

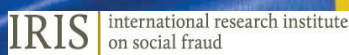


Export of unemployment benefits

Report on U2 Portable Documents
Reference year 2021

Frederic De Wispelaere, Lynn De Smedt & Jozef Pacolet
HIVA-KU Leuven

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Directorate E — Labour Mobility and International Affairs

Unit E/2 — Social security coordination

E-mail: EMPL-E2-UNIT@ec.europa.eu

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B-1049 Brussels

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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-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-14: 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), and Sweden (SE).

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

An unemployed person has the right, under certain conditions and for a limited period, to search for a job in another Member State¹ while retaining the unemployment benefit from the competent Member State.² The so-called Portable Document U2 (*PD U2 – Retention of unemployment benefits*) certifies this right.

In 2021, some 27 100 PDs U2 were issued by the competent institutions in the EU/EFTA and the UK.³ The large majority of PDs U2 were issued by EU-14 Member states (73 %) and EFTA countries (24 %). The EU-13 Member States only represented 2.5 % of the total number of PDs U2 issued. Member States which issued the highest number of PDs U2 were Germany (8 797), Switzerland (3 574), the Netherlands (2 653), Denmark (2 362), and France (1 800). Together, these five Member States granted some 70 % of all PDs U2 in 2021. This is in sharp contrast with Liechtenstein, Romania, Slovenia, Hungary, Cyprus, and Estonia which issued hardly any PDs U2. Approximately 67 % of the exported unemployment benefits were transferred to an EU-13 Member State. From the point of view of the receiving Member State Poland stands out. In 2021, 7 880 persons were registered in this Member State as a jobseeker on the basis of a PD U2, which equals 37 % of all PDs U2 received by the reporting Member States. The main flows of unemployed persons with a PD U2 went from Germany to Poland (2 763 PDs U2) and from the Netherlands to Poland (2 151 PDs U2). 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. After becoming unemployed and receiving an unemployment benefit from the Member State of last activity this group exports their unemployment benefit to their Member State of residence.

The consistent growth of the number of issued authorisations from 2015 to 2019 came to an end in 2020. In 2021, the overall number of issued authorisations shows a further decrease of 1 % compared to 2020. For instance, a large absolute decrease in the number of PDs U2 issued can be found in Iceland (- 448 PDs U2), the Netherlands (- 399 PDs U2) and Austria (- 317 PDs U2). Finally, from the receiving perspective, the number of jobseekers with a PD U2 going to Poland decreased by 9% (- 747 PDs U2 received). This is in contrast to Romania (+ 825 PDs U2 received).

To put the figures on the export of unemployment benefits in perspective, they could be compared to the total number of unemployed persons. Only 0.2 % of the jobseekers made use of this right. This share varies between jobseekers in EU-14 Member States (0.15 %), EU-13 Member States (0.03 %), and EFTA countries (1.66 %). The highest percentage is noted in Iceland, where a PD U2 was issued to 12.4 % of the jobseekers. In addition, this share amounts to more than 1 % in Denmark, Switzerland, Luxembourg, and Norway. Germany, the main issuing Member State in absolute terms, has an 'export rate' of 0.6 %. 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 1.3 % for the main receiving Member State Poland.

¹ The term "Member State" is used in this report to indicate the 27 countries belonging to the European Union (EU) in reference year 2021, the European Economic Area (EEA), Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

² 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').

³ Data on export of unemployment benefits were collected for reference year 2021 via a thematic questionnaire addressed to the Administrative Commission. In total, 31 countries were able to provide data, while for one Member States (EL) data were not received. The Network would like to thank all delegations of the Administrative Commission for providing data. Moreover, we would like to thank the Commission and the Administrative Commission for remarks, comments and exchanges on previous versions of the report.

1. Introduction

An essential principle of the EU is that mobile persons do not lose their social security rights when moving to another Member State. Therefore, the EU rules on the coordination of social security systems provide that persons are entitled to export their benefits to another Member State.⁴ 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 to seek work there. Unemployed persons who want to look for employment in a Member State other 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*). Competent institutions may extend this period of three months up to a maximum of six months. 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)⁵ 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.⁶ 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 U008⁷ for reference year 2021.⁸

The collection of statistical information allows the monitoring of the use of the export of unemployment benefits. 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 concerns Member States' policies on extending the export period to six months (*section 3*), the likelihood of the unemployed finding work abroad (i.e. the 'success rate') (*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*). In addition, 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 unemployed persons 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. Finally, the questionnaire asks whether Member States are aware of cases

⁴ Article 7 of the Basic Regulation. See also Article 48 TFEU.

⁵ See *Annex IV* for the Portable Document U2.

⁶ See also Article 55 of the Implementing Regulation.

⁷ 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).

⁸ See *Annex III* for the PD U2 Questionnaire. For EL no data are available.

of fraud or error with regard to the provisions on the export of unemployment benefits (*section 9*)⁹.

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 2021, the EU-27 aggregate (excluding the UK) is produced for 2021. Accordingly, the text of the report describing the quantitative findings focusses on this EU-27 aggregate.

There are two Agreements now governing the relations between the EU and UK in terms of social security coordination. First, the **Withdrawal Agreement**¹⁰ entered into force on 1 February 2020 with a transitional period until 31 December 2020. It provides for *full coordination* to all those persons (including their family members/survivors) who have continuously been in a cross-border situation involving the EU and the UK since before the end of the transition period. This means that the complete social security coordination acquis¹¹ applies to these persons. Furthermore, *partial coordination* applies to persons who are not covered by Art. 30 (full coordination) but have been subject to both UK/EU social security legislation before the end of the transition period. This includes among others EU rules concerning the aggregation of periods, rights and obligations deriving from such periods. The Withdrawal Agreement also protects persons in triangular situations with EFTA Member States.

The **Trade and Cooperation Agreement**¹² was signed on 30 December 2020, was applied provisionally as of 1 January 2021, and entered into force on 1 May 2021. In this Agreement there is a Protocol on Social Security Coordination which covers all persons who 1) are or have been covered by the social security legislation of an EU Member State or of the UK; 2) are residing in an EU Member State or the UK; 3) are or have been in a cross-border situation between an EU Member State and the UK as from 1 January 2021. This Protocol fully coordinates all branches of social security coordination that are currently coordinated under the Basic Regulation except for family benefits, long-term care, special non-contributory cash benefits, and assisted reproduction services. Additionally, there is a partial coordination for invalidity benefits and unemployment benefits. However, this Protocol does not apply to situations involving a UK national moving between two or more Member States, without a cross-border element with the UK as such. Furthermore, it does not apply to the EFTA Member States.

⁹ A comprehensive analysis of the prevalence of fraud and error in the field of EU social security coordination can be found in the thematic report on fraud and error (Jorens *et al.* (2021), *Fraud and error in the field of EU social security coordination*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission – DG EMPL).

¹⁰ Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community 2019/C 384 I/01. See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1580206007232&uri=CELEX%3A12019W/TXT%2802%29>

¹¹ Basic Regulation and Implementing Regulation

¹² Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part. See https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L_.2021.149.01.0010.01.ENG&toc=OJ%3AL%3A2021%3A149%3ATOC

2. Number of PDs U2 issued and received

2.1. The current flow of PDs U2 among Member States

In total, 31 Member States provided (partial) data on the number of PDs U2 issued and received in 2021.¹³ The figures pictured in *Table 1* show that 27 103 authorisations were issued. Most of these authorisations were issued by Germany (8 797), Switzerland (3 574), the Netherlands (2,653), Denmark (2 362), and France (1 800). Together, these five Member states represent 70 % of the total authorisations issued, as can be seen in the column percentage. Furthermore, Iceland, Austria, Belgium, and Norway each issued more than 1 000 PDs U2. This is in sharp contrast with Liechtenstein, Romania, Slovenia, Hungary, Cyprus, and Estonia which issued hardly any authorisations. Other Member States which issued less than 100 PDs U2 are Bulgaria, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Finland. The remaining reporting Member States¹⁴ issued between 100 and 1 000 authorisations.

The median value of PDs U2 issued by a Member State amounted to 133 forms.¹⁵ This figure suggests that the intra-EU mobility of jobseekers with a PD U2 is rather limited. This will also be the conclusion 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-14 Member States, namely 72.7 %. Only 2.5 % of the total number of forms were issued by EU-13 Member States, and the remaining 24.1 % by EFTA countries.

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, 1 616 PDs U2 or 6 % of the total number of authorisations were immediately issued for a period longer than three months. Seven Member States applied this policy, namely Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Romania, and Finland. The Czech Republic issued around 58 % of PDs U2 for a period longer than three months, and Belgium did the same for about 45 % of PDs U2.

On the right-hand side of *Table 1* the number of forms received can be seen. In total, the 31 reporting Member States received 21 197 PDs U2¹⁶. The highest number of authorisations were received by Poland (7 880), making up 37 % of the total number of forms received from the reporting Member States. Contrarily, Malta received no forms. France, Portugal, and Romania each received more than 1 000 PDs U2 in 2021. In total, EU-14 Member States received 26.4 % of the PDs U2, whereas EFTA countries received 4.8 %. Most PDs U2 were received by EU-13 Member States, namely two out of three authorisations, of which the PDs U2 received by Poland already account for 37.2 %.

A visual representation of the column percentages of PDs U2 issued (*Figure A1*) and received (*Figure A2*) is provided in *Annex II*.

¹³ No figures were provided by EL.

¹⁴ These consist of CZ, IE, ES, IT, LV, LU, PT, SE, and UK.

¹⁵ The median is the middle number in a sorted list of values (from low to high or from high to low).

¹⁶ 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 other reasons might explain this discrepancy as well.

Table 1 - Number of authorisations to export the unemployment benefit issued and received, 2021

	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	18 759	1 616	20 375	75.2 %		20 174	95.2 %
EU-14	18 268	1 437	19 705	72.7 %		5 603	26.4 %
EU-13	491	179	670	2.5 %		14 141	66.7 %
EFTA	6 543	0	6 543	24.1 %		1 023	4.8 %
Total	25 487	1 616	27 103	100.0 %	6.0 %	21 197	100.0 %
BE	732	608	1 340	4.9 %	45.4 %	301	1.4 %
BG	22	0	22	0.1 %	0.0 %	774	3.7 %
CZ	126	172	298	1.1 %	57.7 %	286	1.3 %
DK	2 362	0	2 362	8.7 %	0.0 %	102	0.5 %
DE	7 994	803	8 797	32.5 %	9.1 %	447	2.1 %
EE	11	0	11	0.0 %	0.0 %	45	0.2 %
IE	151	0	151	0.6 %	0.0 %	19	0.1 %
EL**							
ES	408	0	408	1.5 %	0.0 %	752	3.5 %
FR	1 800	0	1 800	6.6 %	0.0 %	1 114	5.3 %
HR	21	0	21	0.1 %	0.0 %	333	1.6 %
IT*	132	0	132	0.5 %	0.0 %	132	0.6 %
CY	10	0	10	0.0 %	0.0 %	28	0.1 %
LV	112	0	112	0.4 %	0.0 %	188	0.9 %
LT	30	0	30	0.1 %	0.0 %	715	3.4 %
LU	192	0	192	0.7 %	0.0 %	86	0.4 %
HU	9	0	9	0.0 %	0.0 %	796	3.8 %
MT	37	0	37	0.1 %	0.0 %	0	0.0 %
NL	2 653	0	2 653	9.8 %	0.0 %	283	1.3 %
AT***		1 415	1 415	5.2 %		673	3.2 %
PL	62	6	68	0.3 %	8.8 %	7 880	37.2 %
PT	202	25	227	0.8 %	11.0 %	1 616	7.6 %
RO	7	<5	8	0.0 %	12.5 %	2 318	10.9 %
SI	9	0	9	0.0 %	0.0 %	11	0.1 %
SK	35	0	35	0.1 %	0.0 %	767	3.6 %
FI	94	<5	95	0.4 %	1.1 %	78	0.4 %
SE	133	0	133	0.5 %	0.0 %	430	2.0 %
IS	1 613	0	1 613	6.0 %	0.0 %	142	0.7 %
LI	0	0	0	0.0 %	0.0 %	<5	0.0 %
NO	1 356	0	1 356	5.0 %	0.0 %	175	0.8 %
CH	3 574	0	3 574	13.2 %	0.0 %	704	3.3 %
UK****	185	0	185	0.7 %	0.0 %		

* IT reported all 132 issued PDs U2 under "issued for more than 3 months". This is most likely an error, as they do not grant extensions. Furthermore, the reported figures seem unlikely as the number of issued and received PDs U2 is equal (132). Members of the Administrative Commission for IT were asked to verify these numbers.

** No data available for EL.

*** AT: Not possible to make a distinction between three months and longer.

**** UK: Northern Ireland is not part of the figures.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

The PD U2 questionnaire does not ask about the financial cost related to the export of unemployment benefits. A recent report states that the expenditure amounted to an average amount of EUR 12 million per year (for the period 2018-2020) for the Netherlands.¹⁷

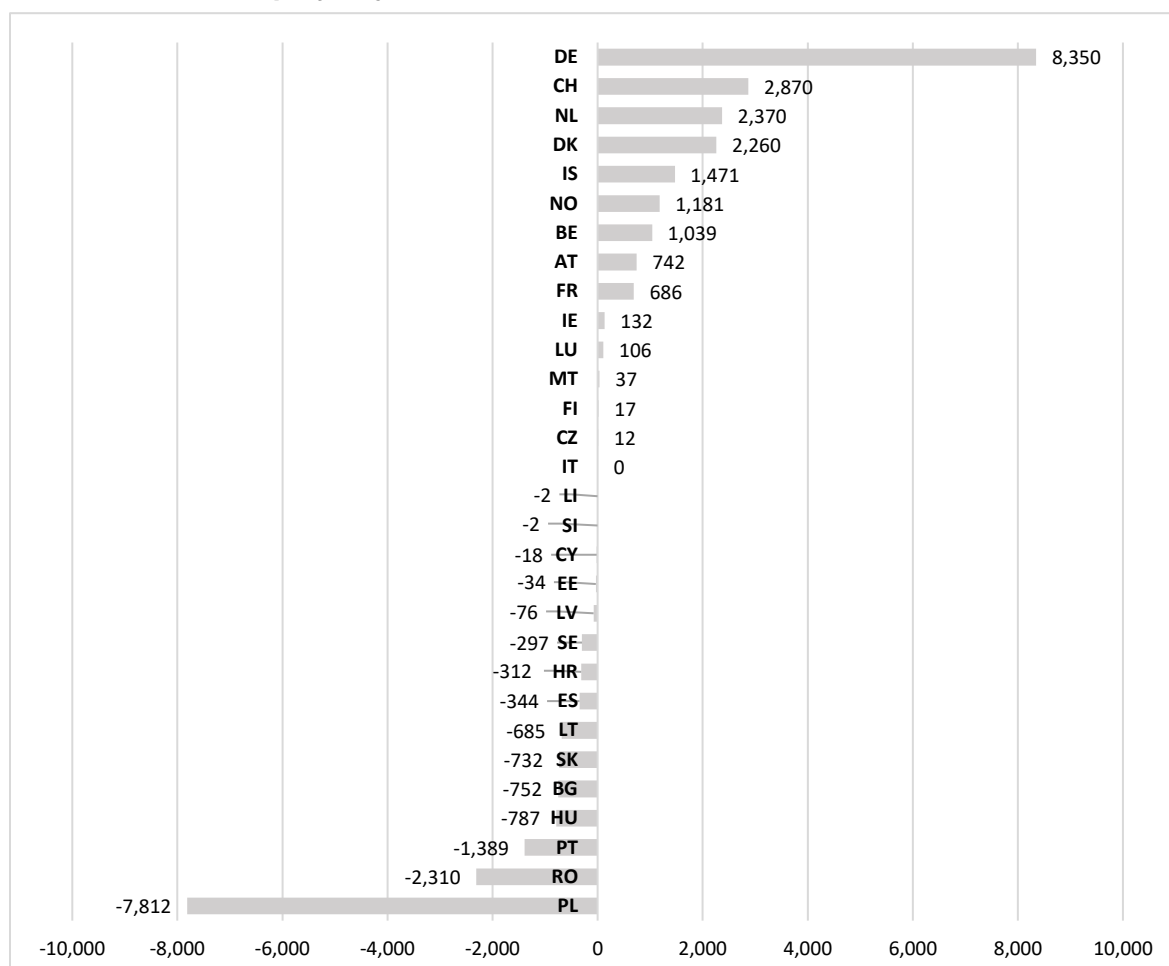
Figure 1 gives an overview of the net balance of PDs U2 per Member State by showing the number of outgoing jobseekers on the basis of a PD U2 minus the number of incoming jobseekers on the basis of a PD U2 (column 4 minus column 7 of Table 1). Approximately half of the Member States¹⁸ are 'net recipients', implying that more jobseekers are received

¹⁷ <https://www.rekenkamer.nl/binaries/rekenkamer/documenten/rapporten/2022/06/22/een-nederlandse-uitkering-in-het-buitenland/rapport+Een+Nederlandse+uitkering+in+het+buitenland+erratum.pdf>

¹⁸ PL, RO, PT, HU, BG, SK, LT, ES, HR, SE, LV, EE, CY, SI, and LI.

than sent. The other Member States¹⁹ are 'net senders'. Poland is clearly the main 'net receiving Member State' of jobseekers with a PD U2. The number of incoming jobseekers (7 880 see *Table 1*) in this Member State is 116 times higher than the number of outgoing jobseekers (68), based on the number of PDs U2 issued and received. The opposite is true for Germany, which is the main 'net sending Member State' for jobseekers with a PD U2. The number of jobseekers with a PD U2 leaving Germany (8 797) is almost 20 times higher than the number of jobseekers with a PD U2 coming to this Member State (447).

Figure 1 - Net balance between unemployed jobseekers sent based on a PD U2 and unemployed jobseekers received based on a PD U2, 2021



* No data available for EL and UK. Data for IT is omitted as the reported number of issued and received PDs U2 were equal.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

2.2. Bilateral flows of incoming and outgoing jobseekers

The bilateral flows of incoming and outgoing jobseekers for reference year 2021 are shown in *Table 2* and *Table 3*. The total number of PDs U2 **issued** in 2021 (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 seven Member States issued authorisations for more than 3 months, of which only three could provide a breakdown by receiving Member State.

¹⁹ DE, CH, NL, DK, IS, NO, BE, AT, FR, IE, LU, MT, FI, and CZ.

The main flow of unemployed persons based on the number of PDs U2 issued goes from the Netherlands to Poland (2 151). This single flow represents 81 % of the number of PDs U2 issued by the Netherlands and 8 % of the total number of PDs U2 issued by the reporting Member States. In addition, the flows from Iceland to Poland (962 PDs U2), Norway to Poland (643), Belgium to France (568), and Denmark to Poland (532) are considerable. Furthermore, a number of flows from Germany and Switzerland to other Member States will probably be very high as well (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 in Annex I*). This is the case for the flows from the Netherlands to Poland (81 %), Ireland to Poland (64 %), Iceland to Poland (60 %), and Croatia to Germany (52 %).

Table 2 can also be read by receiving Member State when looking at the row figures. In addition, data on the number of PDs U2 **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 seven out of the 30 reporting Member States²⁰. 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 Germany to Poland (2 763) and from the Netherlands to Poland (1 939).

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, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, which are the main issuing Member States, have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the EU (2.5 %, 3.9 %, and 3.1 % respectively²¹). 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 Netherlands reported that, as in previous years, there is a large number of applications for unemployment benefits from persons who came to the Netherlands to work and, after becoming unemployed and receiving unemployment benefit want to export the unemployment benefit to search for a new job in their Member State of residence on the basis of Article 65 (5) (b) of the BR.²²

²⁰ EL and UK were not able to provide data. No breakdown is available for CZ, DE, IT, LV, AT, RO, and CH.

²¹ Based on 2021 data from Eurostat [\[une_rt_a\]](#), percentage of total population, age class from 15 to 74 years. The EU-27 average amounts to 4.5 %.

²² "A worker other than a frontier worker who has been provided benefits at the expense of the competent institution of the Member State to whose legislation he/she was last subject shall firstly receive, on his/her return to the Member State of residence, benefits in accordance with Article 64."

Table 2 - Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 issued, breakdown by receiving Member State, 2021

Receiving Member State	Issuing 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		IS	LI	NO	CH
BE	<5		18		0	0	37	449	0	0				0	10	0	0	36		<5			0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	7		0	567
BG	20		172		0	0	9	<5	0	<5				0	<5	0	0	21		0			<5	0	0	0	21	0	14		0	265
CZ	0	0	24		0	<5	6	12	0	0				0	<5	0	<5	12		0			0	8	0	<5	67	0	17		14	170
DK	7	0			0	0	9	77	0	0				0	<5	<5	<5	5		<5			0	<5	<5	9	16	0	33		0	169
DE	54	7	110		5	7	90	377	11	<5				9	9	<5	<5	65		22			<5	6	<5	26	28	0	40		5	881
EE	0	0	10			0	0	<5	0	0				0	0	0	0	<5		0			0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	6		0	29
IE	9	<5	6		0		25	0	0	0				<5	0	0	0	5		<5			0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0		<5	61
EL	24	0	62		0	0	0	<5	0	<5				0	5	0	0	15		0			0	0	<5	7	16	0	11		0	147
ES	155	<5	143		<5	<5		177	0	<5				<5	8	0	7	80		0			0	<5	13	22	76	0	50		11	756
FR	568	<5	65		0	<5	78		0	0				<5	44	<5	16	35		<5			0	<5	8	7	11	0	9		17	875
HR	<5	0	26		0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	5		0			0	0	<5	26	0	6		0	66	
IT	52	0	81		0	0	23	116	0	0				<5	12	0	0	26		<5			0	0	<5	6	15	0	14		<5	352
CY	0	0	5		0	0	0	0	0					<5	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0		0	11
LV	<5	0	44		0	9	<5	6	0	0				0	0	0	<5	12		0			0	0	0	<5	42	0	52		5	177
LT	0	0	172		0	17	0	<5	0	0					<5	0	0	19		<5			0	0	0	<5	148	0	288		13	663
LU	20	0	<5		0	0	<5	64	0	0				0	0	<5	0	0		0			0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5		0	92
HU	10	0	53		0	0	<5	<5	0	0				0	<5		0	29		0			0	0	<5	<5	10	0	15		<5	128
MT	<5	0	<5		0	0	6	0	0	0				0	<5	0		0		0			0	0	0	0	<5	0	0		0	12
NL	78	0	28		0	<5	20	32	0	0				0	<5	0	0			5			0	0	<5	<5	5	0	9		0	185
AT	10	<5	14		0	0	9	23	5	0				<5	<5	<5	<5	13		<5			<5	6	<5	<5	<5	0	5		0	116
PL	169	0	532		0	96	7	5	0	0				<5	<5	0	0	2 151					0	<5	<5	12	962	0	643		84	4 667
PT	55	<5	44		0	0	10	31	0	0				0	83	0	0	27		0			<5	0	<5	5	30	0	6		<5	299
RO	43	0	429		0	<5	24	<5	0	<5				0	<5	0	0	31		0			0	0	<5	<5	53	0	28		0	614
SI	<5	0	8		0	<5	<5	0	<5	0				0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	<5	0	0	0	0		<5	19
SK	10	0	62		0	<5	<5	<5	0	0				0	<5	0	0	22		0			0	<5	0	36	0	30		20	192	
FI	8	0	17		<5	0	5	14	0	0				<5	<5	0	0	<5		<5			0	0		5	0	0	<5		<5	62
SE	18	0	64		<5	0	10	20	<5	0				<5	0	0	0	19		<5			0	<5	8		24	0	51		<5	222
IS	<5	0	42		0	0	<5	17	0	0				<5	0	0	<5	0		8			0	<5	<5	<5		0	7		0	87
LI	0	0	<5		0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3
NO	<5	0	101		0	0	5	13	0	0				5	0	0	0	<5		5			0	<5	<5	7	11	0		0	156	
CH	20	0	19		0	0	18	326	0	0				0	<5	<5	0	10		<5			<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5		<5	405
UK	0	0	<5		0	5	<5	26	0	0				0	0	0	0	6		0			0	0	0	<5	0	0	8		55	
Unknown	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0		0			0	0	0	30	0	0	0		0	30
Total	1 340	22	298	2 362	8 797	11	151	408	1 800	21	132	10	112	30	192	9	37	2 653	1 415	68	227	8	9	35	95	133	1 613	0	1 356	3 574	185	27 103

* No data available for EL.

** A breakdown by receiving Member State was not available for CZ, DE, IT, LV, AT, PT, RO, and CH. UK: Northern Ireland is not part of the figures.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

Table 3 - Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 received, breakdown by competent Member State, 2021

		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	IS		LI	NO	CH
Competent Member State	BE	5	12	<5	<5	0	0	<5	42	213	<5	0	0	0	12	5	0	37	98	27	0	<5	0	12	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	472
	BG	0		0	0	0	<5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
	CZ	<5	42	<5	0	0	<5	15	0	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	139	0	7	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	216	
	DK	7	151			10	0	58	11	24	5	176	<5	49	0	29	563	37	0	59	15	54	44	0	96							1 390	
	DE	25	419	23		11	<5	244	88	241	13	66	11	484	0	72	2 763	219	5	167	19	136	0	0	25							5 034	
	EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	IE	0	5	0	<5			8	7	6	0	85	0	11	0	<5	403	<5	0	47	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	583	
	EL	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
	ES	31	14	8	0	<5		197	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	22	13	18	<5	<5	0	14	7	0	<5								339	
	FR	164	10	9	<5	6	108		<5	0	<5	35	8	0	38	106	237	0	7	9	44	<5	0	7								799	
	HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	6	
	IT	5	5	0	0	<5	12	9	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	
	CY	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	12	
	LV	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	11	<5	0	5							31	
	LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	5	0	16	
	LU	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	34	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	74	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	
	HU	<5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	11	
	MT	0	0	0	0	0	<5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	
	NL	26	19	<5	<5	<5	22	33	<5	0	16	0	29	0	0	1 939	25	0	20	0	15	0	0	<5								2 157	
	AT	6	44	9	0	<5	27	22	12	<5	5	<5	94	0	25	209	20	<5	77	0	25	0	<5	<5								586	
	PL	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	109	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	115	
	PT	13	<5	<5	0	0	13	108	0	0	<5	10	0	0	6	<5																168	
	RO	0	0	0	0	0	<5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	
	SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
	SK	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	6	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	17	
	FI	<5	0	<5	6	0	5	11	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	7	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	
	SE	<5	0	5	<5	<5	13	42	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	5	13	5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	6	0	101		
	IS	<5	22	11	<5	0	29	<5	22	<5	142	0	13	0	5	992	31	<5	38	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 346	
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		
NO	<5	10	16	<5	0	12	6	<5	0	200	<5	8	0	5	482	<5	0	21	0	35	<5	0									813		
CH	0	11	5	<5	<5	132	90	10	<5	8	5	89	0	23	175	908	<5	158	0	22	71	0	<5							1 716			
UK	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	97	<5	0	19	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	151		
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	35		
Total	301	774	286	102	447	45	19	752	1 114	333	132	28	188	715	86	796	0	283	673	7 880	1 616	2 318	11	767	78	430	142	<5	175	704	21 085		

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* No data available for EL, CY, and UK.

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

*** BE reported 5 PDs U2 received with BE as competent Member State.

**** PL reported 7 880 but the sum amounts to 7 769. NO reported 175 but the sum amounts to 174. For this reason, the total in this table (21 085) differs from the total in *Table 1* (21 197).

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

2.3. As a share of the total number of unemployed persons

In 2021, 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*).²³ 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, 2021

	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	14 956	20 375	0.14 %	20 174	0.13 %
EU-14	12 775	19 705	0.15 %	5 603	0.04 %
EU-13	2 194	670	0.03 %	14 141	0.64 %
EFTA	393	6 543	1.66 %	1 023	0.26 %
Total	15 349	27 103	0.18 %	21 197	0.14 %
BE	324	1 340	0.41 %	301	0.09 %
BG	171	22	0.01 %	774	0.45 %
CZ	150	298	0.20 %	286	0.19 %
DK	155	2 362	1.52 %	102	0.07 %
DE	1 536	8 797	0.57 %	447	0.03 %
EE	43	11	0.03 %	45	0.10 %
IE	158	151	0.10 %	19	0.01 %
EL*	678				
ES	3 430	408	0.01 %	752	0.02 %
FR	2 365	1 800	0.08 %	1 114	0.05 %
HR	138	21	0.02 %	333	0.24 %
IT	2 367	132	0.01 %	132	0.01 %
CY	35	10	0.03 %	28	0.08 %
LV	71	112	0.16 %	188	0.26 %
LT	105	30	0.03 %	715	0.68 %
LU	17	192	1.13 %	86	0.50 %
HU	196	9	0.00 %	796	0.40 %
MT	10	37	0.37 %	0	0.00 %
NL	408	2 653	0.65 %	283	0.07 %
AT	284	1 415	0.50 %	673	0.24 %
PL	580	68	0.01 %	7 880	1.34 %
PT	339	227	0.07 %	1 616	0.47 %
RO	459	8	0.00 %	2 318	0.50 %
SI	48	9	0.02 %	11	0.02 %
SK	188	35	0.02 %	767	0.41 %
FI	212	95	0.04 %	78	0.04 %
SE	489	133	0.03 %	430	0.09 %
IS	13	1 613	12.41 %	142	1.08 %
LI		0		<5	
NO	128	1 356	1.06 %	175	0.14 %
CH	252	3 574	1.42 %	704	0.28 %
UK		185			

* No data available for EL.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022; Eurostat [\[une rt a\]](#)

²³ 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 2018 and that figures are not available for every EU/EFTA country.

The highest percentages can be seen in Iceland, where 12.4 % of the jobseekers were issued a PD U2 (*Table 4*). Although Iceland still has by far the highest share of all Member States, the proportion has declined sharply compared to the previous year when the ratio was over 18 %. Additionally, in Denmark (1.5 %), Switzerland (1.4 %), Luxembourg (1.1 %) and Norway (1.1 %) more than 1 % of unemployed persons exported their unemployment benefit. Germany, which is the main issuing Member State in 2021, shows an ‘export rate’ of 0.6 %. On average 0.15 % of the persons receiving an unemployment benefit from an EU-14 Member State exported this benefit to another Member State, as opposed to only 0.03 % of the unemployed persons in the EU-13. Finally, a recent report states that the financial cost of the export of unemployment benefits from the Netherlands amounts to only 0.3% of total spending on unemployment benefits in the Netherlands.²⁴

From the perspective of the host Member States, the number of incoming jobseekers with a PD U2 amounts to 0.14 %. The difference between EU-14 and EU-13 Member States can be observed here as well, since the number of jobseekers received by EU-14 Member States amounts to only 0.04 % of the total number of unemployed persons whereas this percentage equals 0.64 % for EU-13 Member States. Some 1.3 % 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.

2.4. Evolution of the number of PDs U2 issued and received

The overall number of authorisations issued in 2021 shows a further decrease of 1 % compared to 2020 after already having steeply declined by 19 % between 2019 and 2020 (*Table 5*). This could (still) indicate the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. The reported figures may include a considerable number of persons who are insured in the Netherlands and actually reside in Poland. In that respect, the decrease of short-term labour mobility and seasonal work during the pandemic might have had an impact on the number of PDs U2 issued by the Netherlands. For instance, in 2019 some 3 890 PDs U2 were issued by the Netherlands in order to seek work in Poland. This single flow decreased by 55 % or 1 375 forms in 2020 (to 2 515 forms) and further decreased with 360 forms or 17 % between 2020 and 2021 (to 2 155 forms).²⁵

Regarding the perspective of the receiving Member State, around 5 % less PDs U2 were received by the reporting Member States when comparing reference year 2020 with 2021. The main receiving Member State, Poland, received 9 % less PDs U2 in 2021 compared to 2020. The continuous growth of incoming jobseekers, both in general and for Poland in particular, which could be noticed from 2015 to 2019 is not visible anymore. This could again be a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even stronger declines are reported by Malta (-100 %), Ireland (-71 %), Slovenia (-48 %), Norway (-36 %), Spain (-33 %), Germany (-32 %), and the Netherlands (-31 %). Nevertheless, certain Member States knew an increase in the number of forms received. The Member States with the most remarkable growth are Iceland (+112 %), Romania (+55 %), and Croatia (+31 %).

²⁴ <https://www.rekenkamer.nl/binaries/rekenkamer/documenten/rapporten/2022/06/22/een-nederlandse-uitkering-in-het-buitenland/rapport+Een+Nederlandse+uitkering+in+het+buitenland+erratum.pdf>

²⁵ See also the explanation in the report referred to in footnote 24. In the first half of March 2020 many Polish citizens returned from the Netherlands to their country. The drop in the applications for a PD U2 was accompanied by a doubling of the issuance of PDs U1 to Polish citizens. The PD U1 can be used to apply for the application of a Polish unemployment benefit (with a Dutch employment history).

Table 5 - Evolution of the number of PDs U2 issued and received, 2015-2021

	Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued								Total number of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 received							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change 2020-2021	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change 2020-2021
EU-27	21 888	21 572	20 934	23 522	24 037	18 694	18,433	-1.4%	17 067	18 103	19 781	21 101	22 755	19 943	18 900	-5.2 %
EU-14	20 487	20 403	19 709	22 409	22 953	17 900	17,773	-0.7%	7 178	7 075	7 406	7 219	7 190	5 936	4 787	-19.4 %
EU-13	1 401	1 169	1 225	1 113	1 084	794	660	-16.9%	9 889	11 028	12 375	13 882	15 565	14 007	14 113	0.8 %
EFTA	3 585	4 446	4 992	5 142	5 010	4 794	4,930	2.8%	1 400	1 118	1 096	1 117	986	968	879	-9.2 %
Total	25 698	26 319	26 182	28 863	29 191	23 780	23,548	-1.0%	18 467	19 221	20 877	22 218	23 741	20 911	19 779	-5.4 %
BE	1 535	1 543	1 648	1 589	1 544	796	1,340	68.3%	624	667	622	450	492	399	301	-24.6 %
BG	70	83	75	50	45	36	22	-38.9%	129	235	365	511	704	736	774	5.2 %
CZ	276	197	207	217	269	266	298	12.0%	223	277	264	292	332	303	286	-5.6 %
DK	1 569	2 023	2 169	2 789	2 688	2 415	2,362	-2.2%	230	195	181	188	183	127	102	-19.7 %
DE	4 637	5 688	6 482	7 296	9 020	8 219	8,797	7.0%	1 351	937	812	763	809	661	447	-32.4 %
EE	57	58	48	47	34	21	11	-47.6%	60	68	56	66	40	45	45	0.0 %
IE	918	763	897	841	704	300	151	-49.7%	268	293	266	196	97	65	19	-70.8 %
EL																
ES	3 159	2 671	1 707	2 005	1 509	569	408	-28.3%	1 858	1 840	2 025	1 997	2 012	1 114	752	-32.5 %
FR			2 700	2 687		1 418	1,800	26.9%			2 220			1 094	1 114	1.8 %
HR	68	47	127	104	81	33	21	-36.4%	54	85	90	136	216	255	333	30.6 %
IT	477	440	450	412	363		132		19	181	188	175	131		132	
CY	102	67	47	59	46		10		56	71	58		65		28	
LV	293	247	276	266	289	205	112	-45.4%	201	224	194	162	232	190	188	-1.1 %
LT	128	162	195	109	110	53	30	-43.4%	360	423	401	472	607	674	715	6.1 %
LU	225	221	219	238	210	202	192	-5.0%	148	116	129	106	130	80	86	7.5 %
HU	76	29	35	55	25	17	9	-47.1%	212	405	525	414	711	739	796	7.7 %
MT	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	37	825.0%	108	101	94	94	71	46	0	-100.0 %
NL	4 361	4 000	3 774	5 150	4 464	3 052	2,653	-13.1%	457	475	458	519	395	411	283	-31.1 %
AT	2 013	1 833	1 682	1 611	1 960	1 732	1,415	-18.3%	823	809	855	859	899	836	673	-19.5 %
PL	262	206	128	117	87	80	68	-15.0%	7 346	7 788	8 756	9 893	10 289	8 627	7 880	-8.7 %
PT	1 744	1 183	648	458	517	350	227	-35.1%	677	1 080	1 436	1 552	1 637	1 717	1 616	-5.9 %
RO	24	29	9	14	18	11	8	-27.3%	553	758	981	1 143	1 560	1 493	2 318	55.3 %
SI	60	35	37	54	52	32	9	-71.9%	27	23	25	20	14	21	11	-47.6 %
SK	87	75	88	80	72	36	35	-2.8%	616	641	624	679	789	878	767	-12.6 %
FI	97	289	268	228	180	115	95	-17.4%	95	86	93	61	87	104	78	-25.0 %
SE	229	189	215	204	157	150	133	-11.3%	647	577	529	528	449	422	430	1.9 %
IS	549	417		628		2 061	1,613	-21.7%	84	82		60		67	142	111.9 %
LI				<5	0	<5	0	-100.0%				5	<5		<5	
NO	1 544	1 830	1 884	1 620	1 565	1 498	1,356	-9.5%	396	220	296	306	225	273	175	-35.9 %
CH	2 041	2 616	3 108	3 522	3 445	3 296	3,574	8.4%	1 004	898	800	811	761	695	704	1.3 %
UK	225	301	256	199	144	292	185	-36.6%	3 022	2 489	1 563	1 660	1 368	693		

* Totals: Only selecting those Member States which reported figures for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021. This means that the number of forms issued and received by EL, FR, IT, CY, IS, and LI are not included in the total number issued and received and the number of forms received by UK are not included in the total numbers received.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaires 2016-2022

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:** the 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,²⁶ 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 often applied are:

1. proof of an increased chance of finding employment abroad during the extended period (applied in BG, DE, ES, and AT)
2. proof of efforts by the unemployed person during the first three months (applied in BE, LT, and PT)
3. job opportunities on the labour market of the competent Member State (applied in BE, DE, and PL)

²⁶ 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), 2021

Prol.	Applied criteria
BE YES	Positive advice of the employment services or proof of intense job seeking or actual job offer.
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	No specific criteria. LOCR usually allows the maximum export period, i.e., mostly the LOCR issues a PDU2 for the whole entitlement for UB after 4 weeks of registration (Art. 64/1/a of reg. 883/04). In some cases (client knows when he/she starts to work abroad) we issue a PD U2 just for 3 months with possibility of prolongation.
DK NO	
DE YES	There are the following criteria for assessing applications for extension of the export period: * Does the unemployed person present reasons for continuing to look for work abroad (e.g., joint move with spouse)? * Are better integration opportunities abroad to be expected? When can integration into the foreign labour market be expected? * Can the current demand for labour in Germany be met without the unemployed person?
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	DYPA (ex OAED) as competent body does not extend the basic export period of the three months.
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. But 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 attending training courses (unless they have been initiated before the prolongation request).
FR NO	France is not affected by extension requests.
HR NO	There are no criteria in place to assess requests for prolongation.
IT NO	No, in Italy you can export only three months.
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 (s)he going to continue integration in the new country or is (s)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	A prolongation of the period of export is not practised by the Netherlands.
AT YES	An extension of a benefit export can only be made if the person presents himself in person at his competent regional office (RGS) in Austria. This applies to an extension within the three-month period as well as to an extension beyond this period up to a maximum of six months. Only in particularly justified cases (e.g., proven concrete job offer shortly after the previous award period of the benefit export) can this be waived, and an extension of the benefit export can be granted without return. Before an extension beyond a period of three months is granted, it must always be examined why the previous job search was unsuccessful and whether it is necessary to attend a training course or measure in the individual case and also whether a suitable job is 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	Prolongation not possible for limitation laid in national legislation.
SE NO	IAF, which is the body that issues certificates U2 in Sweden, currently has no ability to grant an extension of certificate U2 according to the Swedish legislation 28 § förordningen (1997:835) om arbetslöshetsförsäkringen. This means that an applicant requesting for a prolongation will receive a negative decision.
IS NO	
LI NO	Liechtenstein does not extend applications due to official practice.
NO NO	Norway does not prolong export period beyond the compulsory 3 months.
CH NO	
UK NO	

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

Some 4 405 prolongations were granted in 2021 representing 17 % of the total number of PDs U2 issued (*Table 7*). This percentage would be even 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 Latvia, Germany, Romania, Lithuania, and the Czech Republic

prolonged more than a fifth of the authorisations issued by them. Furthermore, it should be noted that 6.0 % of the PDs U2 were already issued for more than three months (see *Table 1*), which is a significant increase compared to the previous year (2.2 % in 2020). 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 prolongation²⁷. This indicates that these Member States are rather flexible in applying a prolongation. In each Member State for which these data are available, a request for prolongation was approved in more than 80 % of the cases with most Member States even approving all requests (*Table 7 – last column*).

Table 7 - The number of requested and granted prolongations of the period of export, 2021

	No of PDs U2 issued for up to 3 months (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	18 759	321	4 405	23.5 %		
EU-14	18 268	191	4 278	23.4 %		
EU-13	491	130	127	25.9 %		
EFTA	6 543	0	0	0.0 %		
Total	25 487	321	4 405	17.3 %		
BE	732	124	124	16.9 %	17.3 %	100.0 %
BG	22	<5	<5	9.1 %		100.0 %
CZ**	126	27	27	21.4 %	44.3 %	100.0 %
DK	2 362					
DE	7 994	n.a.	4 048	50.6 %	56.2 %	n.a.
EE	11					
IE	151	0	0	0.0 %		
EL*						
ES	408	66	54	13.2 %	15.9 %	81.8 %
FR	1 800					
HR	21	0	0	0.0 %	0.0 %	
IT	132	0	0			
CY	10	<5				
LV**	112	75	75	67.0 %		100.0 %
LT	30	13	11	36.7 %	37.9 %	84.6 %
LU	192	n.a.	27	14.1 %	14.9 %	n.a.
HU	9					
MT	37	0	0	0.0 %	0.0 %	
NL	2 653					
AT	1 415					
PL**	62	<5	<5	1.6 %	1.6 %	100.0 %
PT	202		25	12.4 %		
RO	7	<5	<5	42.9 %	42.9 %	100.0 %
SI	9	<5	<5	11.1 %	12.5 %	100.0 %
SK	35	7	7	20.0 %	29.2 %	100.0 %
FI	94	<5	0	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
SE	133	0	0	0.0 %		
IS	1 613	0	0	0.0 %	0.0 %	
LI	0					
NO	1 356					
CH	3 574					
UK	185					

* No data available for EL.

** PL reported <5 request for prolongations of export of which 13 were granted. However, as this is impossible and would give a rate of approval of 1 300 %, the number of prolongations granted was made equal to <5. LV reported 75 requests for prolongations of export of which 238 were granted. However, as this is impossible and would give a rate of approval of 317.3 %, the number of prolongations granted was made equal to 75.

*** 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. For LV and PT this resulted in a share higher than 100 % so these were left out.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

²⁷ The only exception is Finland which got less than five requests for prolongation of export which were not granted.

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.²⁸ Additionally, the success rate during the first three months of the export period and the success rate during the prolongation period can be calculated.²⁹

Less than one out of ten unemployed persons with a PD U2 found work abroad (*Tables 8 and 9*).³⁰ 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 Portugal (89 %) found work abroad, followed at a great distance by Latvia (37 %) and Slovakia (31 %). The shares are the lowest in Belgium (1 %), the Netherlands (2 %), Lithuania (3 %) and Denmark (5 %) (*Table 8*). From the perspective of the receiving Member State, especially unemployed persons who moved to Liechtenstein (100 %), Switzerland (44 %), the Netherlands (40 %), and Slovenia (36 %) found work in these Member States (*Table 9*).

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 1.5 % (*Table 8*).³¹ Moreover, out of the 7 880 jobseekers with a PD U2 received by Poland, only 236 found a job in this Member State, or a 3 % success rate. In Romania, the success rate is even lower at 1.6 % (*Table 9*).

More specifically, the Netherlands reported that as an issuing Member State, only 8 unemployed persons out of 2 151 who exported their unemployment benefit from the Netherlands to Poland found work during the export period, or 0.4 %. From a receiving point of view, Poland reported that 49 out of 1 939 jobseekers from the Netherlands found work in Poland, or 2.5 %. 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 (CZ, DE, ES,

²⁸ This not the best denominator as also persons who are still seeking work abroad in 2021 on the basis of a PD U2 issued in 2020 should be taken into account. However, we do not know how many of the PDs U2 issued in 2020 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).

²⁹ 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.

³⁰ Some 7.7 % from the perspective of the competent Member State and some 7.7 % from the perspective of the host Member State.

³¹ In the questionnaire filled out by the Netherlands it was reported that the practical implementation of the rules on export of unemployment benefits does not contribute to more persons finding a job, seeing the work resumption rate of 1.5 %. Moreover, 3.7 % has found work in the Netherlands during the export period.

LU, PL, RO, SI and SK) (Table 8). The average success rate during the first three months amounts to 6.9 %, the success rate during the prolonged period amounts to 5.5 %, and the total success rate amounts to 10.0 % (or an increase of some three 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 Luxembourg the success rate is higher during the prolonged period.

Table 8 - The number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 who found work, by sending Member State, 2021

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	1 340	124	14					1.0 %	
BG	22	<5							
CZ	298	27	65	0	65	21.8 %	0.0 %	21.8 %	0.0 %
DK	2 362		116					4.9 %	
DE	8 797	4 048	796	219	577	6.6 %	5.4 %	9.0 %	27.5 %
EE	11		<5					36.4 %	
IE	151	0							
EL*									
ES	408	54	68	6	62	15.2 %	11.1 %	16.7 %	8.8 %
FR	1 800								
HR	21	0	<5	0	<5	14.3 %		14.3 %	0.0 %
IT	132	0							
CY	10	0	<5					20.0 %	
LV	112	75		41				36.6 %	
LT	30	11	<5					3.3 %	
LU	192	27	11	<5	9	4.7 %	7.4 %	5.7 %	18.2 %
HU	9								
MT	37	0	10	0	10	27.0 %		27.0 %	0.0 %
NL	2 653		39					1.5 %	
AT	1 415								
PL	68	<5	0	0	0	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	
PT	227	25	201					88.5 %	
RO	8	<5	0	0	0	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	
SI	9	<5	<5	0	<5	11.1 %	0.0 %	11.1 %	0.0 %
SK	35	7	11	0	11	31.4 %	0.0 %	31.4 %	0.0 %
FI	95	0	17					17.9 %	
SE	133	0							
IS	1 613	0	119	0	119	7.4 %		7.4 %	0.0 %
LI	0								
NO	1 356								
CH	3 574		157					4.4 %	
UK	185								
Total selection**								7.7 %	
Only MSs granting prolongation***						6.9 %	5.5 %	10.0 %	25.6 %

* No data available for EL.

** 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, ES, LU, PL, RO, SI and SK.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

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 26 % did this during the prolongation period. This average figure is mainly driven by the percentage for Germany (27.5%). However, based on Table 9 (last column - from the perspective of the host Member State) this share drops to 10 %.

Table 9 - The number of unemployed persons with a PD U2 who found work, by receiving Member State, 2021

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	301	45		15.0 %	
BG	774				
CZ	286	46	12	16.1 %	26.1 %
DK	102	44	8	43.1 %	18.2 %
DE	447	86	17	19.2 %	19.8 %
EE	45	6	<5	13.3 %	33.3 %
IE	19				
EL*					
ES	752	78	<5	10.4 %	3.8 %
FR	1 114				
HR	333	15	<5	4.5 %	6.7 %
IT	132				
CY	28	6		21.4 %	
LV	188				
LT	715	33	<5	4.6 %	3.0 %
LU	86	27		31.4 %	
HU	796	42	20	5.3 %	47.6 %
MT	0	0	0		
NL	283	114	6	40.3 %	5.3 %
AT	673				
PL	7 880	236	0	3.0 %	0.0 %
PT	1 616	69	0	4.3 %	0.0 %
RO	2 318	38	9	1.6 %	23.7 %
SI	11	<5	<5	36.4 %	50.0 %
SK	767	99	7	12.9 %	7.1 %
FI	78	20	5	25.6 %	25.0 %
SE	430	73	10	17.0 %	13.7 %
IS	142				
LI	<5	<5		100.0 %	
NO	175				
CH	704	310		44.0 %	
UK			116		
Total**				7.7 %	10.3 %

* No data available for EL.

** 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 2022

5. Average period of export

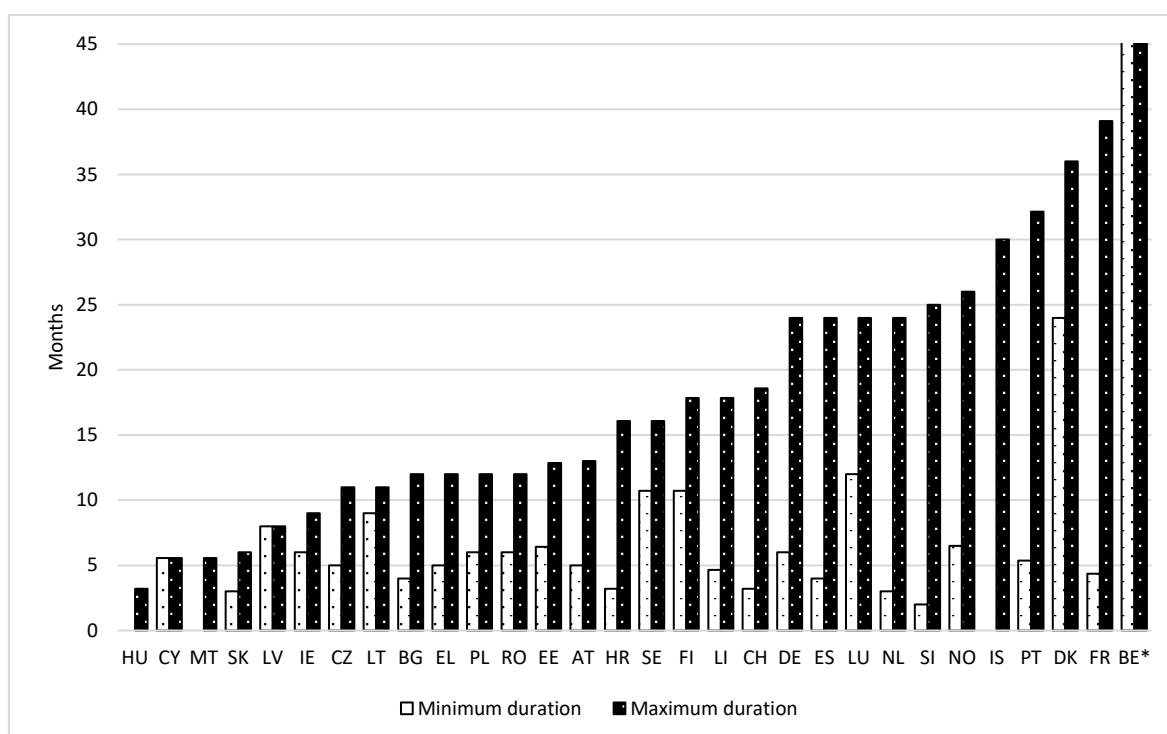
The unemployed person must fulfil several conditions to receive the unemployment benefit in another Member State. One of the conditions is that the person concerned must have been registered as a person seeking work and have remained available to the employment services of the competent Member State for at least four weeks after becoming unemployed. The competent institutions may nonetheless authorise departure before such time has expired.³² 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 between Member States (*Figure 2*). The duration of the unemployment benefit is longest in

³² Article 64 (1) a) of the Basic Regulation.

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.³³

Figure 2 - Minimum and maximum time during which persons are entitled to an unemployment benefit, in months, 2021



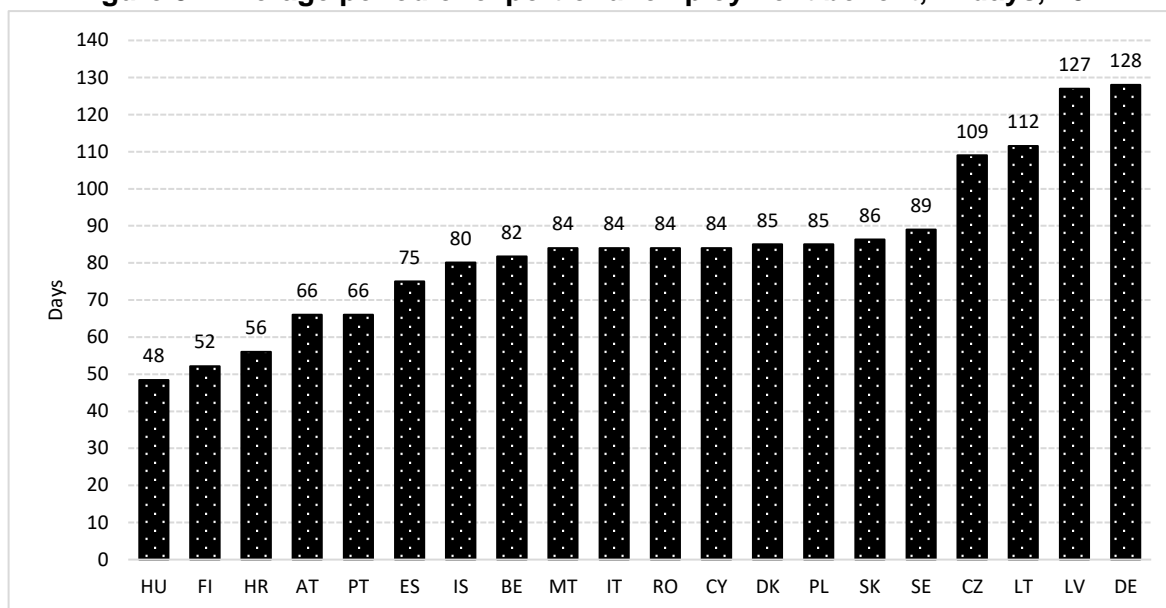
* BE: unlimited duration.

Source: Own elaboration based on data from MISSOC

The questionnaire asked Member States for the average length of the export period during which the benefits were paid, which was provided by 20 Member States. In Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, and the Czech Republic, the average length of export is longest, as it amounts to more than 100 days (*Figure 3*). On the other side of the graph are Hungary, Finland, Croatia, Austria, and Portugal where the average period of export is 66 days or less. However, the bulk of the reporting member States are situated around an average exporting period of 84 days or 3 months, which is equal to the median.

It is likely that the policies applied for granting a prolongation are 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 (DE, LV, LT, and CZ) may extend the period of three months up to a maximum of six months.

³³ 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.”

Figure 3 - Average period of export of unemployment benefit, in days, 2021

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

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 8.6 % of the unemployed persons return to the competent Member State (*Table 10*). The most notable exceptions are Poland, Malta, and Denmark, where respectively 100 %, 73 %, and 59 % 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 59 % of unemployed persons returned to Denmark, only 5 % found work abroad, indicating that 36% of the 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, 2021

	Total No of PDs U2 or SEDs U008 issued (A)	No of persons who returned and registered with the employment services in the competent MS before the end of the export period (B)	% Who returned and registered with the employment services in the competent MS before the end of the export period (B/A)	<i>Pre memoria:</i> % Who found work abroad (Table 8 column C/A)
BE	1 340	6	0.4 %	1.0 %
BG	22			
CZ	298	10	3.4 %	21.8 %
DK	2 362	1389	58.8 %	4.9 %
DE	8 797	56	0.6 %	9.0 %
EE	11	<5	27.3 %	36.4 %
IE	151			
EL				
ES	408	16	3.9 %	16.7 %
FR	1 800			
HR	21	0	0.0 %	14.3 %
IT	132			
CY	10			
LV	112	16	14.3 %	36.6 %
LT	30			3.3 %
LU	192			5.7 %
HU	9			
MT	37	27	73.0 %	27.0 %
NL	2 653	45	1.7 %	1.5 %
AT	1 415			
PL**	68	68	100.0 %	0.0 %
PT	227	26	11.5 %	88.5 %
RO	8	0	0.0 %	0.0 %
SI	9	0	0.0 %	11.1 %
SK	35	<5	5.7 %	31.4 %
FI	95	25	26.3 %	17.9 %
SE	133	18	13.5 %	
IS	1 613	76	4.7 %	7.4 %
LI	0			
NO	1 356			
CH	3 574	79	2.2 %	4.4 %
UK	185			
Total *	21 801	1 867	8.6 %	7.6 %

* 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).

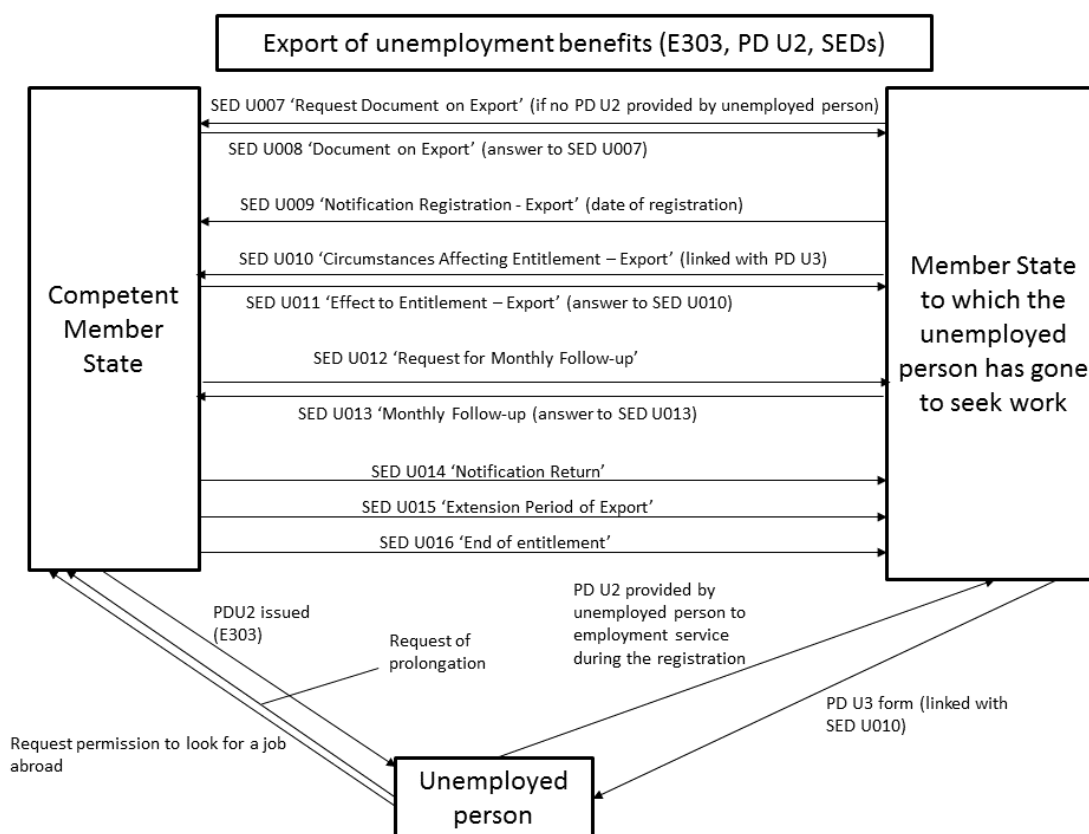
** PL reported that 73 persons returned registered with the employment services in the competent MS before the end of the export period. However, this is more than the 68 PDs U2 which were issued, which would give a share of return of 108 %. Therefore, this number was made equal to 68.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

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 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 must inform the competent institution about the registration by means of a Structured Electronic Document (SED)³⁴ 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')³⁵ 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 must 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

³⁴ All communication between national institutions on cross-border social security takes place by using structured electronic documents (SED).

³⁵ However, only the body of the SED U008 provides information on the entitlement.

procedures by means of an SED U013 *‘Monthly Follow-up’*. If any circumstances occur which could affect the entitlement to an unemployment benefit (the person has taken up employment, has become self-employed, has refused a job offer or interview request, etc.) the institution in the Member State to which the unemployed person has gone has to inform the competent institution by means of an SED U010 *‘Circumstances Affecting Entitlement – Export’* and the unemployed person by means of a PD U3 *‘Circumstances likely to affect the entitlement to unemployment benefits’*.

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

- delays in or not receiving confirmation of the registration (SED U009) of the unemployed person with the unemployment services in the Member State where (s)he is seeking work with a PD U2 (reported by BG, CZ, and HR)
- delays in or not receiving a monthly follow-up (SED U013) (reported by BG, CZ, EE, and HR)
- delays in reporting circumstances which could affect the entitlement (SED U010) (reported by ES and SE)
- no or a delayed reply to the question whether a person has been granted a PD U2 (SED U007) (reported by RO and SE)

Some Member States stated that EESSI (i.e., Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information) has (or will have) a positive impact on the exchange of information between Member States.

Finally, it cannot be forgotten that Article 55(6) of Regulation 987/2009 offers Member States the possibility to enhance the bilateral procedures concerning the follow-up of jobseekers.³⁶ Finally, some Member States³⁷ indicated that there is a certain lack of knowledge with unemployed persons (but sometimes also with employment services/institutions themselves) 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. Some Member States did report that they organised informative events, seminars, or trainings to increase awareness. Furthermore, necessary information is usually available online, and information is often provided through the EURES network, the European cooperation network of employment services, designed to facilitate the free movement of workers³⁸.

Nonetheless, 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

³⁶ “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.”

³⁷ CZ, CY, LV, LT, SK, and NO.

³⁸ See <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/public/homepage>

authorisations to export the unemployment benefit.³⁹ 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.

9. Fraud and error

Finally, Member States were asked to describe/quantify cases of fraud and error related to PDs U2. However, many Member States were not able to provide data or did not fill out the question⁴⁰. The majority of the reporting Member States stated that no cases of fraud or error were detected⁴¹. Only four Member States reported cases of fraud and error, namely the Czech Republic, Greece, Denmark, and Hungary. However, Greece is not able to provide a quantification due to the lack of data, and it provided a list of possible occurrences of inappropriate use.

The reasons mentioned for this inappropriate use are often connected to the fulfilment of the conditions by the unemployed persons before leaving and upon arrival. As already mentioned in *section 8*, this indicates that many unemployed persons might still not be aware of their rights and obligations.

In terms of efforts of uncovering inappropriate use, only Hungary reported 252 audits or investigations.

Only Denmark, Hungary and the Czech Republic were able to quantify the cases of inappropriate use, as mentioned in *Table 11*. In Denmark, 3 cases of fraud and 25 cases of error were detected. Although no specific reasons were provided, the amounts involved could be broken down between the repayment of the benefit and the administrative sanction. In total, the 28 cases of inappropriate use in Denmark amounted to EUR 30 380. In Hungary, 5 cases of fraud were detected in which EUR 1 107 was involved. It concerned cases in which the persons involved were doing casual or short work while exporting their unemployment benefit without notifying the competent institutions. In the Czech Republic, 2 cases of institutional error were mentioned without the corresponding amount. It concerns a case in which the foreign institution did not pay unemployment benefits despite issuing a PD U2 and a case in which it received a U13 even though the export had ended.

³⁹ 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).

⁴⁰ This is the case for BG, FR, DE, IE, LV, PT, SI, SE, UK, LT, LU, AT, and CH.

⁴¹ This is the case for HR, EE, LI, MT, PL, RO, SK, ES, CY, NO, IS, FI, NL, IT, and BE.

Table 11 - Number of cases of fraud and error identified in case of export of unemployment benefits, 2021

	Number of cases identified	Amount involved (in €)	Reason
CZ	2		Error * Foreign institution did not pay even though PD U2 was issued * Receiving U13 even though export ended
DK	3	6 800	Fraud (Repayment of benefit € 6 800; administrative sanction € 10 831)
	23	9 999	Error (Repayment of benefit € 9 999; administrative sanction € 2 218)
	2	532	Institutional error
HU	5	1 107	Fraud: During the period of receiving export of unemployment benefit in Hungary, the customer performed casual or short work, without notifying the competent authority.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

Annex I Bilateral flows of incoming and outgoing jobseekers

Table A1 - Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 issued, column percentage, 2021

		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	IS	LI	NO	CH
Receiving Member State	BE		9 %		1 %		0 %	0 %	9 %	25 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		1 %				0 %	0 %	3 %	2 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	5 %
	BG	1 %			7 %		0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	0 %		30 %		0 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		0 %			11 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	
	CZ	0 %	0 %		1 %		0 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	1 %	0 %	8 %	0 %		0 %			0 %	23 %	0 %	1 %	4 %	1 %	0 %	8 %	1 %	
	DK	1 %	0 %				0 %	0 %	2 %	4 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	1 %	11 %	8 %	0 %		4 %			0 %	6 %	2 %	7 %	1 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	
	DE	4 %	32 %		5 %		45 %	5 %	22 %	21 %	52 %		10 %		30 %	5 %	11 %	8 %	2 %		32 %			22 %	17 %	3 %	20 %	2 %	3 %	0 %	3 %	7 %	
	EE	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	4 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	IE	1 %	5 %		0 %		0 %		6 %	0 %	0 %		0 %		7 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		6 %			0 %	3 %	2 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	
	EL	2 %	0 %		3 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		40 %		0 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	2 %	5 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	
	ES	12 %	14 %		6 %		27 %	2 %		10 %	0 %		10 %		3 %	4 %	0 %	19 %	3 %		0 %			0 %	9 %	14 %	17 %	5 %	4 %	0 %	6 %	6 %	
	FR	42 %	18 %		3 %		0 %	1 %	19 %		0 %		0 %		10 %	23 %	33 %	43 %	1 %		4 %			0 %	9 %	8 %	5 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	9 %	7 %	
	HR	0 %	0 %		1 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	
	IT	4 %	0 %		3 %		0 %	0 %	6 %	6 %	0 %		0 %		3 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		3 %			0 %	0 %	1 %	5 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	2 %	3 %	
	CY	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %				7 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	LV	0 %	0 %		2 %		0 %	6 %	1 %	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	3 %	4 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	
	LT	0 %	0 %		7 %		0 %	11 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %			1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		1 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	9 %	21 %	0 %	7 %	5 %	
	LU	1 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	4 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %		0 %			0 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	
	HU	1 %	0 %		2 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	1 %		0 %	1 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	1 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	
	MT	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	1 %	0 %		0 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
	NL	6 %	0 %		1 %		0 %	1 %	5 %	2 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %			7 %			0 %	0 %	2 %	3 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	
	AT	1 %	18 %		1 %		0 %	0 %	2 %	1 %	24 %		0 %		3 %	2 %	33 %	5 %	0 %		6 %			44 %	17 %	3 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	
	PL	13 %	0 %		23 %		0 %	64 %	2 %	0 %	0 %		0 %		3 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	81 %					0 %	3 %	2 %	9 %	60 %	47 %	0 %	45 %	37 %	
	PT	4 %	5 %		2 %		0 %	0 %	2 %	2 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	43 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		0 %			11 %	0 %	2 %	4 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	2 %	
	RO	3 %	0 %		18 %		0 %	1 %	6 %	0 %	0 %		10 %		0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	3 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	5 %	
	SI	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	14 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %				0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	
	SK	1 %	0 %		3 %		0 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		0 %			0 %		1 %	0 %	2 %	2 %	0 %	11 %	2 %	
	FI	1 %	0 %		1 %		18 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %		0 %		3 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		1 %			0 %	0 %		4 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	
SE	1 %	0 %		3 %		9 %	0 %	2 %	1 %	10 %		0 %		3 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		1 %			0 %	3 %	8 %		1 %	4 %	0 %	1 %	2 %		
IS	0 %	0 %		2 %		0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %		0 %		10 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %		12 %			0 %	3 %	2 %	1 %		1 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		
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 %	0 %		4 %		0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %		0 %		17 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		7 %			0 %	6 %	2 %	5 %	1 %		0 %	0 %	1 %		
CH	1 %	0 %		1 %		0 %	0 %	4 %	18 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	1 %	11 %	0 %	0 %		3 %			11 %	0 %	1 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	3 %	3 %		
UK	0 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	0 %		0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		
Unknown																																32 %	
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 %		

* No data available for EL.

** A breakdown by receiving Member State was not available for CZ, DE, IT, LV, AT, PT, and RO. LI issued no PDs U2, so this column also remains empty.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

Table A2 - Total number of PDs U2 or SED U008 received, column percentage, 2021

		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		IS	LI	NO	CH	UK
Competent Member State	BE	2 %	2 %		2 %	0 %	0 %		6 %	19 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	14 %	1 %		13 %	1 %	2 %		0 %	1 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	1 %				2 %	
	BG	0 %			0 %	0 %			1 %	1 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	CZ	0 %	5 %		1 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	1 %	0 %		4 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %			1 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	18 %	0 %	2 %	1 %	0 %	1 %			1 %	
	DK	2 %	20 %			22 %	0 %		8 %	1 %	7 %		18 %	25 %	2 %	6 %	10 %			7 %	2 %			0 %	8 %	19 %	13 %	31 %	0 %	55 %			7 %	
	DE	8 %	54 %		23 %	24 %	16 %		32 %	8 %	72 %		46 %	9 %	13 %	61 %	25 %			35 %	14 %			45 %	22 %	24 %	32 %	0 %	0 %	14 %			25 %	
	EE	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 %
	IE	0 %	1 %		0 %	7 %			1 %	1 %	2 %		0 %	12 %	0 %	1 %	1 %			5 %	0 %			0 %	6 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %
	EL	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
	ES	10 %	2 %		8 %	0 %	16 %			18 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	3 %	0 %	8 %			0 %	1 %			9 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	5 %	0 %	1 %			2 %	
	FR	54 %	1 %		9 %	4 %	32 %		14 %		1 %		0 %	0 %	41 %	1 %	13 %			1 %	15 %			0 %	1 %	12 %	10 %	1 %	0 %	4 %			4 %	
	HR	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		9 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
	IT	2 %	1 %		0 %	0 %	5 %		2 %	1 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	1 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	1 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	
	CY	0 %	1 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
	LV	1 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %	1 %	0 %	3 %			0 %	
	LT	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		7 %		0 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	3 %		0 %	
	LU	1 %	0 %		1 %	0 %	0 %		1 %	3 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	5 %			0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %
	HU	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	1 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
	MT	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 %	0 %	0 %
	NL	9 %	2 %		4 %	7 %	5 %		3 %	3 %	1 %		0 %	2 %	0 %	4 %					25 %	2 %			0 %	3 %	0 %	3 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		11 %	
	AT	2 %	6 %		9 %	0 %	5 %		4 %	2 %	4 %		4 %	1 %	2 %	12 %				9 %	3 %	1 %		9 %	10 %	0 %	6 %	0 %	100 %	2 %		3 %		
	PL	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	10 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %		1 %	1 %	
	PT	4 %	0 %		3 %	0 %	0 %		2 %	10 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	12 %	0 %	2 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	2 %		1 %	1 %	
	RO	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	4 %	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 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
	SK	0 %	0 %		2 %	0 %	5 %		0 %	1 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	1 %		0 %	0 %	
	FI	0 %	0 %		3 %	13 %	0 %		1 %	1 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	1 %	0 %	1 %			1 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	1 %	0 %	2 %		0 %	0 %
	SE	1 %	0 %		5 %	2 %	11 %		2 %	4 %	1 %		7 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %			0 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	3 %		0 %	0 %	0 %
	IS	0 %	3 %		11 %	7 %	0 %		4 %	0 %	7 %		11 %	20 %	0 %	2 %	2 %			13 %	2 %			9 %	5 %	0 %	6 %		0 %	4 %		7 %	7 %	
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	1 %	1 %		16 %	9 %	0 %		2 %	1 %	1 %		0 %	28 %	1 %	1 %	2 %			6 %	0 %	0 %		0 %	3 %	0 %	8 %	3 %	0 %		4 %	4 %	4 %		
CH	0 %	1 %		5 %	4 %	5 %		18 %	8 %	3 %		4 %	1 %	6 %	11 %	8 %			2 %	56 %			18 %	21 %	0 %	5 %	50 %	0 %	2 %		8 %	8 %		
UK	0 %	0 %		0 %	0 %	0 %		1 %	2 %	0 %		0 %	1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %			1 %	0 %	0 %		2 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	1 %	
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 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	

* No data available for EL and UK.

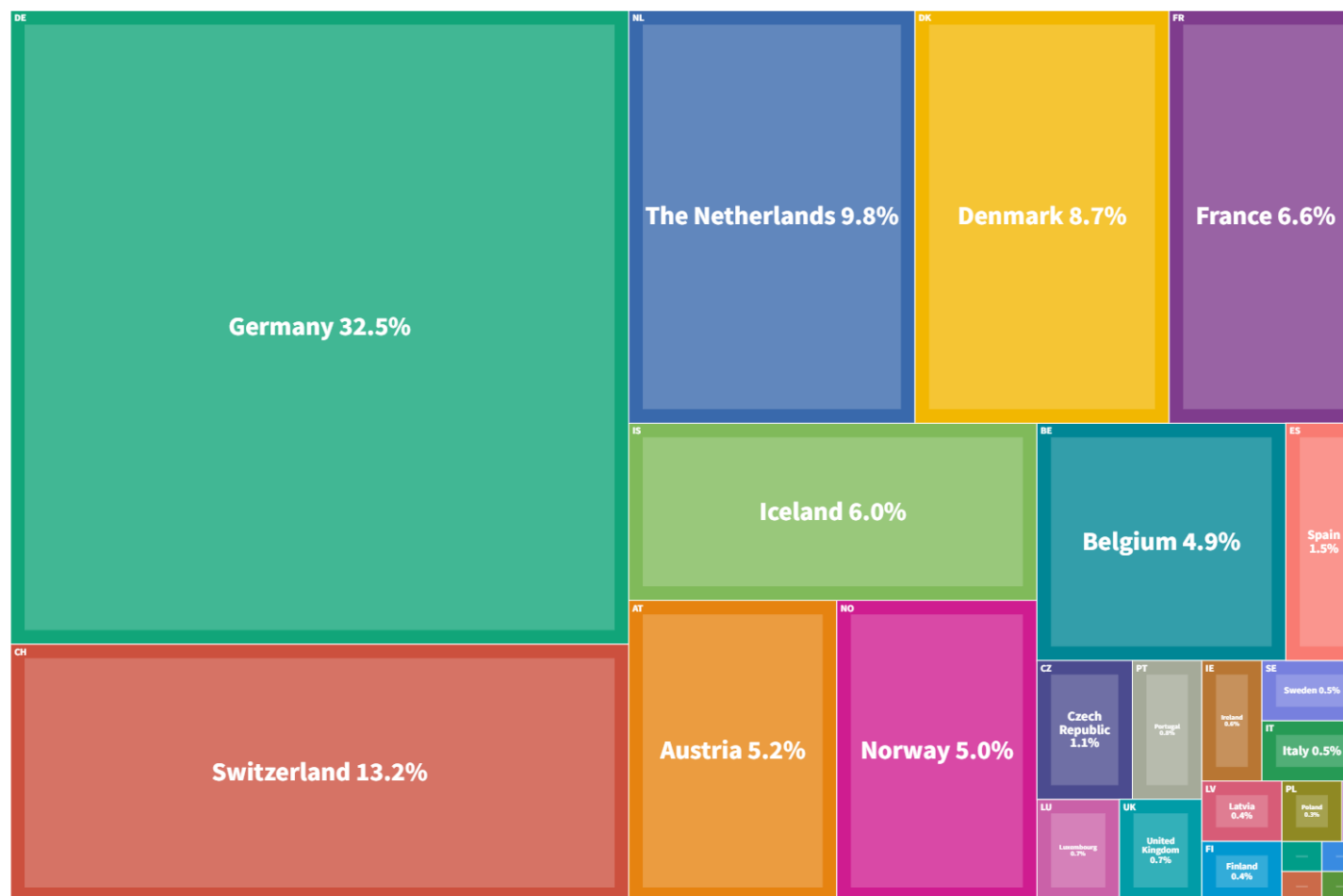
** A breakdown by competent Member State was not available for CZ, DE, IT, LV, AT, RO, and CH. MT received no PDs U2, so this column also remains empty.

*** BE reported PDs U2 or SED U008 received for which BE itself was the competent Member State.

Source: Administrative data PD U2 Questionnaire 2022

Annex II Additional visualisations

Figure A1 – Number of authorisations issued to export the unemployment benefit, share in total number of authorisations issued, 2021

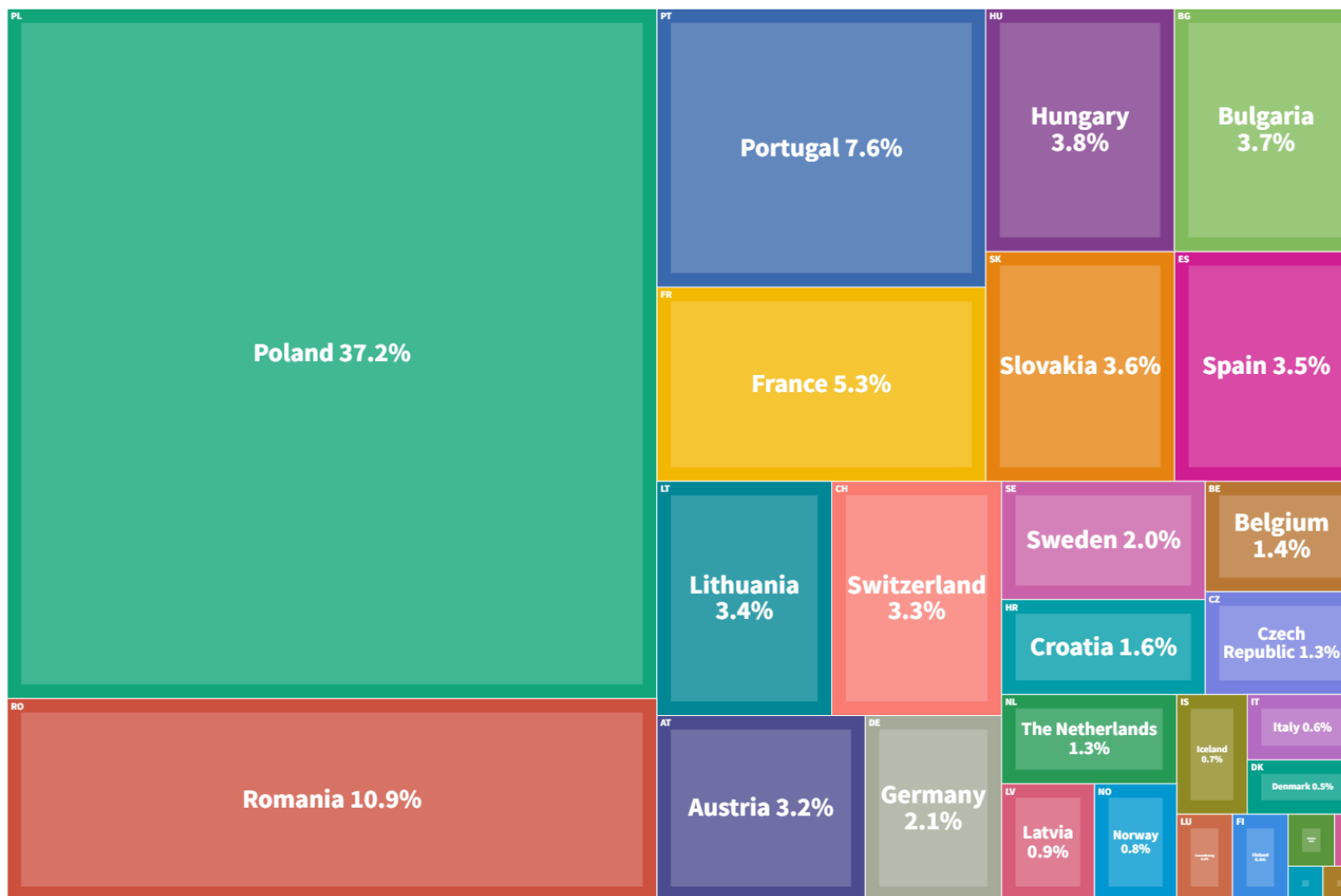


37

* No data available for EL.

** How to read this figure? Out of all the authorisations issued to export the unemployment benefit, 32.5 % were issued by Germany (see also *Table 1*).

Figure A2 – Number of authorisations received to export the unemployment benefit, share in total number of authorisations received, 2021



* No data available for EL and UK.

** How to read this figure? Out of all the authorisations received to export the unemployment benefit, 37.2 % were received by Poland (see also *Table 1*).

Annex III PD U2 Questionnaire

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

Receiving Member State	No of PD U2 or SED U008 issued (1)		Export prolongations		Reintegration in the labour market		Return to competent MS Length of export period	
	No of PD U2 or SED U008 issued for up to 3 months	No of PD U2 or SED U008 issued for more than three months (2)	No of requests for prolongation of export beyond the minimum period of 3 months	No of prolongations granted	No of persons who found work in another MS during the export period	Of which: No of persons who found work in another MS during the prolonged export period (if applicable)	No of persons who returned and registered with the employment services in your MS before the end of the export period	Average length of the export period during which the benefits were paid
Belgium								
Bulgaria								
Czech Republic								
Denmark								
Germany								
Estonia								
Ireland								
Greece								
Spain								
France								
Croatia								
Italy								
Cyprus								
Latvia								
Lithuania								
Luxembourg								
Hungary								
Malta								
Netherlands								
Austria								
Poland								
Portugal								
Romania								
Slovenia								
Slovak Republic								
Finland								
Sweden								
United Kingdom								
Iceland								
Liechtenstein								
Norway								
Switzerland								
Total								

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

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

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

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.

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 IV 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

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