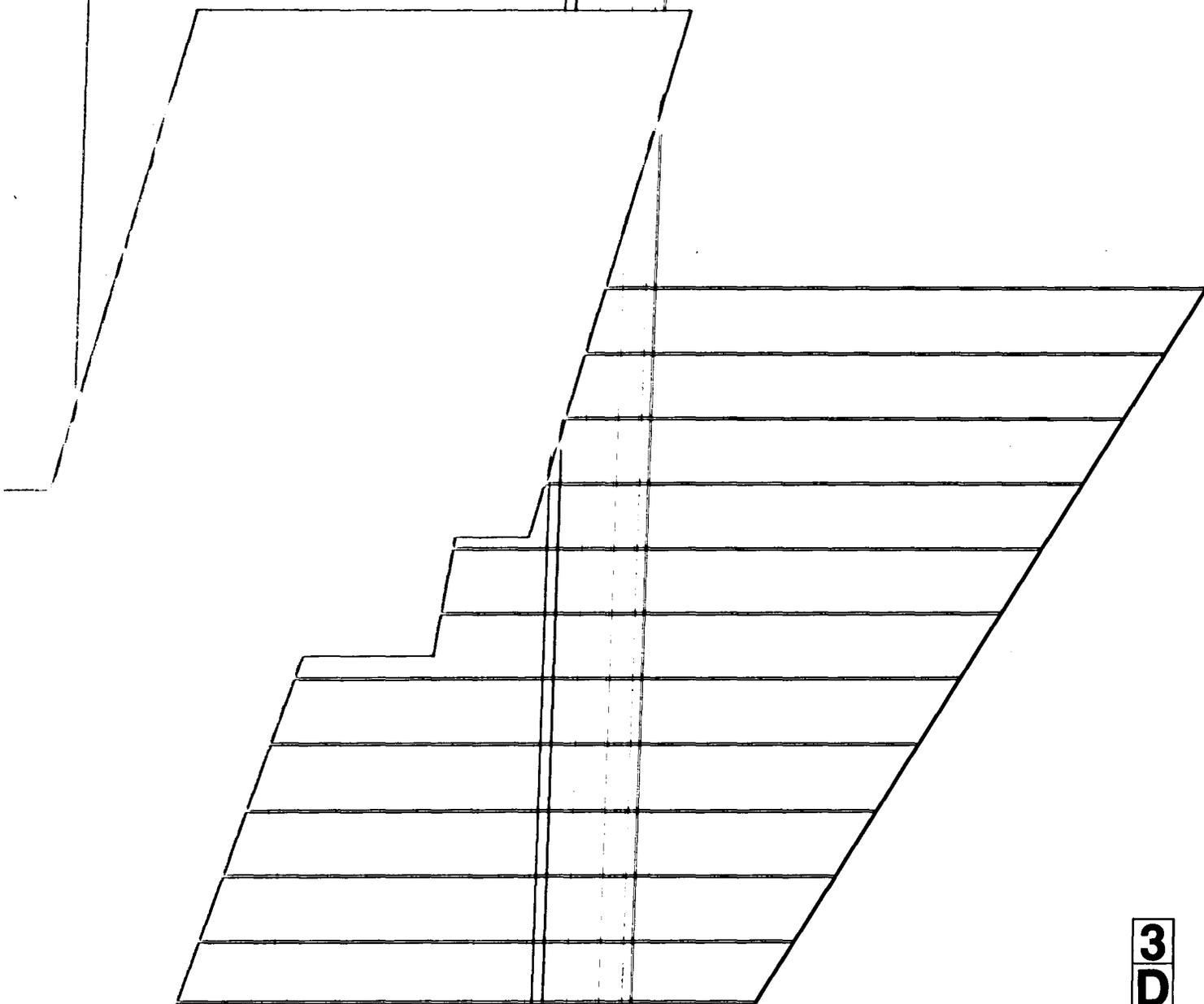




**DIGEST OF STATISTICS
ON SOCIAL PROTECTION
IN EUROPE**

Volume 7: UNEMPLOYMENT





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Y. Franchet
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To ensure that the vast quantity of accessible data is made widely available, and to help each user make proper use of this information, Eurostat has set up two main categories of document: statistical documents and publications.

The statistical document is aimed at specialists and provides the most complete sets of data: reference data where the methodology is well established, standardized, uniform and scientific. These data are presented in great detail. The statistical document is intended for experts who are capable of using their own means to seek out what they require. The information is provided on paper and/or on diskette, magnetic tape, CD-ROM. The white cover sheet bears a stylized motif which distinguishes the statistical document from other publications.

The publications proper tend to be compiled for a well-defined and targeted public, such as educational circles or political and administrative decision-makers. The information in these documents is selected, sorted and annotated to suit the target public. In this instance, therefore, Eurostat works in an advisory capacity.

Where the readership is wider and less well defined, Eurostat provides the information required for an initial analysis, such as yearbooks and periodicals which contain data permitting more in-depth studies. These publications are available on paper or in Videotext databases.

To help the user focus his research, Eurostat has created 'themes' i.e. a subject classification. The statistical documents and publications are listed by series, e.g. yearbooks, short-term trends or methodology, in order to facilitate access to the statistical data.

Y. Franchet
Director-General

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Eurostat a pour mission, à travers le système statistique européen, de répondre aux besoins de la Commission et de l'ensemble des personnes impliquées dans le développement du marché unique.

Pour mettre à la disposition de tous l'importante quantité de données accessibles et faire en sorte que chacun puisse s'orienter correctement dans cet ensemble, deux grandes catégories de documents ont été créées: les documents statistiques et les publications.

Le document statistique s'adresse aux spécialistes. Il fournit les données les plus complètes: données de référence où la méthodologie est bien connue, standardisée, normalisée et scientifique. Ces données sont présentées à un niveau très détaillé. Le document statistique est destiné aux experts capables de rechercher, par leurs propres moyens, les données requises. Les informations sont alors disponibles sur papier et/ou sur disquette, bande magnétique, CD-ROM. La couverture blanche ornée d'un graphisme stylisé démarque le document statistique des autres publications.

Les publications proprement dites peuvent, elles, être réalisées pour un public bien déterminé, ciblé, par exemple l'enseignement ou les décideurs politiques ou administratifs. Des informations sélectionnées, triées et commentées en fonction de ce public lui sont apportées. Eurostat joue, dès lors, le rôle de conseiller.

Dans le cas d'un public plus large, moins défini, Eurostat procure des éléments nécessaires à une première analyse, les annuaires et les périodiques, dans lesquels figurent les renseignements adéquats pour approfondir l'étude. Ces publications sont présentées sur papier ou dans des banques de données de type vidéotex.

Pour aider l'utilisateur à s'orienter dans ses recherches, Eurostat a créé les thèmes, c'est-à-dire une classification par sujet. Les documents statistiques et les publications sont répertoriés par série — par exemple, annuaire, conjoncture, méthodologie — afin de faciliter l'accès aux informations statistiques.

Y. Franchet
Directeur général

3308

DIGEST OF STATISTICS ON SOCIAL PROTECTION IN EUROPE

Volume 7: UNEMPLOYMENT

Theme
Population and social conditions
Series
Studies and analyses

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STATISTICAL DOCUMENT Printed on recycled paper

OSCE; 1500

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1994

ISBN 92-826-8119-X

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Printed in Italy

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Study carried out for Eurostat by Laura Bardone.

Acknowledgements are due to the Working Party on Social Protection Statistics and other representatives from Member States who have collaborated in the compilation of the present study.

At regular intervals Eurostat publishes aggregated data on current social protection expenditure and receipts⁽¹⁾, which are compiled and presented using the ESSPROS methodology⁽²⁾. One classification of the benefits is by "functions", in other words by risk covered.

The Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe - of which this publication represents Volume VII devoted to the **unemployment function** - provides more detailed information and data on total benefits paid and on the number of beneficiaries.

N.B.: Data for the Federal Republic of Germany refer to its territorial situation prior to 3/10/90; statistics for the former GDR are not yet available.

1. Objectives

The purpose of the Digest of Statistics on Social Protection in Europe is to obtain, in respect of each function, a breakdown by type of benefits paid and the corresponding number of beneficiaries.

This breakdown, specific to each function and common to all member states, should allow more accurate comparisons between countries (cf. Part III) and in-depth national analyses (cf. Part II) to be undertaken in parallel, and the two approaches to be combined.

The fact sheets describing the main features of national benefits (cf. Part IV) for a given function - i.e. the agency which provides the benefits, the conditions governing the granting of the benefits and the method of calculating them - will be of great assistance in interpreting the data.

Finally, data collection at two different levels - that is, at the level of the "agencies" or administrative units in the case of ordinary ESSPROS statistics, and at the level of national benefits in the case of data in the Digest, enables valuable data cross-checking.

2. Classifications

ESSPROS classifies social protection benefits as follows⁽³⁾:

- by country
- by function (or social risk)
- by scheme (or grouping of administrative units referred to as agencies)
- by type of benefit (general types, identical for all functions).

The classification and presentation of statistical results in the Digest are based on this ESSPROS classification, subject to the following clarifications:

a) Each volume of the Digest contains data (benefits paid and numbers of beneficiaries) for one of the twelve **functions**. Volume VII covers the unemployment function as defined in point 5.1 of this introduction.

b) The data are presented by **country** (Part II), and summarized in **comparative tables** (Part III).

c) National benefit types are classified in three **groups of schemes**:

- Basic schemes - first "pillar"
- Supplementary schemes - second "pillar"
- Means-tested welfare schemes

These correspond to the ESSPROS groups of schemes.

As a reminder, but without repeating the full definitions in the methodology, the basic schemes (paragraph 317) are schemes which, pursuant to the provisions of laws or regulations, provide for primary protection against one or more risks.

The supplementary schemes, also known as complementary in the ESSPROS methodology (paragraph 326), are schemes which presuppose that, in the case in question, primary benefits are being granted under a basic scheme. Benefit provisions under these schemes are common in the functions old age, invalidity/disability, sickness and survivors, but not in the unemployment function. Therefore, in the tables presented in this volume, the second pillar does not appear.

The means-tested welfare schemes are known as "schemes relating to other forms of social protection" in ESSPROS (paragraph 329). The schemes covered by this group are those which aim to provide a minimum income to unemployed persons without sufficient means. The means-tested welfare schemes recorded in this volume include only benefits which are specifically designed for the unemployed (e.g. the unemployment assistance benefit). When means-tested benefits are paid according to rules which apply to the whole population as a last resort, they are classified under the general neediness function (e.g. "Sozialhilfe" in Germany or "Algemene Bijstand" in The Netherlands). However, in the United Kingdom, where there is not an explicit assistance scheme for the unemployed, the means-tested welfare benefit

"Income Support" actually plays the role of unemployment assistance. As a consequence, part of the Income Support has been included in this study.

The first two groups of schemes in the ESSPROS are subdivided into national, general, special (themselves subdivided) and voluntary schemes (paragraph 316). So as not to overburden the tables, and since the Digest is not aimed at an institutional analysis of the schemes, these subdivisions have not been included here.

d) As the **types of benefits** considered in this Digest are specific to each function, they differ from the types of benefits in ESSPROS (paragraph 605) which are common to all the functions (see classification plan on next page).

An attempt is made to obtain uniform classifications for all countries in the way best suited to provide a cross-country analysis by function. The "types" in the Digest and in ESSPROS differ not in concept, but in the level at which the benefits are presented. The types in the Digest are generic (for example, full unemployment benefit, redundancy compensation, etc.) and group national benefits covering the same risks as laid down by law or a specific regulation.

The various types of benefits and their definitions are listed in point 5.2 of this introduction. The national benefits are described in fact sheets (Part IV).

It can be concluded that the Digest is based on the ESSPROS methodology, but with some adaptations of the grouping of benefits at the level of schemes and types.

3. Method used to compile the Digest

Eurostat requested an expert from each country's national administration to supply detailed data regarding the amounts of benefits paid and the numbers of beneficiaries in respect of each function for the period 1980-1992. The data had to be accompanied by corresponding fact sheets.

Based on an analysis of this raw material, Eurostat compiled an initial classification of benefits for a given function common to all countries. The national benefits were subsequently allocated to this classification plan. Furthermore, the data and the fact sheets were completed.

This work was undertaken in close cooperation with the Member States. The link with the ordinary ESSPROS statistics was maintained throughout the procedure. Eventually, certain corrections will be made to the ESSPROS statistics based on the results of this work.

4. Presentation of data

This introduction, containing definitions of the unemployment function and the types of benefits specific to it, is followed by country tables for the years 1980 to 1992 (Part II). These tables provide two series of data, i.e. the sum of benefits paid expressed in national currency (tables 1) and the number of beneficiaries by national benefit type (tables 2).

Part III contains an analysis of the data on the basis of comparative tables. This part of the publication gives an overview of the trends and of the structure of benefit expenditure for the unemployed in the Community as a whole and in each of the Member States.

Part IV contains fact sheets describing the main characteristics of national benefit types in the unemployment function. The information concerns the agencies which provide the benefits, the conditions governing award of the benefits and the method of calculating them.

It should be noted that in order to facilitate the comparison of structures, the tables list all types of benefits, both when the data are not available (indicated by a colon ":") and when the benefit does not exist in the Member State in question (indicated by a hyphen "-").

5.1 The unemployment function: content

This function includes all benefits designed to support the income of fully or partially unemployed persons (4).

This function covers:

- (a) basic compensatory unemployment benefits;
- (b) allowance for short-time working for operational, technical or economic reasons;
- (c) allowances for short-time working resulting from bad weather conditions;
- (d) redundancy payments;
- (e) other expenditure to the benefit of unemployed persons.

The following are excluded:

(a) medical care given to unemployed persons and members of their families⁽⁵⁾;

(b) any increases in benefits granted on account of family responsibilities⁽⁶⁾;

(c) removal expenses and installation allowances for unemployed persons who have agreed to move house and work in another region⁽⁷⁾

(d) various payments made, under specific conditions, to elderly unemployed persons⁽⁸⁾.

5.2 The Unemployment function: Definitions of types of benefit

Cash benefits

11. Full unemployment benefit: flat-rate or earnings-related benefit intended to compensate for the loss of income due to the inability to obtain suitable employment in the case of a person capable of working and available for work, including persons who had not previously been employed.

12. Partial unemployment benefit: flat-rate or earnings-related benefit intended to compensate for the partial loss of wage or salary due to short-time working arrangements and/or intermittent work schedules, irrespective of their cause (business recession or slow-down, breakdown of equipment, climatic conditions, accidents, etc.)

13. Redundancy compensation: benefit paid to employed persons who have been dismissed without fault of their own by an enterprise which ceases or cuts down its activities. This benefit is paid either directly by the employer or by a fund set up for this purpose. As a rule, this benefit is paid as a lump-sum.

14. Other cash benefits: income support and other forms of financial assistance not falling under headings 11, 12 or 13.

Benefits in kind

21. Social assistance and social services: provision of housing, food or clothes and similar assistance in kind to unemployed persons and their families.

Footnotes:

(1) cf. "Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts 1980 - 1993". Expenditure mainly comprises social protection benefits paid plus management agency operating costs.

(2) European System of integrated Social PROtection Statistics.

(3) Eurostat, ESSPROS methodology, Part I, 1981.

(4) See ESSPROS methodology, paragraphs 534 (amended), 535, 535a (amended).

(5) Included in the Sickness function.

(6) Included in the Family function.

(7) Included in the Promotion of Employment function.

(8) Included in the Old age function.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUNCTION

CLASSIFICATION PLAN OF TYPES OF BENEFITS

GS	GT	T	
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR
	10		Cash Benefits
		11	. Full unemployment benefit
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit
		13	. Redundancy compensation
		14	. Other cash benefit
	20		Benefits in kind
		21	. Social assistance and social services
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS
	10		Cash benefits
		11	. Full unemployment benefit
		14	. Other cash benefit

GS : Group of schemes
 GT : Group of types of benefit
 T : Types of benefit

UNEMPLOYMENT Belgium

Table 1: Benefits in Mio BFR

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [c]
1				84287	111483	120607	135053	139605	140221	143843	148155	145029	141162	154680	170181	184401
				BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR												
	10			84287	111483	120607	135053	139605	140221	143843	148155	145029	141162	154680	170181	184401
				Cash benefits												
		11		69664	94523	104437	118251	121976	123377	125217	128513	123945	122027	125439	142704	:
			[a]	69618	94464	104344	118120	121872	123260	125075	128321	123773	121871	125187	142593	:
				[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	:
				46	59	93	131	104	117	142	192	172	156	252	111	:
				[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	:
		12		Partial unemployment benefit												
				[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	:
		13		14623	16960	16170	16802	17629	16844	18626	19642	21084	19135	29241	27477	:
				Redundancy compensation												
				37	24	18	12	10	7	3	2	2	1	1	0	:
			[b]	239	140	94	72	141	158	78	235	1028	612	424	399	:
				10328	11581	11942	13034	12545	13341	14437	14870	15352	15756	26686	24335	:
			[c]	4019	5215	4116	3684	4933	3338	4108	4535	4702	2766	2130	2743	:
			[d]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	:
		14		Other cash benefit												
				[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	:
				[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	:
	20			Benefits in kind												
		21		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Social assistance and social services												
3				MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS												
	10			Cash benefits												
		11		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Full unemployment benefit												
		14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other cash benefit												
				84287	111483	120607	135053	139605	140221	143843	148155	145029	141162	154680	170181	184401
				TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT												

UNEMPLOYMENT

Belgium

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries at 31 December

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR															
	10		Cash benefits															
		11	. Full unemployment benefit															
			- Employees	[f]	1	296179	363385	422628	482848	501370	515538	527390	546180	534376	523648	518639	540383	:
			- Dockers		2	[g]	:											
			- Seafarers	[h]	3	6833	6008	7621	9752	7651	7826	8351	9857	8661	7698	6871	5465	:
			- Young persons		4	[f]	:											
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit															
			- Manual workers	[i, g]	5	80347	93115	82184	81181	71264	67302	62382	63508	49575	38715	37917	51498	:
		13	. Redundancy compensation															
			- Workers in sectors other than coal and steel, supplementary allowance	[j]	6	15768	13795	12461	15164	11825	12188	5995	5866	1372	871	-	-	:
			- Workers in the coal and steel sector, supplementary allowance	[j]	7	34259	22539	16949	18317	25596	21845	12796	30572	95345	:	:	43023	:
			- Workers in sectors covered by special collective agreements, supplementary allowance		8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Workers in sectors other than coal and steel, dismissal allowance	[j]	9	13317	18972	10236	11159	7306	10701	11732	9631	7671	4720	3016	4107	:
			- Workers in coal-mining, premium for leaving	[j]	10	651	349	60	12	273	797	89	755	4925	2601	2461	1101	:
		14	. Other cash benefit															
			- Workers in sectors other than coal and steel, remuneration and indemnities due by the employer	[j]	11	23806	19615	16900	17444	17997	14193	14675	17373	16710	10993	8891	10733	:
			- Workers in sectors other than coal and steel, transition indemnity	[j]	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	384	1021	407	272	490	:
	20		Benefits in kind															
		21	. Social assistance and social services	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS															
	10		Cash benefits															
		11	. Full unemployment benefit	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
		14	. Other cash benefit	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:

UNEMPLOYMENT

Denmark

Table 1: Benefits in Mio DKR

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [b]	
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR		:	:	:	:	20940	19515	17648	18719	21288	24286	25468	28885	31749	
	10		Cash benefits		:	:	:	:	20940	19515	17648	18719	21288	24286	25468	28885	31749	
		11	Full unemployment benefit															
			- Insured employees, self-employed and trainees	[a]	1	:	:	:	20940	19515	17648	18719	21288	24286	25468	28885	31749	
		12	Partial unemployment benefit															
			- Insured employees, self-employed and trainees		2	:	:	:	[a]									
		13	Redundancy compensation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		14	Other cash benefit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	20		Benefits in kind		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		21	Social assistance and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	10		Cash benefits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		11	Full unemployment benefit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		14	Other cash benefit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	[b]		11319	16078	18863	20952	20940	19515	17648	18719	21288	24286	25468	28885	31749

UNEMPLOYMENT

Denmark

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries (x 1000) at 31 December

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR														
	10		Cash benefits														
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - Insured employees, self-employed and trainees	[a,c] 1	:	:	:	:	223.0	203.0	179.5	181.2	197.3	211.5	216.5	240.9	256.0
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit - Insured employees, self-employed and trainees	2	:	:	:	:	[a]								
		13	. Redundancy compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20		Benefits in kind														
		21	. Social assistance and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS														
	10		Cash benefits														
		11	. Full unemployment benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNEMPLOYMENT

Germany

Table 1: Benefits in Mio DM [a]

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [a]	
1				10050	16621	21758	21322	16978	16712	16020	17810	19822	18518	17936	17495	20517	
	10			10050	16621	21758	21322	16978	16712	16020	17810	19822	18518	17936	17495	20517	
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - Employees	1	8093	13248	17997	17091	14112	14066	14022	15252	18039	17544	16999	15909	[a]
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit - Short-time working allowance - Workers in construction industry, bad-weather allowance	2	1751 471	3005 1285	3206 2216	3765 3075	2332 1792	2088 1228	1470 880	2071 1241	1448 978	703 453	670 240	1259 479	[a]
		13	. Redundancy compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		14	. Other cash benefit - Bankruptcy compensation payment	4	206	368	555	466	534	558	528	487	335	271	267	327	[a]
	20		Benefits in kind														
		21	. Social assistance and social services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS	1205	2850	5015	7124	8719	9126	9160	9030	8447	8204	7587	6863	9152	
	10		Cash benefits	1205	2850	5015	7124	8719	9126	9160	9030	8447	8204	7587	6863	9152	
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - Unemployment assistance	5	1205	2850	5015	7124	8719	9126	9160	9030	8447	8204	7587	6863	9152
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	11255	19471	26773	28446	25697	25838	25180	26840	28269	26722	25523	24358	29669	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Germany

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries (x 1000) at 31 December [a]

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR															
	10		Cash benefits															
		11	. Full unemployment benefit															
			- Employees	[b]	1	454	698	926	1014	859	836	800	834	947	888	799	721	:
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit															
			- Short-time working allowance	[b]	2	137	347	606	675	384	235	197	278	208	108	56	145	:
			- Workers in construction industry, bad-weather allowance	[c]	3	23	37	29	15	18	17	18	13	8	10	18	:	
		13	. Redundancy compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14	. Other cash benefit															
			- Bankruptcy compensation payment	[d]	4	62	88	121	107	116	117	109	107	81	67	63	64	:
	20		Benefits in kind															
		21	. Social assistance and social services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS															
	10		Cash benefits															
		11	. Full unemployment benefit															
			- Unemployment assistance	[b]	5	122	170	291	485	598	617	601	577	528	496	433	391	:
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNEMPLOYMENT Greece

Table 1: Benefits in Mio DR

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [c]
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR		2823	3761	5166	6766	8417	12102	18562	21855	20959	29959	47132	75281	133840
	10		Cash benefits		2823	3761	5166	6766	8417	12102	18562	21855	20959	29959	47132	75281	133840
	11		. Full unemployment benefit														
			- Insured employees	[a] 1	2823	3761	5166	6766	8417	12102	18562	21855	20959	29959	47132	75281	133840
	12		. Partial unemployment benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13		. Redundancy compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14		. Other cash benefit														
			- Construction workers, seasonal workers and other categories (actors, musicians, ...)	2	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]
	20		Benefits in kind														
	21		. Social assistance and social services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS		2321	3560	4509	5128	6648	7297	6310	6776	7946	15949	11162	16018	8888
	10		Cash benefits		2321	3560	4509	5128	6648	7297	6310	6776	7946	15949	11162	16018	8888
	11		. Full unemployment benefit														
			- Insured first-time job-seekers aged 20 to 29 years	3	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
	14		. Other cash benefit														
			- Insured employees, allowance	[b] 4 to 7	2321	3560	4509	5128	6648	7297	6310	6776	7946	15949	11162	16018	8888
			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		5144	7321	9676	11894	15065	19399	24873	28631	28904	45908	58293	91299	142728

UNEMPLOYMENT

Greece

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries at 31 December

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1				BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - Insured employees [a,c]	1	87332	93766	99909	110105	106167	135427	141372	153222	145230	154277	175932	159207	205400
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13	. Redundancy compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14	. Other cash benefit - Construction workers, seasonal workers and other categories (actors, musicians, ...)	2	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]	[b]
	20			Benefits in kind													
		21	. Social assistance and social services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
3				MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - Insured first-time job-seekers aged 20 to 29 years	3	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
		14	. Other cash benefit - Insured employees, allowance [b,d]	4 to 7	:	:	:	257314	267844	280831	235660	238074	245855	194717	157493	120160	134258

UNEMPLOYMENT . Spain

Table 1: Benefits in Mio PTA

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981 *	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1		BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR		411769	530165	521500	590921	682194	791557	757219	768528	844080	905703	1089986	1427866	1639545
	10	Cash benefits		411769	530165	521500	590921	682194	791557	757219	768528	844080	905703	1089986	1427866	1639545
	11	. Full unemployment benefit - Employees	[a] 1	289994	357064	349535	393712	436113	550130	531287	527124	583276	645311	796946	1043674	1174727
	12	. Partial unemployment benefit - Employees	2	15427	27611	12075	16182	19020	18252	9425	7575	6748	3769	3147	2792	[a]
	13	. Redundancy compensation		106348	145490	159890	181027	227061	223175	216507	233829	254056	256623	289893	381400	464818
		- Termination indemnity paid by the employer	3	97871	119758	121560	133987	168656	180285	173728	176097	210541	220744	257116	346062	425946
		- Termination indemnity paid by Social Security	4	8477	25732	38330	47040	58405	42890	42779	57732	43515	35879	32777	35338	38872
	14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20	Benefits in kind		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21	. Social assistance and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3		MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS		-	20839	54114	70222	114958	191662	236542	289516	301324	352022	403708	459032	541597
	10	Cash benefits		-	20839	54114	70222	114958	191662	236542	289516	301324	352022	403708	459032	541597
	11	. Full unemployment benefit - Employees	[b] 5	-	20839	54114	70222	114958	191662	236542	289516	301324	352022	403708	459032	541597
		- Temporary workers of the Agricultural Scheme in Andalusia and Extremadura	6	-	-	-	-	42181	42883	56889	67068	76670	86416	94340	94394	[b]
	14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		411769	551004	575614	661143	797152	983219	993761	1058044	1145404	1257725	1493694	1886898	2181142

UNEMPLOYMENT

Spain

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1				BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - Employees	1	621912	648465	593409	597859	599507	657463	606799	552781	555098	576214	682299	830706	:
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit - Employees	2	74597	117351	44844	52972	56901	49198	23473	14409	11964	7070	5478	3761	:
		13	. Redundancy compensation - Termination indemnity paid by the employer	3	322964	329819	293345	279100	286845	264340	240506	226783	244998	234123	248212	288220	:
			- Termination indemnity paid by Social Security	4	31355	80018	100208	103390	106437	88028	98511	128223	108059	88180	65883	59014	:
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20			Benefits in kind													
		21	. Social assistance and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3				MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - Employees	5	-	63040	147472	169234	162364	358349	400200	471738	456622	506268	565616	639742	:
			- Temporary workers of the Agricultural Scheme in Andalusia and Extremadura	6	-	-	-	-	192221	184304	232066	251943	282357	296580	294676	236327	:
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNEMPLOYMENT

France

Table 1: Benefits in Mio FF

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1				23053	40378	49849	48252	56194	56223	60907	65914	71394	74645	80082	96233	111154	
	10			23053	40357	49824	48223	56164	56189	60874	65879	71357	74606	80062	96213	111111	
		11		22349	33646	41449	37511	41418	45473	49724	55945	60361	61896	66448	79181	93408	
			- Employees, basic allowance (ordinary) - AB	1	15164	23030	29456	28398	32231	38359	41161	47864	52331	53589	57556	69147	75354
			- Employees, basic allowance (reduced) - ABE	1	-	-	-	471	1317	1277	1264	1310	1382	1393	1573	1549	
			- Employees, end of entitlement allowance - AFD	2	753	1224	1952	3400	3985	5739	7282	6813	6716	6911	7489	8449	8826
			- Employees, degressive allowance	1, 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7672	
			- Special allowance - AS	[a]	6403	9388	10038	5710	4730	51	0	1	1	1	-	-	
			- Special allowance and supplementary allowance - AS/ASA	[b]	:	27.3	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
			- Benefits abroad	:	1	1.9	2.4	2.9	1.7	7.1	3.2	3.5	4.3	13.9	9.803	12	7
		12		410	2638	2488	2689	2794	3370	2993	2991	2128	1839	2049	2795	3191	
			- Employees, specific allowance	4	270	723	485	571	733	616	451	347	182	131	155	497	822
			- Employees, complementary allowance	4	61	281	298	291	211	223	91	44	22	10	12	37	34
			- Private firms, employers' scheme	:	:	669	761	817	857	905	954	1006	1059	1148	1228	1228	1322
			- Railway employees (SNCF), basic allowance	:	:	52	58	63	71	70	72	73	75	72	91	106	53
			- Transport and subway employees (RATP), basic allowance	:	:	8	8	9	10	11	11	11	12	7	7	8	7
			- Banks and insurance companies, employers' schemes	:	:	97	112	146	150	161	166	171	178	198	208	219	231
			- Dockers, temporary unemployment benefit	5	79	93	95	103	154	128	138	128	128	94	104	99	76
			- Construction workers, bad weather compensation	6	:	715	670	688	609	1256	1110	1211	472	179	244	601	646
		13		295	5503	6229	6987	7277	7684	8344	8816	9310	10099	10719	11459	11699	
			- Employees	:	261	357	415	598	524	452	450	464	460	497	544	659	676
			- Public employees	[a]	34	85	67	68	103	147	307	350	417	451	449	539	498
			- Local government employees	:	[a]	54	41	42	56	90	223	269	313	325	316	386	362
			- Social security administration employees	:	[a]	2	3	3	4	7	18	22	19	33	44	47	32
			- Public hospitals employees	:	[a]	32	24	25	45	71	80	84	86	94	73	94	118
			- Coal industry employees	:	:	160	190	200	215	217	227	232	239	240	265	268	274
			- Banks and insurance companies employees	:	:	610	703	916	944	1010	1041	1068	1119	1241	1303	1373	1419
			- Private firms employees	:	:	4203	4786	5135	5386	5690	5998	6327	6657	7218	7725	8093	8320
		14		0	-1430	-342	1036	4674	-337	-187	-1873	-443	772	846	2778	2813	
			- Social aid	:	:	35	48	63	77	82	78	81	87	91	47	41	43
			- Other and adjustment	:	0	-1465	-390	973	4597	-419	-265	-1954	-530	681	799	2737	2770
	20			:	21	25	29	30	34	33	35	37	39	20	20	43	
		21		:	21	25	29	30	34	33	35	37	39	20	20	43	

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
3				1371	2325	3684	2898	4165	7141	9063	10257	10804	11167	11512	11968	11270
	10			1371	2325	3684	2898	4165	7141	9063	10257	10804	11167	11512	11968	11270
		11		1371	2325	3684	2898	4165	7141	9063	10257	10804	11167	11512	11968	11270
			7	-	-	-	-	511	3011	4955	6509	7413	8142	8812	9429	9843
			8	-	95	193	367	725	78	12	1	0	0	0	1	0
			9	-	-	-	-	468	3311	3940	3709	3385	3024	2699	2538	1427
			10	1371.4	2229.7	3491.6	2531.8	2460.1	742	156	38	6.1	1.2	1.1	0	0
		14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				24425	42703	53533	51150	60358	63365	69970	76171	82198	85812	91593	108201	122424

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
3				MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11		. Full unemployment benefit													
			[c]	7	-	-	-	38	75	142	206	267	295	315	329	343	351
				8	-	[c]	[c]										
			[d]	9	-	-	-	168	204	212	202	179	160	148	133	121	66
				10	[d]	[d]											
		14		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNEMPLOYMENT

Ireland

Table 1: Benefits in Mio IRL

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR		77.48	127.98	187.11	235.80	238.52	253.82	251.30	244.97	221.62	185.33	164.00	203.76	239.67
	10		Cash benefits		77.48	127.98	187.11	235.80	238.52	253.82	251.30	244.97	221.62	185.33	164.00	203.76	239.67
		11	. Full unemployment benefit		68.02	115.03	166.94	207.05	199.60	214.19	212.48	206.57	180.82	153.71	140.27	176.64	209.88
			- Employees, basic benefit	[a] 1	50.32	82.13	121.64	158.75	160.70	174.19	176.18	174.97	160.62	138.80	128.29	161.88	191.21
			- Employees, pay-related benefit	2	17.70	32.90	45.30	48.30	38.90	40.00	36.30	31.60	20.20	14.91	11.98	14.76	18.67
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit														
			- Employees, basic benefit	3	[a]												
			- Workers in the building, civil engineering and painting sectors, bad weather compensation	4	1.56	1.55	1.57	1.65	1.22	0.93	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13	. Redundancy compensation														
			- Employees, statutory payment	5,6	7.90	11.40	18.60	27.10	37.70	38.70	38.80	38.40	40.80	31.62	23.73	27.12	29.79
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20		Benefits in kind		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21	. Social assistance and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS		51.84	70.35	110.52	147.71	191.62	232.40	260.42	279.56	297.14	327.99	355.51	423.03	512.84
	10		Cash benefits		51.84	70.35	110.52	147.71	191.62	232.40	260.42	279.56	297.14	327.99	355.51	423.03	512.84
		11	. Full unemployment benefit														
			- Urban residents, assistance benefit	[b] 7	51.84	70.35	110.52	147.71	191.62	232.40	260.42	279.56	297.14	327.99	355.51	423.03	512.84
			- Non-urban residents, assistance benefit	7	[b]												
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		129.32	198.33	297.63	383.51	430.14	486.22	511.72	524.53	518.76	513.32	519.51	626.79	752.51

UNEMPLOYMENT

Ireland

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries (x 1000) at 31 December

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1				BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR												
	10			Cash benefits												
		11		. Full unemployment benefit												
			[a]	- Employees, basic benefit												
			1	47.3	64.8	76.8	92.3	88.5	88.2	85.8	83.9	76.5	61.3	63.1	74.3	77.8
			2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
				- Employees, pay-related benefit												
		12		. Partial unemployment benefit												
				- Employees, basic benefit												
			3	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
			4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
				- Workers in the building, civil engineering and painting sectors, bad weather compensation												
		13		. Redundancy compensation												
			5,6	8.6	13.5	16.7	29.9	31.3	22.5	22.8	24.1	23	13.4	13.3	16.7	:
				- Employees, statutory payment												
		14		. Other cash benefit												
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20			Benefits in kind												
		21		. Social assistance and social services												
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3				MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS												
	10			Cash benefits												
		11		. Full unemployment benefit												
				- Urban residents, assistance benefit												
			7	43.2	52.9	67.2	85.1	105.9	118.5	124.9	136.5	139.7	142.7	144.7	165.0	190.2
			7	20.3	20.5	20.5	19.8	17.7	16.5	15.4	15.6	15.1	14.8	12.7	12.2	11.9
				- Non-urban residents, assistance benefit												
		14		. Other cash benefit												
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNEMPLOYMENT

Luxembourg

Table 1: Benefits in Mio LFR

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1		BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR		212.6	273.1	424.0	471.5	504.6	594.0	548.2	620.4	455.4	421.3	441.6	666.7	763.9
	10	Cash benefits		212.6	273.1	424.0	471.5	504.6	594.0	548.2	620.4	455.4	421.3	441.6	666.7	763.9
		11 . Full unemployment benefit														
		- Employees	[a] 1	161.9	231.7	306.8	393.6	415.0	424.6	406.1	441.8	408.1	407.6	403.7	486.5	665.8
		- Self-employed	2	[a]												
		- Young job-seekers	3	[a]												
		12 . Partial unemployment benefit		50.7	41.5	117.2	77.9	89.6	169.4	142.1	178.6	47.3	13.7	38.0	180.2	98.1
		- Employees	4	16.3	19.0	33.1	44.2	27.7	21.4	23.9	27.4	6.0	4.8	20.2	26.5	73.0
		- Manual workers and craftsmen working in the building and related sectors, bad weather indemnity	5	34.4	22.5	84.1	33.6	61.9	148.0	118.1	151.2	41.3	8.9	17.7	153.8	25.0
		13 . Redundancy compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14 . Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20	Benefits in kind		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21 . Social assistance and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3		MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS		:	:	0.4	3.2	4.0	8.9	21.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	Cash benefits		:	:	0.4	3.2	4.0	8.9	21.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11 . Full unemployment benefit														
		- Long-term unemployed, solidarity benefit	6	:	:	0.4	3.2	4.0	8.9	21.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14 . Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		212.6	273.1	424.4	474.7	508.6	602.9	569.4	620.4	455.4	421.3	441.6	666.7	763.9

UNEMPLOYMENT

Luxembourg

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries (x 1000) at 31 December

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR														
	10		Cash benefits														
		11	. Full unemployment benefit														
			- Employees	[a] 1	2	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3	2.7	2.5	2.7	:
			- Self-employed	2	[a]	:											
			- Young job-seekers	3	[a]	:											
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit														
			- Employees	4	1	1.2	10.5	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	:
			- Manual workers and craftsmen working in the building and related sectors, bad weather indemnity	5	4.4	2.6	6.3	2.8	4.4	5.8	5.2	5.6	2.8	1.2	2.6	8.6	:
		13	. Redundancy compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20		Benefits in kind														
		21	. Social assistance and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS														
	10		Cash benefits														
		11	. Full unemployment benefit														
			- Long-term unemployed, solidarity benefit	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Netherlands

Table 1: Benefits in Mio HFL

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1				BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11		. Full unemployment benefit													
			[a]	1,2	4514.5	6829.9	9732.7	11195.2	9557.9	7356.7	6421.0	6073.6	5656.7	5844.3	6204.1	6759.9	8024.0
			[a]	1,2	1103.6	1755.9	1991.0	2076.4	1650.4	1212.8	1078.2	2523.2	3217.6	3258.8	3409.8	3893.6	4859.3
				3	2114.0	3361.9	5806.3	7231.2	6263.0	4714.4	3957.3	1668.7	362.7	73.6	105.3	0.0	0.5
				4	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.3	312.1	345.7	428.9	443.9	460.6	476.4
				5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]	[a]
				6	624.8	645.4	685.8	727.7	726.8	687.6	691.3	843.0	970.1	1389.6	1568.2	1635.3	1739.8
			:	13.0	14.7	16.4	17.4	17.4	17.0	17.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	19.1	20.9	21.7	
		12		. Partial unemployment benefit													
				7	307.3	635.1	664.5	368.0	282.1	589.9	699.8	781.1	126.6	70.9	86.9	483.2	217.4
				7	23.7	146.3	143.9	141.4	9.0	13.7	12.7	8.3	11.3	8.6	8.7	22.1	4.8
				7	97.7	120.4	100.7	81.1	118.0	145.5	133.5	157.6	48.6	37.4	32.2	95.7	47.6
				8	14.4	18.3	23.2	21.8	13.1	16.6	19.6	19.6	18.8	7.9	8.4	6.2	12.0
			:	171.5	350.1	396.7	123.7	142.0	414.1	534.0	595.6	47.9	17.0	37.6	359.2	153.0	
		13		. Redundancy compensation													
		14		. Other cash benefit													
				9	14.0	18.0	23.0	22.0	13.0	17.0	19.0	20.0	19.0	8.0	0.0	162.0	:
	20			Benefits in kind													
		21		. Social assistance and social services													
3				MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11		. Full unemployment benefit													
				10	1203.8	1687.1	2616.3	4356.7	6148.5	7073.4	7319.4	7323.0	7724.7	7310.6	6985.4	6670.0	6674.8
				10	1203.8	1687.1	2616.3	4356.7	6148.5	7073.4	7319.4	7261.0	7657.1	7201.3	6894.9	6572.8	6549.4
				11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.0	67.6	109.3	90.5	97.2	125.4
		14		. Other cash benefit													
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT													
				6039.6	9170.1	13036.5	15941.9	16001.5	15037.0	14459.2	14197.7	13527.0	13233.8	13276.4	14075.1	14916.2	

UNEMPLOYMENT Portugal

Table 1: Benefits in Mio ESC

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992[f]
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR		-	-	-	-	-	1788.0	6128.4	9680.8	9809.6	11653.8	18590.5	29525.4	:
	10		Cash benefits		-	-	-	-	-	1788.0	6128.4	9680.8	9809.6	11653.8	18590.5	29525.4	:
		11	. Full unemployment benefit		-	-	-	-	-	1772.1	4474.1	9369.8	9695.4	11520.2	18357.2	29314.8	:
			- Employees, insurance benefit	[a,b] 1	-	-	-	-	-	1772.1	4474.1	9369.8	9695.4	11520.2	18357.2	29314.8	:
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit		-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	35.4	46.7	49.0	113.8	55.7	:
			- Employees, temporary lay-off indemnity	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	35.4	46.7	49.0	113.8	55.7	:
		13	. Redundancy compensation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		14	. Other cash benefit		-	-	-	-	-	15.9	1627.7	275.6	67.5	84.6	119.5	154.9	:
			- Employees, compensation for delayed salaries	[c] 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1574.4	242.1	25.5	58.9	115.8	141.1	:
			- Employees, salary guarantee	4	-	-	-	-	-	15.9	53.3	33.5	42.0	25.7	3.7	13.8	:
	20		Benefits in kind		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21	. Social assistance and social services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS		4490.8	5216.3	6017.4	5009.5	8818.8	10747.2	13367.2	10513.7	9221.2	9343.9	8850.6	12233.8	:
	10		Cash benefits		4490.8	5216.3	6017.4	5009.5	8818.8	10747.2	13367.2	10513.7	9221.2	9343.9	8850.6	12233.8	:
		11	. Full unemployment benefit		4490.8	5216.3	6017.4	5009.5	8818.8	10747.2	13367.2	10513.7	9221.2	9343.9	8850.6	12233.8	:
			- Employees, social allowance	[a,d] 5	4298.7	4825.5	5544.7	4373.3	7948.4	10089.4	12887.4	10511.6	9195.7	9305.4	8826.4	12220.1	:
			- Agricultural workers, social allowance	[d,e] 6	192.1	390.8	472.7	636.2	870.4	657.8	479.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
			- Young people aged 18 to 25, job-search subsidy	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	25.5	38.5	24.2	13.7	:
		14	. Other cash benefit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	:
			- Employees, compensation for delayed salaries	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	[c]	:
			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		4490.8	5216.3	6017.4	5009.5	8818.8	12535.2	19495.6	20194.4	19030.8	20997.7	27441.1	41759.2	70796

UNEMPLOYMENT

Portugal

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries in December

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1				BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11															
			[a]	1	-	-	-	-	11688	17012	20534	18931	24515	37530	45209	:	
		12					:	:	:	288	275	464	634	443	296	:	
				2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		13															
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		14															
				3	-	-	-	-	-	6774	8184	5743	5198	4554	12041	:	
				4	-	-	-	-	:	11	2	342	16	2	2	:	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	20			Benefits in kind													
		21															
				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3				MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS													
	10			Cash benefits													
		11															
			[a]	5	55921	55238	54629	47638	63224	53606	44738	38688	36385	31004	26975	35512	:
			[e]	6	2762	3631	4629	10150	6608	6060	3812	-	-	-	-	-	-
				7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	221	481	290	135	:
		14															
				3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1091	1481	1163	904	398	1068	:

UNEMPLOYMENT United Kingdom

Table 1: Benefits in Mio UKL [a]

GS	GT	T	Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [d]	
1				3730	3617	3309	3607	3378	3994	3464	2271	1784	1167	1739	2588	:	
	10			3730	3617	3309	3607	3378	3994	3464	2271	1784	1167	1739	2588	:	
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - Insured persons, unemployment benefit [b]	1	1328	1759	1551	1545	1623	1638	1788	1517	1148	764	899	1642	:
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit	1	[b]	:											
		13	. Redundancy compensation		2402	1858	1758	2062	1755	2356	1676	754	636	403	840	946	:
			- Employees	2	656	997	886	882	673	798	539	102	85	69	145	285	:
			- Mineworkers	3	45	121	152	395	326	1014	610	295	168	126	93	61	:
			- Dock labour services	:	21	56	18	11	12	15	6	7	8	8	2	0	:
			- Voluntary payments	4	1680	684	702	774	744	529	521	350	375	200	600	600	:
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
	20		Benefits in kind		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		21	. Social assistance and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
3					822	1516	2473	3521	3961	4526	4496	3959	3072	2644	2931	4432	:
	10		Cash benefits		822	1516	2473	3521	3961	4526	4496	3959	3072	2644	2931	4432	:
		11	. Full unemployment benefit - All residents, income support [c]	5	822	1516	2473	3521	3961	4526	4496	3959	3072	2644	2931	4432	:
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:
			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT		4552	5133	5782	7128	7339	8520	7960	6230	4856	3811	4670	7020	7300

UNEMPLOYMENT

United Kingdom

Table 2: Number of beneficiaries (x 1000)

GS	GT	T		Form n°	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1			BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR															
	10		Cash benefits															
		11	. Full unemployment benefit															
			- Insured persons, unemployment benefit	[e]	1	999	1261	1128	1054	1050	984	1038	843	623	392	438	690	:
		12	. Partial unemployment benefit	[b]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13	. Redundancy compensation															
			- Employees	[f]	2	494	532	400	327	245	235	238	144	108	117	158	256	:
			- Mineworkers	[g]	3	3	11	9	20	8	36	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
			- Dock labour services	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			- Voluntary payments	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20		Benefits in kind															
		21	. Social assistance and social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3			MEANS-TESTED WELFARE BENEFITS															
	10		Cash benefits															
		11	. Full unemployment benefit															
			- All residents, income support	[c, e]	5	900	1389	1750	1948	2045	2123	2202	2026	1532	1289	1293	1654	:
		14	. Other cash benefit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOTNOTES - TABLES 1 AND 2

BELGIUM

- [a] Data relating to benefits provided by ONEm (forms n° 1, 2, 4, 5) cannot be separated. The total is shown under 'full unemployment benefit to employees'.
- [b] Benefits paid to workers in the coal and steel sector (forms n° 7 and 10) are aggregated. No breakdown of the data is possible, and the total is shown under 'supplementary allowance'.
- [c] Data relating to benefits paid by the Redundancy and Employers' Insolvency Fund (forms n° 9, 11 and 12) are aggregated. No breakdown of the data is possible, and the total is shown under 'dismissal allowance'. Data relating to dismissal allowances paid by the employer are not included.
- [d] Data include figures belonging to the old age and the invalidity functions (see fact sheet n° 10). A breakdown of the data was not possible.
- [e] For 1992, provisional figure. No breakdown by type of benefit is available.
- [f] Daily average of fully unemployed persons receiving either unemployment benefit or unemployment allowance for young people.
- [g] Data on the number of beneficiaries of dockers' unemployment benefit are included in the figures relating to the number of indemnified partially unemployed.
- [h] Total number of seafarers who have received unemployment benefit during the year.
- [i] Daily average of indemnified partially unemployed workers (including dockers).
- [j] Number of persons concerned.

DENMARK

- [a] Data relating to total unemployment benefit and partial unemployment benefit are aggregated. A breakdown is not available.
- [b] For 1992, provisional figure

GERMANY

- [a] For 1992, provisional data.
- [b] Yearly average.
- [c] Number of reported working days lost in millions during the bad weather period from 1 November of the previous year to 31 March.
- [d] At 31 December.

GREECE

- [a] Data relating to insured first-time job-seekers are included in the figures on unemployment benefit to insured employees (periodic payments).
- [b] Data relating to form n° 2 are included in the figures relating to forms 4 to 7 (non-periodic payments).
- [c] For 1992, data are estimated.
- [d] Number of new participants starting in the year.
- [e] Number of people receiving allowance in the year.

SPAIN

- [a] In 1992, the figure relating to partial unemployment benefit is included under full unemployment benefit.
- [b] In 1992, the figure relating to form n° 6 is included in the figure relating to form n° 5.

FRANCE

- [a] Data on the number of beneficiaries of basic allowance include beneficiaries of reduced basic allowance and special allowance.
- [b] Data on the number of beneficiaries of the specific aid allowance include beneficiaries of the exceptional aid allowance.
- [c] Data on the number of beneficiaries of the insertion allowance include beneficiaries of the flat-rate allowance.

IRELAND

- [a] Figures relating to basic benefit in case of partial unemployment are included under full unemployment basic benefit. No breakdown available.
- [b] Includes figures relating to dependants' supplements, which belong to the family function. Between 1988 and 1991, expenditure on dependants' supplements represents 14% of total amount of expenditure on basic benefit, and 18.60% of total amount of expenditure on assistance benefit.
- [c] Before July 1989, benefit rates were different for urban and non-urban residents. However, the data cannot be separated between the two categories of recipients.

ITALY

- [a] Data relating to full unemployment benefit are aggregated. A breakdown between ordinary and special benefit, and for the different categories of recipients, is not possible.
- [b] Data relating to partial unemployment benefit are aggregated. A breakdown between ordinary and extraordinary contributions, and for the different categories of recipients, is not possible.

LUXEMBOURG

- [a] Data relating to full unemployment benefit are aggregated. A breakdown for the three categories of recipients is not possible.

THE NETHERLANDS

- [a] Unemployment insurance benefit (before and after 1987) is paid for the first 8 weeks by the Industrial Insurance boards out of the Temporary Unemployment Funds (WGF). The rest is paid out of the General Unemployment Funds (AWF).
- [b] For the number of beneficiaries benefit years are counted. This means that all partly unemployed persons are recalculated to whole benefit years.

FOOTNOTES - TABLES 1 AND 2

PORTUGAL

[a] The system of unemployment compensation was revised with effect from 1 February 1985, when a dual system of unemployment insurance and assistance was introduced. Before this date, there was a unique system of means-tested unemployment compensation.

[b] From 1985, data for unemployment insurance benefit include figures relating to social allowance for the autonomous regions of Madeira and Acores.

[c] The "compensation for delayed salaries" can be paid either as an unemployment insurance benefit or as an unemployment social benefit, according to which conditions for eligibility are satisfied.

[d] Figures include supplements for dependants which should be costed to the family function.

[e] From 1987, the scheme for agricultural workers only concerns benefits for retired persons and survivors. Unemployed agricultural workers are henceforth covered by the unemployment social allowance (form n° 5).

[f] For 1992, provisional figure.

UNITED KINGDOM

[a] Figures relate to the British financial year which runs from the beginning of April to the end of March in the following year (eg 1980 = 1 April 1980 to 31 March 1981).

[b] There is no special benefit for partial unemployment. Data are included under full unemployment insurance benefit.

[c] Data only refer to Income Support paid to the unemployed. For the other categories of beneficiaries of Income Support, see the General Neediness function.

[d] For 1992, data are estimated.

[e] Figures are the average numbers of recipients of benefits throughout the British financial year which runs from the beginning of April to the end of March in the following year.

[f] The figures cover Great Britain only and relate to the number of redundancies confirmed as having taken place following advance notification to the Department of Employment under the Employment Protection Act 1975. The series excludes redundancies involving fewer than 10 employees at any one establishment.

[g] The figures show the number of beneficiaries who entered the Redundant Mineworkers' Scheme in each year and not the total number receiving benefit during the year. No more entrants could join the scheme after 1987.



Remark: Reference to the footnotes in the country tables (Part II) and the facts sheets (Part IV) is essential for a complete and correct interpretation of the data in the comparative tables.

This publication presents the results of a statistical enquiry into unemployment social protection benefits during the period 1980-1992, which was carried out by EUROSTAT in cooperation with the twelve Member States of the European Union.

As in the previous six volumes of the Digest, which deal with the functions old age, invalidity/disability, family, survivors, sickness and maternity, a common classification has been applied to disaggregated benefit data. This approach allows both the analysis of the spending profile of each Member State and valuable cross-country comparisons.

The following analysis presents comparative tables for the 12 Member States accompanied by an overview of the benefits' structure and comments on the main findings concerning unemployment compensation expenditure.

N.B. : Data for the Federal Republic of Germany refer to the territorial situation prior to 3/10/90; statistics for the former GDR are not yet available.

1. The field of observation

The classification of the unemployment function in the ESSPROS methodology includes all forms of benefits to support/maintain the income of unemployed people. In addition to unemployment insurance and assistance, this includes redundancy payments and special support for various groups of workers in case of temporary interruption, or reduction, of the activity.

These policies are known as "passive labour market measures", in contrast to the so-called "active measures", such as vocational training, employment subsidies, direct job creation, public employment services, etc, which aim at helping the unemployed back to work. The active measures will be the object of a separate study by Eurostat.

It should be noted that the volume does not consider the specific case of unemployed workers who are old enough to leave the labour market with early retirement benefit provisions. The latter - which represent an important measure to which the Governments resort to face labour market problems - are included in the old age function(1).

2. Unemployment compensation expenditure in the Member States

Unemployment in the European Union

In the European Union the rate of unemployment has jumped by more than one percentage point

between 1990 and 1992, from 8.3% of the labour force to 9.4%. The number of unemployed persons in the EU has thus reached the level of 14 million people, an increase of over 1.5 million from 1990.

Table 1. Unemployment in the European Union
annual averages, 1990 and 1992

	Number of unemployed (x1000)		Unemployment rate	
	1990	1992	1990	1992
B	301	332	7.6	8.2
DK	233	277	8.1	9.5
D	1451	1377	4.8	4.5
GR	282	303*	7.1	7.7*
ESP	2435	2806	16.2	18.2
F	2166	2468	9.0	10.0
IRL	192	246	14.5	17.8
I	2356	2467	10.0	10.3
L	2.7	3.2	1.7	1.9
NL	515	499	7.5	7.2
P	227	198	4.6	3.9
UK	2009	2965	7.0	10.2
EUR	12173	13941	8.3	9.4

* For Greece, 1991 figure

source: Eurostat, *Unemployment monthly bulletin*

Some countries have been hit harder than others by unemployment. In 1992, rates of over 15% existed in Spain and Ireland, and over 10% in France, Italy and the United Kingdom. In the Netherlands, Greece, Belgium and Denmark, the unemployment rate ranged from 7.2% to 9.5%. On the other hand, in Germany, Portugal and Luxembourg, unemployed workers represented 4.5% or less of the active population. Unemployment rates are accompanied by activity rates which are also quite different among Member States. The results of the 1992 Labour Force Survey(2) show that Spain, Greece and Italy record the lowest activity rates, ranging between 48.1% and 48.8% of the population of working age, while this rate is highest in Denmark (67.1%).

The rise in unemployment experienced by the EU reverses the trend of the six-year period 1985-1990, when the unemployment rate declined of 2.5 percentage points. With the slack in the labour market continuing through the years 1993 and 1994, the unemployment rate is back to a level which equals or exceeds those recorded in the first part of the eighties, i.e. well above 10%.

Pushed by the growth in unemployment, real expenditure on unemployment compensation benefits is increasing in the Member States

Unemployment benefit expenditure shows a markedly cyclical nature. In the European Union, a rate of increase of 14.7% between 1989 and 1991 contrasts with the decline of 11.1% experienced in the period 1985 to 1988. Data for 1992 shows a further increase in benefit expenditure of 8.8% over 1991.

Table 2. The rate of increase of unemployment compensation expenditure

% change at 1985 constant prices

	92/89	89/84	84/80	92/80
B	19.5	-10.1	23.6	32.8
DK	21.9	-6.2	32.3	51.2
D	0.5	-2.4	92.8	89.2
GR	86.6	38.1	149.0	375.5
ESP	44.9	22.7	18.4	102.6
F	30.7	19.1	65.7	158.0
IRL	33.5	-0.6	96.6	160.9
I	19.2	-40.1	93.5	38.2
L	64.4	-24.3	75.0	118.0
NL	1.9	-20.5	121.6	79.6
P	146.3	31.9	-17.5	168.5
UK	59.3	-59.8	20.9	-22.6
EUR	24.7	-14.2	51.7	61.4

Quite different trends of expenditure are experienced in the Member States. Expenditure has increased continuously in some countries (France, Greece, Spain), while in others the trend has been very volatile. During the period 1984-1989, Italy and the United Kingdom experienced a considerable reduction of benefit spending (40% and 60% respectively). However, in all Member States expenditure has risen more during the early eighties and the last four years, when unemployment was increasing, whereas in the period between 1984 and 1989, characterised by declining unemployment rates, the growth has been moderate or negative.

Table 3 compares the ratios of unemployment benefit expenditure over total expenditure on social protection in 1989 and 1992.

Table 3. Unemployment benefit expenditure as a share of total social protection expenditure

	1989 %	1992 %
B	9.26	9.88
DK	10.89	12.08
D	4.51	4.03
GR	2.77	5.31
ESP	14.62	17.18
F	5.31	6.32
IRL	10.92	12.41
I	1.66	1.68
L	0.61	0.83
NL	9.47	8.37
P	1.90	3.30
UK	3.57	4.71
EUR	5.31	5.81

In all countries except Germany and the Netherlands unemployment benefit spending accounts for a larger share of total benefit expenditure in 1992 than in 1989. The highest relative growth rates have occurred in Portugal and Greece, where the development of the present system of unemployment compensation is quite recent.

Chart 1 - Amount of expenditure on unemployment compensation and rate of unemployment in Europe

index 1983=100

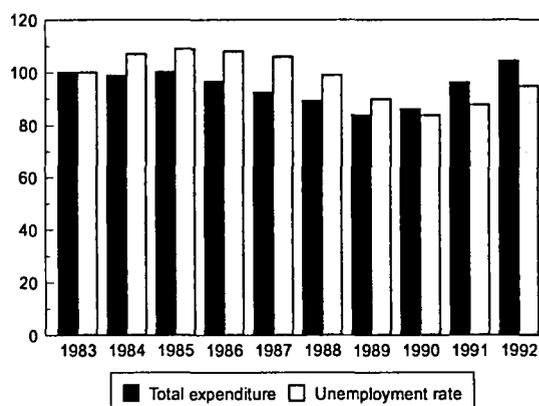


Chart 1 shows that, between 1989 and 1992, in contrast to the five previous years, spending on unemployment benefits has been growing at a faster rate than the level of unemployment. The real average allowance per unemployed worker has risen in all the countries except Denmark, where there was a small reduction of 3%. In Portugal, total expenditure per unemployed person has more than doubled in those four years, and in Luxembourg it has increased by more than 48%. Over the longer period between 1983 and 1992, the real average allowance has increased by more

than 100% in Portugal, Luxembourg and Greece, whereas it has decreased in Denmark, Italy, and the United Kingdom (in the latter two countries, the decline has been 39% and 40% respectively).

Other factors, besides the unemployment rate, account for the evolution of expenditure on unemployment benefits:

- the composition of unemployment. During the eighties, coverage of unemployment compensation schemes has been affected by the fact that those who receive relatively low unemployment compensation, if eligible at all - youths, married women, long-term unemployed, workers on part-time and short-term contracts - have formed an increasingly large share of the total number of unemployed. Recently, by contrast, the proportion of the expensive categories of unemployment compensation is increasing, thus affecting growth in expenditure;

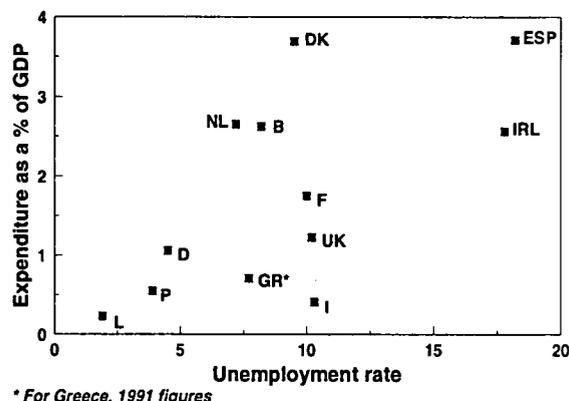
- the possibility for the unemployed to move on to another function of social protection: notably, older unemployed persons may become eligible for an early retirement pension (old age function), or unemployed persons without sufficient means can be covered by schemes providing a "safety net" (general neediness function). Furthermore, in some countries (the Netherlands and, to a minor extent, Italy) invalidity benefits have tended to serve as an alternative way out of the labour market for workers with restricted health, in competition with unemployment benefits;

- changes in the coverage of the benefit system, governed by the conditions of access to the benefit, and in the generosity of the benefits. In countries where the compensation system is not very developed, such as in Portugal and Greece, the effective coverage of unemployment insurance has increased, and benefits have become more generous, either in terms of higher replacement ratios or in terms of longer duration, or both. On the contrary, in the United Kingdom, a series of changes in the benefit system for the unemployed over the last decade have made the system less generous;

Considerable differences between countries are observed in the levels of expenditure

Chart 2 shows the positive correlation existing between unemployment rates and unemployment compensation expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. The highest and the lowest ratios of benefit spending over GDP are found in the countries which record the highest and the lowest level of unemployment (i.e. Spain and Luxembourg).

Chart 2 - Unemployment rate and unemployment compensation expenditure as a % of GDP in 1992



However, differences between countries in the level of expenditure are not only explained by differences in the level of unemployment.

In 1992, in Denmark, followed by the Netherlands and Belgium, expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP was very high (3.7%, 2.7% and 2.6% respectively), yet the unemployment rate was close to the average of the EU of 9.4%. On the other hand, Italy spent less than 0.5% of its GDP on unemployment compensation while recording a rate of unemployment above the European average.

Expenditure expressed in PPS per unemployed person is highest in the former three countries (in Belgium and the Netherlands it is almost the double the average figure for the EU) and lowest in the latter. It lies well below the average also in Portugal, Greece and the United Kingdom, and above the average in Germany.

Table 4. Total expenditure per unemployed person

amounts in PPS - 1992

Eur = 100

B	13308	198.1
DK	11050	164.5
D	9793	145.8
GR	1743*	25.9
ESP	6159	91.7
F	7034	104.7
IRL	4251	63.3
I	1592	23.7
L	6151	91.6
NL	13110	195.2
P	2717	40.4
UK	3690	54.9
EUR	6717	100.0

* For Greece, 1991 figure

The above disparities indicate that the national systems of unemployment compensation guarantee very different levels of protection to the unemployed. The level of protection depends both on the coverage of the system (the proportion of unemployed persons receiving a benefit) and on the amount of benefit paid.

Unfortunately, comparable data for the calculation of the above two dimensions of the level of protection are not available. For the calculation of the coverage of the system, it would be incorrect to relate the number of recipients of unemployment benefits reported in tables 2 for each country (cf. Part 2) to the number of unemployed persons (ILO concept). In fact, while the latter represents an average throughout the year, the former does not, but rather refers to different time units(3). As for the amount of benefit paid, it would be useful to relate disposable income from unemployment compensation with the average disposable income from work, in order to calculate replacement rates. This exercise is going to be undertaken by Eurostat in the next future.

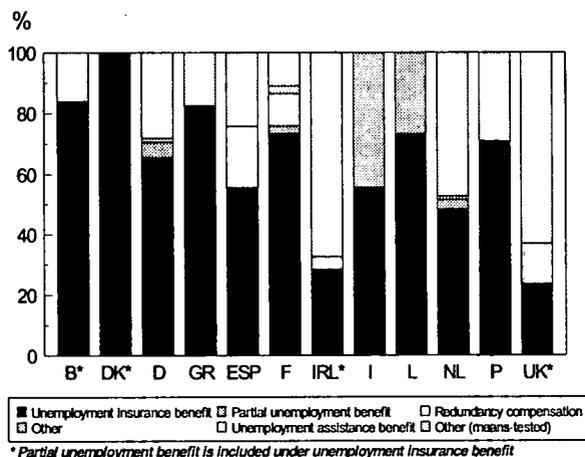
An analysis of the institutional systems of social protection in case of unemployment can shed light on the differences in levels of protection.

3. The structure of unemployment benefit systems in the countries of the European Union: an overview

A European model of protection in case of unemployment does not exist.

The structure of unemployment compensation systems varies considerably from one country to another.

Chart 3 - The structure of unemployment compensation systems in the Member States of the EU - 1991



Usually, full unemployment compensation initially takes the form of an insurance benefit, and is then replaced by a means-tested assistance allowance.

Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Luxembourg rely solely on unemployment insurance. In these countries, the jobless may receive assistance through the general scheme of minimum guaranteed income or other welfare payments(4). Ireland and the United Kingdom show the highest share of means-tested benefits in total expenditure (67 % and 63% respectively). It should be noted that in the United Kingdom there is not an explicit unemployment assistance scheme, but the means-tested welfare benefit, Income Support (previously Supplementary Benefit), may actually play the role of unemployment assistance.

Differences between national compensation systems in the event of full unemployment are not easy to summarize. A wide range of benefit features exist. These include the conditions that determine whether a person is unemployed and making efforts in good faith to find a job, the possibility of disqualification from benefit, the contribution conditions, the waiting period applied between becoming unemployed and receiving the benefit, the duration of benefit payments and their structure over time, the relationship between benefit and income of the claimant and other family members, etc. For a detailed analysis of all these variables, we refer to the descriptive fact sheets for each benefit in part IV of this volume. Here, the intention is simply to make a summary description of the main characteristics of the national systems of unemployment compensation in order to highlight the major disparities.

Unemployment insurance benefits

- Unemployment insurance is compulsory in all countries except Denmark, where affiliation to an insurance fund subsidised by the Government is voluntary.

- Typically, insurance payments are related to past contributions. The insurance record required for eligibility ranges from 3 months in France to 2 years in Italy. In the United Kingdom, where the system takes account of the amount of contributions paid rather than the duration of the insurance record, the requirement is not very restrictive(5). In Belgium, the contribution condition is linked to the age of the beneficiary: at age 18, 13 weeks of employment in the last 10 months are enough to acquire access to benefit.

- Many unemployment benefit schemes prescribe an initial waiting period between the last day of employment and the first day for which benefit is

paid. Normally, waiting periods vary between three to seven days. However, these can be extended if the claimant has left employment voluntarily. In this case, in Belgium and the United Kingdom the benefit can be withheld for up to about 26 weeks. In Greece, Spain, France, Luxembourg and Portugal, voluntary unemployment leads to total disqualification from the right to any benefit.

- Most countries take account of the insurance record and/or the age of the beneficiary for the calculation of the duration of benefit, others apply a flat-rate duration (Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom). The maximum duration of benefit is offered in Denmark (2 years and a half), in Spain (2 years) and in the Netherlands (under certain conditions, the benefit can be paid for up to 5 years). In Belgium, the benefit may be paid for an illimited period. At the other extreme, the benefit in Italy is paid only for a maximum of 6 months.

- Unemployment insurance payments usually depend on earnings received prior to becoming unemployed. The percentages applied range from 90% in Denmark and 80% in Luxembourg, to 25% in Italy. In the United Kingdom the benefit is paid in the form of a flat-rate payment. In France and in Ireland, the benefit is calculated by the sum of a flat-rate amount and an earnings-related component. In some cases (i.e. in Belgium, in France after the reform of July 1992 and in Spain), the proportion applied is regressive over time. A ceiling on insurable earnings or on the amount of benefit is set in all countries except Italy. Finally, insurance benefits are usually liable to income tax, except in Greece, Spain, Ireland and Portugal. In Germany, the benefit is already calculated from net earnings.

Unemployment assistance benefits

As a rule, assistance payments are non-contributory, with eligibility independent of employment history, and designed to be paid only to people in need. A means-test is applied on income as well as assets of the claimant and his/her family. Assistance is financed by public funds.

- A person who has exhausted entitlement to unemployment insurance benefit can continue to be protected under the assistance scheme in Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and The United Kingdom. In Spain, however, the benefit can only be claimed by the main breadwinner, while in France the claimant must have worked as an employee for 5 years in the 10 years preceding the last employment. In Greece, no periodic payments are made, but a

lump-sum benefit may be paid if the person is still unemployed two months after exhaustion of the insurance benefit.

- For a person who is not entitled to unemployment insurance benefit due to an insufficient employment record, the assistance payment may still be contributory or related to the employment history. This is the case in Germany, Portugal and Spain, where a person without dependants must have worked for at least 6 months in order to be eligible to a benefit. In Greece a lump sum is paid if 60 days of contributions have been paid. In France, only specific categories of people receive a benefit (refugees, former prisoners, etc.).

- First-time job seekers receive an assistance benefit only in Greece (if over 19 years of age), Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom. However, the insurance scheme in Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg provides an allowance to young school-leavers. The amounts paid are normally lower than those paid to older unemployed persons.

- Assistance payments are paid indefinitely, except in Spain and Portugal, and usually in the form of flat-rate amounts. Supplements on account of dependants may be provided(6).

Partial unemployment benefit

When faced with a transient fall in demand, a firm may lay off temporarily a part of its workforce or may reduce the working time of its employees. As a rule, the employer must comply with certain conditions regarding the reasons for the closure/reduction of the activity, the minimum amount of hours affected, or the part of the workforce laid off.

Most unemployment insurance schemes provide scales of benefit for partially unemployed workers. Some countries have special unemployment funds for defined categories of workers, such as dockers, construction workers and agricultural workers, whose activity is particularly affected by the weather conditions.

Amounts of expenditure on partial unemployment benefit indicate to what extent employers use the unemployment benefit system as a way of absorbing temporary falls in activity. For some Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom) it is not possible to separate data relating to partial unemployment benefit from the data on full unemployment benefit. In Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands and Portugal, expenditure on partial unemployment benefits

represents no more than 5.5% of total unemployment compensation, but it represents 27% in Luxembourg. Italy is the country with the highest proportion of partial unemployment benefits out of total unemployment benefit expenditure (44.5%).

Redundancy compensation

In some countries, labour legislation obliges employers to make redundancy payments to workers discharged for reasons other than misconduct. These indemnities are usually paid in a lump sum and their amount is related to the worker's wage and/or length of service with the employer. In Greece the payment is means-tested. No such benefits were reported for Denmark, Germany, Italy (where redundancy is compensated with the "mobility benefit"), Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Portugal. In Spain, expenditure on redundancy payments represents 20.2% of total unemployment compensation, while the proportion is lower in the other countries (16.2% in Belgium, 13.5% in the United Kingdom, 10.6% in France and 4.3% in Ireland).

4. The level of protection to the unemployed guaranteed by the national systems of unemployment compensation

Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands offer the highest level of protection to the unemployed

This conclusion, which is confirmed by data in table 4 above, can be drawn from the information on the benefit systems contained in the above section and in the descriptive fact sheets in part IV of this volume.

The benefit system in Spain, Greece and Portugal guarantees relatively high replacement rates to a small proportion of the unemployed population, the conditions of access to the benefit being stricter than in the above countries. On the other hand, in the United Kingdom, the scheme is more "open" (i.e. the conditions of access to benefit are quite relaxed) but the amount of benefit paid is very low.

In Italy, the level of protection is very low. The Italian system of unemployment compensation can hardly be classified as any of the aforementioned types. As already seen above, general unemployment insurance in Italy only replaces 25% of the previous wage, if as much as 2 years of contributions have been paid.

This ensures a very low degree of protection for the Italian workers. Compensation of unemployment, however, is much more favourable if unemployment is the result of collective dismissal due to cutbacks in manpower or cessation of activity of the enterprise or establishment: in these cases, the benefit amounts to 80% of previous earnings ("mobility benefit"). Besides unemployment insurance, a special fund, the "Cassa Integrazione Guadagni" (CIG), covers both short-time working and temporary lay-offs in the industrial, commercial and constructing sectors. The financing of this scheme, which was largely used during the eighties in order to prevent dismissals, is shared between the employer and the Government. Only data relating to Government expenditure is included here.

5. The system of unemployment compensation is put under strain by the sharp rise in unemployment experienced by most Member States.

As the recent higher rates of unemployment drive expenditure upwards, the governments of the Member States are introducing new restrictions in order to contain growth in expenditure. Between 1991 and the first months of 1994, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France and The United Kingdom have seen the introduction of more restrictive conditions for eligibility to benefit or a reduction in the amount or duration of the benefits.

As unemployment compensation is also seen as having a negative effect on the labour market, with high benefits causing the unemployed to be less willing to accept a new job, the restrictions are often accompanied by measures aimed at reinforcing the link between unemployment compensation and incentives for employment and at bringing together labour demand and supply. For example, in a number of countries, recipients of unemployment benefits are offered counselling and vocational training measures.

With the number of such measures increasing, unemployment compensation tends to become an instrument aimed at helping the unemployed adapt to the evolution of the labour market, providing the opportunity to learn new skills and to prepare for a new job.

FOOTNOTES

(1) Early retirement benefits for labour market reasons (i.e. "redundancy benefit" in the classification of the old age function) are intended to reduce the size of the labour force and to encourage the replacement of older workers by the younger unemployed. The first schemes of this nature were introduced in the late seventies in Belgium, Denmark, France and the United Kingdom, and then in Spain in 1981, in Germany in 1984, and in Portugal in 1986. Data in Volume I of the Digest covering the old age function showed that Belgium, Denmark, France and Luxembourg are the countries which spend more on redundancy benefits: in 1988, Denmark spent 2.4% of its GDP on these programs, while the remaining three countries spent about 1.2%. In Italy, the use of "pre-retirement" benefits is quite frequent. Unfortunately, in Volume 1 of the Digest, the redundancy benefit was not separable from the old age pension. The rising pressures on the pension schemes caused by the ageing of the population have led the policy makers to adopt measures aimed at raising the pensionable age, thus reducing the use of early retirement benefits. It should be noted also that in many countries older workers can be covered by specific provisions concerning the unemployment benefit.

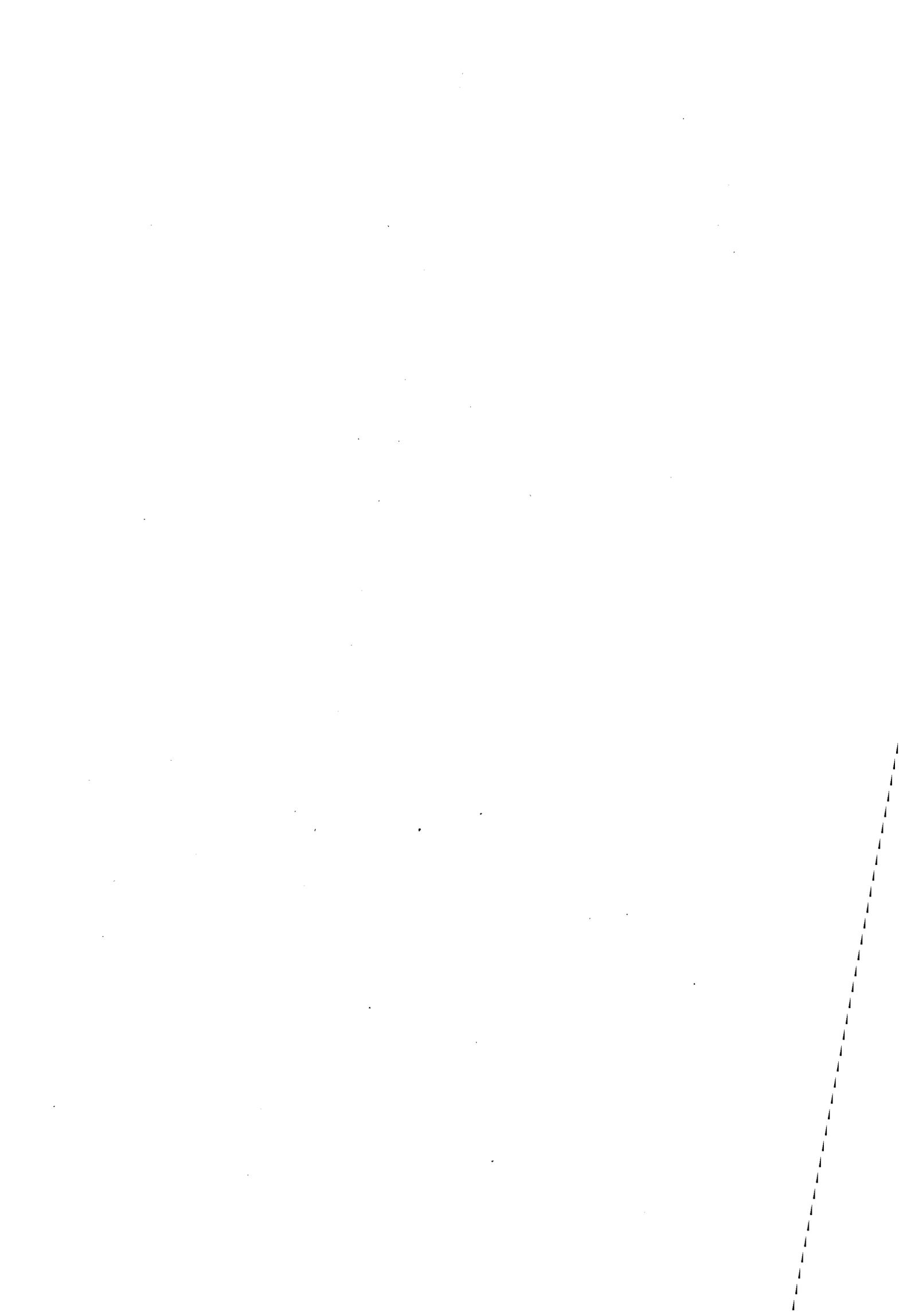
(2) Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, 1992 - Results (forthcoming). Activity rates represent the labour force as a percentage of the population of working age (15 years or more).

(3) The number of beneficiaries reported in tables 2 for each country (cf. part II) may refer to a snapshot in the year, an average throughout the year (daily or monthly), the total in the year, etc. In the case of partial unemployment benefit, the number of workdays lost may be counted instead of the number of beneficiaries.

(4) In Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg a "guaranteed minimum income" benefit is provided to people with inadequate resources to meet the basic requirements. In Italy, although some form of cash benefits to the poor are provided, these are usually provided by some local bodies in varying amounts. See the General Neediness function (volume 8 of the Digest).

(5) In the United Kingdom, about 3 months of work with average earnings in the manufacturing industry are needed to qualify for unemployment insurance benefit.

(6) According to the ESSPROS methodology, additions for dependants should be included in the family function.



1. UNEMPLOYMENT

AMOUNTS OF BENEFIT BY TYPE - 1991

			B	DK	D	GR	ESP	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR
			Mio ECU												
1		BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR	4030.5	3652.4	8531.0	334.3	11114.5	13800.2	265.4	3649.2	15.8	3204.3	165.3	3691.8	52454.5
	10	Cash benefits	4030.5	3652.4	8531.0	334.3	11114.5	13797.3	265.4	3649.2	15.8	3204.3	165.3	3691.8	52451.7
	11	Full unemployment benefit	3379.8 [a]	3652.4 [a]	7757.6	334.3 [d]	8123.9	11354.8	230.1 [a]	2023.2	11.5	2925.1	164.1	2342.3 [a]	42299.1
	12	Partial unemployment benefit	[a]	[a]	613.9	-	21.7	400.9	[a]	1626.0	4.3	209.1	0.3	[a]	2876.2
	13	Redundancy compensation	650.8 [b]	-	-	-	2968.8	1643.3	35.3	-	-	-	-	1349.5	6647.6
	14	Other cash benefit	[b]	-	159.5	[c]	-	398.4	-	:	-	70.1	0.9 [c]	-	628.8
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	:	:	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
	21	Social assistance and social services	-	-	:	:	-	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
3		MEANS-TESTED WELFARE SCHEMES	-	-	3346.6	71.1	3573.1	1716.3	551.0	-	-	2886.2	68.5	6322.3	18535.0
	10	Cash benefits	-	-	3346.6	71.1	3573.1	1716.3	551.0	-	-	2886.2	68.5	6322.3	18535.0
	11	Full unemployment benefit	-	-	3346.6	[d]	3573.1	1716.3	551.0	-	-	2886.2	68.5	6322.3	18463.9
	14	Other cash benefit	-	-	-	71.1 [c]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[c]	-	-
		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	4030.5	3652.4	11877.5	405.4	14687.6	15516.4	816.3	3649.2	15.8	6090.6	233.8	10014.1	70989.5

[a] Data relating to Partial unemployment benefit are included under Full unemployment benefit. [b] Data relating to item 14, Other cash benefit, are included under item 13, Redundancy payment. [c] Figures relating to item 14, Other cash benefit, are not separable between basic schemes and means-tested schemes. [d] Figures relating to item 11, Full unemployment benefit, are not separable between basic schemes and means-tested schemes.
N.B. MORE DETAILED FOOTNOTES ARE FOUND IN TABLES 1 FOR EACH COUNTRY.

2. UNEMPLOYMENT

INDEX OF AMOUNTS OF BENEFIT BY TYPE: NATIONAL CURRENCIES AT 1985 PRICES

			B	DK	D	GR	ESP	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK	EUR [f]
			Index 1991 (1981=100)												
1		BASIC SCHEMES: 1st PILLAR	102.0	110.5	83.5	366.6	120.7	142.4	88.6	94.4	165.1	79.6	[e]	40.1	96.5
	10	Cash benefits	102.0	110.5	83.5	366.6	120.7	142.4	88.6	94.4	165.1	79.6	[e]	40.1	96.5
	11	Full unemployment benefit	100.9 [a]	110.5 [a]	95.2	366.6 [d]	131.0	140.6	85.5 [a]	172.3	142.0	79.6	[e]	52.3 [a]	108.1
	12	Partial unemployment benefit	[a]	[a]	33.2	-	4.5	63.3	[a]	60.4	293.9	61.2	[e]	[a]	48.0
	13	Redundancy compensation	108.3 [b]	-	-	-	117.5	124.4	132.4	-	-	-	-	28.5	69.7
	14	Other cash benefit	[b]	-	70.5	[c]	-	:	-	-	-	724.0	[e]	-	98.2
	20	Benefits in kind	-	-	:	:	-	56.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.8
	21	Social assistance and social services	-	-	:	:	-	56.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.8
3		MEANS-TESTED WELFARE SCHEMES	-	-	191.0	82.4	987.4	307.5	334.6	0.0	-	318.0	52.2	163.7	229.4
	10	Cash benefits	-	-	191.0	82.4	987.4	307.5	334.6	0.0	-	318.0	52.2	163.7	229.4
	11	Full unemployment benefit	-	-	191.0	[d]	987.4	307.5	334.6	0.0	-	318.0	52.2	163.7	231.0
	14	Other cash benefit	-	-	:	82.4 [c]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.3
		TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	102.0	110.5	99.2	228.4	153.5	151.4	175.9	92.6	165.1	123.5	178.3	76.6	113.9

[a] Data relating to Partial unemployment benefit are included under Full unemployment benefit. [b] Data relating to item 14, Other cash benefit, are included under item 13, Redundancy payment. [c] Figures relating to item 14, Other cash benefit, are not separable between basic schemes and means-tested schemes. [d] Figures relating to item 11, Full unemployment benefit, are not separable between basic schemes and means-tested schemes.

[e] In Portugal, before 1985, there was a unique system of means-tested unemployment compensation. The index with base 1981=100 cannot be calculated. [f] In ECU at 1985 exchange rates. Indices for EUR should be treated with caution, especially where data are missing for some countries. N.B. MORE DETAILED FOOTNOTES ARE FOUND IN TABLES 1 FOR EACH COUNTRY.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT

TRENDS IN AMOUNTS OF BENEFIT IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES AT 1985 PRICES

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	INDEX 1980=100												
BELGIUM													
Total	100.0	122.9	122.3	127.2	123.6	118.4	119.9	121.6	117.7	111.1	117.7	125.4	132.8
Basic schemes	100.0	122.9	122.3	127.2	123.6	118.4	119.9	121.6	117.7	111.1	117.7	125.4	132.8
Means-tested welfare schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK													
Total	100.0	127.1	135.5	140.6	132.3	117.8	102.8	104.8	114.0	124.1	126.8	140.4	151.2
Basic schemes	100.0	127.1	135.5	140.6	132.3	117.8	102.8	104.8	114.0	124.1	126.8	140.4	151.2
Means-tested welfare schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY													
Total	100.0	162.8	212.4	218.6	192.8	189.6	185.0	196.8	204.6	188.2	175.1	161.5	189.2
Basic schemes	100.0	155.6	193.3	183.5	142.7	137.4	131.8	146.2	160.7	146.1	137.8	129.9	146.5
Means-tested welfare schemes	100.0	222.5	371.6	511.3	611.1	625.6	628.5	618.4	571.0	539.7	486.0	425.0	545.0
GREECE													
Total	100.0	107.0	121.5	232.7	249.0	268.7	280.1	276.9	246.2	343.9	362.7	475.5	641.6
Basic schemes	100.0	107.0	121.5	132.4	139.1	167.6	209.0	211.4	178.5	224.4	293.2	392.1	601.6
Means-tested welfare schemes	100.0	123.2	129.0	122.0	133.6	122.9	86.4	79.7	82.3	145.3	84.5	101.5	48.6
SPAIN													
Total	100.0	116.7	106.7	109.2	118.4	135.4	125.8	127.2	131.4	135.1	150.4	179.2	195.7
Basic schemes	100.0	112.3	96.6	97.6	101.3	109.0	95.8	92.4	96.9	97.3	109.7	135.6	147.1
Means-tested welfare schemes	[a]	100.0	227.2	262.6	386.8	597.8	678.1	788.7	783.2	856.5	920.5	987.4	1100.5
FRANCE													
Total	100.0	154.1	172.8	150.6	165.7	164.2	176.6	186.4	196.0	197.3	203.8	233.3	258.0
Basic schemes	100.0	154.4	170.5	150.6	163.5	154.4	162.8	170.9	180.3	181.9	188.7	219.8	248.1
Means-tested welfare schemes	100.0	149.4	211.8	152.0	203.6	329.6	407.3	447.0	458.8	457.4	456.1	459.6	422.9
IRELAND													
Total	100.0	127.5	163.2	190.6	196.6	210.9	213.9	212.5	205.7	195.5	191.6	224.2	260.9
Basic schemes	100.0	137.3	171.3	195.6	182.0	183.8	175.3	165.6	146.7	117.8	101.0	121.6	138.7
Means-tested welfare schemes	100.0	112.8	151.2	183.1	218.5	251.5	271.5	282.5	293.9	311.6	327.1	377.4	443.6

3 contd: UNEMPLOYMENT

TRENDS IN AMOUNTS OF BENEFIT IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES AT 1985 PRICES

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	INDEX 1980=100												
ITALY													
Total	100.0	140.3	169.6	186.7	193.5	189.0	178.0	149.7	132.5	115.9	123.4	132.5	138.2
Basic schemes	100.0	140.3	169.6	186.7	193.5	189.0	178.0	149.7	132.5	115.9	123.4	132.5	138.2
Means-tested welfare schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LUXEMBOURG													
Total	100.0	118.9	168.9	173.8	175.0	199.4	187.7	204.8	148.1	132.6	134.0	196.2	218.0
Basic schemes	100.0	118.9	168.7	172.7	173.6	196.4	180.7	204.8	148.1	132.6	134.0	196.2	218.0
Means-tested welfare schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
THE NETHERLANDS													
Total	100.0	142.4	191.5	227.8	221.6	203.7	195.4	192.7	182.1	176.2	172.6	175.9	179.6
Basic schemes	100.0	145.2	191.2	206.7	170.4	134.7	120.5	116.5	97.6	98.5	102.1	115.6	123.9
Means-tested welfare schemes	100.0	131.5	192.8	312.3	427.2	480.6	496.4	498.6	521.8	488.5	455.5	418.1	403.2
PORTUGAL													
Total	100.0	96.9	91.2	60.6	82.5	98.3	136.8	129.5	111.4	109.0	125.9	172.7	268.5
Basic schemes	[b]	-	-	-	-	100.0	306.8	443.1	409.7	431.6	608.4	871.4	:
Means-tested welfare schemes	100.0	96.9	91.2	60.6	82.5	84.2	93.8	67.4	54.0	48.5	40.6	50.6	:
UNITED KINGDOM													
Total	100.0	100.9	104.7	123.3	120.9	132.3	119.6	89.8	66.7	48.6	54.4	77.3	77.4
Basic schemes	100.0	86.8	73.1	76.1	67.9	75.7	63.5	40.0	29.9	18.2	24.7	34.8	:
Means-tested welfare schemes	100.0	165.1	247.9	337.2	361.3	389.3	374.0	316.2	233.8	186.7	189.1	270.2	:
EUR	[c]												
Total	100.0	129.3	145.6	153.6	151.7	154.2	148.4	142.0	137.0	128.9	132.3	147.8	160.8
Basic schemes	100.0	124.7	132.6	131.8	123.0	120.2	113.1	108.3	107.9	102.0	106.9	120.5	:
Means-tested welfare schemes	100.0	170.8	263.4	349.4	410.9	461.3	468.5	447.3	400.8	372.0	362.5	395.0	:

[a] For Spain, means-tested welfare schemes, index 1981=100. [b] For Portugal, basic schemes, index 1985=100. [c] In ECU at 1985 exchange rates (based on national currencies at 1985 prices).

N.B. MORE DETAILED FOOTNOTES ARE ON TABLE 1 FOR EACH COUNTRY

4. UNEMPLOYMENT

AMOUNTS OF BENEFIT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP, 1980 - 1992

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
BELGIUM	2.44	3.12	3.10	3.27	3.15	2.96	2.88	2.84	2.60	2.34	2.41	2.54	2.62
DENMARK	3.03	3.94	4.06	4.09	3.70	3.17	2.65	2.67	2.91	3.17	3.17	3.47	3.69
GERMANY	0.76	1.27	1.69	1.70	1.47	1.42	1.31	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.05	0.92	1.06
GREECE	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.39	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.46	0.38	0.52	0.55	0.71	0.96
SPAIN	2.71	3.23	2.92	2.93	3.12	3.49	3.07	2.93	2.85	2.79	2.98	3.44	3.71
FRANCE	0.87	1.35	1.48	1.28	1.38	1.35	1.38	1.43	1.43	1.39	1.41	1.60	1.75
IRELAND	1.38	1.75	2.22	2.59	2.62	2.73	2.71	2.59	2.37	2.05	1.94	2.26	2.56
ITALY	0.41	0.56	0.68	0.74	0.74	0.70	0.63	0.51	0.43	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.41
LUXEMBOURG	0.16	0.19	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.27	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.23
THE NETHERLANDS	1.80	2.54	3.45	4.09	3.90	3.51	3.29	3.22	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.60	2.65
PORTUGAL	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.19	0.28	0.31	0.39	0.34	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.37	0.55
UNITED KINGDOM	1.97	2.02	2.08	2.35	2.26	2.39	2.07	1.48	1.03	0.74	0.85	1.23	1.23
EUR	1.23	1.62	1.80	1.85	1.79	1.78	1.62	1.51	1.39	1.27	1.27	1.37	1.47

Annex: UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (ILO concept)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
	Unemployment rates - annual averages											Number of unemployed persons (x 1000)										
BELGIUM	12.5	12.5	11.8	11.7	11.3	10.2	8.6	7.6	7.5	8.2	9.4	490.5	496.2	471.1	465	445	398	336	301	303	332	386
DENMARK	9.2	8.7	7.2	5.5	5.6	6.4	7.7	8.1	8.9	9.5	10.4	245.2	237.3	198.5	154	157	183	219	233	259	277	304
WEST GERMANY	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.6	4.8	4.2	4.5	5.6	1920	1980	2011	1856	1807	1807	1637	1451	1278	1377	1732
GREECE	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.7	:	:	301.4	314.8	303.9	287	286	304	297	282	303	:	:
SPAIN	17.8	20.6	21.6	21.1	20.5	19.4	17.1	16.2	16.4	18.2	21.5	2332	2715	2892	2924	2945	2842	2532	2435	2471	2806	3465
FRANCE	8.2	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.8	1908	2303	2408	2463	2491	2363	2257	2166	2308	2468	2679
IRELAND	15.2	16.8	18.2	18.2	18.0	17.3	15.7	14.5	16.2	17.8	18.4	199.8	220.3	238.3	240	238	229	206	192	219	246	255
ITALY	8.8	9.4	9.9	10.6	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	11.1	2000	2150	2318	2446	2523	2562	2560	2356	2408	2462	2693
LUXEMBOURG	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.6	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.3
NETHERLANDS	12.4	12.3	10.5	10.2	10.0	9.3	8.5	7.5	7.1	7.2	8.8	683.3	661.6	610.5	640	649	608	568	515	493	499	622
PORTUGAL	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.3	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.9	5.0	358.7	393.1	396.6	387	322	269	243	227	204	198	256
UNITED KINGDOM	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.4	10.4	8.5	7.1	7.0	8.9	10.2	10.5	2889	2953	3121	3158	2903	2410	2047	2009	2568	2965	3067
EUR	9.9	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.5	9.8	8.9	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.5	13336	14426	14970	15025	14772	13976	12902	12173	12814	13936	15765

Source: Eurostat, Unemployment monthly bulletin. For further information concerning the labour force in the European Union, see Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, results, 1992 (forthcoming).

Part IV

DESCRIPTIVE FORMS BY TYPE OF BENEFIT

BELGIUM

Agency	Form n°																										
ONEm (National Employment Office)	1																										
SCOPE/BENEFIT																											
Employees, unemployment benefit																											
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY																											
<p>a) To be involuntarily unemployed and without earnings. The benefit is withheld for one year if the claimant left his employment voluntarily;</p> <p>b) To be available for and capable of work;</p> <p>c) To be under 65 years of age (men) or under 60 (women);</p> <p>d) To have completed a minimum period of social security coverage varying between 78 working days in the last 10 months at age 18 and 624 working days in the last 36 months from age 50;</p> <p>e) To be registered with an employment exchange and to sign on every day at the local employment office (from 1991: twice a month). Unemployed persons with social and family difficulties can be exempted from this condition.</p>		<p>Reference earnings: average daily earnings, up to a maximum of BFR 2107 per day.</p> <p>Unemployed persons who are exempt from the requirement of registration as job-seeker with an employment agency receive a flat-rate amount of BFR 328 per day for 24 months, and of BFR 5 subsequently.</p> <p>Paid every day except Sundays from the first day of unemployment.</p> <p>Indefinite duration. However, for certain categories of unemployed (cohabitants under 50 years of age, with family income higher than BFR 600000 per year), entitlement to benefit ends if duration of unemployment is more than double the average duration of unemployment for the same category of workers in the region.</p> <p>Requalification after working for a further 6 months.</p>																									
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)																											
<p>Amount of benefit per day (on 1/07/93):</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="218 1074 1102 1386"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Minimum per day:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Heads of family</td> <td>60% of reference earnings</td> <td></td> <td>BFR 1097</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Single persons</td> <td>60% of " "</td> <td>(1st year)</td> <td>" 785</td> </tr> <tr> <td>42% of " "</td> <td>(from 2nd year)</td> <td>" 785</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Cohabitants without dependants</td> <td>55% of " "</td> <td>(1st year)</td> <td>" 634</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35% of " "</td> <td>(2nd period*)</td> <td>" 634</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">flat-rate amount: BFR 473 (3d period)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* 6 months + 3 months per year of work.</p>					Minimum per day:	Heads of family	60% of reference earnings		BFR 1097	Single persons	60% of " "	(1st year)	" 785	42% of " "	(from 2nd year)	" 785	Cohabitants without dependants	55% of " "	(1st year)	" 634	35% of " "	(2nd period*)	" 634	flat-rate amount: BFR 473 (3d period)			<p>Taxable benefit.</p>
			Minimum per day:																								
Heads of family	60% of reference earnings		BFR 1097																								
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BELGIUM

Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°																																																							
ONEm (National Employment Office)	2	Seafarers' Relief and Contingency Fund	3																																																							
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT																																																								
Dockers, unemployment benefit		Seafarers on vessels flying the Belgian flag, unemployment benefit																																																								
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY																																																								
a) To be involuntarily unemployed and without earnings; b) To be available for and capable of work; c) To have an employment record varying between 108 working days in the last 10 months if under 18 years old and 432 working days in the last 36 months from the age of 50; d) To report to the employer once or twice a day depending on whether unemployment is measured in days or half days.		a) To be involuntarily unemployed and without earnings; b) To be available for and capable of work; c) To be a member of the Social Security Fund; d) To be registered as a job-seeker in the Navy.																																																								
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)																																																								
Same benefit as for employees covered by Social Security - see form n° 1.		Flat-rate amount varying according to the activity (group) and the grade (category) of the seafarer. Daily rates on 1/02/90: <table border="1" data-bbox="1262 831 1859 1232"> <thead> <tr> <th>Group</th> <th></th> <th>cat. A</th> <th></th> <th>cat. B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>BFR</td> <td>1505</td> <td>BFR</td> <td>1205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>"</td> <td>1386</td> <td>"</td> <td>1106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>"</td> <td>1290</td> <td>"</td> <td>1029</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>"</td> <td>1194</td> <td>"</td> <td>952</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>"</td> <td>1096</td> <td>"</td> <td>874</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>"</td> <td>1000</td> <td>"</td> <td>798</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>"</td> <td>904</td> <td>"</td> <td>721</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>"</td> <td>807</td> <td>"</td> <td>643</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>"</td> <td>711</td> <td>"</td> <td>566</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>"</td> <td>615</td> <td>"</td> <td>489</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Paid every day excluding Sundays. Unlimited duration. Taxable benefit.		Group		cat. A		cat. B	1	BFR	1505	BFR	1205	2	"	1386	"	1106	3	"	1290	"	1029	4	"	1194	"	952	5	"	1096	"	874	6	"	1000	"	798	7	"	904	"	721	8	"	807	"	643	9	"	711	"	566	10	"	615	"	489
Group		cat. A		cat. B																																																						
1	BFR	1505	BFR	1205																																																						
2	"	1386	"	1106																																																						
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10	"	615	"	489																																																						

BELGIUM			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
ONEm (National Employment Office)	4	ONEm (National Employment Office)	5
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Young persons, unemployment allowance		Manual workers, partial unemployment allowance	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be without employment and looking for a job for the first time;</p> <p>b) To be available for and capable of work;</p> <p>c) To be under 30 when the claim for unemployment allowance is made;</p> <p>d) To have just completed vocational training, apprenticeship or secondary education;</p> <p>e) To have been registered as job-seeker for 77 days if under 18, for 155 days if aged between 18 and 26 years, or for 310 days if aged between 26 and 30;</p> <p>f) To sign on every day at the local employment office (from '91: twice a month).</p>		<p>a) Partial unemployment, counted in days or half days, due to economic, technical or bad weather factors;</p> <p>b) The lay-off or redundancy must comply with certain conditions laid down by legislation as regards duration and frequency of work interruptions, etc. The regulations differ in the economic sectors;</p> <p>c) The employer notifies both the employee and the regional office of the ONEm at least seven days before the start of the period of partial unemployment (except in cases of bad weather);</p> <p>d) The employer must issue the worker with a certificate specifying the dates of the days or half-days which will be lost.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Daily flat-rate benefit varying with age. Amounts (BFR per day on 1/07/93):		60% of gross earnings, up to a wage ceiling of BFR 2106.94 per day.	
Age	Family heads	Singles	Cohabitants
below 18	1097	306	270
18 - 20	1097	476	431
21 and over	1097	621	431
Paid every day except Sundays.		Unlimited duration.	
Indefinite duration. However, for certain categories of unemployed (cohabitants, with family income higher than BFR 600000 per year) entitlement to benefit ends if duration of unemployment is more than double the average duration of unemployment for the same category of jobseekers in the region.			
Taxable benefit.			

BELGIUM			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
ONEm (National Employment Office)	6	Central Government	7
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Workers in sectors other than coal and steel, supplementary allowance (Indemnité d'attente)		Workers in coal and steel sector, supplementary allowance (Indemnité d'attente)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
a) To be domiciled in Belgium; b) To have been laid off due to the closure of a business employing more than 20 workers. Closure is recognised when a business has laid off at least 3/4 of its workforce; c) To have been bound to the enterprise by a contract of unlimited duration; d) To have at least one year's seniority; e) To register as a job-seeker at the employment agency.		a) To be domiciled in Belgium; b) To be made totally unemployed due to cessation, reduction or change in company activity; c) To have been bound to the enterprise by a contract of unlimited duration; d) The contract must have been broken at the latest four years after the date of closure; e) To register as a job-seeker at the employment agency.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Supplementary allowance corresponding in part or in full to the difference between the income lost and the level of unemployment benefit. Subject to a set maximum. Paid for up to 12 months. 6 months' extension for manual workers aged 50 or over and employees aged 40 or over.		Supplementary allowance equal in part or in full to the difference between the income lost and the level of unemployment benefit. Subject to a set maximum. Coal sector employees also receive a payment to compensate for the loss of coal allowance. Paid for up to 14 months. 6 months' extension for workers who are difficult to place.	
Remarks			
The benefit was discontinued in January 1985.			

BELGIUM			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Fonds de Sécurité (Security Funds)*	8	Fonds de Fermeture d'Entreprise (Fund for Corporate Closure)	9
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Workers in sectors covered by special collective agreements, supplementary allowance		Workers in sectors other than coal and steel, dismissal allowance	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
a) To be made redundant; b) To work in an enterprise or sector where a collective working agreement has been signed providing for such benefits.		a) To be domiciled in Belgium; b) To have been laid off due to the closure of the enterprise; c) Dismissal occurs within the 12 months preceding or following the closure of the enterprise; d) To have been bound to the enterprise by a contract of unlimited duration; e) To have at least one year's seniority;	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Supplementary allowance equal in part or in full to the difference between the income lost and the level of unemployment benefit. Subject to a set maximum. Paid for as long as the beneficiary is unemployed.		BFR 4259 per year of service (maximum 20 years), increased by BFR 4259 per year of age above 45 (maximum 20 years). Rates applicable on 1/07/93. Paid by the employer; in case of insolvency, paid by the Fund.	
<p>* Within most of the "commissions paritaires sectorielles" (labour-management committees by sector) there is a security fund managed by the representatives of workers and employers of the industry in question. These funds are financed by employers' contributions and provide the workers with specific additional social advantages (i.e. in case of unemployment, early retirement and corporate closures).</p>			

BELGIUM			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Central Government	10	Fonds de Fermeture d'Entreprise (Fund for Corporate Closure)	11
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Workers in coal-mining, premium for leaving		Workers in sectors other than coal and steel, remuneration and indemnities due by the employer	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
a) Dismissed or old enough to take early retirement or physically impaired workers*; b) To have a new job in another industry or to be entitled to invalidity or retirement pension.		a) To be domiciled in Belgium; b) To have been laid off for a specified period due to the closure of a business employing more than 20 workers; c) To have been bound to the enterprise by a contract of unlimited duration; d) Dismissal occurs within the 12 months preceding or following the closure of the enterprise; e) Insolvency of the employer.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENÉFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Lump-sum payment. If less than 13 years of service: BFR 62500. If 13 years of service or more: BFR 5000 per year of seniority (maximum: BFR 100000).		The Fund pays the remuneration or indemnities due by the insolvent employer by virtue of regulations laid down by legislation or collective agreements. The gross remuneration has a monthly ceiling of BFR 75000 per month. Maximum allowable: BFR 900000 gross per worker. The Fund pays the Social Security contributions due by the employer.	
* Premiums paid to old and physically impaired workers should be included in the old age and invalidity functions and not under unemployment. A breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.			

BELGIUM

Agency	Form n°
Fonds de Fermeture d'Entreprise (Fund for Corporate Closure)	12
SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Workers in sectors other than coal and steel, transition indemnity	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be domiciled in Belgium;</p> <p>b) Closure of the enterprise which then restarts its activity within six months;</p> <p>c) To be bound to the enterprise by a labour contract or a contract of apprenticeship at the date of closure or to have been dismissed within one month preceding closure;</p> <p>d) To be hired again within 6 months from the date of restart of the activity;</p> <p>e) Not to have received dismissal allowances.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Payment of the gross remuneration, up to a ceiling of BFR 75000 per month. Paid during the months of inactivity. Maximum allowable: BFR 900000 gross per worker.</p>	

DENMARK

Agency	Form n°	Form n°
Unemployment Insurance Funds*	1	1(continuation)
SCOPE/BENEFIT		
Insured employees, self-employed and trainees, daily unemployment benefit		
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		
<p>a) To have been insured with an employment fund for 1 year, or 1 month for apprentices or trainees. Conditions for entitlement to membership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) to be resident in Denmark and aged between 16 and 65; ii) to have 300 hours of employment within 10 weeks prior to application (for part-time membership: between 150 and 300 hours) <p>or to have a permanent independent activity</p> <p>or to have undergone vocational training for 18 months</p> <p>or to be in military service.</p> <p>b) To be involuntarily unemployed and fit for work;</p> <p>c) To be registered at the employment office and remain in contact with it during the period of unemployment;</p> <p>d) To have worked for 26 weeks during the previous 3 years.</p>		<p>Paid every day except on Sundays from the first day of unemployment. Maximum duration of 2 and a half years. After this period the unemployed person has the right to be offered a job for 9 months in the private sector or 7 months in the public sector. Young unemployed persons under 25 receive the job offer after 12 months. On completion of the job offer unemployment benefits will again be payable.</p> <p>When entitlement to daily benefit expires, members aged between 55 and 59 are entitled to a "transition benefit" equal to 80% of the maximum daily allowance. Paid until age 60 or when there is entitlement to early retirement benefit.</p> <p>Taxable benefit. No accumulation with pensions, sickness cash benefits or income from a gainful activity (in this last case, exceptions possible).</p>
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		
<p>The benefit varies according to the fund concerned. Its amount is fixed once a year (1 July) and is adjusted in line with increases in earnings.</p> <p>The maximum daily benefit is 90% of the average earnings in the last 4 weeks, subject to a maximum amount of DKR 409 per day for a full-time insured worker and DKR 273 per day for a part-time worker (in 1990). Paid 6 days a week.</p> <p>Special lower rate for persons who have just completed education/training, of about 80% of the maximum rate of unemployment benefits (in 1990, DKR 327 or DKR 218 per day for a full-time or a part-time insured person respectively).</p>		<p>* Unemployment insurance is administered by about 39 unemployment funds under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour.</p>

DENMARK

Agency	Form n°
Unemployment Insurance Funds	2
SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Insured employees, self-employed and trainees, daily partial unemployment benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>There are no special arrangements for partial unemployment; the same conditions as for total unemployment benefit are applied (form n° 1). In general, partial unemployment refers to a reduction of more than 7 hours of reduction of work per week.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>The daily benefit described in form n° 1 is reduced pro rata by the number of hours worked or on the basis of the remuneration received.</p>	

GERMANY

Agency	Form n°
Federal Labour Institute	1
SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, unemployment insurance benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be 64 years of age or younger;</p> <p>b) To be capable of and available for work. If unemployment is the result of the employee's actions, the benefit is suspended for 12 weeks;</p> <p>c) To have an employment record of 360 days (180 days before 1982) in the 3 years preceding registration as unemployed and to have paid contributions. Seasonal workers must have an employment record of 180 days;</p> <p>d) To be registered at the Employment Bureau and to be able to report to the local employment office when requested to do so.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Earnings-related benefit. Reference earnings: net wage earned in the last 3 months of activity, up to an earnings' ceiling of DM 6500 gross per month (1991).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With at least one dependent child*: 68% of reference earnings; - With no dependent children: 63% of reference earnings (68% before 1984/85); <p>Paid every day excluding Sundays from the first day of unemployment</p>	

Form n°

1 (continuation)

Duration of payment depends on age and insurance history:

Duration of employment	Duration of benefit	Duration of employment	Duration of benefit
180** days	78 days	1080 days	468 days
240** "	104 "	1200 "	520 "
360 "	156 "	1320 " , from age 44	572 "
480 "	208 "	1440 " , from age 49	624 "
600 "	260 "	1560 "	676 "
730 "	312 "	1680 " , from age 54	728 "
840 " ,from age 42	364 "	1800 "	780 "
960 "	416 "	1920 "	832 "

** only applies to seasonal workers

Entitlement to benefit ends if the beneficiary refuses to accept suitable employment or training.

Deductions up to full benefit in case of supplementary income obtained from temporary employment.

* Additions for dependants should be included in the family function; a breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.

GERMANY			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Federal Labour Institute	2	Federal Labour Institute	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, short-time working allowance		Workers in the construction industry, bad weather allowance	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) Reduction of working hours due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic slow-down - industrial restructuring, transformation, modernisation - exceptional circumstances, such as bad weather, breakdown of equipment,... <p>b) The reduction in the volume of working hours must affect at least one third of the workers employed in the firm or department to the extent of more than 10% of regular and collectively agreed working time and it must extend over at least four consecutive weeks.</p>		<p>a) Interruption of construction work due to bad weather in the period from 1 November to 31 March;</p> <p>b) The reduction of working time amounts to at least 1 hour per working day;</p> <p>c) To be in contributory employment and the employment contract is not terminated.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>68% of hourly net wage per hour lost if the beneficiary has one or more children*; 63% if there are no children.</p> <p>Normally paid for a maximum period of 6 months, but can be extended up to 24 months in case of structural difficulties in the industrial branch concerned or in case of exceptional circumstances in the labour market.</p> <p>* Additions for dependants should be included in the family function; a breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.</p>		<p>68% of hourly net wage per hour lost if one or more children*; 63% if there are no children.</p> <p>Paid for as long as the bad weather conditions persist. Normally paid by the employer who is then reimbursed by the Labour Institute</p> <p>* Additions for dependants should be included in the family function; a breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.</p>	

GERMANY

Agency Federal Labour Institute Form n° 4	Agency Federal Labour Institute Form n° 5
SCOPE/BENEFIT Bankruptcy compensation payment	SCOPE/BENEFIT Employees, unemployment assistance
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY Wage deficit of the enterprise	CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY a) To be 64 years of age or younger; b) To be available for work. If unemployment is the result of the employee's actions, the benefit is paid after 12 weeks; c) To have been in receipt of unemployment benefit or to have a contributory employment record of 150 days (10 weeks before 1982) in the last year before registering as unemployed. Military/civilian service is assimilated to contributory employment; d) To be registered at the Employment Bureau and to be able to report to the local employment office when requested to do so; e) To satisfy a means-test. The income of the claimant, including transfers from a third party, is fully taken into account. The income of his/her dependants for whose maintenance he/she is liable and property owned are considered only if they exceed certain limits.
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) The amount of bankruptcy compensation payment is based on the net earnings still outstanding and which have not been paid during the 3 months of employment prior to the opening of bankruptcy proceedings. There is no ceiling for the assessment of the compensation. The still outstanding compulsory employers' and employees' contributions are also paid for the above three months of the employment relationship. Remarks The costs incurred in connection with bankruptcy compensation payments are financed by the professional associations through a levy imposed on the employers.	BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) Earnings-related benefit. Reference earnings: net wage earned in the last 3 months of activity, up to an earnings ceiling of DM 6500 gross per month (1991). - If at least one dependent child*: 58% of reference earnings (before 1984: 58%) - With no dependent children: 56% of reference earnings (between 1984 and 1990: 50%; before 1984: 58%)

GERMANY

Form n°

5 (continuation)

If the claimant has just finished military service, the benefit is calculated on the basis of the salary he/she would receive according to his/her qualifications and the economic situation. If he/she can prove to have looked for a job for 2 months before starting military service, the unemployment benefit is paid.

Paid for an unlimited duration, but after a year eligibility has to be proven again. Entitlement to benefit ends if the beneficiary refuses to accept suitable employment or training.

* Additions for dependants should be included in the family function; a breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.

GREECE			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
OAED	2	OAED	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Construction workers, seasonal workers and other categories (actors, musicians,...), unemployment allowance		Insured first-time job-seekers aged 20 - 29 years, full unemployment benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be insured against sickness with IKA;</p> <p>b) To be over 15;</p> <p>c) Construction workers: to have worked between 95 and 210 days during the year preceding claim. Seasonal workers and other categories (actors, musicians,...): to have worked between 50 and 210 days (according to specificity) during the year preceding claim;</p> <p>d) Not to be entitled to unemployment benefit.</p>		<p>a) To be aged between 20 and 29 years;</p> <p>b) To have been unemployed for 12 months since affiliation to OAED;</p> <p>c) Not to have worked before or to have worked for less than 80 days since affiliation;</p> <p>d) If married, the spouse does not work or does not receive pension or unemployment benefit;</p> <p>e) To be registered with an employment exchange and to be able to report to the employment office when requested. Disqualification in case of refusal of a job offer or participation in a vocational training programme.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Lump-sum benefit.</p> <p>- Construction workers: 50 x 70% x minimum daily wage (DR 3870 on 1/07/92).</p> <p>- Others: 35 (or 25, in some cases) x 70% x minimum daily wage.</p> <p>Non-taxable benefit.</p>		<p>The amount of benefit depends on age, family status, family income and region of residence.</p> <p>Minimum monthly benefit: 8 times daily unemployment benefit;</p> <p>Maximum: 20 times daily unemployment benefit.</p> <p>In 1993, the allowance is fixed at DR 25000 per month with a supplement of DR 2000 for each dependant*.</p> <p>Paid for a maximum period of 5 months.</p> <p>Non-taxable benefit.</p> <p>* Supplements for dependants should be included in the family function, but a breakdown of the data was not possible.</p>	

GREECE			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
OAED	4	OAED	5
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Insured employees, unemployment allowance		Insured employees, unemployment allowance	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
a) To be insured against sickness with IKA or another social security body; b) To remain unemployed for 2 months after end of entitlement to unemployment benefit; c) Family income not exceeding DR 1400000 net per year.		a) To be insured against sickness with IKA or another social security body; b) To be unemployed due to the interruption of activity of the enterprise; c) To have paid 60 days of contributions during the year preceding claim; d) Family income not exceeding DR 1400000 net per year; e) Not to be entitled to unemployment benefit.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Lump-sum payment equal to 13 times the daily unemployment benefit previously received.		Lump-sum payment equal to 20 times the daily unemployment benefit, calculated as in Form n° 1. Supplement of 10% of the allowance for each dependant*. Paid 3 times a year maximum. Non-taxable benefit.	
		* Supplements for dependants should be included in the family function, but a breakdown of the data was not possible.	

GREECE			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
OAED	6	OAED	7
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Insured employees, unemployment allowance		Ex-prisoners, unemployment allowance	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
a) To be insured against sickness with IKA or another social security body; b) To have been unemployed for 3 months since claim for unemployment benefit was made; c) To have paid 60 days of contributions during the year preceding the 3 months; d) Family income not exceeding DR 1400000 net per year; e) Not to be entitled to unemployment benefit.		a) To be unemployed after having left the prison; b) To claim the benefit within the 2 months after leaving prison; c) To have paid 60 days of contributions during the 5 years preceding imprisonment; d) Family income not exceeding DR 1400000 net per year.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Lump-sum payment equal to 15 times the daily unemployment benefit, calculated as in Form n° 1. Supplement of 10% of the allowance for each dependant*.		Lump-sum payment equal to 15 times the daily unemployment benefit, calculated as in Form n° 1. Supplement of 10% of the allowance for each dependant*.	
Paid 3 times a year maximum.		Non-taxable benefit.	
Non-taxable benefit.			
* Supplements for dependants should be included in the family function, but a breakdown of the data was not possible.		* Supplements for dependants should be included in the family function, but a breakdown of the data was not possible.	

SPAIN

<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Agency</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Form n°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Employment Institute (INEM)</td> <td align="right">1</td> </tr> </table>	Agency	Form n°	National Employment Institute (INEM)	1	<p>Benefit basis: average of the earnings serving as contribution basis during the last 180 days prior to the legal unemployment situation.</p> <p>Benefit amount cannot be below the interprofessional minimum wage and not above 170, 195 or 220 percent of said amount in relation to the number of dependent children (no children, 1 child, 2 or more children respectively).</p> <p>Benefit includes the payment, by INEM, of employer's and employees' contributions to Social Security.</p> <p>Paid every day from the second day of unemployment. Duration of benefit depends on the number of contribution days in the 6 years preceding unemployment (4 years before April 1992). It varies from a minimum of 4 months with 360 to 539 days of contributions, up to a maximum of 24 months with more than 2160 days of contributions.</p> <p>Non-taxable benefit</p>
Agency	Form n°				
National Employment Institute (INEM)	1				
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees, unemployment insurance benefit</p>					
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be involuntarily unemployed;</p> <p>b) To be capable of and available for work;</p> <p>b) To be insured under Social Security in a scheme which covers the unemployment contingency (i.e. all schemes except those for self-employed, domestic servants and temporary workers of the Agrarian scheme);</p> <p>c) To have paid at least 12 months' contributions in the 6 years preceding unemployment (before April 1992: 6 months' contributions in the 4 years preceding unemployment);</p> <p>d) Not to be entitled to the retirement pension;</p> <p>e) To be at the disposal of the employment office.</p>					
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Until 10/80: 75% of benefit basis.</p> <p>From 10/80 to 04/92: 80% of benefit basis during the first 180 days; 70% of benefit basis from the 181st day to the 360th day; 60% of benefit basis from the 361st day onwards.</p> <p>Since 04/92: 70% during the first 180 days; 60% from the 181st day onwards.</p>					

SPAIN			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
National Employment Institute (INEM)	2	Enterprises	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, partial unemployment insurance benefit		Employees, termination indemnity	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>Reduction of working hours or days by at least one third of normal worktime, provided that the reduction is accompanied by a proportional reduction in wages.</p> <p>Other conditions: see form n° 1.</p>		<p>To be dismissed without fault of one's own, or due to economic or technological reasons, or due to sectoral economic crisis, or due to legally authorized and objective reasons (elimination of a job, the worker fails to adjust to technical changes, etc.)</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Same formula as for the calculation of the unemployment insurance benefit. Benefit amount is proportional to the reduction in working hours or days.</p>		<p>Minimum amount: 20 days' wage for each year of service, up to a ceiling of 12 monthly wages.</p> <p>When the worker is dismissed without fault of his own: 45 days' wages for each year of service, up to a ceiling of 42 monthly wages.</p> <p>In the light of the circumstances of the dismissal and the damages caused for not reinstating the worker or irregularly reinstating him, an additional compensation may be fixed of up to 15 days' wages per year of service, up to a ceiling of 12 months' wage</p>	

SPAIN

<p>Agency</p> <p>Wage Guarantee Fund (FOGASA)</p>	<p>Form n°</p> <p>4</p>	<p>Agency</p> <p>National Employment Institute (INEM)</p>	<p>Form n°</p> <p>5</p>
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees, redundancy compensation</p>		<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees, unemployment assistance benefit</p>	
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>i - Termination of the labour contract after the employer is declared insolvent, or: ii - termination of the labour contract in companies employing less than 25 workers, when the worker is entitled to a redundancy compensation, without the employer having to prove that he is insolvent, or: iii - termination due to a major cause.</p>		<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be involuntarily unemployed; b) To be registered as a job seeker, without having rejected an adequate job in the month term as from exhaustion of the contributory benefit or application for non-contributory benefit; c) Not to enjoy income from any other source exceeding the national minimum interprofessional wage; d) To be in one of the following situations: i - to have exhausted entitlement to unemployment insurance benefit and to have dependants; ii - to have exhausted entitlement to insurance benefit for 12 months, to be over 45 and without dependants; iii - from April 1992: to have dependants and to have paid at least 3 months contributions, without qualifying for insurance benefit; iv - from April 1992: to be without dependants and to have paid at least 6 months' contributions, without qualifying for insurance benefit; v - to be an ex-prisoner or a migrant back to Spain not entitled to insurance benefit.</p>	
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>In case i - above, the maximum amount payable by the Fund is a year's wage. Daily wage used in the computation may not exceed twice the amount of the minimum legal wage; in case ii - above, the Fund pays 40% of the statutory compensation; in case iii - above, the Fund pays the statutory compensation, provided the labour administration states that the employer must be exempted from payment.</p>		<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>75% of the minimum interprofessional wage. The INEM pays the social security contributions for health care benefits and, where applicable, for family protection.</p>	

SPAIN	
Form n°	Agency Form n°
5 (continuation)	National Employment Institute (INEM) 6
<p>Paid after a waiting period of one month. For workers who paid less than six months of contributions, the duration of the benefit is of 3, 4 or 5 months according to the contribution record. With 6 months or more of contributions, the benefit is normally paid for 6 months. Extensions possible for two equal term periods, up to a maximum of 18 months. Prolongations possible up to 36 months according to the age of the beneficiary and the number of dependants.</p> <p>Since August 1984, persons aged over 55, and since April 1989, persons aged over 52, may receive the benefit until retirement age, provided that certain requirements are fulfilled.</p> <p>Non-taxable benefit.</p>	<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Temporary worker of the Agrarian Scheme in Andalusia and Extremadura, full unemployment non-contributory benefit</p>
	<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be involuntarily unemployed; b) To be 16 years of age or over and not to have reached the minimum age required to obtain a retirement pension, or not to have covered the required contribution period for it; c) To have covered the minimum contributory workdays under the Agrarian scheme; d) Not to be owner, tenant, partner or holder of agricultural holdings and to have an annual taxable income not exceeding PTA 250000.</p>
	<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>The daily amount of the allowance is 75% of the daily minimum interprofessional wage. Additionally, the allowance includes the payment, by the INEM, of the fixed amount of worker's contributions to the Social Security.</p> <p>For each month the maximum period of payment is: - 20 days for beneficiaries who have right to a maximum term of 180 days; - 30 days for beneficiaries who have a right to a term exceeding 180 days;</p> <p>Duration of benefit depends on the age of the beneficiary, the number of dependants and the actual number of days worked and contributed during the 12 months prior to unemployment. Maximum: 300 days for workers older than 60.</p>

FRANCE

<p>Agency</p> <p>UNEDIC</p>	<p>Form n°</p> <p>1</p>
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees, basic allowance (Allocation de Base)</p>	
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be under 60 years of age; b) To be involuntarily unemployed, physically able to work and actively seeking a job. Persons aged 57 years and a half are exempted from looking for a job; c) To have an employment record of at least 6 months in the last 12 months (ordinary allowance) or 3 months (reduced allowance).</p> <p>The benefit can be paid while benefiting from vocational training measures.</p>	
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Reference salary: average earnings that served for the calculation of contributions during the 12 months preceding the last day of employment. A ceiling is set at 4 times the social security ceiling.</p> <p>Ordinary allowance: Flat-rate amount of FF 52.73 per day + 40.4% of reference salary. Minimum: FF 127.57 per day, or 57.4% of reference salary. Maximum: 75% of reference salary. Amount reduced every 6 months by 15% for persons aged under 50, and by 10% for persons aged between 50 and 55.</p> <p>Reduced allowance: Flat-rate amount of FF 38.74 per day + 30.3% of reference salary. Minimum: FF 95.55 per day. Maximum: 56.25% of reference salary.</p> <p>Remarks In 1993, the basic allowance and the "end of entitlement allowance" (AFD, form n° 2) have been integrated in the "unique degressive allowance", paid by UNEDIC</p>	

FRANCE			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
UNEDIC	2	UNEDIC	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, end of entitlement allowance (Allocation de Fin de Droit)		Workers dismissed for economic reasons, special allowance (Allocation spéciale)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
a) To be insured under UNEDIC; b) To be without employment and no longer entitled to basic allowance.		a) To have been dismissed for economic reasons; b) To have an insurance record of 6 months in the last 12 months.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Flat-rate amount of FF 83.50 per day from 1/07/92 (FF 2540 per month). FF 115.74 per day (FF 3520 per month) if aged 52 years (55 before 1/01/91) or more and insured for at least 20 years. The daily amount of benefit cannot exceed 75% of last Basic allowance.</p> <p>Duration of payment depends on age and employment record. It can vary from 6 to 12 months for unemployed persons aged less than 50, from 9 to 15 months if aged between 50 and 55, and from 9 to 18 months if aged 55 or over. Renewable.</p>		<p>Flat-rate amount (FF 34.05 per day in 1982) + amount proportional to reference salary: 65% for the first 3 months and 60% for the following 3. Minimum: FF 112.61 per day; maximum: 80% of reference salary. Reference salary: sum of earnings that served for the calculation of contributions during the 6 months preceding the last day of employment. A ceiling is set at 4 times the social security ceiling.</p> <p>Paid for 6 months, not renewable. Duration imputable on the period of payment of the Basic Allowance.</p>	
Remarks		Remarks	
In 1993, the basic allowance and the end of entitlement allowance have been integrated in the unique degressive allowance, paid by UNEDIC.		Benefit discontinued in 1984.	

FRANCE

Agency	Form n°																																																																
Central Government - National employment fund	4	4 (continuation)																																																															
SCOPE/BENEFIT		Amounts per hour lost:																																																															
Employees, partial unemployment benefit - specific allowance and complementary allowance.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Specific allowance</th> <th></th> <th>Minimum amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>July 1983</td> <td>FF</td> <td>8.37</td> <td>FF</td> <td>19.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1984</td> <td>"</td> <td>9.02</td> <td>"</td> <td>20.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1985</td> <td>"</td> <td>9.60</td> <td>"</td> <td>23.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1986</td> <td>"</td> <td>9.83</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1987</td> <td>"</td> <td>9.44</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1988</td> <td>"</td> <td>9.67</td> <td>"</td> <td>24.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1989</td> <td>"</td> <td>10.03</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1990</td> <td>"</td> <td>10.32</td> <td>"</td> <td>27.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1991</td> <td>"</td> <td>18.00</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1992</td> <td>"</td> <td>18.00</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 1993</td> <td>"</td> <td>22.00</td> <td>"</td> <td>29.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Specific allowance		Minimum amount	July 1983	FF	8.37	FF	19.10	July 1984	"	9.02	"	20.50	July 1985	"	9.60	"	23.00	July 1986	"	9.83	"	"	July 1987	"	9.44	"	"	July 1988	"	9.67	"	24.25	July 1989	"	10.03	"	"	July 1990	"	10.32	"	27.00	July 1991	"	18.00	"	"	July 1992	"	18.00	"	"	July 1993	"	22.00	"	29.00
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CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY																																																																	
<p>a) Reduction of working hours below legal limit due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - economic slow-down - industrial restructuring, transformation, modernisation - exceptional circumstances, such as bad weather, breakdown of equipment, ... <p>b) To have a weekly wage equal to or higher than 18 times the minimum wage (SMIC: FF 34.06 per hour on 1/07/92).</p>																																																																	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)																																																																	
<p>Amount paid by the employer per each hour below 39 hours per week lost, in order to guarantee 50% of hourly gross remuneration, with a fixed minimum (see table below).</p> <p>The Government reimburses a flat-rate amount ("specific allowance", see table below).</p> <p>The remaining amount is borne by the employer (complementary allowance).</p> <p>If there is an agreement between the Government and the employer, the former takes charge of 50% of the complementary allowance; in case of economic difficulties of the enterprise, the Government pays 80% (exceptionally, 100% in 1992/93).</p>																																																																	

FRANCE			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
National Fund for Dockers - CAINAGOD	5	National Fund for construction workers	6
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Dockers, temporary unemployment benefit		Construction workers, bad weather compensation	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
To be partially unemployed. The maximum number of half-days not worked in a year for each port is fixed annually by the Government.		Partial unemployment due to bad weather.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Flat-rate amount per half-day lost, fixed 2 or 3 times a year:		3/4 of hourly net remuneration per hour lost, up to a maximum of 9 hours a day. The remuneration ceiling equals the social security ceiling.	
1/05/'83:	FF 75.05		
1/05/'84:	" 79.70		
1/05/'85:	" 83.15		
1/05/'86:	" 86.90		
1/05/'87:	" 87.80		
1/05/'88:	" 92.20		
1/05/'89:	" 94.85		
1/05/'90:	" 98.50		
1/05/'91	" 102.00		
1/05/'92	" 102.90		

FRANCE

Agency	Agency
<p>Government: National solidarity fund</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Form n° 7</p>	<p>Central Government</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Form n° 8</p>
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Specific aid allowance (Allocation de Solidarité Spécifique)</p>	<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Unemployed workers not entitled to unemployment compensation, exceptional aid allowance (Aide de secours exceptionnel)</p>
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be under 55 years of age and actively seeking a job or to be aged between 55 and 60 years and without a job;</p> <p>b) To have worked as an employee for at least 5 years in the 10 years preceding the last employment;</p> <p>c) Monthly personal resources not higher than 70 times the amount of the daily allowance for a single person (FF 5038.6 from 1/07/92), or 140 times the same amount for a couple (FF 10077.2).</p>	<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be unemployed and actively looking for a job;</p> <p>b) To have worked for at least 5 years. If unemployment compensation ceases when the job-seeker is aged over 40, work experience is presumed and must not be proved;</p> <p>c) Not to be in receipt of any social protection benefit;</p> <p>d) Insufficient means. In 1983, annual personal resources not higher than FF 27375 for a single person or FF 63875 for a household.</p>
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Flat-rate amount of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FF 71.98 per day (FF 2189 per month); - FF 103.38 per day (FF 3144 per month) for beneficiaries aged 55 years or more, with an employment record of at least 20 years, or aged 57.5 years or more with an employment record of at least 10 years. <p>Rates in force from 1/07/92.</p> <p>The allowance is paid entirely if monthly personal resources are lower than 40 times the amount of the allowance for a lone person, or 110 times the same amount for a couple.</p> <p>If personal resources are higher, the allowance paid is the differential amount between the maximum ceiling of resources and the amount of personal resources.</p> <p>Paid by periods of 6 months, renewable indefinitely.</p> <p>Remarks</p> <p>This benefit was created in 1984 in order to combat long-term unemployment. It replaces the old Exceptional aid allowance (form n° 8).</p>	<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Amount corresponding to the "end of entitlement allowance" (FF 25 per day on 1/02/81 and FF 36 on 1/04/83).</p> <p>Paid for 3 months before 1/07/82 and for 6 months thereafter.</p> <p>Remarks</p> <p>Benefit created in 1981 in order to protect the long-term unemployed and discontinued in 1984.</p>

FRANCE			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Government - National solidarity fund	9	UNEDIC	10
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Insertion allowance (Allocation d'insertion)		Job-seekers without (enough) employment record, flat-rate allowance (Allocation forfaitaire)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) Specific categories of job-seekers: young people aged 16 to 25 years*, isolated women with family responsibilities*, people needing reinsertion into society (refugees, released prisoners, stateless workers...).</p> <p>b) To be without employment and with insufficient employment record to receive indemnity from the insurance scheme.</p> <p>c) Monthly personal resources not higher than 90 times the amount of the daily allowance for one person (FF 3933 from 1/07/86), and 180 times the same amount for a couple (FF 7866 from 1/07/86).</p>		<p>a) Benefit directed to specific categories of job-seekers: young persons, old prisoners, lone mothers, young breadwinners ...</p> <p>b) A means-test must be satisfied.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Flat-rate amount of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FF 41.40 per day (FF 1259.25 per month) for young people with no professional experience (rate in force since October 1984); - FF 87.40 per day (FF 2658.42 per month) for isolated mothers; - FF 43.70 per day (FF 1329.21 per month) for the other categories (rates in force since July 1986 and never revalued since). <p>Paid for maximum one year, with evaluation of the situation of the beneficiary after 6 months.</p> <p>For young persons, waiting period varying from 1 to 6 months according to category.</p> <p>* From 1/01/92, young people and isolated mothers are no longer entitled to this benefit.</p> <p>Remarks This benefit was created in 1984 and replaces the Flat-rate allowance (form n°10)</p>		<p>Flat-rate amounts:</p> <p>Minimum wage (SMIC) x 1.67 (FF 32.8 per day) for young persons; " x 3.33 (FF 65.4 per day) for lone mothers; " x 2.22 (FF 43.60 per day) for the remainders.</p> <p>Rates applicable in 1982.</p> <p>Paid for a year (non renewable).</p> <p>Remarks Benefit discontinued in 1984 and replaced by the Insertion allowance.</p>	

IRELAND

<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Agency</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Form n°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central Government (Department of Social Welfare)</td> <td align="center">1</td> </tr> </table>	Agency	Form n°	Central Government (Department of Social Welfare)	1	<p>Half-rate child supplements where an adult dependant's supplement is not being paid. All the above rates were applicable in July 1990.</p> <p>Payable from the fourth day of unemployment for up to 390 days (excluding Sundays). For employees aged below 18, the benefit is paid for up to 156 days. For employees aged 65, the benefit may be paid up to age 66 if the employee has paid at least 156 contributions. Requalification after paying a further 13 weekly contributions.</p> <p>No accumulation with other social security benefits. Non-taxable benefit.</p> <p>* Supplements for dependants are included in the family function; they are mentioned here for information only.</p> <p>Remarks Since 1990, beneficiaries are admitted to vocational training programmes (see the Promotion of Employment function)</p>
Agency	Form n°				
Central Government (Department of Social Welfare)	1				
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees, basic unemployment benefit</p>					
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be aged between 16 and 66; b) To be capable of, available for, and genuinely seeking work, and willing to accept suitable employment or training; c) Unemployment is not due to a trade dispute. In case of voluntary termination of the employment contract or refusal of a suitable job offer, the employee is disqualified from the benefit for a period of 6 weeks; d) To have at least 39 weekly contributions paid over the whole working life; e) To have at least 39 weekly contributions paid or credited in the governing contribution year which is the tax year which ended in the calendar year preceeding the claim; f) To have registered as unemployed and to report regularly to the employment exchange.</p>					
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Flat-rate benefit of IRL 46.20 per week if between 39 and 47 weeks' contributions in the last governing contribution year were paid, or IRL 48.00 per week if 48 or more weeks' contributions were paid.</p> <p>Dependent adult supplement*: IRL 31.00 per week; Dependent child supplement*: IRL 11.40 per week for the first two children, and IRL 11.00 per week for each additional child. If on flat-rate benefit of IRL 46.20, dependant child supplement is IRL 11.00 per week for all children.</p>					

IRELAND			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Central Government (Department of Social Welfare)	2	Central Governemnt (Department of Social Welfare)	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, pay-related unemployment benefit		Employees, partial unemployment benefit (systematic short-time working)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be aged between 18 and 66 and in receipt of basic unemployment benefit (fact sheet n° 1);</p> <p>b) Earnings exceeding set minimum level in the preceding governing contribution year (IRL 72.00 per week in April 1990).</p>		<p>a) The number of days worked in a working week is temporarily less than the normal number of days in the employment concerned;</p> <p>b) To have paid at least 39 weeks' contributions over the whole working life;</p> <p>c) To have at least 39 weekly contributions paid or credited in the governing contribution year which is the tax year which ended in the calendar year preceeding the claim.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Earnings-related benefit. Reference earnings: gross taxable earnings in the preceding income tax year.</p> <p>12% of weekly earnings between IRL 72.00 and IRL 220 (earnings ceiling). The combined flat-rate and pay-related benefit plus income tax rebates may not exceed 85% of average net weekly earnings before unemployment commenced (rates applicable in 1990).</p> <p>Payable 6 days a week from the 19th day of unemployment for a maximum of 375 days.</p>		<p>One fifth of the weekly flat-rate unemployment benefit for each day of unemployment. The sum of the number of days worked and the number of benefit days cannot exceed 5 in the week. No pay-related benefit is payable.</p> <p>Payable for up to 390 days (156 days if under age 18).</p>	

IRELAND

Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Central Government, Supplementary Unemployment Fund	4	Central Government (Department of Labour)	5
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Workers in the building, civil engineering and painting sectors, bad weather compensation</p>		<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees, statutory redundancy payment</p>	
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be insured with the Supplementary Unemployment Fund; b) Employment is interrupted due to bad weather.</p>		<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>Concerning the employer: a) To give notice of dismissal due to redundancy not later than two weeks before dismissal and send a copy of that notice to the Department of Labour;</p> <p>Concerning the employee: a) To be aged between 16 and 66; b) To be insured for all benefits under Social Welfare Acts and to be expected to work for at least 20 hours per week for an employer. c) To have been in continuous employment with the same employer for at least 104 weeks after attaining the age 16.</p>	
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Effective from July 1984 the rates were as follows:</p> <p>Skilled worker: IRL 0.87 per hour lost Unskilled worker: IRL 0.79 per hour lost.</p> <p>The Fund is financed through employers' and employees' contributions, in equal proportions. From July 1984, the contribution rate was IRL 1.42 per week for a skilled worker and IRL 1.38 for an unskilled worker.</p>		<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Lump-sum payment calculated on the basis of age, length of service and last wage up to a set limit (IRL 211.54 per week in 1988). Paid by the employer who then claims a 60% rebate from the Redundancy Fund, which is financed by contributions from employers.</p>	
<p>Remarks</p> <p>The Supplementary Unemployment Fund was abolished in 1985.</p>			

IRELAND												
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°									
Central Government (Department of Labour)	6	Central Government (Department of Social Welfare)	7									
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT										
Employees, statutory redundancy payment on employer's insolvency		All residents, unemployment assistance benefit										
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY										
<p>Concerning the employer:</p> <p>a) To give notice of dismissal due to redundancy not later than two weeks before dismissal and send a copy of that notice to the Department of Labour;</p> <p>b) Employer is insolvent.</p> <p>Concerning the employee:</p> <p>a) To be aged between 16 and 66;</p> <p>b) To be insured for all benefits under Social Welfare Acts and to be expected to work for at least 20 hours per week for an employer.</p> <p>c) To have been in continuous employment with the same employer for at least 104 weeks after attaining the age 16.</p>		<p>a) To be aged between 18 and 66 years;</p> <p>b) To be capable of, available for, and genuinely seeking work, and willing to accept suitable employment or training;</p> <p>c) To have registered as unemployed and not to be entitled to unemployment benefit. To report regularly to the employment exchange.</p> <p>d) To satisfy a means-test. Account is taken of cash income, the value of investment or capital, the value of any property the applicant owns except his/her own home;</p>										
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)										
Lump-sum payment, the amount of which is calculated as shown in form n° 4. Paid directly by the Redundancy and Employers' Insolvency Fund.		<p>Amount depends on the assessed means of the claimant.</p> <p>Maximum rates: IRL 45.00 per week for short-term unemployed (in receipt of payment for less than 390 days) and IRL 52.00 per week for long-term unemployed (in receipt of payment for 390 or more days).</p> <p>Supplements for dependants* :</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Short-term (IRL/week)</th> <th>Long-term (IRL/week)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adult dependant:</td> <td>31</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child dependants:</td> <td>11</td> <td>11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Half-rate child supplements where an adult dependant's supplement is not being paid. All the above rates are applicable in July 1990.</p> <p>Indefinite duration</p>			Short-term (IRL/week)	Long-term (IRL/week)	Adult dependant:	31	31	Child dependants:	11	11
	Short-term (IRL/week)	Long-term (IRL/week)										
Adult dependant:	31	31										
Child dependants:	11	11										

IRELAND

Form n°

7 (continuation)

* Supplements for dependants are included in the family function; they are mentioned here for information only.

Remarks

Legislation implemented in May 1986 brought about equal treatment of men and women.

Legislation implemented in July 1989 amalgamated at the higher rate the urban and non-urban rates of unemployment assistance.

ITALY

Agency	Form n°									
National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	1									
SCOPE/BENEFIT										
Employees, ordinary unemployment benefit (Trattamento ordinario di disoccupazione)		Reference earnings: average daily remuneration subject to contributions received in the 3 months preceding unemployment.								
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY										
<p>a) To be involuntarily unemployed. Workers who resign or are dismissed on the grounds of misconduct are considered as involuntarily unemployed after a waiting period of one month;</p> <p>b) To be available for work immediately. A worker who twice and without justified motive turns down suitable permanent employment or does not reply to a summons loses entitlement to benefit;</p> <p>c) To have been insured against unemployment for 2 years;</p> <p>d) To have paid contributions for one year during the two-year period immediately preceding unemployment. Reduced requirement for seasonal workers who have worked for at least 78 days in the last year;</p> <p>e) To be registered on a placement list and to report to the employment office once a month.</p> <p>N.B. Periods of work abroad, maternity or illness are also counted as contributory periods in calculating the two years of contribution giving entitlement to benefits.</p>		<p>The benefit is paid from the eighth day of unemployment, for a maximum of 180 days in a year, including Sundays and holidays.</p> <p>Workers satisfying the reduced requirement are entitled to the benefit for a number of days equivalent to those worked in the last year.</p> <p>Entitlement to benefit gives entitlement to family allowances. The period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.</p> <p>Taxable benefit.</p>								
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)										
<table> <tbody> <tr> <td>Before 1/01/88:</td> <td>daily flat-rate amount.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>from 1/01/88 to 31/12/89:</td> <td>7.5% of reference earnings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>from 1/01/90 to 31/12/93:</td> <td>20% " "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>from 1/01/93:</td> <td>25% " "</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Before 1/01/88:	daily flat-rate amount.	from 1/01/88 to 31/12/89:	7.5% of reference earnings	from 1/01/90 to 31/12/93:	20% " "	from 1/01/93:	25% " "	
Before 1/01/88:	daily flat-rate amount.									
from 1/01/88 to 31/12/89:	7.5% of reference earnings									
from 1/01/90 to 31/12/93:	20% " "									
from 1/01/93:	25% " "									

ITALY

<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Agency</td> <td>Form n°</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Institute of Social Security (INPS)</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </table>	Agency	Form n°	National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	2	<p>The benefit is paid from the eighth day of unemployment, for a number of days equal to the number of days worked during the year of reference, with a maximum of 180 days (including Sundays and holidays).</p> <p>Entitlement to benefit gives entitlement to family allowances. The period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.</p>			
Agency	Form n°							
National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	2							
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Employees in the agricultural sector, ordinary unemployment benefit (Trattamento ordinario di disoccupazione)</p>								
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be involuntarily unemployed; b) To be available for work immediately. A worker who twice and without justified motive turns down suitable permanent employment or does not reply to a summons loses entitlement to benefit; c) To have been registered on the placement list for 2 years; d) To have paid contributions for 102 days during the two-year period immediately preceding unemployment. Reduced requirement for seasonal workers who have worked for at least 78 days in the last year; e) To be registered on a placement list and report to the employment office once a month.</p> <p>N.B. Periods of work abroad, maternity or illness are also counted as contributory periods in calculating the two years of contribution giving entitlement to benefits.</p>								
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Before 1/01/88:</td> <td>daily flat-rate amount.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>from 1/01/88 to 31/12/89:</td> <td>7.5% of reference earnings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>from 1/01/90 to 31/12/93:</td> <td>20% " "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>from 1/01/93:</td> <td>25% " "</td> </tr> </table> <p>Reference earnings: average daily remuneration subject to contributions received in the 3 months preceding unemployment.</p>	Before 1/01/88:	daily flat-rate amount.	from 1/01/88 to 31/12/89:	7.5% of reference earnings	from 1/01/90 to 31/12/93:	20% " "	from 1/01/93:	25% " "
Before 1/01/88:	daily flat-rate amount.							
from 1/01/88 to 31/12/89:	7.5% of reference earnings							
from 1/01/90 to 31/12/93:	20% " "							
from 1/01/93:	25% " "							

ITALY			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	3	National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	4
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees in the industrial sector, special unemployment benefit (Trattamento speciale di disoccupazione)		Employees in the construction sector, special unemployment benefit (Trattamento speciale di disoccupazione)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To have been laid off because of cutbacks in manpower or cessation of activity of the enterprise or establishment;</p> <p>b) To have worked continuously for 13 weeks within the same firm;</p> <p>c) To have registered with an employment office.</p>		<p>a) To have been laid off because of cutbacks in manpower or cessation of activity of the enterprise or establishment;</p> <p>b) Before 11/08/91: to have a contribution record of 26 weeks in the preceding two years for work exclusively within the building sector, or of 52 weeks for work within other sectors. From 11/08/91: to have a contribution record of 10 months or 43 weeks for work exclusively within the building sector;</p> <p>c) To have registered with an employment office.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>80% of the remuneration received in the last month preceding dismissal. The benefit may not exceed LIT 600000 per month, indexed as of 1/01/81 to keep pace with inflation in the measure of 80% (at 1/01/91: LIT 1067758 per month).</p> <p>Paid for 180 days. In case of economic difficulties of the enterprise or sector, prolongations possible for periods of 3 months.</p> <p>Only if the conditions for eligibility described in form n° 1 are satisfied, are recipients entitled to family allowance and is the period of benefit payment recognized for pension purposes.</p> <p>Taxable benefit.</p>		<p>80% of daily remuneration calculated on the basis of the average hourly remuneration in the last four weeks. The benefit may not exceed LIT 600000 per month, indexed as of 1/01/81 to keep pace with inflation in the measure of 80% (at 1/01/91: LIT 10667158).</p> <p>Paid for 90 days. Before 11/08/91: in case of economic difficulties of the enterprise or sector, prolongations possible for periods of 3 months.</p> <p>From 11/08/91: no possibility of prolongation of the payment, but the benefit may be paid for 18 months (27 months in the area of the Mezzogiorno) to persons who have worked for at least 18 months in areas designated by the Interministerial Commission for Economic Planning (CIPE) as being particularly affected by an occupational crisis.</p>	
Remarks			
This benefit was abolished by Law 223 from 11/08/91. Workers dismissed after this date may be entitled to 'mobility benefit' (see form n°6).		Recipients are entitled to family allowance. The period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.	

ITALY

Agency National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	Form n° 5	Agency National Social Security Institute (INPS)	Form n° 6
SCOPE/BENEFIT Agricultural workers on fixed-term contracts, special unemployment benefit (Trattamento speciale di disoccupazione)		SCOPE/BENEFIT Blue-collar workers, white-collar workers and management, mobility benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY a) To have been laid off because of cutbacks in manpower or cessation of activity of the enterprise or establishment; b) To have a contribution record of 102 days in the preceding two years and to have worked exclusively within the agricultural sector for 101 days in the last year or 150 days in the case of work within some other sectors; c) To have registered with an employment office.		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY a) The following categories of workers have the right to be registered on the mobility lists: - employees in companies admitted to the extraordinary CIG and whom the companies do not consider they are capable of rehiring; - people laid off because of cutbacks in manpower or cessation of activity by companies with more than 15 employees (or 200 in the case of commercial companies) within the area of application of extraordinary CIG; - workers in industrial companies with between 5 and 15 employees and located in areas with significant occupational difficulties and in the Mezzogiorno in the case of redundancy on legitimate grounds; - workers laid off by construction companies after a major public work has been 70% completed and who have worked for 18 months in regions recognised as suffering from a serious employment crisis. N.B. The choice of workers to be laid off (i.e. become mobile) must be made according to various criteria laid down by collective agreements or based on personal circumstances; b) To have 12 months of service in the enterprise under a continuous employment contract of which 6 months of actual work.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 66% of the conventional remuneration set each year by the local government, if the claimant has worked 151 days in the year, or 40% of the conventional remuneration set each year by the local government, if the claimant has worked between 101 and 150 days. Paid for maximum 90 days. The period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT) 100% of the amount of extraordinary CIG (which is 80% of the remuneration - see forms n 11 and 12) during the first 12 months, and 80% of that amount for the subsequent months. Maximum amount payable on 1/01/93: LIT 1248021.	

cont. on next page

ITALY			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
	6 (continuation)	National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	7
<p>Paid for 12 months to workers aged under 40, for 24 months for workers aged between 40 and 49, and for up to 36 months for people aged 50 and over. In the Mezzogiorno or in other specified areas, each of these limits is extended by 12 months. In some cases, older workers are entitled to the benefit up to retirement age.</p> <p>Workers entitled to mobility benefit may also benefit from advantages in the area of vocational training and recruitment (see the Employment Promotion function). The worker is struck from the mobility list if he/she refuses to enrol in a vocational training course or to accept employment offered to him/her by the employment office.</p> <p>Recipients are entitled to family allowance. The period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.</p>		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
		<p>80% of gross remuneration for the hours not worked, up to the limit of the contractual working hours, without ever exceeding 40 hours per week.</p> <p>Payable for up to 3 consecutive months. Extensions possible in exceptional cases by quarters up to a maximum length of 12 months in a 2-year period. Re-qualification after a period of normal activity of at least 52 weeks.</p> <p>The compensation is paid by the employer to the workers at the end of each pay period. The employer is then reimbursed by the INPS according to specific rules.</p> <p>Entitlement to family allowances. When the workers are fully discharged, the period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.</p> <p>Remarks Regulations in effect until 11/08/91. The new regulations, introduced with Law 223/91, are described on forms n 8 and n 9.</p>	

ITALY			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	8	National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	9
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Agricultural workers, ordinary benefit from the Wage Compensation Fund (Cassa Integrazione Salariali dei Lavoratori Agricoli - CISOA)		Blue-collar workers, white collar workers and management in industry, ordinary contributions from the Wage Compensation Fund, as from 11/08/91 (Interventi ordinari della Cassa Integrazione Guadagni - CIG)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
Temporary reduction of activity due to bad weather conditions or seasonal interruption of activity.		Temporary lay-off or reduction of the company's activity due to the economic situation or bad weather conditions.	
Concerning the beneficiary: to have an employment contract stipulating at least 180 days of work in the year.		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		80% of gross remuneration for the hours not worked, up to the limit of the contractual working hours, without ever exceeding 40 hours per week.	
80% of gross remuneration for the hours not worked, up to the number of contractual working hours, without ever exceeding 40 hours per week.		Payable for up to 3 consecutive months. Extensions possible in exceptional cases by quarters up to a maximum length of 12 months in a 2-year period.	
Payable for up to 3 consecutive months.		Re-qualification after a period of normal activity of at least 52 weeks.	
The compensation is paid by INPS according to specific rules.		After the first 6 months of payment, application of a ceiling (on 1/01/91: LIT 1191783). The ceiling does not apply when the lay-off or reduction of activity is due to bad weather conditions.	
		The compensation is paid by the employer to the workers at the end of each pay period. The employer is then reimbursed by the National Social Security Institute (INPS) according to specific rules.	
		Entitlement to family allowances. When the workers are fully discharged, the period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.	

ITALY	
Agency	Form n°
National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	10
SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Blue collar workers, white collar workers and management in construction companies, ordinary benefit from the Wage Compensation Fund, as from 11/08/91 (Interventi Ordinari della Cassa Integrazione Guadagni - CIG)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
Temporary lay-off or reduction of activity of the company due to the economic situation or seasonal bad weather conditions.	
Concerning the beneficiary:	
a) To work on the execution of major public works;	
b) To have paid contributions for 6 months or 26 weeks during the two-year period preceding the lay-off or reduction in activity.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
80% of gross remuneration for the hours not worked, up to the number of contractual working hours, without ever exceeding 40 hours per week.	
Payable for up to 3 consecutive months. Extensions possible in exceptional cases. In the case of reduction of activity, the length of the payment cannot exceed a quarter of that of the work required to complete the project as determined by contract.	
Re-qualification after a period of normal activity of at least 52 weeks.	
After the first 6 months, application of a ceiling (at 1/01/91: LIT 1191783). The ceiling does not apply when the lay-off or reduction of activity is due to bad weather conditions.	
The compensation is paid by the employer to the workers at the end of each pay period. The employer is then reimbursed by the National Social Security Institute (INPS) according to specific rules.	
Entitlement to benefit gives entitlement to family allowances. When the workers are fully discharged, the period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.	

ITALY

<p>Agency</p> <p>National Institute of Social Security (INPS)</p>	<p>Form n°</p> <p>11</p>	<p>Agency</p>	<p>Form n°</p> <p>11 (continuation)</p>
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Blue collar workers and intermediate categories in industrial, construction and commercial companies, extraordinary benefit from the Wage Compensation Fund, as before 11/08/91 (Interventi Straordinari della Cassa Integrazione Guadagni - CIGS)</p>		<p>In the building sector the benefit is granted for a three-month period which may be extended to a maximum of one year only in cases where working hours have been reduced.</p> <p>Entitlement to benefit gives entitlement to family allowances. When the workers are fully discharged, the period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.</p>	
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) Temporary lay-off or reduction of activity of the firm due to events such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i - restructuring, reorganisation or conversion of a company, or ii - crisis situation in a region, sector or company, or iii - employment crisis in the Mezzogiorno in all cases involving large-scale employment as a result of public investment. <p>b) The following are eligible for compensation from the extraordinary CIG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i - industrial companies; ii - commercial companies with more than 1000 employees; iii - firms providing catering services for firms which come under the CIG. 		<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>80% of the gross remuneration for the hours not worked, up to a maximum amount set each year to keep pace with inflation in the measure of 80% (on 1/01/91: LIT 1191783).</p> <p>In case a) i - above, payable for a twelve-month period, which may be extended.</p> <p>In case a) ii -, payable for up to 6 consecutive months. Prolongation possible up to a maximum of 12 months.</p> <p>In case a) iii -, payable for up to 3 consecutive months. Extensions possible without ever exceeding a quarter of the time required to complete the works.</p>	

ITALY		
Agency	Form n°	<p>In case a) i - above, the payment may not last longer than 2 years, with the possibility of two extensions, each no longer than 12 months; In case a) ii -, the payment may not last longer than 12 months, with the possibility of a new contribution after a period equal to 2/3 of that of the first contribution. In case a) iii -, the payment may not last longer than 12 months, with the possibility of an extension of 6 months if there are good prospects of recovery. In any case, the duration of the contribution may not exceed 36 months in a five-year period.</p> <p>Disqualification in case the beneficiary refuses to attend vocational training or retraining courses. The choice of which employees to place under wage compensation must be based on a criterion of rotation among workers performing the same function. Companies unable to guarantee that all the workers laid off will be rehired can apply mobility procedures for surplus personnel who will therefore be registered on mobility lists with the aim of reintegrating them into other categories of employment.</p> <p>Entitlement to benefit gives entitlement to family allowances. When the workers are fully discharged, the period of payment of the benefit is recognized for pension purposes.</p>
National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	12	
SCOPE/BENEFIT		
Blue collar workers, white collar workers and management in industrial, building and commercial companies, extraordinary benefit from the Wage Compensation Fund, as from 11/08/91 (Interventi Straordinari della Cassa Integrazione Guadagni - CIGS)		
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		
<p>a) Temporary lay-off or reduction of activity of the firm due to events such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i - restructuring, reorganisation or conversion of a company, or; ii - crisis situation in a company, or; iii - bankruptcy of a company. <p>b) The following are eligible for contributions from the extraordinary CIG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i - industrial companies with more than 15 employees during the 6-month period preceding claim to the benefit; ii - commercial companies with more than 200 employees; iii - crafts firms with more than 15 employees working for firms which come under the CIG. <p>c) Concerning the beneficiaries: at least 90 days of service in the company at the time of submission of the claim.</p>		
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		
80% of gross remuneration for the hours not worked, between 0 and the limit of the contractual working hours, without ever exceeding 40 hours per week. The benefit cannot exceed LIT 600000 per month, indexed as of 1/01/81 (LIT 1248021 in 1993).		

ITALY

<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="179 132 906 169">Agency</td> <td data-bbox="906 132 1182 169">Form n°</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="179 169 906 271">National Institute of Social Security (INPS)</td> <td data-bbox="906 169 1182 271">13</td> </tr> </table>	Agency	Form n°	National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	13	
Agency	Form n°				
National Institute of Social Security (INPS)	13				
<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Non-agricultural workers entitled to unemployment benefit, Christmas bonus</p>					
<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <p>a) To be entitled to ordinary or special unemployment benefit; b) To receive the benefit on any day during the period from 18 to 24 December.</p>					
<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <p>Lump sum equivalent to 6 times the total daily allowance of unemployment benefit and, if applicable, family allowance.</p>					

LUXEMBOURG

Agency	Form n°
Fonds pour l'Emploi (Employment Fund)	1 (continuation)
SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, total unemployment benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be between 16 and 64 years old;</p> <p>b) To be domiciled in Luxembourg;</p> <p>c) To be involuntarily unemployed;</p> <p>d) To be capable of and available for employment, and ready to accept any suitable job;</p> <p>e) To have been employed for 26 weeks in the last 12 months preceding unemployment. In case of interruption due to incapacity for work, military service or indemnified unemployment, the reference period is prolonged;</p> <p>f) To have registered for employment and to report to the placement office when requested to do so.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>80% of reference earnings, increased to 85% if there is at least one dependent child*.</p> <p>Reference earnings: average of gross remuneration during the 3 months which precede unemployment.</p> <p>Maximum benefit: 250% of reference social minimum wage (LFR 39039 on 1/02/93), reduced to 200% in case unemployment exceeds 182 days in a period of 12 months.</p> <p>Payable every day from the first day of unemployment for up to 365 days per 24-month period. 182 extra calendar days for persons particularly difficult to place.</p>	

For unemployed workers aged 50 years or over, prolongation of 12, 9 or 6 months respectively if 30, 25 or 20 years of insurance. In these cases, the benefit ceiling is fixed at 150% of the reference social minimum wage.

If income from a gainful professional activity exceeds 10% of benefit ceiling, the benefit is reduced by the amount exceeding the provided ceiling. If earnings of the spouse/ cohabit of the unemployed are higher than 250% of the social minimum wage for workers with dependants, the benefit is reduced by an amount equal to 50% of the difference between the above earnings and the above ceiling.

Disqualification from benefit if the beneficiary refuses to accept a suitable job offer or to participate in vocational training programmes offered by the public administration.

The benefit is taxable and liable to social security contributions.

* Supplements for dependants should be included in the family function. A breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.

LUXEMBOURG

Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Fonds pour l'Emploi (Employment Fund)	2	Fonds pour l'Emploi (Employment Fund)	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Self-employed persons, full unemployment benefit		Young job-seekers having just completed their studies, full unemployment allowance	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be aged between 16 and 64 years; b) To be domiciled in Luxembourg; c) To have ceased activity because of economic or financial difficulties; d) To have been compulsorily insured for 5 years; e) To have registered for employment and to report to the employment office when requested to do so.</p>		<p>a) To be aged under 21 on the day of registration as unemployed. This age limit can be elevated up to 23, 25 or 28 years according to the type of education or training followed. b) To be domiciled in Luxembourg; c) To have completed or interrupted the studies, or to have worked less than 26 weeks in the last 12 months, or to have completed a period of apprenticeship; d) To be involuntarily without work. Disqualification from benefit in case of voluntary termination of the work/apprenticeship contract; e) To register for employment within the 12 months following the end of studies/training.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Income-related benefit. 80% of last income which served as a basis for the calculation of contributions. Minimum benefit: 80% of reference social minimum wage (see form n°1). Maximum: 250% of the same amount.</p> <p>Payable every day for up to 365 days per 24-month period. For unemployed workers aged 50 years or over, prolongation of 12, 9 or 6 months respectively if 30, 25 or 20 years of insurance.</p> <p>Taxable benefit.</p>		<p>70% of social minimum wage paid for a normal occupation to a non-qualified worker (see Annex). The indemnity is reduced to 40% for persons who are 16 or 17 years old.</p> <p>Payable 39 weeks after registration as a job-seeker for up to 365 days. Young people who have studied for more than 9 years or who have terminated a period of special vocational training, receive the benefit after 26 weeks. The beneficiaries of this benefit are admitted to vocational training courses or to public utility work programmes.</p> <p>Taxable benefit.</p>	

LUXEMBOURG			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Fonds pour l'emploi (Employment Fund)	4	Enterprises and Central Government	5
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, partial unemployment indemnity		Manual workers and craftsmen in building and related sectors, bad weather indemnity	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) The activity of the enterprise ceases or is reduced due to structural or short-term economic problems;</p> <p>b) The reduction of working time per worker and per month does not affect more than 50% of normal working time;</p> <p>c) The enterprise is based in Luxembourg;</p> <p>d) The employee is domiciled in Luxembourg or is a border worker;</p> <p>e) The employment contract is maintained.</p>		<p>a) To be aged under 65 years;</p> <p>b) To be domiciled in Luxembourg or near to the border but insured in Luxembourg;</p> <p>c) To be employed in an enterprise operating in Luxembourg;</p> <p>d) To be without work due to bad weather conditions, in any period between 16 November and 31 March;</p> <p>e) To be fit for work.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>80% of hourly gross salary, up to a limit of 250% of the social minimum wage paid to a non-qualified worker aged 18 years or over (see Annex).</p> <p>There is no compensation for the first 8 working hours lost per month; the second 8 hours are paid by the employer*; any hour beyond 16 is charged to the Employment Fund.</p>		<p>80% of hourly gross salary, up to a limit of 180% of the social minimum wage paid to a qualified worker aged 18 years or over (see Annex).</p> <p>There is no compensation for the first 8 working hours lost per month; the second 8 hours are paid by the employer; any hour beyond 16 is charged to the Central Government.</p>	
<p>* Data relating to the second 8 hours, paid by the employer, are not available.</p>			

LUXEMBOURG

Agency	Form n°	ANNEX: Social minimum wage (per month)	
National Solidarity Fund (FNS)	6	Characteristics of the worker:	
SCOPE/BENEFIT		18 years or over, non qualified, with family charges:	LFR 38882 per month
Long-term unemployed, solidarity pension		18 years or over, non qualified, with no family charges	LFR 37739 per month
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		17 years	LFR 30191 per month
a) Residence in Luxembourg for at least 15 years;		16 years	LFR 26417 per month
b) Entitlement to unemployment benefit has expired.		15 years	LFR 22643 per month
c) To have an income below a set minimum level.		18 years or over, qualified, with family charges:	LFR 46659 per month
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		18 years or over, qualified, with no family charges	LFR 45287 per month
<p>The solidarity pension is allocated in order to guarantee an annual income of LFR 196227, taking account of personal resources. The amount is increased by LFR 67453 for a dependent spouse* and by LFR 23971 per dependent child*.</p> <p>Rates applicable at 1/1/1986.</p>			
<p>* Supplements for dependants should not be included in the unemployment function but in the family function. A breakdown of the data was not possible.</p> <p>Remarks</p> <p>This benefit was replaced in 1987 by the complement to the minimum income, classified in the general neediness function.</p>			

THE NETHERLANDS		
Agency	Form n°	<p>Paid from the first day of unemployment for 5 days a week. Six months' duration. If the three-out-of-five condition (point e above) is met, extension of benefit payment possible, with duration varying between 6 months and 5 years depending on age and employment history before becoming unemployed. When this entitlement is exhausted the claimant receives prolonged benefit at 70% of the statutory minimum wage for a further year. Claimants aged 57 and a half or over when becoming unemployed will receive prolonged benefit until the age of 65.</p> <p>Taxable benefit. Deduction of old age or sickness benefits.</p> <p>The benefit is paid for the first 8 weeks by the Industrial Insurance boards out of the temporary unemployment funds (WGF). The rest is paid out of the General Unemployment Fund (AWF).</p> <p>* Nieuwe Werkloosheidswet Remarks New unemployment insurance legislation came into effect on 1 January 1987. Where benefits were in payment at that date, these continued to be made in accordance with the previous legislation (see forms n. 2 and 3).</p>
Industrial Insurance Boards	1	
SCOPE/BENEFIT		
Employees, new unemployment insurance benefit (NWW*)		
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		
<p>a) To be totally or partially unemployed, i.e. there has been a reduction of working hours per week of at least 5 hours or half the normal hours, without payment for the lost hours. Unemployment and not involuntary unemployment is the condition for admission to the benefit. However, sanctions are foreseen if blame can be attached to the employee for the unemployment;</p> <p>b) To be capable of and available for work;</p> <p>c) To be registered at the employment exchange;</p> <p>d) Employment record of 26 weeks in the 12 months prior to unemployment. The number of hours or whole days actually worked in a week is not important;</p> <p>e) In order to receive benefit for more than 6 months, the employee must have been employed for at least 8 hours a week for 3 years during the 5 years prior to unemployment. Periods in which the insured person looked after children up to the age of 6 are counted in full as years of employment, while periods in which the person raised children aged 6 to 12 are counted at 50%. Periods of incapacity for work may also be counted.</p>		
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		
Loss of earnings benefit: 70% of daily gross earnings at the time of becoming unemployed. Earnings' ceiling of HFL 286.84 per day in July 1992.		

THE NETHERLANDS

Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Industrial Insurance boards	2	Municipalities	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees and assimilated persons, unemployment insurance benefit (WW*)		Employees and assimilated persons, unemployment insurance allowance (WWV*)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
a) To be involuntarily unemployed and registered at the employment office; b) To be capable of and available for work; c) To have worked for employers belonging to the same economic sector; d) To have an employment record of 130 days in the previous 12 months.		a) To be involuntarily unemployed and not or no longer eligible to unemployment benefit under WW; b) To be capable of and available for work; c) To have worked for 130 days in the 12 months preceding unemployment.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
80% of daily earnings. Minimum amount when there is at least one dependent child: 80% of HFL 123.24 (in 1984). Paid for 40 days by the industrial insurance boards out of the temporary unemployment funds (WGF). The remainder is paid out of the General Unemployment Fund (AWF).		75% of daily earnings, paid for 2 years maximum. Beneficiaries who have reached 60 years of age during this period may in certain cases receive the allowance until they reach retirement age (65 years old).	
* Werkloosheidswet Remarks From 1/01/1987, this benefit has been replaced by the new unemployment insurance benefit (form n° 1).		* Wet Werkloosheidsvoorziening Remarks From 1/01/1987, this benefit has been replaced by the new unemployment insurance benefit (form n° 1).	

THE NETHERLANDS			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Municipalities	4	Municipalities	5
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Elderly and partially disabled workers, unemployment benefit (IOAW*)		Elderly and partially disabled self-employed, unemployment benefit (IOAZ*)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) Unemployed and entitlement to unemployment insurance benefit has expired;</p> <p>b) i - Over 50 years old when becoming unemployed or:</p> <p>ii - partially disabled, of any age, classified as having less than 80% of disability, and receiving benefit as a result.</p>		<p>Elderly:</p> <p>a) Self-employed persons aged between 55 and 65 who have to terminate their activity because it generates too little income;</p> <p>b) Professional income over the last 3 years must have been lower than the social minimum;</p> <p>c) To have been self-employed or employed for the last 7 years.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>100% of net minimum wage for a married couple or two people living together**;</p> <p>90% of net minimum wage for a single person with one or more children**;</p> <p>70% of net minimum wage for a single person over 23 years old;</p> <p>A person who becomes unemployed from a part-time job, receives benefit proportional to the number of hours worked.</p> <p>The income of the claimant and any partner is taken into account in determining the benefit. 30% of such income may be retained in addition to an IOAW benefit, subject to a maximum equal to 15% of the benefit. Income not earned in connection with work, such as interests from savings, alimony, or rent is not deducted.</p> <p>* Act on Income Provisions for Old and Partly Disabled Workers, introduced in 1987.</p> <p>** Additions for dependants should be included in the family function; a breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.</p>		<p>Partially disabled:</p> <p>a) Self-employed of any age who have to terminate their activity before reaching the age of 65 due to a disability;</p> <p>b) To be in receipt of partial disability benefit and less than 80% disabled;</p> <p>c) To have been self-employed for 3 years and future income is expected to remain below the social minimum.</p> <p>100% of net minimum wage for a married couple or two people living together**;</p> <p>90% of net minimum wage for a single person with one or more children**;</p> <p>70% of net minimum wage for a single person over 23 years old;</p> <p>lower rates apply for single persons under the age of 23.</p> <p>* Act on Income Provisions for Old and Partly Disabled Self-employed, introduced in 1987.</p> <p>** Additions for dependants should be included in the family function; a breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.</p>	

THE NETHERLANDS

Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Public Administration	6	Industrial Insurance Boards	7
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Public administration employees, waiting allowance (WRO*)		Employees, partial unemployment benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) Redundancy due to reorganisation, transfer or suppression of a post, unit or service;</p> <p>b) To be available for a new job.</p> <p>Registration with an employment office is not required.</p>		<p>There are no special regulations for partial unemployment. The same conditions described in form n° 1 (from 1/01/87) or in form n° 2 (before 1/01/87) apply in case of short-time working or temporary interruption of activity.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>100% of lost wage for the first 3 months;</p> <p>90% " " for the following 9 months;</p> <p>80% " " " " " 4 years;</p> <p>70% " " afterwards.</p> <p>Duration of payment depends on age and employment history of the beneficiary. If less than 21 years old, benefit paid for maximum 3 months plus 18% of length of service. If 21 years old or over, duration of payment equal to 3 months plus 19.5% of length of service.</p>		<p>There are no special regulations for partial unemployment. The same rates described in form n° 1 (from 1/01/87) or in form n° 2 (before 1/01/87) apply in case of temporary interruption of activity. In case of short-time working, the benefit is a related proportion of the daily benefit.</p>	
<p>* Wachtgeldregeling Overheidspersoneel</p>			

THE NETHERLANDS			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Industrial Insurance Boards	8	Industrial Insurance Boards	9
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Dockers, earning maintenance		Employees, bankruptcy wage compensation (Doorbetaling van loon)	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
Enterprises where the employer has established a wage guarantee scheme for dockers who are part of the "port labour reserve".		a) The employer is unable to pay wages as a result of bankruptcy or other reasons; b) The employee has been in regular employment with that employer.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
Annual contribution from the general unemployment fund if the employers are obliged by the wage guarantee scheme to continue paying full wages at times when insufficient work is available.		Payment of wages for the past 13 weeks, plus holiday allowance and holiday bonus for a maximum of one year.	

PORTUGAL			
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Regime Geral de Segurança Social, IGFSS (Social Security Scheme)	2	Regime Geral de Segurança Social, IGFSS (Social Security Scheme)	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, temporary lay-off indemnity		Employees, compensatory indemnity for delayed salaries	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
Reduction of working hours or suspension of activity due to economic or technical reasons, or to any event that could affect the normal functioning of the enterprise, while the worker maintains the contract with the enterprise.		Rescission or suspension of the work contract on the employee's own initiative when the following events occur: i) payment of salaries in delay for more than 30 days; ii) interruption of the activity of the enterprise for a period of 15 days or longer, during which time no remuneration is paid.	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>2/3 of normal wage. Minimum corresponding to the national minimum wage (see Annex), unless the worker's wage is below that amount. Maximum benefit equal to 3 times that wage.</p> <p>The cost of the payment is shared in equal proportions between the employer and the Social Security body.</p> <p>Until 28/04/89: paid for up to 1 year. In certain cases, extension possible for a further year.</p> <p>From 29/04/89: paid for up to 6 months in case of economic or technical difficulties of the enterprise, and for up to 1 year in case of calamity.</p> <p>Extension possible of a further 6 months-period.</p>		<p>Amount equal to the unemployment insurance benefit or to the unemployment social benefit, according to which conditions for eligibility are satisfied. In the latter case, the amount paid is the maximum.</p> <p>The duration of payment is the shorter between the length of the delay and the duration of the unemployment benefit.</p>	
Remarks		Remarks	
Regulations in effect since 1983		Regulations in effect since 1986.	

PORTUGAL

Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°												
Regime Geral de Segurança Social, IGFSS (Social Security Scheme)	4	Regime Geral de Segurança Social, IGFSS (Social Security Scheme)	5												
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT													
Employees, salary guarantee		Employees, unemployment assistance benefit													
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY													
a) Wage deficit of the enterprise; b) Expiration of the employment contract due to extinction, bankruptcy or insolvency of the employer.		a) To be involuntarily unemployed; b) To be capable of and available for work; c) - Until 1983: to have been employed during the 6 months preceding unemployment for an average of 13 days per month or 24 hours per week; - Between 1983 and 1985: to have completed 180 days of contributions in the last 360 days, or to be a first-time job-seeker with dependants; - From 1985: i - To have completed 180 days of contributions in the last 360 days, or to be a first-time job-seeker with dependants or: ii - to have exhausted entitlement to unemployment insurance benefit; d) Per-capita monthly income of the family does not exceed 60% of national minimum wage in the relevant sector (from 1985: 70% of minimum wage, and from 1/07/89: 80% of minimum wage).													
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)													
Up to 4 months of net remuneration not exceeding 3 times the national minimum wage in the relevant sector (see Annex).		The amount of the benefit is calculated as a percentage of the national minimum wage appropriate to the person's profession or trade (Remuneração Mínima, RMN, see Annex) and varies according to the number of dependants*:													
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Single person</td> <td align="center">70% of RMN</td> <td align="center">70% of RMN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Person with 1 or 2 dependants</td> <td align="center">80% "</td> <td align="center">90% "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Person with 3 to 5</td> <td align="center">90% "</td> <td align="center">100% "</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Person with 6 or more</td> <td align="center">100% "</td> <td align="center">" "</td> </tr> </table>		Single person	70% of RMN	70% of RMN	Person with 1 or 2 dependants	80% "	90% "	Person with 3 to 5	90% "	100% "	Person with 6 or more	100% "	" "
Single person	70% of RMN	70% of RMN													
Person with 1 or 2 dependants	80% "	90% "													
Person with 3 to 5	90% "	100% "													
Person with 6 or more	100% "	" "													
Remarks															
Regulations in effect from April 1985.															

PORTUGAL	
Form n°	Agency Form n°
5 (continuation)	Special Social Security scheme for agricultural workers 6
<p>The benefit, however, cannot be higher than the remuneration received prior to becoming unemployed. Since 1983, the benefit is reduced by 20% in the last 90 days of payment.</p> <p>Duration of payment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - until 1983: paid every day for 180 days, with the possibility of extensions up to 360, 540 and 720 days in case of workers aged up to 50, 55, and 60 respectively. - between 1983 and 1989: paid for 450, 540 and 720 days to workers aged up to 50, 55 and over 55 respectively. In case c) ii - above, duration of payment is reduced by the number of months during which unemployment insurance benefit has been paid. - from 1/07/89: in case c) i - above, duration of payment equivalent to that of unemployment insurance benefit. In case c) ii -, duration of payment is 50% of the above mentioned periods. <p>For workers aged 55 years or over duration of payment is extended until they reach age 62, when they become entitled to early retirement.</p> <p>Non-taxable benefit.</p> <p>* Supplements for dependants should be included in the family function. A breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.</p> <p>Remarks The system of unemployment compensation was revised with effect from 1st February 1985, when a dual system of unemployment insurance and assistance was introduced. Before this date, there was a unique system of means-tested unemployment compensation.</p>	<p>SCOPE/BENEFIT</p> <p>Agricultural workers, unemployment social allowance</p>
	<p>CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To be involuntarily unemployed; b) To be capable of and available for work; c) Same contribution conditions as in form n° 5; d) To have registered at the employment office; e) To be in financial need. The income limits are those described in form n° 5
	<p>BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Until 31/01/1985: the amount of benefit is calculated in the same way as in form n° 5. The percentages are applied to the national minimum wage in the agricultural sector (see Annex). - From 1/02/1985: the amount corresponds to the sickness allowance for agricultural workers. It is proportional to the number of days worked in the reference period: 1985: ESC 100-330 per day, depending on the number of days worked; 1986: ESC 120-390 per day, depending on the number of days worked. <p>Duration of payment corresponds to that of the benefit described in form n° 5.</p>
	<p>Remarks Regulations in effect between 1977 and 31/12/1986. Since 1987, the scheme only concerns benefits for retired persons and survivors. Unemployed persons are henceforth covered by unemployment social allowance (see form n° 5).</p>

PORTUGAL

Agency	Form n°
Regime ão Contributivo de Protecao Social Non-contributory Social Security Scheme	7

Annex

From 1980 to 1993, the national minimum wage for agricultural workers and other employees (excluding domestic service employees) is the following:

SCOPE/BENEFIT

Young people aged 18-25 years*, job-search subsidy

Date of application		Agricultural workers		Other employees
10/1/80	ESC/month	7500	ESC/month	9000
10/1/81	"	8950	"	10700
1/1/83	"	10900	"	13000
1/1/84	"	13000	"	15600
1/1/85	"	16500	"	19200
1/1/86	"	19500	"	22500
1/1/87	"	22400	"	25200
1/1/88	"	24800	"	27200
1/1/89	"	28400	"	30000
7/1/89	"	30000	"	31500
1/1/90	"	34500	"	35000
1/1/91	"	40100	"	40100
1/1/92	"	44500	"	44500
1/1/93	"	47400	"	47400

CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY

* Young people aged between 18 and 25 years who either have never worked or have worked as employees or self-employed for a maximum period of 180 days during the last 360 days.

a) To be capable of and available for work;
 b) To have completed the 9th year of secondary school or vocational training or apprenticeship at least two years before the benefit claim is made;
 d) To have been registered at an employment centre for at least 6 months;
 e) Family's total income per capita is below 60% of the national minimum wage (see annex)

BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)

Flat-rate amount, equal to the social old age or invalidity pension from the non-contributory scheme:

1987	ESC 8600	per month	1991	"	14600	"	"
1988	" 9700	" "	1992	"	15700	"	"
1989	" 11200	" "	1993	"	16600	"	"
1990	" 13000	" "					

Paid for 15 months. After 360 days from cessation of the benefit, requalification is possible if the conditions above are still satisfied.

UNITED KINGDOM	
Agency	Form n°
Central Government	1
SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Insured persons*, unemployment benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be unemployed, available for and capable of work, and actively seeking a job;</p> <p>b) To have paid class I contributions in one of the 2 tax years prior to the calendar year of claim amounting to at least 25 times the Lower Earnings Limit for that year;</p> <p>c) In both tax years, to have paid or be credited with contributions amounting to a total of at least 50 times the Lower Earnings Limit for that year.</p> <p>d) To report regularly (every 15 days) to the Unemployment Office;</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Flat-rate amount of UKL 44.65 per week. Supplement of UKL 27.55 per week for a dependent adult** (subject to reduction if partner is earning). Rates applicable from 12 April 1993.</p> <p>Prior to October 1986, reduced rates of unemployment benefit were payable when the contribution condition was only partially satisfied. Earnings-related supplement was abolished from 3 January 1982.</p> <p>Payable after 3 waiting days for up to 312 days (excluding Sundays) in any period of interruption of employment. Claimant can requalify by working for at least 16 hours a week for 13 weeks during the 26 weeks since he last received unemployment benefit. Benefit is withheld for up to 26 weeks if claimant was dismissed for misconduct or left his employment voluntarily without just cause, or if he refuses employment or training.</p>	
Form n°	
1 (continuation)	
<p>Benefit is not payable for any day in which earnings exceed UKL 2, nor for any week in which earnings exceed UKL 56.00. Since 1981 people aged 60 or over with an occupational pension have had their unemployment benefit reduced by UKL 0.10 for every UKL 0.10 that their pension (before tax) exceeds UKL 35.00. From January 1989 the measure was amended to include those aged 55 or over.</p> <p>Taxable benefit.</p>	
<p>* Except married women with reduced contribution liability. ** Supplements for dependants should be included in the family function. A breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.</p>	

UNITED KINGDOM

Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Central Government (Department of Employment)	2	Central Government (Dept. of Trade and Industry)	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, redundancy payments		Mineworkers, redundancy benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be made redundant and to be under retirement age;</p> <p>b) To have been continuously employed by the same employer for a minimum period of 2 years, for at least 16 hours a week, or for at least five years for 8 hours a week or more. Service before the age of 18 does not count;</p> <p>c) No entitlement to the payment if a new job is offered with the same employer, an associated employer or an employer who takes over the business, provided that the new job is offered before the old employment contract expires and starts within 4 weeks.</p>		<p>a) To be made redundant;</p> <p>b) To have been employed in coal mining continuously for at least 2 years.</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Tax-free lump-sum paid by the employer.</p> <p>The payment is calculated by multiplying a week's pay (or 0.5 or 1.5 times a week's pay, depending on age in each year of service) by the number of years of service (maximum 20 years).</p> <p>The maximum limit of a week's pay is UKL 205 (1993).</p>		<p>Lump-sum plus a weekly payment up to the age of 65. Amounts vary with the length of service.</p>	

UNITED KINGDOM																					
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°																		
Enterprises	4	Central Government (Dept. of Social Security)	5																		
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT																			
Employees, voluntary redundancy payments		All residents, income support																			
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY																			
a) To be made redundant		a) To be resident in the UK and aged 18 or over (in some circumstances, persons aged 16 or 17 may qualify); b) Neither the claimant nor his/her partner, if any, must be in employment for 16 hours or more per week (24 hours or more per week prior to April 1992); c) To be available for and actively seeking employment; d) To be in financial need. Capital, excluding home, of claimant and/or partner, if any must be below UKL 8000. Most income resources are taken into account, except earnings of UKL 5 per week or UKL 15 per week if the claimant is a lone parent, disabled or a long-term unemployed.																			
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)																			
Voluntary payments financed wholly by the enterprise which could be paid in addition to statutory redundancy payments. They can arise from agreements negotiated between employers and trade unions. Variable amounts (lump-sums).		Flat-rate amount, made up of: personal allowance, plus premium for dependants. Rates* in April 1993: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>UKL/weekly</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Single person:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- aged 18 - 24</td> <td>34.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- aged 25 and over</td> <td>44.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Couple with:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- no children</td> <td>69.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- 1 child</td> <td>93.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- 2 children</td> <td>115.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- 3 children</td> <td>142.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			UKL/weekly	Single person:		- aged 18 - 24	34.5	- aged 25 and over	44.0	Couple with:		- no children	69.0	- 1 child	93.7	- 2 children	115.9	- 3 children	142.3
	UKL/weekly																				
Single person:																					
- aged 18 - 24	34.5																				
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- no children	69.0																				
- 1 child	93.7																				
- 2 children	115.9																				
- 3 children	142.3																				

UNITED KINGDOM

Form n°

5 (continuation)

Single parent family with:

- 1 child	73.60
- 2 children	88.65

Deduction of family earnings.

In addition: entitlement to housing benefit** to cover for housing costs;
preferential rates for health care***.

Taxable benefit (excluding the family supplements).

* Supplements for dependent children should be included in the family function.

A breakdown of the data, however, is not possible. ** See: Housing function.

*** See: Sickness function.

Remarks

Income Support was introduced in 1988. It replaced the Supplementary Benefit.

UNITED KINGDOM	
Agency	Form n°
Central Government	1
SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Insured persons*, unemployment benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
<p>a) To be unemployed, available for and capable of work, and actively seeking a job;</p> <p>b) To have paid class I contributions in one of the 2 tax years prior to the calendar year of claim amounting to at least 25 times the Lower Earnings Limit for that year;</p> <p>c) In both tax years, to have paid or be credited with contributions amounting to a total of at least 50 times the Lower Earnings Limit for that year.</p> <p>d) To report regularly (every 15 days) to the Unemployment Office;</p>	
BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Flat-rate amount of UKL 44.65 per week. Supplement of UKL 27.55 per week for a dependant adult** (subject to reduction if partner is earning). Rates applicable from 12 April 1993.</p> <p>Prior to October 1986, reduced rates of unemployment benefit were payable when the contribution condition was only partially satisfied. Earnings-related supplement was abolished from 3 January 1982.</p> <p>Payable after 3 waiting days for up to 312 days (excluding Sundays) in any period of interruption of employment. Claimant can requalify by working for at least 16 hours a week for 13 weeks during the 26 weeks since he last received unemployment benefit. Benefit is withheld for up to 26 weeks if claimant was dismissed for misconduct or left his employment voluntarily without just cause, or if he refuses employment or training.</p>	
Form n°	
1 (continuation)	
<p>Benefit is not payable for any day in which earnings exceed UKL 2, nor for any week in which earnings exceed UKL 56.00. Since 1981 people aged 60 or over with an occupational pension have had their unemployment benefit reduced by UKL 0.10 for every UKL 0.10 that their pension (before tax) exceeds UKL 35.00. From January 1989 the measure was amended to include those aged 55 or over.</p> <p>Taxable benefit.</p>	
<p>* Except married women with reduced contribution liability. ** Supplements for dependants should be included in the family function. A breakdown of the data, however, is not possible.</p>	

UNITED KINGDOM

Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°
Central Government (Department of Employment)	2	Central Government (Dept. of Trade and Industry)	3
SCOPE/BENEFIT		SCOPE/BENEFIT	
Employees, redundancy payments		Mineworkers, redundancy benefit	
CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY		CONDITIONS FOR ELIGIBILITY	
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BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)		BENEFIT FORMULA (AMOUNT)	
<p>Tax-free lump-sum paid by the employer.</p> <p>The payment is calculated by multiplying a week's pay (or 0.5 or 1.5 times a week's pay, depending on age in each year of service) by the number of years of service (maximum 20 years).</p> <p>The maximum limit of a week's pay is UKL 205 (1993).</p>		<p>Lump-sum plus a weekly payment up to the age of 65. Amounts vary with the length of service.</p>	

UNITED KINGDOM																					
Agency	Form n°	Agency	Form n°																		
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(cont. on next page)

UNITED KINGDOM

Form n°

5 (continuation)

Single parent family with:

- 1 child	73.60
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preferential rates for health care***.

Taxable benefit (excluding the family supplements).

* Supplements for dependent children should be included in the family function.

A breakdown of the data, however, is not possible. ** See: Housing function.

*** See: Sickness function.

Remarks

Income Support was introduced in 1988. It replaced the Supplementary Benefit.

ES **Clasificación de las publicaciones de Eurostat****TEMA**

- 1 Estadísticas generales (azul oscuro)
- 2 Economía y finanzas (violeta)
- 3 Población y condiciones sociales (amarillo)
- 4 Energía e industria (azul claro)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura y pesca (verde)
- 6 Comercio exterior (rojo)
- 7 Servicios y transportes (naranja)
- 8 Medio ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Diversos (marrón)

SERIE

- A Anuarios
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IT **Classificazione delle pubblicazioni dell'Eurostat****TEMA**

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- 6 Commercio estero (rosso)
- 7 Servizi e trasporti (arancione)
- 8 Ambiente (turchese)
- 9 Diversi (marrone)

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- E Metodi
- F Note rapide

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- 4 Energi og industri (blå)
- 5 Landbrug, skovbrug og fiskeri (grøn)
- 6 Udenrigshandel (rød)
- 7 Tjenesteydelser og transport (orange)
- 8 Miljø (turkis)
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SERIE

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EN **Classification of Eurostat publications****THEME**

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- 4 Energy and industry (blue)
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- 6 Foreign trade (red)
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- 8 Environment (turquoise)
- 9 Miscellaneous (brown)

SERIES

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- 6 Buitenlandse handel (rood)
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- 5 Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei (Grün)
- 6 Außenhandel (Rot)
- 7 Dienstleistungen und Verkehr (Orange)
- 8 Umwelt (Türkis)
- 9 Verschiedenes (Braun)

REIHE

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- B Konjunktur
- C Konten, Erhebungen und Statistiken
- D Studien und Analysen
- E Methoden
- F Schnellberichte

FR **Classification des publications de l'Eurostat****THÈME**

- 1 Statistiques générales (bleu nuit)
- 2 Économie et finances (violet)
- 3 Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
- 4 Énergie et industrie (bleu)
- 5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
- 6 Commerce extérieur (rouge)
- 7 Services et transports (orange)
- 8 Environnement (turquoise)
- 9 Divers (brun)

SÉRIE

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- B Conjuncture
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- D Études et analyses
- E Méthodes
- F Statistiques rapides

PT **Classificação das publicações do Eurostat****TEMA**

- 1 Estatísticas gerais (azul escuro)
- 2 Economia e finanças (violeta)
- 3 População e condições sociais (amarelo)
- 4 Energia e indústria (azul)
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- 6 Comércio externo (vermelho)
- 7 Serviços e transportes (laranja)
- 8 Ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Diversos (castanho)

SÉRIE

- A Anuários
- B Conjuntura
- C Contas, inquéritos e estatísticas
- D Estudos e análises
- E Métodos
- F Estatísticas rápidas

European Commission

**Digest of statistics on social protection in Europe
Volume 7: Unemployment**

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1994 — 123 pp. — 21.0 x 29.7 cm

Theme 3: Population and social conditions (yellow covers)
Series D: Studies and analyses

ISBN 92-826-8119-X

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 17

The aim of this publication is to present comparable statistics for unemployment (see Esspros). It brings together data on the different types of benefits specific to each of the Member States. In order to assure comparability, the different types of benefits have been regrouped into standard European categories.

Statistics cover the period from 1980 to 1992 showing expenditure on benefits as well as the corresponding numbers of beneficiaries.

The tables are accompanied by descriptive forms giving the principal characteristics of the different types of benefits: the 'agency' which provides the benefits, the conditions for eligibility, and the method of calculation of the benefit.

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