



Export of unemployment benefits

*Report on U2 Portable Documents
Reference year 2018*

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SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

In general, to receive unemployment benefits the person has to stay in the country which pays the benefits. Nonetheless, an unemployed person has the right to look for a job in another Member State¹ while retaining the unemployment benefit from the competent Member State for a limited period of time. This right is certified by the so-called Portable Document U2 (*PD U2 – Retention of unemployment benefits*).

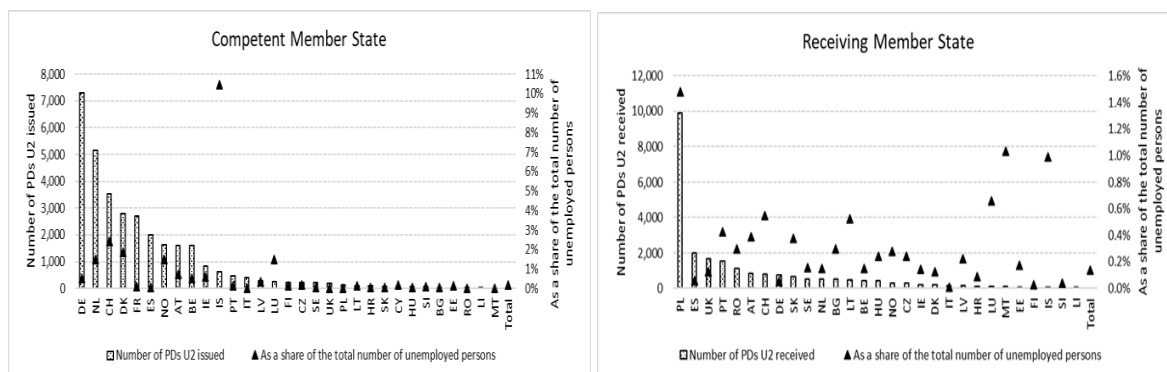
For some years now, data on the export of unemployment benefits are collected via a thematic questionnaire addressed to the Administrative Commission. Compared to previous years, a great improvement has been made in the questionnaire. Whereas it previously only asked for total figures, the questionnaire for reference year 2018 asked to give a detailed overview of the data per receiving or competent Member State. As a result, more specific conclusions can be made about the bilateral flows of incoming and outgoing jobseekers.

The intra-EU mobility of jobseekers with a PD U2 is limited in size. Figures reported by 31 Member States show a total of 32,650 authorisations issued in 2018 (*Table 1*) representing on average less than 2 out of 1,000 unemployed persons (*Table 4*). Nonetheless, the overall number of authorisations issued in 2018 shows an increase of 10% compared to 2017 (*Table 5*). Most of the unemployment benefits are exported from an EU-15 Member State to an EU-13 Member State (*Table 1*). Germany (7,296), the Netherlands (5,150), Switzerland (3,522), Denmark (2,789) and France (2,687) granted the highest number of authorisations, whereas Malta (0), Liechtenstein (1) and Romania (14) issued the fewest. The highest number of authorisations were received by Poland (9,893), making up 41% of the total number of PDs U2 received. The main flow of unemployed persons based on the number of PDs U2 issued goes from the Netherlands to Poland (4,520) (*Table 2*). This single flow represents 14% of the total number of PDs U2 issued by the reporting Member States.

On average 0.17% of the persons receiving an unemployment benefit from an EU-15 Member State exported this benefit to another Member State, opposed to only 0.05% of the unemployed persons in the EU-13 (*Table 4*). The highest percentages can be seen in Switzerland and Iceland, where 2.4% and 10.5% of the jobseekers respectively, were issued a PD U2. Denmark (1.9%), Norway (1.5%), Luxembourg (1.5%) and the Netherlands (1.5%) are other countries where more than 1% of the unemployed have sought work abroad. Germany, which was the main issuing Member State in 2018, shows an 'export rate' of 0.5%.

¹ EU Member States: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK). EFTA countries: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

Figure Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2018



Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

Under the current rules the period of export is limited to three months. The competent institutions may, however, extend this period of three months up to a maximum of six months. Consequently, export rules are not applied uniformly across the EU. It appears that almost half of the Member States do not provide an extension (Table 6):

- *Three months, no extension:* Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Croatia, Greece, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Iceland and Norway;
- *Three months, possibility to extend:* Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Germany, Luxembourg, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland and Portugal;
- *Six months by default:* the Czech Republic and Malta.

Roughly one out of ten unemployed persons with a PD U2 found work abroad during their period of export (Table 8). However, the success rate during the export period strongly varies among Member States. For instance, there seem to be low success rates (i.e. the percentage of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit who found work abroad) for the Netherlands (0.6%) as one of the main sending Member States and for Poland (2.6%) as the main receiving Member State. Furthermore, the prolongation of the export period results in a higher percentage of unemployed persons finding employment abroad (Table 8). Finally, only 13.5% of the persons return to the competent Member State after the period of export (Table 10).

1 INTRODUCTION

One of the key principles of the EU rules on the coordination of social security systems is that persons are entitled to export their benefits to another Member State.² Article 64 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 (i.e. the 'Basic Regulation') lays down the legal conditions for the export of cash benefits when an unemployed person goes to another Member State in order to seek work there. Unemployed persons who want to look for employment in another Member State than the one that pays the unemployment benefit may export this benefit for a limited period of time. Entitlement to an unemployment benefit is retained for a period of three months from the date when the unemployed person ceased to be available to the employment services of the competent Member State. Of course, this period of three months only applies if it does not exceed the period of entitlement provided for under the legislation of the competent Member State (see also *Figure 2* in section 5). However, the competent institutions may extend this period of three months up to a maximum of six months. Furthermore, the person concerned must return to the competent Member State before the period during which the unemployment benefit is retained, expires. (S)he will lose all entitlement to benefits of the competent Member State if (s)he does not return in time, unless the provisions of the competent Member State are more favourable.

Unemployed persons who want to look for work in another Member State have to apply for a Portable Document U2 (PD U2)³ in the Member State that pays the unemployment benefit. This document certifies the authorisation to export unemployment benefits if unemployed persons go to another Member State to look for work.⁴ It allows unemployed persons to seek work in another Member State without becoming a financial burden on the social security system of that Member State. This thematic report provides statistics on the use of PD U2/ SED U008⁵ and relates to reference year 2018.⁶ It allows to monitor the use of the export of unemployment benefits by pointing to a number of findings established on the basis of the collected data. In this context, the fact that figures on the bilateral flow of jobseekers between the competent and the receiving Member State are collected and reported for the first time is an important step forward compared to previous years (*section 2*). In addition, the monitoring also concerns Member States' policies on extending the export period to six months (*section 3*), the likelihood of the unemployed finding work abroad (*section 4*), but certainly also the administrative application and consequences of the provisions of the Coordination Regulations (*section 7*). Finally, despite the good social protection guaranteed by the Coordination Regulations, mobile persons in practice might do not take up their social rights. In this context, it is important to know what efforts Member States are making to inform the unemployed about the possibility of exporting their unemployment benefit abroad and what their rights and obligations are

² Article 7 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems. See also Article 48 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

³ See *Annex II*.

⁴ See also Article 55 of implementing Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

⁵ The competent Member State will provide a so-called Structured Electronic Document (SED) U008 if the unemployed person has been registered as a jobseeker without a PD U2 (see *section 7* for more detailed information).

⁶ See *Annex I* for the PD U2 Questionnaire. The questionnaire also asks whether Member States are aware of cases of fraud or error with regard to the provisions on the coordination of pensions. An analysis of the replies can be found in the thematic report on fraud and error (Jorens, Y., de Coninck, M., De Wispelaere, F. and Pacolet, J. (2019), *Fraud and error in the field of EU social security coordination*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission – DG EMPL).

(section 8). After all, there is a risk that a group of unemployed persons will look for work in another Member State without having a PD U2.

2 NUMBER OF PDS U2 ISSUED AND RECEIVED

2.1 The current flow of PDs U2 among Member States

In total, 31 Member States⁷ provided (partial) data on the number of PDs U2 issued and received in 2018. The figures pictured in *Table 1* show that 32,650 authorisations were issued. Most of these authorisations were issued by Germany (7,296), the Netherlands (5,150), Switzerland (3,522), Denmark (2,789) and France (2,687). Together, these five Member states represent some 66% of the total authorisations issued, as can be seen in the column percentage. Furthermore, Spain, Norway, Austria and Belgium issued a considerable amount of more than 1,000 PDs U2. This is in sharp contrast with Malta (0), Liechtenstein (1) and Romania (14) which issued hardly any authorisations. Other Member States which issued less than 100 PDs U2 are Estonia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Hungary, Cyprus and Slovakia. The remaining reporting Member States⁸ issued between 100 and 1,000 authorisations.

However, the total number of authorisations issued is not immense, seeing that the median value is only 228 PDs U2.⁹ This means that the intra-EU mobility of jobseekers is rather limited. This will also be concluded in *section 2.3* when these numbers are compared to the total number of unemployed persons.

The above enumeration already shows that the majority of PDs U2 are issued by EU-15 Member States, namely 79%. Only 4% of the total number of forms were issued by EU-13 Member States, and the remaining 18% by EFTA Member States.

As was explained in the introduction, the entitlement period to an unemployment benefit of three months can be extended by the competent institution to up to six months. In most cases such a prolongation will be granted after the first period of export of three months (*see section 3*). Nonetheless, 494 PDs U2 or 2% of the total number of authorisations were issued immediately for a period longer than three months. Seven Member States applied this policy, namely the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia. Particularly the Czech Republic granted the majority of authorisations, 82% of their total authorisations, for a period of more than six months. Slovenia, Poland and Romania issued around 15% of PDs U2 for a longer period than three months. Apparently, it is mainly the EU-13 Member States that have such a policy.

On the right side of *Table 1* the number of forms received can be seen. In total, the 29 reporting Member States received 24,118 PDs U2¹⁰. The highest number of

⁷ No figures were provided by Greece.

⁸ These consist of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Iceland.

⁹ The median is the middle number in a sorted list of values (from low to high or from higher to low).

¹⁰ We would expect to observe an equal number of PDs U2 received and issued. Different possible reasons may explain this discrepancy between both. Firstly, France and Cyprus reported the number of PDs U2 issued, but were unable to provide the number of PDs U2 received. Secondly, the reported totals do not cover Greece. Thirdly, the time dimension might play a role as there will be a period of time between the moment the PD U2 is issued by the competent Member State and the moment the unemployed person has registered with the employment services of the Member State 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 Member State which (s)he left. Finally, not every unemployed person who receives a PD U2 will eventually export his/her unemployment benefit. Perhaps also other reasons might explain this discrepancy.

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authorisations were received by Poland (9,893), making up 41% of the total number of forms received. Contrarily, Liechtenstein received the lowest number of forms (5). Spain, the United Kingdom, Portugal and Romania each received more than 1,000 PDs U2 in 2018. In total, EU-15 Member States received 38% of the PDs U2, whereas EFTA Member States received 5%. The majority of forms were received by EU-13 Member States, namely 58%, of which the forms received by Poland already account for 41%.

Table 1 Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2018

	Issued				Received		
	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)	Column %	Share more than 3 months in total No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued (B/(A+B))	No of persons who registered as a jobseeker on the basis of a PD U2 or on the basis of an SED U008	Column %
BE	1,589		1,589	4.9%		450	1.9%
BG	50		50	0.2%		511	2.1%
CZ	40	177	217	0.7%	82%	292	1.2%
DK	2,789		2,789	8.5%		188	0.8%
DE	7,042	254	7,296	22.3%	3%	763	3.2%
EE	47		47	0.1%		66	0.3%
IE	841		841	2.6%		196	0.8%
EL							
ES	2,005		2,005	6.1%		1,997	8.3%
FR	2,687		2,687	8.2%			
HR	104		104	0.3%		136	0.6%
IT	412		412	1.3%		175	0.7%
CY	59		59	0.2%			
LV	266		266	0.8%		162	0.7%
LT	109		109	0.3%		472	2.0%
LU	238		238	0.7%		106	0.4%
HU	55		55	0.2%		414	1.7%
MT	0		0	0.0%		94	0.4%
NL	5,150		5,150	15.8%		519	2.2%
AT		1,611*	1,611	4.9%		859	3.6%
PL	99	18	117	0.4%	15%	9,893	41.0%
PT	425	33	458	1.4%	7%	1,552	6.4%
RO	12	2	14	0.0%	14%	1,143	4.7%
SI	45	9	54	0.2%	17%	20	0.1%
SK	79	1	80	0.2%	1%	679	2.8%
FI	228		228	0.7%		61	0.3%
SE	204		204	0.6%		528	2.2%
UK	199		199	0.6%		1,660	6.9%
IS	628		628	1.9%		60	0.2%
LI	1		1	0.0%		5	0.0%
NO	1,620		1,620	5.0%		306	1.3%
CH	3,522		3,522	10.8%		811	3.4%
Total	32,156	494	32,650	100%	2%	24,118	100.0%
EU-15	25,420	287	25,707	78.7%		9,054	37.5%
EU-13	965	207	1,172	3.6%		13,882	57.6%
EFTA	5,771	0	5,771	17.7%		1,182	4.9%

* AT: Not possible to make a differentiation between 3 months and longer.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

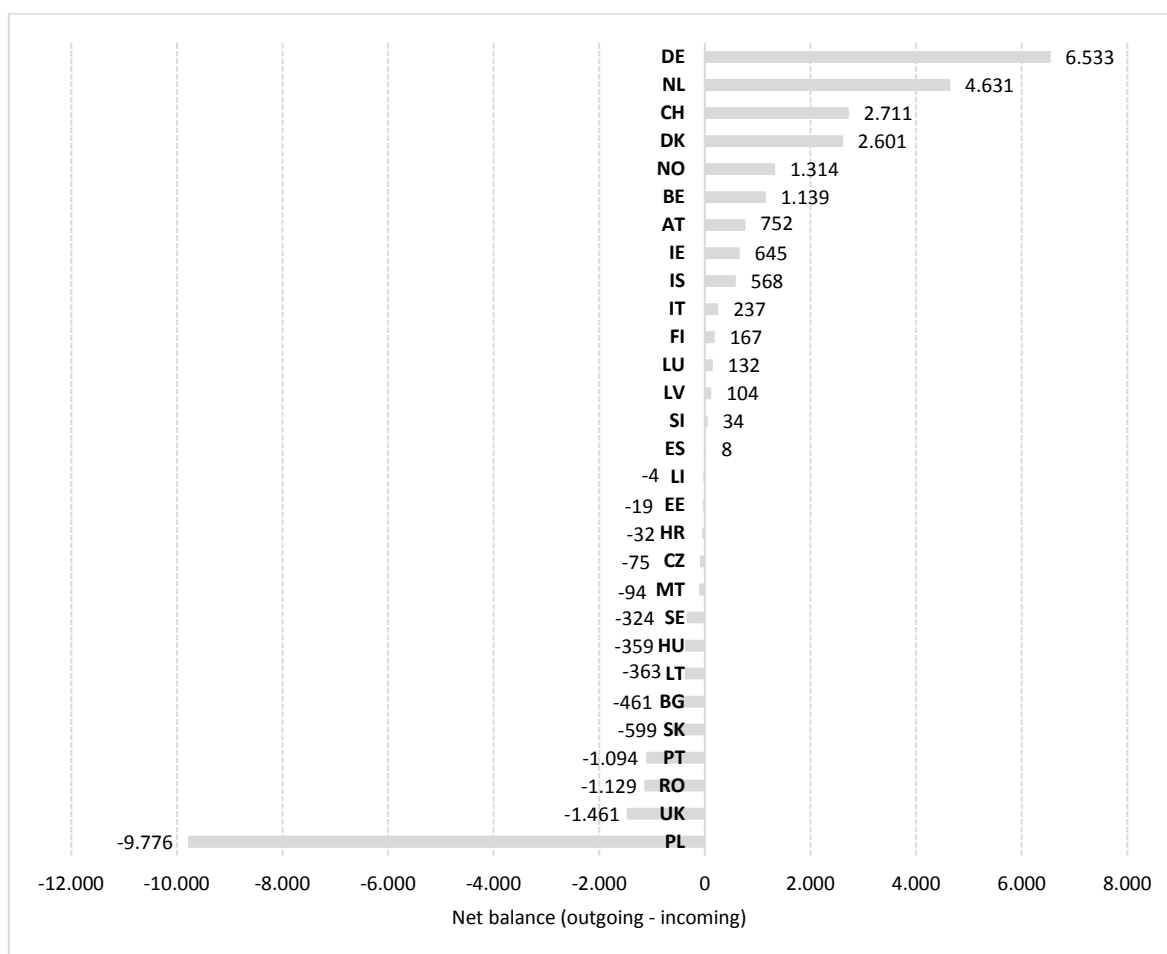
Figure 1 gives an overview of the net balance of PDs U2 per Member State by showing the number of outgoing jobseekers on the basis of a PD U2 minus the number of incoming jobseekers on the basis of a PD U2 (column 4 minus column 7 of Table 1). Almost half of the Member States¹¹ are 'net recipients', implying that more jobseekers are received than sent. The other Member States¹² are 'net senders'. Poland is the

¹¹ PL, UK, RO, PT, SK, BG, LT, HU, SE, MT, CZ, HR, EE and LI.

¹² DE, NL, CH, DK, NO, BE, AT, IE, IS, IT, FI, LU, LV, SI and ES.

main 'net receiving Member State' for jobseekers with a PD U2. Both Germany and the Netherlands are the main 'net sending Member States' for jobseekers with a PD U2. The number of jobseekers with a PD U2 leaving the Netherlands (5,150 see *Table 1*) is ten times higher than the number of jobseekers with a PD U2 coming to this Member State (519). The same is also true for Germany, where the number of PDs U2 issued is almost ten times higher than the number of PDs U2 received. An opposite view can be seen for Poland, where the number of incoming jobseekers (9,893) is almost 85 times higher than the number of outgoing jobseekers (117), based on the number of PDs U2 issued and received.

Figure 1 Net balance between unemployed jobseekers sent based on a PD U2 and unemployed jobseekers received based on a PD U2, 2018



* No data available for Cyprus, Greece and France.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

2.2 Bilateral flows of incoming and outgoing jobseekers

For the first time, more detailed information regarding the number of PDs U2 issued and received was requested in the questionnaire. As a result, it is possible to see the bilateral flows of incoming and outgoing jobseekers for reference year 2018. *Table 2* consists of the total number of PDs U2 issued in 2018 (as could be seen in the fourth column of *Table 1*). The division between up to 3 months and more than 3 months is not provided, as only seven Member States issued authorisations for more than 3 months, and only three Member States could provide a division of the receiving Member State. Unfortunately, the breakdown by receiving Member State was not

available for eight out of the 31 reporting Member States, including two out of the top three issuing Member States, namely Germany and Switzerland. Seeing that the table is missing this information, it should be interpreted with care.

The main flow of unemployed persons based on the number of PDs U2 issued goes from the Netherlands to Poland (4,520). This single flow represents 88% of the number of PDs U2 issued by the Netherlands and 14% of the total number of PDs U2 issued by the reporting Member States. Furthermore, the flows from Norway to Poland (789), Belgium to France (720), Spain to the United Kingdom (568), Denmark to Poland (548) and Ireland to Poland (524) are considerable. A number of flows from Germany and Switzerland will probably also be very high (see also *Table 4*). However, as already mentioned, there is no data on this.

In some cases, more than half of the PDs U2 issued are received by a single Member State. This can be seen when looking at the column percentages (see *Annex I*). This is the case for the flows from Liechtenstein to Portugal, the Netherlands to Poland (88%), Iceland to Poland (67%), Croatia to Germany (65%), Ireland to Poland (62%), and Cyprus to Bulgaria (51%).

Table 2 can also be read by receiving Member State when looking at the row figures. In addition, data on the number of U2 forms received has also been requested via the 'PD U2 Questionnaire' and is reported in *Table 3* by competent Member State. However, the breakdown by competent Member State was not available for eight out of the 29 reporting Member States. For Poland, which receives most of the unemployed persons with a PD U2, this information is available. The two main flows of unemployed persons based on the number of PDs U2 received go from the Netherlands to Poland (4,250) and from Germany to Poland (2,433).

The reported flows of jobseekers with a PD U2 show that the level of the unemployment rates in competent and host Member States is not such a strong determinant for the intra-EU mobility of jobseekers with a PD U2. For instance, both Germany and the Netherlands, which are the main issuing Member States, have one of the lowest unemployment rates in Europe (3.1% and 3.2% respectively¹³). Moreover, it is not unlikely that a high number of jobseekers with a PD U2 are unemployed persons, other than frontier workers, who reside in a Member State other than the Member State of last activity. The reported figures show that a considerable number of persons who are insured in the Netherlands actually reside in Poland, and upon becoming unemployed, these jobseekers export their benefit from the Netherlands to Poland in accordance with Article 65(5)(b) of the Basic Regulation.¹⁴

¹³ Eurostat [une_rt_a]: persons ranging from 25 to 74 years old, and as percentages of the active population.

¹⁴ For instance, in 2018, the Netherlands issued 162,715 so-called 'S1 certificates' to persons of working age insured in the Netherlands and residing in Poland (See De Wispelaere, F., De Smedt, L. and Pacolet, J., 2019, *Cross-border healthcare. Reference year 2019*, Network Statistics FMSSFE). The S1 certificate is an entitlement to healthcare if the person does not live in the country where (s)he is insured.

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Table 2 Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 issued, breakdown by the receiving Member State, 2018

		Sending 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
Receiving Member State	BE		1		82		1	1	78	345	1	5	0	5	0	0	43		4		5	1	6	2	1	4	0	6				591
	BG	11		174		1	1	33	12	0	0	30	0	0	0	17		1		0	0	1	2	1	3	0	28				315	
	CZ	6	1	30		1	23	19	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	22		0		0	4	0	1	13	6	0	14				164	
	DK	4	1			0	1	15	15	0	0	0	3	1	0	4		5		3	0	5	10	0	28	0	98				193	
	DE	64	27		205		4	15	299	245	68	6	2	22	25	0	60		43		23	20	28	26	9	9	0	59			1,259	
	EE		0		15			4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		0		0	0	9	0	1	1	0	8			44	
	IE	8	1		14		0		173	123	11	1	1	4	0	0	5		10		2	3	2	0	5	1	0	0			364	
	EL	18	0		63		1	1	11	11	0	0	9	3	0	0	27		1		1	1	3	7	0	0	0	17			174	
	ES	247	5		245		10	42		457	0	2	0	11	0	0	85		3		2	7	65	40	11	21	0	64			1,317	
	FR	720	3		93		2	16	218		3	44	2	4	1	0	48		6		2	2	10	14	14	11	0	20			1,233	
	HR	2	0		9		0	1	3	1		1	0	0	0	0	4		0		1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6			30	
	IT	71	0		134		2	10	143	111	2		0	2	0	0	21		1		0	3	7	7	2	3	0	9			528	
	CY	2	0		4		0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0		0		0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0			21	
	LV	2	0		41		0	20	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	14		0		0	0	0	0	6	19	0	59			167	
	LT	3	0		114		2	50	5	1	0	0	2			0	19		0		0	0	1	1	8	40	0	217			463	
	LU	11	0		0		2	0	8	50	0	0	1	0	0	0	3		0		0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2			82	
	HU	11	0		83		0	35	5	16	0	9	2	0		0	17		0		0	1	1	3	6	5	0	1			195	
	MT	4	1		7		1	0	23	28	0	0	0	1	0		2		0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9			77	
	NL	66	1		52		1	2	86	83	2	0	1	1	2	0			24		2	0	7	3	0	3	0	19			355	
	AT	13	3		19		1	2	17	33	6	0	1	2	22	0	16		6		7	11	4	3	2	0	0	7			175	
	PL	135	0		548		0	524	47	142	1	3	2	0	0	0	4,520				0	2	5	12	94	418	0	789			7,242	
	PT	72	0		52		1	2	47	341	0	1	0	1	0	0	36		0		0	0	3	8	8	9	1	2			584	
	RO	23	0		309		0	8	59	29	0	1	4	0	0	0	41		0		0	1	1	1	1	4	0	32			514	
	SI	2	0		11		0	8	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	4			34		
	SK	3	0		62		0	36	15	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	58		0		0	0	1	8	3	0	59			255		
	FI	6	1		13		6	1	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		0		0	1		11	1	1	0	6			75	
	SE	20	0		78		2	2	37	49	4	0	0	5	0	0	21		0		3	3	26		2	14	0	71			337	
UK	65	4		152		3	30	568	410	1	2	2	24	2	0	36		1		2	5	13	27		9	0	53			1,409		
IS		0		33		0	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0		4		1	1	0	1	0		0	6			54		
LI		0		0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			1		
NO		0		122		3	0	19	16	3	0	0	12	0	0	9		2		0	6	5	14	0	12	0				223		
CH		1		25		3	2	59	121	0	2	0	3	1	0	12		1		0	4	4	6	0	4	0	9			257		
Unknown												324												20						344		
Total	1,589	50	217	2,789	7,296	47	841	2,005	2,687	104	412	59	266	109	238	55	0	5,150	1,611	117	458	14	54	80	228	204	199	628	1	1,620	3,522	32,650

* A division over receiving Member States was not available for CZ, DE, LV, LU, AT, PT, RO and CH.

** The reported total by PL of the number of forms for up to 3 months (99) does not match the sum (95). The reported total by PL of the number of forms for more than 3 months (18) does not match the sum (17). In Table 2, the depicted total is the reported total.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

Export of unemployment benefits

Table 3 Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 received, breakdown by competent Member State, 2018

		Receiving 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
Competent Member State	BE	7			3		0	3				2	5		2		9	4	62		123			2	2	4	15	55	1	0	2			301
	BG				1		0	1				0	0		0		0	0	1		0			0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0			7
	CZ	3	0		1		0	1				0	0		1		2	2	2		4			0	92	1	7	21	1	0	5			143
	DK	8	134				17	5				8	0		116		54	5	53		598			0	66	6	81	160	37	0	98			1,446
	DE	22	226		43		10	11				96	10		36		202	5	115		2,433			8	123	8	116	151	2	1	59			3,677
	EE	1	1		0			0				0	0		3		0	1	0		0			0	0	4	3	3	0	0	3			19
	IE	5	5		1		7					6	0		74		32	2	8		833			0	79	1	6	39	0	0	2			1,100
	EL	5	0		2		0	1				0	0		4		1	1	6		6			0	0	2	30	26	0	0	6			90
	ES	49	24		10		1	57				2	4		3		5	20	78		46			1	10	7	34	457	2	1	15			826
	FR	172	9		17		3	36				2	18		2		4	33	71		119			1	3	7	38	334	5	0	3			877
	HR	1	0		0		0	4				0	0		0		0	0	0		1			4	0	0	1	1	0	0	3			15
	IT	24	6		2		1	3				0			3		12	1	11		25			0	43	1	2	31	0	0	0			165
	CY	0	19		0		0	0				0	0		2		0	0	1		3			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0			26
	LV	4	1		5		2	5				0	0		6		0	1	11		1			0	0	1	12	16	1	0	8			74
	LT	5	0		4		0	4				0	0				0	1	1		0			2	0	0	6	21	1	0	10			55
	LU	2	0		1		0	3				0	1		0		1	0	2		4			0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0			26
	HU	0	0		1		0	3				0	0		0		0	0	3		0			0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0			12
	MT	0	0		0		0	0				0	0		0		0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
	NL	30	6		3		0	0				1	0		21		3	2			4,250			0	52	2	20	34	0	0	7			4,431
	AT	11	25		8		1	7				7	0		1		44	6	32		154			0	57	3	32	78	1	3	13			483
	PL	4	2		2		0	33				0	0		0		0	0	2					2	0	0	1	5	1	0	0			52
	PT	13	17		3		0	2				0	1		0		1	0	11		4			0	1	1	6	63	0	0	4			127
	RO	3	0		0		0	8				0	0		0		0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			11
	SI	1	0		0		0	0				1	0		0		0	0	1		0				1	0	1		0	0	0			5
	SK	0	0		0		0	1				1	0		0		0	0	0		2			0		1	4	6	1	0	9			25
	FI	7	1		10		17	1				0	0		1		0	2	9		6			0	0		28	21	0	0	11			114
	SE	2	1		11		0	0				1	0		1		1	1	2		14			0	1	5		23	1	0	13			77
	UK	2	1		0		0	3				0	0		8		2	0	1		131			0	12	0	1		0	0	1			162
IS	4	3		25		0	0				1	0		37		1	0	2		404			0	5	0	12	6		0	15			515	
LI	0	0		0		0	0				0	0		0		0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0		0	0				0	
NO	4	18		25		5	0				3	0		150		0	3	8		620			0	43	3	47	24	4	0				957	
CH	7	5		10		2	4				5	4		1		40	4	26		112			0	89	3	17	73	1	0	6			409	
Unknown	61													133																				133
Total	450	511	292	188	763	66	196	1,997			136	176	162	472	106	414	94	519	859	9,893	1,552	1,143	20	679	61	528	1,660	60	5	306	811	24,119		

* A division over receiving Member States was not available for CZ, DE, ES, LV, LU, AT, PT, RO and CH.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

2.3 As a share of the total number of unemployed persons

In 2018, on average less than 0.2% (2 out of 1,000) of the unemployed persons moved to another Member State on the basis of a PD U2 in order to seek work there (Table 4).¹⁵ This figure confirms the conclusion that intra-EU mobility of jobseekers with a PD U2 is limited in size. This average figure is also similar to those of the previous reference years.

Table 4 The percentage of unemployed persons with a PD U2 compared to the average number of unemployed persons, 2018

	Average number of unemployed persons (in ,000) (A)	Issued		Received	
		Total No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued (B)	% unemployed persons who have exported their unemployment benefit (B/A)	Total No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 received (C)	Share of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 received in total number of unemployed persons (C/(C+A))
BE	301	1,589	0.53%	450	0.15%
BG	173	50	0.03%	511	0.29%
CZ	121	217	0.18%	292	0.24%
DK	150	2,789	1.86%	188	0.13%
DE	1,468	7,296	0.50%	763	0.05%
EE	38	47	0.12%	66	0.17%
IE	137	841	0.61%	196	0.14%
EL	915				
ES	3,479	2,005	0.06%	1,997	0.06%
FR	2,700	2,687	0.10%		
HR	152	104	0.07%	136	0.09%
IT	2,755	412	0.01%	175	0.01%
CY	37	59	0.16%		
LV	73	266	0.36%	162	0.22%
LT	90	109	0.12%	472	0.52%
LU	16	238	1.49%	106	0.66%
HU	172	55	0.03%	414	0.24%
MT	9	0	0.00%	94	1.03%
NL	350	5,150	1.47%	519	0.15%
AT	220	1,611	0.73%	859	0.39%
PL	659	117	0.02%	9,893	1.48%
PT	363	458	0.13%	1,552	0.43%
RO	380	14	0.00%	1,143	0.30%
SI	53	54	0.10%	20	0.04%
SK	180	80	0.04%	679	0.38%
FI	202	228	0.11%	61	0.03%
SE	344	204	0.06%	528	0.15%
UK	1,347	199	0.01%	1,660	0.12%
IS	6	628	10.47%	60	0.99%
LI		1		5	
NO	109	1,620	1.49%	306	0.28%
CH	147	3,522	2.40%	811	0.55%
Total	17,146	32,650	0.19%	24,118	0.14%
EU-15	14,747	25,707	0.17%	9,054	0.06%
EU-13	2,137	1,172	0.05%	13,882	0.65%
EFTA	262	5,771	2.20%	1,182	0.45%

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019; Eurostat [une_rt_a]

¹⁵ The estimated impact might be an underestimation as the number of unemployed persons and not the number of persons receiving an unemployment benefit is used as the denominator for the calculation of this indicator. The Social Benefit Recipients Database (SOCR) of the OECD publishes figures on the number of unemployment benefits (<https://www.oecd.org/social/recipients.htm>). However, main limitations of SOCR are that the most recent figures apply for 2016 and that figures are not available for every EU/EFTA country.

The highest percentages can be seen in Switzerland and Iceland, where 2.4% and 10.5% of the jobseekers respectively, were issued a PD U2 (*Table 4*). Denmark (1.9%), Norway (1.5%), Luxembourg (1.5%) and the Netherlands (1.5%) are other countries where more than 1% of the unemployed have sought work abroad. Germany, which was the main issuing Member State in 2018, shows an 'export rate' of 0.5%. On average 0.17% of the persons receiving an unemployment benefit from an EU-15 Member State exported this benefit to another Member State, opposed to only 0.05% of the unemployed persons in the EU-13.

From the perspective of the host Member States, the number of incoming jobseekers with a PD U2 amounts to 0.14%. The difference between EU-15 and EU-13 Member States can be observed here as well, since the number of jobseekers received by EU-15 Member States amounts to only 0.06% of the total number of unemployed persons whereas this percentage is 0.65% for EU-13 Member States. Some 1.5% of the unemployed persons in Poland, the main receiving Member State in absolute terms, are unemployed persons with the authorisation to import their unemployment benefit. Together with Malta (1%), Poland is also the main receiving Member State in relative terms.

2.4 Evolution of the number of PDs U2 issued and received

The overall number of authorisations issued in 2018 shows an increase of some 10% compared to 2017, mainly influenced by the increased number of authorisations issued by the Netherlands (+ 36.5%) and Germany (+12.6%) (*Table 5*).

A remarkable drop in the issuing of PDs U2 can be noted in Lithuania (-44.1%) and Bulgaria (-33.3%). On the other hand, a substantial increase of issued forms took place in Hungary, Romania and Slovenia. The number of authorisations granted by Germany has steadily increased in recent years. As a result, 3,216 more authorisations were issued by the German competent institutions in 2018 compared to 2014. The opposite is true for Portugal, which experienced a constant decline. The Portuguese competent institutions granted almost 2,000 less PDs U2 in 2018 compared to 2014.

Poland, which was already the main receiving Member State in previous years, received some 13% more PDs U2 in 2018 compared to 2017. Some 5,200 more incoming jobseekers with a PD U2 were registered by the Polish competent institutions in 2018 compared to 2014. This is in contrast to the number of PDs U2 received by the UK. The country shows a decline of some 1,900 incoming jobseekers with a PD U2 compared to 2014.

Table 5 Evolution of the number of PDs U2 issued and received, 2014-2018

	Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued						Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 received					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% change 2017-2018	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% change 2017-2018
BE	1,517	1,535	1,543	1,648	1,589	-3.6%	908	624	667	622	450	
BG	50	70	83	75	50	-33.3%	214	129	235	365	511	40.0%
CZ	236	276	197	207	217	4.8%	212	223	277	264	292	10.6%
DK	1,403	1,569	2,023	2,169	2,789	28.6%	190	230	195	181	188	3.9%
DE	4,080	4,637	5,688	6,482	7,296	12.6%	1,458	1,351	937	812	763	-6.0%
EE	70	57	58	48	47	-2.1%	64	60	68	56	66	17.9%
IE	731	918	763	897	841	-6.2%	444	268	293	266	196	-26.3%
EL												
ES	4,096	3,159	2,671	1,707	2,005	17.5%	1,616	1,858	1,840	2,025	1,997	-1.4%
FR				2,700	2,687	-0.5%				2,220		
HR	62	68	47	127	104	-18.1%	45	54	85	90	136	51.1%
IT	1,421	477	440	450	412	-8.4%		19	181	188	175	-6.9%
CY		102	67	47	59	25.5%		56	71	58		
LV	277	293	247	276	266	-3.6%	230	201	224	194	162	-16.5%
LT	97	128	162	195	109	-44.1%	298	360	423	401	472	17.7%
LU	198	225	221	219	238	8.7%	158	148	116	129	106	-17.8%
HU	191	76	29	35	55	57.1%	277	212	405	525	414	-21.1%
MT	3	0	1	0	0		115	108	101	94	94	0.0%
NL	2,720	4,361	4,000	3,774	5,150	36.5%	519	457	475	458	519	13.3%
AT		2,013	1,833	1,682	1,611	-4.2%		823	809	855	859	0.5%
PL	309	262	206	128	117	-8.6%	4,651	7,346	7,788	8,756	9,893	13.0%
PT	2,409	1,744	1,183	648	458	-29.3%	582	677	1,080	1,436	1,552	8.1%
RO	25	24	29	9	14	55.6%	381	553	758	981	1,143	16.5%
SI	106	60	35	37	54	45.9%	23	27	23	25	20	-20.0%
SK	89	87	75	88	80	-9.1%	494	616	641	624	679	8.8%
FI	316	97	289	268	228	-14.9%	98	95	86	93	61	-34.4%
SE	264	229	189	215	204	-5.1%	644	647	577	529	528	-0.2%
UK	273	225	301	256	199	-22.3%	3,594	3,022	2,489	1,563	1,660	6.2%
IS	495	549	417		628		102	84	82		60	
LI					1						5	
NO	1,084	1,544	1,830	1,884	1,620	-14.0%	434	396	220	296	306	3.4%
CH	1,192	2,041	2,616	3,108	3,522	13.3%	1,156	1,004	898	800	811	1.4%
Total*						10%						6.3%

* Total: Only selecting those Member States which reported figures for 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. This means that the number of forms issued by EL, FR, IS and LI are not included in the total amount issued. Furthermore, the number of forms received by EL, FR, CY, IS and LI are not included in the total amount received.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaires 2015-2019

3 THE NUMBER OF PROLONGATIONS

The discretion which Member States are given by Article 64(1)(c) of the Basic Regulation to extend the period of three months up to a maximum of six months results in a non-uniform application of the export rules by the competent institutions. Based on the quantitative and qualitative input of the reporting Member States, differences appear in the policies applied for granting a prolongation (*Table 6* and *Table 7*). It appears that almost half of the Member States do not provide an extension. No changes were reported compared to previous years.

- *Three months, no extension:* Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Croatia, Greece, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland;
- *Three months, possibility to extend:* Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Germany, Luxembourg, Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Poland, Portugal;
- *Six months by default:* Czech Republic and Malta.

It is to be expected that Member States that issue a high number of authorisations are more restrictive to extend the period of export. However, this not necessarily seems to be the case. For instance, the German competent institutions may grant a prolongation if several conditions are fulfilled by the jobseeker. The time during which persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit might also influence the policy applied by Member States. This is well-illustrated by the pragmatic approach of the Czech Republic. In most cases the Czech competent institutions issue a PD U2 immediately for the remaining period of entitlement to an unemployment benefit (see *also Table 1*). Most jobseekers who leave the Czech Republic to look for a job in another Member State are entitled to an unemployment benefit for five months. Export can be realised after one month of registration,¹⁶ so there are four remaining months to export the benefit. As reported by the Czech competent institutions, to issue a PD U2 for three months and grant a prolongation for another month seems a useless administrative burden for both the competent institutions and the jobseekers.

Most Member States which may provide an extension have defined formal criteria to assess the requests for prolongation. The criteria most applied are:

- i) proof of an increased chance of finding employment abroad during the extended period (applied in BG, RO and ES);
- ii) proof of efforts by the unemployed person during the first three months (applied in EE, LT, PT, AT and SK);
- iii) job opportunities on the labour market of the competent Member State (applied in DE, PL and AT).

¹⁶ See Article 64(1)(a) of the Basic Regulation. However, the competent institutions may authorise departure before the four weeks expire.

Table 6 An update of the policies applied by the Member States concerning the request for prolongation of the period of export (prolongation possible? Yes / No)

	Prolongation	Applied criteria
BE	YES	An extension is only granted upon presentation of a certificate from the foreign employment services in which a positive opinion is given on the extension or if the person concerned provides evidence of intensive search behaviour or clear and concrete chances of employment.
BG	YES	* Restrictive interpretation: only if there is an increased possibility to find employment abroad.
CZ	Most unemployed persons are authorised to export their unemployment benefit for the complete entitlement period. Only in some cases a PD U2 is issued for 3 months with a possibility of prolongation.	
DK	NO	
DE	YES	* The unemployed person's reason to seek work abroad * Chance of integration * Taking into account the national labour demand
EE	YES	Taking into account: * the unemployed person's efforts to look for work abroad during the first three months; * the unemployed person's planned activities for the future job-seeking process; * the jobseeker's evaluation why and how the prolongation would help to find employment abroad; * the opinion of the mediation consultant.
IE	NO	A limited period of prolongation can be allowed in exceptional circumstances (such as the death of a family member).
EL	NO	
ES	YES	* It is required that the unemployed person provides information about his/ her involvement in any selection procedure or current activity to attain a job.
FR	NO	
HR	NO	
IT	NO	
CY	NO	
LV	YES	* Compliance with all procedures
LT	YES	* Person should write an application and present evidence of his/her job search in the Member State
LU	YES	However, if a person leaves the country without any intention of returning, the prolongation is not granted.
HU	Because of the maximum length of the unemployment benefit (90 days) prolongation of the export is not possible. On the other hand, prolongation of the export in the event of an 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 a benefit for 6 months, 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 three months; * whether there is 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 Poland.
PT	YES	* Verification of active job search by information request through applicable SED
RO	YES	* The sole condition is that the unemployed person complies with the control and checking rules.
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 Member State.
SK	YES	* The justification of prolongation of the unemployment benefit export is assessed individually. Relevant for the assessment are reasons such as: following the partner, enrolment in some educational training, requalification, language education etc.
FI	NO	
SE	NO	
UK	NO	
IS	NO	
NO	NO	
LI		
CH	NO	

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

Some 3,500 prolongations were granted in 2018 representing 11% of the total number of PDs U2 issued (*Table 7*). This percentage would even be higher when deducting the number of jobseekers who found employment during the first three months from the number of PDs U2 issued for up to three months (*see second to last column in Table 5*). The competent institutions in the Czech Republic, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania prolonged more than a third of the authorisations issued by them. Furthermore, it should be noted that 2% of the PDs U2 were already issued for more than three months (*see Table 1*).

Available data suggest that almost all requests for a prolongation of the export period were approved by the reporting Member States which may grant a prolongation. This suggests that these Member States are rather flexible in applying a prolongation. Only Latvia, Romania and Spain seem to apply the criteria more rigorously (*Table 7 – Last column*).

Table 7 The number of requested and granted prolongations of the period of export, 2018

	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)	% prolonged by using a more selective definition*	% approved (C/B)
BE	1,589		134	8.4%		
BG	50	6	6	12.0%		100.0%
CZ	40	36	36	90.0%		100.0%
DK	2,789					
DE	7,042	n.a.	2,854	40.5%	45.6%	
EE	47	12	12	25.5%	27.9%	100.0%
IE	841	0	0	0.0%		
EL						
ES	2,005	278	229	11.4%	13.5%	82.4%
FR	2,687					
HR	104	0	0	0.0%		
IT	412	0	0	0.0%		
CY	59	1	0	0.0%		
LV	266	122	95	35.7%	56.2%	77.9%
LT	109	40	40	36.7%	46.0%	100.0%
LU	238	n.a.	33	13.9%	15.0%	
HU	55					
MT	0	0	0			
NL	5,150					
AT	1,611					
PL	99	42	41	41.4%	42.7%	97.6%
PT	425					
RO	12	5	4	33.3%	40.0%	80.0%
SI	45	7	7	15.6%		100.0%
SK	79	25	23	29.1%	36.5%	92.0%
FI	228	0	0	0.0%		
SE	204					
UK	199	n.a.	0	0.0%		
IS	628					
LI	1					
NO	1,620					
CH	3,522					
Total	32,156		3,514	10.9%		

* Denominator: the number of jobseekers who found employment during the first three months were deducted from the number of PDs U2 issued for up to three months.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

4 THE SUCCESS RATE AND IMPACT OF PROLONGATION

The total success rate (= *the percentage of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit who found work abroad*) is calculated by dividing the number of persons who found work in another Member State during the export period by the total number of PDs U2 issued.¹⁷ Moreover, also the success rate during the first three months of the export period and the success rate during the prolongation period could be calculated.¹⁸

Approximately one out of ten unemployed persons with a PD U2 found work abroad (*Tables 8 and 9*).¹⁹ However, the success rate during the export period strongly varies among Member States. For instance, a very high percentage of jobseekers with an authorisation from Latvia (36.5%) and the Czech Republic (32%) found work in another Member State. Furthermore, especially unemployed persons who moved to Malta (45%), Switzerland (41%) and Liechtenstein (40%) found work there.

The median value of the total success rate amounts to some 14%, which is higher than the mean value. This is because some of the main competent Member States (especially the Netherlands) and host Member States (Poland and Romania) show low success rates. The percentage of unemployed persons who received a PD U2 issued from the Netherlands found work abroad is 0.6%. Out of the 9,893 jobseekers with a PD U2 (2.6%) received by Poland, 259 found a job in this Member State. Also, the success rate in Romania is low at 2.2%. Only 8 out of 4,520 unemployed persons (or 0.2%) who exported their unemployment benefit from the Netherlands to Poland found work during the export period.²⁰ A closer look at the figures provided by the Netherlands shows that most of the flows between the Netherlands and Poland are unemployed persons, other than frontier workers, who resided in Poland and worked in the Netherlands, and thus export their unemployment benefit under Article 65(5)(b) of the Basic Regulation.

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 eight issuing Member States which are granting a prolongation it was possible to calculate the success rate for both periods (DE, EE, ES, LT, LU, PL, RO and SK) (*Table 8*). The success rate during the first three months amounted to 9.5%, the success rate during the prolonged period amounted to 6.6% and the total success rate amounted to 11.7% (or an increase of some two percentage points). Above results are strongly influenced by Germany. After three months, about 8.5% of the unemployed coming from Germany had found work abroad, while the overall success rate amounted roughly 10.7%.

¹⁷ This not the best denominator as also persons who are still seeking work abroad in 2018 on the basis of a PD U2 issued in 2017 should be taken into account. However, we do not know how many of the PDs U2 issued in 2017 are still valid. Moreover, it is better to analyse only those persons who have finalised their export period and the outcome of this (found work, returned to the competent Member State, stayed in the Member State where seeking work).

¹⁸ 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 Member State or the chance of finding work (during the first three months or during the prolonged export period) by unemployed persons living in the Member State where they are seeking work. This comparison should give us an answer to the 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. The thematic report of 2014 already discussed this question. Due to several methodological limitations, the results were tentative. For instance, we do not know if the unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit have characteristics similar to the 'native' unemployed persons. Therefore, more detailed information is required for a more thorough calculation and comparison.

¹⁹ Some 10.5% from the perspective of the competent Member State and some 9% from the perspective of the host Member State.

²⁰ However, according to the figures reported by Poland 103 out of 4,250 jobseekers from the Netherlands found work in Poland (or 2.4%).

Another indicator to measure the impact of the prolongation period is the calculation of the share of persons who found work in another Member State during this period. On the basis of *Table 8 – last column (from the perspective of the competent Member State)* it seems that of the persons who found work 19% did this during the prolongation period. However, on the basis of *Table 9 – last column (from the perspective of the host Member State)* this share decreases to 7%.

Table 8 The number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 who found work, by sending Member State, 2018

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 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)	Share of persons who have found work in another MS during the prolonged export period (D/C)
BE	1,589								
BG	50	6							
CZ	217	36	69		69	31.8%		31.8%	
DK	2,789		734					26.3%	
DE	7,296	2,854	784	162	622	8.5%	5.7%	10.7%	20.7%
EE	47	12	4	2	2	4.3%	16.7%	8.5%	50.0%
IE	841	0							
EL	0								
ES	2,005	229	307	39	268	13.4%	17.0%	15.3%	12.7%
FR	2,687								
HR	104	0	13	0	13	12.5%		12.5%	0.0%
IT	412	0							
CY	59		8		8	13.6%		13.6%	
LV	266	95	97		97	36.5%		36.5%	
LT	109	40	22	6	16	14.7%	15.0%	20.2%	27.3%
LU	238	33	18	4	14	5.9%	12.1%	7.6%	22.2%
HU	55		2		2	3.6%		3.6%	
MT	0								
NL	5,150		33		33**	0.6%		0.6%	
AT	1,611								
PL	117	41	3	0	3	2.6%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%
PT	458								
RO	14	4	2	0	2	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
SI	54	7							
SK	80	23	16	2	14	17.5%	8.7%	20.0%	12.5%
FI	228	0	41	0	41	18.0%		18.0%	0.0%
SE	204								
UK	199								
IS	628								
LI	1								
NO	1,620								
CH	3,522		193		193	5.5%		5.5%	0.0%
Total selection***								10.5%	
Only MSs granting prolongation****						9.5%	6.6%	11.7%	19%

* PT: The success rate was not reported because of the broad scope of the nominator (i.e. unemployment benefits no longer paid after the period of export).

** NL: Cases in which the right to unemployment benefits was terminated on the ground that s/he had found work. This does not preclude that other clients, whose right to unemployment benefits was terminated on the basis of other grounds, such as the failure to submit an income statement, may also have found work.

*** Total selection: those Member States which reported the number of persons who found work in another Member State during the export period.

**** Only Member States granting prolongation: data available for DE, EE, ES, LT, LU, PL, RO and SK.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

Table 9 The number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 who found work, by receiving Member State, 2018

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 another MS during the prolonged export period (if applicable) (C)	Total success rate (B/A)	Share of persons who found work in another MS during the prolonged export period
BE	450	61	1	13.6%	1.6%
BG	511				
CZ	292	80	1	27.4%	1.3%
DK	188	13		6.9%	
DE	763	169	18	22.1%	10.7%
EE	66				
IE	196				
EL	0				
ES	1,997	327	21	16.4%	6.4%
FR					
HR	136	8	0	5.9%	0.0%
IT	175				
CY	0				
LV	162				
LT	472	23	1	4.9%	4.3%
LU	106	24		22.6%	
HU	414	40	9	9.7%	22.5%
MT	94	42	9	44.7%	21.4%
NL	519	110	6	21.2%	5.5%
AT	859				
PL	9,893	259	7	2.6%	2.7%
PT	1,552	126	2	8.1%	1.6%
RO	1,143	25	4	2.2%	16.0%
SI	20				
SK	679	75	13	11.0%	17.3%
FI	61	11	3	18.0%	27.3%
SE	528	66	9	12.5%	13.6%
UK	1,660				
IS	60				
LI	5	2		40.0%	
NO	306				
CH	811	333		41.1%	
Total*				8.9%	7.3%

* Total: those Member States which reported the number of persons who found work in their Member State during the export period.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

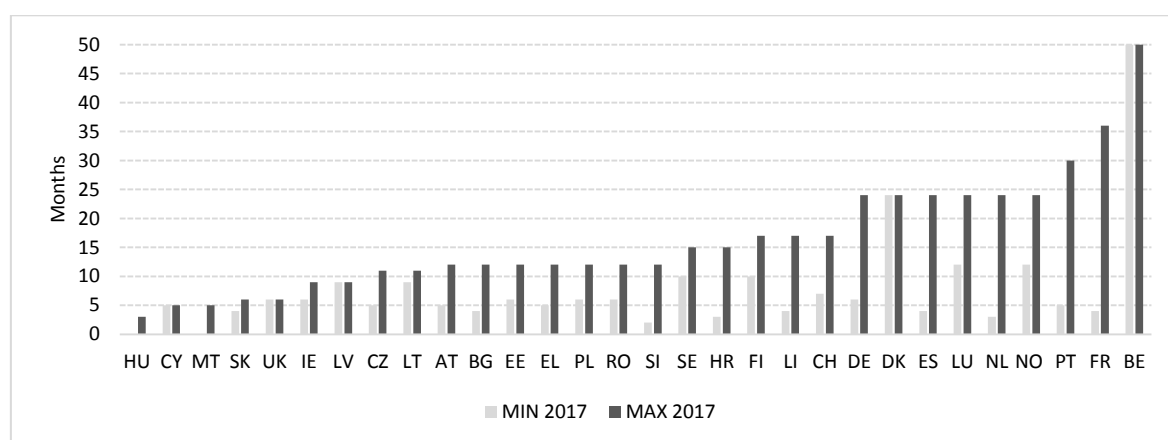
5 AVERAGE PERIOD OF EXPORT

The unemployed person has to fulfil several conditions to receive the unemployment benefit in another Member State. One of the conditions is that the person concerned must have been registered as a person seeking work and have remained available to the employment services of the competent Member State for at least four weeks after becoming unemployed. The competent institutions may nonetheless authorise departure before such time has expired. This condition together with the time during which persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit might have an impact on the average period of export. Notably, if Member States with a short duration apply the four-week rule, the period of export might be very short to find a job in the chosen Member State.

The average time that persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit strongly differs among Member States (*Figure 2*). The number of months during which the unemployment benefit is paid out is the longest in Belgium (with no upper limit) and

the shortest in Hungary. In Hungary, for instance, unemployment benefits are granted for 90 days at most. This means that, if export is allowed from the fifth week onwards, workers might have the possibility to export the benefit less than three months. For this reason an extension of the export period after 3 months is not possible in Hungary (see Table 6). Also in Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia and the Netherlands the minimum duration persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit is lower or equal to the export period of three months. Moreover, the time during which persons are entitled to a benefit depends in many Member States on the period of insurance/employment. Consequently, young people will receive an unemployment benefit during a shorter period compared to older people, while it can be assumed that most unemployed persons who look for a job abroad are young people.²¹

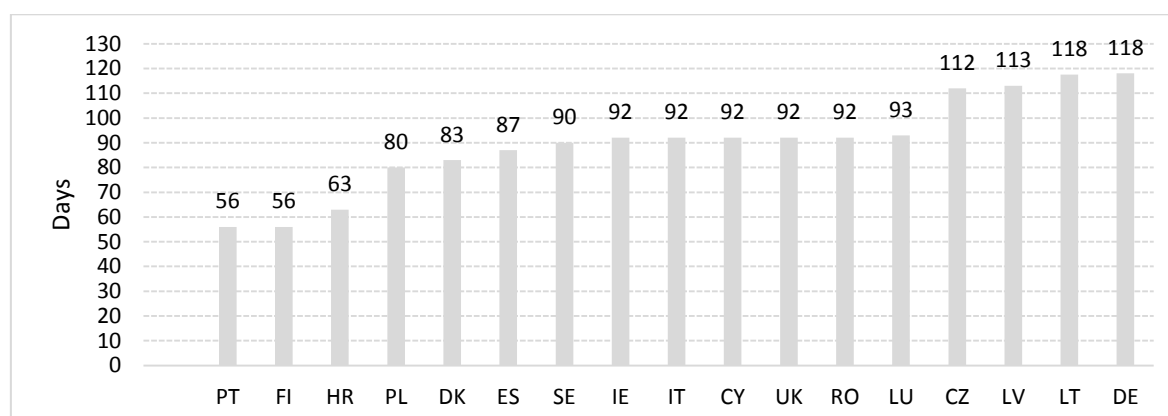
Figure 2 Minimum and maximum time during which persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit, 2017



Source Own elaboration on data from MISSOC

The average length of the export period for jobseekers from Germany, Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Latvia is twice the length of the export period for jobseekers from Portugal and Finland (Figure 3). The policies applied for granting a prolongation is likely to be a more important explanatory variable of the average period of export than the average time during which persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit. All four Member States with an export period of more than 100 days may extend the period of three months up to a maximum of six months.

Figure 3 Average period of export, in days, 2018



Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

²¹ For example, in the thematic report for reference year 2014 Sweden reported that "jobseekers between the ages of 30 and 39 used the opportunity to export their unemployment benefits [to] a slightly higher extent than other age categories."

6 RETURN TO THE COMPETENT MEMBER STATE

The unemployed person must return to the competent Member State before the period during which the unemployment benefit is retained expires unless the provisions of the competent Member State are more favourable. If the person concerned does not return in time, (s)he will lose all entitlement to benefits of the competent Member State. Figures show, however, that only some 13.5% of the unemployed persons return to the competent Member State (*Table 10*). The fact that the person concerned does not return, does not necessarily imply that (s)he has found employment abroad (see the last column of *Table 10*).

Table 10 The number of persons who returned and registered with the employment services in the competent Member State before the end of the export period, by sending Member State, 2018

	Total No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued (A)	No of persons who returned and registered with the employment services in the competent MS before the end of the export period (B)	% who returned and registered with the employment services in the competent MS before the end of the export period (B/A)	<i>Pre memoria:</i> % who found work abroad (Table 8)
BE				
BG				
CZ				
DK	2,789	1,840	66.0%	26.3%
DE	7,296	59	0.8%	10.7%
EE	47	9	19.1%	8.5%
IE				
EL				
ES	2,005	110	5.5%	15.3%
FR	2,687			
HR	104	2	1.9%	12.5%
IT				
CY	59	7	11.9%	13.6%
LV	266	47	17.7%	36.5%
LT	109	11	10.1%	20.2%
LU				
HU				
MT				
NL				
AT				
PL				
PT	458	70	15.3%	
RO				
SI				
SK	80	9	11.3%	20.0%
FI	228	50	21.9%	18.0%
SE	204	29	14.2%	
UK				
IS				
LI				
NO				
CH	3,522	82	2.3%	5.5%
Total *	17,167	2,325	13.5%	10.5%

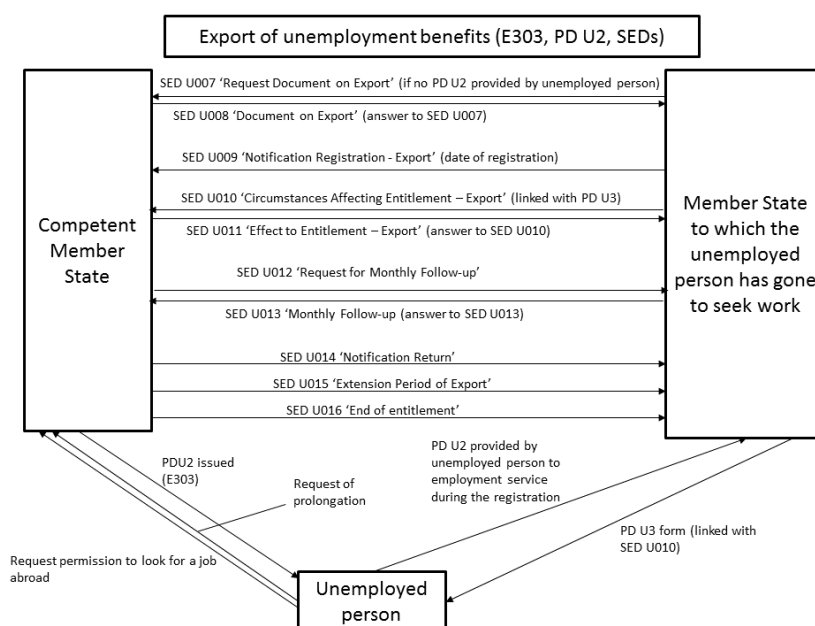
* Total: those Member States which reported the number of persons who returned.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

7 PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RULES

Figure 4 provides an overview of the current flow of documents between the citizen and the Member States involved. This enables us to discuss the related administrative concerns.

Figure 4 The current and future flow of documents applicable to the export of unemployment benefits



Source Own elaboration

As already noted, PD U2 grants the unemployed person an authorisation to export his or her unemployment benefit to another Member State in order to seek work there. With this PD U2, the unemployed person must register as a person seeking work with the employment services of the Member State to which (s)he has gone. The institution in this Member State has to inform the competent institution about the registration by means of a Structured Electronic Document (SED)²² U009 'Notification Registration - Export'. When the unemployed person registers without a PD U2, the institution in the Member State to which the unemployed person has gone requests the document on export from the competent institution by means of an SED U007 'Request Document on Export' and indicates the date of registration. The competent institution provides the institution in the Member State to which the unemployed person has gone with the requested document (SED U008, 'Document on Export')²³ 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 Member State 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 Member State to which the unemployed person has gone (by means of a PD U2 (point

²² All communication between national institutions on cross-border social security takes place by using structured electronic documents.

²³ However, only the body of the SED U008 provides information on the entitlement.

3.2 of the document) or an SED U012 '*Request for Monthly Follow-up*'). If a monthly follow-up is requested, each month the institution in the Member State 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 become self-employed, has refused a job offer or interview request etc) the institution in the Member State 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*'.

Most Member States report that they have no specific problems with the practical implementation of the rules. The problems/concerns most frequently reported are:

- delays in or not receiving confirmation of the registration (SED U009) of the unemployed person with the unemployment services in the Member State where (s)he is seeking work with a PD U2 (reported by BG, CZ, HR, SK, SE and NO);
- delays in or not receiving a monthly follow-up (SED U0013) (reported by BG, CZ, EE, HR);
- delays in reporting circumstances which could affect the entitlement (SED U010) (reported by ES and SE);
- no reply to the question whether a person has been granted a PD U2 (SED U007) (reported by SE).

Finally, it cannot be forgotten that Article 55(6) of Regulation 987/2009 offers Member States the possibility to enhance the bilateral procedures concerning the follow-up of jobseekers.²⁴

8 AWARENESS-RAISING POLICIES

According to several reporting countries, knowledge about the possibility of exporting unemployment benefits as well as about the rights and obligations of the unemployed person in case of export appears to be insufficient. Knowledge is lacking among the unemployed, but also among some employment services of the competent Member State and the Member State to which the unemployed has gone. Consequently we tend to conclude that efforts to increase awareness and knowledge about the export rules are (still) needed.

If unemployed persons are not aware of their rights/duties, they might also fail to assert/fulfil them when they move to another Member State without a PD U2. This creates a risk that mobile persons do not take up their social rights in a cross-border context. It is difficult to estimate the extent of this risk. The fact that the employment services of the Member State to which the unemployed has gone will inform the competent institution if the unemployed person registers without a PD U2 avoids this risk somewhat.

²⁴ "The competent authorities or competent institutions of two or more Member States may agree amongst themselves specific procedures and time-limits concerning the follow-up of the unemployed person's situation as well as other measures to facilitate the job-seeking activities of unemployed persons who go to one of those Member States under Article 64 of the basic Regulation."

ANNEX I BILATERAL FLOWS OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING JOBSEEKERS

Table A1.1 Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 issued, column percentage, 2018

		Sending 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
Receiving Member State	BE		2%		3%		2%	0%		4%	13%	1%	1%	0%		5%		0%		1%		3%			9%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%		2%
	BG	1%			6%		2%	0%		2%	0%	0%	0%	51%		0%		0%		0%		1%			0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%
	CZ	0%	2%		1%		2%	3%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%		0%		0%		0%			0%	5%	0%	0%	7%	1%	0%	1%	1%
	DK	0%	2%				0%	0%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%		3%		2%		0%		4%			6%	0%	2%	5%	0%	4%	0%	6%	1%
	DE	4%	54%		7%		9%	2%		15%	9%	65%	1%	3%		20%		45%		1%		37%			43%	25%	11%	13%	5%	1%	0%	4%	4%
	EE	0%	0%		1%			0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		0%		0%		0%			0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	IE	1%	2%		1%		0%			9%	5%	11%	0%	2%		4%		0%		0%		9%			4%	4%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	EL	1%	0%		2%		2%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%	15%		3%		0%		1%		1%			2%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	ES	16%	10%		9%		21%	5%			17%	0%	0%	0%		10%		0%		2%		3%			4%	9%	26%	20%	6%	3%	0%	4%	4%
	FR	45%	6%		3%		4%	2%		11%	9%	3%	11%	3%		4%		2%		1%		5%			4%	3%	4%	7%	7%	2%	0%	1%	4%
	HR	0%	0%		0%		0%	0%		0%	0%		0%	0%		0%		0%		0%		0%			2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	IT	4%	0%		5%		4%	1%		7%	4%	2%		0%		2%		0%		0%		1%			0%	4%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%
	CY	0%	0%		0%		0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%			1%		2%		0%		0%			0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	LV	0%	0%		1%		0%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		3%		0%		0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	4%	1%
	LT	0%	0%		4%		4%	6%		0%	0%	0%	0%	3%				0%		0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	6%	0%	13%	1%
	LU	1%	0%		0%		4%	0%		0%	2%	0%	0%	2%		0%		0%		0%		0%			0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	HU	1%	0%		3%		0%	4%		0%	1%	0%	2%	3%		0%				0%		0%			0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	1%
	MT	0%	2%		0%		2%	0%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%		1%		0%		0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
	NL	4%	2%		2%		2%	0%		4%	3%	2%	0%	2%		1%		4%				21%			4%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	AT	1%	6%		1%		2%	0%		1%	1%	6%	0%	2%		2%		40%		0%		5%			13%	14%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	PL	8%	0%		20%		0%	62%		2%	5%	1%	1%	3%		0%		0%		88%				0%	3%	2%	6%	47%	67%	0%	49%	22%	2%
	PT	5%	0%		2%		2%	0%		2%	13%	0%	0%	0%		1%		0%		1%		0%			0%	0%	1%	4%	4%	1%	100%	0%	2%
	RO	1%	0%		11%		0%	1%		3%	1%	0%	0%	7%		0%		0%		1%		0%			0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%
	SI	0%	0%		0%		0%	1%		0%	0%	2%	0%	0%		0%		0%		0%		0%				0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	SK	0%	0%		2%		0%	4%		1%	0%	0%	2%	0%		0%		0%		1%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	1%
	FI	0%	2%		0%		13%	0%		1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		0%		0%		0%			0%	1%		5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	SE	1%	0%		3%		4%	0%		2%	2%	4%	0%	0%		5%		0%		0%		0%			6%	4%	10%		1%	2%	0%	4%	1%
	UK	4%	8%		5%		6%	4%		28%	15%	1%	0%	3%		22%		4%		1%		1%			4%	6%	5%	13%		1%	0%	3%	4%
	IS		0%		1%		0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		2%		0%		0%		3%			2%	1%	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%
NO		0%		4%		6%	0%		1%	1%	3%	0%	0%		11%		0%		0%		2%			0%	8%	2%	7%	0%	2%	0%		1%	
CH		2%		1%		6%	0%		3%	5%	0%	0%	0%		3%		2%		0%		1%			0%	5%	2%	3%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	
Unknown						0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	79%	0%		0%		0%		0%		0%			0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	100%	100%		100%		100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		100%		100%		100%		100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

Export of unemployment benefits

Table A1.2 Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 received, column percentage, 2018

		Receiving 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
Sending Member State	BE		1%		2%		0%	2%			1%	3%			0%		2%	4%	12%		1%			10%	0%	7%	3%	3%	2%	0%	1%		1%
	BG	0%			1%		0%	1%			0%	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	CZ	1%	0%		1%		0%	1%			0%	0%			0%		0%	2%	0%					0%	14%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%		1%
	DK	2%	26%				26%	3%			6%	0%			25%		13%	5%	10%		6%			0%	10%	10%	15%	10%	62%	0%	32%		6%
	DE	5%	44%		23%		15%	6%			71%	6%			8%		49%	5%	22%		25%			40%	18%	13%	22%	9%	3%	20%	19%		15%
	EE	0%	0%		0%			0%			0%	0%			1%		0%	1%	0%		0%			0%	0%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%
	IE	1%	1%		1%		11%				4%	0%			16%		8%	2%	2%		8%			0%	12%	2%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%		5%
	EL	1%	0%		1%		0%	29%			0%	0%			1%		0%	1%	1%		0%			0%	0%	3%	6%	2%	0%	0%	2%		0%
	ES	11%	5%		5%		2%	1%			1%	2%			1%		1%	21%	15%		0%			5%	1%	11%	6%	28%	3%	20%	5%		3%
	FR	38%	2%		9%		5%	18%			1%	10%			0%		1%	35%	14%		1%			5%	0%	11%	7%	20%	8%	0%	1%		4%
	HR	0%	0%		0%		0%	2%				2%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%		0%
	IT	5%	1%		1%		2%	2%				0%			1%		3%	1%	2%		0%			0%	6%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%		1%
	CY	0%	4%		0%		0%	0%			0%	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
	LV	1%	0%		3%		3%	3%			0%	0%			1%		0%	1%	2%		0%			0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	2%	0%	3%		0%
	LT	1%	0%		2%		0%	2%			0%	0%			0%		0%	1%	0%		0%			10%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	3%		0%
	LU	0%	0%		1%		0%	2%			0%	1%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%		0%
	HU	0%	0%		1%		0%	2%			0%	0%			0%		0%	1%			0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
	MT	0%	0%		0%		0%	0%			0%	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
	NL	7%	1%		2%		0%	0%			1%	0%			4%		1%	2%			43%			0%	8%	3%	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%		18%
	AT	2%	5%		4%		2%	4%			5%	0%			0%		11%	6%	6%		2%			0%	8%	5%	6%	5%	2%	60%	4%		2%
	PL	1%	0%		1%		0%	17%			0%	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%					10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%		0%
	PT	3%	3%		2%		0%	1%			0%	1%			0%		0%	0%	2%		0%			0%	0%	2%	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%		1%
	RO	1%	0%		0%		0%	4%			0%	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
	SI	0%	0%		0%		0%	0%			1%	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%
	SK	0%	0%		0%		0%	1%			1%	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	3%		0%	0%
	FI	2%	0%		5%		26%	1%			0%	0%			0%		0%	2%	2%		0%			0%	0%		5%	1%	0%	0%	4%		0%
	SE	0%	0%		6%		0%	0%			1%	0%			0%		0%	1%	0%		0%			0%	0%	8%		1%	2%	0%	4%		0%
	UK	0%	0%		0%		0%	2%			0%	0%			2%		0%	0%	0%		1%			0%	2%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%		1%
	IS	1%	1%		13%		0%	0%			1%	0%			8%		0%	0%	0%		4%			0%	1%	0%	2%	0%		0%	5%		2%
	LI	0%	0%		0%		0%	0%			0%	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		0%
NO	1%	4%		13%		8%	0%			2%	0%			32%		0%	3%	2%		6%			0%	6%	5%	9%	1%	7%	0%			4%	
CH	2%	1%		5%		3%	2%			4%	2%			0%		10%	4%	5%		1%			0%	13%	5%	3%	4%	2%	0%	2%		2%	
Unknown	14%	0%		0%		0%	0%			0%	76%			0%		0%	0%	0%		0%			0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		1%	
Total	100%	100%		100%		100%	100%			100%	100%			100%		100%	100%	100%		100%			100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2019

ANNEX II PD U2 QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1) Export of unemployment benefits from your Member State in accordance with Article 64 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004

Receiving Member State	No of PD U2 or SED U008 issued (1)		Export prolongations		Reintegration in the labour market		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 (2)	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	Of which: No of persons who found work in another MS during the prolonged export period (if applicable)	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
Belgium								
Bulgaria								
Czech Republic								
Denmark								
Germany								
Estonia								
Ireland								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Croatia								
Italy								
Cyprus								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta								
Netherlands								
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovak Republic								
Finland								
Sweden								
United Kingdom								
Iceland								
Liechtenstein								
Norway								
Switzerland								
Total								

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

(2) 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).

Additional comments (data sources, data limitations etc.):.....

Export of unemployment benefits

2) Export of unemployment benefits to your Member State in accordance with Article 64 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004

Competent Member State	Registrations	Reintegration in the labour market	
	No of persons who registered as a jobseeker on the basis of PD U2 or on the basis of SED U008 (1)	No of persons who found work in your MS during the export period	Of which: No of persons who found work in your MS during the prolonged export period (if applicable)
Belgium			
Bulgaria			
Czech Republic			
Denmark			
Germany			
Estonia			
Ireland			
Greece			
Spain			
France			
Croatia			
Italy			
Cyprus			
Latvia			
Lithuania			
Luxembourg			
Hungary			
Malta			
Netherlands			
Austria			
Poland			
Portugal			
Romania			
Slovenia			
Slovak Republic			
Finland			
Sweden			
United Kingdom			
Iceland			
Liechtenstein			
Norway			
Switzerland			
Total			

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

Export of unemployment benefits

- 3) 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.)?
- 4) 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?
- 5) 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?
- 6) What is your Member State's experience of the practical implementation of the rules on export of unemployment benefits?
- 7) Are you aware of cases of fraud or error with regard to the portable document U2? If so, can you describe and quantify such cases detected in the reference period? In order to interpret this information, it is necessary to know how many surveys or investigations there have been in total. Where full information is not available a partial response is still valuable.
- 8) What are the national procedures in your Member State for dealing with complaints of unemployed persons concerning the export of unemployment benefits? (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.).)

ANNEX III PORTABLE DOCUMENT U2

Coordination of Social
Security Systems

U2



Retention of unemployment benefit entitlement

EU Regulations 883/04 and 987/09 (*)

INFORMATION FOR THE HOLDER

You may receive unemployment benefit up to the date shown in box 2 from your institution issuing this document, if you:

- are moving to another EU State to look for work.
- register as a jobseeker with the employment services in that State, submit to their control procedures.
- register within 7 days (see box 2) of the date you ceased to be available to the employment service of the State you left. If you register after this date, your benefit will only be paid from the day you register.
- continue to meet the conditions of the Member State you left.
- meet the conditions of the Member State where you are seeking work.

1. PERSONAL DETAILS OF THE HOLDER

1.1 Personal Identification Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male
1.2 Surname		
1.3 Forenames		
1.4 Surname at birth (**)		
1.5 Date of birth	1.6 Nationality	
1.7 Place of birth		

2. PERIODS FOR WHICH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS MAY BE PAID BY THE INSTITUTION ISSUING THIS DOCUMENT

The holder is entitled to unemployment benefit from the office issuing this document

2.1 From _____ and either 2.2.1 to (date) _____
or 2.2.2 for a maximum of (days) _____

Benefit is payable in principle if the holder registered with the employment service in the State where he/she is seeking work

2.3 at the latest by _____

and can continue to be paid for the above period if he/she remains registered and subject to controls by the State where he/she is seeking work throughout the period. However benefits can only continue to be paid from the date in 2.1 and for as many days as the entitlement to unemployment benefits under the law of the office issuing this document exists.

U2



Retention of unemployment benefit entitlement

3. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE HOLDER

3.1 Notification of registration

The employment service in the State where you are seeking work must immediately inform the office that issued this document of the date on which you first registered in its territory and of your address there.

3.2 Monthly reporting

The employment service in the State where you are seeking work

3.2.1 is required

3.2.2 is not required to send monthly reports to the office that issued this document

3.3 Changes of circumstances

The payment of benefits may be suspended by the State issuing this document if any of the circumstances below occur. The employment service where you are seeking work must immediately notify the issuing State if any of the following applies to you and from which date. You:

- + take up employment or become self-employed
- + receive earnings from an activity other than those mentioned above
- + refuse a job offer or interview request from the employment services
- + refuse to participate in occupational rehabilitation
- + are suffering from incapacity for work
- + do not submit to control procedures
- + are not available to the employment services
- + other

4. INSTITUTION COMPLETING THE FORM

4.1 Name

4.2 Street, N°

4.3 Town

4.4 Post code

4.5 Country code

4.6 Institution ID

4.7 Office fax N°

4.8 Office phone N°

4.9 E-mail

4.10 Date

4.11 Signature

STAMP

Getting in touch with the EU

In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct Information Centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you at: <http://europa.eu/contact>

On the phone or by e-mail

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696 or
- by electronic mail via: <http://europa.eu/contact>

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Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: <http://europa.eu>

EU Publications

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EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, both for commercial and non-commercial purposes.

