



Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

*Report on U1 Portable Documents
for mobile workers*

Reference year 2017

Frederic De Wispelaere & Jozef Pacolet - HIVA-KU Leuven
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Contact : EMPL-D2-UNIT@ec.europa.eu

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Network Statistics FMSSFE

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Authors:

Frederic De Wispelaere, Research expert, HIVA Research Institute for Work and Society, University of Leuven (KU Leuven).

Prof dr Jozef Pacolet, Emeritus with formal duties, HIVA Research Institute for Work and Society, University of Leuven (KU Leuven).

Peer reviewers:

Prof dr József Hajdú, Head of the Department of Labour Law and Social Security, Szeged University.

Dr Gabriella Berki, Assistant Professor at the Department of Labour Law and Social Security, Szeged University.

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SUMMARY OF THE MAIN FINDINGS

As a principle, unemployed mobile workers¹ will claim benefits in the Member State² of last activity.³ In some cases a mobile worker's period of insurance, employment or self-employment is insufficient to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. In such cases additional periods completed by the person in a Member State other than the competent State (Member State of last activity) and proven by a Portable Document U1 are required.

For reference year 2017, a total of 43,901 cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment were reported by 28 Member States. In most of these cases the Member State of last activity was Bulgaria (11,973) or France (7,347). A similar number of cases of aggregation were reported by EU-15 and EU-13 Member States.

Only 0.3% of the unemployed persons had to rely on the principle of aggregation of periods. Furthermore, an average 2.7% of the new intra-EU movers of working age became unemployed and completed an insufficient period of insurance, employment or self-employment in order to be entitled to an unemployment benefit.

In most cases the period of insurance, employment or self-employment of the Member State of last activity was aggregated with an additional period completed in the United Kingdom and Germany. What is remarkable is that the main former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment are 'immigration' Member States. Moreover, almost nine out of ten cases of aggregation in the EU-13 were completed with an additional period from an EU-15 Member State. This is probably the result of return migration. Moreover, only one out of ten cases of aggregation in the EU-15 were completed with an additional period from an EU-13 Member State.

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

¹ EU-28/EFTA citizens who move to another Member State to integrate into the labour market on a long-term or permanent basis, whether employed, self-employed or jobseeking. Within the scope of Article 61 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems (i.e. the 'Basic Regulation'). Unemployed persons who resided in a Member State other than the Member State of last activity (Article 65 of the Basic Regulation), i.e. frontier workers and other cross-border workers are not covered by this term.

² 28 EU Member States, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. EU-15 Member States: Belgium (BE), Greece (EL), Luxembourg (LU), Denmark (DK), Spain (ES), the Netherlands (NL), Germany (DE), France (FR), Portugal (PT), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), United Kingdom (UK), Austria (AT), Finland (FI) and Sweden (SE). EU-13 Member States: Croatia (HR), Romania (RO), Bulgaria (BG), Poland (PL), the Czech Republic (CZ), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Slovenia (SI), Estonia (EE), Slovakia (SK), Hungary (HU), Cyprus (CY) and Malta (MT). EFTA countries: Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LT), Norway (NO) and Switzerland (CH).

³ Within the personal scope determined by Article 2 of the Basic Regulation.

INTRODUCTION

As a principle, unemployed mobile workers will claim benefits in the Member State of last activity. In some cases a mobile worker's period of insurance, employment or self-employment is insufficient to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. In that case additional periods completed by the person in a Member State other than the competent Member State (i.e. the Member State of last activity) are required.⁴ For the aggregation of periods, the competent institution where the person applied for unemployment benefits must contact the institutions of the Member States to whose legislation the person has also been subject in order to determine all periods completed under their legislation. Portable Document (PD) U1⁵ or the corresponding Structured Electronic Document (SED) U002 certifies periods of insurance, employment or self-employment completed by a worker in another Member State that are to be taken into account for the award of unemployment benefits. The PD U1 is issued to the worker, on his or her request, by the institution of the Member State where the person completed the periods of insurance, employment or self-employment.⁶ The SED U002 is issued at the request of the competent institution.

It should be noted that a mobile worker becomes subject to the legislation of a Member State as soon as he or she starts to work there⁷ (leaving aside the special case of posting⁸). Hence, the aggregation rules become fully applicable from that moment on. However, this principle is not uniformly applied by all Member States. Some Member States (for example, Belgium, Finland and Denmark) have specifically defined periods for the application of the aggregation principle in their national law.⁹

Not only the number of new intra-EU movers,¹⁰ their risk of becoming unemployed¹¹ and the period of insurance, employment or self-employment completed by these mobile persons in the Member State of last activity will determine the number of PDs U1 or SEDs U002 requested by the competent Member States and issued by the former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. issuing Member States) but also the qualifying period, which varies significantly across Member States.¹² It varies from at least 4 months in France to 24 months in Slovakia. Nevertheless, many Member States apply a qualifying period of some 12 months.

A questionnaire on the aggregation of periods for unemployment was launched in order to obtain an idea of the size of the phenomenon.¹³ The questionnaire applies to reference year 2017 and covers mobile workers who became unemployed in their Member State of last activity and needed additional periods completed in a Member State other than the competent Member State to be entitled to an unemployment benefit. The questionnaire only covers unemployed recent mobile workers. However, a

⁴ Article 61 of the Basic Regulation.

⁵ See Annex III.

⁶ Article 54 of 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 (i.e. the 'Implementing Regulation').

⁷ Article 11 (3) of the Basic Regulation.

⁸ Article 12 of the Basic Regulation.

⁹ Fuchs, M. (ed.), Garcia de Cortazar, C., Kahil, B. and Pötl, M., 2015, *Assessment of the impact of amendments to the EU social security coordination rules on aggregation of periods or salaries for unemployment benefits*, FreSsco, European Commission.

¹⁰ See Fries-Tersch, E., Tugran, T., Rossi, L. and Bradley, H., 2018, *2017 annual report on intra-EU labour mobility*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission.

¹¹ In general, some 11% of the new EU-28/EFTA movers (= < 1 year of residence) were unemployed in 2013 (De Wispelaere, F. and Pacolet, J., 2015, *Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits. Analysis of the economic impact of the options*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, European Commission).

¹² See the MISSOC tables for more detailed information.

¹³ See Annex II.

PD U1 might also be received for outgoing frontier workers¹⁴ and other cross-border workers¹⁵ who became unemployed (*Article 65 of the Basic Regulation*). In the past, some Member States provided data on the number of PDs U1 received without selecting the number of unemployed mobile persons (and thus not excluding 'frontier workers' and 'other cross-border workers'). It cannot be ruled out that this is still the case in the data collection for reference year 2017.¹⁶ For instance, Bulgaria reported that it is not possible to make a distinction between these categories of unemployed persons.

A total of 28 Member States¹⁷ provided quantitative data, of which five Member States¹⁸ were not able to provide a breakdown by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. the Member State which issued the PD U1) and three other Member States¹⁹ were not able to provide a breakdown by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in the Member State of last activity. Over the years, more Member States were able to respond to this questionnaire. This enables us to draw more adequate conclusions. This year, Germany has reported figures on the number of PDs U1 received for the first time. However, data are only available for the period May to December 2017. This implies that figures reported for Germany are underestimated.

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

A total of 43,901 cases of aggregation of periods for unemployment were reported by the 28 Member States. In most of these cases the Member State of last activity was Bulgaria (11,973) or France (7,347). Also Austria, Spain and Italy reported more than 3,000 cases of aggregation. Member States such as Malta (2 cases), Romania (33 cases) received only a minor number of PDs U1.

Table 1 as well as *Annex I* give an overview of the flow of aggregated cases between competent Member States and the former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment. Some 6,800 cases of aggregation were reported by Bulgaria where additional periods completed in the United Kingdom were required in order to receive an unemployment benefit from Bulgaria. Spain also granted 1,646 unemployment benefits based on additional periods completed in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, a high number of unemployed mobile persons residing in Slovenia and Bulgaria needed to prove additional periods completed in Austria (1,468 cases) and Germany (1,341 cases) respectively.

A similar number of cases of aggregation were reported by EU-15 and EU-13 Member States. However, aggregated results for the EU-13 Member States are strongly affected by the number of cases reported by Bulgaria, whereas figures for France had an impact on the total number of cases reported for the EU-15 Member States. Nonetheless, it is clear that EU-13 Member States receive a significant number of PDs U1 as well.

¹⁴ Article 1(f) of the Basic Regulation defines frontier workers as persons who pursue their occupation in the territory of a Member State which is different than their Member State of residence to which they return as a rule daily or at least once a week. Frontier workers will receive their unemployment benefit from the competent institution in their Member State of residence.

¹⁵ Other cross-border workers have the right to choose: either they remain in the Member State of last activity and are entitled to an unemployment benefit from that Member State; or they return to the Member State of residence and are entitled to an unemployment benefit from that Member State.

¹⁶ *Member States are invited to report this during the Administrative Commission of June 2018.*

¹⁷ No data available for IE, EL, IS and LI.

¹⁸ CZ, EE and IT. AT and CH provided a breakdown by Member State of birth.

¹⁹ LT, IT and UK.

Data shows that in particular an additional period completed in an EU-15 Member State was added to the short period already achieved in the Member State of last activity (*Annex I – Table A1.1*).²⁰ In some eight out of ten cases of aggregation a period completed in the EU-15 was added. The United Kingdom is the former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment for unemployed mobile workers who had to aggregate periods to be entitled to an unemployment benefit in Bulgaria, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and Romania. New EU Member States such as Poland, Bulgaria and Romania never appear as one of the main former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment of the unemployed mobile workers in the EU-15 who had to prove additional periods of insurance, employment or self-employment. Finally, some three out of ten forms were exchanged across neighbouring Member States.

²⁰ This is the case for BE, BG, DE, ES, FR, HR, LV, LT, LU, HU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, FI, UK and NO. For unemployed mobile workers living in Sweden and Denmark in many cases an additional period completed in Norway was added to the period already completed in Sweden/Denmark.

Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

Table 1 The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, 2017

		Competent Member State																												Total					
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	Total	
Member State of previous employment/insurance (i.e. Member State which issued the PD U1)	BE		200		1	19				57	523	0		0	0	1	4	10	0	20		20	2	0	1	0	1	0	2			2		863	
	BG	13				46				25	17	0		1	0	0	1	0	0	0		1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2			2		111	
	CZ	3	397		2	30				30	15	0		0	0	1	0	16	0	1		38	1	0	1	392	0	1	0			0		928	
	DK	1	17			4				8	19	0		0	0	43	0	2	0	1		21	3	0	0	2	5	19	1			40		186	
	DE	52	1341		27					357	278	37		3	4	143	12	630	0	25		324	10	2	28	113	3	6	6			15		3,416	
	EE	1	22			2				10	3	0		0	2	6	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0			0		52	
	IE	4	246		1	14				106	119	6		1	3	152	0	43	0	0		42	0	0	0	41	0	2	19			2		801	
	EL	10	174		3	13				6	19	0		4	0	9	0	4	0	0		1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5			0		250	
	ES	123	583		17	42					271	0		0	1	35	3	11	0	3		2	19	0	2	5	8	7	5			3		1,140	
	FR	195	348			17				492		1		0	0	12	18	27	0	2		42	27	2	3	9	2	2	3			4		1,206	
	HR	3	0			118				2	0			0	0	0	2	2	0	0		1	0	0	9	0	0	3	0			1		141	
	IT	87	145		1	59				72	261	4		0	0	3	3	22	0	0		3	0	0	6	17	3	1	2			1		690	
	CY	0	574			0				1	0	0			0	19	0	6	0	0		1	1	2	2	3	0	0	0			0		609	
	LV	0	10			7				1	2	0		1	2	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4			1		45
	LT	1	3			7				4	8	0		0	2			0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4			7		38	
	LU	105	21		1	18				8	385	0		0	1	1		4	0	1		1	2	0	0	2	0		0			0		550	
	HU	1	2		1	80				4	6	0		0	0	0	1		0	0		1	0	0	3	59	0	1	4			1		164	
	MT	0	57			3				19	17	0		2	0	0	0	6		1		1	1	0	0	3	1	2	1			2		116	
	NL	326	180		4	64				84	63	0		1	1	79	3	117	0			171	6	0	0	34	3	3	5			11		1,155	
	AT	3	162			205				19	29	25		0	0	1	0	834	0	3		23	0	6	1,468	105	0	2	1			1		2,887	
	PL	30	16		1	144				23	38	0		0	1	13	1	7	1	1		0	0	0	2	1	2	13			27		321		
	PT	28	130		2	10				101	72	0		0	0	2	6	0	0	1		2		0	0	0	0	0	3			0		357	
	RO	48	15		1	54				64	23	0		0	0	0	2	25	0	0		0	0		0	1	1	0	4			1		239	
	SI	0	24			5				7	1	21		0	0	0	1	7	0	0		0	0	0	2	0	0	0			0		68		
	SK	1	47			18				2	5	0		0	0	1	0	145	0	0		7	0	1	1		0	0	0			0		228	
	FI	3	47		1	2				4	16	1		0	0	3	0	5	0	0		2	0	0	0	0		14	2			13		113	
	SE	4	107		27	8				24	16	0		0	2	46	0	6	0	1		11	1	0	0	3	58		1			46		361	
	UK	37	6,776		31	80				1,646	458	0		15	6	769	1	562	1	2		289	14	11	0	233	2	5			25		10,963		
	IS	1	11		2	0				27	9	0		0	1	18	0	0	0	0		3	2	0	0	2	1	1	1			15		94	
	LI	0	2			3				2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		7	
	NO	2	85		105	6				31	18	0		1	1	91	0	4	0	0		28	2	0	0	10	60	60	8			0		512	
CH	19	231		3	174				171	1,171	2		0	0	12	4	41	0	1		9	22	8	0	28	5	1	6			4		1,912		
Unknown			329			187				3,485		3,345									3,433										2,599		13,378		
Total	1,101	11,973	329	231	1,252	187			3,407	7,347	97	3,345	29	25	1,479	62	2,536	2	63	3,433	1,044	114	33	1,526	1,067	160	134	102		224	2,599	43,901			
EU-15	978	10,477		116	555				2,984	2,529	74		24	18	1,299	50	2,277	1	59		954	84	21	1,509	564	85	62	55		163		24,938			
EU-13	101	1,167		5	514				192	135	21		4	5	59	8	214	1	3		50	4	4	17	463	9	10	32		42		3,060			
EFTA	22	329		110	183				231	1,198	2		1	2	121	4	45	0	1		40	26	8	0	40	66	62	15		19		2,525			
Neighbour	678	189		54	675				593	2,889	21		4	32	34	1,013		45		369	19	0	1,479	558	124	93	19		59		8,954				

* DE: Data from January to April 2017 is not available. The extrapolation results in an estimated number of some 1,900 PDs U1 received in 2017.

** BG: Overestimation as unemployed frontier workers and other cross-border workers returning to Bulgaria are reported as well.

*** AT and CH: Breakdown by Member State which has issued the PD U1 is not included as both Member States provided a breakdown by citizenship.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

Member States were asked to provide a more detailed breakdown by the period of insurance, employment or self-employment completed by the unemployed mobile persons in the Member State of last activity for the reported cases of aggregation. Approximately 17% of the reported cases were applicable to a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of less than 30 days in the Member State of last activity (Table 2 and Figure 1). Also, 14% of the cases were applicable to a period between one and three months, and 69% of the cases to a period of three months or longer. So, in seven out of ten cases of aggregation a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than three months was already completed by the unemployed mobile worker in the Member State of last activity. These figures prove that only in a minority of cases new mobile workers who became unemployed worked for a very short period in the last Member State of activity.

Table 2 The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in Member State of last activity, *by competent Member State*, 2017

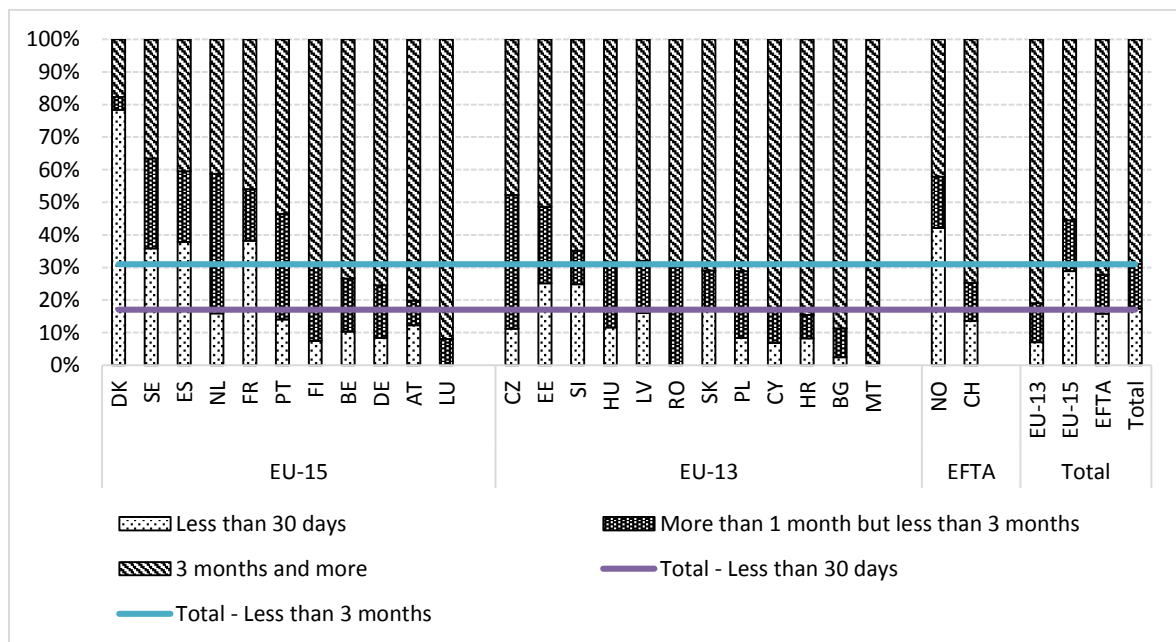
	Less than 30 days		More than 1 month but less than 3 months		3 months and more		Total for subperiods	Total	
	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Number	Column %
BE	114	10.4%	179	16.3%	808	73.4%	1,101	1,101	2.5%
BG	291	2.4%	1,056	8.8%	10,626	88.7%	11,973	11,973	27.3%
CZ	37	11.2%	135	41.0%	157	47.7%	329	329	0.7%
DK	181	78.4%	9	3.9%	41	17.7%	231	231	0.5%
DE	105	8.4%	203	16.2%	944	75.4%	1,252	1,252	2.9%
EE	47	25.1%	44	23.5%	96	51.3%	187	187	0.4%
IE									
EL									
ES	1,289	37.8%	739	21.7%	1,379	40.5%	3,407	3,407	7.8%
FR	2,809	38.2%	1,157	15.7%	3,381	46.0%	7,347	7,347	16.7%
HR	8	8.2%	7	7.2%	82	84.5%	97	97	0.2%
IT	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,345	7.6%
CY	2	6.9%	3	10.3%	24	82.8%	29	29	0.1%
LV	4	16.0%	4	16.0%	17	68.0%	25	25	0.1%
LT	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,479	3.4%
LU	0	0.0%	5	8.1%	57	91.9%	62	62	0.1%
HU	293	11.6%	512	20.2%	1,731	68.3%	2,536	2,536	5.8%
MT	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	2	2	0.0%
NL	10	15.9%	27	42.9%	26	41.3%	63	63	0.1%
AT	421	12.3%	259	7.5%	2,753	80.2%	3,433	3,433	7.8%
PL	87	8.3%	215	20.6%	742	71.1%	1,044	1,044	2.4%
PT	16	14.0%	37	32.5%	61	53.5%	114	114	0.3%
RO	0	0.0%	10	30.3%	23	69.7%	33	33	0.1%
SI	380	24.9%	156	10.2%	990	64.9%	1,526	1,526	3.5%
SK	185	17.3%	125	11.7%	757	70.9%	1,067	1,067	2.4%
FI	12	7.5%	38	23.8%	110	68.8%	160	160	0.4%
SE	48	35.8%	37	27.6%	49	36.6%	134	134	0.3%
UK	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102	0.2%
IS									
LI									
NO	94	42.2%	35	15.7%	94	42.2%	223	224	0.5%
CH	353	13.6%	302	11.6%	1,944	74.8%	2,599	2,599	5.9%
Total	6,786	17.4%	5,294	13.6%	26,894	69.0%	38,974	43,901	100.0%
EU-13	1,334	7.1%	2,267	12.0%	15,247	80.9%	18,848	20,327	46.3%
EU-15	5,005	28.9%	2,690	15.5%	9,609	55.5%	17,304	20,751	47.3%
EFTA	447	15.8%	337	11.9%	2,038	72.2%	2,822	2,823	6.4%

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

The distribution of the length of insurance, employment or self-employment varies markedly between the EU-13 and the EU-15. Some 44% of the cases reported by the EU-15 concerned a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of less than three months compared to only 19% of the cases reported by the EU-13.

The period already completed by the unemployed mobile workers also differs across the Member States of last activity. In most cases, the length of the period of insurance, employment or self-employment completed in the Member State of last activity is longer than three months. For both Belgium and Finland this will be the result of the defined waiting periods for the application of the aggregation principle in their national law. Only in Denmark, Sweden, Spain, the Netherlands, France, the Czech Republic and Norway most of the PDs U1 were required based on a period of insurance of less than three months. The fact that France applies a qualifying period of only four months will have an impact on the distribution of the aggregated cases as the number of PDs U1 needed on the basis of a period of insurance of three months or longer in France will be lower as result of this low qualifying period.

Figure 1 Aggregation of periods for unemployment by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in Member State of last activity, *by competent Member State*, 2017



Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

It is also useful to determine the former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. issuing Member State) whose legislation the unemployed mobile worker has been subject to (Table 3). However, the missing data for 10 Member States²¹ lead to a distorted view of reality if the number of cases are reported by the former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment. Therefore, some caution is required when drawing conclusions.

In most cases, the period of insurance, employment or self-employment of the Member State of last activity was aggregated with an additional period completed in the United Kingdom and Germany (see Table 1 – last column). Remarkably, these former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment are 'immigration' Member States. Moreover, some eight out of ten cases are aggregated with an

²¹ CZ, EE, IE, EL, IT, AT, UK, IS, LI and CH.

additional period from the EU-15, whereas only one out of ten cases are aggregated with a period from the EU-13 (*Table 3*). Moreover, the percentage of cases aggregated with an additional period from the EU-15 is much higher in the EU-13 compared to the EU-15 (87% compared to 72%). This is probably the result of return migration for the EU-13 Member States (*see Box I – see section 3*).²² In that case, nationals from the EU-13 return from an EU-15 Member State. Finally, only one out of ten cases of aggregation in the EU-15 are completed with an additional period from an EU-13 Member State.

Table 3 The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, by group of Member States, 2017

		Member State of last activity (competent MS)		
		EU-15	EU-13	Total
Former MS	EU-15	72.1%	86.9%	82%
	EU-13	9.7%	10.1%	10%
	EFTA	18.2%	3.0%	8%

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

For most former Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment a period of longer than three months was already completed in the Member State of last activity (*Table 4 and Figure 2*). This is also the case for new EU Member States such as Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania. Moreover, the number of cases whereby a period of more than three months was already completed in the Member State of last activity accounts for 84% of the cases for EU former EU-13 Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment and for 74% of the cases for former EU-15 Member States of insurance, employment or self-employment.

²² In that respect, not only the former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment but also the nationality of the unemployed mobile worker should be asked. Austria and Switzerland have provided a breakdown by citizenship. Some 13% of the PDS U1 received by Switzerland refer to persons with the Swiss nationality. Furthermore some 44% of the PDS U1 received by Austria refer to persons with the Austrian nationality.

Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

Table 4 The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in Member State of last activity, *by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment*, 2017

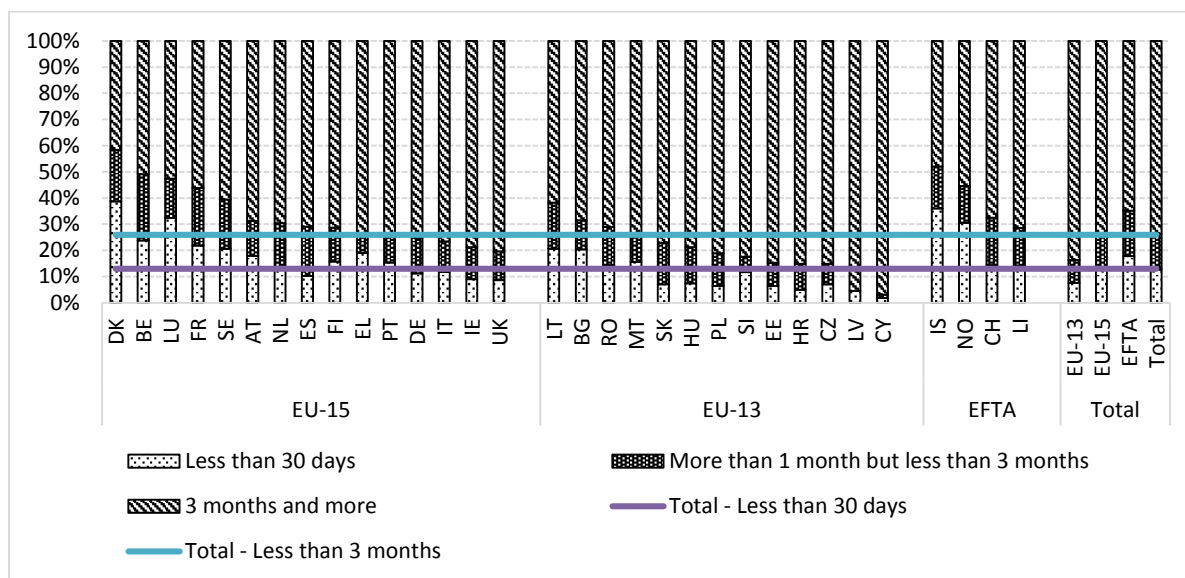
	Less than 30 days		More than 1 month but less than 3 months		3 months and more		Total for subperiods		Total
	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Row %	Number	Number	Column %
BE	205	23.8%	217	25.2%	438	50.9%	860	863	2.8%
BG	22	20.4%	12	11.1%	74	68.5%	108	111	0.4%
CZ	66	7.1%	72	7.8%	789	85.1%	927	928	3.0%
DK	55	38.7%	28	19.7%	59	41.5%	142	186	0.6%
DE	366	11.2%	446	13.7%	2,455	75.1%	3,267	3,416	11.2%
EE	3	6.5%	4	8.7%	39	84.8%	46	52	0.2%
IE	57	9.0%	77	12.2%	496	78.7%	630	801	2.6%
EL	45	19.1%	18	7.6%	173	73.3%	236	250	0.8%
ES	113	10.3%	207	18.8%	780	70.9%	1,100	1,140	3.7%
FR	260	21.8%	262	22.0%	669	56.2%	1,191	1,206	4.0%
HR	7	5.0%	14	9.9%	120	85.1%	141	141	0.5%
IT	81	11.8%	80	11.7%	524	76.5%	685	690	2.3%
CY	11	1.9%	8	1.4%	571	96.8%	590	609	2.0%
LV	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	21	95.5%	22	45	0.1%
LT	7	20.6%	6	17.6%	21	61.8%	34	38	0.1%
LU	178	32.4%	82	14.9%	289	52.6%	549	550	1.8%
HU	12	7.5%	22	13.8%	126	78.8%	160	164	0.5%
MT	18	15.7%	11	9.6%	86	74.8%	115	116	0.4%
NL	140	13.1%	186	17.4%	745	69.6%	1,071	1,155	3.8%
AT	519	18.0%	382	13.2%	1,984	68.8%	2,885	2,887	9.5%
PL	19	6.4%	37	12.5%	239	81.0%	295	321	1.1%
PT	54	15.3%	35	9.9%	263	74.7%	352	357	1.2%
RO	34	14.5%	34	14.5%	167	71.1%	235	239	0.8%
SI	8	11.8%	4	5.9%	56	82.4%	68	68	0.2%
SK	16	7.0%	36	15.9%	175	77.1%	227	228	0.7%
FI	17	15.7%	14	13.0%	77	71.3%	108	113	0.4%
SE	65	20.7%	59	18.8%	190	60.5%	314	361	1.2%
UK	878	8.6%	1,126	11.0%	8,190	80.3%	10,194	10,963	35.9%
IS	27	36.0%	12	16.0%	36	48.0%	75	94	0.3%
LI	1	14.3%	1	14.3%	5	71.4%	7	7	0.0%
NO	126	30.5%	58	14.0%	229	55.4%	413	512	1.7%
CH	273	14.4%	343	18.1%	1,278	67.5%	1,894	1,912	6.3%
Total	3,684	12.7%	3,893	13.5%	21,364	73.8%	28,941	30,523	100.0%
EU-13	224	7.5%	260	8.8%	2,484	83.7%	2,968	3,060	10.0%
EU-15	3,033	12.9%	3,219	13.6%	17,332	73.5%	23,584	24,938	81.7%
EFTA	427	17.9%	414	17.3%	1,548	64.8%	2,389	2,525	8.3%

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

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

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

Figure 2 Aggregation of periods for unemployment by length of insurance, employment or self-employment in Member State of last activity, *by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment*, 2017



* This is an incomplete picture due to missing data for several Member States.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

2. EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PDS U1 RECEIVED

The figures reported for reference year 2017 could be compared with those provided for previous years (*Table 5*). The number of cases of aggregation increased by some 6% compared to 2016.²³ However, the number of PDs U1 received by EU-15 Member States decreased by 8% while the number increased by some 31% in the EU-13 Member States. The growth rates for the EU-28 and the EU-13 are mainly affected by Bulgaria. The number of unemployed mobile workers residing in Bulgaria who had to prove an additional period completed in the former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment increased by almost 70% or some 4,900 persons compared to 2016. Disregarding Bulgaria, the number of PDs U1 received even decreased in 2017 compared to 2016 for both the EU-28 and the EU-13.

Compared to 2016, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Spain, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Switzerland received less cases. The strongest decline is observed in Italy (-1,141 PDs U1). This in contrast to Bulgaria, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Romania, Slovakia, Finland and Norway which received more forms.

²³ Only selecting those countries which reported figures for both years.

Table 5 Evolution of the number of PDs U1 received, 2013-2017

	Number of forms received					% change compared to	
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2016	2013
BE	1,101	1,433	1,335		2,196	-23.2%	-49.9%
BG	11,973	7,057	5,861		4,118	69.7%	190.7%
CZ	329	522				-37.0%	
DK	231	122	85		54	89.3%	327.8%
DE	1,252						
EE	187	234	229		174	-20.1%	7.5%
IE							
EL							
ES	3,407	3,538	2,871		2,471	-3.7%	37.9%
FR	7,347	7,311		7,575	8,338	0.5%	-11.9%
HR	97	146	69		16	-33.6%	506.3%
IT	3,345	4,486				-25.4%	
CY	29	0	10		3		866.7%
LV	25	39	23	19	19	-35.9%	31.6%
LT	1,479	1,779	1,854	1,448	370	-16.9%	299.7%
LU	62	39	27		48	59.0%	29.2%
HU	2,536	1,960	4,351		1,149	29.4%	120.7%
MT	2	9	3		8	-77.8%	-75.0%
NL	63	61	32		160	3.3%	-60.6%
AT	3,433	3,670	3,814			-6.5%	
PL	1,044	1,788	2,945	2,660	1,517	-41.6%	-31.2%
PT	114	126	105			-9.5%	
RO	33	26	11		12	26.9%	175.0%
SI	1,526		1,590				
SK	1,067	1,040	1,057	1,156	1,160	2.6%	-8.0%
FI	160	123	205		135	30.1%	18.5%
SE	134	242	303	394	457	-44.6%	-70.7%
UK	102	182	156	133	30	-44.0%	240.0%
IS		31					
LI					726		
NO	224	206	115		500	8.7%	-55.2%
CH	2,599	2,661	1,076	1,163	1,305	-2.3%	99.2%
Total						6.3%	
EU-15						-8.1%	
EU-13						31.2%	
EFTA						-1.5%	

* Total: Only selecting those countries which reported figures for both years.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits

In 2017, compared to 2016, Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania and Finland received (i.e. 'accepted') a higher percentage of PDs U1 required for a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than three months (*Table 6*). Results for Belgium are probably affected by the fact that since October 2016 a waiting period of three months has been introduced before aggregating periods of unemployment insurance. Finally, only Denmark and Hungary received much more requests for aggregation on the basis of a period of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than 3 months.

Table 6 Evolution of the percentage of PDs U1 received for a length of insurance, employment or self-employment of more than three months, 2013-2017

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	% change in p.p. compared to 2016	% change in p.p. compared to 2013
BE	73%	48%	48%		47%	25 p.p.	26 p.p.
BG	89%	90%	91%		96%	-1 p.p.	-7 p.p.
CZ	48%	49%				-2 p.p.	
DK	17%	34%	21%		37%	-17 p.p.	-19 p.p.
DE	75%						
EE	51%	59%	55%		45%	-8 p.p.	6 p.p.
IE							
EL							
ES	40%	33%	29%		30%	8 p.p.	10 p.p.
FR	46%	48%			37%	-2 p.p.	9 p.p.
HR	85%	77%	84%		94%	7 p.p.	-9 p.p.
IT							
CY	83%		50%		100%		-17 p.p.
LV	68%	41%	57%	58%	58%	27 p.p.	10 p.p.
LT							
LU	92%	87%	85%		83%	5 p.p.	9 p.p.
HU	68%	85%	92%		97%	-16 p.p.	-29 p.p.
MT	100%	22%	100%		75%	78 p.p.	25 p.p.
NL	41%	44%	34%		67%	-3 p.p.	-26 p.p.
AT	80%	81%	81%			-1 p.p.	
PL	71%	70%	74%	72%	64%	1 p.p.	7 p.p.
PT	54%	62%	51%			-8 p.p.	
RO	70%	58%	55%		67%	12 p.p.	3 p.p.
SI	65%		67%				
SK	71%	69%	61%	56%	63%	2 p.p.	8 p.p.
FI	69%	21%			46%	48 p.p.	
SE	37%	40%	36%	44%	39%	-4 p.p.	-3 p.p.
UK					40%		
IS		77%					
LI					76%		
NO	42%	44%	24%			-2 p.p.	
CH	75%	74%	72%	75%	97%	1 p.p.	-22 p.p.

* p.p.: percentage points.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits

3. A RELATIVELY SMALL SHARE IN THE TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE AND IN INTRA-EU MOBILITY

The reported number of cases of aggregation on the basis of a PD U1 could be compared to the total number of unemployed persons.²⁴ In general, only 0.3% of the unemployed persons had to rely on the principle of aggregation of periods (*Table 7*).²⁵ Only in Bulgaria, Lithuania, Austria and Switzerland more than 1% of the unemployed persons made use of the principle of aggregation of periods. A lower share of unemployed persons in the EU-15 (0.1% of total unemployed persons in the EU-15)

²⁴ Note that no data is available on the total number of unemployed persons who were or became unemployed during the year. This implies a (small) overestimation of the share of the cases of aggregated periods in the total unemployment figure.

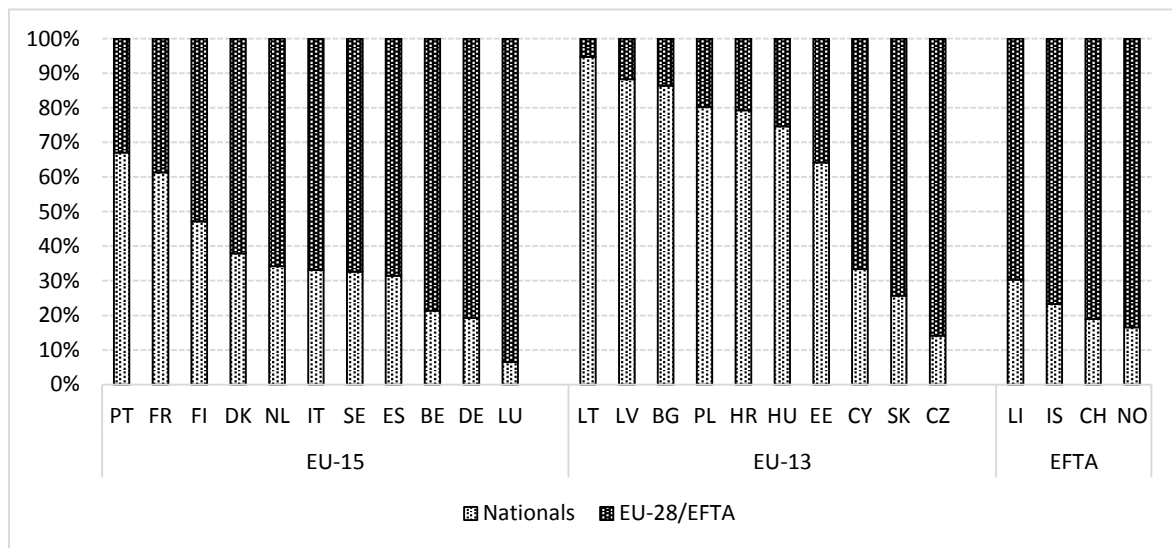
²⁵ However, the estimated impact might be an underestimation as the number of unemployed persons and not the number of persons actually receiving an unemployment benefit has been used as denominator for the calculation of this indicator. No data on the number of persons receiving an unemployment benefit are, however, available at EU-level.

had to rely on this principle compared to unemployed persons in the EU-13 (0.8% of total unemployed persons in the EU-13) or the EFTA (1% of total unemployed persons in the EFTA).

Box I - Return migration in the EU

The composition of inflows to EU-28/EFTA Member States for 2016 show that in several EU-13 Member State (LT, LV, BG, PL, HR, HU and EE), but also in Portugal and France, nationals made up the largest group of incoming movers (only selecting nationals and other EU/EFTA citizens – excluding third country nationals). This means that inflows to many EU-13 Member States are largely return mobility.

Figure 3 Citizenship of migrants of working age (15-64), by receiving Member State, 2016



Source Own elaboration based on data from Eurostat [migr_imm1ctz] (2016 figures)

These cases of aggregated periods could also be compared to the annual inflow of intra-EU mobile workers of working age.²⁶ On average 2.7% of the mobile workers of working age became unemployed and completed an insufficient period of insurance, employment or self-employment to be entitled to an unemployment benefit (Table 7).

A much higher percentage of new intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers to the EU-13 (8.8% of the total flow of intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers of working age to the EU-13 in 2017) made use of the principle of aggregation of periods compared to new intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers to the EU-15 (1.6% of the total flow of intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers of working age to the EU-15 in 2017) or the EFTA (2.4% of the total flow of intra-EU/EFTA mobile workers of working age to the EFTA in 2017). This could be an indication of return migration for the EU-13 Member States. Especially because figures show that inflows to many EU-13 countries are nationals who return from an EU-15 Member State (see Box I).

²⁶ Taking into consideration that most of the Member States apply a qualifying period of 12 months.

Table 7 The number of aggregations of periods for unemployment, as a percentage of the total number of unemployed persons and the total annual EU/EFTA migration inflow of working age, 2017

	Cases of aggregation	Number of annual average unemployed persons (2016)		Total annual inflow of EU-27/EFTA migrants at working age (2016)	
	Number	Number (in ,000)	% cases of aggregation	Number (in ,000)	% cases of aggregation
BE	1,101	354	0.3%	61,707	1.8%
BG	11,973	207	5.8%	7,930	151.0%
CZ	329	155	0.2%	29,300	1.1%
DK	231	172	0.1%	40,482	0.6%
DE	1,252	1,621		428,008	0.3%
EE	187	40	0.5%	9,317	2.0%
IE					
EL					
ES	3,407	3,917	0.1%	135,738	2.5%
FR	7,347	2,788	0.3%	170,043	4.3%
HR	97	203	0.0%	7,956	1.2%
IT	3,345	2,907	0.1%	79,736	4.2%
CY	29	47		10,120	0.3%
LV	25	85	0.0%	3,874	0.6%
LT	1,479	103	1.4%	13,323	11.1%
LU	62	16	0.4%	14,395	0.4%
HU	2,536	192	1.3%	36,611	6.9%
MT	2	8	0.0%		
NL	63	438	0.0%	89,665	0.1%
AT	3,433	248	1.4%		
PL	1,044	844	0.1%	90,696	1.2%
PT	114	465	0.0%	17,642	0.6%
RO	33	449	0.0%		
SI	1,526	67			
SK	1,067	224	0.5%	3,716	28.7%
FI	160	234	0.1%	11,598	1.4%
SE	134	358	0.0%	42,225	0.3%
UK	102	1,448	0.0%		
IS		6	0.0%		
LI					
NO	224	116	0.2%	22,860	1.0%
CH	2,599	147	1.8%	93,875	2.8%
Total	43,901	17,859	0.3%	1,420,817	2.7%
EU-15	20,751	14,966	0.1%	1,091,239	1.6%
EU-13	20,327	2,624	0.8%	212,843	8.8%
EFTA	2,823	269	1.0%	116,735	2.4%

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits; Eurostat [une_nb_a]; Eurostat data on migration [migr_imm1ctz] (2016 figures).

ANNEX I ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table A1.1 The number of aggregations of periods in case of unemployment *as % of column total*, 2017

		Competent Member State																																
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	Total
Former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. Member State which issued the PD U1)	BE	0%	2%		0%	2%				2%	7%	0%	0%		0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	32%		2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%		1%		2%	
	BG	1%	0%		0%	4%				1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%		1%		0%	
	CZ	0%	3%		1%	2%				1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%		4%	1%	0%	0%	37%	0%	1%	0%		0%		2%	
	DK	0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%		2%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	14%	1%		18%		0%	
	DE	5%	11%		12%	0%				10%	4%	38%	0%		16%	10%	19%	25%	0%	40%		31%	9%	6%	2%	11%	2%	4%	6%		7%		8%	
	EE	0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%		8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%		0%		0%	
	IE	0%	2%		0%	1%				3%	2%	6%	0%		12%	10%	0%	2%	0%	0%		4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	19%		1%		2%	
	EL	1%	1%		1%	1%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	5%		0%		1%	
	ES	11%	5%		7%	3%				0%	4%	0%	0%		4%	2%	5%	0%	0%	5%		0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%		1%		3%	
	FR	18%	3%		0%	1%				14%	0%	1%	0%		0%	1%	29%	1%	0%	3%		4%	24%	6%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%		2%		3%	
	HR	0%	0%		0%	9%				2%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%		0%		0%	
	IT	8%	1%		0%	5%				0%	4%	4%	0%		0%	0%	5%	1%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	2%		0%		2%	
	CY	0%	5%		0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		1%	
	LV	0%	0%		0%	1%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%		0%		0%	
	LT	0%	0%		0%	1%				0%	0%	0%	0%		8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%		3%		0%	
	LU	10%	0%		0%	1%				0%	5%	0%	0%		4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%		0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		1%	
	HU	0%	0%		0%	6%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	1%	4%		0%		0%	
	MT	0%	0%		0%	0%				1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%		0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%		1%		0%	
	NL	30%	2%		2%	5%				2%	1%	0%	0%		4%	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%		16%	5%	0%	0%	3%	2%	2%	5%		5%		3%	
	AT	0%	1%		0%	16%				1%	0%	26%	0%		0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	5%		2%	0%	18%	96%	10%	0%	1%	1%		0%		7%	
	PL	3%	0%		0%	12%				1%	1%	0%	0%		4%	1%	2%	0%	50%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	13%		12%		1%	
	PT	3%	1%		1%	1%				3%	1%	0%	0%		0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	2%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%		0%		1%	
	RO	4%	0%		0%	4%				2%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%		0%		1%	
	SI	0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%	22%	0%		0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		0%	
	SK	0%	0%		0%	1%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%		1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		1%	
	FI	0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	2%		6%		0%
	SE	0%	1%		12%	1%				1%	0%	0%	0%		8%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%		1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	1%		21%		1%
	UK	3%	57%		13%	6%				48%	6%	0%	0%		24%	52%	2%	22%	50%	3%		28%	12%	33%	0%	22%	1%	4%	0%		11%		25%	
	IS	0%	0%		1%	0%				1%	0%	0%	0%		4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%		7%		0%	
	LI	0%	0%		0%	0%				0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		0%	
	NO	0%	1%		45%	0%				1%	0%	0%	0%		4%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%		3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	38%	45%	8%		0%		1%	
CH	2%	2%		1%	14%				5%	16%	2%	0%		0%	1%	6%	2%	0%	2%		1%	19%	24%	0%	3%	3%	1%	6%		2%		4%		
Unknown	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%			0%	47%	0%	100%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%		100%	30%	
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%	
EU-15	89%	88%		50%	44%				88%	65%	76%			72%	88%	81%	90%	50%	94%		91%	74%	64%	99%	53%	53%	46%	54%		73%		82%		
EU-13	9%	10%		2%	41%				6%	3%	22%			20%	4%	13%	8%	50%	5%		5%	4%	12%	1%	43%	6%	7%	31%		19%		10%		
EFTA	2%	3%		48%	15%				7%	31%	2%			8%	8%	6%	2%	0%	2%		4%	23%	24%	0%	4%	41%	46%	15%		8%		8%		
Neighbour	62%	2%		23%	54%				17%	75%	22%			16%	2%	55%	40%	0%	71%		35%	17%	0%	97%	52%	78%	69%	19%		26%		29%		

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

** No data available for IE, EL, CY, SI and LI. CZ, EE, FR, IT, AT and CH did not provide a (complete) breakdown by former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment.

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits

Aggregation of periods for unemployment benefits

Table A1.2 The number of aggregations of periods in case of unemployment *as % of row total*, 2017

		Competent Member State																																
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	CH	Total
Former Member State of insurance, employment or self-employment (i.e. Member State which issued the PD U1)	BE	0%	23%	0%	0%	2%	0%			7%	61%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	BG	12%	0%	0%	0%	41%	0%			23%	15%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	100%	
	CZ	0%	43%	0%	0%	3%	0%			3%	2%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	DK	1%	9%	0%	0%	2%	0%			4%	10%	0%	0%		0%	23%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	11%	2%	0%	0%	1%	3%	10%	1%	0%	22%	0%	100%	
	DE	2%	39%	0%	1%	0%	0%			10%	8%	1%	0%		0%	4%	0%	18%	0%	1%	0%	9%	0%	0%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	EE	2%	42%	0%	0%	4%	0%			19%	6%	0%	0%		4%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	IE	0%	31%	0%	0%	2%	0%			13%	15%	1%	0%		0%	19%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	EL	4%	70%	0%	1%	5%	0%			2%	8%	0%	0%		0%	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
	ES	11%	51%	0%	1%	4%	0%			0%	24%	0%	0%		0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	FR	16%	29%	0%	0%	1%	0%			41%	0%	0%	0%		0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	HR	2%	0%	0%	0%	84%	0%			1%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%	
	IT	13%	21%	0%	0%	9%	0%			10%	38%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	CY	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%			0%	0%	0%	0%		0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	LV	0%	22%	0%	0%	16%	0%			2%	4%	0%	0%		0%	42%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	2%	0%	100%	
	LT	3%	8%	0%	0%	18%	0%			11%	21%	0%	0%		5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	3%	11%	0%	18%	0%	100%	
	LU	19%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%			1%	70%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	HU	1%	1%	0%	1%	49%	0%			2%	4%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	36%	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	100%	
	MT	0%	49%	0%	0%	3%	0%			16%	15%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	0%	100%	
	NL	28%	16%	0%	0%	6%	0%			7%	5%	0%	0%		0%	7%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	15%	1%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	100%
	AT	0%	6%	0%	0%	7%	0%			1%	1%	1%	0%		0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	51%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	PL	9%	5%	0%	0%	45%	0%			7%	12%	0%	0%		0%	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	4%	0%	8%	0%	100%	
	PT	8%	36%	0%	1%	3%	0%			28%	20%	0%	0%		0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	RO	20%	6%	0%	0%	23%	0%			27%	10%	0%	0%		0%	0%	1%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	SI	0%	35%	0%	0%	7%	0%			10%	1%	31%	0%		0%	0%	1%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	SK	0%	21%	0%	0%	8%	0%			1%	2%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	64%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	FI	3%	42%	0%	1%	2%	0%			4%	14%	1%	0%		0%	3%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	2%	0%	12%	0%	100%
SE	1%	30%	0%	7%	2%	0%			7%	4%	0%	0%		1%	13%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%	16%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	100%		
UK	0%	62%	0%	0%	1%	0%			15%	4%	0%	0%		0%	7%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
IS	1%	12%	0%	2%	0%	0%			29%	10%	0%	0%		1%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	16%	0%	100%		
LI	0%	29%	0%	0%	43%	0%			29%	0%	0%	0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
NO	0%	17%	0%	21%	1%	0%			6%	4%	0%	0%		0%	18%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	2%	12%	12%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
CH	1%	12%	0%	0%	9%	0%			9%	61%	0%	0%		0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Unknown	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%			0%	26%	0%	25%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	100%	
Total	3%	27%	1%	1%	3%	0%			8%	17%	0%	8%		0%	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	8%	2%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%	0%	100%		

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

Source Questionnaire on aggregation of periods in case of unemployment benefits

ANNEX II PD U1 QUESTIONNAIRE

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

ANNEX III PORTABLE DOCUMENT U1

Coordination of Social Security Systems

U1



Periods to be taken into account for granting unemployment benefits

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

INFORMATION FOR THE HOLDER

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

1. PERSONAL DETAILS OF THE HOLDER

1.1 Personal Identification Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> Male
1.2 Surname		
1.3 Forenames		
1.4 Surname at birth (**)		
1.5 Date of birth	1.6 Nationality	
1.7 Place of birth		
1.8 Current address in the State issuing the certificate		
1.8.1 Street, N°	1.8.3 Post code	
1.8.2 Town	1.8.4 Country code	

2. THE HOLDER HAS COMPLETED THE FOLLOWING PERIODS¹⁾:

2.1 PERIODS OF INSURANCE AND PERIODS TREATED AS SUCH

2.1.1 Insured employment	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
2.1.2 Insured self employment	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to
	From	to

U1



Periods to be taken into account for granting unemployment benefits

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

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

2.1.3 Other periods of insurance

From	to	Type ²
From	to	Type ²
From	to	Type ²

2.1.4 Periods treated as periods of insurance

From	to	Reason ⁶
From	to	Reason ⁶
From	to	Reason ⁶

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

2.2.1 Employment

From	to	Activity
From	to	Activity
From	to	Activity

2.2.2 Self employment

From	to	Activity
From	to	Activity
From	to	Activity

2.2.3 These are not insurance periods because

2.3 INCOME DETAILS⁴⁵

2.3.1 Income from employment

From	to	Wage
From	to	Wage
From	to	Wage

2.3.2 Income from self-employment

From	to	Earnings
From	to	Earnings
From	to	Earnings

3. REASON FOR END OF EMPLOYMENT

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

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Periods to be taken into account for granting unemployment benefits

4. OTHER RECEIVED PAYMENTS

The holder

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

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

5.1 Period

From to
 From to
 From to

5.2 Last local employment or benefit agency

5.3 Identification N°

5.4 Name

5.5 Address

5.5.1 Street, N°

5.5.3 Post code

5.5.2 Town

5.5.4 Country code

6. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT ENTITLEMENT

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

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

For the period

From to

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

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

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Periods to be taken into account for granting unemployment benefits

7. INSTITUTION COMPLETING THE FORM

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

STAMP

NOTES

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

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