



DIÁLOGOS UNIÃO EUROPEIA
SETORIAIS BRASIL

PROJETO APOIO AOS DIÁLOGOS SETORIAIS UNIÃO EUROPEIA - BRASIL

RELATÓRIO - VERSÃO FINAL
GESTÃO E CONTROLE DOS
SISTEMAS DE SEGURO-
DESEMPREGO – RELATÓRIO
PERITO EXTERNO

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INTRODUÇÃO

O presente documento constitui a versão final do relatório do perito sénior externo no âmbito da Assistência Técnica ao Projeto “Apoio aos Diálogos Setoriais UE-Brasil, Fase III”, relativo à ação DESO0010 - Gestão e Controle dos Sistemas de Seguro-Desemprego.

Dando cumprimento ao que se acordou na reunião inicial e que ficou estabelecido no plano de trabalho, o relatório do estudo contempla quatro tópicos fundamentais:

- Uma primeira parte, de enquadramento, em que se apresenta a evolução e principais características do desemprego nos países da União Europeia;
- Uma segunda parte, em que se apresenta o sistema de financiamento do seguro-desemprego nos diversos países, descrevendo as fontes de recursos financeiros do sistema de proteção ao desemprego, as séries históricas do volume de gastos anual e do número de beneficiários
- Uma terceira parte em que se caracteriza o sistema de gestão do seguro-desemprego, descrevendo, em particular, quais são os requisitos para concessão e manutenção do benefício e identificando a eventual existência de políticas ativas complementares à atribuição de benefício de desemprego;
- Uma última parte, de caracterização do sistema de controlo do seguro-desemprego, em que se identifica a eventual existência de mecanismos de controlos institucionais e sociais, as medidas adotadas para reduzir o risco de fraudes e de comportamentos oportunistas e os sistemas de monitorização e avaliação dessas medidas, apontando as boas práticas de controlo adotadas.

Em termos de âmbito territorial, na reunião inicial foi estabelecido que se procuraria assegurar a apresentação geral das características dos 28 países da UE, sendo que nos casos em que a informação não esteja disponível para os 28 países se procura assegurar a apresentação dos elementos relativos à Alemanha, um país com um modelo de proteção social continental, a Portugal, com um modelo do sul da Europa, à Suécia ou Finlândia, um país com o modelo nórdico, à Inglaterra, com modelo anglo-saxónico e um país do centro e leste europeu, países que promoveram reformas dos modelos comunistas existentes anteriormente.

Em termos de estruturação do relatório, a secção seguinte apresenta uma breve descrição das tarefas desenvolvidas e da metodologia utilizada, seguindo-se depois uma apresentação dos resultados já alcançados. Ainda em termos de lógica de apresentação dos resultados, apresentam-se no corpo do relatório as ideias força das conclusões, apresentando-se em anexo as tabelas, quadros e gráficos de suporte.

1. DESCRIÇÃO DAS TAREFAS DESENVOLVIDAS

Antes de passar à apresentação dos resultados importa descrever as principais tarefas desenvolvidas.

O elemento central do trabalho desenvolvido é a sistematização de informação diversa, pois um estudo com a natureza do presente é muito exigente em termos de informação, ao pretender fazer um exercício de *benchmarking* quer da evolução do desemprego, quer dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego em 28 países.

As tarefas realizadas foram centradas na recolha e sistematização de informação tentando identificar, no manancial de informação disponível, os elementos centrais que enformam os sistemas seguro de desemprego nos países da União Europeia.

Após se ter fixado na reunião inicial o âmbito e alcance do estudo foi efetuada uma pesquisa de informação de natureza documental e estatística relativamente às dimensões que se definiram para serem consideradas no estudo.

Se existe muita informação sistematizada sobre os sistemas de proteção social dos países europeus, seja no quadro da União Europeia, em que se destaca o projeto MISSOC (*Mutual Information System on Social Protection*)¹, quer da OCDE², dado o detalhe que se pretende, houve necessidade de consultar aspetos específicos dos sistemas de proteção de desemprego nos diversos países e nalguns casos fazer mesmo pedidos de informação específicos às autoridades nacionais.

Também relativamente à informação de natureza estatística nem sempre a informação publicada tem o detalhe pretendido, tendo sido necessário solicitar apuramentos específicos ao Eurostat ou informação adicional sobre alguns elementos dos sistemas de proteção de desemprego de alguns estados membros da União.

Nem sempre foi possível aceder à informação com o grau de detalhe e horizonte temporal desejado pelo que a informação considerada no relatório foi aquela a que foi possível ter acesso.

¹ Ver informação em <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=815&langId=en>

² Ver informação em <http://www.oecd.org/els/soc/benefitsandwagescountriespecificinformation.htm>

2. PARTE 1: ENQUADRAMENTO – CARACTERIZAÇÃO DO FENÓMENO DO DESEMPREGO

Como referido, esta parte do relatório visa efetuar um enquadramento, descrevendo a evolução e principais características do desemprego, bem como algumas características do mercado de trabalho com forte influência sobre o desemprego ou sobre os sistemas de proteção de desemprego.

Assim de uma análise da informação sobre a evolução do mercado de trabalho apresentada nas tabelas em anexo resultam como principais ideias:

- Relativamente à evolução da **taxa de desemprego**, em 2013 este indicador atingia um valor de 11% na União Europeia. Regista-se uma grande dispersão, oscilando a taxa entre um mínimo de 5% na Áustria e 27,5% na Grécia. Entre 2000 e 2013 a taxa de desemprego subiu em 17 países e reduziu-se em 11, registando uma variação média de 2 pontos percentuais. Considerando os grupos de países que foram identificados para serem contemplados na análise, verifica-se os países do Sul da Europa apresentam, em 2013, taxas de desemprego bastante mais elevadas em média (16,5%), seguidos dos países do leste europeu, países anglo-saxónicos, nórdicos e por último os países com modelo continental, que apresentam uma taxa média de desemprego mais baixa (6,3%). Em termos e evolução neste período, foram os países do sul também os que registaram maiores aumentos da taxa de desemprego (em média 7,6 p.p.), seguido dos países anglo-saxónicos, com modelo continental e dos nórdicos, sendo de destacar que os países do centro e leste europeu registaram, em média, na última década uma redução da taxa de desemprego.
- O **número de desempregados** ascende em 2013 a cerca de 26,4 milhões de pessoas no conjunto da União, um aumento de cerca de 6,4 milhões face a 2000;
- Não há um padrão claro de **diferença por género nas taxas de desemprego**. Em 2013, em 9 países a taxa de desemprego masculina é mais elevada do que a feminina e em 16 ocorre o contrário. As diferenças mais elevadas registam-se na Grécia, Irlanda, Lituânia e Republica Checa sendo que no conjunto da União as taxas são iguais. Em termos de evolução, em média, a taxa de desemprego masculina, que era mais baixa em 2000 aumentou mais do que a feminina, sugerindo que o fenómeno atingiu crescentemente a população masculina;
- A **taxa de desemprego dos jovens entre os 15 e 24 anos** atinge, no conjunto da União, valores mais do dobro da média, e registou um crescimento muito elevado neste período, em média, mais de 7 pontos percentuais, fazendo com que esta questão do elevado desemprego jovem seja um dos principais problemas dos mercados de trabalho europeus;

- Os **menos qualificados** são comparativamente muito mais atingidos pelo desemprego, registando-se em 2013 uma taxa de desemprego entre os que têm habilitações escolares inferiores ao nível 2 do ISCED de cerca do dobro da média. Foram também estes trabalhadores que viram a taxa de desemprego aumentar de forma mais significativa, registando-se, entre 2000 e 2013, um aumento de mais de 7 pontos percentuais;
- A **proporção de desempregados de longa duração** registou um ligeiro aumento, representando os desempregados há mais de 12 meses cerca de 47,5% do total de desempregados no conjunto da União em 2013. Em 20 países essa proporção é superior a 40% nesse ano, sendo que foi igual o número de países que registaram aumentos e diminuições da proporção de desempregados de longa duração entre 2000 e 2013.

Para além de caracterizar o fenómeno do desemprego e a sua evolução, importa também analisar alguns elementos do funcionamento dos mercados de trabalho que são normalmente considerados como podendo influenciar o comportamento dos sistemas de seguro-desemprego.

Uma das características dos mercados de trabalho com forte influência sobre os sistemas de seguro-desemprego diz respeito aos fluxos de trabalhadores e em particular à **taxa de rotação dos trabalhadores**. Muitas análises têm identificado casos de mercados em que há uma forte taxa de rotação dos trabalhadores, que transitam entre emprego e desemprego e entre a atividade e a inatividade, sendo que essa situação coloca muitas vezes pressão sobre os sistemas de seguro de desemprego dado que pode sinalizar situações em que os trabalhadores têm trajetórias de participação no mercado de trabalho desenhadas no sentido de explorar a generosidade dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego. Avaliando este indicador nos países da união Europeia verifica-se:

- Relativamente à taxa de rotação dos trabalhadores (*worker turnover*), os dados apresentados revelam que os mercados de trabalho europeus são relativamente dinâmicos com taxas de rotação médias no período 2002-2007 que oscilam entre os 14% da Grécia e os 30% da Dinamarca.
- Deve destacar-se que os resultados são sensíveis às fontes utilizadas e os dados de rotação calculados com base em indicadores mensais revelam níveis de turbulência quase duplos dos calculados com indicadores anuais. Verifica-se sempre uma correlação elevada entre as contratações e separações. O que sinaliza muitos movimentos de trabalhadores sem criação ou destruição líquida de postos de trabalho

Outra das questões que merece grande atenção pelo efeito potencial que tem sobre o funcionamento dos sistemas de seguro-desemprego diz respeito à **informalidade e trabalho não declarado**. Esta situação tem implicações sobre os sistemas de seguro de desemprego seja em termos e receita dos mesmos, por reduzir as contribuições, seja por potenciar a fraude e os abusos, aumentando a despesa. Na Europa, a temática tem sido objeto de alguma atenção, havendo estudos sobre a dimensão que a economia informal e o trabalho não declarado

assumem. No período pós crise tem havido alguns trabalhos sobre a mesma, motivados pela preocupação em combater a tendência de aumento deste fenómeno que ocorre nos períodos de crise económica. O maior problema relativamente a esta temática diz respeito à mensuração da sua dimensão pois pela sua própria natureza não há normalmente estatísticas, existindo métodos diretos e indiretos para avaliar que conduzem muitas vezes a estimativas bem diversas. Num trabalho recente da Comissão Europeia¹ é sistematizada informação sobre a dimensão da economia informal e do trabalho não declarado. Os dados apresentados na tabela em anexo revelam:

- Há uma grande heterogeneidade de incidência de trabalho não declarado entre os países, variando as estimativas entre os 2% na Áustria e Holanda e os 30% na Bulgária.
- Merece destaque o facto de as diferentes metodologias produzirem estimativas bem diversas da relevância do fenómeno, sendo que os países que reportam informação sobre o mesmo reportam valores bastante inferiores aos produzidos por métodos alternativos.
- Os países do Centro e Leste europeu são os que registam níveis de trabalho não declarado mais elevados, seguidos dos países do Sul, dos países continentais, dos nórdicos e dos anglo-saxónicos. Entre os países do sul há uma grande variabilidade da incidência de trabalho não declarado.

Uma última característica do mercado de trabalho que importa destacar pelo seu potencial efeito sobre o nível de desemprego e logo sobre os sistemas de seguro de desemprego é a **existência** ou não e o **nível do salário mínimo**. Há uma extensa literatura económica sobre a influência do salário mínimo no nível de desemprego. Não havendo resultados conclusivos, há muitos autores que consideram que a existência de salário mínimo e em particular a sua fixação em níveis relativamente elevados pode conduzir a um aumento do desemprego, em particular dos menos qualificados. Da análise da existência de salário mínimo e do seu nível é possível destacar:

- Existe um salário mínimo nacional em 21 dos 28 países da União Europeia. Em 2013 o nível mensal bruto do salário mínimo oscila entre os 157,5 Euros/mês na Roménia e os 1874,19 Euros/mês no Luxemburgo, sendo superior a 1000 euros/mês em 6 países e inferior a 500 euros/mês em nove países.
- Quando comparado o valor do salário mínimo com o ganho médio mensal, verifica-se uma forte dispersão, oscilando este indicador entre os 31,7% na república checa e os 53,2% na Eslovénia. Em 8 dos 18 países para os quais há valores o indicador é inferior a 40%.
- Não há um padrão claro em termos incidência e nível do salário mínimo por tipologia de países, sendo só de destacar que nenhum país nórdico

¹ Ver http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/themes/07_shadow_economy.pdf

tem salário mínimo e nos países de modelo continental há países que têm e outros que não têm salário mínimo.

3. PARTE 2: SISTEMA DE FINANCIAMENTO DO SEGURO-DESEMPREGO

Esta seção apresenta de forma sucinta os mecanismos de financiamento dos sistemas de proteção e desemprego nos vários países bem como a evolução do peso do sistema.

3.1. O FINANCIAMENTO DOS SISTEMAS DE PROTEÇÃO DE DESEMPREGO

Relativamente ao mecanismo de financiamento dos sistemas de proteção de desemprego, a análise dos sistemas vigentes nos países europeus permitiu verificar:

- Na generalidade dos países o financiamento dos sistemas de proteção de desemprego é assegurada pelas contribuições dos beneficiários, sendo que em muitos casos uma parcela da contribuição é assegurada pelo trabalhador e outra pelo empregador. O sistema assume normalmente a natureza de um seguro obrigatório.
- O sistema cobre normalmente os trabalhadores por conta de outrem existindo muitos países em que é possível a adesão dos empregados por conta própria e outras situações num regime voluntário.
- Nalguns países (Dinamarca, Finlândia, Itália, Letónia, Eslovénia, Espanha) o sistema é também financiado com parcelas provenientes das receitas gerais de impostos que são alocadas a esta finalidade.
- No caso do Luxemburgo, o sistema assume a forma de um fundo sendo que os benefícios estão ligados à remuneração auferida antes da situação de desemprego. Esse fundo é financiado por uma parcela do imposto de solidariedade pago pelos indivíduos e empresas existindo uma contribuição anual do Estado. Com base nesses recursos são pagos os benefícios de desemprego que, como referido, são ligados à remuneração auferida antes da situação de desemprego.

3.2. EVOLUÇÃO DA DESPESA E NÚMERO DE BENEFICIÁRIOS

No que respeita à evolução da despesa e dos beneficiários dos sistemas, os dados apresentados nos quadros anexos revelam:

- As medidas de manutenção do rendimento para desempregados representavam em 2011, no conjunto da União Europeia, cerca de 145 mil milhões de euros, cerca de 1,15% do PIB da União.

- Existe uma variabilidade considerável dos custos com a proteção do desemprego entre os vários países, oscilando o peso destes sistemas, em 2011, entre um mínimo de 0,199% do PIB na Polónia e um máximo 2,838% do PIB no caso da Espanha;
- Em termos de evolução da despesa, globalmente entre 2005 e 2011 no conjunto da União a despesa com o sistema de proteção de desemprego cresceu 11%. Esta evolução foi também bastante diferenciada entre países, verificando-se que em termos nominais só a Alemanha, Roménia, Polónia e Suécia viram diminuir a despesa com estes sistemas. Inversamente há diversos países que mais do que duplicaram a despesa com proteção de desemprego entre 2000 e 2011 ou 2012.
- Considerando a janela temporal mais alargada disponível para cada país, em 17 deles registou-se um aumento do peso dos sistemas de proteção de desemprego no PIB e somente em 10 se registou uma diminuição desse peso. Em média o peso dos custos com os sistemas de proteção de desemprego aumentou 0,261 p.p. do PIB.
- Quanto ao número de beneficiários dos sistemas, em 2010, último ano para o qual existem dados para o conjunto da União, ascendeu a cerca de 16,7 milhões de beneficiários, cerca de 72% do total de desempregados existentes naquele ano.
- Considerando o horizonte temporal mais alargado para o qual existem dados para cada país, em 14 países o número de beneficiários aumentou e em 13 diminuiu. A média simples das variações do número de beneficiários dos vários países foi de 41%;
- A taxa de cobertura dos desempregados por parte dos sistemas de proteção de desemprego é igualmente muito desigual, variando, em 2012, entre um mínimo de 12% na Eslováquia e cobertura integral na Bélgica, Alemanha, Áustria, Holanda, Finlândia e Irlanda. No período em análise a taxa de cobertura dos desempregados pelos sistemas de proteção de desemprego aumentou em 12 países e reduziu-se em 15.
- Utilizando o indicador da despesa com proteção de desemprego por ponto percentual de taxa de desemprego, para corrigir dos diferenciais de taxa de desemprego, verifica-se que em média na União, em 2011, a proteção do desemprego custa por ponto percentual da taxa de desemprego 0,12% do PIB. Esse valor oscila entre 0,02 no caso da Eslováquia e 0,37 no caso da Holanda. Considerando a evolução deste indicador tendo em conta o horizonte temporal mais longo disponível para cada país, verifica-se que o mesmo aumentou em 16 países e se reduziu em 11, seja por aumento generosidade dos sistemas seja por alteração da composição dos desempregados. Em média, o indicador reduziu-se 0,02 p.p de PIB o que quer dizer que as reduções nos países que reduziram o custo do sistema por ponto de desemprego foram mais intensas do que os aumentos nos países em que se registaram aumentos.

3.3. O GESTOR DOS SISTEMAS DE PROTEÇÃO DE DESEMPREGO

Quanto à gestão do sistema, em todos os países da União Europeia, incluindo todos os países federais, existe uma gestão centralizada do seguro de desemprego.

4. PARTE 3: SISTEMA DE GESTÃO DO SEGURO-DESEMPREGO

Tendo apresentado quer um enquadramento sobre a evolução do desemprego quer os principais números sobre os sistemas de proteção de desemprego, esta secção descreve as principais características do sistema de proteção do desemprego.

Em anexo, uma tabela adaptada da informação disponibilizada no contexto do *MISSOC - Mutual Information System on Social Protection* apresenta detalhadamente as principais características dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego dos países da União Europeia. Nas secções seguintes apresenta-se de forma sucinta aspetos gerais desses sistemas.

4.1. CONDIÇÕES DE ACESSO AO BENEFÍCIO

A análise das condições de acesso ao benefício nos vários países, apresentadas nas tabelas em anexo permite verificar:

- Na generalidade dos países o acesso ao benefício está condicionado a um período de contribuições anterior.
- Em muitos casos os períodos mínimos de contribuição para acesso ao benefício estão indexados à idade do trabalhador.
- Os períodos mínimos variam bastante, sendo que os menores valores respeitam à França, Luxemburgo, Irlanda ou Grécia que exigem um mínimo de contribuições em torno de 4 meses. Os valores mais frequentes oscilam entre os 9 e 12 meses de contribuições. A Eslováquia exige 24 meses de contribuição mínima.
- Na Finlândia e Reino Unido existem condições de recursos para a atribuição do benefício.

4.2. A GENEROSIDADE DO BENEFÍCIO

Para além da questão da maior ou menor restritividade das condições de acesso ao benefício, uma das preocupações mais discutida relativamente aos sistemas de seguro de desemprego diz respeito aos incentivos ao regresso à atividade associados às prestações.

Questões como a duração da prestação, o seu perfil temporal (se é constante ou decrescente com a duração) são algumas das mais debatidas tal como a taxa de substituição relativamente ao rendimento do trabalho assegurado pelo benefício. A

análise dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego dos países europeus relativamente a estas questões revela:

- No que respeita à duração da prestação embora nos diversos países diferentes tipos de trabalhadores, em função da duração dos descontos ou da idade, tenham diferentes durações máximas do benefício, os dados da OCDE sobre a duração média das prestações revela que existe uma grande oscilação, sendo o valor médio da UE 14 meses, verificando-se que os países anglo-saxónicos tendem a ter durações mais baixas, em torno de 7 meses para um trabalhador típico, seguidos dos países do centro e leste europeu com durações na ordem dos 9 meses, dos países do sul e nórdicos com cerca de 20,5 meses e por último os países continentais com cerca de 21,2 meses;
- Quanto ao perfil temporal das prestações, os países do centro e leste europeu tendem a apresentar quedas mais abruptas das prestações ao longo do tempo, seguidos dos países do sul e depois os nórdicos, continentais e por último dos anglo-saxónicos;
- No que respeita à taxa de substituição, a análise é dificultada pela existência de muitas situações particulares derivadas do tratamento fiscal dado aos rendimentos e às estruturas familiares. Os dados apresentados pela OCDE e reproduzidos em anexo para algumas situações típicas de rendimento e estruturas familiares revela que a mediana da taxa de substituição dos rendimentos líquidos nos países da UE oscila entre os 46% para casos de rendimentos mais elevados e famílias sem filhos e os 86% no caso de famílias com rendimentos baixos e com dois filhos. Há uma dispersão relativamente elevada oscilando a diferença entre o país com taxa de substituição mais elevada e mais baixa para o mesmo tipo de famílias e escalão de rendimento entre 24 e 69 pontos percentuais, o que revela bem as diferenças de tratamento. As diferenças não são sistemáticas nem há um padrão claro por tipo de sistema de proteção social dos países embora se verifique que a Grécia é o país que apresenta taxas de substituição mais baixas

4.3. COMBINAÇÃO DO SEGURO DE DESEMPREGO COM OUTRAS MEDIDAS, EM PARTICULAR, MEDIDAS ATIVAS

Em muitos países, o apoio ao rendimento ao rendimento assegurado pelos sistemas de subsídio de desemprego é combinado com outras medidas de política de mercado de trabalho.

Entre essas medidas são de destacar:

- A existência de esquemas de apoio ao rendimento para além do seguro de desemprego, nuns casos destinado aos desempregados que não reúnem condições de acesso aos benefícios do seguro de desemprego, noutros casos uma prestação que é atribuída uma vez esgotado o período de

atribuição do benefício do seguro de desemprego. Estes regimes complementares de apoio ao rendimento, que recebem designações diversas como subsídio social de desemprego ou assistência ao desemprego, têm níveis de benefícios normalmente mais baixos.

- De forma crescente, o subsídio de desemprego tem sido complementado com as designadas medidas ativas de políticas de mercado de trabalho. Medidas ativas de políticas laborais designam as medidas destinadas a favorecer e facilitar a rápida integração ou reintegração dos trabalhadores sem emprego no mercado de trabalho. As primeiras referências às políticas ativas de mercado de trabalho surgiram em meados da década de 90 no quadro da OCDE enquanto nova abordagem para lutar contra o elevado nível de desemprego que se verificava após a crise do início dos anos 90. Essas medidas ativas de emprego assumiram-se de forma crescente como uma peça central das políticas públicas dirigidas ao mercado de trabalho, especialmente da Europa que as colocou no centro da sua estratégia para o emprego. As medidas de política ativa de emprego são normalmente classificadas em quatro grandes grupos: formação, apoio à criação de emprego no setor privado (através de emprego subsidiado por conta de outrem e através de apoio ao empreendedorismo e à criação do próprio emprego), emprego no setor público e apoio à procura de emprego/eficiência dos serviços públicos de emprego. Na generalidade dos países há complementaridade entre utilização das medidas passivas de apoio ao rendimento na eventualidade de desemprego e as medidas ativas de mercado de trabalho:
 - Casos em que os benefícios dos sistemas de subsídio de desemprego são condicionados pela participação em medidas ativas, nomeadamente formação;
 - Casos em que os benefícios podem ser convertidos em apoios à criação do próprio emprego.
- As medidas ativas de emprego têm uma relevância crescente entre as medidas do mercado de trabalho, representando no conjunto da UE mais de 59 mil milhões de euros de despesa em 2011, cerca de 0,5% do PIB, ou seja, pouco menos de metade da despesa com apoio ao rendimento dos desempregados. Os países do Centro e leste europeu são aqueles em que as medidas ativas apresentam menor relevância, seguidos dos países do sul e anglo-saxónicos. Os países continentais e, acima de todos, os nórdicos são aqueles em que estas medidas têm maior peso, representando no caso dos nórdicos mais de 1% do PIB. Em termos de evolução o peso da despesa com estas medidas aumentou em 13 países e reduziu-se em 14.
- Quanto aos participantes, em 2010 participaram em medidas ativas mais de 10,5 milhões de pessoas na União Europeia, um número que representa cerca de 45% dos desempregados.

4.4. REFORMAS DOS SISTEMAS DE SEGURO DE DESEMPREGO - MEDIDAS PARA LIMITAR O ACESSO OU A GENEROSIDADE DOS SISTEMAS

Os sistemas de proteção de desemprego têm sido sujeitos nos vários países a alterações que visam adaptar quer as condições de elegibilidade, quer os níveis de benefícios quer outros aspetos associados à atribuição de benefícios.

A questão da generosidade dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego e os eventuais incentivos perniciosos associados a essa generosidade em termos de duração do desemprego ou frequência do retorno à situação de desempregado de muitos trabalhadores tem sido objeto de muita atenção na literatura. Por exemplo a OCDE¹ apresenta um indicador da generosidade dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego, em termos de condições de acesso, armadilhas de desemprego, armadilhas de inatividade, duração de benefício e requisitos de procura de emprego ou de disponibilidade dos trabalhadores. Este indicador é calculado para dois momentos no tempo permitindo avaliar a sua evolução.

Para melhorar o sistema de incentivos associados aos sistemas de seguro de desemprego evitar estes incentivos os países têm vindo a promover reformas nos sistemas de seguro de desemprego

Entre 1999 e 2013 foram identificadas em 25 países da União 157 alterações aos regimes de seguro de desemprego. Essas reformas são apresentadas em anexo.

A tabela seguinte apresenta a distribuição das reformas introduzidas por país e por ano.

¹ http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/eligibility-criteria-for-unemployment-benefits_5k9h43kgkvr4-en

Tabela 1: Medidas de alteração dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego, por país e ano

País	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Alemanha	1		1	1	2	1		1								7
Áustria		3		1		1			2			1				8
Bélgica				1		1							5	3	2	12
Bulgária					1			1				3				5
Dinamarca					2					2	1	2	1			8
Eslováquia						2	1	1				2				6
Espanha				1	1			4			1					7
Estónia		1	1							2		1	1		1	7
Finlândia			2	1							4	2				9
França				2				2		1	2		1			8
Grécia									1	1			1			3
Holanda					2		1	3	1						1	8
Hungria		1								1				2		4
Irlanda				1		1				1			1			4
Itália		1		1			1	1	1	1	1	1				8
Letónia				1					3		2					6
Lituânia					2				2		4					9
Luxemburgo												1				1
Malta									1			1				2
Polónia						1	2									3
Portugal					2			1	5		1	2				11
Reino Unido										1	1					2
República Checa						2				2		1				5
Roménia						1	2				1	1	1			6
Suécia			2				1	1	1		2	1				8
Total	1	6	6	10	12	10	8	15	17	12	20	19	13	3	5	157

Fonte: DGECEFIN, base de dados LABREF

Quanto à tipologia de alteração, verifica-se que a questão da cobertura e condições de elegibilidade foi a que foi objeto de mais alterações, seguindo-se a questão da duração dos benefícios e dos requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar.

Tabela 2: Medidas de alteração dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego, por tipo medida

Tipo reforma	Total
Benefícios de desemprego - Outros	3
Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	73
Duração dos benefícios	41
Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	40
Total	157

Fonte: DGECEFIN, base de dados LABREF

São assim diversos os tipos de mecanismos que têm sido adotados nos diversos países com o objetivo de evitar abusos, incentivar comportamentos apropriados ou penalizar comportamentos inadequados. Como se viu acima 25 países introduziram reformas. Entre os mecanismos que surgem como mais comumente adotados para melhorar os sistemas de incentivos podem identificar-se:

- A penalização da recusa de ofertas de emprego ou outras medidas de reintegração, que podem conduzir mesmo à perda de benefício – vários

países alteraram as condições em que um beneficiário pode recusar uma oferta de emprego, nomeadamente quanto aos valores de salários acima do qual são obrigados a aceitar a oferta ou aumento da distância face à residência que permite a recusa;

- A penalização de recusa de participação em ações de formação;
- A criação de obrigações de apresentação nos serviços de emprego e de reporte de informação;
- A obrigação de procura ativa de emprego – a generalidade diversos países obrigam os beneficiários a demonstrar que desenvolveram atividade de procura de emprego;
- A imposição de um período de espera antes da atribuição do benefício no caso de situações de desemprego da iniciativa do trabalhador – há diversos países que impõem períodos de espera nalguns casos na ordem das 12 semanas, sendo este um mecanismo implícito de penalização os trabalhadores pelo rompimento de relações laborais;

Tomando por base a evolução do indicador construído pela Comissão Europeia e OCDE (ver tabela em anexo) para tipificar a evolução dos incentivos associados aos sistemas de seguro de desemprego verifica-se que:

- Em média os países continentais, do sul e do centro e leste europeu aumentaram o grau de restritividade das condições de acesso entre 2004 e 2011 enquanto os anglo-saxónicos diminuíram e os nórdicos mantiveram;
- Quanto aos incentivos/penalizações associados à aceitação/recusa de empregos, em média, entre 2009 e 2012, os países continentais e os anglo-saxónicos aumentaram os incentivos ao trabalho, os do sul diminuíram e os nórdicos e do centro e leste europeu não alteraram este parâmetro;
- Quanto aos incentivos/penalizações associados à aceitação/recusa de empregos a partir da inatividade, em média, entre 2009 e 2012, os países anglo-saxónicos e do centro e leste europeu aumentaram os incentivos ao trabalho, os continentais diminuíram e os nórdicos e do sul não alteraram este parâmetro;
- Quanto à duração do benefício de desemprego, entre 2009 e 2011, em média os países nórdicos e os do centro e leste europeu reduziram a duração do benefício e todos os outros mantiveram;
- Quanto ao perfil temporal dos benefícios, entre 2010 e 2011 todos os grupos de países, com exceção dos continentais promoveram uma redução mais acentuada dos benefícios ao longo do tempo como forma de aumentar o incentivo a sair da situação de desemprego.

- Por último, quanto ao grau de restritividade das condições de procura de emprego e de disponibilidade dos trabalhadores, todos os países promoveram um aumento da restritividade entre 2004 e 2011.

Para além das atuações referidas anteriormente, identificam-se depois outras atuações mais gerais no sentido de combater a informalidade e o emprego não declarado, que, como já referido, constituem obstáculos a sistemas de seguro desemprego eficientes e eficazes. De entre as atuações para lidar com o emprego informal e não declarado os Países têm combinado medidas de prevenção com medidas de deteção/penalização, focadas na redução dos incentivos ao trabalho não declarado, incluindo reformas administrativas e simplificação, reforço da monitorização e dos mecanismos de sanção e dissuasão.

Na União Europeia, as medidas para reduzir a dimensão da economia informal e do trabalho não declarado incluem:

- Redução da atratividade financeira do trabalho não declarado com alterações nos sistemas fiscais e de benefícios sociais e controlos mais apertados dos sistemas de proteção social:
 - Garantia de níveis adequados de apoios ao rendimento, reconhecimento da ligação entre direitos e contribuições, controlo dos beneficiários de apoios sociais, sanções adequadas para a fraude;
 - Atenção a áreas como (i) impacto da tributação sobre o trabalho extraordinário, (ii) cumprimento/respeito dos salários mínimos e salários impostos por convenções coletivas, (iii) distorção do sistema sobre situação de empregado por conta própria e por conta de outrem, (iv) redução da carga fiscal sobre os empregos pouco qualificados (v) melhoria da perceção de justiça do sistema fiscal.
- Reforma administrativa e simplificação com vista a diminuir os custos de cumprimento:
 - Melhorias da lei laboral e dos sistemas administrativos para lidarem melhor com necessidades momentâneas ou temporárias do Mercado de trabalho;
 - Melhoria das estratégias inspetivas;
 - Abordagens setoriais específicas para transformar trabalho não declarado em trabalho regular (nomeadamente na hotelaria e restauração, agricultura ou serviços domésticos);
 - Aproveitamento mais intensivo das potencialidades do *e-government*, registos on-line e partilha de informação entre bases de dados administrativas;
 - Obrigação de pagamentos eletrónicos para aquisições acima de um determinado montante.

- Reforço da supervisão e mecanismos de sanção com envolvimento das inspeções de trabalho, serviços de cobrança de receitas fiscais e parceiros sociais:
 - Redução das exceções aos contratos laborais formais;
 - Soluções específicas setoriais para controlo e regularização do trabalho não declarado com participação dos parceiros sociais;
 - Cooperação entre departamentos governamentais.
 - Aumento das penalizações.
- Iniciativas de divulgação e alerta para o problema:
 - Aumento da perceção relativamente aos riscos e custos para a sociedade do trabalho não declarado;
 - Informação dos cidadãos relativamente aos benefícios da redução da fraude e evasões fiscais.

Dada a relevância que a temática assume merece referência um trabalho da EUROFOUND¹ que sistematiza princípios e práticas para lidar com o problema do trabalho não declarado.

4.5. INDICADORES DE DESEMPENHO DA GESTÃO

Relativamente aos indicadores de desempenho da gestão não foi possível encontrar um reporte sistematizado de indicadores para os diversos sistemas, mas a análise de relatórios de atividade e relatórios de contas dos sistemas disponíveis para alguns países² permite verificar a referência a alguns indicadores que são utilizados.

Tipicamente os indicadores mais comumente referidos dizem respeito a indicadores de atividade, indicadores financeiros ou indicadores de tempo de processamento.

Assim encontram-se referências a indicadores como:

- Número de pedidos de subsídio desemprego recebidos;
- Número de pedidos de subsídio desemprego decididos;
- Número de prestações de subsídio de desemprego processadas;
- Tempo médio de pagamento da primeira prestação;
- Número de apresentações dos beneficiários nos serviços de emprego;

¹ Disponível *online* em <http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/labourmarket/tackling/search.php>.

² Só foram consultados relatórios em língua inglesa, portuguesa, francesa e espanhola.

- Número de ações de orientação profissional de beneficiários realizadas;
- Número de beneficiários colocados;
- Número de beneficiários envolvidos em medidas de política ativa de emprego;
- Número de ações de fiscalização desenvolvidas;
- Valor das prestações recuperadas em ações de fiscalização.

Estes indicadores surgem de forma irregular nos relatórios encontrados e com lógicas de cálculo distintas nos diversos países, não permitindo construir séries temporais para avaliar a sua evolução ou fazer comparações.

5. PARTE 4: SISTEMA DE CONTROLO DO SEGURO-DESEMPREGO

Esta última parte do exercício realizado é centrada nos mecanismos de controlo do seguro de desemprego que têm sido desenvolvidos.

A preocupação com a deteção das situações de fraude nos sistemas de seguro de desemprego tem aumentado com o escrutínio crescente relativamente ao uso adequado de recursos públicos. Nalguns casos, cruzam-se as preocupações de controlo com preocupações de maximização da eficácia e eficiência dos sistemas, surgindo medidas referidas anteriormente na Parte 3.

As preocupações com a fraude são em primeiro lugar objeto de interesse da gestão dos sistemas, que implementam mecanismos de controlo interno visando a deteção de situações de atribuição indevida dos benefícios. Mas são também objeto de preocupação por parte de entidades externas, que têm realizado auditorias ou produzido recomendações relativamente à fraude nos sistemas de proteção social em geral e abordado também o caso dos sistemas de seguro-desemprego.

Entre as preocupações com a fraude tem ganho relevância um tipo específico de fraude que é a acumulação de benefícios com recebimento de salários em trabalho informal ou não declarado, uma fraude com dificuldade de deteção, em particular em economias com níveis elevados de informalidade.

Como exemplos de trabalhos de diferente natureza que abordam a fraude nos sistemas de seguro-desemprego e produzem recomendações relativamente a mecanismos de controlo podemos identificar as seguintes:

- Banco Mundial¹;
- *National Audit Office* do Reino Unido²;
- *Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention – centre for knowledge about crime and crime prevention measures*³;

Estes relatórios alertam para riscos e identificam boas práticas em termos de luta contra a fraude.

Para além destes trabalhos é possível encontrar referências a controlos externos dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego.

¹ Ver o relatório *Toolkit on Tackling Error, Fraud and Corruption in Social Protection Programs* disponível em <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Safety-Nets-DP/1002.pdf>

² Ver por exemplo o relatório *International benchmark of fraud and error in social security systems* disponível em <http://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2006/07/05061387es.pdf>

³ Ver por exemplo o relatório *Unemployment benefit fraud - Motives, extent and preventive measures* disponível em http://www.eucpn.org/download/?file=bra_unemployment_benefit_fraud.pdf&type=8

Encontram-se trabalhos de duas naturezas fundamentais. Por um lado, a maior parte das referências surgem no quadro das análises das contas anuais da proteção social ou das administrações públicas realizadas por entidades com essas competências, como tribunais de contas ou entidades equivalentes, que nos relatórios anuais elaborados sobre as contas das administrações públicas produzem alguma análise sobre a despesa e os sistemas de seguro de desemprego¹.

Por outro lado encontram-se depois algumas avaliações de aspetos específicos² do sistema de seguro de desemprego efetuados por estas mesmas entidades ou análises dos sistemas de controlo e luta contra a fraude implantados³ com vista a analisar a sua eficácia.

Relativamente aos mecanismos internos, não foi possível encontrar descrição sistemática de mecanismos de controlo implementados, mas analisando relatórios de atividade e relatórios de contas de alguns países⁴ verifica-se a existência de referências a ações de controlo que visam fundamentalmente evitar abusos e incentivar comportamentos adequados.

Na maior parte dos países surgem referências a mecanismos como:

- O desenvolvimento de mecanismos de controlo com cruzamento da informação sobre pagamentos de prestações com outras bases administrativas para detetar situações de fraude – Este tipo de medidas tem sido implementado, entre outros, em países como a Suécia, Portugal, França, Alemanha, República Checa e Reino Unido, em que a colaboração entre agências públicas responsáveis por arrecadação de receita e pagamento de benefícios tem permitido exercer maior controlo sobre o pagamento das prestações;
- A criação de obrigação de apresentação nos serviços de emprego e de reporte de informação por parte dos beneficiários, exercendo um maior controlo sobre as ações dos beneficiários, nomeadamente em termos de aceitação de ofertas e de ações para obtenção e empregos, e combatendo a informalidade;

¹ Ver por exemplo trabalhos do National Audit sobre o sistema de seguro de desemprego no Reino Unido disponível em <http://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/HMRC-NIF-NI.pdf>

² Ver, por exemplo, análises do sistema de seguro de desemprego efetuadas pelo tribunal de contas francês sobre a proteção do desemprego parcial disponível em

http://www.ccomptes.fr/content/download/1511/14981/version/file/F4_systeme_francais_indemnisatio_n_chomage_partiel.pdf, ou do regime de proteção de desemprego dos trabalhadores precários disponível em

http://www.ccomptes.fr/content/download/63087/1530718/version/1/file/regime_indemnisation_chomage_emplois_precaires_refere_67793.pdf

³ Ver exemplo trabalho do tribunal de contas francês disponível em

http://www.ccomptes.fr/content/download/64958/1553731/file/2_6_Pole_emploi_tome_II.pdf ou do tribunal de contas sueco disponível em

<http://www.riksrevisionen.se/en/Start/publications/Reports/EFF/2011/What-happened-with-suspected-benefit-crimes/>

⁴ Só foram consultados relatórios em língua inglesa, portuguesa, francesa e espanhola.

- A criação de portais/linhas telefónicas que permitem a denúncia de situações de fraude¹ por parte dos cidadãos em geral - o aumento da perceção pública relativamente à necessidade de utilização adequada de dinheiros públicos e sobre a relevância de limitar os abusos leva a que tenham ganho relevância a criação de mecanismos que permitem aos cidadãos em geral alertar para situações de fraude, sendo que há um numero crescente de denúncias de potenciais situações de fraude;
- A realização de auditorias e ações de controlo aleatórias por parte dos serviços junto dos beneficiários com vista a identificar casos de fraude e simultaneamente criar mecanismos dissuasores da mesma por maior probabilidade de deteção.
- Reforço das sanções para as situações de fraude criando uma ameaça credível, tendo em conta que parte dos trabalhos de análise das motivações para a fraude destacam que a ausência de controlo e de sanções significativas é uma das condições que favorece a fraude.

Verifica-se assim um esforço crescente das autoridades em desenvolverem mecanismos de controlo mais eficientes e eficazes, a maior parte deles centrados na prevenção da fraude mas alguns também na penalização, procurando assegurar uma melhor utilização dos recursos públicos.

¹ Ver por exemplo o caso do Governo inglês em <https://secure.dwp.gov.uk/benefitfraud/>

ANEXOS

Tabela 3: Taxa de desemprego

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
União Europeia - 28	:	:	9,1	9,2	9,3	9,1	8,3	7,2	7,1	9	9,7	9,8	10,6	11
Zona Euro	9,4	8,3	8,7	9,0	9,4	9,1	8,4	7,5	7,6	9,6	10,2	10,2	11,5	12,0
Bélgica	6,6	6,2	6,9	7,7	7,4	8,5	8,3	7,5	7,0	8,0	8,4	7,2	7,6	8,5
Bulgária	16,4	20,0	18,3	13,9	12,2	10,2	9,0	6,9	5,7	6,9	10,3	11,4	12,4	13,0
Republica Checa	8,8	8,0	7,1	7,6	8,3	8,0	7,2	5,4	4,4	6,8	7,4	6,8	7,0	7,0
Dinamarca	4,5	4,2	4,3	5,5	5,3	4,9	4,0	3,8	3,5	6,1	7,6	7,7	7,7	7,2
Alemanha	8,0	7,8	8,6	9,9	10,8	11,3	10,4	8,8	7,6	7,9	7,2	6,0	5,6	5,4
Estónia	13,6	13,2	10,2	11,6	10,6	8,2	6,1	4,7	5,6	13,9	17,1	12,6	10,2	8,9
Irlanda	4,4	3,7	4,3	4,6	4,6	4,4	4,5	4,6	6,1	12,2	14,1	14,9	15,0	13,3
Grécia	11,5	10,6	10,1	9,5	10,4	10,0	9,0	8,4	7,8	9,6	12,7	17,9	24,5	27,5
Espanha	13,9	10,4	11,3	11,3	11,1	9,2	8,5	8,3	11,3	18,0	20,0	21,5	24,9	26,2
França	10,3	8,6	8,7	8,6	9,2	8,9	8,9	8,0	7,4	9,1	9,3	9,2	9,9	9,9
Croácia	:	:	15,4	14,3	14,1	13,0	11,5	9,8	8,6	9,3	12,1	13,8	16,3	17,6
Itália	11,0	9,7	9,3	9,0	8,0	7,8	6,9	6,2	6,8	7,9	8,5	8,5	10,8	12,4
Chipre	5,1	4,0	3,4	4,2	4,4	5,4	4,7	4,0	3,8	5,5	6,5	8,1	12,1	16,1
Letónia	14,5	13,4	13,4	10,7	10,1	9,0	7,0	6,2	8,0	18,0	19,8	16,5	15,3	12,1
Lituania	16,3	17,1	13,2	13,0	11,4	8,4	5,7	4,3	5,9	14,0	18,1	15,7	13,6	12,0
Luxemburgo	2,4	1,8	2,6	3,7	5,1	4,5	4,7	4,1	5,1	5,2	4,4	4,9	5,2	5,9
Hungria	6,6	5,7	5,6	5,8	5,9	7,2	7,5	7,4	7,9	10,1	11,2	11,0	11,0	10,3
Malta	6,4	7,2	7,0	7,5	7,4	7,4	6,9	6,5	6,1	6,9	6,9	6,4	6,4	6,5
Holanda	2,7	2,1	2,6	3,6	4,7	4,8	3,9	3,2	2,7	3,4	4,5	4,4	5,3	6,7
Áustria	4,7	4,0	4,9	4,8	5,3	5,2	4,8	4,5	3,9	4,9	4,5	4,2	4,4	5,0
Polónia	16,6	18,7	20,2	19,7	19,4	18,0	14,0	9,7	7,2	8,3	9,7	9,8	10,2	10,5
Portugal	4,0	4,1	4,8	6,5	6,7	8,1	8,1	8,5	8,1	10,0	11,4	13,4	16,4	17,0
Roménia	7,7	7,3	8,8	7,4	8,1	7,5	7,6	6,8	6,1	7,2	7,6	7,7	7,3	7,6
Eslovénia	7,1	5,8	6,1	6,6	6,1	6,7	6,1	5,0	4,5	6,0	7,4	8,3	9,0	10,3
Eslováquia	19,1	19,4	18,7	17,2	18,6	16,3	13,4	11,2	9,5	12,1	14,4	13,7	14,0	14,3
Finlândia	11,2	10,4	10,5	10,5	10,4	8,5	7,8	6,9	6,4	8,4	8,5	7,9	7,8	8,3
Suécia	5,5	4,8	5,0	5,6	6,8	7,9	7,1	6,2	6,3	8,5	8,8	8,0	8,1	8,2
Reino Unido	5,6	4,7	5,1	4,9	4,6	4,8	5,4	5,4	5,7	7,7	7,9	8,2	8,0	7,7

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 4: Número de desempregados

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
União Europeia - 28	20 008	19 558	20 432	20 841	21 333	21 015	19 389	17 049	16 827	21 481	23 149	23 232	25 397	26 425
Zona Euro	12 659	11 919	12 604	13 375	13 905	13 937	12 970	11 733	11 931	15 110	16 005	16 043	18 093	19 160
Bélgica	302	286	331	362	379	390	383	353	333	380	406	347	369	417
Bulgária	561	665	614	453	404	338	309	242	202	240	352	376	410	436
Republica Checa	454	418	374	399	426	410	371	276	230	352	383	351	367	370
Dinamarca	122	130	131	155	160	140	114	110	103	177	219	221	219	203
Alemanha	3 178	3 128	3 462	3 916	4 251	4 653	4 245	3 601	3 136	3 228	2 946	2 501	2 316	2 270
Estónia	100	88	75	70	68	54	41	32	38	93	114	85	68	59
Irlanda	74	72	83	87	88	90	97	105	146	268	303	317	316	282
Grécia	517	488	480	460	520	493	448	418	388	485	639	882	1 195	1 330
Espanha	2 095	1 904	2 171	2 267	2 233	1 934	1 841	1 846	2 596	4 153	4 640	5 013	5 811	6 051
França	2 385	2 216	2 277	2 357	2 472	2 487	2 492	2 277	2 130	2 632	2 697	2 666	2 864	3 019
Croácia	289	281	268	252	249	230	202	171	149	160	206	232	272	288
Itália	2 408	2 173	2 058	2 050	1 960	1 889	1 673	1 506	1 692	1 945	2 102	2 108	2 744	3 113
Chipre	15	13	12	14	16	19	17	15	15	22	26	34	52	71
Letónia	158	148	136	127	128	108	78	68	88	193	206	167	155	120
Lituania	274	284	224	204	184	133	89	64	88	211	270	228	197	172
Luxemburgo	4	4	5	7	10	9	9	9	10	12	11	11	13	15
Hungria	256	228	229	240	252	302	317	312	329	421	475	468	476	449
Malta	10	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	12	12	11	11	12
Holanda	246	206	254	341	419	441	366	306	267	327	390	389	469	600
Áustria	138	138	163	166	195	208	196	186	162	204	188	179	189	215
Polónia	2 794	3 167	3 423	3 308	3 209	3 018	2 311	1 579	1 165	1 359	1 650	1 659	1 749	1 793
Portugal	231	241	304	382	401	458	463	483	459	569	645	688	836	855
Roménia	791	747	786	686	800	704	728	641	576	681	725	730	701	730
Eslovénia	65	60	61	64	63	66	61	50	46	61	75	83	90	102
Eslováquia	482	504	484	457	480	427	353	293	254	321	386	363	378	386
Finlândia	253	238	237	235	229	220	204	183	172	221	224	209	207	219
Suécia	253	270	277	306	346	361	336	298	305	408	425	390	403	411
Reino Unido	1 554	1 451	1 503	1 465	1 399	1 444	1 642	1 623	1 753	2 363	2 440	2 534	2 511	2 418

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 5: Taxa de desemprego masculina

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
União Europeia - 28	:	:	8,4	8,6	8,8	8,4	7,7	6,7	6,7	9,1	9,8	9,7	10,6	11
Zona Euro	7,9	7,1	7,6	8,1	8,4	8,2	7,5	6,7	6,9	9,5	10,0	10,0	11,3	12,0
Bélgica	5,3	5,7	6,3	7,5	6,7	7,7	7,5	6,7	6,5	7,8	8,2	7,2	7,7	8,7
Bulgária	16,8	21,0	19,0	14,5	12,6	10,4	8,7	6,6	5,6	7,1	11,0	12,4	13,7	14,1
Republica Checa	7,4	6,7	5,8	5,9	7,1	6,5	5,9	4,3	3,5	5,9	6,5	5,9	6,1	6,0
Dinamarca	4,0	3,7	4,3	5,2	5,1	4,5	3,4	3,5	3,2	6,8	8,5	7,9	7,7	6,9
Alemanha	7,7	7,8	8,8	10,3	11,4	11,6	10,5	8,7	7,5	8,2	7,6	6,3	5,8	5,7
Estónia	15,3	13,1	11,4	12,4	12,0	9,4	6,4	5,5	5,9	17,2	19,7	13,3	11,1	9,2
Irlanda	4,5	3,9	4,7	4,9	5,1	4,7	4,7	5,0	7,3	15,4	17,5	18,2	18,1	15,4
Grécia	7,6	7,0	6,6	6,1	6,5	6,2	5,7	5,3	5,1	7,0	10,1	15,2	21,6	24,5
Espanha	9,5	7,4	7,9	8,2	8,2	7,1	6,4	6,5	10,1	17,7	19,7	21,2	24,7	25,7
França	8,6	7,0	7,8	7,7	8,2	8,1	8,1	7,5	6,9	8,9	9,0	8,8	9,8	10,1
Croácia	:	:	13,5	12,9	12,7	11,9	10,1	8,5	7,1	8,2	11,7	14,1	16,5	18,1
Itália	8,4	7,5	7,1	7,0	6,4	6,3	5,5	5,0	5,6	6,9	7,7	7,7	10,0	11,7
Chipre	3,3	2,6	2,7	3,9	3,6	4,5	4,0	3,5	3,3	5,5	6,4	8,4	12,8	16,8
Letónia	15,3	14,9	15,1	10,6	9,4	9,2	7,6	6,7	8,7	21,4	23,0	18,9	16,5	12,8
Lituania	18,5	19,8	13,4	12,7	11,2	8,3	5,9	4,3	6,1	17,4	21,5	18,2	15,5	13,4
Luxemburgo	1,8	1,6	1,9	3,0	3,7	3,5	3,6	3,6	4,3	4,4	3,8	3,9	4,6	5,5
Hungria	7,2	6,3	6,1	6,2	5,8	7,0	7,2	7,2	7,7	10,3	11,6	11,0	11,3	10,3
Malta	6,3	6,8	6,3	6,4	7,0	6,6	6,2	6,0	5,6	6,6	6,8	6,1	5,8	6,6
Holanda	2,2	1,8	2,3	3,4	4,4	4,5	3,6	2,8	2,5	3,4	4,5	4,5	5,3	7,1
Áustria	4,8	4,0	5,2	5,2	5,3	4,9	4,4	4,0	3,6	5,1	4,6	4,1	4,4	5,0
Polónia	14,8	17,3	19,6	19,2	18,8	16,8	13,1	9,1	6,5	7,9	9,5	9,1	9,5	9,8
Portugal	3,2	3,1	4,1	5,5	6,0	7,1	7,0	7,0	6,9	9,4	10,4	13,2	16,6	17,0
Roménia	8,2	7,7	9,1	7,8	9,4	8,1	8,5	7,6	7,0	8,0	8,2	8,2	7,8	8,1
Eslovénia	6,9	5,5	5,7	6,1	5,8	6,2	5,0	4,1	4,1	6,1	7,6	8,3	8,5	9,6
Eslováquia	19,5	20,1	18,7	17,0	17,8	15,5	12,3	9,9	8,4	11,4	14,3	13,7	13,6	14,0
Finlândia	10,4	10,0	10,7	11,1	10,3	8,3	7,5	6,6	6,2	9,0	9,3	8,6	8,5	9,0
Suécia	6,0	5,1	5,4	6,2	7,3	8,0	7,0	6,0	6,0	8,8	8,9	8,0	8,5	8,4
Reino Unido	6,2	5,2	5,7	5,5	5,0	5,2	5,8	5,7	6,2	8,7	8,8	8,8	8,5	8,1

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 6: Taxa de desemprego feminina

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
União Europeia - 28	:	:	10	9,9	10	9,8	9,1	8	7,6	9	9,7	9,8	10,6	10,9
Zona Euro	11,5	9,9	10,1	10,3	10,5	10,2	9,5	8,6	8,4	9,8	10,4	10,4	11,6	12,1
Bélgica	8,3	6,9	7,8	8,0	8,3	9,5	9,4	8,5	7,6	8,1	8,6	7,2	7,4	8,2
Bulgária	15,9	19,0	17,5	13,3	11,7	9,9	9,3	7,3	5,8	6,7	9,5	10,1	10,9	11,9
Republica Checa	10,6	9,6	8,6	9,7	9,7	9,9	8,9	6,8	5,7	7,8	8,5	8,0	8,3	8,4
Dinamarca	5,0	4,8	4,4	5,8	5,5	5,3	4,6	4,2	3,8	5,4	6,5	7,6	7,7	7,4
Alemanha	8,3	7,8	8,3	9,4	10,2	11,0	10,3	8,9	7,7	7,4	6,6	5,7	5,3	5,0
Estónia	11,8	13,2	9,0	10,7	9,1	7,1	5,8	3,9	5,2	10,4	14,5	11,9	9,3	8,5
Irlanda	4,3	3,6	3,8	4,0	3,9	4,0	4,3	4,2	4,7	8,3	9,9	10,9	11,1	10,8
Grécia	17,3	16,1	15,4	14,5	16,0	15,4	13,8	12,9	11,5	13,3	16,4	21,6	28,3	31,5
Espanha	20,4	15,1	16,4	15,9	15,3	12,2	11,4	10,7	12,9	18,2	20,3	21,9	25,2	26,8
França	12,2	10,5	9,8	9,6	10,4	9,9	9,7	8,6	7,9	9,4	9,7	9,7	10,0	9,8
Croácia	:	:	17,8	16,1	15,8	14,3	13,2	11,4	10,4	10,6	12,6	13,6	16,0	16,9
Itália	14,9	13,1	12,7	12,0	10,3	10,1	8,8	7,9	8,6	9,3	9,7	9,7	12,0	13,2
Chipre	7,4	5,8	4,2	4,6	5,5	6,6	5,5	4,6	4,3	5,6	6,5	7,8	11,2	15,3
Letónia	13,6	11,8	11,7	10,9	10,7	8,8	6,3	5,7	7,3	14,6	16,6	14,1	14,2	11,4
Lituania	14,0	14,4	13,0	13,2	11,6	8,4	5,5	4,4	5,7	10,7	14,7	13,2	11,8	10,6
Luxemburgo	3,2	2,2	3,6	4,7	7,1	5,8	6,3	4,7	6,1	6,1	5,1	6,3	5,9	6,4
Hungria	5,8	4,9	5,1	5,4	5,9	7,4	7,9	7,7	8,1	9,8	10,8	11,0	10,7	10,3
Malta	6,5	8,1	8,3	9,9	8,3	8,9	8,6	7,7	6,9	7,7	7,2	7,1	7,4	6,3
Holanda	3,5	2,5	2,9	3,8	5,0	5,1	4,4	3,7	3,0	3,4	4,5	4,4	5,2	6,3
Áustria	4,6	4,1	4,6	4,4	5,3	5,5	5,3	5,1	4,2	4,6	4,3	4,4	4,4	5,0
Polónia	18,6	20,3	21,0	20,3	20,0	19,4	15,1	10,4	8,0	8,8	10,1	10,5	11,0	11,2
Portugal	5,0	5,2	5,6	7,6	7,6	9,2	9,5	10,1	9,4	10,7	12,5	13,5	16,2	17,0
Roménia	7,1	6,8	8,3	6,8	6,5	6,8	6,4	5,7	5,0	6,2	6,9	7,1	6,7	6,9
Eslovénia	7,2	6,2	6,4	7,1	6,5	7,2	7,4	6,0	4,9	5,9	7,2	8,3	9,5	11,1
Eslováquia	18,6	18,6	18,8	17,3	19,6	17,2	14,8	12,7	11,0	12,9	14,6	13,7	14,6	14,6
Finlândia	12,0	10,8	10,2	10,0	10,6	8,7	8,1	7,3	6,7	7,6	7,7	7,2	7,1	7,6
Suécia	5,1	4,4	4,7	5,0	6,2	7,8	7,3	6,5	6,6	8,1	8,6	7,9	7,8	8,0
Reino Unido	4,9	4,2	4,4	4,1	4,2	4,3	5,0	5,0	5,1	6,5	7,0	7,4	7,5	7,2

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 7: Taxa de desemprego jovens dos 15 aos 24 anos

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
União Europeia - 28	:	:	18,1	18,3	18,7	18,7	17,4	15,5	15,6	19,9	21	21,4	22,9	23,3
Zona Euro	18,0	16,0	16,5	17,0	17,9	17,9	16,6	15,1	15,5	20,0	20,7	20,7	23,0	23,8
Bélgica	15,2	15,3	15,7	19,0	17,5	21,5	20,5	18,8	18,0	21,9	22,4	18,7	19,8	23,7
Bulgária	33,3	39,3	35,6	27,1	24,5	22,3	19,5	15,1	12,7	16,2	23,2	25,0	28,1	28,4
República Checa	17,0	16,3	15,4	16,8	19,9	19,2	17,5	10,7	9,9	16,6	18,3	18,1	19,5	19,0
Dinamarca	6,7	8,3	7,1	9,8	7,8	8,6	7,7	7,5	8,0	11,8	14,0	14,2	14,1	13,1
Alemanha	8,5	7,8	9,3	11,0	13,0	15,5	13,8	11,9	10,6	11,2	9,9	8,6	8,1	7,9
Estónia	21,1	24,0	20,2	26,9	25,7	15,1	12,1	10,1	12,0	27,4	32,9	22,4	20,9	18,7
Irlanda	6,5	6,2	7,8	8,1	8,3	8,6	8,6	9,0	12,7	24,0	27,6	29,1	30,4	26,8
Grécia	29,2	28,0	26,1	25,7	26,5	26,0	25,2	22,9	22,1	25,8	32,9	44,4	55,3	58,3
Espanha	25,3	20,7	21,6	22,3	22,4	19,7	17,9	18,1	24,5	37,7	41,5	46,2	52,9	55,5
França	20,6	18,0	18,9	17,5	20,1	20,6	21,6	19,1	18,6	23,2	22,9	22,1	23,9	23,9
Croácia	:	:	36,3	35,8	32,8	32,3	28,9	24,0	21,9	25,1	32,6	36,1	43,0	49,7
Itália	31,5	27,8	27,1	26,8	24,6	24,0	21,6	20,3	21,3	25,4	27,8	29,1	35,3	40,0
Chipre	10,2	8,2	7,7	8,9	8,7	13,9	10,0	10,2	9,0	13,8	16,6	22,4	27,8	38,9
Letónia	21,3	22,9	25,6	17,5	19,3	13,6	12,2	10,6	13,6	33,3	36,2	31,0	28,5	23,2
Lituania	28,6	31,6	20,4	26,9	21,2	15,7	9,8	8,4	13,3	29,6	35,7	32,6	26,7	21,9
Luxemburgo	6,4	6,3	7,0	10,9	16,9	13,7	16,2	15,2	17,9	17,2	14,2	16,8	18,8	15,5
Hungria	12,3	10,7	11,4	12,9	14,4	19,4	19,1	18,0	19,9	26,5	26,6	26,1	28,1	27,2
Malta	11,8	17,6	15,3	17,4	18,3	16,8	15,9	13,9	12,2	14,5	13,2	13,3	14,1	13,0
Holanda	5,3	4,4	4,6	6,6	8,0	8,2	6,6	5,9	5,3	6,6	8,7	7,6	9,5	11,0
Áustria	6,3	6,0	7,2	7,5	11,0	10,3	9,1	8,7	8,0	10,0	8,8	8,3	8,7	9,2
Polónia	35,7	39,2	41,6	41,4	40,1	36,9	29,8	21,7	17,3	20,6	23,7	25,8	26,5	27,3
Portugal	8,2	8,9	10,4	13,4	14,0	16,1	16,3	16,6	16,4	20,0	22,4	30,1	37,7	37,7
Roménia	17,8	17,6	22,2	19,5	22,3	20,2	21,4	20,1	18,6	20,8	22,1	23,7	22,7	23,6
Eslovénia	16,4	15,7	14,8	15,3	14,0	15,9	13,9	10,1	10,4	13,6	14,7	15,7	20,6	21,6
Eslováquia	36,9	38,9	37,7	32,9	32,8	30,1	26,6	20,3	19,0	27,3	33,6	33,4	34,0	33,7
Finlândia	28,4	26,6	28,2	27,8	27,5	20,1	18,7	16,5	16,5	21,5	21,4	20,1	19,0	19,9
Suécia	9,5	11,7	12,9	14,3	18,5	22,8	21,5	19,3	20,2	25,0	24,8	22,8	23,6	23,5
Reino Unido	12,0	10,3	10,9	11,4	10,7	12,8	14,0	14,3	15,0	19,1	19,6	21,1	21,0	20,5

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 8: Taxa de desemprego trabalhadores habilitações escolares níveis 0-2 ISCED

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
União Europeia - 28	:	:	11,6	11,8	12,3	12,2	11,8	10,9	11,5	14,8	16,1	16,6	18,6	19,6
Zona Euro	12,4	10,8	11,2	11,7	12,1	12,1	11,6	10,8	11,7	15,2	16,5	17,0	19,5	20,7
Bélgica	10,4	10,9	11,3	11,7	12,1	14,1	14,0	13,0	12,5	13,7	15,4	14,1	14,2	16,0
Bulgária	25,7	33,9	30,6	25,8	21,8	20,0	20,5	18,0	14,9	15,8	23,1	26,9	28,5	30,3
Republica Checa	22,8	21,7	20,6	22,1	26,2	27,0	24,8	20,4	19,4	24,4	25,3	24,6	28,8	26,0
Dinamarca	6,3	6,3	7,0	8,6	7,5	7,5	6,7	5,7	5,5	9,3	11,3	11,6	12,1	11,4
Alemanha	12,7	11,7	13,5	15,9	17,9	19,4	18,9	17,3	15,6	15,9	15,1	13,3	12,6	12,2
Estónia	26,5	21,3	24,7	22,0	20,6	15,5	13,3	11,4	12,2	29,2	31,9	26,9	24,3	15,7
Irlanda	8,1	6,5	7,0	7,3	7,8	7,4	7,0	7,6	10,1	18,1	22,2	24,4	25,9	22,2
Grécia	9,5	9,1	8,6	8,0	9,6	9,0	8,3	7,8	7,6	9,7	12,9	18,5	26,4	30,1
Espanha	15,3	11,7	12,5	12,9	12,9	11,1	10,5	10,5	15,4	24,6	27,3	29,0	33,9	35,5
França	15,4	13,3	13,0	12,0	12,9	13,0	13,2	12,3	11,8	14,4	15,4	15,2	16,2	16,4
Croácia	:	:	15,2	15,9	15,5	13,0	14,2	12,1	10,6	10,6	13,2	17,6	19,4	21,9
Itália	12,2	11,2	10,8	10,7	9,7	9,3	8,2	7,5	8,6	9,6	10,5	10,8	13,9	16,2
Chipre	6,6	5,4	4,1	5,2	6,6	6,3	5,1	5,1	5,2	6,5	7,6	7,9	14,2	20,2
Letónia	22,5	22,2	24,0	17,6	16,6	15,8	14,9	11,2	15,4	32,4	33,7	30,0	27,4	25,7
Lituania	25,7	24,9	19,2	22,4	14,9	15,1	10,6	7,6	13,4	31,2	41,3	40,2	36,2	33,9
Luxemburgo	3,7	2,5	4,7	4,0	7,0	6,4	6,6	5,8	6,6	8,2	6,1	8,3	8,5	10,3
Hungria	11,6	11,2	11,4	12,4	12,5	14,4	16,7	17,5	18,9	23,4	25,3	24,9	24,9	24,2
Malta	7,2	8,0	8,0	8,3	9,2	9,7	9,4	8,4	8,7	9,1	9,7	9,1	9,6	10,0
Holanda	4,5	3,1	3,7	5,8	7,2	7,4	6,1	5,3	4,6	5,5	7,4	6,9	8,4	10,5
Áustria	8,2	7,1	8,2	8,9	10,7	10,4	9,4	8,8	8,1	10,1	8,7	8,6	9,1	9,8
Polónia	23,4	25,9	28,1	28,0	30,3	29,0	23,7	16,5	12,8	15,4	18,3	19,1	20,3	21,3
Portugal	4,1	4,2	4,8	6,6	7,2	8,4	8,4	8,7	8,3	11,0	12,5	14,6	17,5	18,4
Roménia	5,3	5,4	7,6	7,1	9,8	8,0	9,0	8,6	8,6	8,9	7,2	8,6	8,1	8,0
Eslovénia	11,5	9,8	9,4	11,2	10,1	10,2	8,4	7,4	6,6	9,5	12,5	14,4	15,7	18,8
Eslováquia	40,5	42,5	46,1	47,1	52,1	53,4	48,6	45,1	39,6	41,7	44,3	42,6	44,7	42,6
Finlândia	19,0	17,8	19,1	18,6	19,7	14,6	14,2	13,0	12,8	15,3	16,7	16,7	16,6	17,8
Suécia	8,4	8,0	8,1	8,8	10,3	14,4	12,7	12,2	13,2	16,4	17,6	17,1	18,2	19,5
Reino Unido	8,9	7,8	8,3	7,6	7,8	8,0	9,2	9,5	10,4	13,3	14,2	14,6	14,4	14,4

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 9: Proporção dos desempregados de longa duração

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
União Europeia - 28	:	:	45,5	46	46,2	46	45,5	42,9	37,2	33,4	40,1	43,1	44,6	47,5
Zona Euro	48,2	46,3	44,4	45,2	46,4	45,3	46,2	44,2	39,2	35,5	42,6	45,3	46,6	49,9
Bélgica	54,2	48,4	48,8	45,4	49,0	51,7	51,2	50,4	47,6	44,2	48,8	48,3	44,7	46,1
Bulgária	57,0	62,1	66,0	65,4	59,5	59,8	55,7	58,8	51,7	43,3	46,4	55,7	55,2	57,3
República Checa	48,6	52,1	50,2	48,8	51,0	53,0	54,2	52,2	49,2	30,0	40,9	40,6	43,4	43,4
Dinamarca	21,7	19,7	19,1	20,4	21,5	23,4	20,8	16,1	13,5	9,5	20,2	24,4	28,0	25,5
Alemanha	51,2	49,6	48,2	49,6	56,3	53,0	56,4	56,6	52,5	45,5	47,3	48,0	45,5	44,7
Estónia	45,8	48,5	52,4	45,9	52,2	53,4	48,2	49,5	30,9	27,4	45,4	56,8	54,1	44,5
Irlanda	37,3	32,8	30,1	32,8	34,9	33,4	31,6	29,5	27,1	29,1	49,1	59,3	61,7	60,6
Grécia	54,7	51,4	51,3	54,9	53,1	52,2	54,3	50,0	47,5	40,8	45,0	49,6	59,3	67,5
Espanha	41,7	36,1	33,7	33,6	32,0	24,5	21,7	20,4	17,9	23,7	36,6	41,6	44,5	49,7
França	38,8	35,3	34,4	39,3	40,6	41,1	41,9	40,2	37,5	35,2	40,2	41,5	40,4	40,4
Croácia	:	:	60,8	59,5	53,8	58,4	60,1	61,5	63,0	56,2	56,9	63,8	64,6	63,7
Itália	61,8	62,2	59,6	58,1	49,2	49,9	49,6	47,4	45,7	44,4	48,5	51,9	53,0	56,9
Chipre	25,2	21,5	21,1	24,3	26,2	23,5	19,3	18,6	13,6	10,4	20,4	20,8	30,1	38,3
Letónia	57,8	56,1	45,3	41,4	43,8	46,0	36,5	26,4	25,7	26,7	45,0	54,5	52,1	48,6
Lituânia	48,7	56,3	53,5	48,0	51,2	52,5	44,3	32,4	21,6	23,7	41,7	52,1	49,2	42,9
Luxemburgo	24,0	27,8	26,8	24,7	21,0	26,4	29,5	28,7	32,4	23,1	29,3	28,8	30,3	30,4
Hungria	48,0	45,4	43,4	41,1	44,0	45,0	45,1	46,8	46,5	41,6	49,3	47,9	45,0	48,6
Malta	65,8	48,0	44,0	41,5	46,7	46,4	40,6	42,0	42,3	43,4	46,5	46,3	47,4	44,5
Holanda	26,5	26,5	26,8	27,8	34,2	40,2	43,0	39,4	34,8	24,8	27,6	33,5	34,0	36,1
Áustria	27,7	23,6	26,7	26,4	27,5	25,3	27,4	26,8	24,3	21,3	25,2	25,9	24,8	24,3
Polónia	46,1	50,2	54,7	55,9	54,0	57,7	56,1	51,3	33,5	30,3	31,1	37,2	40,3	42,5
Portugal	42,3	38,0	34,6	35,0	44,3	48,2	50,2	47,1	47,4	44,2	52,3	48,2	48,7	56,3
Roménia	51,5	49,5	54,0	61,9	58,9	56,3	57,8	50,0	41,3	31,6	34,9	41,9	45,3	46,4
Eslovénia	61,4	60,3	55,6	52,8	51,5	47,3	49,3	45,7	42,2	30,1	43,3	44,2	47,9	51,0
Eslováquia	54,7	58,6	65,2	65,2	64,7	71,9	76,3	74,2	69,6	54,0	64,0	67,9	67,3	70,2
Finlândia	28,2	27,7	24,9	25,2	24,0	25,8	25,2	22,9	18,4	16,8	24,0	22,2	21,4	20,7
Suécia	25,0	20,9	19,9	17,7	19,3	13,1	14,7	13,8	12,6	13,3	18,6	19,6	18,9	18,5
Reino Unido	26,7	25,3	21,7	21,4	20,5	21,1	22,3	23,8	24,1	24,5	32,7	33,5	34,8	36,3

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 10: Taxa de rotação dos trabalhadores, EU LFS

Países	Média 2002-2007
Bélgica	18,5
Republica Checa	19,1
Dinamarca	29,9
Alemanha	21,4
Estónia	23,3
Grécia	13,9
Espanha	29,4
França	23
Itália	17,9
Hungria	19,8
Polónia	22,4
Portugal	19,3
Roménia	18,6
Finlândia	28,6
Suécia	15,7
Reino Unido	25,6

Fonte: Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
based on EU LFS, Employment in Europe 2009

Tabela 11: Taxa de rotação dos trabalhadores, EU SILC

	Taxa de Rotação Trabalhadores - mensal	Taxa de Rotação Trabalhadores - Anual
Bélgica	24,8	12,7
Republica Checa	22,2	15,5
Dinamarca	28,2	13,5
Alemanha	28,6	34,5
Estónia	27,1	16,6
Irlanda	32,3	15,3
Grécia	30,5	14,3
Espanha	40,1	19,2
França	20,1	11,3
Itália	35,5	11,1
Chipre	31,5	13,0
Letónia	35,0	24,0
Lituania	25,5	14,4
Luxemburgo	10,0	9,9
Hungria	35,0	22,9
Áustria	29,8	15,2
Polónia	43,1	21,9
Portugal	23,7	12,6
Eslovénia	23,4	13,2
Eslováquia	26,0	14,6
Finlândia	60,9	21,4
Suécia	55,6	15,2
Reino Unido	34,9	14,9

Fonte: Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
based on EU - SILC, Employment in Europe 2009,

Tabela 12: Relevância da economia informal e do trabalho não declarado

País	Dimensão da economia informal (% PIB) 2012 ¹	Trabalho não declarado (parte do PIB ou emprego) 1995-2006 ²	Dados ou estimativas dos países ³	Investigação do Banco Mundial (% da população ativa aumentada)
Austria	7,6	2	..	19,7
Bélgica	16,8	6-10	..	10,5
Bulgária	31,9	22-30	20% PIB (2011)	13,2
Chipre	25,6	4,2	19,1% (2012)	53
Republica Checa	16	9-10	..	12,5
Dinamarca	13,4	3	..	11,5
Estónia	28,2	7-8	8% (2011)	9,8
Finlândia	13,3	4,2	..	11,2
França	10,8	4-6,5	..	10,3
Alemanha	13,3	7	..	11,9
Grécia	24	25	36,3% (2012)	46,7
Hungria	22,5	15-20	16-17% (2006)	9,4
Irlanda	12,7		..	33
Itália	21,6	12	12,1% (2011)	22,4
Letónia	26,1	18	..	8
Lituânia	28,5	16-18	..	6,4
Luxemburgo	8,2	
Malta	25,3	25
Holanda	9,5	2	..	12,6
Polónia	24,4	12-15	4,6% (2010)	21,6
Portugal	19,4	5	..	22,4
Roménia	29,1	16-21	31,4% (Sindicatos Roménia)	11,8
Eslováquia	15,5	13-15	..	12,2
Eslovénia	23,6	17	..	14,1
Espanha	19,2	12	17% (2011)	18,8
Suécia	14,3	5	..	8,2
Reino Unido	10,1	2	..	21,7
UE	14,9	7,2
Zona Euro	15	8

Notas: 1: Schneider, F. (2012), "Size and development of the Shadow Economy from 2003 to 2012: some new facts",

2: European Commission (2004, 2007), European Employment Observatory Review, Spring 2004 and Spring 2007,

3: EUROFOUND (2012), EU MS and Norway fact sheets on estimates and approaches to measure undeclared work.

4: WB's research working paper 5912 on "Informal Workers across Europe": Michails Hazans, December 2011

Note: The size and development of the shadow economy is calculated with the MIMIC estimation procedure. The currency demand approach was used for Austria, Germany and Poland. Averages are GDP-weighted. For undeclared work, national data is collected by European Employment Observatory (EEO), Spring Review 2004 and 2007 (figures for Belgium, Italy and Lithuania are based on the articles on undeclared work from national EEO correspondents).

Fonte: Extraído de http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/themes/07_shadow_economy.pdf

Tabela 13: Salário mínimo nacional

(euros)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
União Europeia - 28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zona Euro	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bélgica	1 140,2	1 163,0	1 186,3	1 210,0	1 234,0	1 259,0	1 309,6	1 387,5	1 387,5	1 415,2	1 443,5	1 501,8
Bulgária	51,4	56,3	61,4	76,7	81,8	92,0	112,5	122,7	122,7	122,7	138,1	158,5
Republica Checa	178,3	196,4	206,7	235,9	261,0	291,1	300,4	297,7	302,2	319,2	310,2	318,1
Dinamarca	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alemanha	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estónia	118,2	138,1	158,5	171,9	191,7	230,1	278,0	278,0	278,0	278,0	290,0	320,0
Irlanda	1 008,9	1 073,2	1 073,2	1 183,0	1 292,9	1 402,7	1 461,9	1 461,9	1 461,9	1 461,9	1 461,9	1 461,9
Grécia	571,7	606,5	630,8	667,7	709,7	730,3	794,0	817,8	862,8	862,8	876,6	683,8
Espanha	515,9	526,4	537,3	598,5	631,1	665,7	700,0	728,0	738,9	748,3	748,3	752,9
França	1 127,2	1 154,3	1 215,1	1 286,1	1 217,9	1 254,3	1 280,1	1 321,0	1 343,8	1 365,0	1 398,4	1 430,2
Croácia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	373,5	385,5	381,2	373,4	372,4
Itália	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chipre	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Letónia	107,9	114,0	119,0	114,6	129,3	172,1	229,8	254,1	253,8	281,9	285,9	286,7
Lituania	122,1	124,6	130,3	144,8	159,3	173,8	231,7	231,7	231,7	231,7	231,7	289,6
Luxemburgo	1 290,2	1 368,7	1 403,0	1 466,8	1 503,4	1 570,3	1 570,3	1 641,7	1 682,8	1 757,6	1 801,5	1 874,2
Hungria	203,9	211,6	201,9	231,7	247,2	260,2	271,9	268,1	271,8	280,6	295,6	335,3
Malta	557,5	550,5	540,8	555,1	584,2	601,9	617,2	634,9	659,9	665,0	679,9	697,4
Holanda	1 206,6	1 249,2	1 264,8	1 264,8	1 272,6	1 300,8	1 335,0	1 381,2	1 407,6	1 424,4	1 446,6	1 469,4
Áustria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Polónia	217,4	199,0	175,3	207,9	232,9	244,3	313,3	307,2	320,9	348,7	336,5	392,7
Portugal	406,0	416,0	426,0	437,2	450,0	470,2	497,0	525,0	554,2	565,8	565,8	565,8
Roménia	50,3	71,2	68,0	78,7	89,7	115,3	138,6	149,2	141,6	157,2	161,9	157,5
Eslovénia	432,6	450,3	471,0	490,1	511,9	521,8	538,5	589,2	597,4	748,1	763,1	783,7
Eslováquia	115,0	134,2	147,7	167,8	182,2	220,7	241,2	295,5	307,7	317,0	327,0	337,7
Finlândia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suécia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Reino Unido	1 109,3	1 063,8	1 054,2	1 134,7	1 212,6	1 315,0	1 242,2	995,3	1 076,5	1 136,2	1 202,0	1 249,9

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 14: Salário mínimo nacional em proporção do ganho médio

Países	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bélgica	47,3	45,8	44,7	44,3	46,1	:
Bulgária	40,6	39,1	36,3	35,5	37,8	38,2
Republica Checa	35,2	34,3	33,3	32,4	31,6	31,7
Dinamarca	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alemanha	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estónia	34,8	36,4	35,5	33,5	33,0	:
Irlanda	41,5	44,9	44,7	44,5	:	:
Grécia	48,9	46,6	43,4	56,4	:	:
Espanha	37,6	37,6	37,8	36,7	36,4	36,1
França	46,5	47,0	46,5	46,1	:	:
Croácia	37,6	37,9	38,0	37,5	37,0	37,5
Itália	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chipre	:	:	:	:	:	:
Letónia	37,4	41,3	41,9	44,8	43,4	42,0
Lituania	40,2	42,4	43,6	42,6	42,0	48,3
Luxemburgo	:	47,8	48,6	49,3	49,5	50,4
Hungria	38,8	38,3	38,0	38,6	42,5	43,3
Malta	50,2	46,5	47,2	48,3	47,8	48,5
Holanda	44,2	43,9	44,7	43,6	43,3	:
Áustria	:	:	:	:	:	:
Polónia	35,7	40,0	38,7	38,5	40,3	44,8
Portugal	44,2	42,8	42,4	42,2	42,9	42,9
Roménia	31,3	34,9	32,4	35,4	34,1	:
Eslovénia	43,4	44,2	50,5	51,7	52,2	53,2
Eslováquia	33,6	35,7	36,0	36,1	35,6	36,0
Finlândia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suécia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Reino Unido	38,2	38,6	38,7	39,1	39,7	40,0

Fonte: Eurostat

**Tabela 15: Custo do sistema de seguro desemprego
(milhões de euros)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
União Europeia - 28	:	:	:	:	:	129 953	121 175	107 789	110 011	155 297	159 033	145 435	:
Bélgica	2 895	3 052	3 642	4 162	4 400	4 588	4 492	4 248	4 356	5 501	5 434	5 111	:
Bulgária	:	:	:	:	52	47	46	44	53	134	162	163	:
República Checa	:	:	207	222	222	242	264	260	291	602	548	437	:
Dinamarca	2 748	2 695	2 866	3 569	3 823	3 470	2 833	2 220	1 705	2 865	3 336	3 200	:
Alemanha	38 688	40 149	45 187	48 487	50 251	43 980	38 823	29 976	25 724	34 460	31 724	25 377	24 815
Estónia	:	:	:	16	17	13	11	16	34	191	125	80	77
Irlanda	758	754	996	1 143	1 237	1 240	1 395	1 609	2 292	4 088	4 588	4 233	:
Grécia	543	520	520	632	749	794	805	759	1 104	1 615	1 613	:	:
Espanha	8 352	9 185	10 579	11 201	12 314	12 887	13 674	14 754	19 818	30 784	32 569	29 699	:
França	17 263	18 347	22 414	26 027	27 020	26 364	24 168	22 666	22 338	26 747	27 942	27 924	:
Croácia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	189
Itália	6 473	6 480	6 847	7 222	8 475	9 744	9 781	9 362	11 259	19 441	20 957	20 177	24 019
Chipre	:	:	:	:	:	:	96	74	70	114	120	123	:
Letónia	:	:	:	37	42	41	47	61	80	190	124	64	58
Lituânia	:	:	:	19	13	22	28	32	50	163	132	91	:
Luxemburgo	43	50	71	103	121	140	142	136	146	268	252	208	:
Hungria	:	:	:	260	301	340	315	359	390	630	698	661	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	20	19	22	22	21	:
Holanda	7 370	7 579	8 033	9 410	10 391	10 389	9 194	8 040	7 688	9 690	10 304	9 832	11 517
Áustria	2 332	2 373	2 419	2 526	2 597	3 019	2 941	2 772	2 717	3 594	3 518	3 383	3 557
Polónia	:	:	:	:	:	745	707	583	522	659	814	738	:
Portugal	814	886	1 096	1 445	1 585	1 779	1 737	1 607	1 546	2 031	2 220	2 103	:
Roménia	:	:	:	275	297	314	271	284	243	450	680	324	215
Eslovénia	:	:	:	:	:	112	119	103	100	217	240	314	:
Eslováquia	:	:	:	:	101	66	54	55	69	182	159	170	:
Finlândia	2 133	2 060	2 169	2 266	2 373	2 304	2 148	1 884	1 772	2 546	2 653	2 472	2 664
Suécia	3 465	2 763	2 957	3 578	4 047	3 821	3 374	2 490	1 920	2 674	2 792	2 433	2 675
Reino Unido	4 927	4 374	4 337	3 842	3 373	3 494	3 690	3 374	3 707	5 439	5 307	:	:

Fonte: Eurostat

**Tabela 16: Custo do sistema de seguro desemprego
(% do PIB)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
União Europeia - 28	:	:	:	:	:	1,17	1,03	0,86	0,88	1,31	1,29	1,14	:
Bélgica	1,15	1,18	1,36	1,51	1,51	1,51	1,41	1,27	1,26	1,62	1,53	1,38	:
Bulgária	:	:	:	:	0,25	0,20	0,17	0,14	0,15	0,38	0,45	0,42	:
Republica Checa	:	:	0,25	0,26	0,24	0,23	0,22	0,20	0,19	0,42	0,37	0,28	:
Dinamarca	1,58	1,50	1,55	1,89	1,94	1,67	1,30	0,98	0,73	1,28	1,41	1,33	:
Alemanha	1,89	1,91	2,12	2,26	2,29	1,98	1,68	1,23	1,04	1,45	1,27	0,97	0,93
Estónia	:	:	:	0,19	0,17	0,12	0,08	0,10	0,21	1,37	0,87	0,49	0,44
Irlanda	0,72	0,64	0,76	0,81	0,83	0,76	0,79	0,85	1,27	2,52	2,90	2,60	:
Grécia	0,39	0,36	0,33	0,37	0,41	0,41	0,39	0,34	0,47	0,70	0,73	:	:
Espanha	1,33	1,35	1,45	1,43	1,46	1,42	1,39	1,40	1,82	2,94	3,12	2,84	:
França	1,20	1,23	1,45	1,64	1,63	1,54	1,34	1,20	1,16	1,42	1,44	1,40	:
Croácia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,43
Itália	0,54	0,52	0,53	0,54	0,61	0,68	0,66	0,60	0,72	1,28	1,35	1,28	1,53
Chipre	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,66	0,47	0,41	0,68	0,69	0,69	:
Letónia	:	:	:	0,37	0,38	0,31	0,29	0,29	0,35	1,03	0,69	0,32	0,26
Lituânia	:	:	:	0,11	0,07	0,10	0,12	0,11	0,15	0,61	0,48	0,30	:
Luxemburgo	0,20	0,22	0,30	0,40	0,44	0,46	0,42	0,36	0,39	0,74	0,63	0,49	:
Hungria	:	:	:	0,35	0,37	0,38	0,35	0,36	0,37	0,69	0,72	0,66	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,40	0,35	0,31	0,37	0,34	0,32	:
Holanda	1,76	1,69	1,73	1,97	2,12	2,02	1,70	1,41	1,29	1,69	1,76	1,64	1,92
Áustria	1,12	1,11	1,10	1,12	1,11	1,23	1,14	1,01	0,96	1,30	1,23	1,13	1,16
Polónia	:	:	:	:	:	0,31	0,26	0,19	0,14	0,21	0,23	0,20	:
Portugal	0,64	0,66	0,78	1,01	1,06	1,15	1,08	0,95	0,90	1,21	1,28	1,23	:
Roménia	:	:	:	0,52	0,49	0,39	0,28	0,23	0,17	0,38	0,55	0,25	0,16
Eslovénia	:	:	:	:	:	0,39	0,38	0,30	0,27	0,61	0,68	0,87	:
Eslováquia	:	:	:	:	0,30	0,17	0,12	0,10	0,11	0,29	0,24	0,25	:
Finlândia	1,61	1,48	1,51	1,56	1,56	1,46	1,30	1,05	0,95	1,48	1,48	1,31	1,38
Suécia	1,29	1,09	1,11	1,28	1,39	1,28	1,06	0,74	0,58	0,91	0,80	0,63	0,66
Reino Unido	0,30	0,26	0,25	0,23	0,19	0,19	0,19	0,16	0,20	0,34	0,31	:	:

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 17: Número de beneficiários do sistema de seguro desemprego

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
União Europeia - 28	:	:	:	:	:	13 810 542	13 157 997	11 767 896	12 203 843	17 105 467	16 744 995	:	:
Bélgica	492 083	511 210	558 527	603 106	621 968	645 792	625 713	594 378	589 225	694 274	661 316	607 789	:
Bulgária	:	:	:	:	87 480	78 519	69 628	62 570	66 711	123 596	135 647	103 309	:
Republica Checa	:	:	173 123	182 705	169 109	138 714	133 491	116 478	109 376	188 069	163 481	132 421	:
Dinamarca	160 751	162 709	164 056	195 860	201 210	170 287	136 983	104 018	72 634	126 157	150 765	144 469	:
Alemanha	3 253 577	3 346 056	3 910 067	4 348 497	4 279 863	4 484 303	4 116 755	3 474 567	3 099 979	4 212 757	3 443 913	2 861 205	2 756 686
Estónia	:	:	:	23 010	19 773	17 568	9 197	8 645	11 858	39 583	31 165	18 049	16 248
Irlanda	142 211	130 749	151 035	160 570	154 577	146 935	147 679	152 917	220 288	400 314	428 765	426 510	:
Grécia	274 650	204 497	204 497	:	:	:	:	:	219 385	271 572	271 372	:	:
Espanha	1 043 666	1 099 576	1 194 510	1 206 373	1 262 613	1 294 893	1 332 638	1 421 432	1 814 630	2 681 224	3 042 737	2 845 652	:
França	2 135 427	2 155 610	2 414 432	2 602 161	2 676 919	2 574 452	2 479 263	2 199 603	2 242 001	2 494 065	2 647 476	2 637 486	:
Croácia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	74 285
Itália	543 962	534 684	534 383	575 813	602 314	668 540	646 655	639 924	742 798	1 192 144	1 181 226	1 177 577	1 369 395
Chipre	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 142	9 406	8 910	12 968	14 086	16 110	:
Letónia	:	:	:	37 889	37 987	30 093	32 890	31 659	30 779	62 880	59 654	33 745	29 697
Lituania	:	:	:	19 519	14 886	15 425	15 532	18 036	23 367	70 362	56 376	35 653	:
Luxemburgo	2 578	2 695	3 773	5 265	6 057	7 401	7 242	6 459	7 651	17 572	16 240	8 593	:
Hungria	:	:	:	114 083	123 925	129 583	142 173	138 537	133 779	314 487	353 623	340 706	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	11 477	10 335	9 843	11 261	10 291	9 667	:
Holanda	601 800	564 300	592 600	682 700	724 500	691 830	605 965	528 600	512 400	630 480	654 360	672 100	766 410
Áustria	194 295	198 447	221 370	220 403	223 193	228 753	214 966	202 289	195 170	272 292	243 983	226 088	240 065
Polónia	:	:	:	:	:	374 342	310 828	250 633	271 269	381 717	336 967	327 901	:
Portugal	329 346	337 112	370 241	248 474	294 003	304 287	305 673	276 962	219 539	335 932	350 748	305 307	:
Roménia	:	:	:	310 587	284 649	236 206	207 233	164 604	127 579	324 667	390 435	195 053	165 808
Eslovénia	:	:	:	:	:	14 330	30 527	18 074	14 545	56 538	38 146	35 699	:
Eslováquia	:	:	:	:	74 750	38 497	27 029	21 825	22 285	50 330	43 039	42 153	:
Finlândia	292 332	304 755	294 401	292 448	296 784	254 463	230 224	194 117	179 305	234 752	230 006	209 353	221 031
Suécia	386 081	338 046	318 946	353 938	384 316	383 837	354 124	282 241	236 993	322 487	316 139	268 623	276 180
Reino Unido	1 056 908	958 350	943 630	919 975	841 401	881 493	953 970	838 675	1 021 545	1 582 987	1 473 040	:	:

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 18: Beneficiários do sistema de seguro desemprego em % do número de desempregados

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
União Europeia - 28													
Bélgica	163	179	169	167	164	166	163	168	177	183	163	175	
Bulgária					22	23	23	26	33	51	39	27	
Republica Checa			46	46	40	34	36	42	48	53	43	38	
Dinamarca	132	125	125	126	126	122	120	95	71	71	69	65	
Alemanha	102	107	113	111	101	96	97	96	99	131	117	114	119
Estónia				33	29	33	22	27	31	43	27	21	24
Irlanda	192	182	182	185	176	163	152	146	151	149	142	135	
Grécia	53	42	43						57	56	42		
Espanha	50	58	55	53	57	67	72	77	70	65	66	57	
França	90	97	106	110	108	104	99	97	105	95	98	99	
Croácia													27
Itália	23	25	26	28	31	35	39	42	44	61	56	56	50
Chipre							60	63	59	59	54	47	
Letónia				30	30	28	42	47	35	33	29	20	19
Lituania				10	8	12	17	28	27	33	21	16	
Luxemburgo	64	67	75	75	61	82	80	72	77	146	148	78	
Hungria				48	49	43	45	44	41	75	74	73	
Malta							104	94	98	94	86	88	
Holanda	245	274	233	200	173	157	166	173	192	193	168	173	163
Áustria	141	144	136	133	114	110	110	109	120	133	130	126	127
Polónia						12	13	16	23	28	20	20	
Portugal	143	140	122	65	73	66	66	57	48	59	54	44	
Roménia				45	36	34	28	26	22	48	54	27	24
Eslovénia						22	50	36	32	93	51	43	
Eslováquia					16	9	8	7	9	16	11	12	
Finlândia	116	128	124	124	130	116	113	106	104	106	103	100	107
Suécia	153	125	115	116	111	106	105	95	78	79	74	69	69
Reino Unido	68	66	63	63	60	61	58	52	58	67	60		

Fonte: Eurostat

**Tabela 19: Custo do sistema de seguro desemprego
(% do PIB por ponto percentual da taxa de desemprego)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
União Europeia - 28						0,13	0,12	0,12	0,12	0,15	0,13	0,12	
Bélgica	0,17	0,19	0,20	0,20	0,20	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,18	0,20	0,18	0,19	
Bulgária					0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,04	
República Checa			0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,06	0,05	0,04	
Dinamarca	0,35	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,37	0,34	0,32	0,26	0,21	0,21	0,19	0,17	
Alemanha	0,24	0,24	0,25	0,23	0,21	0,17	0,16	0,14	0,14	0,18	0,18	0,16	0,17
Estónia				0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,04	0,10	0,05	0,04	0,04
Irlanda	0,16	0,17	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,18	0,21	0,21	0,21	0,17	
Grécia	0,03	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,06	0,07	0,06		
Espanha	0,10	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,13	
França	0,12	0,14	0,17	0,19	0,18	0,17	0,15	0,15	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,15	
Croácia													0,03
Itália	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,10	0,11	0,16	0,16	0,15	0,14
Chipre							0,14	0,12	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,08	
Letónia				0,03	0,04	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,06	0,03	0,02	0,02
Lituânia				0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,03	0,02	
Luxemburgo	0,08	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,09	0,10	0,09	0,09	0,08	0,14	0,14	0,10	
Hungria				0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,07	0,06	0,06	
Malta							0,06	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,05	
Holanda	0,65	0,81	0,66	0,55	0,45	0,42	0,44	0,44	0,48	0,50	0,39	0,37	0,36
Áustria	0,24	0,28	0,22	0,23	0,21	0,24	0,24	0,22	0,25	0,27	0,27	0,27	0,26
Polónia						0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,02	0,02	
Portugal	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,15	0,16	0,14	0,13	0,11	0,11	0,12	0,11	0,09	
Roménia				0,07	0,06	0,05	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,05	0,07	0,03	0,02
Eslovénia						0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,10	0,09	0,10	
Eslováquia					0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	
Finlândia	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,15	0,15	0,17	0,17	0,15	0,15	0,18	0,17	0,17	0,18
Suécia	0,23	0,23	0,22	0,23	0,20	0,16	0,15	0,12	0,09	0,11	0,09	0,08	0,08
Reino Unido	0,05	0,06	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,04	0,04	0,04		

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 20: Taxa de substituição do rendimento líquido para diversos tipos de família e escalões de rendimento
Famílias não elegíveis para apoios de habitação ou sociais

Net Replacement Rates for six family types: initial phase of unemployment¹

2012, different earnings levels

Family does not qualify for cash housing assistance or social assistance "top ups"²

	67% of AW						100% of AW						150% of AW					
	No children			2 children			No children			2 children			No children			2 children		
	Single person	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Lone parent	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Single person	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Lone parent	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Single person	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Lone parent	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple
Austria	55	57	79	71	73	85	55	56	76	67	69	81	45	46	66	53	54	70
Belgium	87	75	85	87	75	86	65	56	72	68	59	75	48	43	60	52	46	63
Bulgaria	77	77	88	80	80	89	77	77	86	79	79	87	77	77	84	84	78	89
Czech Repu	65	65	87	67	67	88	65	65	83	70	66	89	52	48	71	52	49	72
Cyprus [†]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denmark	84	85	92	89	87	93	57	60	75	67	64	76	42	45	61	52	49	63
Estonia	55	58	78	63	58	79	55	56	73	60	60	74	54	55	68	58	58	70
Finland	59	59	80	74	69	84	57	57	75	70	65	79	49	49	67	59	55	70
France	69	65	84	67	67	84	66	67	80	67	67	81	69	67	77	68	67	78
Germany	59	59	86	80	83	90	59	59	83	70	70	88	57	57	78	65	67	83
Greece	37	38	67	42	42	70	26	27	56	31	31	58	19	19	45	21	21	46
Hungary	66	66	83	75	75	86	45	45	67	57	56	72	30	30	52	42	41	58
Ireland	50	80	75	59	75	81	36	57	63	63	67	69	28	43	52	52	54	58
Italy	69	73	85	78	75	87	56	60	75	69	70	77	41	44	61	53	54	64
Latvia	86	80	93	76	72	94	87	83	92	80	77	93	88	85	92	83	81	92
Lithuania	58	58	79	69	60	84	40	40	65	56	43	69	27	27	50	41	31	54
Luxembourg	82	81	90	89	88	93	84	82	88	91	88	92	76	74	82	79	77	84
Malta	39	56	67	63	63	68	28	39	56	47	47	57	20	28	45	33	33	47
Netherlands	76	77	84	66	81	77	75	78	83	68	82	77	57	59	70	54	62	66
Poland	51	52	75	82	58	77	34	36	61	55	42	63	23	24	47	38	29	49
Portugal	75	75	90	78	76	91	75	75	90	77	76	94	69	63	80	69	64	82
Romania	48	48	74	60	54	76	37	37	63	46	44	64	29	29	51	35	34	53
Slovak Repu	62	58	85	72	57	86	65	59	82	93	58	84	67	63	80	87	62	81
Slovenia	86	84	93	85	88	96	66	65	80	74	72	84	47	47	65	57	56	69
Spain	79	77	89	78	76	89	58	58	75	72	72	83	40	40	60	51	51	66
Sweden	64	64	82	72	69	83	45	45	67	54	49	69	34	34	57	42	38	58
EU Median	65	65	84	73	73	86	57	58	75	68	66	77	46	46	63	53	54	66

1. Initial phase of unemployment but following any waiting period. Any income taxes payable on unemployment benefits are determined in relation to annualised benefit values (i.e. monthly values multiplied by 12) even if the maximum benefit duration is shorter than 12 months. For married couples the percentage of AW relates to the previous earnings of the "unemployed" spouse only; the second spouse is assumed to be "inactive" with no earnings and no recent employment history in a one-earner couple and to have full-time earnings equal to 67% of AW in a two-earner couple. Where receipt of social assistance or other minimum-income benefits is subject to activity tests (such as active job-search or being "available" for work), these requirements are assumed to be met. Children are aged four and six and neither childcare benefits nor childcare costs are considered.

2. After tax and including unemployment benefits and family benefits. No social assistance "top-ups" or cash housing benefits are assumed to be available in either the in-work or out-of-work situation.

3. After tax and including unemployment and family benefits. Social assistance and other means-tested benefits are assumed to be available subject to relevant income conditions. Housing costs are assumed equal to 20% of AW.

** AW value is not available. Calculations are based on APW.

Source: OECD, Tax-Benefit Models.

www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives

Last revised 10/03/2014

Tabela 21: Taxa de substituição do rendimento líquido para diversos tipos de família e escalões de rendimento
Famílias elegíveis para apoios de habitação ou sociais

Net Replacement Rates for six family types: initial phase of unemployment¹

2012, different earnings levels

Family qualifies for cash housing assistance or social assistance "top ups" if available³

	67% of AW						100% of AW						150% of AW					
	No children			2 children			No children			2 children			No children			2 children		
	Single person	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Lone parent	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Single person	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Lone parent	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Single person	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple	Lone parent	One-earner married couple	Two-earner married couple
Austria	55	71	79	83	98	85	55	56	76	67	75	81	45	46	66	53	57	70
Belgium	87	75	85	87	75	86	65	56	72	68	59	75	48	43	60	52	46	63
Bulgaria	77	77	88	80	80	89	77	77	86	79	79	87	77	77	84	84	78	89
Czech Republic	77	76	87	77	74	88	71	69	83	72	68	89	54	51	71	53	50	72
Cyprus [†]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denmark	85	90	92	92	95	93	62	76	75	77	95	76	45	57	61	62	75	63
Estonia	55	58	78	63	60	79	55	56	73	60	60	74	54	55	68	58	58	70
Finland	67	82	80	86	93	84	57	66	75	77	76	79	49	51	67	62	59	70
France	69	62	84	66	62	84	66	67	80	67	67	81	69	67	77	68	67	78
Germany	59	62	86	89	92	90	59	59	83	70	74	88	57	57	78	65	67	83
Greece	37	38	67	42	42	70	26	27	56	31	31	58	19	19	45	21	21	46
Hungary	69	68	83	76	76	87	46	47	67	59	58	73	32	32	52	43	43	59
Ireland	71	103	75	59	90	81	51	74	63	63	81	69	39	55	52	52	65	58
Italy	71	75	85	77	74	88	58	62	75	71	69	77	43	46	61	55	54	64
Latvia	86	80	93	76	83	94	87	83	92	80	77	93	88	85	92	83	81	92
Lithuania	58	62	79	89	93	84	40	43	65	72	76	69	27	29	50	52	56	54
Luxembourg	82	98	90	89	101	93	84	82	88	91	93	92	76	74	82	79	77	84
Malta	52	60	70	65	66	72	39	45	58	53	53	60	28	31	47	37	38	49
Netherlands	76	87	84	71	85	77	75	78	83	73	87	77	57	59	70	54	62	66
Poland	74	76	75	92	70	81	50	52	61	70	55	66	34	35	47	49	40	52
Portugal	75	75	90	78	76	91	75	75	90	77	76	94	69	63	80	69	64	82
Romania	48	48	74	60	54	76	37	37	63	46	44	64	29	29	51	35	34	53
Slovak Republic	62	58	85	72	57	86	65	59	82	93	58	84	67	63	80	87	62	81
Slovenia	85	84	93	86	89	94	66	70	80	77	75	85	47	50	65	65	64	70
Spain	79	77	89	78	76	89	58	58	75	72	72	83	40	40	60	51	51	66
Sweden	64	76	82	80	84	83	45	53	67	64	63	69	34	40	57	51	48	58
EU Median	70	75	84	78	77	86	58	59	75	71	73	77	46	51	63	54	58	66

1. Initial phase of unemployment but following any waiting period. Any income taxes payable on unemployment benefits are determined in relation to annualised benefit values (i.e. monthly values multiplied by 12) even if the maximum benefit duration is shorter than 12 months. For married couples the percentage of AW relates to the previous earnings of the "unemployed" spouse only; the second spouse is assumed to be "inactive" with no earnings and no recent employment history in a one-earner couple and to have full-time earnings equal to 67% of AW in a two-earner couple. Where receipt of social assistance or other minimum-income benefits is subject to activity tests (such as active job-search or being "available" for work), these requirements are assumed to be met. Children are aged four and six and neither childcare benefits nor childcare costs are considered.

2. After tax and including unemployment benefits and family benefits. No social assistance "top-ups" or cash housing benefits are assumed to be available in either the in-work or out-of-work situation.

3. After tax and including unemployment and family benefits. Social assistance and other means-tested benefits are assumed to be available subject to relevant income conditions. Housing costs are assumed equal to 20% of AW.

** AW value is not available. Calculations are based on APW.

Source: OECD, Tax-Benefit Models. www.oecd.org/els/social/workincentives

Last revised: 10/03/2014

Tabela 22: Número de participantes em ações de política ativa de emprego

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
União Europeia - 28	:	:	:	:	:	10 144 066	11 668 188	11 800 816	10 968 878	11 084 097	10 698 080	:	:
Bélgica	311 399	337 940	:	:	216 201	198 506	229 943	255 592	287 947	299 844	315 981	327 237	337 407
Bulgária	:	:	:	:	112 316	88 781	114 164	79 890	89 692	60 750	26 540	17 699	25 482
República Checa	:	:	:	60 551	59 201	59 809	58 666	59 719	54 147	51 952	64 596	58 252	:
Dinamarca	140 814	146 573	156 239	146 680	146 599	141 925	136 545	138 148	149 403	161 977	190 813	191 731	174 146
Alemanha	1 517 064	1 623 861	1 642 653	1 630 108	1 607 666	1 586 610	2 553 945	1 695 902	1 590 256	1 746 679	1 751 307	1 583 202	1 407 985
Estónia	:	:	:	1 015	1 120	2 194	2 175	1 651	1 262	3 001	6 305	6 109	7 080
Irlanda	104 662	96 019	82 362	70 540	69 600	63 177	61 898	68 388	71 172	92 397	94 835	86 148	:
Grécia	220 669	34 435	19 212	:	:	:	41 646	39 725	42 899	91 884	91 855	:	:
Espanha	1 575 065	1 444 908	1 678 496	1 992 277	1 860 895	:	3 194 417	4 256 636	3 410 374	3 179 345	2 980 774	2 744 613	:
França	1 808 343	1 697 343	1 614 895	1 565 631	1 509 191	1 523 797	1 576 240	1 679 351	1 574 816	1 483 329	1 600 201	1 474 023	1 458 621
Croácia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 638
Itália	2 014 583	2 338 122	2 374 183	2 423 339	2 143 607	1 914 131	1 793 869	1 708 276	1 513 112	1 580 396	1 277 887	1 216 021	1 173 325
Chipre	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 323	2 473	3 059	3 520	8 550	9 708	:
Letónia	:	:	:	5 470	4 677	9 958	9 622	6 113	5 444	11 925	30 226	28 979	15 001
Lituânia	:	:	:	16 767	13 047	:	17 054	20 242	14 032	15 273	17 484	:	17 653
Luxemburgo	:	:	5 190	7 173	8 395	9 286	9 693	12 482	13 854	16 050	17 923	17 330	:
Hungria	:	:	:	87 060	74 661	:	:	:	119 049	128 387	207 937	163 523	322 107
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	871	821	522	759	1 944	6 409	:
Holanda	425 106	449 412	461 342	437 703	386 163	349 050	318 227	294 890	315 513	390 590	390 160	381 060	367 940
Áustria	130 778	116 008	115 364	125 987	119 670	130 377	162 269	161 809	178 798	208 096	175 769	155 087	160 439
Polónia	:	:	:	:	:	494 319	509 798	540 929	870 835	871 154	699 833	584 317	:
Portugal	195 341	183 514	170 544	160 478	142 206	165 389	158 739	156 860	166 444	204 166	201 783	186 574	172 372
Roménia	:	:	:	94 494	103 839	99 421	83 860	82 969	75 141	44 750	46 109	45 472	54 129
Eslovénia	:	:	:	:	:	16 564	21 075	12 283	7 210	43 232	26 773	20 697	11 592
Eslováquia	:	:	:	:	113 787	137 890	142 384	93 838	90 801	63 936	103 529	73 290	75 415
Finlândia	99 864	90 435	91 107	99 100	99 775	97 874	100 050	99 516	94 367	95 066	110 093	119 194	117 804
Suécia	426 674	361 914	305 957	157 822	168 709	182 037	202 875	165 106	151 560	164 473	216 816	233 860	251 742
Reino Unido	:	:	:	:	102 343	63 652	83 602	69 616	77 168	71 167	:	:	:

Fonte: Eurostat

**Tabela 23: Custo das ações de política ativa de emprego
(milhões de euros)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
União Europeia - 28	:	:	:	:	:	56 309	56 819	55 800	56 271	61 513	66 923	59 943	:
Bélgica	1 675	1 708	:	:	1 356	1 465	1 478	1 602	1 745	1 847	2 024	2 395	2 237
Bulgária	:	:	:	:	92	94	98	88	90	78	34	50	78
Republica Checa	:	:	93	94	115	122	148	159	175	228	329	276	224
Dinamarca	3 010	3 045	3 167	3 009	2 940	2 594	2 627	2 298	2 264	2 595	3 287	3 698	3 577
Alemanha	21 241	21 752	22 158	20 366	18 821	14 972	13 455	11 367	12 703	14 755	13 972	11 635	9 404
Estónia	:	:	:	4	4	5	7	4	6	21	21	24	36
Irlanda	678	839	837	778	757	794	828	920	983	1 042	1 148	1 161	:
Grécia	325	364	267	152	260	111	304	345	336	498	498	:	:
Espanha	4 153	4 131	4 110	4 390	4 618	5 290	6 173	6 608	6 585	6 876	7 637	7 404	:
França	14 539	14 391	13 878	13 034	12 119	11 426	12 374	13 551	12 420	13 763	16 077	13 467	13 078
Croácia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	68
Itália	6 685	7 994	9 141	9 524	7 549	6 817	6 227	5 803	5 921	5 522	4 998	4 920	5 435
Chipre	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	13	20	29	44	56	:
Letónia	:	:	:	8	9	21	30	23	18	50	92	67	41
Lituania	:	:	:	25	28	30	43	62	52	53	62	56	58
Luxemburgo	40	43	48	84	99	121	131	137	133	142	169	196	:
Hungria	:	:	:	:	179	209	227	265	279	358	534	349	591
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	2	3	2	2	3	:
Holanda	4 045	4 491	4 904	4 730	4 504	4 407	4 231	4 141	4 283	4 628	4 694	4 343	3 897
Áustria	799	911	887	1 008	1 017	1 121	1 395	1 391	1 455	1 834	1 887	1 709	1 755
Polónia	:	:	:	:	:	870	976	1 258	1 700	1 633	2 134	1 236	:
Portugal	741	694	661	708	781	770	707	630	701	1 061	1 000	783	621
Roménia	:	:	:	57	62	86	98	95	83	48	35	38	45
Eslovénia	:	:	:	:	:	56	54	38	35	88	142	91	62
Eslováquia	:	:	:	:	24	65	64	64	97	95	153	154	134
Finlândia	987	952	968	1 088	1 203	1 151	1 219	1 268	1 241	1 287	1 553	1 617	1 675
Suécia	3 973	3 350	3 237	2 476	2 499	2 797	3 189	2 744	2 237	2 086	3 038	3 599	4 176
Reino Unido	:	:	:	:	1 010	914	725	922	708	894	1 358	:	:

Fonte: Eurostat

**Tabela 24: Custo das ações de política ativa de emprego
(% do PIB)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
União Europeia - 28	:	:	:	:	:	0,506	0,483	0,447	0,448	0,521	0,542	0,471	:
Bélgica	0,663	0,658	:	:	0,466	0,483	0,463	0,477	0,504	0,542	0,568	0,647	0,595
Bulgária	:	:	:	:	0,453	0,406	0,370	0,286	0,253	0,224	0,094	0,131	0,197
República Checa	:	:	0,112	0,112	0,125	0,117	0,125	0,121	0,114	0,160	0,220	0,178	0,147
Dinamarca	1,734	1,699	1,714	1,597	1,492	1,251	1,201	1,010	0,963	1,161	1,390	1,538	1,460
Alemanha	1,037	1,035	1,039	0,948	0,857	0,673	0,581	0,468	0,514	0,621	0,560	0,446	0,353
Estónia	:	:	:	0,047	0,040	0,047	0,049	0,027	0,035	0,148	0,144	0,146	0,204
Irlanda	0,642	0,714	0,641	0,553	0,504	0,487	0,467	0,485	0,545	0,642	0,726	0,714	:
Grécia	0,236	0,249	0,170	0,088	0,141	0,057	0,146	0,154	0,144	0,216	0,224	:	:
Espanha	0,659	0,607	0,564	0,561	0,549	0,582	0,626	0,627	0,605	0,657	0,730	0,708	:
França	1,010	0,962	0,899	0,821	0,732	0,665	0,688	0,718	0,642	0,730	0,830	0,673	0,643
Croácia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,156
Itália	0,558	0,637	0,702	0,710	0,540	0,475	0,417	0,373	0,376	0,363	0,322	0,312	0,347
Chipre	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,053	0,081	0,114	0,172	0,255	0,311	:
Letónia	:	:	:	0,084	0,080	0,163	0,186	0,109	0,079	0,272	0,511	0,332	0,186
Lituânia	:	:	:	0,151	0,153	0,145	0,180	0,217	0,162	0,198	0,226	0,182	0,176
Luxemburgo	0,180	0,188	0,200	0,326	0,360	0,400	0,386	0,367	0,356	0,393	0,423	0,459	:
Hungria	:	:	:	:	0,219	0,235	0,253	0,267	0,264	0,391	0,553	0,350	0,605
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,065	0,032	0,048	0,029	0,037	0,050	:
Holanda	0,968	1,003	1,054	0,992	0,917	0,858	0,783	0,724	0,720	0,807	0,800	0,725	0,650
Áustria	0,383	0,425	0,402	0,448	0,433	0,457	0,538	0,508	0,514	0,664	0,662	0,571	0,572
Polónia	:	:	:	:	:	0,356	0,359	0,404	0,468	0,526	0,602	0,333	:
Portugal	0,582	0,516	0,470	0,494	0,523	0,499	0,440	0,372	0,407	0,630	0,579	0,458	0,376
Roménia	:	:	:	0,109	0,101	0,108	0,100	0,076	0,060	0,040	0,028	0,029	0,034
Eslovénia	:	:	:	:	:	0,195	0,175	0,111	0,093	0,249	0,400	0,252	0,176
Eslováquia	:	:	:	:	0,072	0,168	0,143	0,117	0,150	0,151	0,232	0,223	0,188
Finlândia	0,747	0,683	0,674	0,748	0,790	0,731	0,735	0,705	0,668	0,747	0,869	0,857	0,870
Suécia	1,481	1,320	1,213	0,888	0,857	0,938	1,002	0,812	0,671	0,713	0,868	0,934	1,024
Reino Unido	:	:	:	:	0,056	0,049	0,037	0,044	0,039	0,056	0,078	:	:

Fonte: Eurostat

Tabela 25: Avaliação de características dos sistemas de seguro desemprego e da sua evolução

Country	Entitlement conditions		Unemployment trap				Inactivity trap				UI duration if 22 years of a contribution period			Decline in net replacement rate		Job search and availability conditions	
	2011	2004	2012	2011	2010	2009	2012	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2011	2004
AT	2.0	2.0	78	78	76	75	64	64	60	59	9	9	9	95	95	2.5	2.5
BE	3.0	3.0	83	82	92	93	63	62	62	61	60	60	60	91	91	2.0	2.0
BG	3.5	:	82	82	81	82	37	38	39	41	11	11	11	9	:	2.3	:
CY	2.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	6	6	:	:	2.8	:
CZ	2.0	2.0	81	80	81	81	58	57	57	57	5	5	5	11	30	4.0	4.5
DE	3.0	3.0	82	82	81	84	65	64	64	67	12	12	12	53	64	4.5	4.0
DK	2.0	2.0	91	90	91	91	83	83	83	83	24	24	48	35	79	4.1	4.1
EE	4.0	4.0	64	64	62	61	44	45	41	38	11.8	11.8	11.8	9	14	3.5	2.8
EL	3.5	:	59	56	49	57	15	15	10	9	23.7	23.7	23.7	11	11	2.0	:
ES	4.0	4.0	81	81	81	79	39	39	39	37	23	23	23	41	46	3.5	3.5
FI	2.5	2.5	78	76	76	76	61	60	60	61	24	24	24	63	65	2.5	2.8
FR	3.0	:	72	73	73	73	55	55	56	56	12	12	12	57	58	2.9	:
HU	3.0	:	79	79	81	82	43	42	45	53	3	8.9	8.9	21	28	3.5	:
IE	3.0	:	66	69	70	71	60	64	63	65	12	12	12	100	100	3.3	:
IT	4.5	4.0	79	77	78	78	21	21	20	20	8	8	8	0	3	4.0	2.3
LT	2.5	2.5	74	76	78	89	56	59	60	58	6	6	6	28	23	2.5	2.5
LU	3.5	:	89	90	89	89	61	62	61	61	12	12	12	11	11	3.5	:
LV	:	2.0	88	87	88	85	60	60	61	58	9	9	9	5	5	2.8	2.8
MT	3.5	3.5	53	54	57	57	47	48	50	51	6	6	6	100	100	4.0	3.5
NL	3.5	3.5	80	80	80	80	68	68	68	68	22	22	22	26	27	3.6	3.6
PL	3.5	:	75	75	75	68	51	52	53	54	12	12	12	18	17	3.8	:
PT	4.5	3.5	82	84	82	82	37	42	43	44	28	28	28	53	53	3.3	2.8
RO	4.0	:	51	51	55	57	37	37	37	37	12	12	15	13	:	4.0	:
SE	3.0	3.0	76	77	78	79	57	57	57	58	13.8	13.8	13.8	59	59	3.8	3.4
SI	4.0	4.0	88	91	84	84	61	63	63	66	9	9	9	20	22	3.5	3.0
SK	3.0	3.0	45	45	44	43	35	36	35	34	6	6	6	28	27	4.0	4.0
UK	2.5	2.5	55	56	56	56	48	49	48	48	6	6	6	95	99	2.9	2.8
EU27	3.2	3.0	74	74	75	75	51	52	51	52	14	14.5	15.5	40	47	3.3	3.1
Nordic countries	2.5	2.5	82	81	82	82	67	67	67	67	20.6	20.6	28.6	52	65	3.5	3.4
Continental countries	3.0	2.9	81	81	82	82	63	63	62	62	21.2	21.2	21.2	55	50	3.2	3.0
Anglo-Saxon countries	2.8	3.0	58	60	61	61	52	54	54	55	7	7	7	98	100	3.2	3.1
Southern countries	4.1	3.8	75	75	72	74	28	29	28	28	20.6	20.6	20.6	26	42	3.2	2.8
Central and Eastern countries	3.3	2.9	73	73	73	73	48	49	49	50	8.5	9.1	9.4	16	21	3.4	3.3

Notes:

Data are presented for the most recent available years.

Unemployment, inactivity trap and net replacement rates are averages over four different stylised family types (single person with and without children, one-earner couple with and without children) and two earnings levels (67% and 100% of average full-time wages).

Decline in net replacement rate is computed as the ratio of the average net replacement rates in the years 2 to 5 to the net replacement rate in the year 1. UI in Belgium and UA in some countries are of indefinite duration which is for computation purposes capped at 60 months.

Source: Joint European Commission-OECD project, using OECD Tax-Benefits model

http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/db_indicators/tax_benefits_indicators/index_en.htm.

NOTA: Extraído de http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/themes/32_unemployment_benefits_02.pdf

Anexo: Caracterização dos sistemas de seguro de desemprego dos países da União Europeia

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Applicable statutory basis	Unemployment Insurance Act (Arbeitslosenversicherungsgesetz, ALVG) of 14 November 1977. Special Support Act (Sonderunterstützungsgesetz, SUG) of 30 November 1973.	Royal Decree of 25. November 1991 with regulations concerning unemployment (Arrêté royal portant réglementation du chômage/Koninklijk besluit houdende de werkloosheidsreglementering) (Belgian Monitor of 31. December 1991). Ministerial decrees of 25 November 1991 concerning the schemes of application of unemployment regulations (Arrêté ministériel portant les modalités d'application de la réglementation du chômage/Ministerieel besluit houdende toepassingsregelen van de werkloosheidsreglementering) (Belgian Monitor of 25 January 1992).	Social Insurance Code (Кодекс за социално осигуряване) 1999 title amended 2003. Law on the Budget of the State Public Insurance for 2013 (Закон за бюджета на държавното обществено осигуряване за 2013 г.). Law on Employment Promotion (Закон за насърчаване на заетостта) 2001. Regulation on the Implementation of the Law on Employment Promotion (Правилник за прилагане на Закона за насърчаване на заетостта) 2003. Ordinance on the granting and payment of cash unemployment benefits (Наредба за отпускане и изплащане на паричните обезщетения за безработица) 2002.	Act on Job Placement and Unemployment Insurance (Zakon o posredovanju pri zapošljavanju i pravima za vrijeme nezaposlenosti) of 2008, OJ no. 80/2008, as amended.	Social Insurance Law (Νομοθεσία Κοινωνικών Ασφαλίσεων): No. 59(I)/2010 as of 9 July 2010 The Social Insurance (Benefit) Regulations. The Social Insurance (Contribution) Regulations.	Act No 435/2004, Employment Act (Zákon o zaměstnanosti).	Consolidated Act No 642 of 22 June 2012 on unemployment insurance (om arbejdsledshedsforsikring mv).
Basic principles	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions for all employees and assimilated groups with earnings-related benefits.	Compulsory Unemployment insurance (assurance-chômage/werkloosheidsverzekering) scheme, mainly financed by contributions, covering employees with earnings related or lump-sum benefits (for young persons see below) and with amounts depending on the family situation. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering only employees and providing earnings-related benefits. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering all employees and providing an earnings-related benefit. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions providing earnings-related benefits for employees and voluntarily insured persons working abroad in the service of Cypriot employer. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering the active population providing earnings-related benefits. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Voluntary unemployment insurance scheme financed by contributions and general taxes covering the active population and providing earnings-related benefits. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Field of application	<p>* All employees in paid employment, trainees.</p> <p>* Participants of vocational rehabilitation. No compulsory insurance if the income is below the marginal earnings threshold (Geringfügigkeitsgrenze) of €386.80 per month.</p> <p>No possibility for voluntary insurance, except for self-employed since 1 January 2009.</p>	All employees.	<p>* Employees working for more than five working days or 40 hours per calendar month and assimilated groups (e.g. civil servants, employees in elective offices, judges, soldiers and military personnel, servants of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and other registered religions having clerical rank, postgraduates receiving remuneration according to the agreement for medical speciality training and candidates for junior judge and junior prosecutor).</p> <p>* paid and active members of co-operatives legally engaged by the co-operative.</p> <p>* management executives and those in control of commercial companies.</p>	Employees (civil servants included).	<p>* Employees.</p> <p>* Voluntary contributors working abroad in the service of Cypriot employers.</p>	All employees, employers and self-employed persons. Voluntary insurance not possible.	<p>The following persons may be admitted as members to an unemployment insurance fund if they are between 18 and 63 years of age and have residence in Denmark:</p> <p>* Employees;</p> <p>* Persons having completed vocational training of at least 18 months and who register for the fund 2 weeks at the latest after having completed their education or training;</p> <p>* Conscripts (military service);</p> <p>* Self-employed persons and their assisting spouse;</p> <p>* Persons holding a public office (e.g. members of Parliament) or a municipal office.</p>
Total unemployment	Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld): The unemployed person must			Claimants must be:			
1. Conditions							
Main conditions	<p>* be unemployed, capable of work and willing to work,</p> <p>* be at the disposal of the job office,</p> <p>* may not have exhausted the duration of benefit.</p> <p>Unemployment assistance (Notstandshilfe): Additionally, the unemployed person must have exhausted the right to unemployment benefit and be in a state of need.</p>	<p>* To be involuntarily unemployed;</p> <p>* to be without work;</p> <p>* to be registered as jobseeker;</p> <p>* to be fit for work;</p> <p>* to be available for the labour market;</p> <p>* to be aged between 18 and 65;</p> <p>* to be actively seeking work;</p> <p>* to reside in Belgium;</p> <p>* to be without remuneration.</p>	<p>* to be unemployed either voluntarily or involuntarily;</p> <p>* not working, i.e. not performing any labour activity that requires compulsory insurance;</p> <p>* to be registered as unemployed with their territorial branch of the Employment Agency (Агенция по заетостта) and to be at the disposal of the employment office;</p> <p>* to be available and actively searching for work, i.e. to behave in a way which will not cause the termination of the registration at the employment office (see "Sanctions");</p> <p>* no entitlement to a pension for old-age, an early occupational pension or an old-age pension granted in another country.</p> <p>There are no conditions relating to age, enrolment in education, ability to work and – for EU/EEA citizens – residence or citizenship.</p>	<p>* involuntarily unemployed, i.e. they should not have lost their job by their own fault or by agreement with the employer,</p> <p>* capable of work,</p> <p>* active job seekers and available for employment,</p> <p>* aged between 15 and 65 years, and</p> <p>* registered with the Croatian Employment Service (Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje) within the legal deadline.</p>	<p>* To be voluntarily or involuntarily unemployed;</p> <p>* not working;</p> <p>* not engaged in work that earns more than 1/12 of the amount of the basic insurable earnings (Βασικός Ασφαλιστέος Αποδοχής) (€14.53 per day for 2013);</p> <p>* to be registered as job seeker and to be at the disposal of the employment office;</p> <p>* to be registered as unemployed at the District Social Insurance Office and to report on a regular basis;</p> <p>* to be capable for work;</p> <p>* to be available for work;</p> <p>* age between 16 and 63 years (65 if the person is not entitled to an old-age pension).</p>	<p>* No working activity,</p> <p>* not studying,</p> <p>* registered as a jobseeker with the Regional Branch of the Labour Office,</p> <p>* not receiving an old-age pension,</p> <p>* the payment of unemployment benefits shall be postponed for the period for which there is the legal entitlement to severance pay. (If the employer did not pay the severance pay, the Labour Office of the Czech Republic provides compensation for unpaid severance pay, and subsequently recovers it from the employer),</p> <p>* no right to unemployment benefits if the jobseeker has the right to a service rent pursuant to special legal regulations, where this would be higher than the unemployment benefit,</p> <p>* no right to unemployment benefits if the jobseeker's employment was terminated by the employer within the last 6 months before s/he was registered in the database of jobseekers due to his/her breach of obligations arising from the legal regulation pertinent to his/her job in an especially gross manner; the same shall apply if other employment relationships are terminated for similar reasons.</p>	<p>* No working activity;</p> <p>* No formal educational activity;</p> <p>* Registered as job seeker and at the disposal of the employment office;</p> <p>* Capable of working;</p> <p>* Available for the labour market;</p> <p>* Age between 18-65 years;</p> <p>* Actively seeking employment and co-operating with the employment office to build up an individual action plan;</p> <p>* Residing in Denmark.</p>

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Total unemployment	52 weeks of insurance periods within the last 24 months. 26 weeks within the last 12 months for persons under the age of 25.	Period varies according to the age of the insured person between 312 working days during the previous 21 months, and 624 working days over the previous 42 months.	At least 9 months during the last 15 months before the unemployment (insurance against all risks).	9 months of previous employment during the last 24 months.	Conditions relate to the extent of contributions paid: * the insured person has been insured for at least 26 weeks up to the date of unemployment; * paid basic insurance up to the date of unemployment equal to at least 26 times the weekly Basic Insurable Earnings (Βασικές Ασφαλιστέες Αποδοχές) of €174.38 per week (0.50 insurance point); and * paid and assimilated insurance in the relevant contribution year is at least equal to 20 times the weekly amount of Basic Insurable Earnings (0.39 insurance point). Following the exhaustion of payment, entitlement can be regained after 26 weeks of employment from the day of exhaustion and provided that insurance has been paid during that period equal to at least 26 times the weekly Basic Insurable Earnings (Βασικές Ασφαλιστέες Αποδοχές). Definitions: Basic insurance: insurable earnings up to Basic Insurable Earnings (up to one insurance point). One insurance point: equal to 52 times the weekly basic amount = € 9,068. Relevant contribution year: the last contribution year, prior to the benefit year, which includes the date of fulfilling the relevant insurance conditions. Benefit year: the period which starts the first Monday of July of each year and ends the last Sunday prior to the first Monday of July of the following year.	12 months of basic pension insurance in the past 2 years on account of carrying out employment or another working activity. The condition of 12 months can also be completed by substitute periods of employment (e.g. personal care of a child).	Basic allowance: A minimum period of 1,924 hours (corresponding to full-time employment during one year) during the 3 preceding years is required. Only employment carried out while being insured is taken into account. Earnings-related fund: Membership for at least 1 year.
1. Conditions							
Qualifying period	It is possible to claim Unemployment assistance, once the right to Unemployment benefit has been exhausted.						
Total unemployment	Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld): No means-test.	No means test.	No means test.	No means test.	No means test.	No means test.	No means test.
1. Conditions	Unemployment assistance (Notstandshilfe): State of need; consideration of the beneficiary's own income and the spouse's income (partner) with free allowance until which the income will not be taken account of: €609 per month; €1,058 for unemployed persons over the age of 50; €1,587 for unemployed men over the age of 55 or women over 54. The free allowance will be increased by €284.50 or €529 or €793.50 for each person to whose maintenance the partner mainly contributes.						
Means test							

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Waiting period	No waiting period. Upon termination of employment relationship through the employee's fault or in the case the employee terminates the employment relationship without good reason the entitlement is suspended for 4 weeks.	No waiting period.	No waiting period.	No waiting period.	3 days (for voluntary abroad contributors the waiting period is 30 days).	No waiting period.	Employees: No waiting period if involuntary unemployed. 3 weeks waiting period if voluntary unemployed. Self employed: 3 weeks.
Total unemployment 2. Benefits Determining factors	Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld); Previous earnings. Unemployment assistance (Notstandshilfe); Previously received Unemployment benefit.	Except for some lump-sum amounts, the daily benefits are income related, with a lower and an upper ceiling. Variable rates according to the family situation and the duration of unemployment (see below).	* Earnings on which contributions have been paid; * the minimum amount of the unemployment benefit; * the total length of the insurance period; * the reason for becoming unemployed.	Previous earnings and duration of employment periods.	Insurable earnings up to the first day of unemployment benefit; family composition.	* Previous earnings, * duration of unemployment, * nature of unemployment (voluntary or involuntary).	Previous earnings; period of employment.
Total unemployment 2. Benefits Earnings taken as reference and ceiling	Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld): Average earnings of the last complete calendar year Special payments (13th and 14th salary) are taken proportionally into account. Ceiling: €4,110 per month.	Last salary earned. Three monthly salary ceilings: * higher salary ceiling (first 6 months of unemployment): €2,466.59; * medium salary ceiling (subsequent 6 months of unemployment): €2,298.90; * basic salary ceiling (after 12 months of unemployment): €2,148.27. This salary should be earned during at least four weeks, failing which a reference salary of €1,501.82 applies.	Average monthly contributory income for the last 24 months during which the person has been subject to compulsory insurance for unemployment. Maximum amount of the monthly contributory income: BGN 2,200 (€1,125) per month.	Average monthly net earnings over the previous three months. Ceiling fixed as a percentage of the budget base.	Insurable earnings of the previous year. Ceiling up to three times the Basic Insurable Earnings (Βασικός Ασφαλιστέος Αποδοτέος). The earnings taken into consideration are the earnings the beneficiary has been insured for.	Average net monthly earnings over the last quarter. In specified cases (e.g. the average net monthly earnings cannot be assessed) the given multiple of the national average wage in the period from the 1st quarter to the 3rd quarter of the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the claim to benefit arose is taken as a reference.	Employees: Calculation usually based on average earnings of preceding 12 weeks or three months. No ceiling for the reference earnings. Self-employed: Calculation on the basis of his/her daily income (1/260 of the yearly income) if the self-employed person has carried out substantial self-employed activities for at least one year in a 3-year-period. The main rule is that a company must have been run by the self-employed person for at least three consecutive years. Thereafter the yearly income is calculated on the basis of the best two years in a 5-year-period.

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Total unemployment	Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld): Basic amount: 55% of daily net income with a lower ceiling of €27.92 if the daily unemployment benefit does not exceed, without the family supplements, 60% of the daily net salary and, with the family supplements, 80% of the daily net salary. Lowest daily rate: €7.43 or €9.89. Highest daily rate: €47.19. Unemployment assistance (Notstandshilfe): 92% (in some cases 95%) of the basic amount of unemployment benefit. In case of short-term entitlement to unemployment benefit, there is a reduction after 6 months of "higher" daily rates.	Unemployment benefit (allocations de chômage/werkloosheidsuitkeringen): All totally unemployed persons receive 65% of their last salary during the first three months of unemployment. During the nine subsequent months, they receive 60% of their last salary. This first one-year period is followed by a second period of two months, extended for two months per year of past salaried work. This second period lasts up to 36 months and is divided into five phases. During the first phase of up to 12 months: * cohabitants with dependants receive 60% of the last salary earned; * single persons receive 55% of the last salary earned; * cohabitants without dependants receive 40% of the last salary earned. During the next four phases of up to 24 months altogether, the benefits decrease in four stages. During the third period, after maximum 48 months of unemployment, the totally unemployed person receives a flat-rate benefit. Amounts: Cohabitants with dependants: Maximum: €61.66 (first three months) decreasing to €44.15 (months 43-48). Minimum and flat-rate benefit: €42.79. Single persons: Maximum: €61.66 (first three months) decreasing to €37.84 (months 43-48). No other supplements.	The amount of the unemployment benefit is 60% of the average daily contributory income for the last 24 months preceding the month of the termination of the insurance, but not less than the fixed minimum amount. The minimum amount of the unemployment benefit is currently BGN 7.20 (€3.68). However, in practice, the amount of benefit can never exceed 60% of the daily maximum amount of the maximum contributory income for the country, which is BGN 2,200 (€1,125) for 2013. The cash benefit of the unemployed persons who have worked part-time shall be determined pro rata to the agreed time. In this case the amount of the benefit may be less than the minimum amount of the unemployment benefit. Those who have terminated the labour contract of their own accord or have been summarily dismissed receive unemployment benefit in the minimum amount. The unemployment benefit is paid on a monthly basis. The monthly amount of the unemployment benefit is the product of: * the number of working days in the respective month; * the daily amount of the unemployment benefit.	For the first 90 days of receiving the unemployment benefits, they amount to 70%, and for the rest of the payment period they amount to 35% of the base salary. Maximum: For the first 90 days of registered unemployment the benefit amount cannot exceed 70% (HRK3,834.60 (€515)), and for the rest of the payment period it cannot exceed 35% (HRK1,917.30 (€258)), of the national average net wage the previous year. Minimum: The amount of the benefit cannot be lower than HRK1,125.60 (€151), i.e. 50% of the amount of the minimum salary reduced by mandatory insurance contributions.	Basic Benefit (Βασικό Επίδομα): 60% of the weekly value of an insurance point at the basic insurance over the relevant contribution year, increased by 20% for the first dependant and by 10% for other dependants (maximum of three dependants). In the case where the spouse is not a dependant of the beneficiary, the increase for the dependant children is equal to the 10% of the basic benefit for each child (maximum number of dependant children: two). A spouse (male or female) is a dependant if s/he is not working or receiving any benefit from the Social Insurance Fund (Ταμείο Κοινωνικών Ασφαλίσεων). Supplementary Benefit (Συμπληρωματικό Επίδομα): 50% of the weekly value of insurance points at the supplementary insurance over the relevant contribution year. Maximum weekly amount of supplementary benefit cannot exceed Basic Insurable Earnings (Βασικές Ασφαλιστέες Αποδοχές). Definitions: For the definition of Dependant see Table V "Invalidity" "Benefits, 5. Supplements for dependants". Basic Insurable Earnings: € 174.38 per week. Basic insurance: insurable earnings up to Basic Insurable Earnings (up to one insurance point). Supplementary Insurance: insurable earnings over Basic Insurable Earnings (insurance points more than one). One insurance point: equal to 52 times the weekly basic amount = € 9,068 Relevant contribution year: the last contribution year, prior to the benefit year, which includes the date of fulfilling the relevant insurance conditions. No other supplements.	* First two months: 65% of reference earnings. * The following two months: 50% of reference earnings, * and 45% of reference earnings for the rest of the period of support. * During retraining: 60% of reference earnings. Maximum: 0.58 (during retraining: 0.65) times the national average wage in the period from the 1st quarter to the 3rd quarter of the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the claim to benefit arose. In case the last employment is terminated by notice of termination given by the employee or by agreement, and this without valid reason, the percentage rate of the unemployment benefit shall be set at 45% for the entire period of support.	90% of previous earnings, but not more than DKK801 (€107) per day. The benefit is paid per month. This maximum is adjusted once a year according to the adjustment rate (satsreguleringsprocenten). The benefit rate is individual but cannot be higher than the maximum benefit rate. In some cases the un-employed person is guaranteed 82% of the maximum rate.
2. Benefits							
Rates of the benefits							
Total unemployment							
2. Benefits							
Other supplements							

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Total unemployment	Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld): Duration of payment depends on insurance duration and age: 52 weeks within 2 years: 20 weeks; 156 weeks within 5 years: 30 weeks; 312 weeks within 10 years and 40 years of age: 39 weeks; 468 weeks within 15 years and 50 years of age: 52 weeks.	No limit (provided the beneficiary actively looks for work and notably follows a pathway to work).	Benefits are paid on a monthly basis for a period as follows: Insurance Duration of benefit period payment 0 to 3 years 4 months 3 to 5 years 6 months 5 to 10 years 8 months 10 to 15 years 9 months 15 to 20 years 10 months 20 to 25 years 11 months over 25 years 12 months Those who have terminated the labour contract of their own accord or have been summarily dismissed receive unemployment benefit for a maximum period of 4 months. Unemployed persons, who return to work and regain entitlement to unemployment benefit within three years of their previous entitlement, receive the benefit for a maximum period of 4 months.	The duration of unemployment benefit (expressed in calendar days) is proportionate to the length of the employment period previously completed, as follows: * 9 months to 2 years: 90, * 2-3 years: 120, * 3-4 years: 150, * 4-5 years: 180, * 5-6 years: 210, * 6-7 years: 240, * 7-8 years: 270, * 8-9 years: 300, * 9-10 years: 330, * 10-15 years: 360, * 15-20 years: 390, * 20-25 years: 420, * more than 25 years: 450. Recipients who have completed 32 years of employment and who lack up to 5 years for fulfilling conditions for old-age pension remain entitled until engagement in new employment or entitlement to pension. Duration of the unemployment benefit can be extended if the unemployed person was registered with the Croatian Employment Service (Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje) continuously for more than 12 months and s/he exhausted the right to unemployment benefit.	156 days.	Up to the age of 50 years: 5 months. From 50 to 55 years of age: 8 months. Over the age of 55 years: 11 months. In case of retraining: During the whole period of retraining.	2 years within a 3-year period.
2. Benefits							
Duration of benefits							
Partial/temporary unemployment							
1. Definition	* Short-time working allowance for the employer in the event of short-time working (Kurzarbeitsbeihilfe). * Bad weather compensation in the building sector (Schlechtwetterentschädigung). * Part-time allowance for elder workers (Altersteilzeitgeld). As regards the respective terms of partial unemployment see "Conditions".	Days or half days during which the execution of the work contract is suspended.	Persons hired to work part-time within the term of benefit payment and receiving a remuneration less than the minimum national wage.	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.	Partial/temporary unemployment benefits are possible in several cases: * Involuntary reduction of working hours; * Part-time work accepted to escape total unemployment; * Interruption of work for meteorological reasons.

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Partial/temporary unemployment 2. Conditions	<p>Short-time working allowance (Kurzarbeitsbeihilfe): No legal entitlement, support is paid to the employer. Collective agreement between the social partners must exist, the number of employees must remain the same, the lost working hours must be not less than 10% and not more than 90% of the normal working hours, the employer pays compensation ("Short-time working allowance") to the employees (a higher "qualification support" (Qualifizierungsunterstützung) is paid while participating in a qualification programme during short-time work).</p> <p>Bad weather compensation (Schlechtwetterentschädigung): The employers must pay the employees a compensation for the loss of working hours because of bad weather.</p> <p>Part-time allowance for elder workers (Altersteilzeitgeld): Men can reduce their working time to a value between 40% and 60% from the age of 58; women can do the same from the age of 53.</p>	<p>See "Total unemployment". However, it is not necessary to complete the period referred to under "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions, Qualifying period".</p>	<p>See "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions".</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Weekly working time is reduced by at least 7.4 hours in relation to full-time employment. See "Total unemployment".</p>
Partial/temporary unemployment 3. Rates of the benefits	<p>Short-time working allowance (Kurzarbeitsbeihilfe): A minimum of 0.125% of the daily rate of unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld) per working hour lost (flat-rates are fixed by the administrative board of the Labour Market Service).</p> <p>Bad weather compensation (Schlechtwetterentschädigung): 60% of the collectively agreed wages. The employer will be refunded the amounts paid &#43 a payment of 30% (for social insurance).</p> <p>Part-time allowance for elder workers (Altersteilzeitgeld): The employer who pays a wage compensation of 50% of the lost wage and continues to pay 100% of the social security contributions receives a 90% refund in case of continuous working time reduction and a 50% refund in case of phased time arrangements (Blockzeitregelungen) (i.e. a period of full-time work followed by a period of spare time, as opposed to continuous part-time work).</p>	<p>70% of reference wage with a ceiling for all unemployed (higher monthly salary ceiling of €2,466.59 applicable).</p>	<p>50% of the benefit the person would receive if totally unemployed for the remaining period of payment according to the table of periods above (see "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Duration of benefits").</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>	<p>Normal rate (see "Total unemployment") which is proportional to the reduction of the working hours.</p>

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 1. Measure	<p>Within unemployment insurance special support (Sonderunterstützung): benefit for older unemployed persons in the mining sector: from the age of 52.</p> <p>Transitional benefit (Übergangsgeld) and transitional benefit after part-time for elder workers (Übergangsgeld nach Altersteilzeit).</p>	<p>Unemployment benefit with seniority supplement (complément d'ancienneté/anciënniteitstoelag). Unemployment benefit with company supplement (complément d'entreprise/bedrijfstoeslag) (previously known as Pre-retirement pension on the basis of collective agreements (prépension conventionnelle/conventioneel brugpensioen)) in case of dismissal.</p> <p>The Part-time allowance for elder workers (prépension conventionnelle à mi-temps/halfijds brugpensioen) is abolished since 1 January 2012 (with transitional measures for limited groups of workers).</p>	No special provision.	No special benefits but see "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Duration of benefits" above.	After the first exhaustion of payment, people over the age of 60 may gain the right for re-entitlement after 13 weeks of employment from the day of exhaustion instead of 26 weeks of employment.	No special benefits. Only duration of payment is longer – see "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Duration of benefits".	<p>Persons until the age of 63 or 65 depending on when they receive the social pension may join an insurance fund and receive benefits.</p> <p>Voluntary early retirement scheme. A similar benefit is foreseen for those persons who had a flexible employment (fleksydelse).</p>
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 2. Conditions	<p>Special support (Sonderunterstützung): Completion of age 52 and at least 10 years of employment in an enterprise of the mining industry before unemployment occurred.</p> <p>Transitional benefit (Übergangsgeld): Transitional benefit for certain age groups who would fulfil the eligibility requirements for the repeated early retirement pension in the event of unemployment (especially 52 weeks of unemployment).</p> <p>Transitional benefit after part-time for elder workers (Übergangsgeld nach Altersteilzeit): Transitional benefit for persons who became unemployed after the end of the agreement on part-time for elder workers, due to the amendment of the pension conditions.</p>	<p>Unemployment benefit with seniority supplement (complément d'ancienneté/anciënniteitstoelag) is awarded after the first year of unemployment to older unemployed (over 55) with employment of at least 20 years.</p> <p>Unemployment benefit with company supplement (complément d'entreprise/bedrijfstoeslag):</p> <p>* General rule: to be aged 60 (younger age possible in case of long career); to be made redundant; to be entitled to unemployment benefit, to withdraw from labour market. Obligation to replace the pre-retired person.</p> <p>* In case of collective dismissal: to be aged 52 (when laid off in enterprise recognised to be in difficulties) or 55 (when laid off in enterprise declared to be in a process of reorganisation). No replacement obligation. The eligibility conditions will be progressively tightened.</p>	Not applicable.	See "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Duration of benefits" above.	General conditions. See "Total unemployment".	Not applicable.	<p>Same conditions as for "Total unemployment". Voluntary early retirement scheme:</p> <p>* Depending on date of birth: Age between 60 and 65 increasing to between 64 and 67;</p> <p>* Having as a main rule paid voluntary early retirement contributions for at least 30 years since the age of 30 (several transitional rules exist providing for shorter contribution periods);</p> <p>* Having reported the sum of private (including collective) pension funds to the unemployment insurance fund;</p> <p>* Residing in Denmark or in a member State of the EU/EEA or Switzerland;</p> <p>* Entitlement to flexible employment (fleksydelse) if the benefit is related hereto.</p>
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 3. Rates of the benefits	<p>Special support (Sonderunterstützung): Amount of the theoretical invalidity pension (see Table V "Invalidity").</p> <p>Transitional benefit (Übergangsgeld): Basic amount of Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld) plus 25% plus any family supplements.</p> <p>Transitional benefit after part-time for elder workers (Übergangsgeld nach Altersteilzeit): Basic amount of Unemployment benefit plus any family supplements.</p>	<p>Unemployment benefit with seniority supplement (complément d'ancienneté/anciënniteitstoelag) (daily amounts): Cohabitants with dependants: from €54.25 (max.) to €44.85 (min.). Single persons: €49.58 (max.), €39.69 (min.). Cohabitants without dependants: €45.44 (max.), flat-rate €22.74 according to the age category.</p> <p>Unemployment benefit with company supplement (complément d'entreprise/bedrijfstoeslag): A supplementary allowance (indemnité complémentaire/aanvullende vergoeding) is added to unemployment benefit equal to half the difference between the net earnings (capped) and the unemployment benefit. The indemnity is paid by the employers.</p>	Not applicable.	Normal rates, see "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Rates of the benefits" above.	General rates. See "Total unemployment".	Not applicable.	<p>Same rates as under "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Rates of benefits". Voluntary early retirement scheme:</p> <p>* Persons born before 1 July 1959: 91% of the highest unemployment benefit, but not more than DKK3,585 (€481) per week;</p> <p>* Persons born 1 July 1959 or later: 100% of the highest unemployment benefit, but not more than DKK3,940 (€528) per week.</p> <p>Flexible employment (fleksydelse): same amount. Ceiling: average individual income during the last 12 months.</p>

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Benefits for young unemployed	No special provision.	Professional integration programme (Stage d'insertion professionnelle/beroepsinschakelingsstijd) and professional integration benefit (allocations d'insertion/inschakelingsuitkeringen): Before receiving professional integration benefit, youngsters who completed their studies, whatever their age, must follow a professional integration programme of 310 days, during which they should undertake concrete steps to find a job. The amount of the professional integration benefit varies according to the family situation and the age of the unemployed person (daily amounts): Cohabitants with dependants: €41.70. Cohabitants without dependants (household with only replacement incomes): Age below 18: €10.65, over 18: €17.12. Cohabitants without dependants (others): age below 18: €10.05, over 18: €16.05. Single persons: age below 18: €11.85, 18 - 20: €18.62, 21 and over: €30.84. The professional integration benefit is awarded for a period of up to 36 months, which can be extended under certain conditions.	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.	Persons from the age of 18 may join an insurance fund. Young unemployed persons immediately after vocational training of 18 months' duration or after military service can also receive up to 82% of the maximum amount after a waiting period of one month.
Benefits promoting labour market integration	Further training allowance (Weiterbildungsgeld): Entitlement if the qualifying period for unemployment benefit is fulfilled and if the employee does not receive his salary during 12 months maximum. Either s/he takes part in further training measures up to at least 20 hours weekly or the employer must hire an unemployed as a substitute. In case of leave for training or leave involving employment of a substitute employee, a daily allowance corresponding to the amount of unemployment benefit, but at least €14.53, is paid during two to 12 months. Educational part-time work benefit (Bildungsteilzeitgeld): Entitlement if the qualifying period for unemployment benefit is fulfilled and if the employee has arranged educational part-time work (Bildungsteilzeit) for four months up to two years. The weekly working time has to be reduced by no less than 25% and no more than 50%. A minimum working time of 10 hours applies and the employment should still to be subject to social insurance contributions (i.e. earnings should exceed the marginal earnings threshold (Geringfügigkeitsgrenze)). The further training measures should comprise at least 10 hours per week. For every weekly working hour not worked, a benefit amount of €0.76 per day is paid, up to a maximum of €15.20 per day. The maximum duration of further training allowance and educational part-time work benefit, i.e. one and two years resp., is considered within a timeframe of four years. Two months of educational part-time work benefit equal one month of further training allowance	No special provision.	No special provision.	* Financial assistance and reimbursement of expenses incurred in the course of education (training programme arranged and financed by the Croatian Employment Service (Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje)); * One-time financial assistance and reimbursement of travel and relocation expenses (when the unemployed person finds a job outside of the place of residence).	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Sanctions	<p>Total unemployment: Where a job offer or reintegration measure is turned down, the entitlement is suspended during six weeks, loss of entitlement for repeated refusals.</p> <p>Partial/temporary unemployment: No sanction foreseen.</p> <p>In case of providing false information, concealing material facts or if undue receipt of benefits was identified the unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld) is to be refunded. Compliance with all reporting requirements is essential.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Obligation to pay back any undue amount; * exclusion during the whole period of unavailability for the labour market; * exclusion in case of non cooperation during a specific procedure of active search of a job or during an outplacement; * administrative sanctions are pronounced by the Unemployment Office: in case of slight mistake from 1 to 26 weeks of suspension; if repeated, the penalty is doubled. Otherwise, possibility of warning or of total or partial suspension. In case of heavy mistake, from 4 to 52 weeks of suspension; if repeated, possibility to loose rights with the obligation of satisfying again the conditions for eligibility (see above, "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions, Qualifying period"); * penal sanctions. 	<p>Payment of the benefit is terminated upon termination of the registration with the Employment Agency (Агенция по заетостта). The Employment Agency terminates the registration if the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * does not follow the recommendations of the employment intermediary or the actions, terms and visit schedule included in the Action Plan; * does not report to Employment Agency when invited or within 3 days thereafter; * changes address without notification to the Employment Agency; * declines a proposed job offer which is deemed appropriate for the person; * refuses to take part in employment and/or training programmes; * decides to terminate his/her participation in a training programme. <p>Any person who makes/confirm a falsehood or hides the truth in a written declaration or message sent through electronic channels which is to be submitted to an authority in order to certify the truth shall be sentenced to imprisonment up to 3 years or fined from BGN 100 (€51) to BGN 300 (€153) (criminal penalty).</p>	<p>Administrative measures: suspension or termination of the benefit payments and obligation to refund but no criminal penalties. Payments of benefits to the beneficiary shall be discontinued or shall be terminated in cases prescribed by law (e.g. if the beneficiary fails to report to the Croatian Employment Service (Hrvatski zavod za zapošljavanje) once a month; if he or she is found to work without an attestation, a contract or a decision on which his or her work is based; if he or she refuses to accept jobs offered; if he or she does not fulfil conditions concerning active job seeking and availability for work).</p>	<p>Administrative penalties such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Suspension or disqualification of benefit (if the employee is dismissed due to his/her fault or refuses to take on a specified job), * suspension of benefit (when investigation of the applicant's claim is being processed), * refund of benefit (when the applicant was not entitled to the whole or part of the benefit). <p>Criminal penalties after a court's decision such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Imprisonment up to 3 years, * penalty up to €9,500, or * both of the above. 	<p>In case of infringement of the conditions, the jobseeker is suspended from the regional labour register. A new registration is possible after 6 months. No right to be registered as a jobseeker in case the unemployed person quits (without any serious reason or on the basis of agreement with the employer) the suitable employment mediated by the Regional Branch of the Labour Office, or if the suitable employment mediated by the Regional Branch of the Labour Office was terminated by the employer due to a breach of obligations arising from the legal regulation pertinent to his/her job in an especially gross manner. Illegally claimed benefits have to be paid back.</p>	<p>Fraud against an unemployment insurance fund, which leads to incorrect payment of unemployment benefits, will be sanctioned with suspension and if the fraud is repeated, expulsion out of the fund.</p> <p>Failure to collaborate with the employment service can lead to suspension of unemployment benefits for a certain period.</p>
Indexation	<p>Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld): annual increase of the ceiling. The special support (Sonderunterstützung) is annually adjusted like pensions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment benefit (allocations de chômage/werkloosheidsuitkeringen): linked to the Consumer Price Index (except tobacco, alcohol and fuel). * Unemployment benefit with company supplement (complément d'entreprise/bedrijfstoeslag): linked to the same index. In addition, each year on 1st January, adaptation of the supplementary allowance (indemnité complémentaire/ aanvullende vergoeding) (paid by the employer, see above), according to the conventional salary evolution. 	<p>Annually adjusted by the National Employment Action Plan (Национален план за действие по заетостта) adopted by the Council of Ministers (Министерски съвет) and based on available budget.</p> <p>The minimum amount of the unemployment benefit is determined annually by the Law on the State Public Insurance (Закон за държавното обществено осигуряване).</p>	<p>No automatic adjustment.</p>	<p>The amount of unemployment benefit (Επίδομα Ανεργίας) is defined on the benefit year taken into consideration. The benefit year starts the first Monday of July and ends the last Sunday prior to the first Monday from which the next benefit year will start. Every July the amount of the benefit is recalculated based on the earnings on which the beneficiary has been insured for within the last benefit year.</p>	<p>No automatic adjustment.</p>	<p>Once a year according to the adjustment rate (satsreguleringsprocenten).</p>

	Austria	Belgium	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Accumulation with other social security benefits	<p>Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld), unemployment assistance (Notstandshilfe), transitional benefit (Übergangsgeld) and transitional benefit after part-time for elder workers (Übergangsgeld nach Altersteilzeit); Accumulation possible except with sickness benefit (Krankengeld) and pension.</p> <p>Further training allowance (Weiterbildungsgeld): Accumulation possible except with sickness benefit.</p> <p>Special support (Sonderunterstützung): Accumulation possible except with pension.</p>	<p>* No unemployment benefit in case of receipt of a full old-age pension, a full early old-age pension, sickness cash benefit or invalidity benefit (indemnité d'invalidité/invaliditeitsuitkering);</p> <p>* In case of receipt of a partial early pension: daily benefit is reduced by the daily pension's amount exceeding 30% of the maximum unemployment benefit per day for worker with dependent family members;</p> <p>* Accumulation possible with cash benefits in case of accident at work or occupational disease and with child benefits.</p>	<p>The following can be accumulated with the unemployment benefit:</p> <p>* invalidity pension (Пенсия за инвалидност);</p> <p>* all non-contributory pensions;</p> <p>* monthly child benefit (Месечно обезщетение за отглеждане на дете до завършване на средно образование, но не повече от 20-годишна възраст);</p> <p>* monthly benefit for raising a child under the age of one year (Месечни обезщетения за отглеждане на дете до 1-годишната му възраст).</p>	No accumulation possible.	Accumulation possible with widow's pension.	Accumulation is possible with family benefits, Benefits in Material Need (Dávky pomoci v hmotné nouzi), and benefits for people with disabilities.	<p>* Pensions: accumulation permitted for Social Pension (fortidspension) but duration of benefits is limited.</p> <p>* Early retirement: accumulation not possible.</p> <p>* Sickness cash benefits: accumulation not possible.</p>
Accumulation with earnings from work	<p>Unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld), unemployment assistance (Notstandshilfe), special support (Sonderunterstützung), transitional benefit (Übergangsgeld), further training allowance (Weiterbildungsgeld) and transitional benefit after part-time for elder workers (Übergangsgeld nach Altersteilzeit); Income from minor employment up to €386.80 per month does not reduce entitlement, income over this amount totally destroys entitlement (special provisions for short-term employment for less than one month and for self-employed activities).</p>	<p>* Professional income deriving from a "subordinate" activity carried out during at least 3 months before unemployment and continuing after unemployment: accumulation possible up to 130% of the maximum daily amount of the unemployment benefit of a person with a dependent family;</p> <p>* professional income deriving from a "casual" activity carried out during unemployment: during a month, loss of the daily unemployment benefit only for the days of activity and maintenance of the benefit for the remaining days.</p>	<p>Payment of the unemployment benefit is terminated in case of starting a labour activity for which the person is subject to compulsory insurance.</p>	No accumulation possible.	Accumulation not possible.	No accumulation possible.	<p>Total unemployment: Accumulation is not possible.</p> <p>Partial/temporary unemployment: Income from other gainful activity: The general rule excludes accumulation. In a number of special cases, however, accumulation is possible.</p>

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Applicable statutory basis	Unemployment Insurance Act (Töötuskindlustuse seadus) 2001. Labour Market Services and Benefits Act (Tööturuteenuste ja -toetuste seadus) 2006.	Unemployment Security Act (Työttömyysturvalaki) of 30 December 2002 and Unemployment Funds Act (Työttömyyskassalaki) of 24 August 1984. Act on Financing Unemployment Benefits (Laki työttömyysetuuskien rahoituksesta) of 24 July 1998.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): Art. L. 5422-1 to L. 5422-24 of Labour Code (Code du travail); National collective agreement of 6 May 2011. Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): Art. L. 5423-1 to L. 5423-33 of Labour Code (Code du travail).	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): Social Code (Sozialgesetzbuch), Book III, from 24 March 1997 (SGB III). Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Social Code (Sozialgesetzbuch), Book II, from 24 December 2003 (SGB II).	Legislative Decree (NOMOΟETIKO ΔΙΑΤΑΓΜΑ) No. 2961/54 (art. 11-38). Law No. 1545/85 (Art. 3-8). Law No. 1836/89 (Art. 15-24). Law No. 1892/90 (Art. 37). Law No. 3552/07 (Art. 5). Law No. 3996/11 (Art. 64-74). OAKED-Executive Board Decision No. 3701/65/22-11-11. Law No. 4075/12 (Art. 1, 7, 9).	Act IV of 1991 on Promoting Employment and Providing for the Unemployed (törvény a foglalkoztatás elősegítéséről és a munkanélkülek ellátásáról).	Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005.
Basic principles	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering all employees and providing an earnings-related Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis). Social assistance scheme financed by taxes covering the active population providing a flat-rate Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus).	Social insurance scheme consisting of two parts: * basic unemployment allowance (peruspäiväraha): a flat-rate benefit financed by taxes and contributions of employees not members of the optional scheme; * optional earnings-related unemployment allowance (ansiopäiväraha): an earnings-related benefit for employees and self-employed, financed by contributions (employees and employers) and taxes. Labour market support (työmarkkinatuki) is an assistance scheme for those jobseekers who have not worked previously or who have already been paid unemployment allowance for the maximum period. Labour market support is a flat-rate benefit financed by taxes.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions for employees with earnings-related benefits. Unemployment assistance (Solidarity scheme, régime de solidarité): Tax financed scheme. Benefits paid under conditions of previous activity and means test.	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): contribution-financed compulsory social insurance scheme for employees with earnings-related benefits. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Tax-financed scheme of means-tested minimum resources for employable beneficiaries, who cannot find in spite of intensive efforts any employment or only an employment which does not meet the need. Not employable dependants living together with the beneficiary in a domestic unit (Bedarfsgemeinschaft) may claim Social Benefit (Sozialgeld).	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering employees and providing earnings-related benefits. No special unemployment assistance scheme.	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions, covering the active population (employees and self-employed) and providing earnings-related benefits. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Insurance: Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering employees and providing flat-rate benefits (Jobseeker's Benefit). Assistance: Tax financed scheme for all residents providing flat-rate benefits (Jobseeker's Allowance).

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Field of application	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): All employees. Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): Active population. Voluntary insurance not possible.	Insurance: * Basic unemployment allowance (peruspäiväraha): Employees and self-employed persons aged 17 to 64. * Earnings-related unemployment allowance (ansioperusteinen työttömyyspäiväraha): Employees and self-employed persons aged 17 to 64 who are members of an unemployment fund. Assistance (Labour market support, työmarkkinatuki): * Unemployed persons who do not fulfil the conditions for unemployment insurance scheme or who have received daily allowance for the maximum period. * Persons aged 17-24 are entitled during labour-market-measures (work tryout, apprenticeship, labour market training or rehabilitation). Otherwise not entitled are persons: * Aged 17, who have not completed a vocational training; * aged 18-24, who have refused labour-market-measures or who have not applied for training.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage) and Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): All employees. Voluntary insurance in certain circumstances.	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): All employees (= manual and white-collar workers and trainees including young disabled persons). Voluntary continuation of insurance: Since 1 February 2006 it has been possible for certain categories of persons to join unemployment insurance on a voluntary basis (section 28a of the Social Code, Book III - SGB III). Possible categories of persons include carers who care for family members at least 14 hours per week, self-employed persons working at least 15 hours per week, persons employed outside the European Union or associated countries. Conditions: 12 months of pre-insurance periods (compulsory insurance coverage according to the SGB III or in receipt of unemployment insurance benefits according to the SGB III (e.g. unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld) within the last 24 months, insurable employment or in receipt of unemployment insurance benefits according to the SGB III prior to take-up of the activity/employment. No other compulsory insurance coverage according to the SGB III. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): After expiration of the unemployment insurance benefits according to the SGB III or in case the supplementary benefits or the income are not sufficient to cover the needs, all beneficiaries capable of working as well as their family members are granted basic security benefits for jobseekers in case of need. See also Table XI 'Guaranteed Minimum Resources'.	Employees who are insured against unemployment with the Labour Employment Office (OAED) Voluntary insurance not possible.	All employees, self-employed and assimilated groups.	Insurance: With some exceptions, all employees and apprentices aged 16 years and over. Major exceptions: The self employed; civil and public servants recruited before April 1995; persons earning less than € 38 per week. Voluntary insurance not possible. Assistance: Persons aged 18 years and over.
Total unemployment	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): * to be involuntarily unemployed, * to have no working activity or other equivalent activity, * to be registered as unemployed with the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund (Eesti Töötukassa), * to be fit for work and otherwise not prevented from taking a suitable work, * to be available for work, * aged between 16 and pensionable age, except persons on pre-retirement pension, * to be actively seeking employment, * to be resident in Estonia, * to fulfil the conditions and activities agreed in an individual job searching plan.	Insurance: * To be involuntarily unemployed; * Not working; * To register as a job seeker and to be at the disposal of the employment office; * To be capable for work; * To be available for full time work; * Age between 17-64; * To be actively seeking employment; * To be resident.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): a) not to have left previous employment voluntary, without good cause; b) to be effectively and permanently looking for work; c) to be registered as jobseeker and to conform to a personalised back-to-work action plan; d) to be physically able to work; e) not to have reached the statutory retirement age (between 60 and 62). However, the indemnity is maintained (within the limit of its maximum duration) until the person reaches the age for entitlement to full pension (between 65 and 67 years), regardless of the length of insurance; f) Residence in France.	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): An employed person is considered to be unemployed if he or she * is not engaged in an employment relationship (without work), * takes an effort to put an end to this situation (efforts of his or her own) and * is available for the placement efforts undertaken by the employment agency (availability). The person's employment, self-employment or activity as collaborating family member does not rule out that the person is without work if the time of the work or activity performed is less than 15 hours per week. A person is considered available if he or she * is able and allowed to take up an insurable suitable work of at least 15 hours per week under the conditions usual on the section of the labour market which is considered suitable, * is able to react quickly and on the spot to the offers made by the employment agency to his or her integration into the labour market, * is ready to take up any reasonable insurable employment of up to 15 hours per week and * is ready to participate in any occupational integration measures. Employees entitled to a standard pension as defined by the Social Code (SGB) book VI, are no longer entitled to unemployment benefits as of the beginning of the month following their birthday. The unemployed is requested to register in person with the competent employment agency. It is also permissible to register if unemployment has not yet occurred	* To be unemployed involuntarily; * not to be working for more than 3 days a week, or 12 days a month; * To be registered at an employment exchange and to be at the disposal of the exchange; * to be capable of and available for work.	* Being a job-seeker (to be voluntarily or involuntarily unemployed, not being a full-time student), * no entitlement for old-age pension, rehabilitation annuity (rehabilitációs járadék) or benefits for persons with changed working capacity (megváltozott munkaképességű személyek ellátásai), * seeking employment (to be available for full time work and to be registered as a job-seeker), * co-operation with the labour centre.	Insurance and Assistance: * Is involuntarily unemployed; * is not a full-time student; * is registered as a jobseeker; * is capable for work; * is available for full-time work; * is aged between 18 and 66 or, with certain limited exceptions in receipt of another welfare benefit or pension; * is actively seeking work. Assistance: Satisfy a residence condition.
1. Conditions							
Main conditions							

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Qualifying period	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): Insurance period (payment of contributions) of 12 months over the 36 months preceding registration as unemployed. Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): 180 calendar days of work or equivalent activity over the 12 months before registration as unemployed.	Insurance: Basic unemployment allowance (peruspäiväraha): * Employees: Initial condition at least 34 weeks of employment during the last 28 months and during each week at least 18 hours. * Self-employed persons: at least 18 months of entrepreneurship during the last 48 months. Earnings-related unemployment allowance (ansioperusteinen työttömyyspäiväraha): As under "basic unemployment allowance" and to have fulfilled the employment requirement while being insured as a member of an unemployment fund. Assistance (Labour market support, työmarkkinatuki): No qualifying period.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): At least 4 months (122 days) insurance during the last 28 months (36 months for those aged 50 and over) preceding the unemployment. Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): For the Allowance of specific solidarity (allocation de solidarité spécifique, ASS): 5 years of activity as an employed person during the 10 years preceding the end of the working contract.	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): The unemployed person must have been compulsorily insured for at least 12 months during the last 2 years. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): No qualifying period required.	* At least 125 days of work during the 14 months preceding job loss or, at least, 200 days of work during the 2 years preceding job loss. From the reference periods the two last months are excluded. * For first time claimants, an additional requirement of at least 80 days of work per year during the 2 previous years applies.	At least 360 days of insurance during the previous 3 years.	Insurance: * 104 weekly contributions paid; and * 39 weekly contributions paid or credited during the relevant contribution year preceding the benefit year, of which a minimum of 13 must be paid contributions. The latter requirement may be satisfied by contributions paid in some other contribution years, or * 26 weekly contributions paid in each of the two relevant tax years preceding the benefit year. Assistance: No qualifying period.
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Means test	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): No means test. Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): Means tested: income should not exceed the monthly (31-daily) unemployment allowance rate. Are counted as income: earnings, State old-age pensions and other benefits except those listed under "Accumulation with other social security benefits". Assets and real property are not taken into account. The means test is confined to the individual applicant.	Insurance: No means test. Assistance (Labour market support, työmarkkinatuki): Means test according to the main rule, but not: * During participation in employment promotion measures; * during the first 180 days after the maximum period of payment of unemployment allowance; * concerning persons aged 55-64 who have fulfilled the employment conditions when unemployment started. The means test takes account of a person's own income as a whole. The following income is not taken into account: * child allowance (lapsilisä), * general housing allowance and pensioners' housing allowance (Eläkkeensaajien asumistuki), * survivors' pensions, * pensioners' care allowance (Eläkkeensaajien hoitotuki) or disability allowance (Vammaistuki), * disability indemnity under the Employment Accident Insurance Act (Tapaturmavakuutuslaki), Conscript's Allowance or annuity or supplemental annuity under the Military Injuries Act, * social assistance.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): No means-test. Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): Ceiling of monthly income: * Allowance of specific solidarity (allocation de solidarité spécifique, ASP): single person: €1,113; couple: €1,749. * Temporary waiting period allowance (allocation temporaire d'attente): amount of the active solidarity income (revenu de solidarité active, RSA) (single person: €483.24).	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): No means-test. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Means test; income and assets of the domestic unit (Bedarfsgemeinschaft) are credited as a rule. Exceptions: * No crediting of certain pensions, small income, funds granted by third parties up to a certain limit and various interim allowances or transitional allowances; * no crediting of special-purpose income/funds granted by non-governmental welfare organizations up to a certain ceiling and damages; * deductibles for taxes, compulsory social security contributions and insurance premiums, as far as legally determined or appropriate in accordance with reasoning and amount, income-related expenses and subsidised sums for old-age provision; * sliding scale of exclusion amounts for crediting earned income and for taking into account assets.	No means test.	No means test.	Insurance: No means test. Assistance: Satisfy a means test.

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Waiting period	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): 7 calendar days. Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): Generally 7 calendar days. However, 60 calendar days from the date of application for unemployment allowance for persons who, before registration as unemployed, were enrolled in daytime or full-time study at an educational institution.	Insurance: 7 working days during 8 consecutive weeks. Assistance (Labour market support, työmarkkinatuki). 5 working days during 8 consecutive weeks. Persons entering the labour market for the first time have a waiting period of 5 months. This is not applied to persons who have completed their vocational training. The unemployment benefit is not paid for 90 days if the person has resigned his job without a valid reason or the employment was terminated through his/her own fault.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): The waiting period comprises paid holidays plus a general period of 7 days plus a waiting period equal to the amount of the redundancy payment divided by the amount of the salary of reference within a limit of 75 days. Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): No waiting period.	In principle no waiting period. If the unemployed person has terminated his/her employment contract without good reason or has caused the termination of the contract through his/her own misconduct, a waiting period (a so-called blocking period, Sperrzeit) of up to 12 weeks may become effective.	6 days.	No waiting period.	Insurance: 3 days. Assistance: 3 days. (Except when claimant was in receipt of insurance immediately prior to claim.)
Total unemployment 2. Benefits Determining factors	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): Reference earnings and duration of unemployment. Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): Flat-rate benefit.	Insurance: Basic unemployment allowance (peruspäiväraha): flat-rate benefit; range of circumstances leading to application of increased rate (length of service etc.). Earnings-related unemployment allowance (ansioperusteinen työttömyyspäiväraha): Previous earnings; range of circumstances leading to application of increased rate (length of service etc.). Assistance (Labour market support, työmarkkinatuki): Income; size of the family.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): Earnings on which contributions have been paid. Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): Means-tested.	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): Benefits are based on the salary, on the category mentioned on the wage-tax card and on the presence or not of children. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Needs-oriented and means-tested welfare aid, the amount of which is determined in line with social assistance, in order to guarantee a socio-cultural subsistence level.	* Previous employment insurance; * duration of insurance; * earnings at the time of job loss.	The contribution base.	Insurance and Assistance: Flat-rate benefits varying according to the age of the claimant.
Total unemployment 2. Benefits Earnings taken as reference and ceiling	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): Average daily earnings upon which unemployment insurance contributions have been paid over the first nine months out of a period of 12 months preceding registration as unemployed. Ceiling: earnings over three times the national average daily income for the previous calendar year. On the basis of the record for those nine months, an average daily remuneration is calculated, which is used for the calculation of the benefit. Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): Not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings.	Insurance: Basic unemployment allowance (peruspäiväraha): not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings. Earnings-related unemployment allowance (ansioperusteinen työttömyyspäiväraha): * Employees: Calculation usually based on average earnings of qualifying period of 34 weeks. No ceiling. * Self-employed persons: Earnings on which premiums have been paid for the last 18 months. Usually the earnings equal to income confirmed under the self-employed persons' pensions act. No ceiling. Assistance (Labour market support, työmarkkinatuki): not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): Earnings of the last 12 months within the limit of four times the social security ceiling (€12,344 per month). Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): Not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings.	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): Average daily wage during the last year up to a benefits ceiling of €5,800 per month in the old Länder and €4,900 per month in the new Länder. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings.	See below "Rates of the Benefits".	The contribution base of the previous 4 calendar quarters.	Not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings. However, for insurance, reduced rates are payable where earnings in relevant tax year are less than €300 per week of employment.

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Total unemployment	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis):	Insurance: The basic unemployment allowance and the earnings-related unemployment allowance are paid for five days per week.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): 40.4% of reference daily wages (RDW) + €11.64 per day or 57.4% of the RDW within the limit of 75% of the RDW. The best result is taken into account. Minimum: €28.38 per day. Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité):	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung):	Since 12 March 2012 the basic unemployment allowance amounts to €360.00 per month (€314.17 * 55% * 25 days / 12 months). Variation with previous earnings:	Job-seeker Benefit (Álláskeresési járadék): The job-seeker benefit amounts to 60% of the beneficiary's earlier average wage, with a fixed maximum amount. The maximum is 100% of the minimum wage, i.e. HUF98,000 (€333). If the job-seeker's average wage cannot be determined, the amount of the allowance is calculated on the basis of 130% of the national minimum wage. There is no special benefit for self-employed, they receive Job-seeker Benefit as the employees.	Insurance: Flat-rate benefit: €188 per week.
2. Benefits	* 50% of reference earnings up to 100 calendar days of unemployment, * 40% of reference earnings thereafter.	* Basic unemployment allowance (peruspäiväraha): €32.46 per day. * Increased basic unemployment allowance (korotettu peruspäiväraha): €37.21 per day. * Re-employment-programme supplement (muutosturvallisä): €37.21 per day. * Earnings-related unemployment allowance (ansiopäiväraha): The amount of the basic allowance + 45% of the difference between the daily wage and the basic allowance. If the monthly wage is greater than 105 times the basic amount, i.e. €3,408.30 the amount is 20% of the excess. * Increased earnings-related allowance (korotettu ansiopäiväraha): The earnings-related component is increased to 57.5% and 35% of the excess of €3,408.30: * during the first 20 days if the person has been employed for at least three years, or for at least 100 days and the employment relationship was terminated for economic and production-related reasons, and * if the person has been a member of an unemployment fund for at least 5 years and has been employed for at least 20 years, and * during participation in a service promoting employment, however for no more than 200 days.	* Allowance of specific solidarity (allocation de solidarité spécifique, ASP): Maximum €15.90 per day; * Temporary waiting period allowance (allocation temporaire d'attente, ATA): €11.20 per day.	* Beneficiaries with children: 67% of net earnings (net earnings are determined on a flat-rate basis by deducting the usual employee's stoppage from the gross salary). * Beneficiaries without children: 60% of net earnings. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Employable beneficiaries receive benefits securing their subsistence (unemployment benefit II - Arbeitslosengeld II): 1. Normal requirements (Regelbedarfe): * single person: €382 per month, * partners over the age of 18: €345, * other employable family members according to age categories: * €224 for children younger than 6 years of age, * €255 for children between 6 and 14 years of age, * €289 for children between 14 and 18 years of age, and * €306 for children between 18 and 25 years of age. 2. Reasonable costs for accommodation and heating. 3. One-time benefits for the initial equipment of a flat including household appliances and clothing. 4. Educational benefits for school or daycare trips lasting one or several days, for personalised school supplies, school transport, community lunches (at school, in after-school day care in or day care) for learning/study.	* For beneficiaries who held a full time job or received monthly earnings which amounted to 12 times more than the daily wage of a blue-collar worker (which is €33.57 until 11 March 2012 and €26.18 from 12 March 2012), i.e. with previous earnings of more than €402.85 until 11 March 2012 and €314.17 from 12 March 2012: daily wage of a blue-collar worker * 55% * 25; * For beneficiaries who received monthly earnings which did not exceed the equivalent of 12 times the daily wage of a blue-collar worker but were more than 6 times that basis, i.e. with previous earnings between €201.43 and €402.84 until 11 March 2012 and €157.09 and €314.16 from 11 March 2012: daily unemployment benefit * 75% * 25. * For beneficiaries who received monthly earnings equivalent to 6 times the daily wage of a blue-collar worker or less, i.e. with previous earnings less than €201.42 until 11 March 2012 and €157.08 from 12 March 2012: daily unemployment benefit * 50% * 25.	Insurance: Flat-rate benefit: €188 per week. Assistance: Short-term and long-term: €188 per week. The rate of Jobseeker's Allowance paid to new claimants aged 18 to 21 years of age is €100 per week. The rate of Jobseeker's Allowance paid to new claimants aged 22, 23 and 24 years is €144 per week. These age-related rates do not apply if an increase for a child dependant is payable and in other limited circumstances.	
Rates of the benefits	Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): Flat-rate benefit of €3.28 per day (at least 35% of the minimum wage of the previous year).	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	Christmas Financial Aid: Equal to a monthly unemployment benefit if one received the benefit from 1 May until 31 December. If one received the unemployment benefit for less than the above mentioned period then 6 extra daily unemployment benefits are granted for each month of unemployment benefit. Easter Financial Aid: Equal to half of a monthly unemployment benefit if one received the benefit from 1 January until 30 April. If one received the unemployment benefit for less than the above mentioned period then 3 extra daily unemployment benefits are granted for each month of unemployment benefit.	No other supplements.	Insurance and Assistance: Supplements under the Supplementary Welfare Allowance Scheme (i.e. Rent and Mortgage Interest Supplements, Exceptional and Urgent Needs Payments). Assistance: Applicants for Assistance may also qualify for a Fuel Allowance (€20 per week payable for 26 weeks per annum - subject to being in receipt of a payment for a minimum of 15 months).
Total unemployment							
2. Benefits							
Other supplements							

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland																																						
Total unemployment	Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis):	Insurance: Maximum period of 500 calendar days. A jobseeker born prior to 1950 can then apply for unemployment pension (Työttömyyseläke). A jobseeker born in 1950-1954 may, notwithstanding the maximum period, be paid unemployment allowance until the end of the calendar month in which s/he reaches the age of 65, provided s/he has reached the age of 59 before the maximum period expires and has acquired, on expiry of the maximum period, at least five employment years - as defined by law over the last 20 years.	Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): The duration of payment of the benefit corresponds to the length of insurance taken into account for acquiring entitlement to benefits (between 4 months and 2 years or 3 years if the beneficiary is aged 50 and over). Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): * Allowance of specific solidarity (allocation de solidarité spécifique, ASP): 6 months, renewable;	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): The duration of benefits (DB) depends on the duration of compulsory insurance coverage (DI) and on the age of the beneficiary: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>DI (months)</td> <td>Age (years)</td> <td>DB (months)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>24</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>50</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36</td> <td>55</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>48</td> <td>58</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </table>	DI (months)	Age (years)	DB (months)	12	6		16	8		20	10		24	12		30	50	15	36	55	18	48	58	24	Generally proportional to periods of employment: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Employment</td> <td>duration:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>125 days</td> <td>5 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150 days</td> <td>6 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>180 days</td> <td>8 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>220 days</td> <td>10 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>250 days</td> <td>12 months</td> </tr> </table> If aged 49 or more: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>210 days</td> <td>12 months</td> </tr> </table>	Employment	duration:	125 days	5 months	150 days	6 months	180 days	8 months	220 days	10 months	250 days	12 months	210 days	12 months	1 day of Job-seeker Benefit (Álláskeresési járadék) is paid for every 10 days of prior insurance, up to a maximum of 90 days of benefit.	Insurance: 234 days but limited to 156 days if applicant has paid less than 260 weekly contributions since first entering insurance. If applicant is 65, the allowance will be paid until 66 (pension age) if 156 weekly contributions have been paid. Assistance: No limit up to the age of 66.
DI (months)	Age (years)	DB (months)																																											
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2. Benefits	* 180 calendar days for a person with an insurance period less than 56 months, * 270 calendar days for a person with an insurance period from 56 to 110 months, * 360 calendar days for a person with an insurance period of 111 or more months. Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): * Generally up to 270 calendar days, * up to 210 calendar days for unemployed persons whose last service relationship was terminated due to a breach of service duties, loss of confidence or an indecent act. Extension for unemployed persons close to retirement age. See "Benefits for older unemployed".	* Temporary waiting period allowance (allocation temporaire d'attente, ATA): maximum 12 months. Assistance (Labour market support, työmarkkinatuki): No limit.	* Temporary waiting period allowance (allocation temporaire d'attente, ATA): maximum 12 months.	Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Unemployment benefit II (Arbeitslosengeld II) and social benefit (Sozialgeld) are in principle unlimited if the conditions of eligibility are met; however, the benefit is only granted as a rule for a duration of six months, then it is necessary to prove the entitlement again.	If one of the above conditions for granting unemployment benefits is fulfilled and 4.050 or more days of insurance are certified: 12 months. For the newcomers on the labour market (young people between 20-29 years): 5 months (€73.37).	Every beneficiary is entitled to 25 days of insurance for each month during which unemployment benefit is granted.																																							
Partial/temporary unemployment	No special provision.	A jobseeker is entitled to adjusted unemployment allowance (Sovittu työttömyysetuus), if: * he/she has accepted full-time employment lasting no more than two weeks, or * he/she is in part-time work (max. 80% of full time work) through no choice of his/her own, or * he/she has income for a small business activity of his/her own, which does not prevent accepting other work.	Reduction or suspension of hours usually worked below the legal limit, because of economic, accidental, cyclical or technical reasons, in order to avoid dismissal of employees or a decrease of their remuneration.	Partial unemployment (Teilzeitslosigkeit): Loss of a job under compulsory insurance coverage, carried out in addition to another job under compulsory insurance coverage and search for a new job under similar coverage. Short-time work (Kurzarbeit): Temporary shortage of work due to economic reasons. Seasonal short-time work (Saison-Kurzarbeit): In the building sector, temporary shortage of work in the winter season (1 December to 31 March), due to weather conditions or economic reasons.	Partial unemployment: resulting from the seasonal fluctuations of certain branches of the economic activity (building sector, hotel industry, artistic professions).	No special provision.	Insurance: Systematic short time working: Where the working week is reduced on a systematic basis from a full week to 3 days a week or less, the employee is entitled to claim Jobseeker's Benefit for the days not working. Part Time Working: Where the number of days worked from week to week is 3 or less, the employee is entitled to claim Jobseeker's Benefit for the days not working. Assistance: Part Time Working Where the number of days worked each week is 3 or less, the person is entitled to claim Jobseeker's Allowance less weekly means from work.																																						
1. Definition																																													

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Partial/temporary unemployment 2. Conditions	Not applicable.	See "Total unemployment".	The reduction in activity should be attributable to the economic climate, to an accident, to exceptionally bad weather conditions, to a restructuring of the enterprise or to any other exceptional circumstance. Subject to an administrative authorisation which is granted for a period of maximum six months.	<p>Partial unemployment benefit (Teilarbbeitslosengeld):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Partial unemployment. * Personal declaration at the employment agency. * The unemployed must have been working in a job under compulsory insurance coverage for at least 12 months during the last two years, in addition to the job he/she is carrying on. Short-time working allowance (Kurzarbeitslosgeld): * Unavoidable shortage of work affecting at least one third of staff and resulting in a loss of income from work of more than 10% of monthly gross income from work. * Continuation of a non-terminated employment under compulsory insurance coverage. <p>Seasonal short-time working allowance (Saison-Kurzarbeitslosgeld): Unavoidable shortage of work. Employment with compulsory insurance coverage at the date of the work loss.</p>	An employee of a certain social and professional category must certify a definite number of insurance days for the year preceding the payment of the unemployment benefit (minimum 50-210 and maximum 240 insurance days). If the conditions necessary for a monthly unemployment benefit are not fulfilled, the insured can benefit from a special unemployment benefit.	Not applicable.	Insurance and Assistance: See conditions for "Total unemployment" and in addition: Is not engaged in employment for 3 or more days a week or is not a full-time student.
Partial/temporary unemployment 3. Rates of the benefits	Not applicable.	Adjusted unemployment allowance (Sovittettu työttömyyssetus): The amount per month paid for total unemployment minus 50% of salary or other earned income. Adjusted unemployment allowance is calculated in such a way that the benefit and 50% of earned income may during the adjustment period rise to the amount which could otherwise have been paid as benefit. Full unemployment benefit is paid for those on shortened weekly work.	Allowance paid by employer: 70% of wages (100% in case the beneficiary follows a training). The State reimburses the employer an amount of €7.74 or €7.23 per hour, according to the size of the undertaking.	<p>Partial unemployment benefit (Teilarbbeitslosengeld): Reference salary and benefit rate: the same as for unemployment benefit (based on lost earnings). Length: six months.</p> <p>Short-time working allowance (Kurzarbeitslosgeld): determined on the basis of the difference between the short-term wage in the case of work shortage and the gross wage for full employment and the net wage thus resulting (net payment difference) (percent rates as for unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld) according to the official scale). Financed from the first hour of work shortage by the unemployment insurance.</p> <p>Seasonal short-time working allowance (Saison-Kurzarbeitslosgeld): As for short-time working allowance. The so-called ancillary benefits, i.e. the reimbursement of the social insurance contributions for sickness, long-term care and pension insurance to the employer and the payment of winter weather allowance to the employee, are financed from a special levy (Winterbeschäftigungs-Umlage) paid by employees and employers in the construction sector.</p>	The special benefit is paid yearly in a lump-sum. The amount varies according to the social and professional category of the beneficiary.	Not applicable.	Insurance: Systematic Short Time Working: One sixth of the weekly Jobseeker's Benefit rate for each day of unemployment. The sum of the number of days worked and the number of days benefit may not exceed 5 in the week. Part Time Working: One fifth of the weekly Jobseeker's Benefit rate for each day of unemployment. Assistance: See "Accumulation with earnings from work".

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 1. Measure	Continued payment of Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus) up to the pensionable age.	Unemployment pension (Työttömyyseläke). See also "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Duration of benefits".	Early retirement Allowance (Allocation spéciale FNE) from the national Employment Fund (Fonds national de l'emploi): aimed at guaranteeing older employees who were made redundant a replacement income up to the retirement age. Scheme closed since 10 October 2011. Transitional solidarity allowance (allocation transitoire de solidarité, ATS): aimed at alleviating the measures concerning the increase in retirement age for those involuntarily unemployed persons who satisfy the conditions for obtaining full old-age pension but who did not yet reach the retirement age. The ATS replaces the Retirement-equivalent benefit (Allocation équivalent retraite, AER) for the period between 1 July 2011 and 31 December 2014.	No special provision.	Unemployed persons aged over 49 are given the possibility to be granted unemployment benefit during 12 months whenever they have worked 210 days in the last 14 months preceding unemployment.	Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nyugdíj előtti álláskeresői segély) for older persons.	No specific benefit, but see "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Duration of benefits".
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 2. Conditions	After receipt of Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus) for 270 or 210 calendar days, if less than 180 calendar days remain until the pensionable age.	Unemployment pension (Työttömyyseläke) was abolished from the beginning of 2005 for persons born in 1950 or later. The pension is replaced by unemployment allowance. For persons born before 1950 the conditions for unemployment pension: age of 60, being long-term and permanently unemployed.	Early retirement allowance (Allocation spéciale FNE): At least 57 years of age; prove employment liable to social security contributions during 10 years; at least one full year employment in the enterprise; no entitlement to a full old-age pension. Transitional solidarity allowance (allocation transitoire de solidarité, ATS): Not having reached the minimum legal retirement age; having completed the necessary insurance period to be entitled to full old-age pension; born between 1/7/1951 and 31/12/1953; means below a certain ceiling.	Not applicable.	See above "Total unemployment".	Unemployed persons may apply for Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nyugdíj előtti álláskeresői segély), if they: * are within five years of reaching retirement age, * have been receiving job-seeker benefit (Álláskeresői járadék) for at least 45 days and the period of payment of benefit comes to an end, or their job-seeker benefit was terminated due to employment and they are not entitled again to job-seeker benefit, * shall reach retirement age in not more than 5 years, of within 3 years after the termination of the job-seeker benefit, * are not receiving benefit prior to retirement age (korhatár előtti ellátás), service benefit for armed forces (szolgálati járandóság), life annuity for ballet artists (balettművészeti életjáradék), or transitional annuity for miners (átmeneti bányászjáradék), * have a sufficient contribution period for retirement (normally 20 years).	Not applicable.
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 3. Rates of the benefits	Ordinary rate of Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus) of €3.28 per day.	The amount of the unemployment pension (Työttömyyseläke) corresponds to the disability pension.	Early retirement allowance (Allocation spéciale FNE): 65% of the portion of daily earnings taken as reference lower than the social security contribution ceiling and 50% for the portion of the salary included between the ceiling and 2 times the ceiling. Minimum: €31.70 per day. Transitional solidarity allowance (allocation transitoire de solidarité, ATS): Maximum: €34.33 per day. Both allowances are paid until the age for obtaining full old-age pension.	Not applicable.	See above "Total unemployment".	Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nyugdíj előtti álláskeresői segély) for older persons is payable until the job-seeker becomes eligible for old-age pension or for benefits for persons with changed working capacity (megváltozott munkaképességű személyek ellátása), and equals 40% of the minimum wage, i.e. HUF39,200 (€133). It is paid monthly if the job-seeker does not receive Job-seeker Benefit (Álláskeresői járadék).	Not applicable.

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Benefits for young unemployed	No special provision.	No special provision.	Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): No special provision, but see "Benefits promoting labour market integration".	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.

Benefits promoting labour market integration

<p>Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): An unemployed person has the right to receive a grant (€3.84 per day) in the case of participation in labour market training, work practice, coaching for working life or in voluntary work.</p> <p>An unemployed person has the right to receive a transport and accommodation benefit based on the double distance between his/her home and the service provider (€0.10 per kilometer, with a maximum of €26.00 per day) in the case of participation in labour market training, work practice, coaching for working life, voluntary work, career counselling etc.</p>	<p>Maintenance allowance paid during periods of training or other activities to promote employability: €9 or €18 per day.</p> <p>Re-employment-programme supplement (muutosturvallisä): see "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Rates of the benefits".</p>	<p>Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): Allowance for back-to-work assistance during training (Allocation d'aide au retour à l'emploi formation, Aref); paid to beneficiaries of the Allowance for back-to-work assistance (Allocation d'aide au retour à l'emploi, ARE) who follow a training stipulated by the employment services in the framework of their personalised back-to-work action plan. The amount of the allowance is equal to that of the ARE drawn by the jobseeker. Minimum: €20.34.</p> <p>Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): Registered jobseekers who follow a training and are not drawing the ARE can receive a remuneration varying according to their situation at the start of the training: prior professional activity or, failing that, personal situation (disabled person, widowed, divorced). Training for those seeking their first job who are registered as jobseekers and who receive a remuneration depending on their age at the start of the training.</p>	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.
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	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Sanctions	<p>Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): Payment is discontinued if the person does not attend the local employment office at least once every 30 calendar days or refuses an offer of a suitable work, in these cases however the person may further receive the unemployment allowance (töötutoetus).</p> <p>If a recipient knowingly submits incorrect information or fails to notify circumstances which affect his or her entitlement, the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund (Eesti Töötukassa) will reclaim the benefit from the beneficiary. The Fund can do so in one time or according to a repayment profile agreed with the person concerned. If the person does not repay the sums paid without legal basis, an official order will be issued. In the case of failure to comply with the official order, the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund may issue an official order for compulsory execution pursuant to the procedure provided for in the Code of Enforcement Procedure (Täitemenetluse seadustik). Unemployment allowance (töötutoetus): Payment is terminated if the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * fails to appear for a visit at the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund for the second time, * fails to comply with the individual action plan or to accept suitable work for the second time. In case of declaring false information or failure to declare information: as for unemployment insurance benefit. 	<p>If the jobseeker refuses a job or declines training or has been on the labour market for less than 6 weeks during the last 6 months without a valid reason he/she is not entitled to a benefit for 60 days.</p> <p>The unemployment benefit is not paid for 15 days if the jobseeker fails to attend the appointment for making a job-seeking plan or its updating. Obligation to pay back any undue amount. Administrative and criminal penalties are possible.</p>	<p>Possibility of temporary or definitive suspension of benefits if there is no active search for a work.</p> <p>In case of fraud, reimbursement of the sums unduly received and possibility of penal sanctions in case of false or dishonest declarations.</p>	<p>Under certain circumstances, entitlement to unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld), partial unemployment benefit (Teilarbetslosengeld), short-time working allowance (Kurzarbeitergeld) and seasonal short-time working allowance (Saison-Kurzarbeitergeld) is suspended during 12 weeks (i.e. unemployment caused by the person) and for up to 12 weeks in the event of an unjustified refusal of a suitable job. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Sanctions possible for capable beneficiaries who do not make an effort to participate in the labour market or do not accept a suitable employment. Reduction of the unemployment benefit II (Arbeitslosengeld II) by 30% of the relevant normal requirements (Regelbedarfe) for three months if the beneficiary fails to comply with his or her duties for the first time and by further 30% of the relevant normal requirements if the beneficiary fails to comply with his or her duties for a second time. In the case of repeated failure of the beneficiary within a 12-month-period the unemployment benefit II will cease. Additional benefits in kind can be provided to a reasonable extent. Stricter sanctions for capable beneficiaries aged between 16 and 25 years if they fail to comply with their duties. Recovery in case of undue receipt of benefits.</p>	<p>Total unemployment: The unemployment benefit is suspended when the beneficiary does not react after 3 calls from the employment agency for a job offer or for a vocational training opportunity.</p>	<p>Payment of Job-seeker Benefit (Álláskeresési járadék) and Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nyugdíj előtti álláskeresősi segély) should be terminated if the job-seeker:</p> <p>A. ceases to be registered as a result of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * non-fulfilment of the conditions for granting the Job-seeker Benefit (see "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions, Main conditions"); * non-compliance with the obligation to attend the meetings scheduled by the labour centre; * failure to accept an appropriate job offer by the labour centre; * failure to enrol in a free training course or to participate in an employment facilitating labour market programme. <p>B. fails to report to the labour centre that (s)he pursues a gainful activity. Payment of Job-seeker Benefit (Álláskeresősi járadék) and Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nyugdíj előtti álláskeresősi segély) is terminated if the job-seeker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * so requests, * becomes entitled to benefits for persons with changed working capacity (megváltozott munkaképességű személyek ellátásai). * pursues studies as a full-time student at any educational institution, * dies, * pursues a gainful activity for more than 90 days (only in case of Job-seeker Benefit). If a job-seeker fails to report to the labour centre that (s)he pursues a gainful activity, Job-seeker Benefit and Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nyugdíj előtti álláskeresősi segély) are based on the minimum wage, which is determined by annual decision of the government. 	<p>Insurance and Assistance: Persons who fail to satisfy the main conditions for payment may have their payment reduced or withdrawn.</p>
Indexation	<p>Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): No automatic adjustment. Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): No automatic adjustment. The daily unemployment allowance rate is established by the Parliament. The daily rate shall not be lower than 35% of the minimum wage of the previous year. The minimum wage is agreed between employers' and employees' representatives and established by the government, usually at least once a year.</p>	<p>Index-linked as disability pensions. See Table V "Invalidity", "Indexation".</p>	<p>Once per year.</p>	<p>Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): No automatic adjustment. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Normal requirements (Regelbedarfe) to secure jobseekers' subsistence are adjusted each year on 1 January according to a mixed index of the development of prices relevant for the normal requirements (70%) and the development of net wages and salaries (30%). New adjustments, as for social assistance according to the Social Code, Book XII, are carried out in those years, for which results of new income and consumption samples will be produced.</p>	<p>On the proposal of the Executive Board of the Labour Employment Office (OÄED), charged to deliver the benefits, depending on the daily wage of a blue-collar worker.</p>	<p>The rates of Job-seeker Benefit (Álláskeresősi járadék) and Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nyugdíj előtti álláskeresősi segély) are based on the minimum wage, which is determined by annual decision of the government.</p>	<p>No automatic adjustment.</p>

	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland
Accumulation with other social security benefits	<p>Unemployment Insurance Benefit (töötuskindlustushüvitis): No accumulation with State old-age pensions; accumulation with other pensions and social security benefits possible.</p> <p>Unemployment Allowance (töötutoetus): The following benefits may be combined with unemployment allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * grants, and transport and accommodation benefits and remuneration for public work; * subsistence benefits (toimetulekutoetus); * family benefits, except the benefit for a parent of a family with seven or more children; * social benefits for disabled persons; * support received for raising a child and maintenance allowance (elatisabi); * benefits from the voluntary unemployment fund. 	<p>Unemployment benefits are accumulated with other social security benefits except with child allowance, housing allowance, social assistance etc.</p>	<p>Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage) and Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): Within certain limits, accumulation possible with an invalidity pension of the 2nd or 3rd category (the amount of the invalidity pension is deducted from the amount of the allowance). No accumulation with short-term social security cash benefits (in case of sickness, maternity, accidents at work and occupational diseases), with old-age pension or with certain family benefits (Daily allowance for parental presence (allocation journalière de présence parentale, AJPP) and Optional supplement for the free choice of activity (Complément optionnel du libre choix d'activité, COLCA).</p>	<p>Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung) (total and partial/temporary unemployment):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pensions: Accumulation depending on individual circumstances. * Sickness benefit (Krankengeld): No accumulation. Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): No accumulation with: * old-age pension/pension due to permanent incapacity for work, * sickness benefit, * vocational training grant (Berufsausbildungsbeihilfe, BAB) or student's loan (BAföG), as far as the need is determined by education. <p>Accumulation possible with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * basic pension in accordance with the Federal War Victims' Relief Act (Bundesversorgungsgesetz) or the legislation foreseeing the application of the said act, * pensions/supplementary benefits for physical/health impairments and death in accordance with the Federal Compensation Act (Bundesentschädigungsgesetz). 	<p>Accumulation with other social security benefits (pensions) possible, provided that the rate is lower than the rate of minimum old-age pension (see table VI "Old-age").</p>	<p>Job-seeker Benefit (Álláskeresői járadék) may only be combined with Family Allowance (Családi pótlék). Payment shall be suspended if the job-seeker becomes eligible to Pregnancy-Confinement Benefit (Terhesség-gyermekágyi segély), Child Care Fee (Gyermekgondozási díj) or Child Care Support. Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nugdíj előtti álláskeresői segély) may only be combined with Family Allowance.</p>	<p>Insurance and Assistance: Accumulation with other benefits or assistance payments not possible.</p>
Accumulation with earnings from work	<p>Accumulation not possible.</p>	<p>Total and partial/temporary unemployment: Adjusted unemployment allowance (Sovittettu työttömysetuus): see above, "Partial/temporary unemployment". Unemployment pension (Työttömyyseläke) is paid if monthly income from work is under €694.83.</p>	<p>Total unemployment: Unemployment insurance (assurance chômage): Possibility of temporary partial accumulation for up to 15 months with earnings from reduced activity.</p> <p>Unemployment assistance (régime de solidarité): Temporary accumulation possible, total or partial according to the professional income and the duration of the activity.</p> <p>Partial/temporary unemployment: No accumulation possible with a professional income perceived as an unemployment benefit.</p> <p>Benefits for older unemployed: No accumulation with a full time activity.</p>	<p>Total unemployment: Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung): Income from any part-time work (less than 15 hours per week) reduces entitlement to unemployment benefit (Arbeitslosengeld). An amount of €165 per month is not taken into account.</p> <p>Basic security benefits for jobseekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende): Accumulation possible.</p> <p>Partial/temporary unemployment: Additional income when taking up employment while receiving short-time working allowance (Kurzarbeitergeld) according to statutory provisions.</p>	<p>The unemployed person can work for a maximum of 3 days a week (or 12 days a month) during the period of receipt of unemployment benefit.</p>	<p>Payment of Job-seeker Benefit (Álláskeresői járadék) is terminated if the recipient performs a wage-earning activity (except short-term activity not exceeding 90 calendar days during which the payment is suspended) or s/he accepts a training placement with regular support amounting to the sum of the minimum wage. Payment of Job-seeker Aid Before Pension (Nugdíj előtti álláskeresői segély) is suspended for the period during which the recipient performs a wage-earning activity (regardless its length).</p>	<p>Total unemployment: Insurance and Assistance Accumulation not possible.</p> <p>Partial/ temporary unemployment: Earnings from employment do not affect the rate of payment.</p> <p>Assistance: Where a recipient engages in part-time or casual work Jobseeker's Allowance will be paid for the full week less 60% of the average weekly earnings. The first €20 per day of earnings is disregarded subject to a maximum disregard of €60 per week.</p>

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Applicable statutory basis	<p>Law No. 427 of 6 August 1975 (Legge 6 Agosto 1975 n. 427 - Norme in materia di garanzia del salario e di disoccupazione speciale in favore dei lavoratori dell'edilizia e affini).</p> <p>Law No. 160 of 20 May 1988 (Legge 20 Marzo 1988 n. 160 - Conversione in Legge, con modificazioni, del Decreto-Legge 21 Marzo 1988, n. 86, recante norme in materia previdenziale, di occupazione giovanile e di mercato del lavoro, nonché per il potenziamento del sistema informativo del Ministero del lavoro e della previdenza sociale).</p> <p>Law No. 223 of 23 July 1991 (Legge 23 Luglio 1991, n.223 - Norme in materia di cassa integrazione, mobilità, trattamenti di disoccupazione, attuazione di direttive della Comunità europea, avviamento al lavoro ed altre disposizioni in materia di mercato del lavoro).</p> <p>Law No. 350 of 24 December 2003, (art. 3, paragraph 137) (Disposizioni per la formazione del bilancio annuale e pluriennale dello Stato (legge finanziaria 2004)).</p> <p>Law No. 80 of 14 May 2005 (Legge 14 Marzo 2005, n. 80 - Conversione in Legge con modificazioni del Decreto-Legge 14 Marzo 2005 n. 35 recante disposizioni urgenti nell'ambito del piano di azione per lo sviluppo economico, sociale e territoriale).</p> <p>Law No. 247 of 24 December 2007, as converted from Legislative Decree No. 35 of 14 March 2005, (art. 1, paragraphs 25 and 26) (Norme di attuazione del Protocollo del 23 luglio 2007 su previdenza, lavoro e competitività per favorire l'equità e la crescita sostenibile, nonché ulteriori norme in materia di lavoro e previdenza sociale).</p>	<p>Law on State Social Insurance (Likums "Par valsts sociālo apdrošināšanu") 1/10/1997.</p> <p>Law on Insurance Against Unemployment (Likums "Par apdrošināšanu bezdarba gadījumam") 25/11/1999.</p> <p>Law on State benefits payment during the period 2009 to 2014 (Likums "Par valsts pabalstu izmaksu laika periodā no 2009.gada līdz 2014.gadam") 16/06/2009.</p>	<p>Temporary Law on Social Benefits' Recalculation and Payment (Socialinių išmokų perskaičiavimo ir mokėjimo laikinasis įstatymas) of 9 December 2009 (No. XI-537).</p> <p>Law on State Social Insurance (Valstybinio socialinio draudimo įstatymas) of 21 May 1991 (No. I-1336).</p> <p>New Edition of the Law on Support for Employment (Užimtumo rėmimo įstatymas) of 14 July 2009 (No. XI-334).</p> <p>Law on Unemployment Social Insurance (Nedarbo socialinio draudimo įstatymas) of 16 December 2003 (No. IX-1904).</p> <p>Law on Cash Social Assistance for Poor Residents (Piniginės socialinės paramos nepasiturintiems gyventojams įstatymas) of 1 December 2011 (No. XI-1772).</p>	<p>Articles L521-1 to 527-4 of the Labour Code (Code du travail) amended by the Law of 31 July 2006.</p>	<p>Social Security Act (Att dwar is-Sigurta' Sociali) (Cap. 318).</p> <p>Employment and Training Services Act (Att dwar l-impjegi u Tahrig) (Cap. 343).</p> <p>Employment Commission Act (Att dwar il-Kummissjoni ghal-Impjegi) (Cap. 268).</p>	<p>Law on Employment Promotion and Labour Market Institutions (Ustawa o promocji zatrudnienia i instytucjach rynku pracy) of 20 April 2004.</p>	<p>Statutory Decree 220/06 of 3 November 2006, as amended on several occasions (Protection System for Employed Workers against the Risk of Unemployment (reparação da eventualidade de desemprego dos trabalhadores por conta de outrem)).</p> <p>Law 7/2009 of 12 February 2009, as amended on several occasions.</p>
Basic principles	<p>Compulsory social insurance scheme for employees and assimilated, who involuntarily lost their jobs, financed partly through contributions from employers, partly through general taxation, and providing earnings-related benefits.</p> <p>No special unemployment assistance scheme.</p>	<p>Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions and taxes providing an earnings-related benefit.</p> <p>No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".</p>	<p>Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering employees and providing earnings-related Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka).</p> <p>No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Social benefit (Socialinė pašalpa), Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".</p>	<p>Unemployment allowance scheme financed by a special fund funded notably by the State, with benefits related to remuneration previously earned.</p>	<p>Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering all employees and providing flat-rate Unemployment Benefit (Beneficiju ghal dizimpjeg).</p> <p>Unemployment assistance is paid at the same rates and same means-test conditions as Social Assistance (Għajjuna Sociali): see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".</p> <p>Special Unemployment Benefit (Beneficiju speċjali għal dizimpjeg) is a hybrid of both the contributory benefit and the non-contributory assistance.</p>	<p>Compulsory solidarity insurance scheme (entitlement linked to economic activity) financed by contributions of employers that provide a flat-rate benefit.</p> <p>No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".</p>	<p>Unemployment insurance:</p> <p>Compulsory social insurance scheme for employees financed by contributions, with earnings-related benefits.</p> <p>Unemployment assistance:</p> <p>Mixed system financed by contributions and taxes with means tested benefits related to the indexing reference of social support IAS (indexante dos apoios sociais).</p>

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Field of application	<p>Total Unemployment:</p> <p>* Employment social allowance (Assegno Sociale per l'Impiego, ASpl): all employees and assimilated, apprentices, members of cooperatives and show-business employees.</p> <p>* Mini ASpl: all employees and assimilated, apprentices, members of cooperatives and show-business employees who do not qualify for the ASpl.</p> <p>* Mobility allowance: all employees (except in the construction industry). This benefit will have been phased out by 2017. No possibility of voluntary insurance.</p> <p>Partial/temporary unemployment: Ordinary and extraordinary earnings supplement (Cassa integrazione guadagni ordinaria e straordinaria): All employees (see below, "Partial/temporary unemployment, 1. Definition").</p>	<p>Persons on whose behalf contributions have been calculated: employees and persons on whose behalf contributions are paid from State social insurance budget (see table I "Financing"). No voluntary insurance.</p>	<p>Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) paid to:</p> <p>* All employed persons;</p> <p>* unemployed people who have taken a childcare leave from the 1st until the 3rd birthday of the child;</p> <p>* one of the parents (including adoptive parents) of a disabled person or a person appointed to be a guardian of the disabled person, providing permanent nursing at home;</p> <p>* spouses of civil servants and of servicemen in the professional military service as well as delegated persons, who have not attained the pensionable age and are not in receipt of income connected to employment relations, for a period of time they reside abroad together with the civil servant or the delegated person. No possibility for voluntary insurance.</p>	<p>* Employed persons.</p> <p>* Young persons, who are unemployed after their studies.</p> <p>* Self-employed persons who had to cease their activities and are in search of employed work.</p>	<p>Employees. Voluntary insurance is not possible.</p>	<p>Persons insured with the social security system on the basis of</p> <p>* employment,</p> <p>* non-agricultural economic activities, and</p> <p>* other paid activities, provided the monthly earnings are equal to or greater than the national minimum wage. No possibility for voluntary insurance.</p>	<p>All employees. No possibility of voluntary insurance.</p>
Total unemployment							Unemployment insurance:
1. Conditions	* To be involuntarily unemployed,	* Is voluntarily or involuntarily unemployed;	* to be voluntary or involuntary unemployed;	* To be involuntarily unemployed,	* Registered with the employment office,	* Involuntary unemployed,	* To be involuntarily unemployed;
Main conditions	* not engaged in work for more than 5 consecutive days;	* is not working (is not considered to be an employee or a self-employed person in accordance with the Law on State Social Insurance);	* no working activity; also implies situation "is not a full-time (day-time course) student";	* work not permitted, unless part-time and with anti-accumulation rules applying,	* Involuntarily unemployed	* without work or payment,	* not working;
	* to be capable of work;	* is not acquiring a basic or secondary education on a full-time basis;	* to be capable for work;	* to be registered as jobseeker,	* fit and available for work.	* registered with the employment agency,	* to be registered as job seeker with the job centre;
	* to be available for the employment office;	* is registered as unemployed with the State Employment Agency (Nodarbinātības valsts aģentūra);	* to be available to Employment service;	* to be fit to work,		* to be capable for work,	* to be fully capable of working;
	* not benefiting from any other pension treatment;	* is able to work and ready to enter into labour relations immediately;	* to be of working age (from 16 to the age of old-age pension established by the Law on State Social Insurance Pensions; i.e. 16-60 years and 4 months for women and 16-62 years and 8 months for men);	* to be available for work,		* to be available for full-time work,	* to be available for work;
	* no income higher than the personal annual taxable limit;	* has reached 15 years of age but has not reached the age necessary for the granting of the State old-age pension or does not receive an old-age pension (including pre-retirement pension), service pension, State special pension or sickness benefit (Slimības pabalsts);	* no pension entitlement;	* to be aged between 16 and 65,		* aged at least 18 years of age and less than 60 years (woman) or 65 years (man),	* not to be in receipt of an invalidity or old-age pension;
	* claim to be presented within 2 months (98 days in case of dismissal without notice).	* is seeking employment;	* to register with the local office of Lithuanian Labour Exchange (Lietuvos darbo birža) as a job-seeker;	* to accept suitable employment or an active measure offered,		* no entitlement to old-age or invalidity pension,	* to actively look for work;
		* is a citizen or non-citizen of Latvia or he or she has received a permanent residence permit, or has received a temporary residence permit and is a spouse of a citizen or non-citizen of Latvia, or a spouse of a person who has received a permanent residence permit;	* seeking employment and ready to participate in the active labour market policy measures (to cooperate with the Employment service to build up an Individual action plan is obligatory);	* to be resident in Luxembourg when the redundancy occurs,		* Polish or EU or EEA or Swiss citizenship,	* to reside in Portugal.
		* is not completely State supported;	* resident of Lithuania (no conditions referring to citizenship with exception of citizens from third countries; in this case the bilateral agreement between Lithuania and the country of origin is needed).	* file a claim for the benefit within 2 weeks.		* not in receipt of rehabilitation, sickness, maternity or child raising allowance.	Unemployment assistance: Same conditions as above plus: To have exhausted entitlement to unemployment benefit or not to have completed the qualifying period required for unemployment benefit; to fulfil the condition of resources.
		* does not perform commercial activities or his or her commercial activities have been suspended in accordance with regulatory					

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Qualifying period	Employment social allowance (Assegno Sociale per l'Impiego, ASpl): Having matured at least two years of work insurance contributions one of which accrued during the two years prior to the onset of unemployment. Mini ASpl: Having matured at least 13 weeks (3 months) of contributions during the 12 months prior to dismissal. Mobility Allowance: At least 12 months of insurance, of which at least 6 months of effective work. This benefit is will have been phased out by 2017.	* Socially insured for at least 1 year, * paid at least 9 months of contributions in 12 months before registering as unemployed.	General: minimum period of insurance: 18 months within 3 years preceding unemployment. There are exceptions for certain groups of unemployed people who contributed but have not acquired the necessary social insurance record due to important reasons (they were dismissed on the initiative of the employer, when they are not at fault, etc); exceptions also for those who did not contribute (see Table X, "Field of Application") and those jobseekers, who finished mandatory basic military service or alternative military service or were dismissed after having fulfilled more than half of the designated service time.	At least 26 weeks of employment during the last year.	50 weeks of paid contributions of which at least 20 paid or credited should be in the last two previous years.	At least 365 calendar days of paid employment during the 18 months preceding the day of registration.	Unemployment insurance: At least 360 days of employed work and contribution payment, or assimilated situation, in the 24 months preceding commencement of unemployment. Unemployment assistance: At least 180 days of employed work in the 12 months preceding commencement of unemployment.
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Means test	No means test.	No means test.	No means test.	No means test.	No means test. Special Unemployment Benefit (Beneficċju speċjali għal dizimpjieg) is, however, means-tested. See "2. Benefits, Family supplements".	No means test.	Unemployment insurance: No means test. Unemployment assistance: Monthly household income not exceeding 80% of the indexing reference of social support IAS (indexante dos apoios sociais). The income per person of the household is considered according to an equivalence scale as follows: 0.5 for each minor, 0.7 for each adult and 1 for the claimant. The value of the movable assets of the beneficiary and of his/her household should not exceed 240 times the IAS.

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Waiting period	Waiting period of 8 days.	Involuntary unemployment: No waiting period. Voluntary unemployment and summary dismissal: Two months.	Unemployment through no fault of the employee: 8 calendar days or the period during which severance pay or compensation of the amount of monthly average wage is paid as agreed between employer and employee. Unemployment in case of employee's fault: 3 months. The unemployed persons receiving social insurance sickness benefits, occupational rehabilitation benefits, maternity benefits or maternity (paternity) benefits, granted prior to the registration at the local office of Lithuanian Labour Exchange (Lietuvos darbo birža) shall be granted the Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) not earlier than upon the expiry of the term of payment of these benefits.	No waiting period.	No waiting period in case of involuntary unemployment. If the person leaves employment voluntarily or because of misconduct no benefit is paid for a period of 6 months.	7 calendar days.	No waiting period.
Total unemployment 2. Benefits Determining factors	Previous salary with a ceiling; age; duration of unemployment.	* Reference earnings, * duration of insurance, * duration of unemployment.	The Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) comprises a fixed and a variable component. The fixed component represents the State Supported Income (Valstybės remiamos pajamos). The variable component is linked with the former insured income of the unemployed and the Insured Income of the Current Year (einamųjų metų draudžiamosios pajamos) approved by the Government.	Wage earned before unemployment starts.	Flat-rates for married and single persons.	Length of economic activity.	Unemployment insurance: Reference salary. Unemployment assistance: Indexing reference of social support IAS (indexante dos apoios sociais).
Total unemployment 2. Benefits Earnings taken as reference and ceiling	The benefit is calculated as a percentage of the average monthly gross income earned by the worker in the last two years prior to the dismissal, with a monthly ceiling of €1,180.	The average insurance contributions wage is calculated from the person's insurance contributions wage for a 12-month period, ending two calendar months prior to the month in which the person obtained the status of unemployed person. No ceiling. If a person's average insurance contributions wage during the abovementioned 12-month period varies, the two months in which the person had the lowest and the highest wage respectively, are disregarded.	The variable component of the Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) is linked with the former insured income of the unemployed and is calculated as follows: (1) take the amount of the real insured income of an unemployed for every month during the previous 36 months passed starting from the end of the calendar quarter to the date of the unemployed registration at a local office of Lithuanian Labour Exchange (Lietuvos darbo birža); (2) divide each monthly insured income of the unemployed by the Insured Income of the relevant Current Year (einamųjų metų draudžiamosios pajamos), i.e. LTL1,170 (€339), and calculate the average of these values; (3) multiply the calculated average by the Insured Income of the Current Year of the month when unemployment social allowance is to be allotted; (4) the variable component of the Unemployment Insurance Benefit corresponds to 40% of this amount.	Gross earnings during the 3 months which precede unemployment.	Not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings.	Not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings.	Unemployment insurance: Average daily gross wage for 12 months preceding the 2 months prior to commencement of unemployment. No ceiling. Unemployment assistance: indexing reference of social support IAS (indexante dos apoios sociais).

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Total unemployment	The Employment social allowance (Assegno Sociale per l'impiego, ASpl) amounts to 75% of the monthly reference earnings with a monthly earnings ceiling of €1,180.00 plus 25% of the portion of the worker's actual monthly pay exceeding the said ceiling. The maximum payable amount is equal to €1,119.32 per month.	Unemployment Benefit (Bezdarbnieka pabalsts) shall be determined in proportion to the insurance period and the income on the basis of which unemployment contributions are paid:	The monthly Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) comprises a fixed and a variable component. The fixed component equals the State Supported Income (Valstybės remiamos pajamos) of LTL350 (€101). The variable component is calculated as described in the category "Earnings taken as reference and ceiling".	80% of previous earnings. The allowance cannot exceed €4,685.47 or €3,748.38 in case the duration of unemployment exceeds 182 days in a period of 12 months.	Married: €11.55 per day (the spouse is not to be gainfully occupied on a full-time basis). Single: €7.56 per day. Benefit is paid weekly covering 6 days of entitlement.	Unemployment Allowance (Zasitek dla bezrobotnych) is paid monthly as a percentage of the Basic Unemployment Allowance. Depending upon the length of economic activity: 1 to 5 years of work: 80% 5 to 20 years: 100% 20 years and more: 120% Basic Unemployment Allowance: 823.60 (€190) per month for a period of three months, PLN646.70 (€149) thereafter.	Unemployment insurance: Unemployment benefit (subsídio de desemprego): 65% of reference wage, reduced by 10% after 180 days. The amount is increased by 10% in case both spouses or both persons living in a de facto relationship draw unemployment benefits and have dependent children, or when the unemployment-benefit recipient is the head of a single-parent household and fails to receive alimony. Maximum: 75% of the net value of the reference wage taken into account for the purposes of calculating the benefit or the equivalent of 2.5 times the indexing reference of social support IAS (indexante dos apoios sociais = €419.22). Minimum: the IAS unless the net value of the reference wage is below that level. In this case, the benefit amount corresponds to the reference wage.
2. Benefits							
Rates of the benefits	The amount of the benefit is reduced to 60% of the monthly reference earnings after six months and to 45% after twelve months. The amount of the mini ASpl is equal to that of the ASpl. Mobility allowance: For the first 12 months, the amount of the allowance corresponds to that of the Special unemployment benefit reduced by 5.84%. From the 13th month onwards, 80% of the said amount is paid, but no reduction is applied. This benefit is will have been phased out by 2017.	Insurance record % of average contribution wage 1-9 years 50% 10-19 years 55% 20-29 years 60% above 30 years 65% The amount of unemployment benefit decreases over time: * first 3 months of unemployment: 100% of the set benefit, * from 4-6 months of unemployment: 75% of the set benefit, * from 7-9 months of unemployment: 50% of the set benefit. Temporarily, between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2014, the part of the benefit exceeding LVL11.51 (€16) per day is granted at half rate.	The full amount is paid during the first three months of unemployment. For the remaining months (see "Duration of payment") till the end of the Unemployment Insurance Benefit's payment period, the variable component is reduced by 50%. Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) cannot be less than the State Supported Income (Valstybės remiamos pajamos), but cannot exceed LTL650 (€188).	For the period of supplementary benefit the ceiling is set at €2,811.28.			
Total unemployment	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	If rate of Special Unemployment Benefit (Beneficiju speciali ghal dzimpjieg) is less than rate of Non-Contributory entitlement the difference will be paid as social assistance.	No other supplements.	No other supplements.
2. Benefits							
Other supplements					The amount of Special Unemployment Benefit is not earnings-related but the amount of Non Contributory Social Assistance (Ghajnuha Socjali) is based on the number of persons in the household (see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources", "Entitled persons / Beneficiaries").		

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Total unemployment	Employment social allowance (Assegno Sociale per l'Impiegato, ASpl): statutory durations will be gradually increased according to age: 9 months.		The duration of payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) depends on the length of the insurance record:	* 365 calendar days during a reference period of 24 months (without exceeding the number of working days over the reference period).	A maximum of 156 days' benefit, provided that the number of benefit days paid does not exceed the number of contributions paid under a Contract of Service.	* 6 months in areas with an unemployment rate less than 150% national average,	Unemployment insurance: Duration of benefits proportional to age and length of contribution: (1) aged less than 30 years:
2. Benefits			Service years Duration less than 25 years 6 months 25 - 30 years 7 months 30 - 35 years 8 months 35 years and over 9 months	* 182 extra calendar days for persons particularly "difficult" to place.	For example, a person claims Unemployment Benefit (Beneficicju ghal dizimpijeg) after working for 70 weeks since his/her entry in the Scheme. S/he will be entitled to a maximum of 70 days. All other number of days paid as sickness and unemployment prior to this claim will also be deducted. So if s/he has previously taken 8 days sick leave his/her entitlement would be of 62 days.	* 12 months in areas with an unemployment rate of at least 150% or more of the national average, or if the claimant has a qualifying period of 20 years and is over 50 years old, or if the claimant's spouse is unemployed, not entitled to an allowance and they have at least one dependent child under the age of 15 years.	* contribution period < 15 months: 150 days of payment; * contribution period ≥ 15 months and < 24 months: 210 days of payment; * contribution period ≥ 24 months: 330 days of payment; 30 extra days every 5 years of registered income during the last 20 years preceding unemployment.
Duration of benefits	* Unemployed persons under 50 will be granted the benefit for 8 months till 2014, then increased to 10 months in 2015; * Unemployed persons between the age of 50 and 54 will be granted the benefit for a period of 12 months till 2015; * Unemployed persons aged 55 and over will be granted the benefit for 12 months in 2013 then increased to 14 months in 2014 and 16 months in 2015. From January 2016 onwards: * Unemployed persons under 55 will be granted the benefit for 12 months; * Unemployed persons aged 55 and over will be granted the benefit for 18 months. Mini ASpl: Granted for a number of weeks corresponding to half the number of weekly contributions paid during the last year prior to dismissal. Mobility allowance: * 12 months for the unemployed aged under 40 years; * 24 months for the unemployed aged between 40 and 50 years; * 36 months for the unemployed aged over 50	No special provision.	The duration of payment of the Unemployment Insurance Benefit in municipalities with the highest registered unemployment rate (i.e. where the average of the registered unemployment rate of the last quarter is 1.5 times higher than the national average) can be extended by 2 months. In case of incapacity for work, the duration of payment is prolonged for as many calendar days as the jobseeker is incapacitated, within the limit of 30 days.	* For unemployed persons over 50 years of age, prolongation of 12, 9 or 6 months if 30, 25 or 20 years of affiliation to pension insurance, respectively.			* contribution period ≥ 24 months: 420 days of payment; 30 extra days every 5 years of registered income during the last 20 years preceding unemployment. (2) aged from 30 to 40 years: * contribution period < 15 months: 180 days of payment; * contribution period ≥ 15 months and < 24 months: 330 days of payment; * contribution period ≥ 24 months: 420 days of payment; 30 extra days every 5 years of registered income during the last 20 years preceding unemployment. (3) aged from 40 to 50 years: * contribution period < 15 months: 210 days of payment; * contribution period ≥ 15 months and < 24 months: 360 days of payment; * contribution period ≥ 24 months: 540 days of payment; 45 extra days every 5 years of Part-time work: Situation in which the unemployment insurance claimant or beneficiary pursues or will pursue either a part-time employed activity with an ordinary weekly working time which is lower than that of a comparable full-time employment or a self-employed activity, on the condition that the income resulting from this part-time employed activity or self-employed activity are lower than the amount of the unemployment benefit.
Partial/temporary unemployment			No special provision.	Reduction of working hours or two or more days of unemployment in a normal working week.	No special provision.	No special provision.	Temporary work reduction: Reduction of working hours due to business-cycle related economic and technological reasons or because of nature disaster which hit the enterprise.
1. Definition	Supplement to salary where the enterprise reduces or ceases activities because of proven financial difficulties or temporarily (ordinary earnings supplement). Earnings supplement because of a crisis, restructuring or reconversion of the enterprise (extraordinary earnings supplement).						

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Partial/temporary unemployment 2. Conditions	<p>Ordinary earnings supplement: Request made by the employer. Authorisation by the National Institute for Social Security (Istituto Nazionale della previdenza sociale, INPS).</p> <p>Extraordinary earnings supplement: Request made by the employer and Decree of the Ministry of Labour.</p>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	<p>Employees normally employed by the enterprise at the time of partial unemployment. Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Unemployment due to weather conditions, * accidental or technical lay-offs, * unemployment due to recession or for structural reasons. 	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	<p>Part-time work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to fulfil the entitlement conditions of the unemployment insurance (see "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions"); * to be a claimant or beneficiary of the unemployment insurance; * to have an ordinary weekly working time which is lower than that of a full-time employment; * to have a wage or income from a self-employed activity which is lower than the benefit amount. <p>Temporary work reduction: Agreement of the employees on the terms, the scope and the duration of the measures to be adopted. Failing such agreement, the employer decides on the measures regarding the temporary work reduction.</p>
Partial/temporary unemployment 3. Rates of the benefits	<p>Ordinary earnings supplement: 80% of the total remuneration for non worked hours between 24 and 40 hours a week for a maximum period of 12 months. For the subsequent period of 6 months the benefit is capped in the same way as the ordinary unemployment benefit (see "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Rates of the benefits").</p> <p>Extraordinary earnings supplement: 80% of total remuneration for hours not worked, from 0 to 40 hours per week, for a maximum period of 36 months. The benefit is capped in the same way as the ordinary unemployment benefit (see "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Rates of the benefits").</p>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	<p>80% of the gross hourly earnings (90% in case of training) although the benefit cannot exceed 2.5 times the social minimum wage (salaire social minimum) of €10.83 per hour. The first 16 hours of each month are at the employer's expense.</p>	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	<p>Part-time work: The amount corresponds to the difference between the amount of the unemployment insurance benefit increased by 35% and the amount of earnings resulting from the employed activity or, in case of self-employed activity, the difference between the amount of the unemployment insurance benefit increased by 35% and the amount corresponding to 1/12 of the annual taxable income resulting from this self-employed activity.</p> <p>The amount equals the amount of, the unemployment insurance benefit in case the unemployment benefit increased by 35% is lower than the guaranteed minimum wage or in case the sum of the income from the employed or self-employed activity and the partial unemployment benefit is lower than the guaranteed minimal wage.</p> <p>Ceiling: the amount of the unemployment insurance.</p> <p>Temporary work reduction: Remuneration kept up to a certain level.</p>

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 1. Measure	No special provision other than a longer duration of Employment social allowance (Assegno Sociale per l'Impiego, ASpl) for unemployed persons over 55.	No special provision.	Prolongation of payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) for older unemployed persons.	Pre-retirement compensation (indemnité de préretraite) permitting enterprises to dismiss structurally redundant workers and to re-equilibrate the age structure among the workers within an enterprise. Early retirement measures are also applied in case of night- and shift-work. The compensation is paid by employers and partially reimbursed by the employment fund.	No special provision.	Early Retirement Benefit (Świadczenie przedemerytalne). Bridge Pension (Emerytura pomostowa).	Early retirement for elder unemployed persons: See Table VI "Old-Age".
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 2. Conditions	Age (see above "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Duration of benefits").	Not applicable.	The duration of payment of the Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) is prolonged for additional 2 months for elderly persons within 5 years till pension age.	* Age 57, fulfilling in the three following years the conditions for an early retirement pension (pension de vieillesse anticipée), and fulfilling certain conditions related to the work carried out. * Must not exercise any professional activity other than insignificant or occasional activities.	Not applicable.	Early Retirement Benefit (Świadczenie przedemerytalne): Option Number One: Minimum age of 56 years (women) or 61 years (men). Minimum qualifying period: in normal conditions 20 years of insurance (women) or 25 years of insurance (men). Option Number Two: Minimum age of 55 years (women) or 60 years (men) on the day of termination of the employment relationship by the employer, provided the person was employed no less than 6 months. Minimum qualifying period: 30 years of insurance (women) or 35 years of insurance (men). Option Number Three: Minimum qualifying period on the day of termination of the employment relationship by the employer, provided the person was employed no less than 6 months: * 35 years of insurance (women) or 40 years of insurance (men) for those made redundant due to restructuring of employer, * 34 years of insurance (women) or 39 years of insurance (men) for those made redundant due to bankruptcy. Bridge Pension (Emerytura pomostowa): * born after 31/12/1948, * minimum 15 years of work in special conditions or of a special nature, * minimum age 55 years (women) and 60 years (men).	* To have exhausted entitlement to unemployment benefit, * to have applied for an old-age pension. See Table VI "Old-age", "Conditions, 3. Legal retirement age, Early pension".
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 3. Rates of the benefits	Same rates (see above "Total unemployment, 2. Benefits, Rates of the benefits").	Not applicable.	No specific cash benefits for older unemployed. See "Total unemployment".	Percentage of previous gross earnings, as follows: * 85% during 1st 12 months, * 80% during 2nd 12 months, * 75% during 3rd 12 months.	Not applicable.	Early Retirement Benefit (Świadczenie przedemerytalne): Amount: PLN975.78 (€225) per month. Paid after at least 6 months of receiving Unemployment Allowance (Zasilek dla bezrobotnych). Bridge Pension (Emerytura pomostowa): Amount: not less than minimum old-age pension, PLN831.15 (€192) per month. Paid instead of Unemployment Allowance. The right to Early Retirement Benefit and Bridge Pension expires on the day preceding the day of acquiring the right to the old-age pension or, if the person concerned does not have the right to the old-age pension, on the day preceding the statutory retirement age.	See Table VI "Old-age", "Benefits, 9. Early pension".

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Benefits for young unemployed	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.	Allowance corresponding to 70% or 40% of the social minimum wage (salaire social minimum) respectively, granted after a waiting period of 36 weeks which can be reduced to 26 weeks in case of studies.	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.

Benefits promoting labour market integration	No special provision.	No special provision.	No special provision.	Possibility to cover the difference between the wage received before unemployment and the new wage.	No special provision.	<p>The Local Labour Office (Powiatowy Urząd Pracy) is able to finance the costs of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * examinations and training loans required for the beneficiaries to obtain certificates, diplomas or professional titles, as well as the costs of obtaining licenses needed to get a job. The costs of an examination or license may be covered for a participant once a year and up to 100% of the average monthly salary. A training loan is financed up to 400% of the average monthly salary. The loan is free of interest rate and has to be repaid up to 18 months after completion of the training, * monthly scholarships equal to 120% of the unemployment benefit for participants of an apprenticeship for adults, a work practice or training courses, * postgraduate studies up to 300% of the average monthly salary; during the period of studies a monthly scholarship equal to 20% of the unemployment benefit is paid, * monthly scholarships equal to 100% of the unemployment benefit for an unemployed who, within 12 months from the day of registration in the Local Labour Office, commences further education in a school for adults above the compulsory level. 	No special provision.
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	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Sanctions	<p>Suspension of benefits in case of voluntary unemployment (refusal of an appropriate job) or in case of refusal to attend recycling training.</p>	<p>Withholdings of Unemployment Benefit (Bezdarbnieka pabalsts) in accordance with decisions of the court and other institutions (officials). The amount of the benefit which has been overpaid shall be withheld if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * it was overpaid due to fault by unemployed person, * the unemployed person has provided false or incomplete information, and * the unemployed person has not informed the authorities of any changes in circumstance affecting his entitlement to a benefit. In this case monthly withholdings shall not exceed 10% of the payable benefit and any amounts withheld shall be remitted to the Special Employment Budget. <p>If the person fails to cooperate with the employment services twice (e.g. he/she refuses suitable job offers twice), the status of unemployed person and the payment of the Unemployment benefit shall be terminated.</p>	<p>No payment of Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) if a person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * rejected an offered job appropriate to his/her professional competence, health state and in appropriate distance from home; * refused to participate in the active labour market policy measures planned in the individual action plan without justifiable reason; * did not visit a local office of Lithuanian Labour Exchange (Lietuvos darbo birža) in time defined to him/her to apply the offered job or to participate in ALMP (active labour market policies) without justifiable reason; * refused to pass a health test to define his/her availability for work. <p>In case of fraud the sanction is the termination of entitlement to Unemployment Insurance Benefit and of the registration in a local office of Lithuanian Labour Exchange. Also the person cannot register again for a period of 6 months.</p> <p>Sanctions are not taken in case of justifiable reasons defined by the Law (e.g. natural disaster, an accident, death of parents, children or spouse and etc.).</p>	<p>Loss of unemployment allowance during 7 days (30 days in case of repetition) if the unemployed person fails to report to the employment office.</p>	<p>Administrative: Benefit is suspended. Upon criminal conviction the defendant is liable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * a fine of between €46.59 and one and a half times the amount of benefit unlawfully received or €1,164.69, whichever is the higher, * imprisonment for a term of between three months and twelve months, or * both a fine and imprisonment. <p>A person can be struck-off the unemployment register if he/she fails to cooperate with the employment services.</p>	<p>A person who unduly received any cash payments shall be obliged to reimburse them within a period of 14 days from the decision. The amount of unduly received payments shall be subject to repayment in accordance with the administrative execution procedures.</p> <p>Failure to collaborate with the employment services results in termination of the right to unemployment benefit.</p>	<p>Unemployed person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penalty from €100 up to €700 if the person does not communicate to the social security body any fact liable to lead to: * the suspension or reduction of benefits; * the reduction of the amount of the unemployment assistance; * the judicial decision against the employer in situations foreseen by law. <p>Penalty from €250 up to €1,000 if the person has a simultaneous gainful activity. The person is cancelled from the register of the job centre if without any acceptable reason:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * s/he refuses an acceptable job, a socially useful job, a professional training, the Personal Work Plan or any other active measure for employment in force; * s/he is not actively seeking work for the second time or does not follow the recommendations established in the Personal Work Plan; * s/he does not appear at the agreed date at the job centre, or at the entity indicated by the job centre. <p>A new registration to the Job Centre can only be possible 90 days after the exclusion.</p> <p>Employer:</p> <p>If s/he does not produce the declaration testifying the unemployment situation: penalty of €250 up to €2,000. This amount is reduced of the half if 5 persons or less are working for him/her.</p>
Indexation	No automatic adjustment.	No automatic adjustment.	No automatic adjustment.	<p>Indexation of unemployment benefits according to the evolution of consumer prices when the index varies by 2.5% in relation to the figure triggering the previous adjustment. Fixed intervals (1 October) for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014.</p>	<p>Adjustments are given by government on an annual basis through the budget in relation to the minimum wage.</p>	<p>Annual adjustment on 1 March based on a fixed indexation rate. The indexation rate is understood as an average annual index of consumer goods and services in the preceding calendar year, increased by at least 20% of the real growth of the average monthly earnings in the preceding calendar year.</p> <p>The indexation rate increase is subject to annual negotiations within the framework of the Tripartite Commission for Socio-Economic Affairs (Trójstronna Komisja do spraw Społeczno-Gospodarczych).</p>	No automatic adjustment of the benefits provided by law.

	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Poland	Portugal
Accumulation with other social security benefits	<p>Total unemployment: No accumulation of unemployment allowances and exceptional allowances. Accumulation with sickness allowance, invalidity pension and personal pensions is not possible either. Choice when the person is entitled to an invalidity pension.</p> <p>Partial/temporary unemployment: No accumulation with pensions.</p>	<p>Accumulation possible with State social allowances: Family Benefit (Ģimenes valsts pabalsts), Child Raising Allowance (Bērna kopšanas pabalsts) and other allowances for families and disabled persons.</p>	<p>No accumulation possible with social insurance sickness benefits, maternity benefits or maternity (paternity) benefits granted prior to the registration at the local office of the Lithuanian Labour Exchange (Lietuvos darbo birža). Maternity benefits (Motinystės pašalpa) or maternity (paternity) benefits which were granted after the registration can be partially accumulated with the Unemployment Insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka). Persons who receive State social insurance, assistance or State pensions (with the exception of survivor's, orphan's and loss of breadwinner's pensions), periodic compensations for lost capacity for work due to occupational accidents and occupational diseases shall be paid from unemployment insurance funds only the part of the unemployment insurance benefit which exceeds the sum of the received pensions or compensations.</p>	<p>No accumulation possible with other income replacement benefits.</p>	<p>If due, Sickness assistance, Supplementary allowance, and Child Benefits are paid at maximum rate.</p>	<p>Total unemployment: Accumulation possible with family allowance.</p> <p>Benefits for older unemployed: Early Retirement Benefit (Świadczenie przedemerytalne): Accumulation possible with family allowance.</p> <p>Bridge Pension (Emerytura pomostowa): Accumulation possible with family allowance and Medical Care Supplement (Dodatek pielęgnacyjny).</p>	<p>Total unemployment: Unemployment insurance: Unemployment benefit (subsídio de desemprego): Accumulation possible with survivors' pension (pensão de sobrevivência) and pension for accident at work and occupational disease.</p> <p>Unemployment assistance: Unemployment allowance (subsídio social de desemprego): Accumulation possible with the prenatal child benefit (abono de família pré-natal), the funeral grant (subsídio de funeral), the widow(er)'s pension (pensão de viuvez), the social integration income (rendimento social de inserção) and the extraordinary solidarity supplement (complemento extraordinário de solidariedade). No accumulation with benefits ensuing from loss of income, with pensions from a compulsory social protection scheme, with early retirement benefits and other regular allowances paid by employers because of a work contract interruption.</p> <p>Partial/temporary unemployment: Part-time work: As for total unemployment, see above.</p> <p>Temporary work reduction: No accumulation with sickness, maternity or paternity and adoption benefits, and with invalidity and old-age pensions.</p>
Accumulation with earnings from work	<p>Accumulation not possible.</p>	<p>Accumulation not possible.</p>	<p>The payment of Unemployment insurance Benefit (Nedarbo draudimo išmoka) is cancelled if a person becomes an employee or self-employed. The Unemployment Insurance Benefit is suspended if a person: * participates in the active labour market policy measures and gains work pay or scholarship. * informed a local office of Lithuanian Labour Exchange (Lietuvos darbo birža) about the placement according to the terminated work agreement not exceeding 6 months' duration; * gained a business certificate for no longer than 6 months' duration.</p>	<p>Total unemployment: If income from a gainful professional activity exceeds by 10% the maximum threshold for compensation, the unemployment allowance (indemnité de chômage) is reduced by the amount exceeding the ceiling. Partial/temporary unemployment: No accumulation. Benefits for older unemployed: Disqualification from early retirement if the amount of the professional income exceeds half of the social minimum wage, i.e. €937.09.</p>	<p>No benefit is payable if the claimant is following any gainful occupation on that date or has done work which is ordinarily payable, whether or not remuneration has actually been received.</p>	<p>Total unemployment: Accumulation is possible, but earnings from work should not exceed 50% of the National Minimum Wage.</p> <p>Benefits for older unemployed: Early Retirement Benefit (Świadczenie przedemerytalne): The sum of earnings from work and the early retirement benefit cannot exceed 50% of the national average wage.</p> <p>Bridge Pension (Emerytura pomostowa) is suspended or reduced if the beneficiary exercises a professional activity and earns more than the following thresholds: * earnings below 70% of the national average wage: no effect on pension; * earnings between 70% and 130% of the national average wage: basic amount of the pension reduced by 24%; * earnings over 130% of the national average wage: pension suspended.</p>	<p>Total unemployment: No accumulation with earnings from a full-time activity nor with income from a full-time or part-time employment or professional activity in an undertaking with which the beneficiary had an employment relationship that gave rise to benefit entitlement. Partial/temporary unemployment: Accumulation with earnings from a part-time work.</p>

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Applicable statutory basis	Law 76 of 16 January 2002 on Unemployment Insurance System and Employment Stimulation (Legea privind sistemul asigurarilor pentru somaj si stimularea ocuparii fortei de munca), with subsequent amendments.	Law on State Administration Bodies in the Area of Social Affairs, Family and Employment Services (Zákon o orgánoch štátnej správy v oblasti sociálnych vecí, rodiny a služieb zamestnanosti) No. 453/2003. Law on Social Insurance (Zákon o sociálnom poistení), No. 461/2003. Law on Employment Services (Zákon o službách zamestnanosti) No. 5/2004.	Labour Market Regulation Act (Zakon o urejanju trga dela) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 80/2010). Act amending the Labour Market Regulation Act (Zakon o urejanju trga dela) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 21/2013). Fiscal Balance Act (Zakon za uravnovežanje javnih finance (ZUJF)) (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 40/2012, with changes).	Royal Decree No. 625/85 of 2 April 1985. Social Security General Act (Ley General de la Seguridad Social) approved by Legislative Royal Decree No. 1/94 of 20 June 1994, as amended. Law No. 45/2002 of 12 December 2002. Law No. 52/2003 on Employment of 16 December 2003. Royal Decree No. 3/2004 of 25 June 2004. Royal Decree No. 200/2006 of 17 February 2006. Royal Decree No. 1369/2006 of 24 November 2006. Royal Decree Law No. 1/2011 of 11 February 2011.	Unemployment Insurance Act (Lagen (1997:238) om arbetslöshetsförsäkring) of 1997 and Regulation on Unemployment Insurance (Förordningen (1997:835) om arbetslöshetsförsäkring) of 1997. Act on Unemployment Insurance Funds (Lagen (1997:239) om arbetslöshetskassor) of 1997 and Regulation on Unemployment Insurance Funds (Förordningen (1997:836) om arbetslöshetskassor) of 1997.	Unemployment Benefit Act (Werkloosheidswet, WW).	Jobseekers Act 1995.
Basic principles	Unemployment insurance scheme: Social insurance scheme, general, compulsory, contributory (employers and employees), providing both cash and in-kind benefits. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Social insurance scheme financed by compulsory contributions from employers, employees and voluntarily insured persons, covering employees and voluntarily insured persons and providing earnings-related benefits. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by taxes and contributions, covering employees, providing earnings-related Unemployment Benefit (denarno nadomestilo za primer brezposelnosti). No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Compulsory social insurance scheme for employees financed by contributions of employers and employees and State contributions. The scheme comprises a contributory level (insurance level) with earnings-related benefits and a welfare level (assistance level) with flat-rate allowances. The protection provided by the welfare level also includes the Active Integration Income (Renta Activa de Inserción, RAI). Out-of-work benefit (prestación por cese de actividad) for the self-employed (see annex).	Unemployment insurance scheme consisting of two parts: * a voluntary insurance to compensate the loss of income (inkomstbortfallsförsäkring) providing an earnings-related benefit financed by employers' contributions and membership fees; * basic insurance (grundförsäkring) financed by employers' contributions covering those not voluntarily insured and providing a flat-rate benefit. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Compulsory social insurance scheme financed by contributions covering employees and providing either a flat rate short-term benefit or an earnings-related benefit. No special unemployment assistance scheme, but see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources".	Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance (JSA): Compulsory social insurance scheme for all employed and some self-employed persons financed by employee and employer contributions. Benefits are flat-rate. Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Social assistance scheme, tax financed and with means-tested flat-rate benefits.

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Field of application	<p>The statutory coverage is based on the personal statute for the persons with domicile or residence in Romania.</p> <p>Compulsory regime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Employees, * persons assimilated to employees (elected or appointed to executive, legislative or judicial authorities; co-operative members), * civil servants. <p>Voluntary regime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Self-employed, * Romanian citizens working abroad. <p>Exemptions from compulsory and voluntary regimes: pensioners.</p>	<p>Compulsory insurance for all employed persons (except pensioners). Voluntary insurance for persons up to the age of 16 years with permanent or temporary residence.</p>	<p>Compulsory insurance: Employees, self-employed, recipients of Unemployment Benefit (denarno nadomestilo za primer brezposelnosti), recipients of Sickness Benefit (nadomestilo plače za čas bolezni), Paternity Benefit (očetovsko nadomestilo) and Childcare Benefit (nadomestilo za nego in varstvo otroka) after termination of employment, family assistant (družinski pomočnik) entitled to Partial Payments for Loss of Income (deho plačilo za izgubljeni dohodek) and some other categories of persons.</p> <p>Voluntary insurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * citizens, employed by a foreign employer in a foreign country, who, upon return, cannot exercise their rights in case of unemployment on any other basis, * spouses or partners of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia employed abroad, if the spouse was employed in the Republic of Slovenia before departure abroad, * persons whose employment contract is suspended, * spouses or partners of diplomats and other civil servants posted abroad if they were registered as unemployed at least six months in a period of one year before departure. 	<p>Employed workers included in a Social Security scheme which covers unemployment contingencies and other persons, treated as such, included in the scope of the protection. Voluntary insurance for the self-employed (see annex).</p>	<p>Earnings-related benefit (inkomstbortfallsförsäkring) is paid to persons who have insured themselves i.e. have joined an unemployment insurance fund, and fulfil the membership and working conditions.</p> <p>Basic allowance (grundförsäkring) is paid to persons above the age of 20 who</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * fulfil the working condition, * are not a member of an unemployment fund, or * are a member of an unemployment fund but do not satisfy the membership condition required for entitlement to an income-related benefit. 	<p>All employees. There is a possibility for voluntary insurance in exceptional circumstances.</p>	<p>Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance: All employed persons, except married women who chose before April 1977 not to be insured. Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Unemployed people whose income from all sources is below a set minimum level. No voluntary insurance.</p>
Total unemployment							
1. Conditions							
Main conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To be involuntarily unemployed, * not working, * to be registered as unemployed with the National Agency for Employment (Agentia Nationala pentru Ocuparea Fortei de Munca), * to be able to work, * to be available for work, * to be aged between 16 and the date of meeting the conditions for the Old-Age Pension (pensie pentru limita de varsta) (see Table VI "Old-age", "Conditions, 1. Qualifying period" and "3. Legal retirement age/Standard pension"), * to be actively searching for work, * to have one's domicile or residence in Romania, * to apply for benefit within 12 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to be involuntarily unemployed, * to register as jobseeker, to be at the disposal of the Labour Office and to report to it within 3 days, * to be capable for work, * to be available for the labour market without any restrictions, * no entitlement for old-age pension, * to be actively seeking employment. 	<p>To be an unemployed person for the purposes of unemployment insurance, a jobseeker should be: able to work; registered with the Employment Service; actively searching for work; willing to accept appropriate or suitable employment; and not belong to one of the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * a person in an employment relationship, * a person carrying out a self-employed activity, * an executive of a partnership, * a farmer, * a pensioner, * a student, apprentice or participant of training for adults under 26 years. 	<p>Insurance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * involuntarily unemployed as legally defined; * register as job seeker and to be at the disposal of the employment office with an obligation to actively seek employment; * capable and willing to work; * to be over 16 years of age and under ordinary retirement age for the purpose of receiving such pension, except in cases where the worker does not credit sufficient contributions; * affiliated to a social security scheme that covers this risk and to be an active contributor or in a situation treated as such on the date when the job is lost. <p>Assistance: (1) Allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to have exhausted the entitlement to contributory unemployment benefit and have family responsibilities or to be over 45 years of age (without family responsibilities); * not to have the right to the contributory benefit because of lack of contributions (under certain conditions: contribution period and family responsibilities); * unemployed over 55 years of age, under certain conditions; * other groups (emigrant workers returning from abroad, persons released from prison, invalidity pension beneficiaries who cease 	<p>Applicants are entitled to benefit in the event of unemployment if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * are registered as jobseekers at the public employment office as prescribed by the Government or an authority designated by the Government, * are capable of working and there is nothing to prevent them from undertaking work on behalf of an employer for at least 3 hours each working day and an average of at least 17 hours per week, * are prepared to accept an offer of suitable work during a period for which they have not given notice of an impediment that can be accepted by the unemployment fund, * are below the age of 65, * cooperate in establishing an individual action plan in consultation with the public employment office, and * actively seek suitable work but cannot obtain such work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * To be involuntarily unemployed, * loss of at least 5 or half of the working hours per week, * timely registration with the Institute for Employee Benefit Schemes (UWV) [Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen (UWV)], * to be capable for work, * to be available for work, * below the legal retirement age (AOW-gerechtigde leeftijd), * seeking employment, * residence in the Netherlands, * application for benefit on the first day of unemployment. 	<p>Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * to be involuntarily unemployed, * is not engaged in work for 16 or more hours a week; * to be capable of work; * to be available for work; * is under pensionable age; * has entered into a Jobseekers' agreement; (UWV), * to be actively seeking employment; * is in Great Britain; * is not a full-time student; * is not engaged in a trade dispute. <p>Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: As above other than the contribution-based conditions but, in addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * must not have savings in excess of GBP16,000 (€18,679); * partner must not be working for more than 24 hours a week. Special rules may apply to claimants under 18 years old.

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Qualifying period	Minimum contribution period: 12 months during the 24 months preceding the application date. No qualifying period for graduates.	At least 2 years of unemployment insurance contributions during the last 3 years (4 years in case of temporary employment).	At least 9 months of insurance during the previous 24 months. For unemployed persons younger than 30 years: at least 6 months of insurance during the previous 24 months.	Insurance: Minimum contribution period of 360 days during the 6 years immediately preceding the legal unemployment situation. Assistance: (1) Allowance: Generally none, although certain unemployment allowances require a minimum contribution of 3 months (with family responsibilities) or 6 months (without family responsibilities) or 6 years in the course of the person's career (persons over 55 years of age). (2) Active Integration Income (Renta Activa de Inserción, RAI): No qualifying period required. (3) Professional requalification programme (Programa de recualificación profesional): No qualifying period required.	* To have been employed or self-employed for at least 6 months and at least 80 hours of work per month during the last 12 months or * To have been employed or self-employed for at least 480 hours during a consecutive period of 6 months with at least 50 hours of work every month during the last 12 months (working condition). * In order to get earnings-related benefit the applicant must also be a member of an unemployment insurance fund for at least 12 months. Moreover, the applicant needs to prove work in the unemployment fund's scope of practice. In order to promote membership of unemployment insurance funds, and against the backdrop of the economic downturn, months between 1 January and 31 December 2009 are counted twice. If necessary at most 2 months in the working condition may be replaced by leave of absence with Parent's cash benefit (föräldrapenning) or military education as recruit within the Armed Forces. For those whose days with either sickness benefit or temporary sickness compensation have reached a maximum, it is now possible to enter an unemployment insurance fund and fulfil the membership condition in three months. In order to qualify for income related benefits, this group is also allowed to use a working condition in the previous membership period. This change is intended to apply from January 2010 to January 2013. For persons who have been long-term absent from work because of sickness the reference No means test.	A person who has received wages in at least 26 weeks out of the 36 weeks before the first day of unemployment (weeks' condition) qualifies for a three-month benefit. A person who has received wages for at least 208 hours in four of the five calendar years preceding the year in which s/he became unemployed. (years' condition) qualifies for a benefit payable for a number of months that equals the number of months in employment (with a maximum of 38 months).	Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance: No qualifying period, but contributions must have been paid: * Contributions paid in one of the 2 tax years on which the claim is based amounting to at least 26 times the minimum weekly contribution for that year, and * contributions paid or credited in both the appropriate tax years amounting to a total of at least 50 times the minimum weekly contribution for that year. Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: No qualifying period, but claimants must be 'habitually resident' in the UK. Whether a claimant is considered 'habitually resident' is decided on a case-by-case basis.
Total unemployment 1. Conditions Means test	No means test.	No means test.	No means test.	Insurance: No means-test. Assistance: (1) Allowance: Not having income from any source exceeding 75% of the minimum wage (Salario Mínimo Interprofesional) in effect. In those cases where having family responsibilities is required, the monthly income of the family unit divided by the number of the family members must not exceed 75% of the minimum wage in effect. (2) Active Integration Income (Renta Activa de Inserción, RAI): Not having income from any source exceeding 75% of the minimum wage, either on an individual basis or, where appropriate, on the basis of the whole family unit. (3) Professional requalification programme (Programa de recualificación profesional): Monthly revenues not exceeding €483.97 per month in 2013 (higher amount depending on the type of family unit).	No means test.	No means test.	Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance: The first GBP50 (€58) from an occupational or personal pension is disregarded. The full amount of any excess above GBP50 (€58) is deducted from the benefit. Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Means test. Generally, all the income and savings of the family is aggregated, and the amount they are deemed to need to live on is determined by adding together the basic amounts and any premiums which apply. If the amount they have coming in as income is less than the amount the family needs to live on, they qualify for benefit.

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Total unemployment	No waiting period.	No waiting period.	No waiting period.	Insurance: In general, no waiting period.	7 days.	No waiting period.	3 days.
1. Conditions				Assistance: (1) Allowance: One month at the disposal of the employment office as from the expiry date of the contributory benefit. In other cases, there is no waiting period. (2) Active Integration Income (Renta Activa de Inserción, RAI): In general, no waiting period. (3) Professional requalification programme (Programa de recualificación profesional): No waiting period.			
Waiting period							
Total unemployment	Unemployment Indemnity (indemnizatie de somaj): Reference Social Indicator (indicator social de referinta), level of earnings, length of contribution period.	Reference earnings.	* Previous earnings; * duration of unemployment.	Insurance: The unemployment benefit (prestación por desempleo) amount is determined on the basis of contributions which are established according to salaries. Assistance: The amount of unemployment assistance benefits is calculated according to the Public Income Rate of Multiple Effects (Indicador Público de Renta de Efectos Múltiples, IPREM) established annually by law.	Earnings-related benefit (inkomstbortfallsförsäkring): * Previous earnings during a period of 12 months; * Duration of unemployment.	Reference earnings.	Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Flat-rate benefit, varying according to age. Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Family circumstance and income.
2. Benefits							
Determining factors							
Total unemployment	Reference earnings: the monthly gross income similar with the calculation basis for the employee contribution mentioned in Table I "Financing", "Contributions of insured and employers, 9. Unemployment". Reference period: the last 12-month contribution period. No ceiling.	The average assessment base (gross earnings) over the period of the last 2 years. Ceiling: twice the national average monthly wage.	Average monthly earnings (no ceiling) received during the 8 months before the termination of employment, including compensation of salary (health insurance, family protection insurance, old-age and invalidity insurance). If the person was not receiving any payment, then their basic wage (increased by any bonuses that they would have received) is taken as a reference.	Insurance: The amount of the benefit is determined on the average of the employee's contribution bases for the 180 days immediately preceding unemployment. Maximum contribution base €3,425.70 per month. Assistance: Not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings.	Earnings-related benefit (inkomstbortfallsförsäkring): Calculation is normally based on previous daily average earnings in a reference period of 12 months. For self-employed persons calculation is based on the latest decision on final tax or, if it is more advantageous, on the average income from operations during the two years preceding the year of income taken into account in the latest decision on final tax. If the self-employed ceases to carry on his/her activity within 24 months from the date the operation started, the compensation may be calculated on the entrepreneur's employment. A month during which the person has worked at least 80 hours (as a general rule) and at the same time received benefits from the Social Insurance Agency (Försäkringskassan) (i.e. sickness benefit or parental allowance), is included in the basis for calculating the unemployment benefit. Earnings ceiling: SEK18,700 (€2,148) per month or SEK680 (€78) per day. Basic allowance (grundförsäkring): Not earnings related.	Last daily wage with a maximum of €195.96.	Not applicable. Benefits not based on earnings.
2. Benefits							
Earnings taken as reference and ceiling							

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Total unemployment	The Unemployment Indemnity (indemnizatie de somaj) formula is:	Unemployment Benefit (Dávka v nezamestnanosti): 50% of the reference earnings (assessment base).	Unemployment Benefit (denarno nadomestilo za priver brezposelnosti):	Insurance: 70% of the calculation basis for first 180 days; afterwards 50%. Maximum: 175%, 200% or 225% of the Public Income Rate of Multiple Effects (Indicador Público de Rentas de Efectos Múltiples, IPREM) according to the number of dependent children. Minimum: 107% of the IPREM with dependent children; 80% of the IPREM without dependent children.	Earnings-related benefit (inkomstbortfallsförsäkring): 80% of reference earnings during 200 days. Thereafter 70% during 100 days. Maximum SEK680 (€78) per day. Basic allowance (grundförsäkring): SEK320 (€37) per day. If the working requirement is fulfilled by part-time work, the basic allowance is proportionally reduced.	75% of the last daily wage (which is set at a maximum of €195.96) during the first two months, 70% thereafter.	Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Aged 25 or over: GBP71.70 (€84) per week. Aged 18-24: GBP56.80 (€66) per week. No increase for dependants.
2. Benefits	UI = P1*RSI+P2*AGI		* for the first three months: 80% of the reference basis, * for the fourth to the 12th month (i.e. for the next nine months): 60% of the reference basis, * after the 12th month: 50% of the reference basis. Minimum: €350. Maximum: €892.50.	Assistance: (1) Allowance: 80% of the IPREM. For unemployed over 55 years of age, there is a special 6-month allowance varying from 80% to 133% of the IPREM according to the number of dependent family members. (2) Active Integration Income (Renta Activa de Inserción, RAI): 80% of the IPREM in force. (3) Professional requalification programme (Programa de recualificación profesional): 75% of the IPREM in force (85% in case of 3 dependants). In 2013, the IPREM amounts to €17.75 per day or €532.51 per month or €6,390.13 per year. All abovementioned benefits are paid on a monthly basis.			Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Amount varies according to family circumstance and income but basic levels are: Couples (both under 18): GBP85.80 (€100) per week. Couples (both over 18): GBP112.55 (€131) per week. The basic level of benefit for single people is the same as for contribution-based Jobseekers' allowance.
Rates of the benefits	Where UI = Unemployment Indemnity P1 = Percentage: 75% (for graduates 50%) RSI = Reference Social Indicator (indicator social de referinta) = RON500 (€112) P2 = Percentage varying with the length of contribution period, as follows: Contribution period (y.) Percentage (%) 3-5 3 5-10 5 10-20 7 20 and over 10 AGI = Average gross income earned during the last 12 months contribution period Frequency of payment: monthly.						
Total unemployment	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	No other supplements.	If unemployment benefits are less than the social minimum, a supplementary benefit can be claimed under the Supplementary Benefit Act (Toeslagenwet, TW) (means tested).	Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance: No increases. If a higher rate of benefit is needed and the conditions of entitlement are met, Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance can be payable instead. Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Support for children formerly included in Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance claims was transferred to Child Tax Credit in 2006/07. Other premiums are as shown in Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources", "Cash benefits, 2 Amounts".
2. Benefits							
Other supplements							

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Total unemployment	The duration of Unemployment Indemnity (indemnizatie de somaj) varies with the contribution period:	Unemployment Benefit (Dávka v nezamestnanosti): 6 months (4 months in case of employees on fixed-term labour contracts). After a period of 3 months, the beneficiary has the choice either to continue receiving benefit (for another 3 months maximum) or to cancel the registration as jobseeker and obtain a bonus.	Depends upon length of insurance and partly also on age: * insurance period between 9 months and 5 years: 3 months, * insurance period between 5 and 15 years: 6 months, * insurance period between 15 and 25 years: 9 months, * insurance period of 25 years or more: 12 months (19 months if over age 50; 25 months if over age 55). Only for unemployed persons younger than 30 years: * insurance period of at least 6 months: 2 months.	Insurance: Depending on contribution period over preceding 6 years. The duration of the payment varies from a minimum of 4 months to a maximum of 2 years. Assistance: (1) Allowance: * Normally 6 months, possible extension in 6 months periods, up to a total of 18 months. * Extension of this period is possible in special cases. * In the case of workers over 55 who fulfil all the conditions to retire except for the age, the duration is extended until reaching retirement age. (2) Active Integration Income (Renta Activa de Inserción, RAI): A maximum of 11 months. (3) Professional requalification programme (Programa de recualificación profesional): A maximum of 6 months.	300 days and 450 days for applicants who have a child under the age of 18. The benefit cannot be prolonged.	A person who only meets the weeks' condition receives benefits for a maximum duration of 3 months. A person who satisfies the years' condition receives benefits for as many months as the number of months in employment, with a maximum of 38 months. See "1. Conditions", "Qualifying period".	Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Limited to 182 days in any jobseeking period. Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance: Unlimited duration as long as entitlement conditions continue to be satisfied.
2. Benefits	Contribution period (years) Duration (months) 1-5 6 5-10 9 10 and over 12 For graduates the duration of payment is 6 months.						
Partial/temporary unemployment	No special provision.	No special provision.	An insured person, who seeks a full-time job but enters into an employment contract for less than the full daily working time, is entitled to Unemployment Benefit (denarno nadomestilo za primer brezposelnosti) for the remaining time of entitlement to such benefit.	When the worker's ordinary working day is temporarily reduced by at least 10% (maximum 70%), provided there is a proportional reduction in wages. For these purposes, the reduction of ordinary working time should be a temporary reduction decided by the employer in certain cases established in the Workers Statute. Partial unemployment does not entail a definitive reduction in working time or a reduction which extends to the remaining period of the labour contract.	A person is considered as partially unemployed if s/he works less than what s/he wants compared to his/her former normal working hours per week before s/he became unemployed.	No special provision.	No special provision.
1. Definition							

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Partial/temporary unemployment 2. Conditions	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	See "Total unemployment".	General conditions apply. See "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions".	The conditions are the same whether the applicant is fully or partially unemployed (see "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions"). The number of days for which benefit can be drawn in the event of partial unemployment is limited to 75. Single parents with dependent children under the age of 18 will be able to continue to work part-time under the employment and vocational development guarantee and receive more help to find a full-time job after the 75 days have been used up. They will receive activity allowance for the time they are covered by the employment and vocational development guarantee.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
Partial/temporary unemployment 3. Rates of the benefits	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	See "Total unemployment", but Unemployment Benefit (denarno nadomestilo za primer brezposelnosti) is proportionally reduced to reflect part-time employment.	In principle, the benefit paid is calculated in the same way as for total unemployment, but in proportion to the reduction in working time.	The income-related benefit is paid according to a special table prescribed by the government. The basic allowance paid is in principle calculated in proportion to reduction in working hours.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 1. Measure	No special provision.	Early Pension (Predčasný starobný dôchodok). See Table VI "Old-age".	Unemployment Extension Contribution (podaljšano plačevanje prispevka za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje za brezposelne osebe): for a maximum of one year until the fulfilment of the conditions for retirement, the Employment Service pays old-age and invalidity insurance contributions directly to the Pension and Disability Insurance Institute (Zavod za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje) on behalf of older unemployed persons. For unemployed persons aged at least 57 or who completed at least 35 years of insurance period, the Unemployment Extension Contribution is extended for up to two years before the fulfilment of conditions for retirement. Prolonged benefit payment for older unemployed persons. See above "2. Benefits, Duration of benefits".	Assistance: allowance for unemployed over 55 years of age. Early pension: see Table VI "Old-age".	No special provision, but see below "Accumulation with other social security benefits".	Income provision for older unemployed (Inkomensvoorziening Oudere Werklozen, IOW) and Income provision for partially incapacitated older unemployed (Inkomensvoorziening Oudere en gedeeltelijk Arbeidsongeschikte werkloze werknemers, IOAW). Possibly, early retirement pension as part of agreements secured by collective bargaining and according to the economic sector.	No special provision.
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 2. Conditions	Not applicable.	See Table VI "Old-age", "Conditions, 3. Legal retirement age, Early Pension".	Unemployment Extension Contribution (podaljšano plačevanje prispevka za pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje za brezposelne osebe): * unemployed citizen or foreigner with permanent residence, * the entitlement to unemployment benefit has been exhausted, * less than one year to the fulfilment of conditions for retirement.	Assistance: see "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions". Early pension: see Table VI "Old-age", "Conditions, 3. Legal retirement age, Early pension".	Not applicable.	Income provision for older unemployed (Inkomensvoorziening Oudere Werklozen, IOW): For beneficiaries aged 60 or over on the first day of receiving unemployment benefit or income-related benefit under the Return to Work Scheme for the Partially Disabled (Regeling Werkhervatting Gedeeltelijk Arbeidsgehandicapten, WGA), IOW is paid until the legal retirement age (AOW-gerechtigde leeftijd). Accumulation with other income or benefits is not possible. IOW is administered by the Institute for Employee Benefit Schemes (UWV) [Uitvoeringsinstituut Werknemersverzekeringen (UWV)]. Income provision for partially incapacitated older unemployed (Inkomensvoorziening Oudere en gedeeltelijk Arbeidsongeschikte werkloze werknemers, IOAW): As IOW but means-tested against household income and age requirement of 50. IOAW is administered by the municipalities. Early retirement: Early retirement pensions vary according to the industrial and professional sector.	Not applicable.
Total unemployment Benefits for older unemployed 3. Rates of the benefits	Not applicable.	See Table VI "Old-age", "Benefits, 9. Early Pension".	No specific cash benefits for older unemployed. See "Total unemployment".	Assistance: for unemployed over 55 years, monthly allowance varying from 80% to 133% of the IPREM according to the number of dependent family members during the first 6 months. In 2013, the IPREM amounts to €17.75 per day or €532.51 per month or €6,390.13 per year. Early pension: see Table VI "Old-age", "Benefits, 9. Early Pension".	Not applicable.	Income provision for older unemployed (Inkomensvoorziening Oudere Werklozen, IOW): 70% of the minimum wage. Income provision for partially incapacitated older unemployed (Inkomensvoorziening Oudere en gedeeltelijk Arbeidsongeschikte werkloze werknemers, IOAW): Complements income up to the level of social assistance. Early retirement: Vary according to the industrial and professional sector.	Not applicable.

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Benefits for young unemployed	No special benefits, but graduates who are not able to find work according to their professional training are assimilated to the unemployed. They are exempted from the requirement to complete a qualifying period.	Benefit to help graduates acquire professional experience: Benefit paid to unemployed graduates under the age of 26 who participate in the "Graduate Experience" programme (Absolventská prax) (20 hours per week, during 3 - 6 months). The monthly rate of the benefit equals 65% of the subsistence minimum (Životné minimum). Beneficiaries are covered by the accident insurance.	An insurance period of at least 6 months in the last 24 months entitles unemployed persons younger than 30 years to a two-month Unemployment Benefit (denarno nadomestilo za primer brezposelnosti). See "Total unemployment, 1. Conditions, Qualifying period" and "2. Benefits, Duration of benefits".	No special provision.	Benefits provided for in the regulation on activity allowance (förordningen (1996:1100) om aktivitetsstöd) can be paid to young unemployed.	No special provision.	No special provision.
Benefits promoting labour market integration	Employment Bonus (prima de încadrare): Graduates who get a full-time job are entitled to an Employment Bonus equal to the Reference Social Indicator (indicator social de referință), i.e. RON500 (€112). Graduates who get a full-time job while receiving Unemployment Indemnity (indemnizație de somaj) are entitled to an Employment Bonus equal to the Unemployment Indemnity. Unemployed persons who get a job situated further than 50 km from their domicile while receiving Unemployment Indemnity are entitled to an Employment Bonus equal to two times the Reference Social Indicator. Unemployed persons who get a job situated in another locality while receiving Unemployment Indemnity and who, as a result, change their domicile, are entitled to an Employment Bonus equal to seven times the Reference Social Indicator. The minimum job duration in order to be entitled to an Employment Bonus is 12 months.	Activation Allowance (Aktivačný príspevok) for needy persons: see Table XI "Guaranteed minimum resources", "Cash benefits". Benefits for people with disabilities to support their return to active life: see Table V "Invalidity", "Return to active life" Child Benefit (Prídavok na dieťa) plus Allowance for Family Services (Príspevok na služby pre rodinu s deťmi): see Table IX "Family benefits", "Child benefit, 6. Special cases". Measures of Active Labour Market Policy: The system is set to support employment of mainly disadvantaged jobseekers, to support employment of jobseekers in regions where the unemployment rate is higher than the Slovak average rate and to support keeping employment and creating new jobs. Disadvantaged persons are: persons up to the age of 26 or over the age of 50, long-term unemployed, people with low education, disabled persons, single parents with at least 1 child, etc. Benefits aimed at jobseekers: benefit equal to the sum of subsistence minimum offered during activation activities in the form of voluntary service, start-up allowance for self-employment, etc. Benefits aimed at employees: allowance for work trips, for education and preparation for labour market and for commuting to the place of work. Benefits aimed at employers: wage subsidy for employment of a disadvantaged jobseeker, subsidy for employee's education and preparation for labour market, subsidy for keeping workplaces, subsidy for transportation costs of employees, subsidy for local and regional employment. Career counselling, placement, substitution to	Costs associated with seeking employment (e.g. stamps, travel expenses) and with participating in labour market services (lifelong career orientation and employment brokerage) may be fully or partially reimbursed through the activity allowance (dodatek za aktivnost) and compensation for costs. The allowance and its amount vary according to the duration of participation in the labour market services. The participation costs of persons taking part in active employment policy measures may be fully or partially covered through the following cash benefits: * activity allowance (dodatek za aktivnost); * commuting allowance (dodatek za prevoz); * allowance for education expenses (dodatek za stroške izobraževanja). The type of benefit and its amount depend on the duration of participation in the programme.	No special provision.	Benefits provided for in the regulation on activity allowance (förordningen (1996:1100) om aktivitetsstöd) can be paid to persons not fulfilling the conditions for unemployment benefit or who have received unemployment benefit for the maximum time period.	No special provision.	Jobseekers participating in the programmes below can continue to receive Jobseeker's Allowance, as long as they continue to meet the qualifying conditions: * Work Programme: personalised support delivered by private companies to help jobseekers find and stay in work; * Work Clubs: to encourage people who are out of work to exchange skills and share experiences with others going through the same experience; * Work Together: helps jobseekers develop work skills through volunteering opportunities in local charities and voluntary organisations; * Work Experience: helps young people get work experience through a placement with a local business.

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Sanctions	<p>Termination of Unemployment Indemnity (indemnizatie de somaj) in case of e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * unjustified refusal of a job offer, * unjustified refusal of a vocational rehabilitation. <p>Suspension of Unemployment Indemnity in case of e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Not attending monthly or when requested the National Agency for Employment (Agentia Nationala pentru Ocuparea Fortei de Munca). <p>Fraud entails disciplinary, material, civil, or criminal liability, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Rejection from the Jobseekers Register (Evidencia uchádzačov o zamestnanie) for those who do not co-operate with the Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family (Úrad práce, sociálnych vecí a rodiny), work abroad or illegally. Jobseekers can register again after 6 months.</p>	<p>Reasons for termination of the entitlement to benefits are defined by law, and mainly relate to: not being available for work; not searching for work; unjustifiably declining employment, temporary work, measures of training and education or other measures for reemployment; and working illegally (moonlighting).</p>	<p>Misconducts that are regarded as infractions under the scope of unemployment protection, their corresponding sanctions and the sanctioning procedure are all established by law.</p> <p>The law distinguishes between minor, serious and very serious infractions. Minor infractions, such as not attending appointments at the employment office, may be sanctioned with suspension of the benefit during one month. Very serious infractions, such as pursuing work while drawing unemployment benefit, may result in loss of the benefit.</p>	<p>Suspension from entitlement to benefit for 45 days if the applicant has left work without valid cause. Suspension from entitlement to benefit for 60 days if the applicant has been suspended from work owing to improper conduct.</p> <p>Reduction by 25% of the unemployment benefit for 40 days if the applicant has refused a suitable job offer. Reduction by 50% the second time and suspension the third time.</p> <p>The law on benefit fraud (bidragsbrottslagen (2007:612)) is applicable to unemployment benefits. The law states in its section 2 that a person who gives wrongful information or fails to report changed circumstances which he or she is obliged to report according to laws or regulations, and therefore risks the wrongful payment of a benefit or the payment of a too high amount, is convicted of benefit fraud. Actions mentioned in section 2 which are committed out of gross negligence are an offence. The penalty can be a fine or imprisonment. A person who, before the payment of a benefit, voluntarily takes action so that a correct decision can be taken, is not convicted.</p>	<p>If the beneficiary does not comply with the regulations, the social security agency is in principle obliged to impose an administrative measure (entire or partial refusal of the benefit) or a fine.</p>	<p>Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance and Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance will not be paid for various periods of time if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * the jobseeker fails to show they had just cause for leaving a job voluntarily; * the jobseeker has refused or failed to comply with a reasonable 'Jobseekers' direction' (see below); * they lost their last job because of misconduct; * the jobseeker has, without good cause, refused or failed to apply for a vacancy notified by an employment officer, or failed to accept it when it was offered; * the jobseeker lose their place on a compulsory training scheme or employment programme because of misconduct; * the jobseeker refuses or fails to apply or even gives up a place or fails to attend a place on a compulsory training scheme or employment programme without good cause; * the jobseeker has neglected to avail themselves of a reasonable opportunity of employment; * the jobseeker has been dismissed or discharged from the Armed Forces. The jobseeker may (if they meet the criteria) receive a Jobseekers' Allowance hardship payment. <p>The sanction period is variable, between 1 and 26 weeks for some offences. Others carry a fixed sanction of either two weeks or four weeks.</p> <p>In cases of fraud, benefit will not be paid for 4 weeks in the case of a first offence, or 13 weeks in the case of two or more offences within five years.</p> <p>A 'Jobseekers' direction' is a written notice from an employment officer (a personal adviser) in a Jobcentre Plus office given to the jobseeker.</p> <p>Adjustment is by legislation annually, usually in line with movements in prices.</p>
Indexation	<p>The amount of the Reference Social Indicator (RSI) (indicator social de referinta) is adjusted by Government Decision, based on the evolution of the Consumer Price Index.</p>	<p>No regular adjustment. Left to the government's discretion.</p>	<p>Unemployment benefit is indexed twice a year in January and June with respect to the price index for basic necessities. Indexation temporarily suspended until 31 December 2014.</p>	<p>Insurance: No automatic adjustment.</p> <p>Assistance: The amount of the unemployment assistance allowances is calculated according to the Public Income Rate of Multiple Effects (Indicador Público de Renta de Efectos Múltiples, IPREM) established annually by law.</p>	<p>Adjustments are depending on parliamentary decisions.</p>	<p>Adjustment on 1 January and 1 July in accordance with the average development of contract wages.</p>	

	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	The Netherlands	United Kingdom
Accumulation with other social security benefits	The accumulation with other social security benefits is not permitted, e.g. with Invalidity Pension (pensie de invaliditate), Temporary Working Incapacity Indemnity (indemnizatie pentru incapacitate temporara de munca) including due to accidents at work and occupational diseases occurred during the vocational training of unemployed, Maternity Indemnity (indemnizatie pentru maternitate), Indemnity for Child-Raising (indemnizatie pentru cresterea copilului).	Total unemployment: Unemployment Benefit (Dávka v nezamestnanosti) is not paid if a person is in receipt of: * sickness or maternity benefit, or Benefit for Care for a Sick Relative (Ošetrovné), or * child raising (parental) allowance.	Unemployment Benefit (denarno nadomestilo za primer brezposelnosti) may be accumulated with Child Benefit (otroški dodatek).	Insurance: Accumulation with social security pensions or cash benefits is not possible unless these had been compatible with the work that gave rise to the unemployment benefit. Assistance: 1) Allowance and (2) Active Integration Income (Renta Activa de Inserción, RAI); Accumulation with social security pensions or cash benefits is not possible unless these had been compatible with the work that gave rise to the unemployment allowance or Active Integration Income, provided their monthly amount does not exceed 75% of the minimum wage (Salario Mínimo Interprofesional) in effect. (3) Professional requalification programme (Programa de recualificación profesional): Accumulation possible with other similar social assistance benefits provided the monthly amount of all these benefits does not exceed 75% of the minimum wage in effect.	Pension: Accumulation permitted, but benefits are reduced with pension. Unemployment benefit to a person who draws an old-age pension or any other pension that is paid owing to gainful work will be paid up to 65% of earlier income. The old-age pension or any other pension that is paid owing to gainful work is deducted from the daily unemployment benefit before payment. The benefits are reduced by 1/260 of the annual pension. The same applies to occupational pension. Sickness cash benefits (sjukpenning) and disability pension: if sickness benefit or disability benefit/basic allowance will cease, otherwise unemployment benefits are reduced according to a table.	In principle accumulation with other social security benefits possible except with old-age benefits (with some exceptions).	Accumulation possible with Child Benefit.
Accumulation with earnings from work	Accumulation with earnings from employment: Rule: Accumulation not permitted. No exemptions. Accumulation with earnings from self-employment: Rule: Accumulation not permitted. Exemptions: if the income is lower than the Reference Social Indicator (indicator social de referinta) i.e. RON500 (€112). The sanction resides in the suspension of the indemnity.	Total unemployment: Accumulation is possible only if the monthly net income from occasional work is less than 75% of subsistence minimum (Životné minimum) + income tax + contributions.	Total unemployment: Accumulation possible up to the amount of €200, if the amount is higher, the unemployment benefit is reduced. Partial unemployment: Accumulation possible. See above "Partial/temporary unemployment".	Insurance: Receiving total unemployment benefits is compatible with carrying out a part-time gainful activity as employee, but the amount of the benefit is reduced in proportion to work. They are neither compatible with full-time employed work nor with self-employed work. Assistance: (1) Allowance and (2) Active Integration Income (Renta Activa de Inserción, RAI): Accumulation is possible with earnings from part-time employment unless they exceed 75% of the minimum wage (Salario Mínimo Interprofesional) in effect, although the amount of the allowance is reduced in proportion to work. They are neither compatible with full-time employed work nor with self-employed work. (3) Professional requalification programme (Programa de recualificación profesional): No accumulation possible.	Total unemployment: Accumulation not possible. Partial/temporary unemployment: Compensation is given for unemployed hours per week compared with previous working time.	Income from employment does affect one's unemployment benefit. The system is based on working hours. One can work up to the original number of working hours minus 5 hours. If this number is exceeded, the unemployment benefit will come to an end. After one year, this working-hour-based system may (not in all cases) switch to an income-deduction system for long-term unemployed: if earnings exceed weekly 87.5% of 5 * 100/70 of the unemployment benefit the right to benefit will end. The amount of the supplement under the Supplementary Benefit Act (Toeslagenwet, TW) depends on any further income from or in connection with work of the beneficiary and/or partner, if one exists.	Possible with part time earnings in certain circumstances. For Contribution-based Jobseekers' Allowance, the first GBP5 (€5.83) of weekly earnings is disregarded. Any excess over GBP5 (€5.83) is deducted fully from the benefit. For Income-based Jobseekers' Allowance, the first GBP10 (€12) of weekly earnings of a couple, or GBP20 (€23) in the case of lone parents or certain disabled persons or carers, is disregarded. Earnings over these amounts are deducted fully from the benefit.

Fonte: DG employment, MIS

ANEXO: Alterações introduzidas aos sistemas de seguro de desemprego nos países da União Europeia

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Áustria	2000	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Giving self-employed the option to enter a voluntary unemployment insurance...	Giving self-employed the option to enter a voluntary unemployment insurance scheme	2002	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Áustria	2000	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	1) Raising the employment spell necessary to qualify for unemployment...	1) Raising the employment spell necessary to qualify for unemployment benefits from 26 to 28 weeks; 2) Young people will be entitled to unemployment benefits only if the AMS is unable to find a job or a suitable active labour market measure.	2001	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Áustria	2000	Duração dos benefícios	Entitling workers over the age of 45 and participating in training organised...	Entitling workers over the age of 45 and participating in training organised by the National Employment Agency (Arbeitsmarktservice, AMS) to receive unemployment benefits for a prolonged period (78 weeks), if they have made contributions to the unemployment insurance scheme for 15 years out of the previous 25. Unemployed people over 50 will have to have worked 9 contributory years over the past 15. Further education benefits will top up unemployment benefits.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Áustria	2002	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	raising the generosity of the system of unemployment benefit for people after childcare	Reforming the unemployment benefits insurance system and raising the generosity of the system: Having exhausted childcare benefits (Kinderbetreuungsgeld) and no job, people are now generally entitled to draw unemployment benefits provided they meet all the other criteria (willing and able to work, out of work). Before the introduction of the childcare benefit scheme, this was possible only under very special conditions. Moreover, unemployment benefits may also be claimed by people who have lost their previous job while on childcare benefits.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Áustria	2004	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Abolition of the 16-day limit per calendar month and of maximum net income...	Abolition of the 16-day limit per calendar month and of maximum net income earned in brief employment spells within a calendar month, to be credited towards unemployment benefits claimed for the remaining days of such a calendar month. Temporary employment spells are now defined as dependent work or self-employment lasting less than four weeks. This simplification should foster the use of all available and offered vacancies by unemployed.	2004	

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Áustria	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Extending compulsory unemployment insurance coverage to free service contract workers	<p>Extension of compulsory unemployment insurance coverage to economically dependent workers, with a 'free service contract' (freier Dienstvertrag).</p> <p>Accordingly, the employer and freelance contractor each contribute 3% of the latter's gross income to the unemployment insurance fund, which grants the worker eligibility to receive unemployment benefit on losing his/her job. Otherwise, like genuine self-employed people, may opt for this scheme on a voluntary basis as of 1 January 2009.</p> <p>The 'free service contract' is a somewhat hybrid legal construction, midway between a standard dependent employment relationship and self-employment. Holders of such a contract, who are also referred to as 'freelance contractors', are insured under the terms of the General Social Insurance Act (ASVG), which applies to all employees, and are therefore covered by health and occupational accident insurance, as well as by pension insurance. Up to the end of 2007, however, freelance contractors were excluded from unemployment insurance and denied any claim on paid annual leave, parental leave, special leave for sickness, as well as sickness benefits, and any severance and insolvency pay. Although freelance contractors are – in terms of social security coverage – generally treated like employees, they are – in matters related to tax – dealt with as a self-employed person. The mixed character of their employment relationship is also manifested in the fact that freelance contractors provide an ongoing service, often on a fixed-term basis. Although such workers are in fact often completely</p>	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Áustria	2007	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Strengthening activation policies	<p>Strengthening activation policies: Maximum commuting time set at 2 hours per day; Minimum working time increased from 16 to 20 hours; Sanctions for undeclared work by unemployed tightened; obligatory for unemployed persons to accept job offers from external partners of the PES and possible to place unemployed persons in jobs in socio-economic enterprises.</p>	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Áustria	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Conditional extension of entitlement to unemployment benefits	Entitlement period for unemployment benefits is extended up to 78 weeks after undertaking a vocational rehabilitation measure. 0	2011	
Bélgica	2002	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Raising the eligibility age of new unemployed to the older unemployment...	Raising the eligibility age of new unemployed to the older unemployment programme from 50 to 55 (to be raised to 58 in 2004), thus restoring a job search requirement for new unemployed between 50 and 55. The measure aims to curb the high inflow into the older unemployment scheme.	2002	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Bélgica	2004	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Replacing the old system of monitoring unemployed people	Replacing the old system of monitoring unemployed people with a new one featuring an individual approach to supervision. Introduction of a system of regular check-ups for people receiving unemployment benefits for more than 18 months (12 months in areas with a low rate of unemployment and 24 months in areas of high unemployment). Long-term unemployed are frequently invited for an interview. During these interviews, the federal employment office checks the efforts the unemployed has made to find employment. Where useful, training or counselling can be offered to long-term unemployed. Unemployed who no longer actively look for work or refuse training or counselling can lose part of/ all their unemployment benefits. The objective is to improve the employability of the jobless through training and counselling or ultimately through financial sanctions (unemployment benefits are replaced by social aid fixed at subsistence level, which implies a cut in income up to 17.6%).		
Bélgica	2011	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Older age to be eligible to the age supplement	The age supplement (increased unemployment benefit) for unemployed older people will only be paid, starting from 1st July 2012, to people aged over 55 (instead of 50 today).	2012	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Bélgica	2011	Duração dos benefícios	Young people UBs - waiting allowances - maximum duration and longer waiting periods introduced	The temporary out of work benefits scheme 'waiting allowance' is now called 'vocational development benefit' and is changed from 1st January 2012 as follows: The waiting period before getting the allowance (currently 6, 9 or 12 months dependent on age) is increased to 12 months for all new applicants, regardless of age, and is turned into a "vocational development phase" during which proactive steps must be agreed to with the aim of finding employment or participating in an "individual employment plan". For so-called "non-priority" people who live with a partner and for the over 30s who have not contributed enough in social security payments, the length of this benefit is limited to 3 years. The over 30s who, during the last two years, have worked at least half a year (156 days) are entitled to this benefit without time limit. Following this, they keep the benefit if the requirements are met at the end of each half-year.	2012	Aplicável só aos novos contratos
Bélgica	2011	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Young people UBs - waiting allowances - stronger monitoring of availability to work	From 2012, the waiting allowances that granted to young school leavers without ever having contributed to the UB system will only be granted to young people who can demonstrate that they have actively been looking for a job or who became involved in an integration path. Continuous job search efforts are also required and are regularly evaluated. These efforts will be evaluated during four-monthly interviews with the regional placement services, the first taking place in the month after registering as a jobseeker. Three positive evaluations must be received; otherwise the applicant will not receive any benefits. Continuing to receive this benefit is also dependent on positive evaluations of the steps agreed to (the payments can be suspended for six months, after which the benefit entitlement can only be obtained after a positive evaluation). The waiting period will be converted into a professional integration period, in order to favour a faster integration on the labour market. The "waiting allowances" will be turned into "integration allowances".	2012	

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Bélgica	2011	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Tightening availability to work conditions for unemployed	1) The principle of availability to work is extended to 60 years old in 2012 and 65 in the areas where there is a low rate of unemployment. Both supervision of unemployed people and ensuring they are actively available are intensified and extended to the unemployed over the age of 50 (up to 55 in 2013 and 58 in 2016) and to the (so-called) early retirees. 2) The notion of "suitable employment" becomes stricter from 2012. It will no longer be possible to refuse a suitable job within a minimum distance of 60 km of one's home (currently 25 km). 3) The current six-month timeframe during which an unemployed person may refuse a job which does not correspond to his previous employment or training is reduced dependent upon age and number of years worked.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Bélgica	2011	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Extension of the notion of suitable employment	It is no longer possible to refuse a suitable job within a minimum distance of 60 km of one's home (currently 25 km).		
Bélgica	2012	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Modification of the company supplemented unemployment benefit	Modification of the company supplemented unemployment benefit: Strengthening the age and seniority conditions to be fulfilled in order to benefit from the unemployment benefit with firm's supplement.	2012	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Bélgica	2012	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Raising the age requirement to be exempted from active job search	The age requirement to be exempted from active job search is raised from 58 to 60 years old (65 years old if the unemployed lives in an area with low unemployment rates (listed by the NEO). By cons, if she/he has spent 38 years as a professional employee and 312 days of unemployment over the last two years, this age requirement does not apply. An unemployed person who has already benefited from the exemption and has not yet 60 years old, maintains this exemption.	2013	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Bélgica	2012	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Activation and monitoring of the job search activity of young unemployed benefiting from integration allowances	Introducing a strengthened monitoring of the young unemployed benefiting from integration allowances, with a regular evaluation of their job search efforts. In case of a negative evaluation, the right to the integration allowance may be suspended.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Bélgica	2013	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Adaptation of conditions for the award of unemployment benefits	Broadening the concept of remuneration so that various kinds of compensations are considered, from the 1st of November, as remuneration. The right to unemployment benefit is thus restricted. The extension concerns non-competition allowances, compensations for non-pecuniary damages and allowances topping up unemployment benefits.	2013	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Bélgica	2013	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Introducing an evaluation of the job-search behavior for young job-seekers	Introducing an evaluation of the job-search behavior for young job-seekers during the "integration period". Previously, this evaluation was only applied to youth unemployed receiving integration allowances.	2013	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Bulgária	2003	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	The right of the unemployment benefits have persons insured during 9 out of...	The right of the unemployment benefits have persons insured during 9 out of the last 15 months preceding the job lost and do not receive pension for age and length of service.	2003	
Bulgária	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Introducing a pecuniary indemnity for long-term unemployed who are...	Introducing a pecuniary indemnity for long-term unemployed who are registered as such with the local PES and meet the following conditions: have been unemployed for at least 12 months; are 60.5 years old for men and 57.5 for women and have an insurance career up to 60 months less than required by Art. 68; have not been granted a pension; do not practice any labour activity. The indemnity can last for maximum 30 months.	2007	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Bulgária	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Reduction of period for successive registration with Labor office directorates	Reduction from 12 to 6 months of the period in which unemployed people have a right to successive registration with the Labor office directorates.0		
Bulgária	2010	Duração dos benefícios	Repeal of benefits for long-term unemployed	Unemployment benefits for long-term unemployed - in force between 2007 and 2010 - were repealed.1		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Bulgária	2010	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Stricter conditions for access to unemployment benefits	Amendments to stimulate the research behaviour of registered unemployed persons: payment start date is tied to specific conditions of registration; time for declaration of changed circumstances is changed.0		
República Checa	2004	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Introduction of stricter registration and reporting requirements with labour...	Introduction of stricter registration and reporting requirements with labour offices and stricter conditions for provision of unemployment benefits. In particular, school-leavers do not anymore automatically qualify for unemployment benefits and have to comply with the 12-month-work condition, though temporary jobs and in-job training will be counted in the assessment of work history.	2004	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
República Checa	2004	Duração dos benefícios	Extension of the six-month standard duration of unemployment benefits for older workers	Extension of the six-month standard duration of unemployment benefits for older workers (to 9 months for those older than 50 years and to 12 months for those above 55 years of age).	2004	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
República Checa	2008	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Tightening of eligibility conditions for unemployment benefits	Tightening of eligibility conditions for unemployment benefits. One cannot count specific non-working spells, such as participation in education for up to six months, towards the required 12-month contribution period.	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
República Checa	2008	Duração dos benefícios	Shortening of unemployment benefits duration	The duration unemployment benefits is shortened by 1 month for all age groups - in general from six to five months. 0	2009	
República Checa	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Non granting unemployment benefits to workers with severance pay	Unemployment benefits won't be granted to those workers with severance pay. 0	2011	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Dinamarca	2003	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Stepping-up activation: unemployed are required to enter activation...	Stepping-up activation: unemployed are required to enter activation programme after 6 months out of touch with the labour market.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Dinamarca	2003	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Introduction of a duty to accept a job	Introduction of a duty to accept a "reasonable" job from the first day of unemployment (earlier after 3 months).		Aplicável só aos novos contratos
Dinamarca	2008	Duração dos benefícios	Modified supplementary unemployment benefits	Supplementary unemployment benefits can be received for 30 weeks within 104 weeks. The adjustment shall create increased transition from part-time work to full-time work by ensuring sufficient incentives with employers and employees. Previously, part-time employees with terms of notice were eligible for part-time unemployment benefits for 50 weeks within a period of 70 weeks and those without terms of notice were eligible for part-time unemployment benefits for 4 years within a period of 6 years. The adjustment is expected to have an employment effect of 1,700 full-time persons. 0		

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Dinamarca	2008	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Widening the scope of activation measures	Widening the scope of activation measures and changing the enforcement of availability criteria. Previously, the rules concerning availability to work were enforced by requiring 4 job applications per week per unemployed. Now: 1) Immediately after a person has become unemployed, the unemployment insurance benefit fund is obliged to explain what the availability rules mean to the unemployed. 2) When the unemployed comes to the first meeting a job search plan is made for the next 3 months; 3) The right-and-duty to participate in ALMP (principle of mutual obligations) will take place after 3 months rather than 6 months of unemployed for all unemployed under 30 years and will be simplified with respect to what offers various target groups should receive. 1		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Dinamarca	2009	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Stricter rules on compulsory activation of young unemployed	All unemployed below the age of 30 will be required to take their first job interview within one month of unemployment instead of after three months and compulsory activation starts after 3 months. Formerly, compulsory activation set in after 6 months for those below 30 and who received unemployment benefits. 0	2009	
Dinamarca	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Strengthening eligibility conditions	Conditions for regaining the right to unemployment benefits will be harmonised with the rules for qualifying for benefits, in the first place. In both case, criteria is 52 weeks of full-time employment during the previous 3 years, up from 26 weeks in 3 years. 0		
Dinamarca	2010	Duração dos benefícios	Limitation of the maximum period during which unemployed people can receive benefits	Maximum period is 2 out of the last 3 years - half the earlier '4 out of 6' years. 1	2013	
Dinamarca	2011	Duração dos benefícios	Half year extension of unemployment benefits for those who exhaust their benefits in the second half of 2012	The duration of unemployment benefits for insured unemployed will be extended by half a year for all unemployed, who will exhaust their unemployment benefits in the second half of 2012, except that the total benefit period cannot exceed 4 years. This element acts against the shortening of the benefit period from four to two years - that was decided in May 2010 and becoming effective from summer 2012.	2012	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Estónia	2000	Duração dos benefícios	Prolongation of the period for which unemployment benefits are paid from...	Prolongation of the period for which unemployment benefits are paid from 180 days to 270 days	2000	
Estónia	2001	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Regulating the conditions and procedure for the payment and grant of benefits	Regulating the conditions and procedure for the payment and grant of benefits upon employment, and the organisation of unemployment insurance	2002	
Estónia	2008	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Voluntary leavers also eligible for unemployment insurance benefit	Persons who terminated their employment relationship voluntarily will also be eligible for unemployment insurance benefit. The rate of the unemployment insurance benefit will be 40% of the previous average remuneration and the person must have been employed for at least four years during the last five-year period. Reacting to growing unemployment, before effectively introducing the changes in 2009, the government decided to maintain the unemployment insurance benefit at the lower level until 2013. 0		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Estónia	2008	Duração dos benefícios	Counting parental leave in the reference period for unemployment benefits	The reference period for unemployment insurance benefit will be prolonged by taking into account the length of parental leave. In 2009, the measure was partially revised before entering into force, in order to reduce public expenditure.0	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Estónia	2010	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Step up activation of the unemployed	- termination of registration if an unemployed fails to appear at the unemployment insurance fund at least once every 30 days; - reassessment of the action plan, and possible extra measures, after 3 months	2011	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Estónia	2011	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Unemployed probation work period of three days	Introducing an unemployed probation work period of three days, whereby the unemployed has a chance to decide whether the job is suitable for them and the employer can see whether the potential new employee is qualified for the job. If it fails, the unemployed keeps the right to unemployment benefits.	2011	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Estónia	2013	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Expanding UB to employees laid off from public service	In 2013, an additional rule was introduced in the Unemployment Insurance Act (§ 522) granting unemployment insurance benefits to employees who worked in Public Service for at least 5 years (under favourable conditions) and who were laid off due to economic reasons or decided to leave the job voluntarily as a result of a reduction in wages (due to economic hardship of the employer). This is a temporary rule until April 1, 2018.	2013	Only current incumbents
Finlândia	2001	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	The period of employment required for entitlement to income-related daily unemployment allowance for new entrants	The period of employment required for entitlement to income-related daily unemployment allowance will remain at 10 months for people who become unemployed for the first time. However, for subsequent periods of unemployment the period of employment required to reacquire rights to the allowance will be reduced from 10 to 8 months. The period during which the necessary employment to receive the income-related daily allowance can be built up will be extended from 24 to 28 months. Job seekers who refuse to establish a plan of job search with local employment offices will lose two months of unemployment benefits. Unemployment benefits will be granted until the age of 65 for those becoming unemployed at the age of 57 and having worked for 5 years during the last 15 years.		
Finlândia	2001	Duração dos benefícios	Duration of income-related daily unemployment allowance extended to 500 days.	Duration of income-related daily unemployment allowance extended to 500 days.		
Finlândia	2002	Duração dos benefícios	Extending the period of increased income-related unemployment benefit from...	Extending the period of increased income-related unemployment benefit from 130 to 150 days for employees with 20 years' employment record.		
Finlândia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Broadening the group of jobseekers who qualify for 'change security'	The group of jobseekers who qualify for change security is being broadened. Change security consists of paid leave for seeking a new job, an employment program and higher than normal unemployment allowances. Workers who have been laid off for a minimum of 180 days or whose employment contract has been for a fixed-term and have been employed for a minimum of 5 years during the last 7 years will qualify.	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Finlândia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Extending the coverage of re-employment daily allowance	Members of an employees' unemployment fund who have been insured for at least the 10 preceding months and met the employment requirement whilst they were insured are entitled to receive an earnings-related daily allowance. A jobseeker who meets the employment requirement but is not insured in an unemployment fund has the right to a basic daily allowance. From 2010, the employment requirement will be 34 calendar weeks within 28 months for all jobseekers. This reform will make it easier for persons with a short employment history to become eligible for earnings related daily allowance.0	2010	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Finlândia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Abolishment of the maximum period of payment of the adjusted unemployment allowance	Abolishment of the maximum period of payment (36 months) of the adjusted unemployment allowance. This allowance can be paid to a person working part-time but seeking full-time employment, whose daily or weekly hours have been reduced on account of a lay-off or an industrial action not related to his terms of employment, who has received a full-time job for a fixed term of a maximum of two weeks or who has income from part-time entrepreneurship	2010	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Finlândia	2009	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Enlarged geographical area of availability to work	The potential working area within which unemployed jobseeker cannot refuse to take a work without a weighty reason is now 80 km around jobseeker's domicile.0	2010	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Finlândia	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	The employment condition for earnings related benefit was shortened to 8 months	The employment condition for earnings related benefit was shortened to 8 months. The income limit for lower replacement rate of earnings related benefit was increased to 105 times daily basic allowance (currently 90 times, see 2.2.1). . Activation measures that entitle to increased benefits will be defined more broadly. They will e.g. include independent education.	2010	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Finlândia	2010	Duração dos benefícios	Increased basic allowance or earnings related benefit will be paid for the first 20 benefit days	Increased basic allowance or earnings related benefit will be paid for the first 20 benefit days if recipient has been employed for three years before becoming unemployed. The right for increased benefit for “additional days” (see 2.5.2) was abolished. The maximum period for increased benefit was shortened from 150 days to 100 days. In order to increase incentives for activation measures increased allowance will be paid for 200 days maximum if person participates in activation measures. Increased allowance during activation measures will also be paid to labour market subsidy. The maximum day of re-employment programme supplement will be increased from 185 to 200 days	2010	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
França	2002	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	1) Increasing the waiting period for eligibility for benefit from 7 to 8...	Increasing the waiting period for eligibility for benefit from 7 to 8 days; 2) extending the waiting period for access to the compensatory scheme (this waiting period is applied to redundancy payments made in excess of the statutory ones); 3) toughening the criteria for benefit entitlement for unemployed people aged over 55: until now, unemployed people aged over 55 received unemployment benefit for up to five years if they had paid 27 months' contributions in the previous 36 months. Between 1 July and 31 December 2002, the criterion for receiving benefit for this length of time will be 25 years of employment.	2004	Aplicável só aos novos contratos
França	2002	Duração dos benefícios	Reduction in the period of receipt of unemployment benefits: if the...	Reduction in the period of receipt of unemployment benefits: if the entitlement period was initially 15 months, it will be reduced to seven months as of 1 July 2004; if the entitlement period was set at 21 months, it will also be reduced to seven months; if the entitlement period was set at 30 months, it will be reduced to 23 months; and as of 1 January 2004, the remaining number of days of benefit to which unemployed people will be entitled will be equal to the new entitlement periods set out above, minus the number of days they have already been paid. According to UNEDIC figures, between 610,000 and 860,000 benefit recipients will have their entitlements cut from 1 January 2004.		Aplicável só aos novos contratos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
França	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Tightening of eligibility conditions, especially for the long-term...	Tightening of eligibility conditions, especially for the long-term unemployment scheme. The new allocation d'aide au retour à l'emploi is granted to those unemployed persons who: 1) had been working for at least 6 months during the last 22 months prior to unemployment, 2) are actively and regularly looking for a job or are enrolled in a training programme in the framework of the projet personnalisé d'accès à l'emploi and do not refuse adequate offers, 3) are aged less than 60.	2006	
França	2006	Duração dos benefícios	Reduced duration of the reformed unemployment benefit (allocation d'aide au...	Reduced duration of the reformed unemployment benefit (allocation d'aide au retour à l'emploi), which, following the age and the contribution history of the concerned person, goes from a minimum of 7 months for a person having paid contribution to the unemployment insurance for 6 months during the previous 22 months to a maximum of 23 months. The maximum duration goes up to 36 months for unemployed persons aged 50 years or more. Special conditions apply to unemployed aged 60 years. It is estimated that the tightening of the prior insurance period will save UNEDIC € 474 million over a three-year period.	2006	

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
França	2008	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Stricter availability rules for job seekers	Reinforcing the individualised approach to unemployment benefits beneficiaries by the Public Employment Services; obliging job seekers to broaden the geographical area of their job search and to limit wage demands in order to raise the chances of finding a job quickly; establishing the principle that job seekers may be penalised in the case of repeated refusals: under the new system, job seekers may refuse 2 reasonable employment offers before being struck for 2 months from the PES list of job seekers and therefore cut in allowances (the definition of 'reasonable job offer' was the object of debates, while certain guarantees have been implemented, e.g unemployed people do not have to accept a salary which would be low in comparison to the wages practiced in their region or profession). Progressively, the age from which older people are exempted from looking for a job will be raised (from 58 years old today to 60 in 2011) and the exemption will lapse by 2012. Time spent in training is not taken into account in the calculation of the duration of unemployment. ¹	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
França	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	One-off payment to young jobseekers who cannot claim unemployment benefits	Young jobseekers who cannot claim unemployment benefits because they have not made enough social security contributions will be given a one-off payment of €500.0	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
França	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Eligibility increased	Temporary relaxation of entitlement rules to unemployment benefits as of 1 April 2009. Under the new legislation, a person must have made unemployment contributions during any four months in a past 28-month period in order to be eligible for the benefits. Those eligible will receive a one-day benefit for every day worked during the past 28 months, payable over a maximum period of two years. For those over 50 years, the benefit could be payable over a period of three years. Changes would apply until end of 2010.		

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
França	2011	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Solidarity transitory allowance for redundant workers that have not reached retirement age	The solidarity transitory allowance (allocation transitoire de solidarité, ATS) replaces the pension equivalent allowance (allocation équivalente retraite, AER) abolished in January 2011. It consists of 1000 euros per month given to workers born between 1 July 1951 and 31 December 1953 that have been made redundant, have the requisite period of insurance for a full pension but have not reached the new statutory minimum retirement age.		Only current incumbents
Alemanha	1999	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Amendment of the unemployment benefit ordinance with regard...	Amendment of the unemployment benefit ordinance with regard to the determination of the fortune of unemployed persons who enter retirement age (please provide details)	1999	

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Alemanha	2001	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Introduction of an "integration agreement" between unemployed and PES	<p>Introduction of an "integration agreement" (Eingliederungsvereinbarung) between unemployed and PES, aimed to guarantee that PES make offers of jobs and LM measures which are not only suited to the individual interest, skills and background of the unemployed, but also correspond to gender-specific employment opportunities. Each unemployed person is obliged to make efforts to find a job and to participate in employment policy measures. To overcome effects of interruptions (for family reasons) to gainful employment more easily, the integration agreement may also apply for those individuals who currently have no entitlement to unemployment benefit or assistance and were paying compulsory insurance contributions. Opportunities for receiving maintenance money have been widened. People raising children after having already previously been employed in a position where they paid compulsory insurance contributions are to be given support; for this reason, entitlement to claim unemployment benefit is to be eased (periods spent raising or looking after children under the age of 3 years, as well as times during which maternity benefit was claimed, are to be included in the calculation of insurance contributions to the Federal German Office of Employment). In case the unemployed do not comply the integration agreement, the existing regulations on freezing payments are intensified: unemployed people who do not immediately arrange an interview when a potential employer has been identified, miss an agreed appointment or show no interest in taking the job during the interview, will have their unemployment benefits stopped for a period of 12 weeks.</p>		

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Alemanha	2002	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Employees and other individuals who are liable to pay social insurance...	<p>Employees and other individuals who are liable to pay social insurance contributions to the Federal Office for Employment are now required to report in person at their local PES and give notice that they are looking for work. This obligation "to look for work at an early stage" comes into effect as soon as the employee receives notice that his employment is set to an end. Employees who delay in reporting will see their unemployment assistance cut in the event of subsequent unemployment. The rulings governing the regional mobility of unemployed people have also been clarified and extended (it is seen as reasonable for an unemployed person to take up employment outside the location if the commuting time is up to 2h there and back; or to commute between two separate homes up to 6 months; an unemployed person can be required to move house to end unemployment status). Exemptions apply if there are important reasons. Employees in breach of their undertaking and who are found to have contributed to their unemployment or who have prolonged their unemployment without having an important reason for doing so will receive no unemployment benefit for 12 weeks, during that time the unemployment benefit will be frozen. The same shall apply to supplementary benefit.</p>	2003	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Alemanha	2003	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	12 months of unemployment insurance contributions requirement introduced for eligibility to unemployment benefits	12 months of unemployment insurance contributions requirement introduced for eligibility to unemployment benefits. Those doing the military service or community service as an alternative to military service are insured for unemployment during this period. However, such service alone will not result any more in an entitlement to unemployment benefit. Seasonal workers, who previously needed only 6 months of contributions, will also now have to cover the full 12 months of contributions. The period prior to unemployment, within which these 12 months of insurance contributions must have been made will now be reduced from 3 to 2 years. There will be no longer exceptions to this rule for self-employed people or people caring for a relative at home, these groups will be given the opportunity to pay unemployment insurance contributions on a voluntary basis in order to maintain or to reach their entitlements. Sanctions are tightened and streamlined.		
Alemanha	2003	Duração dos benefícios	Cut in the duration of unemployment benefit	Cut in the duration of unemployment benefits. Prior to February 2006, 12 up to 32 months (depending upon the claimant's age and work history) of full unemployment pay (60-67% of previous salary) were followed by unemployment benefits of 53-57% of the last net salary (Arbeitslosenhilfe). From 2006 on, reception of the full unemployment pay (Arbeitslosengeld I) is restricted to 12 months in general and to 18 months for over-55-year-olds. This is now followed by the Arbeitslosengeld II (much lower) if the claimant fits the requirements (depending on savings, life insurance and household income). This tightening of means testing will possibly make some 500,00 people lose eligibility.		

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Alemanha	2004	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Job acceptance requirements for eligibility to unemployment benefits are...	Job acceptance requirements for eligibility to unemployment benefits are being tightened and enforced more strictly. In particular, recipients of the new benefits will be obliged to accept any legal job offer, regardless of the level of pay. If a recipient rejects a job, he/she will have to face sanctions on the form of a reduction of unemployment benefits for a limited time (30% less of the standard transfer payment for a period of 3 months). For the same period, the limited supplementary payment will be also withdrawn. If there are repeated violations of any obligations, unemployment benefit II is eliminated entirely .If individuals under 25 years of age reject a job, they receive no transfer payment at all for 3 months.	2005	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Alemanha	2006	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Introducing rapid offers (unemployed entrants to be offered jobs or training...	Introducing rapid offers (unemployed entrants to be offered jobs or training courses immediately in order to test their willingness to accept work) and sanctions (recipients of unemployment benefit will lose 60% of their benefits if they reject more than two jobs offers in a year; this will also affect rent allowances).	2006	

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Grécia	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Setting up a Special Fund for Social Solidarity	Setting up a Special Fund for Social Solidarity (ETKA) to provide increased incomes and social protection to long-term unemployed people aged over 50 years, previously working in sectors or regions facing decline and confronted with the danger of social exclusion. To receive the income support from the Fund, the following two further conditions must be met: be insured with the Social Insurance Foundation-Unified Insurance Fund for Employees (IKA-ETAM); and have at least 7,500 days of insurance contributions. The new fund finances income support measures for the unemployed participating in (re)training activities by subsidising geographic, professional mobility and social work. The support granted to workers consists of either 80% of pay at the time the employment relationship is terminated or a sum of up to € 900 for people taking part in training and retraining programmes. The fund is financed by the state budget, European Union financing and part of contributions paid to the Labour Force Employment Organisation (OAED).		
Grécia	2008	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Increase in the level of unemployment benefits from 349,5 euro in 2007 to...	Increase in the level of unemployment benefits from 349,5 euro in 2007 to 430,75 in September 2008 and a further increase to 454 euro on 1st of May 2009. Additionally, during Christmas period the unemployment benefit was doubled for all the beneficiaries.		
Grécia	2011	Duração dos benefícios	Cap on duration of unemployment benefits over a four-year period	As of 1 January 2013, the number of days' unemployment benefit paid within a four-year period cannot exceed 450. Unemployed persons who received fewer than 450 days' unemployment benefit during the four-year period shall be entitled to the remaining number of days' unemployment benefit up to the limit of 450 days' unemployment benefit. As of 1 January 2014, the number of days' unemployment benefit paid over the four-year period cannot exceed 400.	2013	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Hungria	2000	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Introducing stricter work availability requirements: refusal of a...	Introducing stricter work availability requirements: refusal of a public-works job results in loss of eligibility for the new unemployment assistance scheme.		

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Hungria	2008	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	New rules on social allowances, introduction of the stand-by allowance	<p>“Stand-by” allowance replaces the regular social allowance for certain groups of beneficiaries of working age. Those persons eligible for such allowance are registered by the Public Employment Service (PES) as job-seekers, and they sign a contract of job seeking. They are obliged to participate in community work organized by the local governments and their partner organizations on the basis of the public work plan. They are entitled to wage during the period of work, while they are eligible to cash-benefit (i.e. “stand-by” allowance) only for the period when the local government is not able to offer a work to the beneficiary. 1</p>	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Hungria	2011	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Jobseekers' assistance system greatly simplified	Type 1 (paid after Jobseeker's Allowance) and Type 2 (200 days of employment) of Jobseeker's Assistance were phased out. Entitlement conditions to Type 3 assistance changed and now it can be paid only to people within five years of old age pension age.	2011	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Hungria	2011	Duração dos benefícios	Benefit duration reduced to maximum of 90 days	The system of unemployment benefits significantly changed as of September 1, 2011: the benefit period (jobseekers' allowance) was reduced to maximum 90 days.	2011	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Irlanda	2002	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Extending to those over 25 after nine months of unemployemnt the mandatory...	Extending to those over 25 after nine months of unemployemnt the mandatory job interviews with PES officers to assess whether tehy are apt for a job vacancy or in need for training.		
Irlanda	2004	Duração dos benefícios	1) Increasing linking period with a previous claim to 26 weeks; 2) Reducing...	1) Increasing linking period with a previous claim to 26 weeks; 2) Reducing maximum duration of entitlement to unemployment benefit from 390 days to 312 days where a person has less that five years social insurance paid		
Irlanda	2008	Duração dos benefícios	Unemployment benefit duration reduced	Jobseeker's Benefit is reduced from 15 to 12 months for new claimants and people getting Jobseeker's Benefit for less than 6 months on 14 October 2008 who also have at least 260 paid contributions.0	2009	Aplicável só aos novos contratos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Irlanda	2011	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Penalty measures for beneficiaries not in compliance with job-search conditionality	Penalty measures for beneficiaries not in compliance with job-search conditionality (effective loss of income)		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Itália	2000	Duração dos benefícios	Duration of ordinary unemployment benefits raised from 6 to 9 months for old worker	Duration of ordinary unemployment benefits raised from 6 to 9 months for workers over 50	2001	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Itália	2002	Duração dos benefícios	duration of the availability allowance (indennità di mobilità) is increased for workers dismissed for reasons of workforce reduction	The duration of the availability allowance (indennità di mobilità) is increased from 48 months to further 36 months for workers dismissed for reasons of workforce reduction from enterprises eligible for special intervention from the Wages Guarantee Fund and registered in the availability list (listà di mobilità). In the case of workers of the textile sector and employed in Ob. 1 regions the duration is increased by further 48 months. The measure is applied to all workers dismissed for reasons of workforce reduction (collective dismissals), until a maximum of 630 workers is achieved. In the case of the textile sector the maximum is set at 120.		
Itália	2005	Duração dos benefícios	Total duration of ordinary unemployment benefit is raised from 6 to 7 months...	Total duration of ordinary unemployment benefit is raised from 6 to 7 months for workers aged under 50 years and from 9 to 10 months for workers aged 50 or more.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Itália	2006	Duração dos benefícios	Making permanent the longer duration of ordinary unemployment benefits which...	Making permanent the longer duration of ordinary unemployment benefits which had been introduced on a provisional basis in 2005 only for the year 2006 (from 6 to 7 months for workers aged under 50 years and from 9 to 10 months for workers aged 50 or more).		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Itália	2007	Duração dos benefícios	1) Non agricultural sectors: From 8 months for workers aged up to 50 to 12...	1) Non agricultural sectors: From 8 months for workers aged up to 50 to 12 months for workers aged over 50 (ordinary requirement). 180 days if reduced requirement; 2) Agricultural sector: No revision has been provided.	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Itália	2008	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Extending unemployment benefits to workers in economic activities not covered by the standard shock absorbers, to project workers, temporary agency work	The social shock absorbers are extended to workers in economic activities not covered by the standard shock absorbers, such as retail trade and tourism, as well as to project workers, temporary agency workers and apprentices. Project workers, in particular, will be eligible for a one-off payment or 'una tantum' equal to 10% of their pay in the previous year if they have worked on a single-contract basis in 'crisis' sectors or regions for at least three months without contributions being paid for at least two months.0	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Itália	2009	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Improving the procedures for the application of sanctions in case of refusal of a suitable job offer or training proposal	Improving and clarifying the procedures for the application of sanctions in case of refusal of a suitable job offer or training proposal by the PES. The access to unemployment benefits is now made conditional upon declaring immediate readiness to work or participate in a training offer.0	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Itália	2010	Benefícios de desemprego - Outros	Extension of funding for unemployment benefits	Additional State funds to ensure extension of unemployment benefits, with regions having the responsibility to define the rules and requirements for the provision of these unemployment benefits.0	2011	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Letónia	2002	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Defining the status, rights and responsibilities of the unemployed and...	Defining the status, rights and responsibilities of the unemployed and employment-seekers and providing for activation and preventive measures	2002	
Letónia	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Increasing the insurance period for qualification to unemployment benefit...	Increasing the insurance period for qualification to unemployment benefit from 9 to 12 months. So unemployed person are entitled to receive unemployment benefit if the person has been socially insured for no less than 1 year, and for whom unemployment insurance was paid for no less than 12 months out of the 18 months prior to the day of gaining unemployment status	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Letónia	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Increasing the insurance period for qualification to....	Increasing the insurance period for qualification to unemployment benefit from 9 to 12 months. So unemployed person are entitled to receive unemployment benefit if the person has been socially insured for no less than 1 year, and for whom unemployment insurance was paid for no less than 12 months out of the 18 months prior to the day of gaining unemployment status	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Letónia	2007	Duração dos benefícios	Making the unemployment benefit duration depend on contribution	Making the unemployment benefit duration depend on volume and duration of social insurance contribution: for 1-9 years of contributions, the unemployment benefit will be 4 months, 10-20 years – 6 months, over 20 – 9 months	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Letónia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Reducing the minimum contribution period to UB	Reducing the minimum contribution period to UB from 12 to 9 months.	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Letónia	2009	Duração dos benefícios	Increasing the maximum duration of unemployment benefit	Increasing the maximum duration of insured unemployment benefit to 9 months (from previously between 4 and 9 months) regardless of prior contributions.	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Lituânia	2003	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Eligibility to new unemployment benefit for workers with up to 18months employment in last 3 years	Are eligible to the new unemployment benefit system those having up to 18 months of employment during the three previous years		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Lituânia	2003	Duração dos benefícios	Unemployment benefit is paid for 6 months if service record is less than 25...	Unemployment benefit is paid for 6 months if service record is less than 25 years, 7 months if service record is 25-30 years, 8 months when service record is 30-35 years, and 9 months in case of service record of the length of 35 years and over. Duration of the unemployment benefit payment is prolonged for additional 2 months for elderly persons within 5 years till pension age. The payment of the unemployment insurance benefit is prolonged to those unemployed who became temporarily disabled in case of illness or an injury, and for females – in case of pregnancy and child birth. To encourage the unemployed to actively search for job the whole amount of the unemployment insurance benefit is paid only during the first 3 months of the unemployment, during the remaining months of the payment duration only the part of the prescribed amount (the sum of the fixed and a half of the variable components of the unemployment insurance benefit) is paid.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Lituânia	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Extending the unemployment insurance coverage (specifying the definition of...	Extending the unemployment insurance coverage (specifying the definition of unemployed people and insured income). All persons getting compensations for specific working conditions would get unemployment insurance benefit.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Lituânia	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Extending the unemployment insurance coverage (specifying the	Extending the unemployment insurance coverage (specifying the definition of unemployed people and insured income). All persons getting compensations for specific working conditions would get unemployment insurance benefit.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Lituânia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Cancellation of the possibility to cumulate unemployment benefit with training grant	Cancellation of the possibility to cumulate unemployment benefit with training grant: in case a registered unemployed entitled for a unemployment social insurance benefit is participating in training course (vocational training & re-qualification as the active labour market policy measures) he/she should choose only one kind of assistance either social insurance unemployment benefit or a training grant.0		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Lituânia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Changing conditions for renewed granting of unemployment benefits	The conditions for the repeated granting of unemployment insurance benefits is changed: now unemployment insurance benefits may be granted again not 12 months but 18 months after the date of adoption of the decision not to grant the unemployment insurance benefit or to terminate its payment upon re-acquisition by the unemployed person of the entitlement to the unemployment insurance benefit under the conditions set forth in this Law.0		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Lituânia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Longer waiting period for unemployment benefits	<p>Waiting period for the entitlement to the unemployment social insurance benefits was prolonged to the number of months for which severance pay was paid. In case of a voluntary unemployment (job contract termination by initiative of an employee) or unemployment by an “agreement between parties” entitlement to the unemployment social insurance benefit is postponed from 7 calendar days after the date of a person’s registration at the local labour exchange to 3 months; in case an employee is dismissed through his fault, entitlement is postponed from 3 calendar months after the date of a person registration at the local labour exchange to 6 months.</p> <p>Seeking to combat abuses, the conditions for the repeat granting to the unemployment insurance benefit is changed: now the unemployment insurance benefit may be repeatedly granted not 12 months but 18 months after the date of adoption of the decision not to grant the unemployment insurance benefit or to terminate its payment upon re-acquisition by the unemployed person of the entitlement to the unemployment insurance benefit under the conditions set forth in this Law.0</p>		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Lituânia	2009	Duração dos benefícios	Prolongation of unemployment benefits in municipalities where registered unemployment 1.5 times higher than average	The payment of the unemployment social insurance benefit will be prolonged by 2 months in those municipalities where both the ratio of the quarterly average number of registered unemployed and of working age population is at least 1.5 times higher than the average of this ration in the country and the ratio of the quarterly average number of the recipients of the social benefits’ and the total number of the population is at least 1.5 times higher than the average of this ration in the country.0		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Lituânia	2013	Duração dos benefícios	Reducing maximum duration of UB spell	Maximum duration of claiming full social benefits is reduced from 36 months to 12 months	2013	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Luxemburgo	2010	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Compulsory early stage PES registration for jobseekers	Compulsory early stage PES registration for jobseekers.0		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Malta	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Unemployed people taking up temporary employment will not lose their ranking...	Unemployed people taking up temporary employment will not lose their ranking order on the unemployment register	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Malta	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Entitling all part-time workers to pro-rata benefits	Previously pro-rata benefits were only granted in cases where the part-time job was the principle employment. The reform benefits workers whose jobs are spread across different companies.0		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Holanda	2003	Duração dos benefícios	The follow-up benefit for former recipients of unemployment insurance...	The follow-up benefit for former recipients of unemployment insurance benefits has been abolished as of August 2003.	2003	Aplicável só aos novos contratos
Holanda	2003	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Reintroduction of the obligation for unemployed people over 57,5 years of...	Reintroduction of the obligation for unemployed people over 57,5 years of age to apply for a job.	2004	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Holanda	2005	Duração dos benefícios	Duration of the benefits in accordance with the rules of the Unemployment Insurance Act	The duration of the benefits is in accordance with the rules of the Unemployment Insurance Act (see 'Benefits'). When this duration expires, a WGA claimant is entitled to a follow-up benefit. This benefit is lower if the WGA claimant does not work, which gives an incentive to remain in the labour market. Partially disabled workers who incur less than 35% drop in wages are not entitled to WGA benefits. From 2007 onwards, the WGA will be partly privatised. In particular, employers will have the opportunity to opt out of the public system and switch to private insurance companies. The premium in the WGA will be experience rated. This gives employers an incentive to prevent disability.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Holanda	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Introduction of more stringent employment-history requirements: in order...	1) Introduction of more stringent employment-history requirements: in order to be eligible for short-term 3 months benefits, UB (unemployment benefits)-claimants must have worked for 26 weeks over the last 36 weeks (against 26 weeks out of the last 39 before). To claim benefits longer than 3 months, claimants must have worked for at least 4 years out of the last 5. 2) As of 01-01-2007: Tightening of the reintegration obligations imposed on UB-recipients - during the first 3 months of benefit. 3) As of 01-10-2006: Informal in-family healthcare workers and voluntary workers claiming UB can be exempted from job application duty (under certain conditions).	2006	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Holanda	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	In order to receive UB, employees no longer have to legally fight the...	In order to receive UB, employees no longer have to legally fight the decision of the employer to make him/her redundant - whereas previously employees had to.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Holanda	2006	Duração dos benefícios	Cut in unemployment benefit maximum duration from 5 years to 38 months	1) Cut in unemployment benefit (UB) maximum duration from 5 years to 38 months; 2) Determination of the duration of the unemployment benefit on the basis of actual employment history, with one month's benefit for each year worked (after the third month of	2006	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Holanda	2007	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Benefits for young people under 27 years replace by work obligations	Benefits for young people under 27 years of age will be scrapped by the government and replaced by an apprenticeship/work obligation. At the same time, the social partners will contribute towards creating more apprenticeship positions.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Holanda	2013	Duração dos benefícios	Reducing the maximum duration of unemployment benefits to 2 years	The maximum duration of unemployment benefits will be reduced to 2 years (38 months at present); the main part of the benefits will remain income-related. Unemployment insurance will be funded by employers and employees (50/50) from 2016 on. Social partners can decide to extend the duration of benefits with an extra 14 months (in collective bargaining agreements).	2016	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Polónia	2004	Duração dos benefícios	Reduction of the maximum period over which unemployment benefits can be paid out	Reduction of the maximum period over which unemployment benefits can be paid out: while in principle such benefits can be collected over a basic period of 6 months, this limit now applies to all areas where the unemployment rate is not more than 125% of national average (up from 100% unemployment rate previously), making a certain number of unemployed who were entitled to benefits for one year under old rules lose this entitlement.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Polónia	2005	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Unemployment allowance	Introduction of the possibility for the unemployed, who obtain social aid allowance but have lost their right to an unemployment allowance, to work 10 hours a week at PLN 6 (€1.5) per hour, to carry out a work in the public interest. The refusal to perform this work may result in the local authorities negative response to provide further support to these persons, who will be deprived of the unemployed status for 90 days.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Polónia	2005	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Loss of unemployment status	Loss of unemployment status for 90 days for those who fail to agree to participate or stop participating in public works, intervention works, internship or vocational training		
Portugal	2003	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Eligibility conditions for unemployment insurance relaxed	Eligibility conditions for unemployment insurance relaxed: 270 days of contributions in the previous 12 months (previously 540 in the last 2 years).	2003	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Portugal	2003	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Unemployed people may refuse an offer of the Job Centre (Centro de Emprego) only once	Unemployed people may refuse an offer of a (defined as a job that requires the same qualifications and is of the same type of occupation as the one previously held, and does not prejudice the interests of the unemployed and those of his family) made by a Job Centre (Centro de Emprego) only once.	2003	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Portugal	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Revision of the juridical regime of the unemployment subsidy.	Revision of the juridical regime of the unemployment subsidy.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Portugal	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Increasing the statutory minimum wage by 5.7% from ? 403 to ? 426 per month...	Increasing the statutory minimum wage by 5.7% from ? 403 to ? 426 per month in 2008. Also foreseen a gradual evolution of the minimum salary so as to reach ?450 in 2009 and ?500 in 2011. GMMI is no longer indexed to the amount of pensions; instead its updating takes the evolution of the cost of living, productivity gains and the real economic gains into account.		
Portugal	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Defining new criteria for awarding unemployment benefit	Defining new criteria for awarding unemployment benefit: only those who have worked at least 450 days in the two years preceding unemployment are entitled to receive unemployment benefit.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Portugal	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	1) Defining more accurately non-voluntary unemployment, in order to...	<p>1) Defining more accurately non-voluntary unemployment, in order to determine the right of an individual to unemployment benefit. Unemployment is non-voluntary when the employer terminates the employment contract. Exceptions: a dismissal based on `fair reason? (justa causa) invoked by the employer; expiration of a contract based on `fair reason? invoked by the employee; expiration of a contract without the provision of pension entitlements. Unemployment is also considered non-voluntary when the contract ends by mutual agreement between the employer and the worker in the case of company restructuring, or when companies are faced with financial difficulties. Collective dismissals also fall into the category of non-voluntary unemployment. 2) In case of restructuring, restricting the number of workers in each company who are entitled to unemployment benefit, together with dismissal compensation in cases where the employment contract ends by mutual agreement, depending on the company?s size: in companies with less than 250 workers, a maximum of 25% of the workforce are entitled to receive unemployment benefit up to three years following their dismissal; in companies with more than 250 workers, up to 20% of the workforce with a limit of 80 workers are entitled to unemployment benefit.</p>		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Portugal	2007	Duração dos benefícios	Making the period length of the allowance payment depend on age and contribution	Making the period length of the allowance payment depend not only in the beneficiary's age, but also in the period of time he has contributed to the social security system. Different age brackets are considered when these two conditions are applied. Unemployed persons younger than 30 years, who have worked for less than two years, are entitled to nine months' unemployment benefit. For those who have worked more than two years, the entitlement can be up to 360 days, plus an extra 30 days per five years worked. Unemployed persons who are older than 45 years are entitled to up to two years of unemployment benefit where they have worked six years, or up to 900 days if they have worked for more than six years; they are entitled to 30 days more for each five-year period of social security contributions made.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Portugal	2007	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	1) Clarification of the concept of 'convenient job', which now refers to job...	Clarification of the concept of convenient job, which now refers to job offers that cannot be refused by those in receipt of unemployment benefit, insofar as it constitutes a job which is compatible with the worker's capacities and skills, and which meet certain wage conditions. If the unemployed refuse a job offer that meets these conditions, they risk losing their unemployment benefit.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Portugal	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	reducing the required unemployment spells for someone be considered as long-term unemployed	The required unemployment spells for someone be considered long term unemployed is reduced to 9 months, without prejudice to have been concluded, during this period, fixed-term contracts for less than 6 months, whose combined length does not exceed 12 months.0	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Portugal	2010	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Changing the parameters of convenient job	During the first year of unemployment, unemployed people must accept a job offer if the gross wage offered equals the unemployment benefit plus 10%. After the first year, an unemployed must accept a job offer if gross wage equals or exceeds the value of unemployment benefit.0	2010	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Portugal	2010	Benefícios de desemprego - Outros	Reinforced control to fight irregularities in the maintenance of unemployment benefits	Employers are required to inform the social security services about their intention of hiring an unemployed before signing a new work contract.	2010	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Roménia	2004	Duração dos benefícios	Introducing differentiated durations of unemployment benefits depending on...	Introducing differentiated durations of unemployment benefits depending on the period of contribution, as follows: 6 months for contribution history of at least one year (compared with a previously mandatory five-year contribution period); and 9 months for people who have paid unemployment contributions for at least five years (compared to previously 5 to 10 years).		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Roménia	2005	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Defining the category of unemployed people more clearly and regulating the...	Defining the category of unemployed people more clearly and regulating the obligation of employers to submit monthly declarations listing the names of insured employees. Unemployment benefit contracts with the National Employment Agency can be concluded only for people insured through the public pensions and health insurance systems.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Roménia	2005	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	The unemployment benefit ceases when the recipient earns a monthly income...	The unemployment benefit ceases when the recipient earns a monthly income higher than the national minimum gross wage.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Roménia	2009	Duração dos benefícios	Increasing duration of unemployment benefit by 3 months	Increase in the duration of unemployment benefit by 3 months thus bringing the minimum period to 9 months and the maximum to 15 months. Those already on benefit also received the extension. ⁰	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Roménia	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Restricting eligibility for successive durations of unemployment	Tightening the eligibility conditions for unemployment benefit, to prevent abuse through repeated spells of unemployment benefit within a period of less than 12 calendar months. As such the minimum eligibility condition of 12 full months of contribution during the 24 months preceding the application for benefit has been tightened, calling now for a minimum of 12 months in between two successive applications and thus removing the possibility to repeat claims in the span of 24 months through the cumulative use of contribution periods used by the same beneficiary for an earlier benefit claim. While justified in terms of financial sustainability and prevention of abusive practices, this condition however creates a considerable disadvantage for workers in temporary or seasonal jobs as well as for young people. ⁰	2011	Aplicável só aos novos contratos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Roménia	2011	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Unemployed faces penalty if refuses a job offer or activation further than 50 km	Early 2011 the government removed the distance limit of "50 km from the domicile of the unemployed person" which entitled the beneficiary of unemployment benefit to a justified refusal of an employment offer. An individual can be now stripped of her unemployment benefit if she refuses an employment offer even further than 50 km from their domicile. However, an incentive is provided, with the unemployed accepting jobs outside their locality being entitled to a bonus. Still, even at its highest, when the beneficiary accepts a change in domicile, it only amounts to RON 3 500 (around EUR 799), i.e. not even double the national average gross salary.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Eslováquia	2004	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Simplification of the situation of claimants of early retirement	Simplification of the situation of claimants of early retirement who are also unemployed: the labour offices must promptly de-register unemployed people who are claimants for early retirement upon their request and re-register them when the Social Insurance Agency (SIA) decides that the claim for early retirement is not valid. In this way, they will not be obliged to meet all the requirements set for the unemployed until their early retirement application is considered by the SIA.	2004	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Eslováquia	2004	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Stricter conditions for getting unemployment benefits	Introduction of stricter conditions for getting unemployment benefits and other social benefits. Financial support is now linked to unemployed people's effort to find a job 1	2004	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Eslováquia	2005	Benefícios de desemprego - Outros	Introduction of a State intervention to pay health insurance	Introduction of a State intervention to pay health insurance on behalf of job seekers who have an earned income not exceeding half of the official minimum wage.		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Eslováquia	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	workers with fixed-term contract receive UB for 4 months	Those employed for a certain determined period can receive unemployment benefit for 4 months, if he has been insured against unemployment for at least 2 years within the last 4 years. This provision is related only for workers with fixed-term contract (seasonal workers). Furthermore, it remains the possibility to receive unemployment benefit for 6 months, if the concerned person has been insured for at least 3 years within the last 4 years.	2006	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Eslováquia	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Relaxing eligibility requirement for unemployment benefit	The condition for receiving unemployment benefit has been changed to having an employment record of 9 months in the last 24 months. Previously the requirement was 12 months employment in the last 18 months. Essentially, the law increases the right to UB, especially for young people, who often have little professional experience and are employed on fixed-term contracts.0	2011	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Eslováquia	2010	Duração dos benefícios	Extended duration of unemployment benefits for older workers	The availability of unemployment benefit was extended for older workers by one month, enabling insured persons older than 50 with insurance for over 25 years to receive unemployment benefit for 19 months, and enabling insured persons older than 55 with life insurance for over 25 years to receive unemployment benefit for 25 months. 0	2011	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Espanha	2002	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Extending unemployment insurance coverage to some groups working in cooperatives	Extending unemployment insurance coverage to some groups working in cooperatives		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Espanha	2003	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Empowering the State Employment Agency to penalize unemployment benefit...	Empowering the State Employment Agency to penalize unemployment benefit recipients (including suspension or withdrawal). This includes penalties (i.e. denying payment of unemployment benefit) for rejecting suitable job offers or refusing to participate in an active employment policy. Prior to this reform, such powers were allocated to the autonomous regional employment agencies.	2004	
Espanha	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Unemployment benefits are extended to the following groups: elected local...	Unemployment benefits are extended to the following groups: elected local authorities; high-ranking government members (non officials) and high-ranking trade union members.	2006	
Espanha	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Extending the contributory unemployment benefit to the following groups:...	Extending the contributory unemployment benefit to the following groups: unemployed over 45 years without dependents who have exhausted a contributory benefit of less than 12 months' duration; temporary hiring by cooperatives; workers with specific permanent contracts for cyclical activity during periods of inactivity. Temporary workers are now included among the beneficiaries of the Wages Guarantee Fund (Fondo de Garantía Salarial).	2006	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Espanha	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Access to the specific regional unemployment benefit for temporary workers...	Access to the specific regional unemployment benefit for temporary workers in the agricultural sector is eased: the existing limit to the number of times that each worker can benefit from the scheme is eliminated.	2006	
Espanha	2006	Duração dos benefícios	Increasing the duration of the nationwide contributory unemployment benefit for temporary workers in the agricultural sector	Increasing the duration of the nationwide contributory unemployment benefit for temporary workers in the agricultural sector.	2006	
Espanha	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	New unemployment benefit for those who have lost their unemployment rights	New €420 monthly unemployment payment to be granted to people who have lost their unemployment rights since 1 January 2009. The new unemployment benefit will last a maximum of 180 days and will be available, in any case, up until 15 February 2010. The payment amount is equal to Spain's current Public Indicator of Multiple Effect Income (IPREM). Entitlement to the benefit will be conditional on the unemployed person taking part in a training programme – this initiative will include measures such as career guidance, attending job interviews, training measures and help with writing their curriculum vitae (CV).0	2009	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Suécia	2001	Duração dos benefícios	Limitation of the maximum duration of benefit duration to 300 days	Limitation of the maximum duration of benefit duration to 300 days	2001	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Suécia	2001	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	1) Participation in active labour market programmes no longer confers...	1) Participation in active labour market programmes no longer confers entitlement to a new benefit period for unemployment insurance. Aim of the measure is to break the vicious cycle between labour market measures and unemployment. 2) During the first 100 days, the jobseeker can limit the search both occupationally and geographically, but thereafter the jobseeker must be prepared to expand the search areas. 3) Jobseekers who refuse an offer of suitable work or a labour market measures risk a reduction of unemployment benefit. The reduction of benefit increases every time an offer or a measure is refused and after the third occasion in the same benefit period, the right to benefit ceases.	2001	

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Suécia	2005	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	pilot model in selected regions where the responsibility to question benefit entitlement is transferred to central function	1) During 2006-2007 the national labour market administration will be provided with resources to strengthen the control of the unemployment insurance. 2) The national labour market board will introduce a pilot model in selected regions where the responsibility to question benefit entitlement is transferred from the individual placement officer to central function at the employment office.	2006	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Suécia	2006	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	A longer work tenure is now required to qualify for the benefits. Studies...	A longer work tenure is now required to qualify for the benefits. Studies will no longer qualify for benefits	2007	
Suécia	2007	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Linking better unemployment insurance benefits to contributions	1) Linking more clearly the contributions to unemployment insurance to expenditure as of 1 July 2008 (is made expenditure-dependent). The new contribution is called unemployment contribution and has replaced the previous increased financing contribution. The unemployment contribution is equivalent to 33% of the unemployment insurance fund's payments of income-related unemployment benefits. 2) The Government proposes that part-time top up benefit be limited to 75 benefit days in the current benefit period of 300 benefit days (450 benefit days respectively for parents with children under 18 years of age to support). For half-time employment this is equivalent to 150 days of benefit. The proposal will limit the period in the system and thus also the possibility of overuse for long periods. Calculation of the restriction will start to apply at the beginning of next year, which means that the possibility of drawing part-time benefit will only cease when the insured person has drawn 75 days benefit after 1 January 2008. 3) No benefit is payable for the first five days of an unemployment period. These qualifying days are intended to act as an incentive for people with employment to change jobs without any intervening unemployment period. To further strengthen this incentive the Government intends to introduce two further qualifying days at the beginning of a benefit period.	2008	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

País	Ano	Tipo reforma	Título	Descrição	Início de implementação	Aplicação
Suécia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Relaxing unemployment benefit eligibility	Relaxing membership conditions for unemployment insurance: for each month of membership during 2009 one additional month shall be added, thus enables applicants to fulfill the membership condition in a shorter time, that is, in six months time. This will only apply in 2009. The conditions for membership of an unemployment fund, which require that the applicant must have performed gainful work for a given time and to a certain extent, will be removed from 1 July 2009. This will make it possible for more unemployed to become members of an unemployment fund. ¹		Aplicável só aos novos contratos
Suécia	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Unemployment benefits for the long term sick	Temporarily modifying the eligibility requirement for individuals on long-term sickness who have exhausted their right to sickness benefits; from January 2010 until January 2013, these individuals may receive unemployment benefits. ⁰	2010	Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos
Suécia	2010	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Entitlement for self-employed	For the first two years after a new business start-up is launched, the employer may receive unemployment benefit based on their previous income as a dependent employee. ⁰		
Reino Unido	2008	Requisitos de procura de trabalho e disponibilidade para trabalhar	Activation measures for lone parents	Since 2008, lone parents who are able to work and whose youngest child is 12 years old or over are required to actively seek work, with support including national rollout of in-work credit. Those with a youngest child aged 10 or over will follow from October 2009 and those with a youngest child aged 7 or over from October 2010. ¹	2008	
Reino Unido	2009	Cobertura e condições de elegibilidade	Simpler benefit system - Welfare Reform Bill 2009	Reform of the welfare and benefit system to improve support and incentives for people to move from benefits to work. Abolishing the Income Support (IS), by moving IS claimants who are ready for work into Job Seeker's Allowance or into Employment and Support Allowance where appropriate. The reform thus introduces a simpler benefit system with just 2 benefit types available: the Employment Support Allowance will take in many of those currently on IS, while the existing Jobseeker's Allowance will encompass those considered job ready who are currently on other benefits. ¹		Aplicável aos contratos existentes e novos

Fonte: Base de dados LABREF, DGEFCIN



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