of the current flow of documents between the MSs involved and the citizen. It also enables us to identify some of these flows and to discuss the related administrative concerns.

PD U2 (the old E303 form) grants the unemployed person an authorisation to export his/her unemployment benefit to another MS in order to seek work there for a period of three months. With this PD U2, the unemployed person must register as a person seeking work with the employment services of the MS to which he/she has gone. The institution in this MS has to inform the competent institution via Structured Electronic Document (SED) U009 '*Notification Registration – Export*' about the registration. When the unemployed person registers without a PD U2 the institution in the MS to which the unemployed person has gone requests the document on export with an SED U007 '*Request Document on Export*' from the competent institution and indicates the date of registration. The competent institution provides the institution in the MS to which the unemployed person has gone with the requested document (SED U008) '*Document on Export*⁴ and continues to pay the unemployment benefit of the unemployed person. The latter may request an extension of the export period for another three months up to a maximum of six months. If the competent institution extends the export period it has to inform the institution in the MS to which the unemployed person has gone about the extension by means of an SED U015 '*Extension Period of Export*'.

The competent institution may request a monthly follow-up from the institution in the MS to which the unemployed person has gone (via PD U2 (point 3.2 of the document) or SED U012 '*Request for Monthly Follow-up*'). If a monthly follow-up is requested, each month the institution in the MS to which the unemployed person has gone has to confirm by means of an SED U013 '*Monthly Follow-up*' that the unemployed person still complies with the procedures. If any circumstances occur which could affect the entitlement to an unemployment benefit (the person has taken up employment, has

¹ MS: includes the EU/EEA countries and Switzerland.

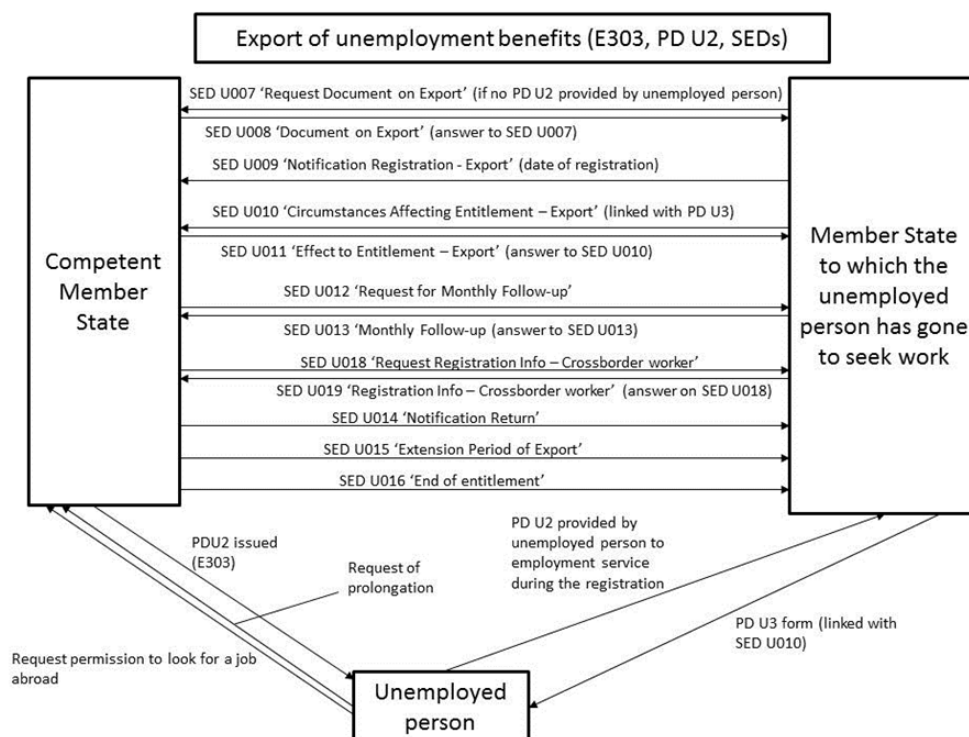
² See also Article 55 of Implementing Regulation (EC) No 987/2009.

³ See Annex 3 for the PD U2 Questionnaire.

⁴ However, only the body of SED U008 provides information on the entitlement (point 3: entitlement yes or no).

become self-employed, has refused a job offer or interview request ...) the institution in the MS to which the unemployed person has gone has to inform the competent institution by means of an SED U010 'Circumstances Affecting Entitlement – Export' and the unemployed person by means of a PD U3 'Circumstances likely to affect the entitlement to unemployment benefits'.

Figure 1 The current and future flow of documents applicable to the export of unemployment benefits



Source Own figure based on SEDs

2. Number of PDs U2 issued and received

Input from 29 MSs was received, resulting in a total of 13,866 PDs U2/SEDs U008 issued and 10,692 of PDs U2/SEDs U008 received **during the second semester of 2013** (Table 1).^{5,6,7,8} Most PDs U2/SEDs U008 were issued (*in absolute values*) by ES (3,128), PT (1,751) and DE (1600)⁹. UK (2,129), FR (1,954) and PL (1,374) registered the highest number of jobseekers on the basis of a PD U2/SED U008. Possible reasons to export the unemployment benefit as well as the comparison of these absolute values with the total number of unemployed persons will be discussed below.

We would expect to observe an equal number of PDs U2/SEDs U008 received and issued. Different possible reasons may explain this discrepancy between both. Firstly, the reported totals do not currently cover IS, LI and CH. Secondly, also the time

⁵ The annual figures for 2013 provided by BE, FR, SI and PT have been divided by 2.

⁶ No distinction could be made between the number of PDs U2 issued/received and the number of SEDs U008 issued/received. This distinction would enable us to quantify the number of unemployed persons who have registered with the employment service in the MS to which they have gone with(out) a PD U2.

⁷ More detailed bilateral flows of incoming & outgoing unemployed persons between MSs are not available.

⁸ See Annex 2 for the explanation of the country abbreviations.

⁹ Estimate for DE.

dimension might play a role as there will be a period of time between the moment the PD U2 is issued by the competent MS and the moment the unemployed person has registered with the employment services of the MS which (s)he has gone to. However, Article 64(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 states that the unemployed person has to register within seven days after (s)he ceased to be available to the employment services of the MS which (s)he left. Finally, not every unemployed person who received a PD U2 will eventually export his/her unemployment benefit. But, perhaps also other reasons might explain this discrepancy.

Only 187 forms (or 1.3% of the total number of forms issued) were immediately issued for a period longer than three months. This policy was applied by CZ, SI and SK.¹⁰ However, only CZ issued consistently all PDs U2/SEDs U008 for a period longer than three months, while SI and SK applied this only to a limited number of PDs U2/SEDs U008.

Figure 2 gives an overview of the net balance of PDs U2/SEDs U008 per MS by showing the number of outgoing unemployed persons on the basis of a PD U2/SED U008 minus the number of incoming unemployed persons on the basis of a PD U2/SED U008. Some MSs are 'net recipients' (UK, PL, FR, RO, BG, BE, SK, SE, NO, LT, MT, HU, HR and LU) while other MSs are 'net senders' (ES, PT, NL, DK, IT, AT, IE, CY, LV, CZ, SI, EE and FI) of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit.

Several factors could influence the decision to export the unemployment benefit. Figures A1.1 – A1.4 (see Annex 1) illustrate to what extent the incoming and outgoing flows of unemployed persons could (partly) be explained by the level of the national unemployment rates. A higher export of the unemployment benefit in MSs with a high unemployment rate as well as the export of the unemployment benefit to a MS with a lower unemployment rate compared to the competent MS could be expected.¹¹ However, based on a first tentative analysis no final conclusion could be made. Figures A1.1 and A1.2 show a positive relationship between the national unemployment rates and the net balance of outgoing and incoming jobseekers (*in absolute and relative values*), which confirms our initial hypothesis. In Figures A1.3 and A1.4 the separate flows of outgoing and incoming jobseekers (*as a share of the number of unemployed persons of the outgoing or receiving MS*) are confronted with the national unemployment rates. MSs with a low unemployment rate seem to attract more jobseekers (Figure A1.4) which could be an indication for the export of the unemployment benefit to MSs with lower unemployment rates. However, Figure A1.3 shows a negative relationship between the percentage of outgoing jobseekers and the unemployment rate in the outgoing MS, which is in contradiction to the hypothesis of a higher export of the unemployment benefit in MSs with a high unemployment rate. Reasons to export the unemployment benefit other than the height of the unemployment rate are perhaps more decisive.

More detailed information on the export of unemployment benefits could be collected from the national reports. However, only DK, IE, LT, FI, SE and UK reported that they carried out an assessment, survey or study on a national level on the export of unemployment benefits.¹² Especially the national report of SE provides useful additional information. It states that: "*The Unemployment Insurance Board (IAF) has*

¹⁰ However, also DE (see remark ** Table 1) and MT (Table 4) report that if there is a sufficiently long period of entitlement the PD U2 will be issued for more than three months.

¹¹ MSs were not yet able to report the bilateral flows between MSs in the PD U2 Questionnaire of 2013. This should be revised for the data collection of 2014.

¹² However, ES reports on the evolution of the number of PDs U2 issued: 2010: 1,477 forms; 2011: 2,923 forms; 2012: 4,758 forms; 2013: 6,257 forms.

in 2012 written a report which shows that jobseekers between the ages of 30 and 39 used the opportunity to export their unemployment benefits in a slightly higher extent than other age categories. It also shows that the group consisted of more women than men. Of the jobseekers who travelled to another EU country to search for work, 48 percent went to their own birth country and of the jobseekers who travelled to an EEA country or Switzerland, 29 percent went to their own birth country".¹³ Also the national report of IE "suggests that in the majority of cases exports are being made to the native country of the recipient".

Different reasons to export the unemployment benefit to another MS might appear (a lower unemployment rate compared to the competent MS, familiarity with the MS where looking for employment, 'return' of the mobile worker to his/her country of birth ...). This kind of detailed information on the profile/motivation of the unemployed person has an important added value and should be confronted with the (future) input from other MSs.¹⁴ For that reason, more detailed statistical information is needed to assess this further, among others on the bilateral flows between MSs of the export of the unemployment benefit and on the nationality of those unemployed persons.

The mobility of unemployed persons seems very limited when we confront these data with the total number of unemployed persons (the average number of unemployed persons of 2013) (Table 2). On average 0.11% (1 out of 1,000) of the unemployed persons in the MSs of which administrative data is available moved abroad on the basis of a PD U2/SED U008 in order to seek work.¹⁵ Only LU (1.26%), NO (0.86%), AT (0.81%) and DK (0.61%) show a relatively high percentage of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit.

¹³ E.g. for 2012 DK reports that 930 Danish citizens (or 68.5% of the total amount) have exported their unemployment benefit and 430 other EU/EEA citizens (or 31.5% of the total amount).

¹⁴ Perhaps a distinction could be made between national workers, migrant workers, frontier workers and other cross-border workers.

¹⁵ However, it is not always necessary to export the unemployment benefit. For example (unemployed) jobseekers can create a CV in EURES and make it available for registered employers and EURES advisers helping employers to find suitable candidates. Most registered jobseekers live in IT, ES and RO (based on EURES statistics of 7 April 2013).

Table 1 The number of PDs U2/SEDs U008 issued and received, second semester 2013*

MS	No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued for up to 3 months (A)	No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued for more than 3 months (B)	Total No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued (A+B)	No of persons who registered as a jobseeker on the basis of a PD U2 or on the basis of a SED U008
BE**	716	0	716	895
BG	40	0	40	266
CZ	0	177	177	134
DK	620	0	620	75
DE**	1,600 ^e	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EE	41	0	41	19
IE	536	0	536	220
EL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ES	3,128	0	3,128	698
FR**	1,510	0	1,510	1,954
HR	27	0	27	41
IT	487	0	487	n.a.
CY	156	0	156	14
LV	204	0	204	81
LT	73	0	73	165
LU	93	0	93	94
HU	27	0	27	108
MT	6	0	6	91
NL	952	n.a.	952	276
AT****	869		869	493
PL	140	0	140	1,374
PT**	1,751	0	1,751	327
RO	3	0	3	260
SI**	26	7	33	11
SK	39	3	42	219
FI*****	106	0	106	95
SE	168	0	168	311
UK	142	0	142	2,129
Subtotal EU28*****	13,459	187	13,646	10,350
IS				
NO*****	220	n.a.	220	342
LI				
CH				
Total*****	13,679	187	13,866	10,692

* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response.

** DE: estimate for DE. When there is a sufficiently long period of entitlement the period of export will immediately be longer than three months (for $\pm 40\%$ of the cases).

*** BE, FR, PT and SI: annual figure reported by MS divided by 2 to estimate results for second semester 2013. However, for PT the No of forms received is the exact number during the second semester.

**** AT: unable to make a distinction between up to three months (A) and more than three months (B).

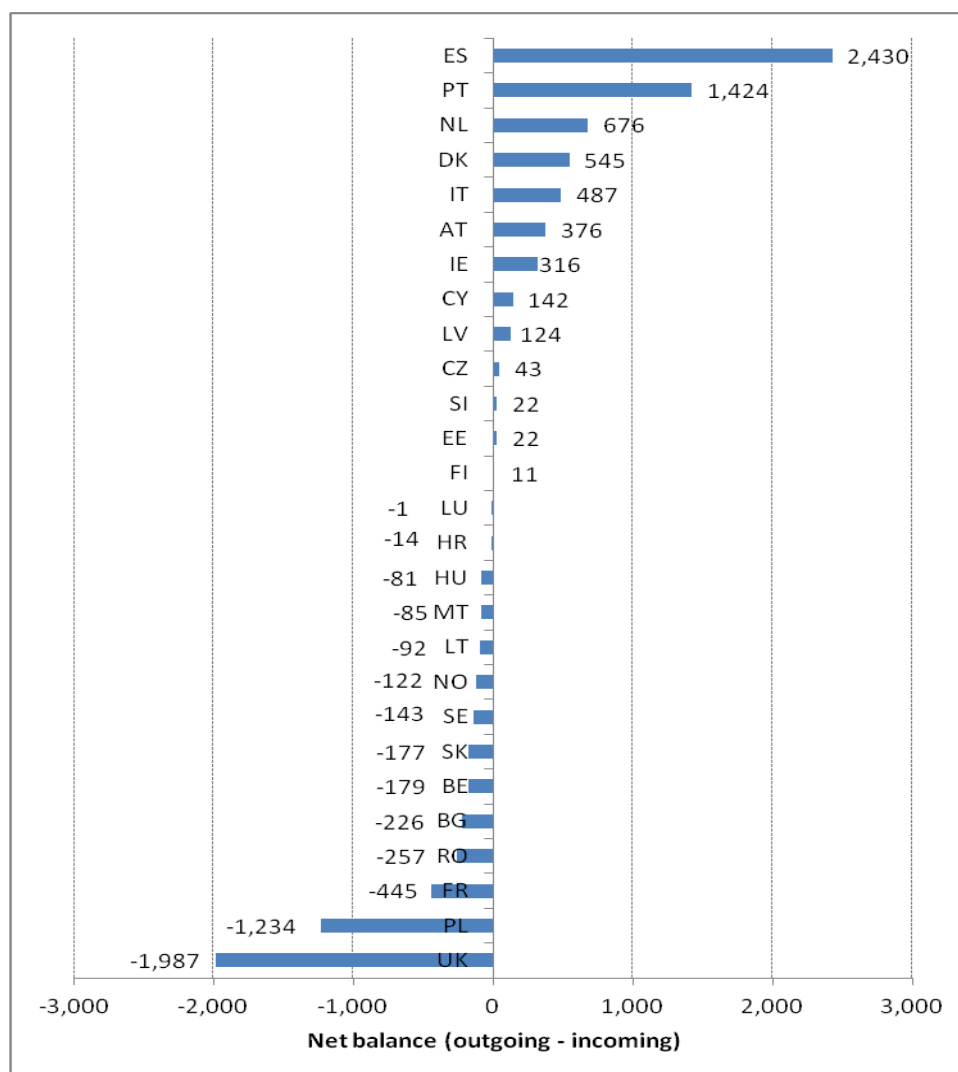
***** FI: for the number of forms issued figures from the unemployment funds are quoted. However, 73 PDs U2 were issued in the second semester of 2013 by the Social Insurance Institution (Kela).

***** NO: total number of forms issued for 2013: 788; total number of forms received for 2013: 508.

***** Subtotal EU28 and total: excluding not reporting MSs.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire

Figure 2 Net balance between unemployed jobseekers sent on the basis of a PD U2/SED U008 and unemployed jobseekers received on the basis of a PD U2/SED U008, second semester 2013*



* n.a.: DE, GR; blank: BE, HR, IS, LI and CH.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire

Table 2 The percentage of unemployed persons with a PD U2/SED U008 compared to the average number of unemployed persons, 2013*

MS	Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued second semester 2013 (A)	Estimated number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued 2013 (A*2)	Average number of unemployed persons 2013 (in ,000) (B)	% unemployed persons who have exported their unemployment benefit (A*2/B)
BE**	716	1,431	417	0.34%
BG	40	80	433	0.02%
CZ	177	354	368	0.10%
DK	620	1,240	202	0.61%
DE	1,600 ^e	3,200	2,262	0.14%
EE	41	82	58	0.14%
IE	536	1,072	281	0.38%
EL	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
ES***	3,128	6,257	5,986	0.10%
FR**	1,510	3,019	2,818	0.11%
HR	27	54	318	0.02%
IT	487	974	3,105	0.03%
CY	156	312	70	0.44%
LV	204	408	119	0.34%
LT	73	146	172	0.08%
LU	93	186	15	1.26%
HU	27	54	448	0.01%
MT	6	12	12	0.10%
NL	952	1,904	590	0.32%
AT	869	1,738	215	0.81%
PL	140	280	1,788	0.02%
PT**	1,751	3,501	873	0.40%
RO	3	6	730	0.00%
SI**	33	65	102	0.06%
SK	42	84	386	0.02%
FI	106	212	219	0.10%
SE	168	336	409	0.08%
UK	142	284	2,397	0.01%
Subtotal EU28****	13,646	27,291	24,792	0.11%
IS				
NO***	220	788	92	0.86%
LI				
CH				
Total	13,865	28,079	24,883	0.11%

* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response.

** BE, FR, PT and SI: original input from BE, FR, PT and SI.

*** ES and NO also provided data for 2013. For these MSs there is no multiplication by 2.

**** % EU 28 and total: weighted average. MSs are only taken into account when their national percentage (last column) is known.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire and Eurostat Indicator 'Unemployment by sex, age and nationality (1 000)' (aged 15 -64)

3. The number of prolongations

The freedom of choice of MSs accorded by Article 64(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 to extend the period of three months up to a maximum of six months results in a non-uniform application of the export rules. About 8.4% of the PDs U2 were prolonged. The highest percentage of prolonged PDs U2 are obtained for RO (33% of the PDs U2 issued), EE (32% of the PDs U2 issued) and LU (29% of the PDs U2 issued). However, we should deduct the number of unemployment persons who have found work during the first three months of their export period from the number of PDs U2/SEDs U008 issued in order to obtain a more exact percentage of unemployed persons who have received a prolongation of the export period. This kind of data is only available for 7 MSs (EE (39.4%), LT (8.1%), LU (31.4%), MT (25.0%), PL (29.3%), SI (9.4%) and SK (24.2%).

Based on the quantitative and qualitative input of the MSs, differences appear in the policies applied for granting a prolongation (*Table 3* and *Table 4*). DK, IE, GR, FR, HR, CY, IT, NL, FI, SE, UK and NO (or 46% of the reporting MSs (*excluding CZ, HU and MT*)) do not grant an extension of the export period, while BE, BG, DE, EE, ES, LV, LT, LU, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI and SK (or 54% of the reporting MSs (*excluding CZ, HU and MT*)) could/will accept the request for prolongation (*Table 4*). Most of the latter MSs have defined formal criteria to assess the requests for prolongation. Most applied criteria are i) proof of an increased chance of finding a job abroad during the extended period (BE, BG and ES); ii) proof of efforts by the unemployed person during the first three months (BE, EE, LT and PT, AT); iii) job opportunities on the labour market of the competent MS (DE, PL and AT). CZ issued all PDs U2 for the total duration of the period of the entitlement. Because of the maximum duration of the entitlement to an unemployment benefit (90 days) a prolongation of export is not possible in HU. The applied policy by MSs could also be observed by the quantitative input (*Table 3*). BG, EE, LV, LT, LU, MT, PT, PL, RO, SI and SK approved almost all the requests for prolongation, while IE, FR, IT, HU, FI, SE and UK never granted a prolongation.¹⁶

¹⁶ Most of the MSs which do not grant a prolongation also report that none of the unemployed persons requested a prolongation of the export. However, the requests are perhaps not counted/registered by these MSs or the unemployed person might be well aware of the fact that (s)he will not be granted a prolongation?

Table 3 The number of requested and granted prolongations of the period of export, second semester 2013*

MS	Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued (A)	No of requests for prolongation of export (B)	No of prolongations granted (C)	% prolonged (C/A)****	% approved (C/B)
BE**	716	n.a.	29	4.1%	n.a.
BG	40	9	9	22.5%	100.0%
CZ	177	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DK	620	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
DE	1,600 ^e	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EE	41	13	13	31.7%	100.0%
IE	536	11	0	0.0%	0.0%
EL	n.a.	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.
ES	3,128	n.a.	404	12.9%	n.a.
FR**	1,510	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
HR	27	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
IT	487	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
CY	156	1	0	0.0%	0.0%
LV	204	59	42	20.6%	71.2%
LT	73	5	5	6.8%	100.0%
LU	93	27	27	29.0%	100.0%
HU	27	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
MT	6	1	1	16.7%	100.0%
NL	952	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AT	869	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PL	140	37	36	25.7%	97.3%
PT**	1,751	239	239	13.6%	100.0%
RO	3	1	1	33.3%	100.0%
SI**	33	3	3	9.1%	100.0%
SK	42	8	8	19.0%	100.0%
FI	106	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
SE	168	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
UK	142	n.a.	0	0.0%	0.0%
EU28***	13,646	414	817	8.4%	
IS					
NO	220	less than 5%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
LI					
CH					
Total	13,866				

* n.a.: no data available (CZ: n.a. = not applicable in column (B)); blank: non-response. MSs indicating 0% in the last two columns may not prolong the export period.

** BE, FR, PT and SI: annual figure reported by MS divided by 2 to estimate results for second semester 2013.

*** % of EU28 only calculated for those MSs which reported columns (A) and (C) (weighted average). The weighted average increases to 10.2% when also CZ is taken into account (the 177 PDs U2 issued are immediately provided for six months). The weighted average decreases to 7.7% when NL is taken into account (no prolongation of the PD U2 – see Table 4).

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire

Table 4 Applied policies by the MSs concerning the request for prolongation of the period of export (prolongation possible? Yes / No)

MS	Prolongation	Applied criteria
BE	YES	* Efforts of the unemployed person to look for work * Chance of finding a job abroad
BG	YES	* Is there an increased possibility to find a job abroad?
CZ	The unemployed person is authorised to export his/her unemployment benefit for the complete entitlement period	
DK	NO	
DE	YES	* Reason of the unemployed person to seek work abroad; * Chance of integration; * Taking into account the national labour demand.
EE	YES	Taking into account: * Efforts of the unemployed person to look for work abroad during the first 3 months; * Planned activities of the unemployed person for the future job seeking process; * The jobseeker's evaluation why and how the prolongation would help to find a job abroad; * The opinion of the mediation consultant.
IE	NO	
EL	NO	
ES	YES	* Proof that the prolongation period has anything to do with actual possibilities to find a job.
FR	NO	
HR	NO	
IT	NO	
CY	NO	
LV	YES	* Comply with all procedures.
LT	YES	* Person should write an application and present evidence of his/her job search in MS.
LU	YES	* Normally the request for prolongation is always accepted if time periods are respected.
HU	Because of the maximum length of the unemployment benefit (90 days) prolongation of export is not possible. On the other hand prolongation of export in case of unemployment benefit prior to pension is possible.	
MT	If on the basis of the length of his/her insurance record a person is entitled to 6 months of benefit, the prolongation is granted automatically.*	
NL	NO	
AT	YES	The jobseeker has to return to Austria. Only in exceptional cases a request of prolongation is approved without return. Taking into account: * The job search during the first 3 months; * Is there a need for additional education/ training?; * Job availability on the national labour market.
PL	YES	* The competent institution will verify whether or not there is a job offer or any other labour market instrument addressed to the unemployed person in PL.
PT	YES	* Verification of active job search by information request through applicable SED.
RO	YES	* Approved on the ground that a longer export period is likely to provide more chances for finding employment, and inasmuch as the unemployed person complies with the control and checking rules applied by the assisting institution.
SI	YES	* The assessment of the request for prolongation of the period of export is usually based on the information provided by the person's employment counsellor in another MS.
SK	YES	* It is sufficient to prove any reason for such a request, for example family reasons, better possibilities to find a work or study interest.
FI	NO	
SE	NO	
UK	NO	
IS		
NO	NO	
LI		
CH		

* MT: In contradiction to Table 1 where none of the PDs U2 were issued for a period > three months.

Source Qualitative data PD U2 Questionnaire

4. The success rate and impact of prolongation

The total success rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons who found work in another MS during the export period by the total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued. Yet, also the success rate during the first three months of the export period and the success rate during the prolongation period should be calculated. However, there are some methodological concerns. Firstly, the number of persons who received a PD U2 during the second semester of 2013 is not necessarily the group of persons for which the chance of finding a job is verified. Secondly, there is no verification in the questionnaire if the total number of PDs U2 issued is equal to the number of persons who found work in another MS plus the number of persons who returned before the export period plus other possibilities: e.g. those who found work in the competent MS, those who returned after the export period etc. Finally, only for a limited number of MSs was it possible to calculate the success rate. Among others, MSs with a high number of PDs U2 issued (i.e. ES, FR and DE) or received (i.e. UK and FR) did not provide any data on the number of persons who found work. These limitations do not permit any firm conclusions. However, the reported tentative results below should encourage MSs to provide more data and should promote debate on this issue.

The total success rate (*= the percentage of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit who have found work abroad*) during the export period varies considerably between MSs. An average total success rate between 9.5% (average percentage issuing MSs) and 6.6% (average percentage receiving MSs) was obtained (*Table 5* and *Table 6*). The highest success rates are observed for unemployed persons coming from MT (33.3%), HU (22.2%) and SK (21.4%) and for unemployed persons looking for employment in NL (19.6%), LU (18.1%) and CY (14.3%).

However, in order to assess the impact of the prolongation period a distinction should be made between the success rate during the first three months of the export period and the success rate during the prolonged export period. For 13 issuing MSs (DK, EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and FI) it was possible to calculate the success rate for both periods. Note that these issuing MSs only include 1,876 PDs U2 (or 15% of the total number of PDs U2 issued) (*Table 5*). After three months 8.3% of the unemployed persons who have received a PD U2 from these MSs found work. Also, 8.5% of the unemployed persons who have been granted an extension of the export period found work during this period. As some MSs do not grant an extension of the export period the average total success rate increases rather limited after the prolongation period to 8.7% (or an increase with 0.2%-points).¹⁷ In order to assess the impact of the prolongation period it is therefore more interesting to select only the MSs who are granting a prolongation (EE, LT, LU, MT, PL, RO, SI and SK). However, these issuing MSs only include 431 PDs U2 (or 3% of the total number of PDs U2 issued). The average success rate increases for these MSs from 12.8% after three months to 14.6% after the prolongation period (or an increase by 1.8%-points). More or less the same picture appears for the receiving MSs (*Table 6*). For 13 receiving MSs (EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK and SE) we were able to calculate the success rate during the first three months as well as the total success rate (after prolongation of the export period). These receiving MSs include 3,213 PDs U2 (or 31% of the total number of PDs U2 issued). The average success rate increases for these

¹⁷ The success rate would increase from 8.3% after three months to about 16% after the prolongation of the export period if all jobseekers who did not find a job during the first three months had received an extension up to a maximum of six months.

MSs from 4.9% after three months to 5.7% after the prolongation of the export period (or an increase by 0.8% points).

We observe a limited negative correlation (-0.22) between the national unemployment rates and the success rate of finding work in the receiving MS. *Figure A1.5* (see *Annex 1*) visualises the weak relationship between both variables and illustrates especially the strong variability of data.

Table 5 The number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 who have found work, per sending MS, second semester 2013*

Sending MS	Total number of PDs U2 issued (A)	No of prolongations granted (B)	No of persons who found work in another MS during the export period (C)	of which: No of persons who found work in another MS during the prolonged export period (if applicable) (D)	of which: No of persons who have found work during the first 3 months E=(C-D)	Success rate during the first 3 months (E/A)	Success rate during the prolonged export period (D/B)	Total success rate (C/A)
BE***(**)	716	29	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
BG	40	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CZ	177	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DK	620	0	51	0	51	8,2%		8.2%
DE	1,600	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EE	41	13	8	0	8	19,5%	0.0%	19.5%
IE	536	0	20	0	20	3,7%		3.7%
EL	n.a.	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ES	3,128	404	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
FR***	1,510	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
HR	27	0	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4%
IT	487	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CY	156	0	3	0	3	1,9%		1.9%
LV	204	42	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	17.2%
LT	73	5	13	2	11	15,1%	40.0%	17.8%
LU	93	27	9	2	7	7,5%	7.4%	9.7%
HU	27	0	6	0	6	22,2%		22.2%
MT	6	1	2	0	2	33,3%	0.0%	33.3%
NL	952	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AT	869	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PL	140	36	20	3	17	12,1%	8.3%	14.3%
PT***(*)	1,751	239	1,373	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
RO	3	1	0	0	0	0,0%	0.0%	0.0%
SI***	33	3	2	1	1	3,1%	33.3%	6.2%
SK	42	8	9	0	9	21,4%	0.0%	21.4%
FI	106	0	21	0	21	19,8%		19.8%
SE	168	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
UK**	142	0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU28*****	13,646	817	1,572	8	1,564			9.5%
Selection*****	1,876	94	164	8	156	8,3%	8.5%	8.7%
Only MSs granting prolong.*****	431	94	63	8	55	12,8%	8.5%	14.6%

* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response.

** UK: however, anecdotal evidence suggests that few 'exporting' unemployment persons stop claiming benefits before their unemployment benefits have expired, which indicates that they look at least three months to find work.

*** BE, FR, PT and SI: annual figure reported by MS divided by 2 to estimate results for second semester 2013.

**** PT: the success rate was not calculated because of the use of too broad a definition (no distinction was made between finding work abroad or in the competent MS)

***** Success rate EU 28: weighted average. Including all MSs for which total success rate (C/A) is known (DK, EE, IE, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and FI). Of the 1,417 persons (or 75%) who received a PD U2 in BE for 2013, 1,057 persons were not longer registered after the export period until even 6 months after this export period.

***** Selection: only for those MSs for which all necessary information is available (DK, EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK and FI). We have excluded LV as no information is available on the number of persons who found work during the prolonged export period. We need this figure as LV prolongs the export period.

***** Only MSs granting prolongation: this row only selects the MSs which grant an extension of the export period (EE, LT, LU, MT, PL, RO, SI and SK).

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire

Table 6 The number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 who have found work, per receiving MS, second semester 2013*

Receiving MS	Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 received (A)	No of persons who found work in your MS during the export period (B)	of which: No of persons who found work in your MS during the prolonged export period (if applicable) (C)	Of which: No of persons who found work in your MS during the first three months D=(B-C)	Success rate during the first three months (D/A)	Total success rate (B/A)
BE	895	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
BG	266	2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.8%
CZ	134	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DK	75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DE	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EE	19	2	0	2	10.5%	10.5%
IE	220	13	1	12	5.5%	5.9%
EL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ES	698	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
FR**	1,954	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
HR	41	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14.6%
IT	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CY	14	2	0	2	14.3%	14.3%
LV	81	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
LT	165	13	0	13	7.9%	7.9%
LU	94	17	1	16	17.0%	18.1%
HU	108	6	2	4	3.7%	5.6%
MT	91	12	2	10	11.0%	13.2%
NL	276	54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	19.6%
AT	493	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PL	1,374	46	9	37	2.7%	3.3%
PT	327	28	0	28	8.6%	8.6%
RO	260	4	0	4	1.5%	1.5%
SI**	11	1	0	1	9.1%	9.1%
SK	219	20	7	13	5.9%	9.1%
FI	95	9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.5%
SE	311	20	3	17	5.5%	6.4%
UK	2,129	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU28***	10,350	226	25	195	4.9%	6.6%
Selection****	3,213	184	25	159	4.9%	5.7%

* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response.

** FR and SI: annual figure reported by MS divided by 2 to estimate results for second semester 2013.

*** Success rates EU 28: weighted average. Including all MSs for which total success rate is known.

**** Selection: only for those MSs for which all necessary information is available (EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, HU, MT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK and SE).

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire

The success rates during the export period could be compared to the chance of finding work (during the first three months or during the prolonged export period) on the labour market of the competent MS or the chance of finding work (during the first three months or during the prolonged export period) by unemployed persons living in the MS where they are seeking work.¹⁸ This comparison should give us an answer to the important question whether or not the export leads to a higher chance of finding employment during the first three months or in the event of prolongation after six months. Again some methodological remarks have to be made. Firstly, the calculated national exit rates and the success rates during the export period are based on

¹⁸ However, we have no information on the bilateral success rates of the sending/receiving MSs but only an aggregated figure.

different sources.¹⁹ Therefore, the revised PD U2 Questionnaire should ask for both. Secondly, the national exit rate *"may imply that the individuals actually found a job, while they simply have fallen into inactivity or may be unemployed again after a spell of employment"* (see footnote 17, EC, 2012, *Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2012*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union). This implies a possible overestimation of the national exit rate. Finally, the probability of finding a job depends on numerous factors (work experience, age, gender, education, sector of last employment ...). We do not know if the unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit have characteristics similar to the 'native' unemployed persons. A revised PD U2 Questionnaire could ask for a more detailed profile of the unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit. The first reported comparisons should therefore be considered as tentative aiming to receive more detailed data from the MSs.

The analysis is limited for the first three months of unemployment. For DK, IE, CY, LT, LU, HU, RO, SI en FI we observe a higher success/exit rate for unemployed persons who have looked for work in the competent MS compared to the unemployed persons who have moved to another MS (*Table 7*). The opposite is observed for SK. Unemployed persons who export their unemployment benefit also show a lower success rate in the MS where they are looking for work compared to the native jobseekers (except in CY) (*Table 7*).²⁰

¹⁹ Based on the methodology to calculate the 'persistence rate' in EC (2012), *Employment and Social Developments in Europe 2012*, Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 469 p. (see chapter 1, section 1.3.2). The exit rate = 1- 'the persistence ratio'.

²⁰ To quote RO: *"The chances to find work of the unemployed who are not nationals of Romania are relatively low, mainly because of the language barrier. Still, since 2007 on, the number of export of unemployment benefits to RO has increased, but the success rate in taking up employment is not significant"*.

Table 7 The success rate of job search by (mobile) unemployed persons during the first three months, second semester 2013*

MS	Success rate as sending MS (A)	Success rate as receiving MS (B) **	National exit rate of unemployment *** (C)	Impact: Export (A) vs. stay (C)	Impact: Mobile unemployed person (B) vs national unemployed person (C)
BE	n.a.	n.a.	16.4%	n.a.	n.a.
BG	n.a.	n.a.	15.1%	n.a.	n.a.
CZ	n.a.	n.a.	20.0%	n.a.	n.a.
DK	8.2%	n.a.	52.0%	Lower	n.a.
DE	n.a.	n.a.	47.9%	n.a.	n.a.
EE	19.5%	10.5%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
IE	3.7%	5.5%	41.4%	Lower	Lower
EL	n.a.	n.a.	9.0%	n.a.	n.a.
ES	n.a.	n.a.	29.7%	n.a.	n.a.
FR	n.a.	n.a.	30.2%	n.a.	n.a.
IT	n.a.	n.a.	23.0%	n.a.	n.a.
CY	1.9%	14.3%	9.1%	Lower	Higher
LV	n.a.	n.a.	16.7%	n.a.	n.a.
LT	15.1%	7.9%	28.9%	Lower	Lower
LU	7.5%	17.0%	44.7%	Lower	Lower
HU	22.2%	3.7%	48.7%	Lower	Lower
MT	33.3%	11.0%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
NL	n.a.	n.a.	28.1%	n.a.	n.a.
AT	n.a.	n.a.	38.6%	n.a.	n.a.
PL	12.1%	2.7%	7.1%	n.a.	Lower
PT	n.a.	8.6%	25.3%	n.a.	Lower
RO	0.0%	1.5%	69.3%	Lower	Lower
SI	3.1%	9.1%	17.4%	Lower	Lower
SK	21.4%	5.9%	13.6%	Higher	Lower
FI	19.8%	n.a.	77.1%	Lower	Lower
SE	n.a.	5.5%	63.7%	n.a.	Lower
UK	n.a.	n.a.	44.7%	n.a.	n.a.
EU27	8.3%	4.9%	35.2%	Lower	Lower

* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response.

** The exit rate is $1 - \text{permanence rate}$ whereby the permanence rate is the ratio between those unemployed for three to five months in t+1 (3rd quarter 2013) and those unemployed for less than three months in t (2nd quarter 2013).

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire and calculations based on EU Labour force survey (Eurostat indicator 'Unemployment by sex, age and duration of unemployment' (aged 15-64)).

5. The length of the export period

The questionnaire also included a question on the average length of the export period during which the benefits were paid. 18 MSs were able to report on this. The length of the export period in DK (54 days), AT (56 days), MT (58days) and FI (59 days) is relatively short compared to a length which is almost double in BG (107 days), LU (104 days) and PL (102 days) (*Table 8*). The length of the export period could be determined by three variables: i) applied national policy on the provision of a prolongation of the export, ii) the number of unemployed persons who found a job abroad during the export period and iii) the number of unemployed persons who returned earlier. The percentage of prolonged PDs U2 and the success rates are already discussed above (*Tables 3 and 5*). *Table 8* also provides information on the percentage of unemployed persons who returned before the end of the export period. On average 5.8% of the unemployed persons returned earlier. We observe a high percentage of returns for FI (50%), MT (33.3%) and PT (21.6%). It seems that this high percentage of returns has influenced the short duration of the export period for MT and FI, while the high percentage of prolonged PDs U2 has influenced the long duration of the export period for LU and PL.

Table 8 The average length of the period of export, second semester 2013*

MS	Average length of the export period during which the benefits were paid	% of persons who returned before the end of the export period	% PDs U2 prolonged	Total success rate as sending MS
BE	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
BG	107 days	n.a.	22.5%	n.a.
CZ	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
DK**	54 days	29.8%	0.0%	8.2%
DE	69.5 days	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EE	n.a.	17.1%	31.7%	19.5%
IE	11.4 weeks	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%
EL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
ES	n.a.	n.a.	12.9%	n.a.
FR	n.a.	1.0%	0.0%	n.a.
HR	61 days	n.a.	0.0%	7.4%
IT	3 months	n.a.	0.0%	n.a.
CY	3 months	3.2%	0.0%	1.9%
LV	n.a.	16.7%	20.6%	17.2%
LT	3 months	13.7%	6.8%	17.8%
LU	104 days	6.5%	29.0%	9.7%
HU	47.4 days	3.7%	0.0%	22.2%
MT	58 days	33.3%	16.7%	33.3%
NL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
AT	56 days	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PL	102 days	9.3%	25.7%	14.3%
PT**	72 days	21.6%	13.6%	n.a.
RO	3 months	n.a.	33.3%	0.0%
SI	2,5 months	4.6%	9.1%	6.2%
SK	84 days	9.5%	19.0%	21.4%
FI***	59 days	50.0%	0.0%	19.8%
SE	85 days	n.a.	0.0%	n.a.
UK	n.a.	n.a.	0.0%	n.a.
Subtotal EU28****		5.8%	8.5%	9.5%
IS				
NO	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
LI				
CH				
Total				

* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response. Figures for BE are unclear.

** DK and PT: total group of persons who returned and not limited to the early return.

*** FI: however, the length of export is 65 days for the 73 PDs U2 issued by Kela.

**** Subtotal EU28= weighted average. EU28 percentage of persons who returned before the end of the export period without DK and PT (see **)

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire

6. Administrative procedures

The most frequently reported problems/concerns by the MSs are:

- Delays in or not receiving confirmation of the registration (SED U009) of the unemployed person with the unemployment services in the MS where (s)he is seeking work with a PD U2 (BG, CZ, HR, IE, GR, LU, LV, PL, PT, SK, FI, SE and UK).
- Delays in or not receiving a monthly follow-up (SED U0013) (CZ, HR, GR, LV, SK and CY).
- No request or request received after the export period of a monthly follow-up (SED U0012 or PD U2) (PL).
- Delays in reporting circumstances which could affect the entitlement (SED U010) (BE, CZ, GR, SK and SE).
- No reply to the question whether a person has been granted a PD U2 (SED U007) (SE).
- Disapproval of the PD U2/ SED documents (LV).

- Difficulties in being accepted as a jobseeker (AT and UK).
- A lack of knowledge about their rights and duties (CZ, IT and SI).
- Refusals to pay the unemployment benefit by the country of last employment if the unemployed person expresses his/her intention to export this benefit (SK).
- Not clear where the unemployed person should register (FI).
- Time pressure to issue the PD U2 when the unemployed person requests the document shortly before leaving (NL).

The hope was expressed by MT that EESSI (*the Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information*) could solve most of these issues. Some MSs reported a reduced administrative burden since the 'new' Regulation has been implemented (LU, MT, NL and SE).

All MSs have installed administrative procedures to deal with complaints of unemployed persons concerning the export of unemployment benefits. Most complaints seem to be related to the non-payment of benefits by the competent MS (because of a delay of certain documents).

7. Awareness-raising policies

A possible tool to increase the mobility of unemployed persons is the launch of information campaigns or awareness-raising events on the EU rules on the export of unemployment benefits. Channels which are frequently used to inform unemployed persons about their right to export their unemployment benefit are EURES (via advisors, job fairs, the website) (DE, EE, MT, PT, AT and RO), consulates and embassies (LV), public employment services (DK, FR, ES, SI and SE,) and (competent) institutions/departments (BE, DK, FR, IE, GR, IT, HU, NL, RO, SK, FI and UK). However, to quote SI "*there is a need for greater awareness and knowledge about the export of unemployment benefits among unemployed persons and also among professionals and counsellors working with unemployed*".

8. Inappropriate use

Only GR, MT and UK reported some specific cases (blank PD U2 completed by the unemployed person (UK), the unemployed person's unwillingness to comply with the procedures under Article 64 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 (GR),²¹ not respecting transitional arrangements between MT and BG (MT)).

²¹ CY reports that in some cases unemployed persons do not fulfil the requirement to be registered for four weeks in CY (and return immediately to their MS of residence).

9. Conclusion and recommendations

The mobility of unemployed persons looking for work abroad on the basis of a PD U2 is very limited (about 1 out of 1,000 unemployed persons).

The export rules are not applied uniformly across the EU. Some MSs do not grant a prolongation of the export period while other MSs grant a prolongation if the unemployed person meets a number of criteria. The criteria for granting prolongation also differ between MSs.

Some first tentative results were obtained on the chance of finding work during the export period. The group of persons who found a job after the prolonged export period increased to some extent compared to the group who found a job during the first three months. However, in order to assess the current rules also the chance of finding work in the competent MS needs to be taken into account.

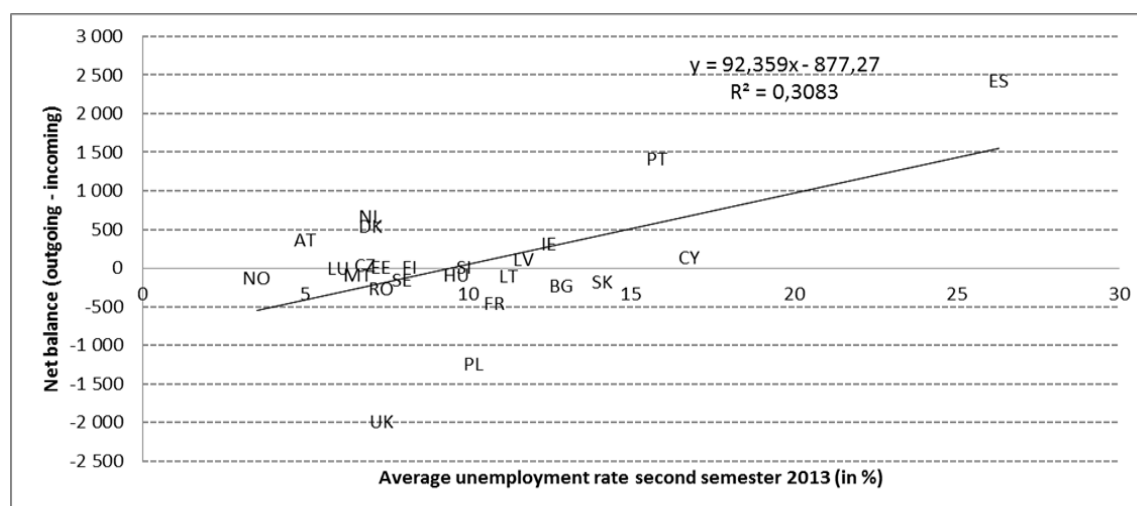
MSs observe a lower administrative burden compared to the old procedure. Nevertheless, some problems arise due to the delay in providing necessary documents between MSs. These problems could have an impact on the (non-)payment of the unemployment benefit.

In order to assess the mobility of unemployed persons and to validate our tentative analyses, more detailed figures on the bilateral flows and success rates between MSs and on the profile/motivation of the unemployed person are needed. Our tentative analysis also illustrates methodological concerns and the problem of missing information both for certain MSs and with regard to indicators. Also, observing the different aspects of Article 64 a more precise answer to the following questions is required:

- To what degree are exceptions made to the rule that the unemployed person is already registered and available to the employment services of the competent MS for at least four weeks? (*Purpose: to verify how many unemployed persons immediately export their unemployment benefit without seeking a job for at least four weeks in the competent MS*) (Article 64(1)(a) Regulation (EC) No 883/2004).
- Is the unemployed person registered with the employment services of the MS to which (s)he has gone within seven days after (s)he ceased to be available to the employment services of the MS which (s)he left? To what extent (in how many cases) have the competent services extended this period? (*Purpose: to verify if this is a realistic period*) (Article 64(1)(b) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004).
- What is the number of unemployed persons who fail to provide a PD U2 whereby the institution in the MS to which the unemployed person has gone must contact the competent institution in order to obtain the necessary information? (*Purpose: to make a distinction between the number of PDs U2 and SEDs U008 issued/received*) (Article 55(2) of Regulation (EC) No 987/2009).

Annex 1 The impact of the unemployment rate on the export and import of jobseekers and their success rate

Figure A1.1 The net balance of outgoing and incoming unemployed persons confronted with the average unemployment rate, second semester 2013*

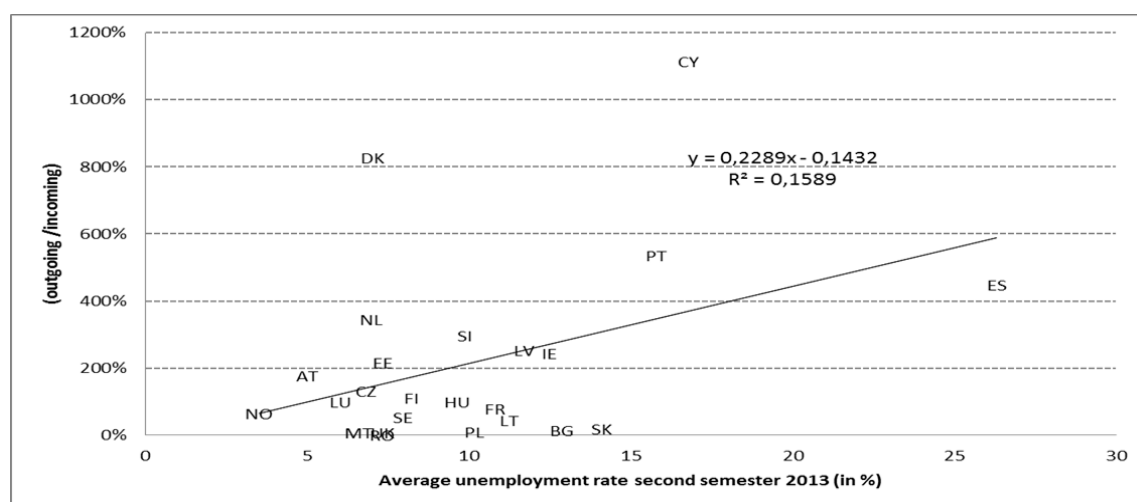


* n.a.: DE, GR; blank: IS, LI and CH; not included: BE and HR.

** R² measures how close the data are to the trend line. In general, the closer the R² to 1, the better the model fits the data.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire and Eurostat indicator "Unemployment rate by sex and age groups - monthly average, %" (aged 25 - 74) (months July - December 2013)

Figure A1.2 The ratio outgoing vs incoming jobseekers confronted with the average unemployment rate, second semester 2013*

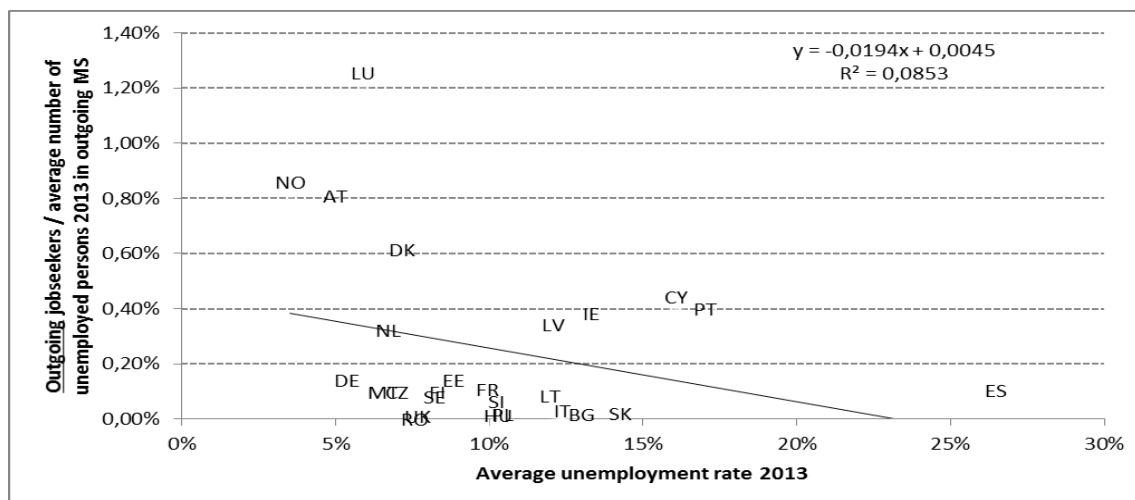


* n.a.: DE, GR; blank: IS, LI and CH; not included: BE and HR.

** R² measures how close the data are to the trend line. In general, the closer the R² to 1, the better the model fits the data.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire and Eurostat indicator "Unemployment rate by sex and age groups - monthly average, %" (aged 25 - 74) (months July - December 2013)

Figure A1.3 The percentage of unemployed persons who have exported their unemployment benefit confronted with the average unemployment rate of 2013, per issuing MS*

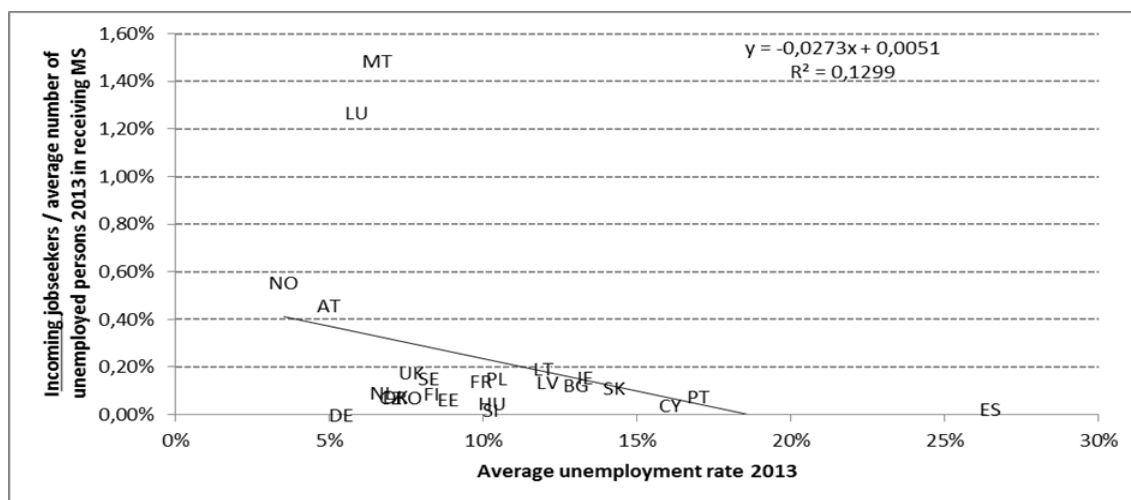


* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response.

** R² measures how close the data are to the trend line. In general, the closer the R² to 1, the better the model fits the data.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire and Eurostat indicator 'Unemployment rate by sex and age groups - monthly average, %' (aged 25 -74) (months July - December 2013)

Figure A1.4 The percentage of unemployed persons who have imported their unemployment benefit confronted with the average unemployment rate of 2013, per receiving MS*

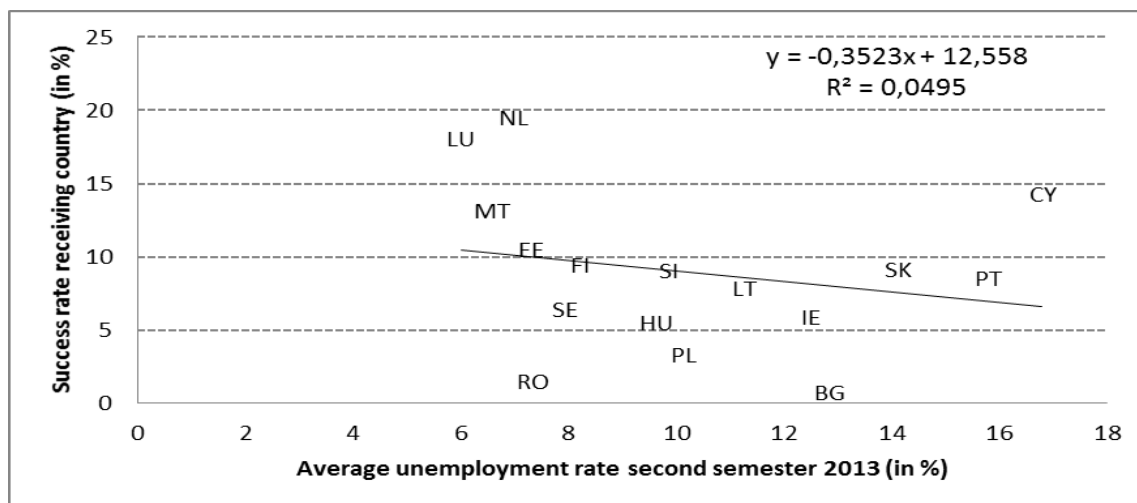


* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response.

** R² measures how close the data are to the trend line. In general, the closer the R² to 1, the better the model fits the data.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire and Eurostat indicator 'Unemployment rate by sex and age groups - monthly average, %' (aged 25 -74) (months July - December 2013)

Figure A1.5 The success rate of receiving MS confronted with the average unemployment rate in these MSs, second semester 2013*



* n.a.: no data available; blank: non-response.

** R^2 measures how close the data are to the trend line. In general, the closer the R^2 to 1, the better the model fits the data.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire and Eurostat indicator 'Unemployment rate by sex and age groups - monthly average, %' (aged 25 -74) (months July - December 2013)

Annex 2 Country abbreviations

Table A2 Country abbreviations

Abbreviation	Country
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HR	Croatia
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
IS	Iceland
NO	Norway
LI	Liechtenstein
CH	Switzerland

Annex 3 PD U2 Questionnaire

1. Reporting state:
2. Reporting institution (*please provide full contact details*):
3. Export of unemployment benefits **from your Member State** in accordance with Article 64 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 (*please complete the table below*):

Reference period ⁽²²⁾:

	No of PD U2 or SED U008 issued ⁽²³⁾		Export prolongations		Reintegration in the labour market ⁽²⁴⁾		Return to competent MS	Length of export period
	No of PD U2 or SED U008 issued for up to 3 months	No of PD U2 or SED U008 issued for more than three months ⁽²⁵⁾	No of requests for prolongation of export beyond the minimum period of 3 months	No of prolongations granted	No of persons who found work in another MS during the export period ⁽³⁾	of which: No of persons who found work in another MS during the prolonged export period (if applicable) ⁽³⁾	No of persons who returned and registered with the employment services in your MS before the end of the export period	Average length of the export period during which the benefits were paid
T o t a l	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Additional comments:

(data sources, data limitations etc.)

4. Export of unemployment benefits **to your Member State** in accordance with Article 64 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 (*please complete the table below*):

Reference period:

	Registrations	Reintegration in the labour market ⁽³⁾	
	No of persons who registered as a jobseeker on the basis of PD U2 or on the basis of SED U008 ⁽²⁶⁾	No of persons who found work in your MS during the export period ⁽³⁾	of which: No of persons who found work in your MS during the prolonged export period (if applicable) ⁽³⁾
T o t a l	0	0	0

²² Please provide data concerning documents or decisions issued within the reference period.

²³ Please count only one document per individual case. If you issue both PD U2 and SED U008 in an individual case, count only one of these documents per case. Do not count documents that have been revised or corrected.

²⁴ Please answer this question whenever possible.

²⁵ Please count here documents issued by the institutions **directly for a longer than the minimum period** of three months (without recourse to a prolongation procedure).

²⁶ If both PD U2 or SED U008 were issued in an individual case, please count only one of these documents per case.

Additional comments:

(data sources, data limitations etc.)

5. Have you carried out any information campaigns or awareness-raising events on the EU rules on export of unemployment benefits in your country? If yes, which ones and for which target groups (citizens, employment services, etc.)?
6. Have you carried out an assessment, survey or study at national level on the export of unemployment benefits in the past? If yes, please refer to or present the results.
7. Does your Member State have criteria for assessing requests for prolongation of the period of export? If yes, what are they? If not, on what basis do you assess the requests for prolongation?
8. What is your Member State's experience of the practical implementation of the rules on export of unemployment benefits?
9. Have you any reports on cases of inappropriate use of a Portable Document U2 in relation to your Member State? If possible, please provide quantitative or anecdotal evidence, or refer to national court cases.
10. What are the national procedures in your Member State for dealing with complaints of unemployed persons concerning the export of unemployment benefits²⁷?

²⁷ These can concern complaints regarding the various steps of the procedure (for example: a refusal to authorise the export, a refusal to prolong the export period, delays in the payments of benefits, etc.).