



Export of unemployment benefits

*Report on U2 Portable Documents
Reference year 2019*

Frederic De Wispelaere, Lynn De Smedt & Jozef Pacolet – HIVA-KU Leuven
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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) U2: This document certifies the authorisation to export unemployment benefits if unemployed persons go to another Member State to look for work.

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).

SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

As a rule, if a person wants to receive unemployment benefits, he/she has to stay in the country which pays the benefits. However, the Social Security Coordination Regulations¹ state that an unemployed person has the right to look for a job in another Member State while retaining the unemployment benefit from the competent Member State for a limited period, under certain conditions. The so-called Portable Document U2 (*PD U2 – Retention of unemployment benefits*) certifies this right.

Data on this export of unemployment benefits were collected for reference year 2019 via a thematic questionnaire addressed to the Administrative Commission. In total, 30 Member States were able to provide data, while for one other Member State² data from the most recent reference year was imputed to get the most complete picture of the current situation regarding the export of unemployment benefits.

As was the case in previous years, the intra-EU mobility of jobseekers with a PD U2 remains limited in size. In total, 32,614 authorisations were issued in 2019 by the 31 reporting Member States (excl. Greece) (*Table 1*). The large majority of PDs U2 were issued by EU-15 Member states (79%), as opposed to EU-13 Member States (4%) and EFTA Member States (17%) (*Table 1*). Although the number of authorisations is limited, it has been growing consistently over the last couple of years (*Table 5*).

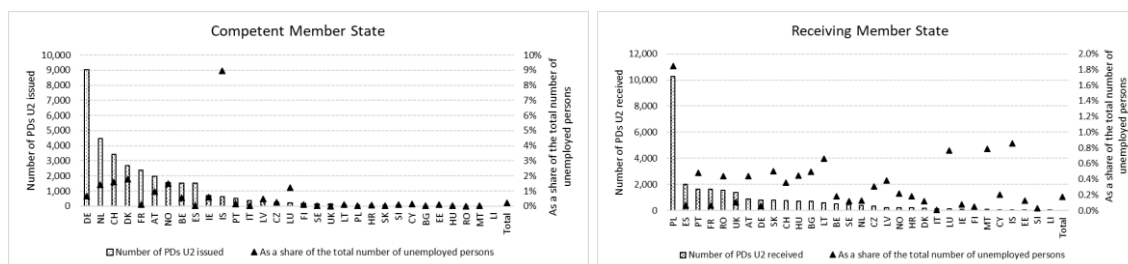
Member States which issued the highest number of PDs U2, are Germany (9,020), the Netherlands (4,464), Switzerland (3,445), Denmark (2,688), and France (2,386) (*Table 1*). Together, these five Member States granted 68% of all PDs U2 in 2019. On the contrary, Malta, Liechtenstein, and Romania issued less than 20 PDs U2 each. From the point of view of the receiving Member State Poland stands out. In 2019, more than 10,200 persons registered in this Member State as a jobseeker on the basis of a PD U2, which equals 38% of all PDs U2 received by the reporting Member States. Furthermore, Spain and Portugal received more than 6% of PDs U2 each. The main flow of unemployed persons based on the number of PDs U2 issued goes from the Netherlands to Poland (3,890) (*Table 2*). This single flow represents 12% of the total number of PDs U2 issued by the reporting Member States.

To put the figures on the export of unemployment benefits in perspective, they should be compared to the total number of unemployed persons. As a result, it can be seen that only 0.2% of persons make use of the export of unemployment benefits (*Table 4*). This share varies between unemployed persons in EU-15 Member States (0.2%), EU-13 Member States (0.1%), and EFTA Member States (1.7%). The highest percentage is noted in Iceland, where a PD U2 was issued to 9% of the jobseekers. In addition, this share amounts to 1.5% or more in Denmark, Switzerland, and Norway. Germany, the main issuing Member State of 2019, with 9,020 PDs U2 or 27.7% of all PDs U2 issued, has an 'export rate' of 0.7%. Furthermore, from the receiving Member State's point of view, the share of PDs U2 received in the total number of unemployed persons amounts to 1.8% for the main receiving Member State Poland.

¹ 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').

² It concerns IS (2018). Only for EL no data are available.

Figure Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2019



* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

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 more than half of the Member States do not provide an extension (*Table 6*):

- *Three months, no extension:* Denmark, Ireland, Greece, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland.
- *Three months, possibility to extend:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia.
- *Six months by default:* 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 rather low success rates (i.e. the percentage of unemployed persons exporting their unemployment benefit who found work abroad) for the Netherlands (1.1%) and Switzerland (5.5%) as two of the main sending Member States (*Table 8*). The same goes for Poland as the main receiving Member State with a success rate of only 2.4% (*Table 9*). Furthermore, the prolongation of the export period results in a higher percentage of unemployed persons finding employment abroad (*Table 8*). Finally, only 10.5% of the persons return to the competent Member State after the period of export (*Table 10*).

1 INTRODUCTION

An essential principle of the EU is that movers do not lose their social security rights. Therefore, the EU rules on the coordination of social security systems provide that persons are entitled to export their benefits to another Member State.³ Article 64 of 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. 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)⁴ 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.⁵ 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 U008⁶ for reference year 2019.⁷ For one Member State⁸ that did not provide data for reference year 2019, data from the latest reference year is used, which is always indicated in a footnote.

It allows the monitoring of 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, figures on the bilateral flow of jobseekers between the competent and the receiving Member State are particularly useful (*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*), the average period of export (*section 5*), return to the competent Member State (*section 6*), and certainly also the administrative application and consequences of the provisions of the Coordination Regulations (*section 7*). Finally, despite a high-quality level of coordination techniques developed by the EU legislature to coordinate the variety of social security systems, in practice, mobile persons might 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 (*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.

³ Article 7 of the Basic Regulation. See also Article 48 TFEU.

⁴ See *Annex II*.

⁵ See also Article 55 of the Implementing Regulation.

⁶ The competent Member State will provide a 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).

⁷ 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 *et al.* (2020), *Fraud and error in the field of EU social security coordination*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission – DG EMPL).

⁸ It concerns IS (2018). Only for EL no data are available.

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.

2 NUMBER OF PDS U2 ISSUED AND RECEIVED

2.1 The current flow of PDS U2 among Member States

In total, 30 Member States provided (partial) data on the number of PDS U2 issued and received in 2019, and for 1 Member State⁹ data concerning reference year 2018 were added to obtain the most representative total figures. The figures pictured in *Table 1* show that 32,614 authorisations were issued. Germany (9,020), the Netherlands (4,464), Switzerland (3,445), Denmark (2,688) and France (2,386) issued most of these authorisations. Together, these five Member states represent some 68% of the total authorisations issued, as can be seen in the column percentage. Furthermore, Belgium, Spain, Austria, and Norway issued more than 1,000 PDS U2. This is in sharp contrast with Liechtenstein, Malta, and Romania, which issued hardly any authorisations. Other Member States which issued less than 100 PDS U2 are Bulgaria, Estonia, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, and Slovakia. The remaining reporting Member States¹⁰ issued between 100 and 1,000 authorisations.

However, the total number of authorisations issued is not immense, seeing that the median value is only 210 PDS U2.¹¹ 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 17% by EFTA Member States.

As explained in the introduction, the entitlement period to an unemployment benefit of three months can be extended by the competent institution 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, 774 PDS U2 or 2.4% of the total number of authorisations were immediately issued for a period longer than three months. Nine Member States applied this policy, namely Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, and Norway. The Czech Republic in particular granted a majority of authorisations for a period of more than three months, namely 51%¹² of their total authorisations. Slovenia issued around 19% of PDS U2 for a period longer than three months, and Poland did the same for about 12% of PDS U2. Apparently, mainly EU-13 Member States have such a policy.

On the right-hand side of *Table 1* the number of forms received can be seen. In total, the 31 reporting Member States received 26,998 PDS U2¹³. The highest number of authorisations were received by Poland (10,289), making up 38% of the total number of forms received from the reporting Member States. Contrarily, Liechtenstein received the lowest number of forms. Spain, France, Portugal, Romania, and the United Kingdom each received more than 1,000 PDS U2 in 2019. In total, EU-15 Member States received

⁹ It concerns IS (2018). No figures were provided by EL.

¹⁰ These consist of CZ, IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, PT, FI, SE, UK, and IS.

¹¹ The median is the middle number in a sorted list of values (from low to high or from higher to low).

¹² Which is, however, a much lower percentage compared to last year (82% in 2018).

¹³ We would expect to observe an equal number of PDS U2 received and issued. Different possible reasons may explain this discrepancy between both.. Firstly, the reported totals do not cover Greece. Secondly, 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 the Basic Regulation (EC) 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.

38% of the PDs U2, whereas EFTA Member States received 4%. The majority of forms were received by EU-13 Member States, namely 58%, of which the forms received by Poland already account for 38%.

Table 1 Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2019

| | 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 % |
| EU-27 | 26,061 | 771 | 26,832 | 82.3% | | 24,581 | 91.0% |
| EU-28 | 26,205 | 771 | 26,976 | 82.7% | | 25,949 | 96.1% |
| EU-15 | 25,236 | 610 | 25,846 | 79.2% | | 10,319 | 38.2% |
| EU-13 | 969 | 161 | 1,130 | 3.5% | | 15,630 | 57.9% |
| EFTA | 5,635 | <5 | 5,638 | 17.3% | | 1,049 | 3.9% |
| Total | 31,840 | 774 | 32,614 | 100.0% | 2.4% | 26,998 | 100.0% |
| BE | 1,530 | 14 | 1,544 | 4.7% | 0.9% | 492 | 1.8% |
| BG | 45 | 0 | 45 | 0.1% | 0.0% | 704 | 2.6% |
| CZ | 132 | 137 | 269 | 0.8% | 50.9% | 332 | 1.2% |
| DK | 2,688 | 0 | 2,688 | 8.2% | 0.0% | 183 | 0.7% |
| DE | 8,469 | 551 | 9,020 | 27.7% | 6.1% | 809 | 3.0% |
| EE | 34 | 0 | 34 | 0.1% | 0.0% | 40 | 0.1% |
| IE | 704 | 0 | 704 | 2.2% | 0.0% | 97 | 0.4% |
| EL | | | | | | | |
| ES | 1,509 | 0 | 1,509 | 4.6% | 0.0% | 2,012 | 7.5% |
| FR | 2,386 | 0 | 2,386 | 7.3% | 0.0% | 1,630 | 6.0% |
| HR | 81 | 0 | 81 | 0.2% | 0.0% | 216 | 0.8% |
| IT | 363 | 0 | 363 | 1.1% | 0.0% | 131 | 0.5% |
| CY | 46 | 0 | 46 | 0.1% | 0.0% | 65 | 0.2% |
| LV | 289 | 0 | 289 | 0.9% | 0.0% | 232 | 0.9% |
| LT | 110 | 0 | 110 | 0.3% | 0.0% | 607 | 2.2% |
| LU | 210 | 0 | 210 | 0.6% | 0.0% | 130 | 0.5% |
| HU | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0.1% | 0.0% | 711 | 2.6% |
| MT | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0.0% | 0.0% | 71 | 0.3% |
| NL | 4,464 | 0 | 4,464 | 13.7% | 0.0% | 395 | 1.5% |
| AT** | | 1,960 | 1,960 | 6.0% | | 899 | 3.3% |
| PL | 77 | 10 | 87 | 0.3% | 11.5% | 10,289 | 38.1% |
| PT | 472 | 45 | 517 | 1.6% | 8.7% | 1,637 | 6.1% |
| RO | 16 | <5 | 18 | 0.1% | | 1,560 | 5.8% |
| SI | 42 | 10 | 52 | 0.2% | 19.2% | 14 | 0.1% |
| SK | 70 | <5 | 72 | 0.2% | | 789 | 2.9% |
| FI | 180 | 0 | 180 | 0.6% | 0.0% | 87 | 0.3% |
| SE | 157 | 0 | 157 | 0.5% | 0.0% | 449 | 1.7% |
| UK | 144 | 0 | 144 | 0.4% | 0.0% | 1,368 | 5.1% |
| IS* | 628 | 0 | 628 | 1.9% | 0.0% | 60 | 0.2% |
| LI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | 0.0% | <5 | 0.0% |
| NO | 1,562 | <5 | 1,565 | 4.8% | | 225 | 0.8% |
| CH | 3,445 | 0 | 3,445 | 10.6% | 0.0% | 761 | 2.8% |

* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

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

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

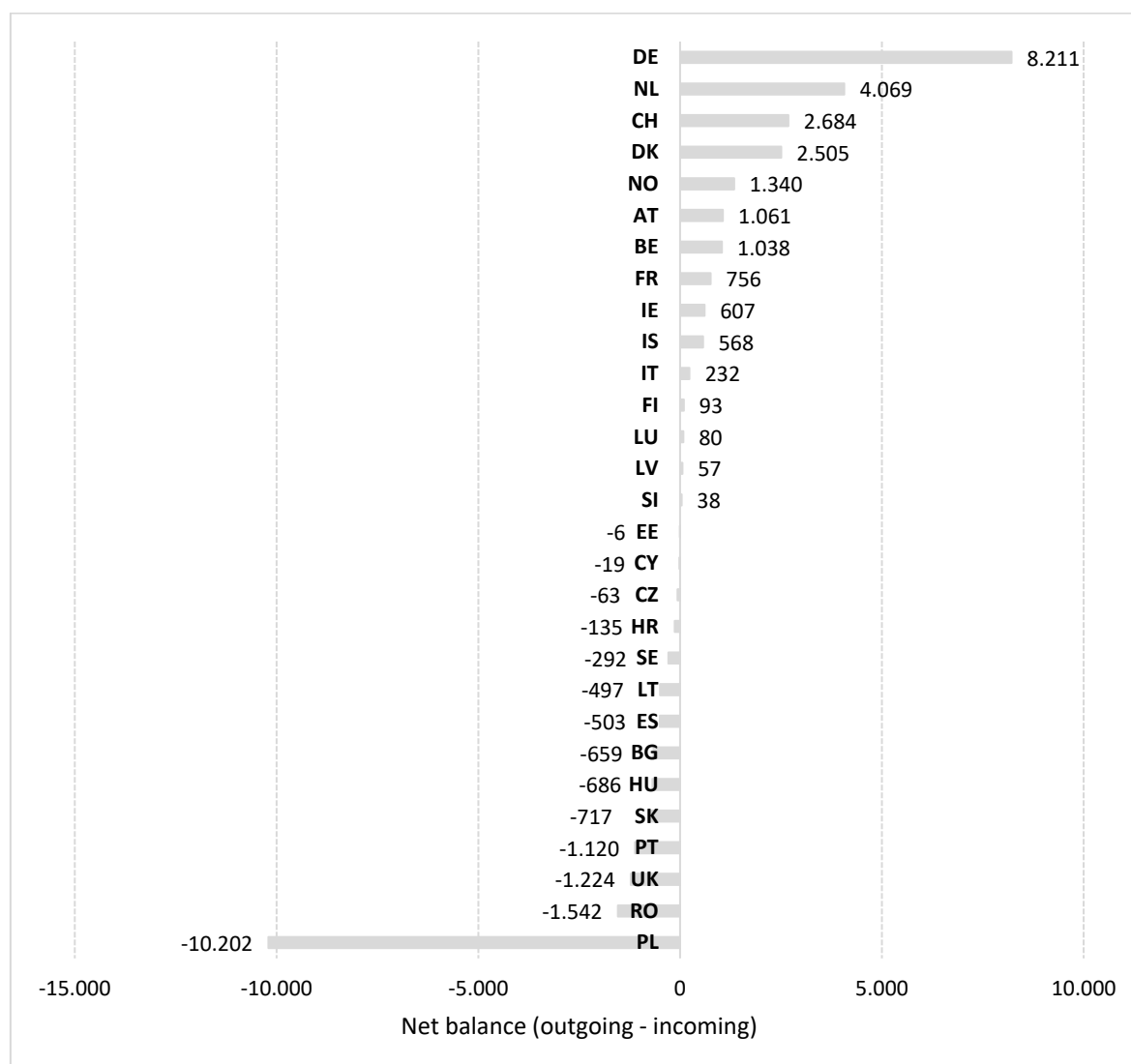
Figure 1 gives an overview of the net balance of PDs U2 per Member State by showing the number of outgoing jobseekers on the basis of a PD U2 minus the number of incoming jobseekers on the basis of a PD U2 (column 4 minus column 7 of Table 1). Approximately half of the Member States¹⁴ are 'net recipients', implying that more jobseekers are received than sent. The other Member States¹⁵ are 'net senders'. Poland is clearly the main 'net receiving Member State' for jobseekers with a PD U2. The number of incoming jobseekers (10,289 see Table 1) in this Member State is more than 133

¹⁴ PL, RO, UK, PT, SK, HU, BG, ES, LT, SE, HR, MT, CZ, CY, EE, and LI.

¹⁵ DE, NL, CH, DK, NO, AT, BE, FR, IE, IS, IT, FI, LU, LV, and SI.

times higher than the number of outgoing jobseekers (87), based on the number of PDs U2 issued and received. The opposite is true for Germany and the Netherlands, which are the main 'net sending Member States' for jobseekers with a PD U2. The number of jobseekers with a PD U2 leaving the Netherlands (4,464) is 11 times higher than the number of jobseekers with a PD U2 coming to this Member State (395). The same is true for Germany, where the number of PDs U2 issued (9,020) is 11 times higher than the number of PDs U2 received (809).

Figure 1 Net balance between unemployed jobseekers sent based on a PD U2 and unemployed jobseekers received based on a PD U2, 2019



* No data available for EL. LI and MT are left out due to anonymization, but *Table 1* shows that both Member States received more PDs U2 than they issued.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

2.2 Bilateral flows of incoming and outgoing jobseekers

The bilateral flows of incoming and outgoing jobseekers for reference year 2019 are shown in *Table 2* and *Table 3*. The total number of PDs U2 **issued** in 2019 (as could be seen in the fourth column of *Table 1*) are presented in *Table 2*. The breakdown between up to 3 months and more than 3 months is not provided, as only nine Member States issued authorisations for more than 3 months, of which only four could provide a breakdown by receiving Member State.

The main flow of unemployed persons based on the number of PDs U2 issued goes from the Netherlands to Poland (3,890). This single flow represents 87% of the number of PDs U2 issued by the Netherlands and 12% of the total number of PDs U2 issued by the reporting Member States. In addition, the flows from Norway to Poland (785), Belgium to France (573), Denmark to Poland (567), and Ireland to Poland (428) are considerable. Furthermore, a number of flows from Germany and Switzerland to other Member States will probably also be very high (see also *Table 4*). However, as already mentioned, these data are not available.

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 *Table A1.1 in Annex I*). This is the case for the flows from Malta to Spain (100%), the Netherlands to Poland (87%), Croatia to Germany (74%), Iceland to Poland (67%), Ireland to Poland (61%), the United Kingdom to Poland (56%), Bulgaria to Germany (51%), Cyprus to Bulgaria (51%), and Norway to Poland (50%).

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 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 31 reporting Member States. Seeing that the table is missing this information, it should be interpreted with caution. 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 (3,504) and from Germany to Poland (2,950).

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 the EU (3.2% and 3.4% respectively¹⁶). 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.

¹⁶ Eurostat [[une_rt_a](#)]: persons ranging from 25 to 74 years old, and as percentages of the active population, reference year 2019.

Export of unemployment benefits

Table 2 Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 issued, breakdown by receiving Member State, 2019

| | | 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 | CH | |
| Receiving Member State | BE | <5 | | | 37 | | <5 | <5 | 102 | 349 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 8 | <5 | 0 | 31 | | <5 | | <5 | <5 | <5 | 6 | 0 | <5 | <5 | | | | | | | 563 | |
| | BG | 11 | | | 177 | | <5 | <5 | 25 | 9 | 0 | 19 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 24 | | <5 | | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 24 | | | | 304 | |
| | CZ | 5 | <5 | | 36 | | 0 | 16 | 23 | 27 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | | 0 | | 0 | 14 | <5 | <5 | 10 | 6 | 14 | | | | | | | | 176 |
| | DK | 6 | 0 | | | | 0 | <5 | 17 | 29 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 7 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | 10 | <5 | 28 | 40 | | | | | | | 150 | |
| | DE | 66 | 23 | | 195 | | 7 | 18 | 182 | 180 | 60 | 0 | 35 | 12 | 10 | 0 | 56 | | 42 | | 7 | 15 | 30 | 31 | 5 | 9 | 42 | | | | | | | | 1,025 |
| | EE | <5 | 0 | | 5 | | | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 13 | | | | | 30 |
| | IE | 7 | 0 | | 13 | | <5 | | 136 | 67 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | | | 255 |
| | EL | 15 | 0 | | 67 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | 11 | 0 | 7 | <5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 21 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | | | | | 150 |
| | ES | 254 | <5 | | 235 | | <5 | 27 | | 416 | <5 | <5 | 10 | 16 | <5 | <5 | 82 | | <5 | | 6 | <5 | 42 | 30 | 5 | 21 | 61 | | | | | | | | 1,223 |
| | FR | 573 | 5 | | 81 | | <5 | <5 | 180 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 42 | | <5 | | <5 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | | | | | | | | 977 |
| | HR | <5 | 0 | | 15 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | | | <5 | | | | | | 46 |
| | IT | 77 | <5 | | 109 | | 0 | 5 | 162 | 106 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 28 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | 6 | 5 | 0 | <5 | 16 | | | | | | | | 529 |
| | CY | <5 | 0 | | 9 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | | | | 25 |
| | LV | <5 | 0 | | 45 | | <5 | 21 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 52 | | | | | | | | 164 |
| | LT | 0 | 0 | | 125 | | <5 | 61 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 20 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 40 | 256 | | | | | | | | 514 |
| | LU | 12 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | 8 | 53 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| | HU | 10 | 0 | | 72 | | 0 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | 20 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 5 | 6 | | | | | | | | 166 |
| | MT | <5 | 0 | | 5 | | 0 | <5 | 30 | 24 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 |
| | NL | 64 | <5 | | 50 | | <5 | <5 | 72 | 49 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | | | 9 | | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 11 | | | | | | 287 | |
| | AT | 21 | <5 | | 11 | | <5 | <5 | 24 | 14 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 13 | | 6 | | 12 | 8 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | | | | | | | | 143 |
| | PL | 161 | 0 | | 567 | | 0 | 428 | 32 | 148 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3,890 | | | | <5 | <5 | <5 | 6 | 80 | 418 | 785 | | | | | | | 6,534 | |
| | PT | 88 | 0 | | 44 | | <5 | 11 | 44 | 283 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 29 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | 5 | <5 | 9 | 13 | | | | | | | 620 | |
| | RO | 28 | 0 | | 349 | | 0 | 11 | 72 | 36 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 38 | | | | | | 600 | |
| | SI | <5 | 0 | | 5 | | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | |
| | SK | <5 | 0 | | 58 | | <5 | 29 | 9 | 12 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 37 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | <5 | 45 | | | | | | | | 216 | |
| | FI | <5 | 0 | | 10 | | <5 | <5 | 16 | 14 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | | 12 | <5 | <5 | 7 | | | | | | | 81 | |
| | SE | 7 | 0 | | 80 | | <5 | <5 | 34 | 36 | <5 | <5 | 9 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 12 | | <5 | | <5 | <5 | 17 | 0 | 14 | 63 | | | | | | | | 288 | |
| UK | 70 | <5 | | 145 | | 0 | 28 | 254 | 324 | <5 | <5 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 26 | | 5 | | <5 | <5 | 20 | 15 | | 9 | 32 | | | | | | | 959 | | |
| IS | 5 | 0 | | 40 | | 0 | 0 | 5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 6 | | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | | | | 66 | | |
| LI | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| NO | 17 | <5 | | 80 | | 0 | 0 | 11 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 20 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | 7 | <5 | 0 | 12 | | | | | | | | 179 | | |
| CH | 25 | 0 | | 20 | | <5 | <5 | 50 | 139 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 13 | | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | | | | | | | 270 | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | |
| Total | 1,544 | 45 | 269 | 2,688 | 9,020 | 34 | 704 | 1,509 | 2,386 | 81 | 363 | 46 | 289 | 110 | 210 | 25 | <5 | 4,464 | 1,960 | 87 | 517 | 18 | 52 | 72 | 180 | 157 | 144 | 628 | 0 | 1,565 | 3,445 | 32,614 | | | |

* Data for IS concern reference year 2018.

** A breakdown by receiving Member State was not available for CZ, DE, IT, LV, AT, PT, RO and CH.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

Export of unemployment benefits

Table 3 Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 received, breakdown by competent Member State, 2019

| | | 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 | | 9 | | 6 | | <5 | <5 | | 398 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | <5 | 28 | | | | 153 | 75 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 7 | 65 | <5 | 0 | 7 | | | 782 | |
| | BG | 0 | | | | | 0 | 0 | | 5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | CZ | <5 | 29 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | | 18 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | | 11 | <5 | 0 | 147 | <5 | 9 | 10 | <5 | 0 | 0 | | | 243 | |
| | DK | 19 | 156 | | | | <5 | 10 | | 62 | 16 | 7 | 134 | <5 | 63 | <5 | 47 | | | | 607 | 38 | 0 | 57 | 8 | 77 | 146 | 37 | 0 | 79 | | | 1,574 | |
| | DE | 38 | 336 | | 46 | | 11 | 9 | | 251 | 142 | 22 | 52 | 15 | 428 | <5 | 93 | | | | 2,950 | 242 | <5 | 186 | 21 | 108 | 130 | <5 | <5 | 33 | | | 5,123 | |
| | EE | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | |
| | IE | <5 | <5 | | 0 | | <5 | | | 20 | 13 | <5 | 115 | <5 | 32 | <5 | 11 | | | | 837 | 14 | 0 | 73 | <5 | <5 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1,172 | |
| | EL | <5 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 7 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | | | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | |
| | ES | 68 | 23 | | 15 | | 0 | 26 | | 217 | 5 | 0 | <5 | 8 | 7 | 22 | 59 | | | | 31 | 37 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 32 | 325 | <5 | 0 | 10 | | | 903 | |
| | FR | 244 | 15 | | 28 | | <5 | 20 | | | 6 | <5 | <5 | 51 | 11 | 22 | 44 | | | | 156 | 246 | <5 | 14 | 10 | 39 | 297 | 5 | 0 | 19 | | | 1,236 | |
| | HR | <5 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | | | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | |
| | IT | 21 | 6 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | | 184 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 0 | <5 | | | | 17 | <5 | <5 | 29 | <5 | <5 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 307 | |
| | CY | 0 | 23 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| | LV | 5 | <5 | | 9 | | <5 | <5 | | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 6 | | | | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 15 | 23 | <5 | 0 | 14 | | | 100 | |
| | LT | <5 | 0 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | | <5 | 0 | <5 | | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 9 | 10 | <5 | 0 | 16 | | | 52 | |
| | LU | 5 | <5 | | <5 | | <5 | 0 | | 25 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | | 9 | 79 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 8 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | 139 | |
| | HU | <5 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 |
| | MT | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | NL | 26 | 17 | | 5 | | <5 | <5 | | 41 | <5 | <5 | 12 | <5 | 15 | 0 | | | | | 3,504 | 26 | 0 | 38 | <5 | 11 | 18 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | | 3,726 | |
| | AT | 12 | 36 | | 8 | | 0 | <5 | | 51 | 9 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 51 | 7 | 28 | | | | 200 | 24 | <5 | 68 | 7 | 29 | 66 | <5 | <5 | 11 | | | 621 | |
| | PL | 6 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | |
| | PT | 12 | 6 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | <5 | 0 | 12 | | | | 6 | | 0 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | 223 | |
| | RO | <5 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | SI | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | <5 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | <5 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| | SK | <5 | <5 | | <5 | | 0 | <5 | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | | <5 | 0 | <5 | | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | 23 | |
| | FI | <5 | 0 | | 5 | | 5 | <5 | | 8 | 0 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 5 | | | | 6 | 5 | <5 | 0 | | 17 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 8 | | | 82 | |
| | SE | <5 | <5 | | 9 | | 0 | 0 | | 10 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | | 12 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | 74 | |
| | UK | 0 | <5 | | 0 | | 0 | <5 | | 10 | 0 | <5 | <5 | 0 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | | | 101 | <5 | 0 | 16 | <5 | <5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142 | |
| IS | 0 | 8 | | 24 | | <5 | <5 | | 8 | <5 | <5 | 80 | <5 | 6 | <5 | 6 | | | | 909 | 13 | 0 | 13 | <5 | 14 | 17 | | 0 | 8 | | | 1,117 | | |
| LI | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| NO | <5 | 18 | | 16 | | 7 | 0 | | 6 | <5 | 0 | 194 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 5 | | | | 646 | 7 | 0 | 26 | <5 | 29 | 11 | <5 | 0 | | | | 980 | | |
| CH | 11 | 7 | | 6 | | 0 | <5 | | 202 | 6 | <5 | 5 | 5 | 59 | 0 | 23 | | | | 127 | 815 | <5 | 106 | 5 | 11 | 65 | <5 | 0 | <5 | | | 1,460 | | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 492 | 704 | 332 | 183 | 809 | 40 | 97 | | 2,012 | 1,630 | 216 | 131 | 65 | 232 | 607 | 130 | 711 | 71 | 395 | 899 | 10,289 | 1,637 | 1,560 | 14 | 789 | 87 | 449 | 1,368 | 60 | <5 | 225 | 761 | 26,998 | |

* Data for IS concern reference year 2018.

** A breakdown by competent Member State was not available for CZ, DE, ES, IT, LV, AT, RO and CH.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

2.3 As a share of the total number of unemployed persons

In 2019, on average around 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).¹⁷ 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, 2019

| | 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)) |
| EU-27 | 13,563 | 26,832 | 0.20% | 24,581 | 0.18% |
| EU-28 | 14,832 | 26,976 | 0.18% | 25,949 | 0.17% |
| EU-15 | 12,961 | 25,846 | 0.20% | 10,319 | 0.08% |
| EU-13 | 1,871 | 1,130 | 0.06% | 15,630 | 0.83% |
| EFTA | 327 | 5,638 | 1.72% | 1,046 | 0.32% |
| Total | 15,159 | 32,614 | 0.22% | 26,995 | 0.18% |
| BE | 274 | 1,544 | 0.56% | 492 | 0.18% |
| BG | 143 | 45 | 0.03% | 704 | 0.49% |
| CZ | 109 | 269 | 0.25% | 332 | 0.30% |
| DK | 152 | 2,688 | 1.77% | 183 | 0.12% |
| DE | 1,374 | 9,020 | 0.66% | 809 | 0.06% |
| EE | 31 | 34 | 0.11% | 40 | 0.13% |
| IE | 121 | 704 | 0.58% | 97 | 0.08% |
| EL | 819 | | | | |
| ES | 3,248 | 1,509 | 0.05% | 2,012 | 0.06% |
| FR | 2,506 | 2,386 | 0.10% | 1,630 | 0.07% |
| HR | 119 | 81 | 0.07% | 216 | 0.18% |
| IT | 2,582 | 363 | 0.01% | 131 | 0.01% |
| CY | 32 | 46 | 0.14% | 65 | 0.20% |
| LV | 61 | 289 | 0.47% | 232 | 0.38% |
| LT | 92 | 110 | 0.12% | 607 | 0.66% |
| LU | 17 | 210 | 1.24% | 130 | 0.76% |
| HU | 160 | 25 | 0.02% | 711 | 0.44% |
| MT | 9 | <5 | | 71 | 0.78% |
| NL | 314 | 4,464 | 1.42% | 395 | 0.13% |
| AT | 205 | 1,960 | 0.96% | 899 | 0.44% |
| PL | 558 | 87 | 0.02% | 10,289 | 1.81% |
| PT | 339 | 517 | 0.15% | 1,637 | 0.48% |
| RO | 353 | 18 | 0.01% | 1,560 | 0.44% |
| SI | 46 | 52 | 0.11% | 14 | 0.03% |
| SK | 158 | 72 | 0.05% | 789 | 0.50% |
| FI | 184 | 180 | 0.10% | 87 | 0.05% |
| SE | 376 | 157 | 0.04% | 449 | 0.12% |
| UK | 1,269 | 144 | 0.01% | 1,368 | 0.11% |
| IS | 7 | 628* | 8.97% | 60* | 0.85% |
| LI | | 0 | | <5 | |
| NO | 104 | 1,565 | 1.50% | 225 | 0.22% |
| CH | 216 | 3,445 | 1.59% | 761 | 0.35% |

* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020; Eurostat [une_rt_a]

¹⁷ 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 concern 2016 and that figures are not available for every EU/EFTA country.

The highest percentages can be seen in Denmark and Iceland, where 1.8% and 9.0% of the jobseekers respectively, were issued a PD U2 (*Table 4*). Additionally, in Switzerland (1.6%), Norway (1.5%), the Netherlands (1.4%), and Luxembourg (1.2%) more than 1% of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit. Germany, which was the main issuing Member State in 2019, shows an 'export rate' of 0.7%. On average 0.20% of the persons receiving an unemployment benefit from an EU-15 Member State exported this benefit to another Member State, as opposed to only 0.06% 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 0.18%. 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 0.08% of the total number of unemployed persons whereas this percentage equals 0.83% for EU-13 Member States. Some 1.8% 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. Poland is the only receiving Member State with a percentage above 1%.

2.4 Evolution of the number of PDs U2 issued and received

The overall number of authorisations issued in 2019 shows a slight increase of 1% compared to 2018, indicating that in general the number of PDs U2 issued remained stable (*Table 5*). For some Member States, the number of authorisations issued grew considerably, for instance in Romania (+29%), the Czech Republic (+24%) and Germany (+24%). Especially in the latter Member State a steady increase is visible, from 7,296 PDs U2 issued in 2018 to 9,020 PDs U2 in 2019, or an increase of more than 1,700 PDs U2. On the contrary, in Hungary (-55%), Estonia (-28%), and the United Kingdom (-28%), the number of authorisations issued has declined from 2018 to 2019. In absolute terms, the largest decrease can be observed for the Netherlands (a decrease of some 690 forms compared to 2018). For example, in terms of number of forms, the export of unemployment benefits from the Netherlands to Poland decreased by 630 PDs compared to 2018.

Regarding the perspective of the receiving Member State, the Member States with the most remarkable growth are Hungary (+72%), Croatia (+59%), and Latvia (+43%). The main receiving Member State, Poland, received 4% more PDs U2 in 2019 compared to 2018. Some 5,638 additional incoming jobseekers with a PD U2 were registered by the Polish competent institutions in 2019 compared to 2014, showing a continuous growth. Poland received a remarkably higher number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 from Germany and Iceland compared to 2018. The growth for Poland is in contrast to the number of PDs U2 received by Ireland, where the number of PDs U2 received has been diminishing almost continuously since 2014. From 2018 to 2019, there was a 50% drop, and overall from 2014 to 2019 Ireland received 347 less PDs U2, or a decrease of 78%.

Export of unemployment benefits

Table 5 Evolution of the number of PDs U2 issued and received, 2014-2019

| | Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued | | | | | | | Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 received | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | % change 2018-2019 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | % change 2017-2018 |
| EU-27 | | 22,467 | 22,079 | 21,431 | 23,993 | 24,446 | 1.9% | | 17,086 | 18,284 | 19,969 | 21,276 | 22,886 | 7.6% |
| EU-28 | | 22,692 | 22,380 | 21,687 | 24,192 | 24,590 | 1.6% | | 20,108 | 20,773 | 21,532 | 22,936 | 24,254 | 5.7% |
| EU-15 | | 21,189 | 21,144 | 20,415 | 23,020 | 23,460 | 1.9% | | 10,219 | 9,745 | 9,157 | 9,054 | 8,689 | -4.0% |
| EU-13 | | 1,503 | 1,236 | 1,272 | 1,172 | 1,130 | -3.6% | | 9,889 | 11,028 | 12,375 | 13,882 | 15,565 | 12.1% |
| EFTA | | 3,585 | 4,446 | 4,992 | 5,142 | 5,010 | -2.6% | | 1,400 | 1,118 | 1,096 | 1,117 | 986 | -11.7% |
| Total | | 26,277 | 26,826 | 26,679 | 29,334 | 29,600 | 0.9% | | 21,508 | 21,891 | 22,628 | 24,053 | 25,240 | 4.9% |
| BE | 1,517 | 1,535 | 1,543 | 1,648 | 1,589 | 1,544 | -2.8% | 908 | 624 | 667 | 622 | 450 | 492 | 9.3% |
| BG | 50 | 70 | 83 | 75 | 50 | 45 | -10.0% | 214 | 129 | 235 | 365 | 511 | 704 | 37.8% |
| CZ | 236 | 276 | 197 | 207 | 217 | 269 | 24.0% | 212 | 223 | 277 | 264 | 292 | 332 | 13.7% |
| DK | 1,403 | 1,569 | 2,023 | 2,169 | 2,789 | 2,688 | -3.6% | 190 | 230 | 195 | 181 | 188 | 183 | -2.7% |
| DE | 4,080 | 4,637 | 5,688 | 6,482 | 7,296 | 9,020 | 23.6% | 1,458 | 1,351 | 937 | 812 | 763 | 809 | 6.0% |
| EE | 70 | 57 | 58 | 48 | 47 | 34 | -27.7% | 64 | 60 | 68 | 56 | 66 | 40 | -39.4% |
| IE | 731 | 918 | 763 | 897 | 841 | 704 | -16.3% | 444 | 268 | 293 | 266 | 196 | 97 | -50.5% |
| EL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ES | 4,096 | 3,159 | 2,671 | 1,707 | 2,005 | 1,509 | -24.7% | 1,616 | 1,858 | 1,840 | 2,025 | 1,997 | 2,012 | 0.8% |
| FR | | | | 2,700 | 2,687 | 2,386 | -11.2% | | | | 2,220 | | 1,630 | |
| HR | 62 | 68 | 47 | 127 | 104 | 81 | -22.1% | 45 | 54 | 85 | 90 | 136 | 216 | 58.8% |
| IT | 1,421 | 477 | 440 | 450 | 412 | 363 | -11.9% | | 19 | 181 | 188 | 175 | 131 | -25.1% |
| CY | | 102 | 67 | 47 | 59 | 46 | -22.0% | | 56 | 71 | 58 | | 65 | |
| LV | 277 | 293 | 247 | 276 | 266 | 289 | 8.6% | 230 | 201 | 224 | 194 | 162 | 232 | 43.2% |
| LT | 97 | 128 | 162 | 195 | 109 | 110 | 0.9% | 298 | 360 | 423 | 401 | 472 | 607 | 28.6% |
| LU | 198 | 225 | 221 | 219 | 238 | 210 | -11.8% | 158 | 148 | 116 | 129 | 106 | 130 | 22.6% |
| HU | 191 | 76 | 29 | 35 | 55 | 25 | -54.5% | 277 | 212 | 405 | 525 | 414 | 711 | 71.7% |
| MT | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | 0 | <5 | | 115 | 108 | 101 | 94 | 94 | 71 | -24.5% |
| NL | 2,720 | 4,361 | 4,000 | 3,774 | 5,150 | 4,464 | -13.3% | 519 | 457 | 475 | 458 | 519 | 395 | -23.9% |
| AT | | 2,013 | 1,833 | 1,682 | 1,611 | 1,960 | 21.7% | | 823 | 809 | 855 | 859 | 899 | 4.7% |
| PL | 309 | 262 | 206 | 128 | 117 | 87 | -25.6% | 4,651 | 7,346 | 7,788 | 8,756 | 9,893 | 10,289 | 4.0% |
| PT | 2,409 | 1,744 | 1,183 | 648 | 458 | 517 | 12.9% | 582 | 677 | 1,080 | 1,436 | 1,552 | 1,637 | 5.5% |
| RO | 25 | 24 | 29 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 28.6% | 381 | 553 | 758 | 981 | 1,143 | 1,560 | 36.5% |
| SI | 106 | 60 | 35 | 37 | 54 | 52 | -3.7% | 23 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 20 | 14 | -30.0% |
| SK | 89 | 87 | 75 | 88 | 80 | 72 | -10.0% | 494 | 616 | 641 | 624 | 679 | 789 | 16.2% |
| FI | 316 | 97 | 289 | 268 | 228 | 180 | -21.1% | 98 | 95 | 86 | 93 | 61 | 87 | 42.6% |
| SE | 264 | 229 | 189 | 215 | 204 | 157 | -23.0% | 644 | 647 | 577 | 529 | 528 | 449 | -15.0% |
| UK | 273 | 225 | 301 | 256 | 199 | 144 | -27.6% | 3,594 | 3,022 | 2,489 | 1,563 | 1,660 | 1,368 | -17.6% |
| IS | 495 | 549 | 417 | | 628 | | | 102 | 84 | 82 | | 60 | | |
| LI | | | | <5 | 0 | | | | | | | 5 | <5 | |
| NO | 1,084 | 1,544 | 1,830 | 1,884 | 1,620 | 1,565 | -3.4% | 434 | 396 | 220 | 296 | 306 | 225 | -26.5% |
| CH | 1,192 | 2,041 | 2,616 | 3,108 | 3,522 | 3,445 | -2.2% | 1,156 | 1,004 | 898 | 800 | 811 | 761 | -6.2% |

* Totals: Only selecting those Member States which reported figures for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. This means that the number of forms issued and received by EL, FR, IS, and LI are not included in the total number issued. Data for EL, FR, CY, IS, and LI are not included in the total number received.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaires 2015-2020

3 THE NUMBER OF PROLONGATIONS

As a result of 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, there is 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 more than half of the Member States do not provide an extension. No changes were reported compared to previous years.

- *Three months, no extension:* Denmark, Ireland, Greece, France, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland.
- *Three months, possibility to extend:* Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, and Slovakia.
- *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 does not necessarily seem 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,¹⁸ 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, PT, LT, AT, and SK);
- iii) job opportunities on the labour market of the competent Member State (applied in BE, DE, PL, and AT).

¹⁸ 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)

| Prol. | Applied criteria |
|--------|---|
| BE YES | Prolongation is granted in the case of a concrete job offer or when the person concerned can present himself to an employer. |
| BG YES | We do not have legally bounded criteria but assess the requests for prolongation restrictively, granting prolongation only if the jobseekers' possibility to find a job increases. |
| CZ | There are no specific criteria for prolongation, in most cases LOCR allows prolongation. Mostly the LOZ issues a PDU2 for the whole rest of entitlement for UB after 4 weeks of registration (Art. 64/1/a of reg. 883/04). In some cases (client knows when he starts to work abroad) we issue a PD U2 just for 3 month with possibility of prolongation. |
| DK NO | |
| DE YES | - Does the unemployed person give reasons for further job search abroad (e.g. moving together with the spouse)? - Are there better prospects for integration abroad? Until when can integration into the foreign labour market be expected? - Can the current labour demand in Germany be met without the unemployed? |
| EE YES | The justified prolongation request must be submitted by the end of the first 3-month period at the latest. |
| IE NO | Prolongation of the period of export is not normally permitted. A limited period of prolongation may be allowed in exceptional circumstances, with decisions being made on a case-by-case basis. |
| EL NO | |
| ES YES | The criteria are based on the expectation of employment in the country of travel, enclosing the documentation related to that expectation. E.g.: a document proving the people concerned is in a selection process to get a job. However, the expectation of employment shall not be understood just as keeping the registration as a jobseeker in the competent institution of the State of residence, or attendance at training courses (unless they have been initiated before requesting the extension). |
| FR NO | |
| HR NO | |
| IT NO | |
| CY NO | Cyprus has not made use of the prolongation period option. |
| LV YES | Initially the Portable Document U2 is issued for 3 months. In case a person has not found work and still is registered as a jobseeker in the employment services of another member state and complies with all the procedure, then the request for prolongation of the period of export is confirmed and granted for another 3 months. |
| LT YES | Yes, we have a special application form, where the applicant must state the main reasons that are taken into account for a prolongation of the period of export. A person should apply for the extension before the end of the third month. The decision to extend is made taking into account objective circumstances (i.e. person is attending language courses or is actively searching for a job, etc.). We also ask what the plans are of that person – is he going to continue integration in the new country or is he going to return to Lithuania. |
| LU YES | There are no specific criteria for a prolongation. Just in case of a definitive leave, a prolongation is not granted. |
| HU NO | In Hungary the period of granting unemployment benefit is the maximum of 90 days, thus the prolongation of export period under the social security coordination rules is not possible. The prolongation of export in case of an unemployment benefit prior to pension is possible, but in practice, clients prior to pension do not export their benefit. |
| MT | Malta does not have any particular procedure for prolongation. If, on the basis of the length of his/her insurance record in Malta, a person is entitled for 6 months of benefit, the prolongation is granted automatically. |
| NL NO | |
| AT YES | An extension of a service export can only be carried out if the person has personally contacted the relevant regional office (RGS) in Austria. This applies both to an extension within the three-month period and to an extension of up to maximum six months. Only in particularly well-founded cases (e.g. proven specific job offer shortly after the previous period of approval for the export of services) can this be waived and an extension of the export of services can be granted without return. Before an extension beyond a three-month period, you should always check why the previous job search was unsuccessful, whether there is a need to attend training or measures in individual cases and whether there is a reasonable suitable job available in Austria and can be assigned. |
| PL YES | The criterion is whether the Polish employment services can provide a job offer for the person concerned. |
| PT YES | Requests for prolongation are assessed by the social security competent institutions under information provided by the claimant on the active job search in the other Member State, to be proved through the applicable SED. |
| RO YES | The sole condition is that the unemployed complies with the control and checking rules applied by the assisting institution. |
| SI YES | Our Member State has not prescribed any specific criteria for assessing requests for prolongation of the period of export, some criteria are therefore based on our administrative practice. As a rule, the period of export is granted for three months (exceptions are usually made if a person is seeking to reunify with his/her family in another member state or if the duration of unemployment benefits does not exceed the three months period of export by more than a month). The person exporting unemployment benefits is always informed that he/she may request the prolongation of the export period. 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. We request information if the person is still registered as unemployed and carrying out an active search of unemployment. If we receive no indication that the person is no longer actively seeking employment, the request is granted. |
| SK YES | Justification of the unemployment benefit export prolongation is assessed individually, in compliance with the principle of proportionality. Reasons are e.g. accompanying the spouse, participation at the educational course, re-qualification, language education, etc. Permission should not be denied to persons who want to accompany his/her spouse or a partner who has been recruited to work in another Member State. |
| FI NO | |
| SE NO | |
| UK NO | |
| IS NO | |
| LI NO | |
| NO NO | |
| CH NO | |

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

Some 4,200 prolongations were granted in 2019 representing 13% 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 7*). The competent institutions in Germany, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland,

Romania, and Slovakia prolonged more than a fifth of the authorisations issued by them. Furthermore, it should be noted that 2.4% 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 indicates that these Member States are rather flexible in applying a prolongation. Only Latvia (61% approved) and Estonia (82% approved) 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, 2019

| | 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) |
|--------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|
| EU-27 | 26,061 | 478 | 4,208 | 16.1% | | |
| EU-28 | 26,205 | 478 | 4,208 | 16.1% | | |
| EU-15 | 25,236 | 234 | 3,985 | 15.8% | | |
| EU-13 | 969 | 244 | 223 | 23.0% | | |
| EFTA | 5,635 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | | |
| Total | 31,840 | 478 | 4,208 | 13.2% | | |
| BE | 1,530 | n.a. | 142 | 9.3% | 9.3% | |
| BG | 45 | 8 | 8 | 17.8% | 17.8% | 100.0% |
| CZ | 132 | 27 | 25 | 18.9% | 38.5% | 92.6% |
| DK | 2,688 | | | | | |
| DE | 8,469 | n.a. | 3,583 | 42.3% | 47.4% | |
| EE | 34 | 11 | 9 | 26.5% | 31.0% | 81.8% |
| IE | 704 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | | |
| EL | | | | | | |
| ES | 1,509 | 234 | 215 | 14.2% | 17.4% | 91.9% |
| FR | 2,386 | | | | | |
| HR | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | | |
| IT | 363 | | | | | |
| CY | 46 | | | | | |
| LV | 289 | 148 | 90 | 31.1% | 44.8% | 60.8% |
| LT | 110 | 28 | 27 | 24.5% | 30.0% | 96.4% |
| LU | 210 | n.a. | 45 | 21.4% | 23.1% | |
| HU | 25 | | | | | |
| MT | <5 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | | |
| NL | 4,464 | | | | | |
| AT | 1,960 | | | | | |
| PL | 77 | n.a. | 43 | 55.8% | 58.1% | |
| PT | 472 | | | | | |
| RO | 16 | <5 | <5 | | | 100.0% |
| SI | 42 | <5 | <5 | | | 100.0% |
| SK | 70 | 15 | 14 | 20.0% | 31.8% | 93.3% |
| FI | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | | |
| SE | 157 | 0 | 0 | 0.0% | | |
| UK | 144 | | | | | |
| IS* | 628 | | | | | |
| LI | 0 | | | | | |
| NO | 1,562 | | | | | |
| CH | 3,445 | | | | | |

* IS: data concern reference year 2018

**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 2020

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.¹⁹ Additionally, the success rate during the first three months of the export period and the success rate during the prolongation period can be calculated.²⁰

Less than one out of ten unemployed persons with a PD U2 found work abroad (*Tables 8 and 9*).²¹ 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 Malta (100%), Portugal (76%), Slovakia (36%), and Latvia (30%) found work abroad (*Table 8*). From the perspective of the receiving Member State, especially unemployed persons who moved to Liechtenstein (67%), Luxembourg (45%), and Switzerland (43%) found work in these Member States (*Table 9*).

The median value of the total success rate amounts to 15%, which is higher than the mean value. This is because some of the main competent Member States (the Netherlands and Switzerland) and host Member States (Poland and Romania) show low success rates. For instance, the percentage of unemployed persons who received a PD U2 issued from the Netherlands and who found work abroad amounts to 1.1% (*Table 8*). Moreover, out of the 10,289 jobseekers with a PD U2 received by Poland, only 247 found a job in this Member State, or a 2.4% success rate. In Romania, the success rate equals 1.9% (*Table 9*).

More specifically, the Netherlands reported that as an issuing Member State, only 27 unemployed persons out of 3,890 who exported their unemployment benefit from the Netherlands to Poland found work during the export period, or 0.7%. From a receiving point of view, Poland reported that 69 out of 3,504 jobseekers from the Netherlands found work in Poland, or 2.0%. Although both percentages may not be equal, they both show that the success rate between the Netherlands and Poland is low. 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 average success rate during the first three months amounts to 9.1%, the success rate during the prolonged period amounts to 6.2%, and the total success rate amounts to 11.3% (or an increase of some two percentage points compared to the success rate during the first three months). In most reporting Member States, the success rate during the prolonged export period is lower than the success rate during the first three months. Only in Lithuania and Luxembourg

¹⁹ This not the best denominator as also persons who are still seeking work abroad in 2019 on the basis of a PD U2 issued in 2018 should be taken into account. However, we do not know how many of the PDs U2 issued in 2018 are still valid. Moreover, it is better to analyse only those persons who have finalised their export period and of which the outcome is known (found work, returned to the competent Member State, stayed in the Member State where seeking work).

²⁰ 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 thorough calculation and comparison.

²¹ Some 8.6% from the perspective of the competent Member State and some 8.3% from the perspective of the host Member State.

the success rate is slightly higher, whereas in Romania, the difference is more considerable, as it amounts to 25% in the prolonged export period.

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. Based on 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 5.6%.

Table 8 The number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 who found work, by sending Member State, 2019

| 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 | 1,544 | 142 | | | | | | | |
| BG | 45 | 8 | | | | | | | |
| CZ | 269 | 25 | 67 | 5 | 62 | 23.0% | 20.0% | 24.9% | 7.5% |
| DK | 2,688 | | 231 | | 231 | 8.6% | | 8.6% | |
| DE | 9,020 | 3,583 | 917 | 212 | 705 | 7.8% | 5.9% | 10.2% | 23.1% |
| EE | 34 | 9 | 5 | <5 | <5 | | | 14.7% | |
| IE | 704 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| EL | | | | | | | | | |
| ES | 1,509 | 215 | 276 | 19 | 257 | 17.0% | 8.8% | 18.3% | 6.9% |
| FR | 2,386 | | | | | | | | |
| HR | 81 | 0 | 12 | | 12 | 14.8% | | 14.8% | |
| IT | 363 | | | | | | | | |
| CY | 46 | 0 | <5 | | | | | | |
| LV | 289 | 90 | 88 | | 88 | 30.4% | | 30.4% | |
| LT | 110 | 27 | 20 | <5 | <5 | 14.5% | | 18.2% | |
| LU | 210 | 45 | 15 | <5 | <5 | 5.7% | | 7.1% | |
| HU | 25 | | <5 | | <5 | | | | |
| MT | <5 | 0 | <5 | 0 | <5 | 100.0% | | 100.0% | |
| NL | 4,464 | | 50** | | 50** | 1.1% | | 1.1% | |
| AT | 1,960 | | | | | | | | |
| PL | 87 | 43 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | | | 33.3% |
| PT | 517 | | 393 | | 393 | 76.0% | | 76.0% | |
| RO | 18 | <5 | <5 | <5 | <5 | | 25.0% | | 50.0% |
| SI | 52 | <5 | | | | | | | |
| SK | 72 | 14 | 26 | <5 | <5 | | | 36.1% | |
| FI | 180 | 0 | 41 | | 41 | 22.8% | | 22.8% | |
| SE | 157 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| UK | 144 | | | | | | | | |
| IS* | 628 | | | | | | | | |
| LI | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| NO | 1,565 | | | | | | | | |
| CH | 3,445 | | 189 | | 189 | 5.5% | | 5.5% | |
| Total selection*** | | | | | | | | 8.6% | |
| Only MSs granting prolongation**** | | | | | | 9.1% | 6.2% | 11.3% | 19.4% |

* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

** 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. Furthermore, 187 persons who were exporting their unemployment benefit outside the Netherlands, still found work in the Netherlands during that period. If these persons are also taken into account, the success rate increases to 5.3%.

*** Total selection: those Member States which reported the number of persons who found work in another Member State during the export period (column C) and the total number of PDs U2 issued (column A).

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

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

Table 9 The number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 who found work, by receiving Member State, 2019

| 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 (C/B) |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--------------------------|--|
| BE | 492 | 75** | <5 | 15.2% | |
| BG | 704 | | | | |
| CZ | 332 | 90 | <5 | 27.1% | |
| DK | 183 | 16 | <5 | 8.7% | |
| DE | 809 | 174 | 12 | 21.5% | 6.9% |
| EE | 40 | 6 | | 15.0% | |
| IE | 97 | | | | |
| EL | | | | | |
| ES | 2,012 | 264 | 18 | 13.1% | 6.8% |
| FR | 1,630 | | | | |
| HR | 216 | 20 | <5 | 9.3% | |
| IT | 131 | | | | |
| CY | 65 | 17 | <5 | 26.2% | |
| LV | 232 | | | | |
| LT | 607 | 35 | | 5.8% | |
| LU | 130 | 59 | | 45.4% | |
| HU | 711 | 42 | 11 | 5.9% | 26.2% |
| MT | 71 | 27 | 6 | 38.0% | 22.2% |
| NL | 395 | 120 | | 30.4% | |
| AT | 899 | | | | |
| PL | 10,289 | 247 | 0 | 2.4% | 0.0% |
| PT | 1,637 | 73 | | 4.5% | |
| RO | 1,560 | 30 | <5 | 1.9% | |
| SI | 14 | | | | |
| SK | 789 | 93 | 9 | 11.8% | 9.7% |
| FI | 87 | 21 | 7 | 24.1% | 33.3% |
| SE | 449 | 66 | 8 | 14.7% | 12.1% |
| UK | 1,368 | | | | |
| IS* | 60 | | | | |
| LI | <5 | <5 | 0 | 66.7% | 0.0% |
| NO | 225 | | | | |
| CH | 761 | 327 | 0 | 43.0% | 0.0% |
| Total*** | | | | 8.3% | 5.6% |

* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

** BE: the Walloon Region and the Brussels-Capital Region have not provided data about reintegration on the labour market. The reintegration rate calculated on the basis of the figures provided by Belgium must therefore be interpreted with caution, as it does not take into account reintegration into the labour market in the Walloon Region and in the Brussels-Capital Region.

*** Total success rate only calculated for Member States that could provide data for column A and B. Share of persons who have found work in another MS during the prolonged export period only calculated for Member States that could provide data for column B and C.

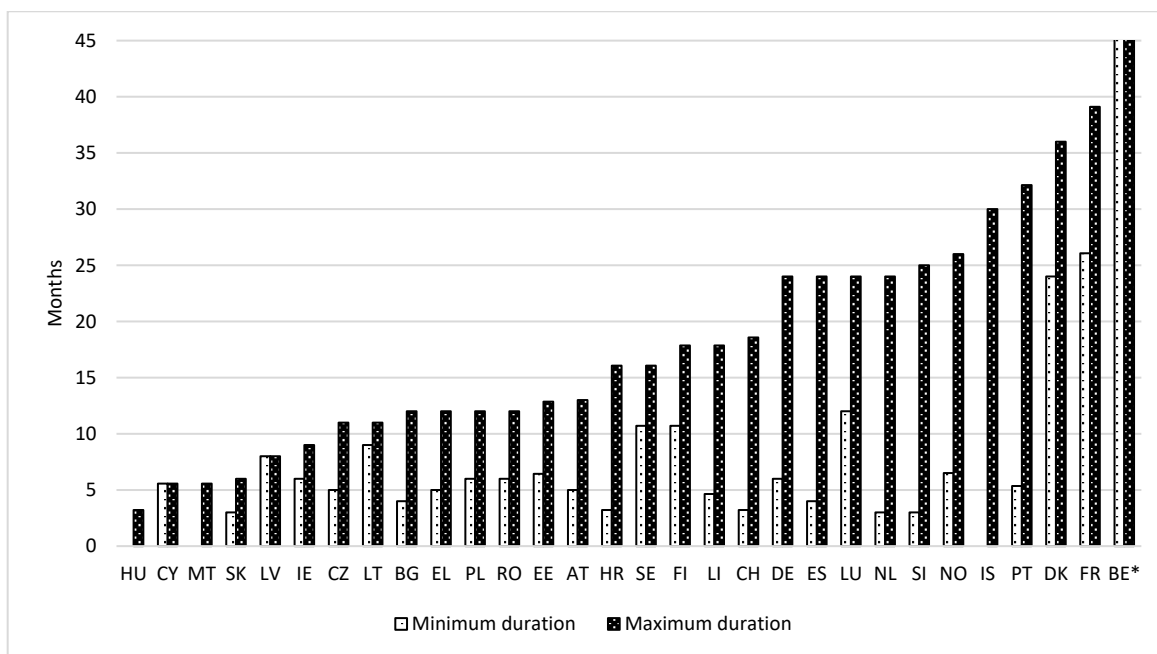
Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

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.²² 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 period that persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit strongly differs among Member States (*Figure 2*). The duration of the unemployment benefit is longest in Belgium, where an upper limit does not apply. In Hungary, on the other hand, the unemployment benefit is granted for 90 days at most. Consequently, if export is allowed from the fifth week onwards, workers might have the possibility to export the benefit for less than three months. As a result, an extension of the export period after 3 months is not possible in Hungary (*see Table 6*). Likewise, in Slovakia, the Netherlands and Slovenia, the minimum duration persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit is lower or equal to the export period of three months. In addition, in many Member States, the time during which persons are entitled to a benefit depends 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.²³

Figure 2 Minimum and maximum time during which persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit, in months, 2020



* BE: unlimited duration.

Source Own elaboration based on data from MISSOC

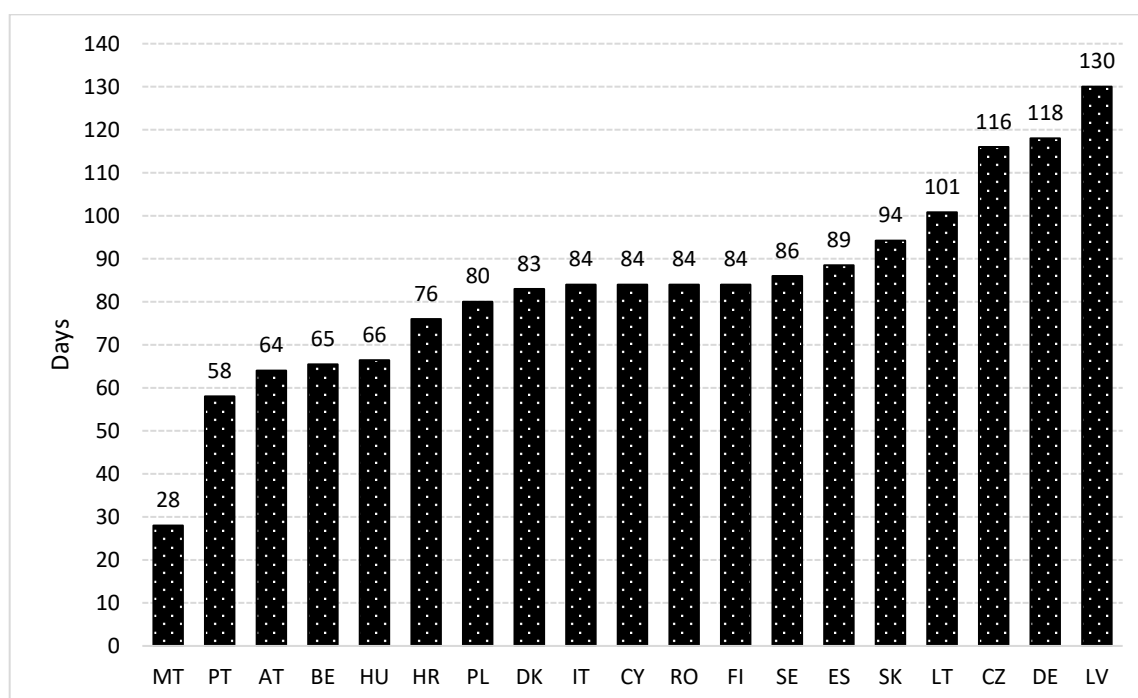
²² Article 64 (1) a) of the Basic Regulation.

²³ 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."

The questionnaire asked Member States for the average length of the export period during which the benefits were paid, which was provided by 19 Member States. *Figure 3* shows that in Lithuania, the Czech Republic, Germany, and Latvia the average length of export is longest, namely above 100 days. In Malta on the other hand, it only amounts to 28 days. On average, however, Member States export the unemployment benefit for around 84 days.

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 of unemployment benefit, in days, 2019



Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

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 10.5% of the unemployed persons return to the competent Member State (*Table 10*). The most notable exception is Denmark, where 64% of unemployed persons returned and registered with the employment services before the end of the export period.

However, 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*). For instance, while 64% of unemployed persons returned to Denmark, only 9% found work abroad, indicating that 27% of persons with a PD U2 are still unaccounted for.

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, 2019

| | 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 (<i>Table 8 column C/A</i>) |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| BE | 1,544 | 308 | 19.9% | |
| BG | 45 | | | |
| CZ | 269 | 22 | 8.2% | 24.9% |
| DK | 2,688 | 1713 | 63.7% | 8.6% |
| DE | 9,020 | 70 | 0.8% | 10.2% |
| EE | 34 | 7 | 20.6% | 14.7% |
| IE | 704 | | | |
| EL | | | | |
| ES | 1,509 | 89 | 5.9% | 18.3% |
| FR | 2,386 | | | |
| HR | 81 | 0 | 0.0% | 14.8% |
| IT | 363 | 0 | 0.0% | |
| CY | 46 | <5 | | |
| LV | 289 | 57 | 19.7% | 30.4% |
| LT | 110 | 9 | 8.2% | 18.2% |
| LU | 210 | | | 7.1% |
| HU | 25 | | | |
| MT | <5 | 0 | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| NL | 4,464 | 80 | 1.8% | 1.1% |
| AT | 1,960 | | | |
| PL | 87 | | | |
| PT | 517 | 74 | 14.3% | 76.0% |
| RO | 18 | <5 | | |
| SI | 52 | | | |
| SK | 72 | 8 | 11.1% | 36.1% |
| FI | 180 | 50 | 27.8% | 22.8% |
| SE | 157 | 39 | 24.8% | |
| UK | 144 | | | |
| IS* | 628 | | | |
| LI | 0 | | | |
| NO | 1,565 | | | |
| CH | 3,445 | 67 | 1.9% | 5.5% |
| Total ** | 24,808 | 2,598 | 10.5% | 8.6% |

* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

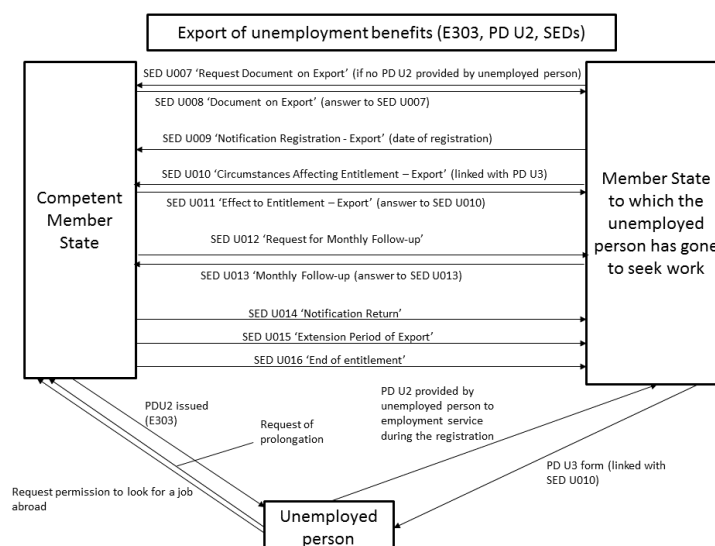
** Total: only for those Member States which reported the total number of PDs U2 issued (column A) and the number of persons who returned (column B).

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

7 PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RULES

Figure 4 provides an overview of the current flow of documents between the unemployed person 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, a 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)²⁴ 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')²⁵ 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 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 that the unemployed person still complies with the procedures by means of an SED U013 'Monthly Follow-up'. If any

²⁴ All communication between national institutions on cross-border social security takes place by using structured electronic documents.

²⁵ However, only the body of the SED U008 provides information on the entitlement.

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 U013) (reported by BG, EE, HR, and SK);
- delays in reporting circumstances which could affect the entitlement (SED U010) (reported by ES and SE);
- no/delayed reply to the question whether a person has been granted a PD U2 (SED U007) (reported by SE).

Moreover, 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.²⁶ Finally, some Member States²⁷ indicated that there is a certain lack of knowledge with unemployed persons about the possibility to export the unemployment benefits. Therefore, the questionnaire also asked about any information campaigns or awareness-raising events carried out by the Member States.

8 AWARENESS-RAISING POLICIES

Knowledge about the export of benefits is not only lacking among the unemployed, but also among employment services of some Member States. 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. For instance, despite the large outflow of people from Poland and Romania, we observe that these Member States only granted a limited number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit.²⁸ 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 person has gone will inform the competent institution if the unemployed person registers without a PD U2, somewhat avoids this risk. Moreover, some Member States did report that they organised informative events, seminars, or trainings to increase awareness. Furthermore, necessary information is usually available online.

²⁶ "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."

²⁷ CZ, IT, CY, LV, LT, SI, SK, SE, and NO.

²⁸ Based on 2013 data from the EU Labour Force Survey, it was estimated that more than 90,000 people were unemployed when they moved to another Member State. The number of authorisations granted to export the unemployment benefit has remained around 30,000 PDs U2, meaning that there is a formal non-take-up of this social right by 2 out of 3 unemployed people who have moved to another Member State. However, in reality, a (large) group of unemployed people may in fact have exported their unemployment benefit abroad without reporting it (i.e. informal take-up).

ANNEX I BILATERAL FLOWS OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING JOBSEEKERS

Table A1.1 Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 issued, column percentage, 2019

| | | 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% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 7% | 15% | 1% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 3% | |
| | BG | 1% | | 0% | 7% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 41% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% | |
| | CZ | 0% | 2% | | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 1% | 1% | 7% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% | |
| | DK | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 6% | 1% | 4% | 3% | 0% | 1% | |
| | DE | 4% | 51% | 0% | 7% | | 21% | 3% | 12% | 8% | 74% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 6% | 40% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 48% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 21% | 17% | 20% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 6% | |
| | EE | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | |
| | IE | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | | 9% | 3% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | |
| | EL | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | |
| | ES | 16% | 9% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 12% | 4% | | 17% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 100% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 3% | 23% | 19% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 0% | 7% | |
| | FR | 37% | 11% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 12% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 7% | 5% | 6% | 6% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 6% | |
| | HR | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | |
| | IT | 5% | 2% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 11% | 4% | 0% | | 2% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 3% |
| | CY | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | |
| | LV | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 0% | 1% | |
| | LT | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 3% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 6% | 16% | 0% | 3% |
| | LU | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | HU | 1% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| | MT | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | NL | 4% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 0% | | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 2% | |
| | AT | 1% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 36% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 23% | 11% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| | PL | 10% | 0% | 0% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 61% | 2% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 87% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 2% | 4% | 56% | 67% | 50% | 0% | 39% | |
| | PT | 6% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 6% | 2% | 3% | 12% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 41% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 4% |
| | RO | 2% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 4% |
| | SI | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | SK | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 1% |
| | FI | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | SE | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 2% | 2% | 5% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 3% | 9% | 0% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 2% |
| | UK | 5% | 7% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 17% | 14% | 4% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 10% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 3% | 11% | 10% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 6% |
| IS | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | |
| LI | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | |
| NO | 1% | 2% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | |
| CH | 2% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 3% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9% |
| 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% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

Export of unemployment benefits

Table A1.2 Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 received, column percentage, 2019

| | | 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 | Total |
| Sending Member State | BE | | 1% | | 3% | | 3% | 2% | | | 24% | 2% | | 0% | | 0% | 8% | 1% | 4% | 7% | | 1% | 5% | | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 3% | | 4% |
| | BG | 0% | | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | | 0% | 0% | | 2% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | CZ | 1% | 4% | | 1% | | 0% | 1% | | | 1% | 0% | | 2% | | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 19% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | | 1% |
| | DK | 4% | 22% | | | | 10% | 10% | | | 4% | 7% | | 11% | | 22% | 2% | 9% | 6% | 12% | | 6% | 2% | | 0% | 7% | 9% | 17% | 11% | 62% | 0% | 35% | | 8% |
| | DE | 8% | 48% | | 25% | | 28% | 9% | | | 15% | 66% | | 34% | | 9% | 12% | 60% | 4% | 24% | | 29% | 15% | | 29% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 10% | 3% | 33% | 15% | | 25% |
| | EE | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | | 0% | | | 0% | 0% | | 2% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | IE | 0% | 1% | | 0% | | 8% | | | | 1% | 6% | | 2% | | 19% | 1% | 5% | 1% | 3% | | 8% | 1% | | 0% | 9% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% |
| | EL | 1% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | | 0% | 0% | | 23% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 1% | 4% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | ES | 14% | 3% | | 8% | | 0% | 27% | | | 13% | 2% | | 0% | | 0% | 6% | 1% | 31% | 15% | | 0% | 2% | | 0% | 1% | 6% | 7% | 24% | 3% | 0% | 4% | | 4% |
| | FR | 50% | 2% | | 15% | | 3% | 21% | | | | 3% | | 6% | | 0% | 39% | 2% | 31% | 11% | | 2% | 15% | | 7% | 2% | 11% | 9% | 22% | 8% | 0% | 8% | | 6% |
| | HR | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | | 0% | | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 14% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | IT | 4% | 1% | | 1% | | 0% | 2% | | | 11% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 4% | 2% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 14% | 4% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| | CY | 0% | 3% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | LV | 1% | 0% | | 5% | | 8% | 2% | | | 0% | 0% | | 3% | | 0% | 1% | 0% | 4% | 2% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 6% | | 0% |
| | LT | 0% | 0% | | 1% | | 0% | 3% | | | 0% | 0% | | 2% | | 0% | 2% | 0% | 1% | 1% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 7% | | 0% |
| | LU | 1% | 0% | | 1% | | 3% | 0% | | | 2% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | | 0% | 5% | | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | | 1% |
| | HU | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 1% | | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 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% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | NL | 5% | 2% | | 3% | | 3% | 2% | | | 3% | 2% | | 3% | | 2% | 1% | 2% | 0% | | | 34% | 2% | | 0% | 5% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | 18% |
| | AT | 2% | 5% | | 4% | | 0% | 3% | | | 3% | 4% | | 3% | | 0% | 2% | 7% | 10% | 7% | | 2% | 1% | | 14% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 2% | 67% | 5% | | 3% |
| | PL | 1% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 3% | | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 0% | | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | PT | 2% | 1% | | 0% | | 0% | 3% | | | 6% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 17% | 0% | 0% | 3% | | 0% | | | 0% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 4% | | 1% |
| | RO | 1% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 2% | | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | SI | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | | 0% | 1% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | SK | 0% | 0% | | 1% | | 0% | 1% | | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | 0% | 0% | | 7% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 1% | | 0% |
| | FI | 0% | 0% | | 3% | | 13% | 1% | | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | 0% | 0% | | 7% | 0% | | 4% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 4% | | 0% |
| | SE | 1% | 0% | | 5% | | 0% | 0% | | | 1% | 2% | | 2% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 6% | | 1% | 2% | 0% | 2% | | 0% |
| | UK | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 3% | | | 1% | 0% | | 5% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | | 1% | 0% | | 0% | 2% | 1% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| | IS | 0% | 1% | | 13% | | 8% | 1% | | | 0% | 0% | | 2% | | 13% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 2% | | 9% | 1% | | 0% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 1% | | 0% | 4% | | 6% |
| | LI | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| | NO | 0% | 3% | | 9% | | 18% | 0% | | | 0% | 1% | | 0% | | 32% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | | 6% | 0% | | 0% | 3% | 3% | 6% | 1% | 7% | 0% | | | 5% |
| | CH | 2% | 1% | | 3% | | 0% | 2% | | | 12% | 3% | | 2% | | 1% | 4% | 8% | 0% | 6% | | 1% | 50% | | 7% | 13% | 6% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 0% | 1% | | 7% |
| Unknown | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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% |

* IS: data concern reference year 2018.

Source Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2020

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 of 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:

https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

On the phone or by email

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 email via: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU

Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

EU publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications at:

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publications>. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1952 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>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes.

