



# Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

*Report on U1 Portable Documents  
for mobile workers*

*Reference year 2019*

Frederic De Wispelaere, Lynn De Smedt & Jozef Pacolet - HIVA-KU Leuven  
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## Network Statistics FMSSFE

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## GLOSSARY

**Basic Regulation:** Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

**Implementing Regulation:** 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.

**Competent Member State:** The Member State in which the institution with which the person concerned is insured or from which the person is entitled to benefits is situated.

**Portable Document (PD) U1:** This document is a statement of insurance periods to be taken into account when calculating an unemployment benefit.

**EU-28:** 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).

**EU-27:** 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) and Sweden (SE).

**EU-15:** Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).

**EU-13:** Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI) and Slovakia (SK).

**EFTA countries:** Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

**EU/EFTA movers:** EU-28 or EFTA citizens who reside in an EU-28 or EFTA country other than their country of citizenship.

**Frontier workers:** persons who pursue their occupation in the territory of a Member State which is different than their Member State of residence to which they return as a rule daily or at least once a week.



## SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

The EU rules on the coordination of social security systems,<sup>1</sup> are based on some key principles protecting the social security rights of persons moving within Europe: *a)* the determination of a single applicable legislation; *b)* the prohibition of discrimination, reinforced by the equal treatment of cross-border facts and events (i.e. principle of assimilation); *c)* the exportability of benefits; and *d)* the aggregation of insurance periods.<sup>2</sup> The latter, the principle of aggregation,<sup>3</sup> intends to eliminate disadvantages for persons who have been affiliated under different social security systems and are confronted with the fact that national social security systems often require a minimum period of affiliation in order to access social benefits.

Indeed, in most Member States entitlement to an unemployment benefit is dependent on the condition that the unemployed person has worked / been insured during a certain period preceding the application for an unemployment benefit (i.e. qualifying period). However, in some cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment of an EU/EFTA mover might be insufficient to be entitled to an unemployment benefit of the Member State of last activity (i.e. competent Member State). In such cases, additional periods completed by the person in another Member State and proven by a Portable Document U1 (PD U1) are required. These periods should be taken into account by the Member State of last activity when determining access to an unemployment benefit. In that respect, the number of PDs U1 received depends on several variables: 1) the inflow of EU/EFTA movers of working age, 2) their risk of becoming unemployed, 3) their period of insurance, employment or self-employment completed in the Member State of last activity and finally, 4) the qualifying period.

This report summarises the data collected by a thematic questionnaire on the aggregation of periods for unemployment. The aim of this questionnaire was to collect data on the application of Article 61 of the Basic Regulation. Hence, the scope of the questionnaire was limited to the collection of data on the number of PDs U1 received from EU-EFTA movers who became unemployed in their Member State of last activity and needed additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent Member State to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. However, a PD U1 might also be asked for other situations.<sup>4</sup> Some Member States provided data on the total group of persons for which a PD U1 was received without making a selection for those issued under Article 61 of the Basic Regulation. Consequently, there are a number of reservations concerning the validity of the data, which affect the analysis and conclusions.

**For reference year 2019, some 50,600 cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment were reported by 30 Member States** (excl. Ireland and Greece) (*Table 1*). In these cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment in the Member State of last activity was not long enough to become immediately entitled

<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems (hereafter referred to as 'Basic Regulation') and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems (hereafter referred to as 'Implementing Regulation').

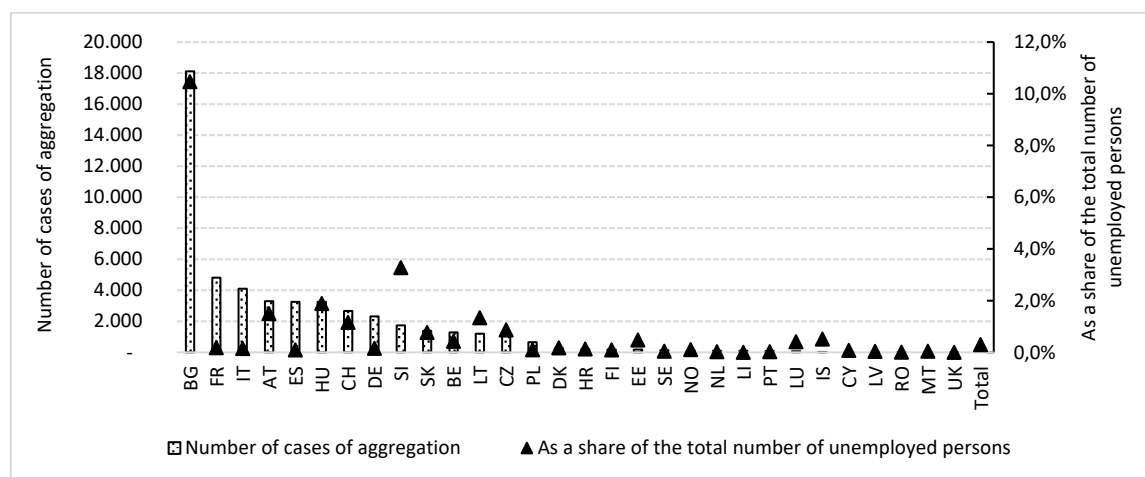
<sup>2</sup> 'Sincere transnational cooperation' between the competent public authorities is generally considered as the fifth principle.

<sup>3</sup> Article 6 of the Basic Regulation.

<sup>4</sup> For instance, for outgoing frontier workers and other cross-border workers who became unemployed in their Member State of last activity. Frontier workers will receive their unemployment benefit from the competent institution in their Member State of residence. Other cross-border workers have the right to choose: either they remain in the Member State of last activity and are entitled to an unemployment benefit from that Member State; or they return to the Member State of residence and are entitled to an unemployment benefit from that Member State.

to an unemployment benefit from that Member State. EU-15 and EU-13 Member States reported a comparable number of cases of aggregation, although the number for the EU-13 is higher. In most of the cases, the Member State of last activity was Bulgaria (18,113), France (4,814), and Italy (4,100). Furthermore, Austria, Spain and Hungary reported more than 3,000 cases of aggregation.

**Figure** Number of cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment, by Member State of last activity, 2019



\* Data for CY concern reference year 2019. Data for IS concern reference year 2016.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2020; Eurostat [une\_rt\_a] (2018 figures)

In order to capture the importance of the principle of aggregation, the above figures could be compared to number of unemployed persons. **For some 0.3% of the unemployed persons in the EU/EFTA additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent State were required** (Table 6). Only in Bulgaria, Slovenia, Hungary, Austria, Lithuania, and Switzerland, more than 1% of the unemployed persons made use of the principle of aggregation.

Furthermore, **an average 3.4% of the new EU/EFTA movers of working age became unemployed and completed an insufficient period of insurance, employment or self-employment in order to be entitled to an unemployment benefit** (Table 6). However, a much higher percentage of new intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers to the EU-13 (14.1%) made use of the principle of aggregation compared to new intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers to the EU-15 (1.7%) or the EFTA (2.4%).

Data show that in particular an additional period completed in an EU-15 Member State was added to the short period already achieved in the Member State of last activity (Annex I – Table A1.1). **In some seven out of ten cases of aggregation, a period completed in the EU-15 was added.** In most cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment of the Member State of last activity was aggregated with an additional period completed in the United Kingdom and to a lesser extent in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

**In seven out of ten cases of aggregation, the unemployed mobile worker already completed a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than three months in the Member State of last activity** (Table 2). This is an indication that only in a minority of cases new intra-EU movers of working age who became unemployed worked for a very short period in the Member State of last activity.

## INTRODUCTION

As a principle, unemployed persons claim benefits in the Member State of last activity.<sup>5</sup> In some cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment of an EU/EFTA mover is insufficient to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. In that case, additional periods completed by the person in a Member State other than the competent Member State (i.e. the Member State of last activity) are required.<sup>6,7</sup> For the aggregation of periods, the competent institution, where the person applied for unemployment benefits, must contact the institutions of the Member States whose legislation the person has also been subject to in order to determine all periods completed under their legislation. Portable Document (PD) U1<sup>8</sup> or the corresponding Structured Electronic Document (SED) U002 certifies periods of insurance, employment or self-employment completed by a worker in another Member State that are to be taken into account for the award of unemployment benefits. The PD U1 is issued to the worker, on his or her request, by the institution of the Member State where the person completed the periods of insurance, employment or self-employment.<sup>9</sup> The SED U002 is issued at the request of the competent institution.

It should be noted that a mobile worker becomes subject to the legislation of a Member State as soon as he or she starts to work there<sup>10</sup> (leaving aside the special case of posting<sup>11</sup>). Hence, the aggregation rules become fully applicable from that moment on. However, all Member States do not uniformly apply this principle. Some Member States (for example, Belgium<sup>12</sup>, Finland and Denmark) have specifically defined periods for the application of the aggregation principle in their national law.<sup>13</sup>

Not only the number of EU/EFTA movers of working age, their risk of becoming unemployed and the period of insurance, employment or self-employment completed by these mobile persons in the Member State of last activity will determine the number of PDs U1 or SEDs U002 requested by the competent Member States and issued by the former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. issuing Member States) but also the qualifying period, which varies significantly across Member States.<sup>14</sup> This period varies from at least 4 months in France to 24 months in Slovakia. Nevertheless, many Member States apply a qualifying period of some 12 months.

A thematic questionnaire on the aggregation of periods for unemployment was sent to the Administrative Commission in order to obtain an idea of the size of the phenomenon.<sup>15</sup> The questionnaire applies to reference year 2019 and covers mobile

<sup>5</sup> Leaving aside some exceptions for frontier workers, other-cross border workers and posted workers.

<sup>6</sup> Article 61 of the Basic Regulation.

<sup>7</sup> Suppose that a Slovenian IT worker previously worked for 10 years in Slovenia. After 4 months of work in Croatia he is dismissed due to restructuring. In Croatia, an unemployed worker is entitled to an unemployment benefit if he has been in paid employment (or paid contributions) for at least 9 months in the previous 2 years. If the Slovenian worker can demonstrate, by a PD U1, that before his Croatian job he worked for 10 years in Slovenia, the Slovenian insurance period must be taken into account and aggregated with the Croatian insurance period.

<sup>8</sup> See Annex III.

<sup>9</sup> Article 54 of the Implementing Regulation.

<sup>10</sup> Article 11 (3) of the Basic Regulation.

<sup>11</sup> Article 12 of the Basic Regulation.

<sup>12</sup> Since October 2016, a waiting period of three months has been introduced before aggregating periods.

<sup>13</sup> Fuchs, M. (ed.), Garcia de Cortazar, C., Kahil, B. and Pötl, M., 2015, *Assessment of the impact of amendments to the EU social security coordination rules on aggregation of periods or salaries for unemployment benefits*, FreSsco, European Commission.

<sup>14</sup> See the MISSOC tables for more detailed information.

<sup>15</sup> See *Annex II*. 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 *et al.* (2020), *Fraud and error in the field of EU social security coordination*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission – DG EMPL).

workers who became unemployed in their Member State of last activity and needed additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent Member State to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. The questionnaire only covers unemployed recent mobile workers, including 1) EU/EFTA movers of working age living in the same country as where they work and 2) incoming cross-border workers other than frontier workers (see Figure 1). However, a PD U1 might also be received for outgoing frontier workers<sup>16</sup> and other cross-border workers<sup>17</sup> who became unemployed. In the past, some Member States provided data on the total number of PDs U1 received without excluding the number of PDs U1 issued on the basis of the application of Article 65(5)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004. It cannot be ruled out that this is still the case in the data collection for reference year 2019. That is why the analyses and conclusions in this report must be considered as tentative.

**Figure 1 Scope of the number of PDs U1 received vs scope of the data collection**

Incoming intra-EU/EFTA labour mobility			Outgoing intra-EU/EFTA labour mobility		
<i>EU/EFTA movers of working age</i>	<i>Frontier workers</i>	<i>Other cross-border workers</i>	<i>EU/EFTA movers of working age</i>	<i>Frontier workers</i>	<i>Other cross-border workers</i>
Will claim UB in the MS of last activity	Will claim UB in the MS of residence	Country of choice: MS of last activity or MS of residence	Will claim UB in the MS of last activity	Will claim UB in the MS of residence	Country of choice: MS of last activity or MS of residence
<b>Does the reporting country receive a PD U1?</b>					
YES	NO, MS of residence is competent	YES, if the worker stays in the MS of last activity NO, if the worker returns to the MS of residence	NO	YES, MS of residence is competent	NO, if the worker stays in the MS of last activity YES, if the worker returns to the MS of residence
<b>Covered by the data collection?</b>					
YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

A total of 28 Member States<sup>18</sup> provided quantitative data for 2019, of which three Member States<sup>19</sup> were not able to provide a breakdown by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. the Member State which issued the PD U1) and three other Member States<sup>20</sup> were not able to provide a breakdown by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in the Member State of last activity. Over the years, more and more Member States were able to respond to this questionnaire. This enables us to draw conclusions that are more adequate. Nevertheless, we continue to have doubts about some of the reported figures.<sup>21</sup> For some of the Member States

<sup>16</sup> Article 1(f) of the Basic Regulation defines frontier workers as persons who pursue their occupation in the territory of a Member State which is different than their Member State of residence to which they return as a rule daily or at least once a week. Frontier workers receive their unemployment benefit from the competent institution in their Member State of residence.

<sup>17</sup> Other cross-border workers have the right to choose: either they remain in the Member State of last activity and are entitled to an unemployment benefit from that Member State; or they return to the Member State of residence and are entitled to an unemployment benefit from that Member State.

<sup>18</sup> No data were reported by EL, CY and IS. IE did respond to the questionnaire but mentioned that these data are not available as the IT systems of the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection do not record details of these cases. This information is retained manually at local level with the individual claim papers and therefore cannot be readily accessed.

<sup>19</sup> CZ, IT and CH. CH provided a breakdown by citizenship instead of the former Member State of insurance, employment, or self-employment.

<sup>20</sup> IT, LT and UK.

<sup>21</sup> In this respect, it would be better if the questionnaire for next reference year makes a distinction between the categories of unemployed persons with a PD U1.

where no data were available for reference year 2019, the latest available data reported is included in the analysis<sup>22</sup>. Whenever older data are used, this is mentioned in a footnote.

As of 1 February 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer part of the European Union. This has a significant impact on the dissemination of statistics. In all thematic reports for reference year 2019, the EU-28 aggregate is produced and disseminated because the reference period is from when the United Kingdom was still a Member State. Accordingly, the text of the present report describing the quantitative findings focusses on the EU-28 aggregate, given that the United Kingdom was still a Member State in reference year 2019. In addition, in the tables in which the quantitative findings are included, a new EU-27 aggregate is provided for the same period for which the EU-28 aggregate is available.

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<sup>22</sup> It concerns data for reference year 2018 for CY, and data for reference year 2016 for IS.

## 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

As is shown in *Table 1*, some 50,688 cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment were reported by 30 Member States. In most of these cases, the Member State of last activity was Bulgaria (18,113) and France (4,814).<sup>23</sup> More than 3,000 cases of aggregation were also reported by Italy, Austria, Spain, and Hungary. Member States such as Malta (<5 cases), the United Kingdom (<5 cases), Romania (21 cases), Latvia (26 cases), and Cyprus (27 cases) received only a minor number of PDs U1. These data are quite surprising, as one would expect them to have a strong correlation with the annual inflow of EU/EFTA movers of working age. However, this is not the case.<sup>24,25</sup> For instance, the 2018 inflow of EU/EFTA movers of working age to Germany amounted to some 440,000 persons (*see also Table 6*). This makes Germany by far the most important 'recipient country'. However, Germany is certainly not the most important Member State in terms of PDs U1, as it only received 2,318 PDs U1.

*Table 1* as well as *Annex I* give an overview of the flow of aggregated cases between competent Member States and the former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment. Some 10,400 cases of aggregation were reported by Bulgaria where additional periods completed in the United Kingdom were required in order to receive an unemployment benefit from Bulgaria.<sup>26</sup> This single flow represents 21% of the total number of PDs U1 received by the reporting Member States and 58% of the number of PDs U1 received by Bulgaria. Spain also granted 1,384 unemployment benefits based on additional periods completed in the United Kingdom. In addition, a high number of unemployed mobile persons residing in Bulgaria needed to prove additional periods completed in Germany (1,888), a high number of unemployed mobile persons residing in France needed to prove additional periods completed in Switzerland (1,548), and a high number of unemployed mobile persons residing in Slovenia needed to prove additional periods completed in Austria (1,579 cases). The column percentage in *Table A1.1* in *Annex I* indicate that 91% of all cases of aggregation in Slovenia needed to prove additional periods completed in Austria, and 97% of cases in Liechtenstein needed to prove additional periods completed in Switzerland.

A similar number of cases of aggregation were reported by EU-15 and EU-13 Member States, albeit higher for the EU-13 (*see Table 2*). However, aggregated results for the EU-13 Member States are strongly affected by the number of cases reported by Bulgaria, whereas figures for France and Italy had an impact on the total number of cases reported for the EU-15 Member States. It is clear that EU-13 Member States receive a significant number of PDs U1 as well. Nevertheless, the profile of this group (frontier workers and other cross-border workers who return to their Member State of residence) is likely to differ from that of the mobile persons who became unemployed in the EU-15.

Data show that in particular an additional period completed in an EU-15 Member State was added to the short period already achieved in the Member State of last activity

<sup>23</sup> As already mentioned, these figures may include cases of unemployed persons residing in a Member State other than the competent Member State.

<sup>24</sup> A 'correlation coefficient' can take a range of values from +1 to -1. A value of 0 indicates that there is no association between the two variables. In our case there is a positive but very weak correlation of only +0.14 between the number of PDs U1 issued in 2019 and the 2018 inflow of EU/EFTA movers of working age.

<sup>25</sup> One of the explanations could be that several countries provided data on the total number of PDs U1 received instead of limiting the data to the application of Article 61 of the Basic Regulation.

<sup>26</sup> This is due to the fact of the high number of Bulgarian seasonal workers employed in the UK. In that case Bulgaria applies Article 65(2) of the Basic Regulation (information received from the Bulgarian competent administration).

(Annex I – Table A1.1).<sup>27</sup> In some seven out of ten cases of aggregation, a period completed in the EU-15 was added. In the most cases, the United Kingdom is the former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment for unemployed mobile workers who had to aggregate periods to be entitled to an unemployment benefit in Bulgaria, Spain, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, and Romania. EU-13 Member States such as Poland, Slovakia and Romania never appear as one of the main former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment of the unemployed mobile workers in the EU-15 who had to prove additional periods of insurance, employment or self-employment. Finally, approximately one out of four forms were exchanged across neighbouring Member States. More specifically in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Slovenia, Sweden, and Liechtenstein more than half of all additional periods needed to be proven in a neighbouring Member State.

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<sup>27</sup> This is the case for BE, BG, DK, EE, ES, FR, HR, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, UK and NO. For unemployed mobile workers living in SE, IS, and LI in many cases an additional period completed in an EFTA Member State was added to the period already completed in these Member States.

## Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

**Table 1     The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, 2019**

		Competent 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	
Member State of previous employment/insurance (i.e. Member State which issued the PD U1)	EU-27	1,209	7,205		159	1,849	144			1,642	2,692	196		11	20	598	64	2,474	<5	89	2,584	402	51	15	1,731	976	86	67	<5	13	<5	90		24,377	
	EU-28	1,252	17,673		201	1,975	157			3,026	3,234	199		27	24	981	67	3,176	<5	92	2,680	619	64	21	1,737	1,302	89	77	<5	14	<5	99		38,797	
	EU-15	1,124	16,420		185	1,117	151			2,780	3,040	165		25	20	877	62	2,932	<5	84	1,728	565	64	19	1,706	794	77	64	<5	14	<5	93		34,114	
	EU-13	128	1,253		16	858	6			246	194	34		<5	<5	104	5	244	<5	8	952	54	0	<5	31	508	12	13	<5	0	0	6		4,683	
	EFTA	35	440		63	343	25			230	1,580	<5		0	<5	223	<5	76	0	<5	619	37	25	0	0	82	35	65	0	17	92	11		4,008	
	Neighbour	844	183		95	1,208	105			549	3,639	24		<5	<5	43	38	1,388		60	2,322	217	17	0	1,662	673	78	80	<5	94	35			13,359	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>2,318</b>	<b>182</b>			<b>3,256</b>	<b>4,814</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>&lt;5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>50,688</b>	
	BE		525		7	16	<5			54	635	0		0	<5	23	12	9	0	36	18	7	0	0	<5	5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5		1,356	
	BG	8			<5	73	0			57	19	0		<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	86	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	
	CZ	<5	588		<5	30	0			30	22	<5		0	0	5	0	8	0	<5	45	48	0	0	<5	443	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	1,231	
	DK	<5	24			19	<5			29	13	0		0	0	64	0	<5	0	0	10	<5	0	<5	0	0	7	16	0	7	0	18	215		
	DE	49	1,888		38		5			325	387	96		<5	<5	141	10	773	0	24	1,207	166	5	5	30	115	7	10	<5	<5	<5	13		5,303	
	EE	0	29		0	8				<5	<5	0		0	<5	8	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	57		
	IE	6	438		10	37	0			172	125	<5		0	<5	107	<5	52	0	<5	22	40	0	<5	<5	50	0	7	<5	0	0	<5		1,081	
	EL	17	167		0	46	0			8	40	0		6	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	16	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	312	
	ES	106	756		9	109	<5				352	0		0	0	22	<5	16	0	6	85	0	17	0	<5	<5	9	10	0	0	0	7		1,514	
	FR	228	708		<5	40	<5			440		<5		0	0	<5	16	28	<5	<5	29	11	18	0	<5	11	0	<5	0	0	0	<5		1,549	
	HR	5	<5		0	193	0			0	19			0	0	<5	<5	5	0	0	37	0	0	0	15	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5		281	
	IT	61	160		<5	117	0			73	266	0		<5	0	<5	<5	21	0	<5	140	<5	0	<5	66	45	<5	0	0	0	0	0	962		
	CY	0	448		<5	<5	0			<5	<5	0		0	0	33	0	<5	0	0	7	<5	0	<5	<5	8	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	514		
	LV	<5	10		<5	13	<5			<5	5	0		0	0		26	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	72		
	LT	<5	<5		<5	12	<5			6	5	0		0	<5		0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5		40
	LU	125	20		<5	31	0			17	451	0		0	<5	0		5	0	<5	6	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5		0	0	0	0	668		
	HU	5	<5		0	124	0			<5	14	<5		0	0	<5	0		0	0	253	<5	0	0	<5	43	0	<5	0	0	0	<5		455	
	MT	<5	45		<5	13	0			13	28	0		<5	0	8	<5	12		0	9	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5		141	
	NL	442	604		8	113	<5			113	77	<5		<5	5	90	<5	131	0		39	93	5	0	5	52	<5	<5	0	<5	<5		1,788		
	AT	6	296		<5	419	<5			24	31	59		0	0	<5	0	1,175	0	<5		16	<5	<5	1,579	182	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5		3,811	
	PL	31	24		5	223	0			25	38	0		0	0	17	<5	7	0	5	63		0	0	<5	5	<5	5	0	0	0	0	455		
	PT	29	152		<5	24	<5			109	86	0		0	0	0	9	0	0	<5	29	<5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447		
	RO	53	16		<5	144	0			104	27	0		0	0	0	0	30	0	<5	197	<5	0		0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	578		
	SI	0	37		0	6	0			<5	<5	22		0	0	0	0	5	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	
	SK	13	50		0	18	<5			<5	10	8		0	0	<5	0	173	0	0	127	<5	0	0	10		0	0	0	0	0	0	415		
FI	<5	42		<5	5	101			7	12	0		0	<5	8	<5	<5	0	0	11	<5	0	0	0	<5		6	0	<5	0	5	211			
SE	7	172		57	15	21			25	23	<5		0	<5	31	0	13	<5	0	20	9	0	0	<5	<5	44		0	<5	0	30	477			
UK	43	10,468		42	126	13			1,384	542	<5		16	<5	383	<5	702	<5	<5	96	217	13	6	6	326	<5	10		<5	0	9	14,420			
IS	0	11		<5	<5	0			10	12	0		0	<5	44	0	<5	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	7	111			
LI	0	<5		0	<5	0			<5	<5	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183		
NO	<5	134		49	22	22			40	19	0		0	<5	176	0	7	0	<5	9	23	<5	0	0	27	29	58	0	17	0	638				
CH	33	292		10	317	<5			178	1,548	<5		0	0	<5	<5	66	0	<5	432	7	23	0	0	52	6	<5	0	0	92	<5		3,076		
Unknown	0	0		0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62			

\* CY: data concern reference year 2018. IS: data concern reference year 2016.

\*\* LU reported a total of 71, but this does not match the sum of 70.

\*\*\* NO only reported data for a period of Less than one month (30 days).

\*\*\*\* CH: breakdown by Member State which has issued the PD U1 is not included as the Member State provided a breakdown by citizenship. CZ and IT: breakdown by Member State of previous employment or insurance not possible.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2020



Member States were asked to provide a more detailed breakdown by the period of insurance, employment or self-employment completed by the unemployed mobile persons in the Member State of last activity for the reported cases of aggregation. Approximately 10% of the reported cases were applicable to a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of less than 30 days in the Member State of last activity (Table 2 and Figure 2). Additionally, 15% of the cases were applicable to a period between one and three months, and 75% of the cases to a period of three months or longer. Therefore, in 3 out of 4 cases of aggregation the unemployed mobile worker already completed a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than three months. These figures prove that only in a minority of cases new mobile workers who became unemployed worked for a very short period in the Member State of last activity.

**Table 2** The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in Member State of last activity, *by competent Member State*, 2019

	Less than 30 days		More than 1 month but less than 3 months		3 months and more		Total for subperiods	Total	
	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Number	Column %
<b>EU-27</b>	3,960	9.3%	6,397	15.1%	32,068	75.6%	42,425	47,775	94.3%
<b>EU-28</b>	3,960	9.3%	6,397	15.1%	32,068	75.6%	42,425	47,779	94.3%
<b>EU-15</b>	2,701	17.1%	2,139	13.6%	10,935	69.3%	15,775	19,925	39.3%
<b>EU-13</b>	1,259	4.7%	4,258	16.0%	21,133	79.3%	26,650	27,854	55.0%
<b>EFTA</b>	700	24.0%	327	11.2%	1,892	64.8%	2,919	2,909	5.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>6,724</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>33,960</b>	<b>74.9%</b>	<b>45,344</b>	<b>50,688</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>BE</b>	144	11.2%	248	19.3%	895	69.5%	1,287	1,287	2.5%
<b>BG</b>	406	2.2%	2,530	14.0%	15,177	83.8%	18,113	18,113	35.7%
<b>CZ</b>	119	11.4%	249	23.8%	680	64.9%	1,048	1,048	2.1%
<b>DK</b>	123	46.6%	29	11.0%	112	42.4%	264	264	0.5%
<b>DE</b>	163	7.0%	332	14.3%	1,823	78.6%	2,318	2,318	4.6%
<b>EE</b>	30	16.5%	35	19.2%	117	64.3%	182	182	0.4%
<b>IE</b>									
<b>EL</b>									
<b>ES</b>	1,164	35.7%	607	18.6%	1,485	45.6%	3,256	3,256	6.4%
<b>FR</b>	628	13.0%	577	12.0%	3,609	75.0%	4,814	4,814	9.5%
<b>HR</b>	23	11.5%	14	7.0%	163	81.5%	200	200	0.4%
<b>IT</b>								4,100	8.1%
<b>CY*</b>	<5	7.4%	7	25.9%	18	66.7%	27	27	0.1%
<b>LV</b>	7	26.9%	6	23.1%	13	50.0%	26	26	0.1%
<b>LT</b>								1,204	2.4%
<b>LU</b>	<5	1.4%	<5	5.6%	66	93.0%	71	70	0.1%
<b>HU</b>	479	14.7%	575	17.7%	2,198	67.6%	3,252	3,252	6.4%
<b>MT</b>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	<5	100.0%	<5	<5	0.0%
<b>NL</b>	14	14.6%	40	41.7%	42	43.8%	96	96	0.2%
<b>AT</b>	374	11.3%	217	6.6%	2,708	82.1%	3,299	3,299	6.5%
<b>PL</b>	31	4.7%	81	12.3%	544	82.9%	656	656	1.3%
<b>PT</b>	25	28.1%	24	27.0%	40	44.9%	89	89	0.2%
<b>RO</b>	6	28.6%	6	28.6%	9	42.9%	21	21	0.0%
<b>SI</b>	0	0.0%	535	30.8%	1,202	69.2%	1,737	1,737	3.4%
<b>SK</b>	156	11.3%	220	15.9%	1,008	72.8%	1,384	1,384	2.7%
<b>FI</b>	16	11.5%	24	17.3%	99	71.2%	139	186	0.4%
<b>SE</b>	49	34.5%	37	26.1%	56	39.4%	142	142	0.3%
<b>UK</b>								<5	0.0%
<b>IS*</b>	6	19.4%	<5	3.2%	24	77.4%	31	31	0.1%
<b>LI</b>	6	6.3%	56	58.9%	33	34.7%	95	95	0.2%
<b>NO</b>	117	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	117	110	0.2%
<b>CH</b>	571	21.3%	270	10.1%	1,835	68.6%	2,676	2,673	5.3%

\* Data for CY concern reference year 2018. Data for IS concern reference year 2016.

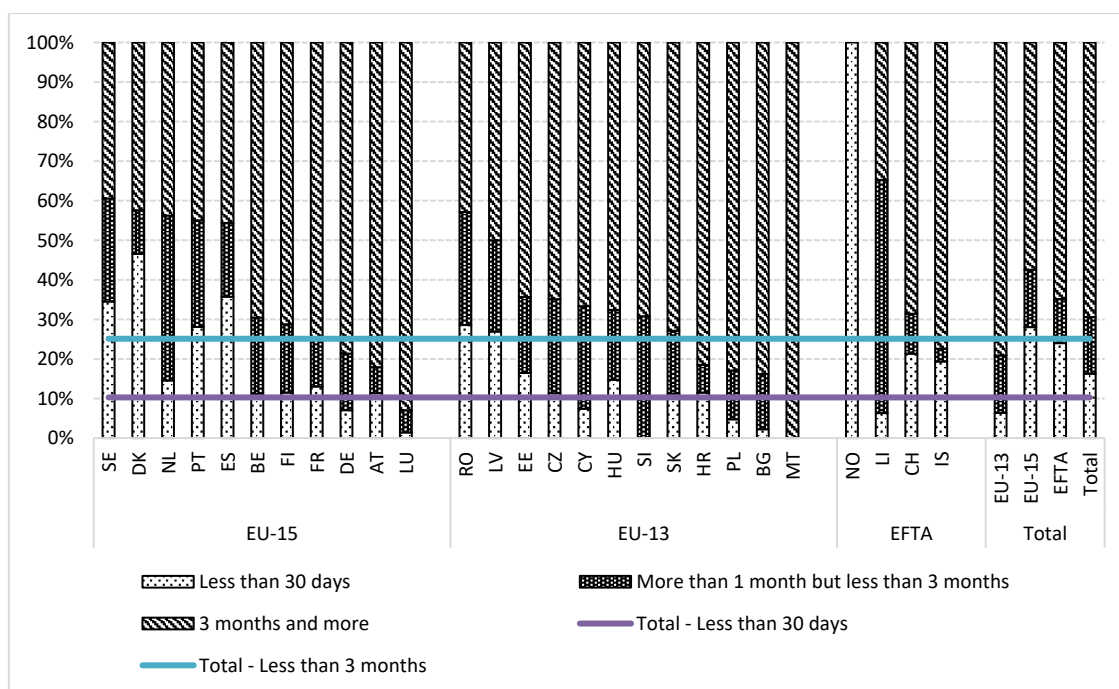
Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2020

Furthermore, one would expect that for Member States that have specifically defined periods for the application of the aggregation principle in their national law (Belgium<sup>28</sup>, Finland and Denmark), the number of cases of aggregation in case of an employment of less than 1 month (or even 3 months) amounts to zero. However, this is not the case.

The distribution of the length of insurance, employment or self-employment varies markedly between the EU-13 and the EU-15 (Figure 2). Some 43% of the cases reported by the EU-15 concerned a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of less than three months compared to only 21% of the cases reported by the EU-13.

The period already completed by the unemployed mobile workers also differs across the Member States of last activity. In most cases, the length of the period of insurance, employment or self-employment completed in the Member State of last activity is longer than three months. Only in Denmark, Norway, and Liechtenstein most of the PDs U1 were required based on a period of insurance of less than three months.

**Figure 2** Aggregation of periods for unemployment by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in Member State of last activity, *by competent Member State*, 2019



\* Data for CY concern reference year 2018. Data for IS concern reference year 2016.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2020

It is also useful to determine the former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. issuing Member State) whose legislation the unemployed mobile worker has been subject to (Table 3 – based on Table 1). However, the missing data for five competent Member States<sup>29</sup> lead to a distorted view of reality when reporting figures on the former Member States of insurance. Therefore, some caution is required when drawing conclusions.

<sup>28</sup> The number of cases reported by Belgium below 3 months corresponds to former cross border workers who have been granted unemployment benefits according to Article 65(5)(a) of the Basic Regulation. The Belgian delegation is well aware that these data should be excluded from the report, but the Belgian competent institution cannot statistically make a distinction between cases of former cross border workers and cases where foreign periods were aggregated according to Article 61 of the Basic Regulation.

<sup>29</sup> IE, EL, CZ, IT and CH.

In most cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment of the Member State of last activity was aggregated with an additional period completed in the United Kingdom (34% of column total), Germany (12% of column total), Austria (9% of column total), or Switzerland (7% column total) (*see Table 3 – last column*). Remarkably, these former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment are 'immigration' Member States.<sup>30</sup>

For all former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment most often a period of longer than three months was already completed in the Member State of last activity (*Table 3*). This is also the case for new EU Member States such as Croatia (86%), Bulgaria (77%) and Romania (70%). Moreover, the number of cases whereby a period of more than three months was already completed in the Member State of last activity accounts for 83% of the cases for former EU-13 Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment and for 75% of the cases for former EU-15 Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment.

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<sup>30</sup> In that respect, not only the former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment but also the nationality of the unemployed mobile worker should be asked by the thematic questionnaire.

**Table 3** The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in Member State of last activity, by former *Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment*, 2019

	Less than 30 days		More than 1 month but less than 3 months		3 months and more		Total for subperiods	Total	
	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Number	Column %
<b>EU-27</b>	2,676	11.3%	3,734	15.7%	17,341	73.0%	23,751	23,751	57.2%
<b>EU-28</b>	3,496	9.3%	5,598	14.8%	28,677	75.9%	37,771	37,771	90.9%
<b>EU-15</b>	3,114	9.4%	5,194	15.6%	24,888	75.0%	33,196	33,196	79.9%
<b>EU-13</b>	382	8.3%	404	8.8%	3,789	82.8%	4,575	4,575	11.0%
<b>EFTA</b>	451	12.0%	594	15.8%	2,723	72.3%	3,768	3,768	9.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>31,400</b>	<b>75.6%</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>41,539</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>BE</b>	318	23.9%	364	27.3%	651	48.8%	1,333	1,333	3.2%
<b>BG</b>	28	11.3%	28	11.3%	192	77.4%	248	248	0.6%
<b>CZ</b>	59	4.8%	82	6.7%	1,085	88.5%	1,226	1,226	3.0%
<b>DK</b>	51	35.4%	16	11.1%	77	53.5%	144	144	0.3%
<b>DE</b>	497	9.6%	555	10.8%	4,106	79.6%	5,158	5,158	12.4%
<b>EE</b>	<5	4.1%	<5	6.1%	44	89.8%	49	49	0.1%
<b>IE</b>	100	10.3%	115	11.8%	758	77.9%	973	973	2.3%
<b>EL</b>	27	8.9%	23	7.6%	252	83.4%	302	302	0.7%
<b>ES</b>	150	10.1%	338	22.7%	1,004	67.3%	1,492	1,492	3.6%
<b>FR</b>	226	14.6%	410	26.5%	912	58.9%	1,548	1,548	3.7%
<b>HR</b>	17	6.1%	23	8.2%	239	85.7%	279	279	0.7%
<b>IT</b>	97	10.1%	107	11.1%	756	78.8%	960	960	2.3%
<b>CY</b>	17	3.5%	17	3.5%	445	92.9%	479	479	1.2%
<b>LV</b>	<5	4.3%	12	26.1%	32	69.6%	46	46	0.1%
<b>LT</b>	5	12.5%	5	12.5%	30	75.0%	40	40	0.1%
<b>LU</b>	206	30.8%	103	15.4%	359	53.7%	668	668	1.6%
<b>HU</b>	43	9.5%	39	8.6%	370	81.9%	452	452	1.1%
<b>MT</b>	20	15.2%	13	9.8%	99	75.0%	132	132	0.3%
<b>NL</b>	153	9.0%	247	14.6%	1,296	76.4%	1,696	1,696	4.1%
<b>AT</b>	286	7.5%	859	22.6%	2,664	69.9%	3,809	3,809	9.2%
<b>PL</b>	37	8.4%	43	9.8%	358	81.7%	438	438	1.1%
<b>PT</b>	61	13.6%	45	10.1%	341	76.3%	447	447	1.1%
<b>RO</b>	91	15.7%	83	14.4%	404	69.9%	578	578	1.4%
<b>SI</b>	17	8.8%	14	7.2%	163	84.0%	194	194	0.5%
<b>SK</b>	44	10.6%	42	10.1%	328	79.2%	414	414	1.0%
<b>FI</b>	29	14.4%	26	12.9%	146	72.6%	201	201	0.5%
<b>SE</b>	93	20.9%	122	27.4%	230	51.7%	445	445	1.1%
<b>UK</b>	820	5.8%	1864	13.3%	11,336	80.9%	14,020	14,020	33.8%
<b>IS</b>	13	19.4%	10	14.9%	44	65.7%	67	67	0.2%
<b>LI</b>	13	7.1%	10	5.5%	160	87.4%	183	183	0.4%
<b>NO</b>	71	16.0%	70	15.7%	304	68.3%	445	445	1.1%
<b>CH</b>	354	11.5%	504	16.4%	2,215	72.1%	3,073	3,073	7.4%

\* This is an incomplete picture due to missing data for IE and EL as reporting Member States and given that some Member States did not provide a (complete) breakdown by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (CZ, IT, and CH).

\*\* Total numbers differ compared to Table 2 as some Member States did not provide a breakdown by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits 2020

## 2. EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PDS U1 RECEIVED

The figures reported for reference year 2019 can be compared with those provided for previous years (*Table 4*). Compared to 2018, Estonia, Spain, France, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Romania, the United Kingdom, Liechtenstein, and Norway had less cases of aggregation. This in contrast to Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, and Switzerland which received more forms. The strongest decrease can be noticed in the United Kingdom, France (-49%), and Norway (-47%). In Italy (+48%), Latvia (+53%), and the Czech Republic (+79%) on the other hand, a substantial increase can be noticed. Bulgaria, which already receives the highest number of PDs U1 forms, shows a further increase of 25% in 2019 compared to 2018. Furthermore, the number of PDs U1 received by Bulgaria has been on the rise ever since 2013, and the evolution from 2013 to 2019 even amounts to 340%.

**Table 4 Evolution of the number of PDs U1 received, 2013-2019**

	Number of forms received							Change compared to 2018	
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	Number	%
BE	1,287	1,137	1,101	1,433	1,335		2,196	150	13.2%
BG	18,113	14,465	11,973	7,057	5,861		4,118	3,648	25.2%
CZ	1,048	586	329	522				462	78.8%
DK	264	242	231	122	85		54	22	9.1%
DE	2,318	2,165	1,252					153	7.1%
EE	182	222	187	234	229		174	-40	-18.0%
IE									
EL									
ES	3,256	3,916	3,407	3,538	2,871		2,471	-660	-16.9%
FR	4,814	9,509	7,347	7,311		7,575	8,338	-4,695	-49.4%
HR	200	200	97	146	69		16	0	0.0%
IT	4,100	2,780	3,345	4,486				1,320	47.5%
CY		27	29	<5	10		<5		
LV	26	17	25	39	23	19	19	9	52.9%
LT	1,204	952	1,479	1,779	1,854	1,448	370	252	26.5%
LU	71	66	62	39	27		48	5	7.6%
HU	3,252	2,706	2,536	1,960	4,351		1,149	546	20.2%
MT	<5	5	<5	9	<5		8		
NL	96	84	63	61	32		160	12	14.3%
AT	3,299	3,332	3,433	3,670	3,814			-33	-1.0%
PL	656	583	546					73	12.5%
PT	89	120	114	126	105			-31	-25.8%
RO	21	31	33	26	11		12	-10	-32.3%
SI	1,737	1,660	1,526		1,590			77	4.6%
SK	1,384	1,300	1,067	1,040	1,057	1,156	1,160	84	6.5%
FI	186	172	160	123	205		135	14	8.1%
SE	142	128	134	242	303	394	457	14	10.9%
UK	<5	102	102	182	156	133	30		
IS				31					
LI	95	120					726	-25	-20.8%
NO	117	221	224	206	115		500	-104	-47.1%
CH	2,673	2,655	2,599	2,661	1,076	1,163	1,305	18	0.7%

Source Questionnaires on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits

In 2019, compared to 2018, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Latvia, Malta, Austria, Slovenia, and Finland received (i.e. accepted) a higher percentage of PDs U1 required for a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than three months (*Table 5*). In contrast, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Croatia, Luxembourg, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland received - compared to their total number of cases - less requests for aggregation on the basis of a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than 3 months.

**Table 5 Evolution of the percentage of PDs U1 received for a length of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than three months, 2013-2019**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	% change in p.p.* compared to 2018
BE	70%	77%	73%	48%	48%		47%	-8 p.p.
BG	84%	86%	89%	90%	91%		96%	-3 p.p.
CZ	65%	49%	48%	49%				16 p.p.
DK	42%	38%	17%	34%	21%		37%	4 p.p.
DE	79%	77%	75%					2 p.p.
EE	64%	65%	51%	59%	55%		45%	-1 p.p.
IE								
EL								
ES	46%	42%	40%	33%	29%		30%	4 p.p.
FR	75%	47%	46%	48%			37%	28 p.p.
HR	82%	83%	85%	77%	84%		94%	-1 p.p.
IT								
CY		67%	83%		50%		100%	
LV	50%	35%	68%	41%	57%	58%	58%	15 p.p.
LT								
LU	93%	94%	92%	87%	85%		83%	-1 p.p.
HU	68%	75%	68%	85%	92%		97%	-8 p.p.
MT	100%	80%	100%	22%	100%		75%	20 p.p.
NL	44%	50%	41%	44%	34%		67%	-6 p.p.
AT	82%	80%	80%	81%	81%			2 p.p.
PL	83%	85%	88%					-2 p.p.
PT	45%	53%	54%	62%	51%			-8 p.p.
RO	43%	45%	70%	58%	55%		67%	-2 p.p.
SI	69%	66%	65%		67%			3 p.p.
SK	73%	75%	71%	69%	61%	56%	63%	-2 p.p.
FI	71%	63%	69%	21%			46%	8 p.p.
SE	39%	45%	37%	40%	36%	44%	39%	-6 p.p.
UK							40%	
IS				77%				
LI	35%	89%					76%	-54 p.p.
NO	0%	36%	42%	44%	24%			-36 p.p.
CH	69%	70%	75%	74%	72%	75%	97%	-2 p.p.

\* p.p.: percentage points.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits

### 3. COMPARISON TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND RECENT EU-MOVERS OF WORKING AGE

The reported number of cases of aggregation on the basis of a PD U1 could be compared to the total number of unemployed persons.<sup>31</sup> For some 0.3% of the unemployed persons in the EU/EFTA additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent State were required (*Table 6*).<sup>32</sup> Only in Bulgaria (10.5%), Slovenia (3.1%), Hungary (1.9%), Austria (1.5%), Lithuania (1.3%), and Switzerland (1.2%) more than 1% of the unemployed persons made use of the principle of aggregation of periods. A lower share of unemployed persons in the EU-15 (0.2% of total unemployed persons in the EU-15) had to rely on this principle compared to unemployed persons in the EU-13

<sup>31</sup> Note that no data are available on the total number of unemployed persons who were or became unemployed during the year. This implies a (small) overestimation of the share of the cases of aggregated periods in the total unemployment figure.

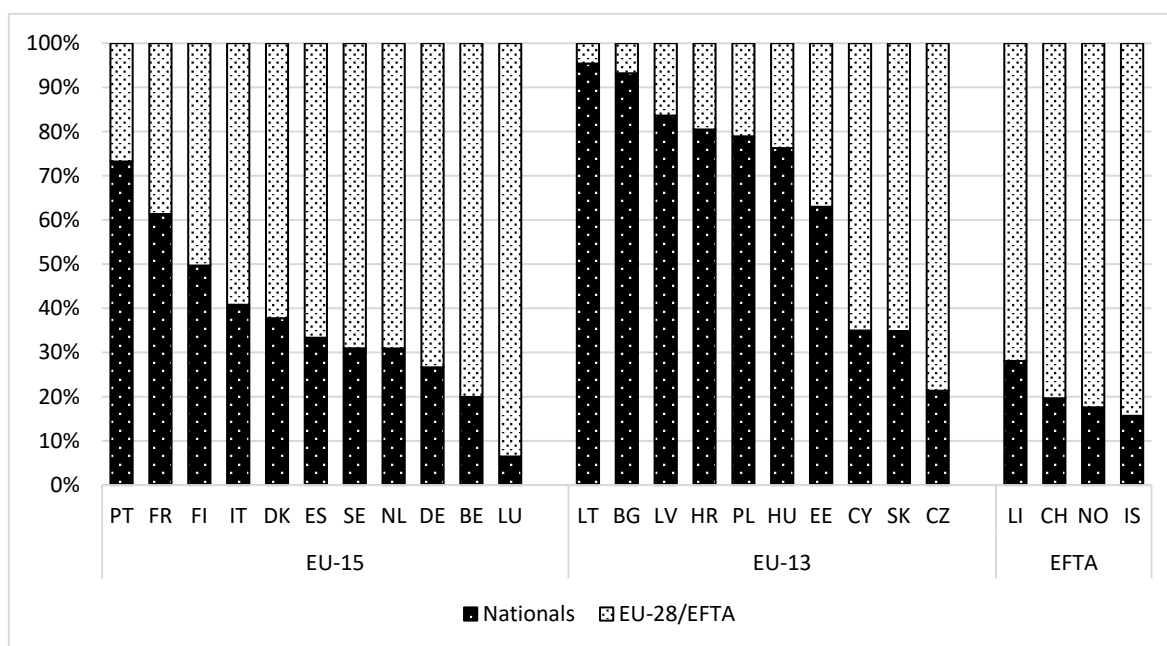
<sup>32</sup> However, the estimated impact might be an underestimation as the number of unemployed persons and not the number of persons actually receiving an unemployment benefit has been used as denominator for the calculation of this indicator. The Social Benefit Recipients Database (SOCR) of the OECD publishes figures on the number of unemployment benefits (<https://www.oecd.org/social/recipients.htm>). However, the main limitations of SOCR are that the most recent figures concern 2016 and that figures are not available for every EU/EFTA country.

(1.3% of total unemployed persons in the EU-13) or the EFTA (0.8% of total unemployed persons in the EFTA).

**Box I - Return migration in the EU**

The composition of inflows to EU-28/EFTA Member States for 2018 shows that in several EU-13 Member State (LT, BG, LV, HR, PL, HU, EE), but also in Portugal and France, nationals made up the largest group of incoming movers (only selecting nationals and other EU/EFTA citizens – excluding third country nationals). This means that inflows to many EU-13 Member States are largely return mobility.

**Figure 3 Citizenship of EU/EFTA movers of working age (15-64), by receiving Member State, 2018**



Source Own elaboration based on data from Eurostat [migr\_imm1ctz] (2018 figures)

These cases of aggregated periods could also be compared to the annual inflow of intra-EU mobile workers of working age. On average 3.4% of the mobile workers of working age became unemployed and completed an insufficient period of insurance, employment or self-employment to be entitled to an unemployment benefit (Table 6).

A much higher percentage of new intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers to the EU-13 (14.1% of the total flow of intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers of working age to the EU-13 in 2018) made use of the principle of aggregation of periods compared to new intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers to the EU-15 (1.7% of the total flow of intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers of working age to the EU-15 in 2018) or the EFTA (2.4% of the total flow of intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers of working age to the EFTA in 2018). This could be an indication of return mobility for the EU-13 Member States. Especially because figures show that inflows to many EU-13 countries are nationals who return from an EU-15 Member State (see Box I).<sup>33</sup>

<sup>33</sup> There is a moderate strong positive correlation of +0.36 between the number of PDs U1 issued and the share of nationals in the total inflow of EU/EFTA movers of working age in the host Member State.

**Table 6 The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, as a percentage of the total number of unemployed persons and the total annual EU/EFTA migration inflow of working age, 2019**

	Cases of aggregation	Number of annual average unemployed persons (2018)		Total annual inflow of EU-28/EFTA movers of working age (2018)	
	Number	Number (in ,000)	% cases of aggregation	Number	% cases of aggregation
EU-27	47,775	15,528	0.3%	1,356,237	3.5%
EU-28	47,779	16,875	0.3%	1,356,237	3.5%
EU-15	19,925	14,738	0.1%	1,158,522	1.7%
EU-13	27,854	2,137	1.3%	197,715	14.1%
EFTA	2,909	343	0.8%	122,141	2.4%
Total	50,688	17,218	0.3%	1,478,378	3.4%
BE	1,287	301	0.4%	66,949	1.9%
BG	18,113	173	10.5%	12,070	150.1%
CZ	1,048	121	0.9%	19,230	5.4%
DK	264	153	0.2%	39,677	0.7%
DE	2,318	1,468	0.2%	440,340	0.5%
EE	182	38	0.5%	10,591	1.7%
IE		137	0.0%		
EL		915	0.0%		
ES	3,256	3,479	0.1%	175,138	1.9%
FR	4,814	2,682	0.2%	159,296	3.0%
HR	200	152	0.1%	8,414	2.4%
IT	4,100	2,755	0.1%	81,553	5.0%
CY	27*	37	0.1%	12,035	0.2%
LV	26	73	0.0%	3,775	0.7%
LT	1,204	90	1.3%	15,327	7.9%
LU	70	17	0.4%	14,855	0.5%
HU	3,252	172	1.9%	40,840	8.0%
MT	<5	9	0.0%		
NL	96	350	0.0%	107,006	0.1%
AT	3,299	220	1.5%		
PL	656	659	0.1%	72,278	0.9%
PT	89	366	0.0%	23,545	0.4%
RO	21	380	0.0%		
SI	1,737	53	3.3%		
SK	1,384	180	0.8%	3,155	43.9%
FI	186	202	0.1%	12,041	1.5%
SE	142	346	0.0%	38,122	0.4%
UK	<5	1,347	0.0%		
IS	31*	6	0.5%	9,311	0.3%
LI	95			438	21.7%
NO	110	106	0.1%	22,324	0.5%
CH	2,673	231	1.2%	90,068	3.0%

\* Data for CY concern reference year 2018. Data for IS concern reference year 2016.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits 2020; Eurostat [une\_rt\_a] and [migr\_imm1ctz] (2018 figures).



**ANNEX I ADDITIONAL TABLES**

**Table A1.1 The number of aggregations of periods in case of unemployment *as % of column total*, 2019**

		Competent Member State																												Total				
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	Total
Former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. Member State which issued the PD U1)	EU-27	94%	40%		60%	80%	79%			50%	56%	98%		41%	77%	50%	91%	76%	75%	93%	78%	61%	57%	71%	100%	71%	46%	47%	100%	42%	3%	82%	48%	
	EU-28	97%	98%		76%	85%	86%			93%	67%	100%		100%	92%	81%	96%	98%	100%	96%	81%	94%	72%	100%	100%	94%	48%	54%	100%	45%	3%	90%	77%	
	EU-15	87%	91%		70%	48%	83%			85%	63%	83%		93%	77%	73%	89%	90%	75%	88%	52%	86%	72%	90%	98%	57%	41%	45%	50%	45%	3%	85%	67%	
	EU-13	10%	7%		6%	37%	3%			8%	4%	17%		7%	15%	9%	7%	8%	25%	8%	29%	8%	0%	10%	2%	37%	6%	9%	50%	0%	0%	5%	9%	
	EFTA	3%	2%		24%	15%	14%			7%	33%	1%		0%	8%	19%	4%	2%	0%	4%	19%	6%	28%	0%	0%	6%	19%	46%	0%	55%	97%	10%	8%	
	Neighbour	66%	1%		36%	52%	58%			17%	76%	12%		0%	15%	4%	54%	43%	0%	63%	70%	33%	19%	0%	96%	49%	42%	56%	25%	0%	99%	32%	26%	
	Total	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%			100%	100%	100%		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	BE	0%	3%		3%	1%	1%			2%	13%	0%		0%	4%	2%	17%	0%	0%	38%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	
	BG	1%	0%		0%	3%	0%			2%	0%	0%		4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	CZ	0%	3%		1%	1%	0%			1%	0%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	32%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	DK	0%	0%		0%	1%	1%			1%	0%	0%		0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	4%	11%	0%	23%	0%	16%	0%	
	DE	4%	10%		14%	0%	3%			10%	8%	48%		4%	15%	12%	14%	24%	0%	25%	37%	25%	6%	24%	2%	8%	4%	7%	25%	6%	1%	12%	10%	
	EE	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%		0%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	IE	0%	2%		4%	2%	0%			5%	3%	1%		0%	4%	9%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%	6%	0%	10%	0%	4%	0%	5%	25%	0%	0%	3%	2%	
	EL	1%	1%		0%	2%	0%			0%	1%	0%		22%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	ES	8%	4%		3%	5%	1%			0%	7%	0%		0%	0%	2%	4%	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	5%	7%	0%	0%	0%	6%	3%	
	FR	18%	4%		1%	2%	1%			14%	0%	2%		0%	0%	0%	23%	1%	25%	4%	1%	2%	20%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	3%	
	HR	0%	0%		0%	8%	0%			0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	
	IT	5%	1%		1%	5%	0%			2%	6%	0%		4%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%	2%	4%	0%	0%	5%	4%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	
	CY	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	1%	0%	1%	50%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
	LV	0%	0%		1%	1%	2%			0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	LT	0%	0%		0%	1%	1%			0%	0%	0%		0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
	LU	10%	0%		0%	1%	0%			1%	9%	0%		0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
	HU	0%	0%		0%	5%	0%			0%	0%	1%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	
	MT	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%			0%	1%	0%		4%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	
	NL	34%	3%		3%	5%	1%			3%	2%	1%		4%	19%	7%	3%	4%	0%	0%	1%	14%	6%	0%	0%	4%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%	2%	4%	
	AT	0%	2%		2%	18%	1%			1%	1%	30%		0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	1%	0%	2%	4%	19%	91%	13%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	8%	
	PL	2%	0%		2%	10%	0%			1%	1%	0%		0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
	PT	2%	1%		1%	1%	2%			3%	2%	0%		0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
	RO	4%	0%		1%	6%	0%			3%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	
SI	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	11%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
SK	1%	0%		0%	1%	1%			0%	0%	4%		0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%		
FI	0%	0%		1%	0%	55%			0%	0%	0%		0%	8%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%		
SE	1%	1%		22%	1%	12%			1%	0%	1%		0%	8%	3%	0%	0%	25%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	3%	3%	0%	27%	1%		
UK	3%	58%		16%	5%	7%			43%	11%	2%		59%	15%	32%	4%	22%	25%	3%	3%	33%	15%	29%	0%	24%	2%	7%	0%	3%	0%	8%	28%		
IS	0%	0%		2%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%		0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%		
LI	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		
NO	0%	1%		19%	1%	12%			1%	0%	0%		0%	4%	15%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%	2%	16%	41%	0%	55%	0%	0%	1%		
CH	3%	2%		4%	14%	2%			5%	32%	1%		0%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%	3%	13%	1%	26%	0%	0%	4%	3%	2%	0%	0%	97%	4%	6%		
Unknown	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		

\* Dark blue: main former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment.

\*\* No data available for IE and EL. Data for CY concern reference year 2018. Data for IS concern reference year 2016.

\*\*\* CZ and IT did not provide a breakdown by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment. CH: breakdown by Member State which has issued the PD U1 is not included as the Member State provided a breakdown by citizenship.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits 2020

Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

**Table A1.2 The number of aggregations of periods in case of unemployment *as % of row total*, 2019**

		Competent Member State																												Total								
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	Total				
Former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. Member State which issued the PD U1)	Total	3%	36%	2%	1%	5%	0%			6%	9%	0%	8%	0%	0%	2%	0%	6%	0%	0%	7%	1%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	100%				
	BE	0%	39%		1%	1%	0%			4%	47%	0%		0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
	BG	3%	0%		0%	29%	0%			23%	8%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
	CZ	0%	48%		0%	2%	0%			2%	2%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
	DK	1%	11%		0%	9%	1%			13%	6%	0%		0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	7%	0%	3%	0%	8%	100%				
	DE	1%	36%		1%	0%	0%			6%	7%	2%		0%	0%	3%	0%	15%	0%	0%	23%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
	EE	0%	51%		0%	14%	0%			2%	4%	0%		0%	5%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
	IE	1%	41%		1%	3%	0%			16%	12%	0%		0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
	EL	5%	54%		0%	15%	0%			3%	13%	0%		2%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
	ES	7%	50%		1%	7%	0%			0%	23%	0%		0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
	FR	15%	46%		0%	3%	0%			28%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
	HR	2%	1%		0%	69%	0%			0%	7%	0%		0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
	IT	6%	17%		0%	12%	0%			8%	28%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
	CY	0%	87%		0%	0%	0%			0%	1%	0%		0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
	LV	4%	14%		3%	18%	6%			3%	7%	0%		0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
	LT	10%	8%		3%	30%	3%			15%	13%	0%		0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%		
	LU	19%	3%		0%	5%	0%			3%	68%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	HU	1%	0%		0%	27%	0%			1%	3%	0%		0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%		
	MT	1%	32%		1%	9%	0%			9%	20%	0%		1%	0%	6%	1%	9%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	100%		
	NL	25%	34%		0%	6%	0%			6%	4%	0%		0%	0%	5%	0%	7%	0%	0%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	AT	0%	8%		0%	11%	0%			1%	1%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	PL	7%	5%		1%	49%	0%			5%	8%	0%		0%	0%	4%	1%	2%	0%	1%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	PT	6%	34%		0%	5%	1%			24%	19%	0%		0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	RO	9%	3%		1%	25%	0%			18%	5%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	SI	0%	19%		0%	3%	0%			1%	1%	11%		0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	SK	3%	12%		0%	4%	0%			0%	2%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	FI	1%	20%		1%	2%	48%			3%	6%	0%		0%	1%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	SE	1%	36%		12%	3%	4%			5%	5%	0%		0%	0%	6%	0%	3%	0%	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	100%	
	UK	0%	73%		0%	1%	0%			10%	4%	0%		0%	0%	3%	0%	5%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	IS	0%	10%		4%	2%	0%			9%	11%	0%		0%	1%	40%	0%	3%	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	100%	
LI	0%	2%		0%	1%	0%			1%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	94%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
NO	0%	21%		8%	3%	3%			6%	3%	0%		0%	0%	28%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	5%	9%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
CH	1%	9%		0%	10%	0%			6%	50%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	14%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%		
Unknown	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	

\* This is an incomplete picture due to missing data for IE and EL as reporting Member State and given that some Member States did not provide a breakdown by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (CZ, IT and CH).

\*\* Data for CY concern reference year 2018. Data for IS concern reference year 2016.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits 2020

## ANNEX II PD U1 QUESTIONNAIRE

		<b>Number of mobile EU workers (excluding former cross-border workers) who became unemployed in the reference year (2015) and received unemployment benefits in your country on the basis of periods completed in another Member State</b>			<i>Total</i>
		<i>Length of previous insurance, employment or self-employment completed by those workers in your country before their application for unemployment benefits</i>			
		<i>Less than one month (30 days)</i>	<i>More than one month (30 days), but less than three months (90 days)</i>	<i>Three months or more (90 days or more)</i>	
<i>Member States of origin (i.e. the member state which issued the PDU1)</i>	<i>Belgium</i>				
	<i>Bulgaria</i>				
	<i>Czech Republic</i>				
	<i>Denmark</i>				
	<i>Germany</i>				
	<i>Estonia</i>				
	<i>Ireland</i>				
	<i>Greece</i>				
	<i>Spain</i>				
	<i>France</i>				
	<i>Croatia</i>				
	<i>Italy</i>				
	<i>Cyprus</i>				
	<i>Latvia</i>				
	<i>Lithuania</i>				
	<i>Luxembourg</i>				
	<i>Hungary</i>				
	<i>Malta</i>				
	<i>Netherlands</i>				
	<i>Austria</i>				
	<i>Poland</i>				
	<i>Portugal</i>				
	<i>Romania</i>				
	<i>Slovenia</i>				
	<i>Slovak Republic</i>				
	<i>Finland</i>				
	<i>Sweden</i>				
	<i>United Kingdom</i>				
<i>Iceland</i>					
<i>Liechtenstein</i>					
<i>Norway</i>					
<i>Switzerland</i>					
	<i>Total</i>				

## ANNEX III PORTABLE DOCUMENT U1

Coordination of Social Security Systems

U1



### Periods to be taken into account for granting unemployment benefits

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

#### INFORMATION FOR THE HOLDER

This document is for an unemployed person who claims unemployment benefits in a Member State and who was previously insured or worked in another Member State. Where appropriate, it is issued by the latter Member State. You should submit it to the employment service or the insurance fund in the country where you claim. The Member State where the claim is made will take into account, to the extent necessary, the periods shown in this certificate.

#### 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		
1.8 Current address in the State issuing the certificate		
1.8.1 Street, N°	1.8.3 Post code	
1.8.2 Town	1.8.4 Country code	

#### 2. THE HOLDER HAS COMPLETED THE FOLLOWING PERIODS:

2.1 PERIODS OF INSURANCE AND PERIODS TREATED AS SUCH		
2.1.1 Insured employment	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
2.1.2 Insured self employment	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to

U1



Periods to be taken into account for granting unemployment benefits

2. THE HOLDER HAS COMPLETED THE FOLLOWING PERIODS (CONTINUED):

2.1 PERIODS OF INSURANCE AND PERIODS TREATED AS SUCH (CONTINUED)

2.1.3 Other periods of insurance

From	to	Type <sup>2</sup>
From	to	Type <sup>2</sup>
From	to	Type <sup>2</sup>

2.1.4 Periods treated as periods of insurance

From	to	Reason <sup>8</sup>
From	to	Reason <sup>8</sup>
From	to	Reason <sup>8</sup>

2.2 PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT, WHICH ARE NOT INSURANCE PERIODS

2.2.1 Employment

From	to	Activity
From	to	Activity
From	to	Activity

2.2.2 Self employment

From	to	Activity
From	to	Activity
From	to	Activity

2.2.3 These are not insurance periods because

2.3 INCOME DETAILS<sup>45</sup>

2.3.1 Income from employment

From	to	Wage
From	to	Wage
From	to	Wage

2.3.2 Income from self-employment

From	to	Earnings
From	to	Earnings
From	to	Earnings

3. REASON FOR END OF EMPLOYMENT

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 termination by employer               | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.4 resignation by the employee |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 contract terminated by mutual consent | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.5 contract expired            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.3 dismissal for disciplinary reasons    | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.6 redundancy                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.7 other (employment)                    |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.8 other (self-employment)               |  |

U1



Periods to be taken into account for granting unemployment benefits

4. OTHER RECEIVED PAYMENTS

The holder

- 4.1 has received or has still to receive wages for the period after end of employment, up to
- 4.2 has received or has still to receive compensation for ending of employment or other similar payment, amounting to
- 4.3 has received or has still to receive payment in lieu of annual leave, amounting to for days
- 4.4 has waived the above rights under their employment contract
  - 4.4.1 Reason
- 4.5 is currently receiving other benefits

5. SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST PERIOD COVERED IN BOX 2 THE HOLDER HAS RECEIVED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

5.1 Period

From to  
From to  
From to

5.2 Last local employment or benefit agency

5.3 Identification N°

5.4 Name

5.5 Address

5.5.1 Street, N°

5.5.3 Post code

5.5.2 Town

5.5.4 Country code

6. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT ENTITLEMENT

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

Under Article  64  65 (5) (b) of Regulation 883/2004

For the period

From to

6.2  The holder is not entitled to unemployment benefits from the office issuing this document because

- No entitlement exists under the State's laws
- The holder did not apply to have their unemployment benefits exported

U1


 Periods to be taken into account  
for granting unemployment benefits

## 7. INSTITUTION COMPLETING THE FORM

7.1	Name	
7.2	Street, N°	
7.3	Town	
7.4	Post code	7.5 Country code
7.6	Institution ID	
7.7	Office fax N°	
7.8	Office phone N°	
7.9	E-mail	
7.10	Date	
7.11	Signature	

## STAMP

## NOTES

- [1] The period(s) recorded in box 2 of this document are provided in accordance with the reference periods shown in this Note for the Member State concerned. The reference periods are:
- One year** - if the document is to be presented to Luxembourg institution.
- Two Years** - if it is to be presented to an Italian, Icelandic, Liechtenstein or Swiss institution. Italy may also request information on the complete insurance history abroad of the named person. For the purposes of Swiss institutions, four years in the case of child education or self-employment of short duration.
- Three years** - if it is to be presented to a Belgian, Cypriot, Czech, Danish, French, Greek, Irish, Portuguese or United Kingdom institution.
- More than three years** - if the document is to be presented to a Finnish (20 years), Spanish (6 years), German (5 years), Austrian (10, 15 or 25 years), Hungarian and Slovak (4 years), Swedish (8 years), Polish (20 years), Bulgarian, Estonian, Latvian, Netherlands (years since 1998), Romanian, Slovenian or Maltese institution (total insurance history). In some cases the Belgian institution requests information on the complete insurance periods. If necessary, as regards workers aged 62 or over, the Spanish institution may require information on supplementary periods preceding the last six years.
- The last ended calendar year or the three last calendar years** - if the form is to be presented to a Norwegian institution.
- [2] Please complete as appropriate:  
Maternity or child-rearing; Sickness; Deprivation of liberty; Education; Military or alternative civilian service; Unemployment benefits before commencing last employment; Other (please indicate)
- [3] Indicate whether the periods treated as such refer to, for example,
- Periods of sickness – indicate the name and address of the health insurance fund/company
  - Periods of maternity or child-rearing – indicate the name and address of the health insurance fund/company
  - Period of deprivation of liberty
  - Period of education
  - Period of Military or alternative civilian service
  - Period of granting unemployment benefits before commencement of the last employment
- [4] If the income details are not immediately available at the time of the request, the institution completing this document shall leave this part blank and submit the income details later, if required. Income time reference periods, counted from the end of last employment/insurance, backwards. Austria, Spain: last six months; Czech Republic: last employment; Estonia, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Romania: last 12 months; Bulgaria: last 15 months; Germany, Slovakia: last 24 months; Poland: incomes from employment and self-employment that are not insurance periods; Cyprus, Malta, UK: no need to fill.
- [5] Type of income. Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland: gross income; Estonia, France, Romania, Slovakia: gross income for each month (or monthly average); Germany: gross income for each month (or monthly average) and the average weekly hours; Czech Republic (monthly net average): net income. Cyprus, Malta, UK: no need to fill.





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