

# **Posting of workers**

Collection of data from the prior notification tools

Reference year 2019

Frederic De Wispelaere, Lynn De Smedt & Jozef Pacolet – HIVA-KU Leuven March 2021













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### **Network Statistics FMSSFE**

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# **GLOSSARY**

**Basic Regulation:** Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

**Implementing Regulation:** Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 on the coordination of social security systems.

**EU-28:** Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE), and the United Kingdom (UK).

**EU-27:** Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Croatia (HR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), and Sweden (SE).

**EU-15:** Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE), and the United Kingdom (UK).

**EU-13:** Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), and Slovakia (SK).

**EFTA countries:** Iceland (IS), Liechtenstein (LI), Norway (NO), and Switzerland (CH).

**Portable Document A1 (PD A1):** This certificate proves that the social security legislation of the issuing Member State applies and confirms that this person has no obligations to pay contributions in another Member State.

**Posting of Workers Directive:** Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services as amended by Directive 2018/957/EU.

**Posted worker**: A worker registered in the prior notification tool who worked at least one day in the reference year as a posted worker in the host Member State. It is possible that a worker was posted several times during the reference year. In that case, a worker should only be counted once.

**Notification**: A notification by a posting undertaking to the national declaration tool of the host Member State. In most host Member States, a single notification may include several postings.

**Posting**: A period of time when a worker is sent by the posting undertaking to temporarily work abroad.

### SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

The phenomenon of posting of workers has grown strongly in the European Union (EU) over the past decade. This situation, in which an employer temporarily sends its employees to another country to provide a service there for a certain period of time, is highly prevalent in certain sectors of activity. That is why accurate statistics on the number of posted workers and their characteristics are of utmost importance. In addition, a number of recent legislative initiatives such as the amendment of the Posting of Workers Directive<sup>1</sup> and the 'lex specialis' on the posting of workers in road transport<sup>2</sup>, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>3</sup>, make it even more important to properly monitor the evolution of posting.

Directive 2014/67/EU (the 'Enforcement Directive') allows Member States to require a service provider established in another Member State to make a 'simple declaration' containing the relevant information necessary in order to allow factual controls at the workplace. All Member States<sup>4</sup> used this possibility to implement a prior notification tool for incoming posting undertakings and the workers concerned. However, the scope of the notification tools varies considerably among Member States. In most Member States the obligation to register applies to posted workers, but not to self-employed persons. Most Member States also require the registration of posting undertakings from countries outside of the EU/EFTA. Several Member States (Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Slovakia, and Finland) exempt certain activities or sectors from notification (e.g. persons attending business meetings, academic conferences, international truck drivers, professional artists, athletes etc.).

This report presents data for reference year 2019 on incoming posting undertakings and posted workers registered in the prior notification tools of host Member States.<sup>5</sup> An important note to the reported figures is that these data only reflect the intention to provide services in the host Member State. Indeed, it is not known whether these services have actually been provided. Moreover, Member States' policies on exempting posting undertakings from notification have a significant impact on the mapping of the phenomenon of 'posting'. In this respect, figures from the prior notification tools only provide a partial picture of the characteristics, extent, and impact of posting.

Based on 2019 data from the prior notification tools, it can be estimated that there were around 2 million posted workers and 5.8 million postings in the EU. When comparing both estimated totals, it can be seen that a worker was posted on average 2.9 times to another Member State in 2019 to provide services. The four main receiving Member States of posted workers were Germany, Austria, Belgium, and France. Germany reported approximately 2.6 million incoming postings for reference year 2019. Austria reported 1.1 million postings, Belgium 879 000 postings and finally France 676 000 postings. Compared to 2018, the number of posted workers and the number of postings increased by 7% and 9%, respectively.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In March 2016, the European Commission proposed a revision of the Posting of Workers Directive (COM/2016/0128 final). This proposal was adopted on 28 June 2018: see Directive (EU) 2018/957 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 June 2018 amending Directive 96/71/EC. Member States had to adopt and publish, by 30 July 2020, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive.

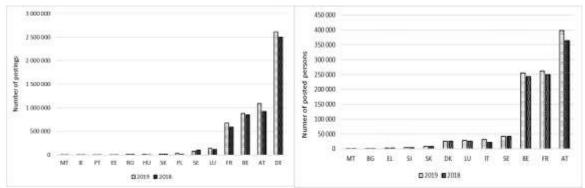
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Directive (EU) 2020/1057 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2020 laying down specific rules with respect to Directive 96/71/EC and Directive 2014/67/EU for posting drivers in the road transport sector and amending Directive 2006/22/EC as regards enforcement requirements and Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012. Directive (EU) 2018/957 of the European Parliament and of the Council is to apply to the road transport sector from 2 February 2022.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on intra-EU labour mobility, and in particular on intra-EU posting, will be discussed in next year's report based on data for reference year 2020. Available data for Austria and Belgium indicate a sharp decline in incoming postings during the first months of the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> As of 1 February 2020, the UK is no longer part of the EU. In this report for reference year 2019, figures for the EU-28 are provided, because during the reference period the UK was still a Member State.
<sup>5</sup> These data complement the data on posting provided by the A1 certificate. See De Wispelaere, F., De Smedt L., & Pacolet,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> These data complement the data on posting provided by the A1 certificate. See De Wispelaere, F., De Smedt L., & Pacolet J. (2020), *Posting of workers: Report on A1 portable documents issued in 2019*, Network Statistics FMSSFE, EC.

Figure Number of postings and posted workers received, breakdown by receiving Member State, 2018-2019



\* Only Member States that reported data for both 2018 and 2019 are shown in the figure. **Source** Ouestionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

Posted workers were mainly employed in road freight transport and construction. The breakdown by sector of activity, and hence the total number of notifications received, strongly depends on the activities/sectors exempted from notification. For instance, Germany applies a broad approach when it comes to the notification of services in road freight transport, meaning that even for a short activity of transport services a notification of posting is needed. Consequently, most of the notifications received by Germany apply to road freight transport.

Poland and Germany were the main sending Member States of posted workers, while the latter was also one of the top receiving Member States. The majority of posted workers in the EU were employed by an employer based in the EU-13. However, there are strong differences between host Member States. Figures also show that third country nationals (TCNs) posted by an employer established in another Member State is a growing phenomenon.

The average duration per posting was some 140 days in the Member States that reported such data. On average, one out of three postings lasted for a period of less than eight days and more than half of postings lasted less than one month. Meanwhile, 1 out of 10 postings lasted for more than 12 months.

The share of intra-EU posting in the national workforce was found to be around 1% on average for all Member States. Only in Austria (8%), Luxembourg (6%), Belgium (5%), and Germany (2%) the share was more substantial. Furthermore, the impact on the national workforce depends on the sector of activity. It is found that especially in the construction sector, it was rather high for several Member States, particularly in Luxembourg, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, France, and Germany.

Finally, in its communication on 'Guidelines on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak',  $^6$  the Commission announced that it will conduct a study to collect data on intra-EU seasonal work. Posted seasonal workers may represent only a fraction of the total group of seasonal workers in the EU. Nonetheless, in France, some 22 500 posted workers, or some 9% of the total number of posted workers to France, are active in agriculture, mainly coming from Spain. In France and Belgium, posted seasonal workers account for about 3% of total employment in agriculture. This share is higher in Luxembourg (6%), but lower in Denmark (1.7%), Sweden (1.5%), Slovenia (0.3%), Slovakia (0.2%), and Italy (0.1%).

 $<sup>^{6} \</sup> See \ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/guidelines\_on\_seasonal\_workers\_in\_the\_eu\_in\_the\_context\_of\_the\_covid-19\_outbreak\_en.pdf$ 

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Intra-EU labour mobility has experienced a significant upward evolution during the last fifteen years. In 2019, there were approximately 17.9 million EU-28 movers in the EU-28, including 13 million persons of working age (20-64 years). They made up 4.3% of the total working age population in the EU. Labour migration is, however, only one type of labour mobility. Several other forms of (temporary) labour mobility occur in the EU (circular migration, seasonal work, commuting, posting, working in two or more Member States, etc.), where persons of working age are to a greater or lesser extent connected to their Member State of employment and Member State of residence. This report focuses on the phenomenon of posting of workers.

The terms and conditions of employment of posted workers<sup>10</sup> are regulated by Directive 96/71/EC (i.e. the 'Posting of Workers Directive'), amended by Directive (EU) 2018/957 (the rules of the amending Directive apply from 30 July 2020).<sup>11</sup> The Posting of Workers Directive applies to workers temporarily sent by their employers to carry out their work in another Member State in one of the following three situations: 1) the direct provision of services between two companies under a service contract; 2) posting in the context of an establishment or company belonging to the same group ('intra-group posting'); and 3) posting through hiring out a worker via a temporary work or placement agency established in another Member State.

Posted workers are entitled to a set of core rights in force in the host Member State<sup>12</sup>. This set of rights consists of: remuneration; maximum work periods and minimum rest periods; minimum paid annual leave; the conditions of hiring out workers, in particular through temporary work agencies; health, safety and hygiene at work; equal treatment between men and women; the conditions of workers' accommodation; allowances or reimbursement of expenditure to cover travel, board and lodging expenses for workers away from home for professional reasons.

The aim of Directive 2014/67/EU (the 'Enforcement Directive') is to strengthen the practical application of the terms and conditions of employment set out in the Posting of Workers Directive, by addressing issues related to fraud, circumvention of rules, and exchange of information between the Member States. Article 9 of the Enforcement Directive provides that Member States might put in place administrative requirements and control measures that "are necessary in order to ensure effective monitoring of compliance with the obligations set out in this Directive and Directive 96/71/EC, provided that these are justified and proportionate in accordance with Union law". Article 9(1) provides a non-exhaustive list of measures that the Member States may put in place, such as the obligation for a service provider established in another Member State to make a simple declaration to national competent authorities at the latest at the commencement of the service provision. The declaration could include elements such as the service provider's identity, the anticipated number of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Fries-Tersch, E., Jones, M. & Siöland, L. (2021), 2020 Annual Report on intra-EU Labour Mobility, Network Statistics FMSSFE. European Commission.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Defined as EU citizens living in an EU Member State other than their country of citizenship.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> This reality creates an enormous challenge in terms of estimating the actual size of intra-EU labour mobility. See also UNECE (2018), *Measuring International Labour Mobility*, United Nations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> See also the Practical Guide on Posting published by the European Commission (https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-publication/8ac7320a-170f-11ea-8c1f-01aa75ed71a1/language-en).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Self-employed persons temporarily providing services in another Member State are not covered by the Posting of Workers Directive.

 $<sup>^{12}</sup>$  However, whenever the working conditions applicable to the worker in accordance with the rules of the another Member State are more favourable than would result from the application of the host Member State rules, these are applied instead.  $^{13}$  In 2019, The Commission adopted a report on the application and implementation of the Enforcement directive on

posting of workers in the EU Member States (see https://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=89&newsId=9469&furtherNews=yes).

clearly identifiable posted workers, and the envisaged beginning and end date of the posting.

This report provides an overview of the prior notification tools implemented by the Member States. <sup>14</sup> In addition, based on data from these prior notification tools, figures are reported on the characteristics, extent, and impact of posted workers. These data as well as other data collected at EU level based on information from the A1 certificates <sup>15</sup> are vitally important to monitor the phenomenon of posting. <sup>16</sup> After all, a lack of accurate and detailed data on posting might hamper the possibility to get a proper picture of the phenomenon, and to assess the legal, economic and social impact of this type of intra-EU labour mobility. <sup>17</sup> However, it should be noted that both data sources only provide an indicative picture of the phenomenon of intra-EU posting, because of several limitations of the data. <sup>18</sup>

# 2. OVERVIEW OF THE PRIOR NOTIFICATION TOOLS

Article 9 (1) (a) of the Enforcement Directive states that Member States may impose an obligation on a service provider established in another Member State to make a simple declaration to the responsible national competent authorities containing the relevant information necessary to allow factual checks at the workplace, including:

- the identity of the service provider;
- the anticipated number of clearly identifiable posted workers;
- the identity of the person to liaise with the competent authorities in the host Member State in which the services are provided and to send out and receive documents and/or notices to, if need be;
- the identity of the contact person acting as a representative through whom the relevant social partners may seek to engage the service provider to enter into collective bargaining within the host Member State, in accordance with national law and/or practice, during the period in which the services are provided;
- the anticipated duration, and the envisaged beginning and end date of the posting;
- the address(es) of the workplace; and
- the nature of the services justifying the posting.

Table 1 gives an overview of the policy applied by Member States with regard to the implementation of such a prior notification tool. All 27 Member States used this possibility to implement a prior notification tool for incoming posting undertakings and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> The data were collected through a questionnaire sent to the Expert Committee on Posting of Workers (ECPW). The authors of the report would like to thank all delegations of the ECPW for providing these data. Moreover, we would like to thank the European Commission for their review of the report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> This certificate proves that the social security legislation of the issuing Member State applies and confirms that this person has no obligations to pay contributions in another Member State <sup>16</sup> In order to truly grasp the phenomenon of posting, it is important that data are available. However, statistics are not yet

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> In order to truly grasp the phenomenon of posting, it is important that data are available. However, statistics are not yet systematically collected, analysed and published at a national level. Only some Member States publish figures/annual reports based on the data extracted from the national notification tools.

Estonia: https://www.ti.ee/sites/default/files/dokumendid/Meedia\_ja\_statistika/Toeoekeskkonna\_uelevaated/2019/tookeskkonna\_ylevaade\_2019\_en.pdf Denmark: https://erst.virk.dk/rut3/public/forespoergsel/liste;

France: https://dares.travail-emploi.gouv.fr/publication/qui-sont-les-travailleurs-detaches-en-france; https://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/rapport, 2017, declarations, de. detachement pdf:

emploi.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/rapport\_2017\_declarations\_de\_detachement.pdf; Luxembourg: https://itm.public.lu/fr/publications.html?r=f%2Faem\_publication\_type%2Ftags\_type\_publication%3Aannualreports&;

Hungary: http://ommf.gov.hu/index.php?akt\_menu=172&hir\_reszlet=735;

 $Romania: \ https://www.inspectiamuncii.ro/documents/66402/187655/Raport+de+activitate+al+Inspectiei+Muncii+pentru+anul+2019.pdf/63b1590f-c84e-478e-930a-27f4a2f2c6cf;$ 

Sweden: https://www.av.se/globalassets/filer/publikationer/rapporter/2020-1-helarsrapport-utstationering-2019.pdf

https://www.seco.admin.ch/seco/fr/home/Publikationen\_Dienstleistungen/Publikationen\_und\_Formulare/Arbeit/Personenfreizuegigkeit\_und\_Arbeitsbeziehungen/berichte-des-seco-ueber-den-vollzug-der-flankierenden-massnahmen/flam\_bericht\_2020.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> The importance of collecting data on posted workers is also emphasised by Directive (EU) 2018/957 by stating in Recital 5: "Sufficient and accurate statistical data in the area of posted workers is of utmost importance, in particular with regard to the number of posted workers in specific employment sectors and per Member State."

<sup>18</sup> See section 3.8.

the workers concerned. The United Kingdom did not implement a prior notification tool, while the EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, and Switzerland) are not included in *Table 1*. Norway reported that it does not have a designated declaration tool for posting as such. However, it does have a registration scheme for tax purposes, for foreign undertakings providing services in Norway.<sup>19</sup>

The prior notification tools may assist the competent authorities in identifying both posted workers and self-employed persons. In most Member States the obligation to register only applies to posted workers and not to self-employed, with the exception of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Slovenia where the latter should register as well. However, as of 1 January 2019, the notification obligation in Belgium is limited to the self-employed persons operating in the construction industry, the meat processing industry or in the cleaning industry. Furthermore, in the prior notification that was introduced in the Netherlands on 1 March 2020, self-employed persons are only required to notify if they are active in one of the following sectors: construction, cleaning, food industry, metal industry, healthcare, window-cleaning, agriculture and horticulture.

The policy of Member States to require the registration of posting undertakings from countries outside of the EU-28/EFTA varies. The majority of Member States<sup>20</sup> indicated 'yes', whereas nine reporting Member States<sup>21</sup> stated that third country nationals are not required to register.

Table 1 Overview of the prior notification tools, 2020

	Implemented a notification tool?	Self-employed covered?	Persons posted from countries outside of the EU-28/EFTA covered?	Certain activities/sectors exempted from notification?
BE	YES	YES*	YES	YES
BG	YES	NO	YES	NO
CZ	YES	NO	YES	YES
DK	YES	YES	YES	YES
DE	YES	NO	YES	YES
EE	YES	NO	NO	NO
IE	YES	NO	NO	NO
EL	YES	NO	NO	NO
ES	YES	NO	YES	NO
FR	YES	NO	YES	YES
HR	YES	NO	YES	
IT	YES	NO	YES	YES
CY	YES	NO	NO	NO
LV	YES	NO	YES	NO
LT	YES	NO	YES	NO
LU	YES	NO	YES	
HU	YES	NO	NO	NO
MT	YES	NO	NO	NO
NL	YES (since March 2020)	YES*	NO	YES
ΑT	YES	NO	YES	YES
PL	YES	NO	YES	YES
PT	YES	NO	YES	NO
RO	YES	NO	YES (other system)	NO
SI	YES	YES	NO	NO
SK	YES	NO	NO	YES
FI	YES	NO	YES	YES
SE	YES	NO	YES	NO
UK	NO			

<sup>\*</sup> Only in certain sectors of activity

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

 $<sup>^{19}\</sup> https://www.skatteetaten.no/en/business-and-organisation/foreign/foreign-sole-proprietorships/registration-obligation/the-assignment-and-employment-register/$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Finland, and Sweden.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Slovenia, and Slovakia.

Member States were also asked whether certain activities or sectors are exempted from notification in the national declaration system. Out of the 25 reporting Member States who answered this question, 14 stated that this was not the case<sup>22</sup>, whereas 11 Member States<sup>23</sup> reported that exemptions do exist. Some of these Member States provided more details on which activities or sectors are exempted, as described in *Table 2*. For instance, in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Finland, certain posting activities that have a limited duration are exempted from notification. Furthermore, in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Poland, and Slovakia, companies providing international transport do not have to declare their workers. Other mentioned exceptions are persons working in the public sector (Belgium and France), professional artists (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and France), athletes (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and France), crews of seagoing merchant ships (Poland), cabotage (Denmark and Poland) or persons participating in a seminar or conference (Belgium, Denmark, and France).

#### Table 2 Activities and/or sectors which are exempted from notification, 2020

#### Activities/sectors exempted from notification

AT Certain cross-border work activities or assignments that involve few hours for a brief period, and that take place as part of posting workers or of temporary work within a company group, do not fall under Austrian regulations governing minimum remuneration, registration and notification, or verification of pay levels.

- They include:
- business meetings;
- participating in seminars, presentations, conventions and conferences; activities as part of international programmes of advanced training and research at universities;
- participation in trade fairs and similar events;
- participation in cultural events in the areas of music, dance, theatre or small-scale performances and other comparable areas, which take place during an international tour, where only a small part of the work is performed in Austria when compared with the tour as a whole;
- participating in or organising of specific international sports competitions;
- activities in the cross-border transport of goods and persons (transport sector) and exclusively as part of transit traffic, as a mobile worker or as a crew member, where the worker's customary place of work is not in Austria;
- activities within a company group entailing a gross monthly pay level above a defined limit (this amount, which is annually adjusted for inflation, is € 6.712,50 in 2020).
- **BE** There are some exemptions on the obligation to make a declaration. They depend on the reasons for coming to Belgium and the duration of the stav.
  - International transport, with the exception of inland transport in Belgium.
  - Workers and self-employed people attending academic conferences in Belgium are exempt.
  - Workers and self-employed people attending meetings with a closed attendee list (strategic negotiations, contract negotiations with clients, performance reviews, etc.) are exempt. In order to be covered by this exemption, they may not be present at such meetings for more than 60 days per year in Belgium. Each meeting should not continue for more than 20 successive calendar days.
  - Workers and self-employed people sent to Belgium for the initial assembly and/or installation of goods are exempt. This applies only to qualified and/or specialised workers in the business supplying the goods, or the self-employed supplier. The work may not exceed 8 days. This exemption does not apply to the construction sector.
  - Specialised technicians from foreign companies and self-employed people are exempt if they come to Belgium to carry out urgent maintenance or repair work on machines or equipment. Machines or equipment must have been delivered by their employer or by the self-employed people themselves to the business where the repair/maintenance took place. Such technicians may not stay on Belgian soil for more than 5 days per month.
  - Self-employed business people are exempt if they stay on Belgian soil for business purposes for not more than 5 days per month. Independent business managers and agents are also exempt from the declaration requirement if they are participating in company staff committees and company general meetings in Belgium. They cannot stay in Belgium more than 5 days per month for business purposes either.
  - Athletes: workers in foreign companies are exempt from the requirement to declare if travelling to Belgium for an international sports competition. They may only stay in Belgium for the duration of the competition, and a maximum of three months per calendar year. This exemption also applies to referees; support staff; official representatives, members of staff and any other person recognised by the international or national sporting federations.
  - Self-employed athletes and their self-employed support staff who do not have their main place of residence in Belgium are exempt if they provide professional services in Belgium and to that end, stay on Belgian soil for 3 months maximum per calendar year.
  - Artists with an international reputation are exempt on the condition that their stay on Belgian soil for such purposes does not exceed 21 days per quarter. This exemption also applies to the support staff needed for the performance and who come to Belgium as workers. The same applies for independent artists and their self-employed support staff who do not have their main place of residence in Belgium.
  - Scientists: they are exempt if they participate in a scientific programme at a host university or scientific institute on Belgian territory. They may not stay for more than 3 months per calendar year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Sweden

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia and Finland.

#### Activities/sectors exempted from notification

- Public administration staff
- Staff at international institutions: insofar as the institution's status is governed by an international treaty that has been ratified.
- Diplomats

#### CZ Road transport

- Participation in seminars and conferences, including researchers, lecturers and others who have been invited to teach or hold a talk etc.
   Participation in individual artistic events by professional artistes.
  - 3. Participation in business trips for foreign firms or companies that do not have a permanent place of business in Denmark.
  - 4. Participation in individual major sports events or trials/training at a Danish sports club by professional sportspeople/coaches.
  - 5. Supply of consultancy services within accounting and auditing for up to eight days.
  - 6. Posting within a group by a company for up to eight days. However, this does not apply if the service involves construction work, agriculture, forestry and nursery work, cleaning, including window cleaning, as well as hotel and restaurant work.
  - 7. Cabotage (transport of goods in Denmark in connection with international transport).
  - 8. Supply of a technical facility or a technical installation if the work does not take more than eight days and if the employee or self-employed person posted to work in Denmark is a specialist or qualified to fit, install, inspect, repair or inform about the technical facility or installation in Denmark.
- DE Notification pursuant to the Minimum Wage Act: Foreign-domiciled employers who post one or more workers to Germany to carry out work or to provide a service, are required pursuant to Article 16 (1 and 2) of the Minimum Wage Act (Mindestlohngesetz MiLoG) in conjunction with Section 1 of the Ordinance on Minimum Wage Reporting Requirements pursuant to Minimum Wage Act, Posted Workers Act and Provision of Temporary Workers Act (Mindestlohnmeldeverordnung MiLoMeldV) to give notification of their worker(s) and to submit an assurance pursuant to Article 16 (2) MiLoG if such posting is to any of the sectors listed in Article 2a of the Act to Combat Undeclared Work and Unlawful Employment (Schwarzarbeitsbekämpfungsgesetz SchwarzArbG), which are: setting up and dismantling trade fairs and exhibitions; building industry; meat industry; forestry; catering and hotel business; industrial cleaning; passenger transportation industry; fairground and amusement sector; haulage, transport, and associated logistics industry; prostitution industry; private security sector.
  - Notification pursuant to the Posted Workers Act: Foreign-domiciled employers who post one or more workers to Germany to carry out work or to provide a service in the sectors covered by the Posted Workers Act (Arbeitnehmer-Entsendegesetz AEntG), in which an employer is obligated to grant at least certain minimum conditions of employment and/or make holiday fund contributions, are required pursuant to Article 18 (1) AEntG to submit a written notification accompanied by an assurance pursuant to Article 18 (2) AEntG, if such posting is to a sector in which working conditions apply that are stipulated in a universally applicable collective agreement and are controlled by the customs authorities. The sectors where this is the case are listed on the German single national website.
- FR A few situations are exempted from notification: \* public sector \* short term postings in specific sectors

  Besides, although the transport sector is not exempted, specific formalities are applicable in the road transport sector. The normal declaration is replaced by a specific certificate valid up to 6 months for the driver. For that reason, employers deliver certificates in advance to all their drivers.
- IT Posted workers falling within the scope of application of Legislative Decree no. 253/2016 (implementation of Directive 2014/66 / EU on the conditions of entry and residence of managers, specialized workers, workers in training of third countries in the context of intracorporate transfers), of researchers and self-employed workers, as well as of workers of referred to in art. 27, lett. a, TUI (MI-MLPS joint circular No. 9/2017).
- NL There is no duty to report that employees are working on an assignment in the Netherlands if the employees perform certain types of occasional work in the Netherlands, for example participating in business meetings, carrying out urgent maintenance or repairs or attending conferences. If one of the following situations applies, the foreign service providers has a limited reporting obligation: the service providers has a small business (0-9 employees), established within 100km of the Dutch border, and regularly takes on assignments in the Netherlands in a sector for which a duty to report applies. The service providers is a self-employed foreign national, established within 100km of the Dutch border, and regularly takes on assignments in the Netherlands in a sector for which a duty to report applies. The foreign service provider works in road freight transport. In these cases, the foreign service providers only needs to report activities once a year. This arrangement does not apply to temporary employment agencies.
- PL As per the Act on the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services, its provisions are not applicable to merchant navy enterprises with regard to the crews of seagoing merchant ships and international transport, with the exception of cabotage transport. Foreign enterprises providing cabotage services in the territory of Poland do not have the obligation to submit a statement on the posting of a worker to the territory of Poland/a notification of change of the statement on the posting of a worker to the territory of Poland.
- **SK** International transport
- FI Reporting is not needed when workers are transferred within the company for a maximum of 5 days, except when the company operates in the construction sector.

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

Table 3 provides a short description of the notification tool as well as a link to the relevant national website. Article 9 (4) of the Enforcement Directive states that "Member States should ensure that the procedures and formalities relating to the posting of workers can be completed in a user-friendly way by undertakings, at a distance and by electronic means as far as possible." Consequently, this has led to differences among Member States regarding the registration procedure. Most Member States have implemented an online/electronic registration tool (Belgium, Bulgaria (since 1 April 2019), Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, and Sweden). Nonetheless, in Romania, the notification of posting is done by post only, and in Estonia, Croatia, Lithuania, and Latvia the notification is done by e-mail. In the Czech Republic, Ireland, Greece, and Cyprus, the notification can be done by post or e-mail.

Table 3 Description of the prior notification tools, 2020

	Short description of the prior notification tool	Type of procedure	Link to the webpage of the national declaration procedure
BE	The Limosa declaration is mandatory for posted employees and self-employed workers. The Declaration Limosa concerning employees is aimed at workers under a labour contract sent to work on a temporary or part-time basis in Belgium. In other words, it concerns workers who habitually work in a country other than Belgium and/or have been hired in a country other than Belgium. A declaration is also required for every self-employed worker who comes to Belgium to pursue a temporal or partial self-employed activity in a high risk sector, but who neither resides permanently nor is settled in Belgium. These high risk sectors are: Construction, Meat processing industry and the cleaning industry. At the moment the declaration is submitted electronically, a L1 form as proof of the declaration is presented. The Limosa declaration does not require uploading any annexes. Failure to make this declaration prior to the start of the activities can lead to criminal or administrative sanctions.	Electronically	www.limosa.be
BG	The single national website (information portal) provides up-to-date information on: a) The minimum conditions and terms of employment of workers posted to work in the Republic of Bulgaria and information on collective agreements applicable to a whole sector; b) The rights and obligations of the enterprises, posting workers and employees on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; c) The rights of the workers posted to the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; d) Contact details and electronic form for requests related to the procedure of posting on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria; e) Register of the posted workers, containing the information referred to in Art. 9 of Directive 2014/67/EU, accessible to the posting enterprises to enter data. The Register serves as a basis for planning the control activity and for control on the posting enterprises.	Electronically since 1 April 2019	https://postedworkers.gli.government.bg/
CZ	Initiation of posting: An employer posting an employee to the Czech Republic must inform in writing the respective regional branch of the Labour Office of this no later than on the day when this worker starts work. The information obligation must be fulfilled irrespective of the length of the posting. The information obligation can be fulfilled by sending the relevant form by post, data box or email to the filing office of the relevant regional branch of the Labour Office. Termination of the posting (on another than originally reported date): At the end of the posting, the employer must inform the relevant regional branch of the Labour Office of the termination of the work of the posted worker to the Czech Republic within 10 calendar days at the latest. The employer does not need to do this if the employment or employed activity in the Czech Republic ended on the day originally notified by the employer.	Mail/post	https://www.mpsv.cz/web/cz/-/informace-o-vyslani-pracovnika- oznameni-zamestnavatele-vysilajici-spolecnosti-o-vyslani- pracovnika-ku-na-uzemi-ceske-republiky-dle-smernice-96-71-es-1
DK	The Register of Foreign Service Providers (RUT) is the Danish government's official register to report a foreign service. Foreign service providers (companies and self-employed) providing services in Denmark temporarily must notify these services in the RUT. Notification in the RUT must be done digitally and is free of charge.	Electronically	https://indberet.virk.dk/myndigheder/stat/ERST/Register_of_Foreig n_Service_Providers_RUT
DE	In order to submit a notification, it is necessary to first create a user account with a personal password. On the registration website, employers and users of labour can access the online forms (which are the same as the previously available printed forms) in English, German and French. The Minimum Wage Registration Website exists since the beginning of the year 2017.	Electronically	www.meldeportal-mindestlohn.de
EE	Pursuant to section 5 <sup>1</sup> of the Working Conditions of Employees Posted to Estonia Act, employees posted to Estonia must be registered with the Labour Inspectorate. The employer of a posted worker must register the employees being posted to Estonia prior to the employee actually starting work in Estonia. To register, you must fill in the registration form and send it to the Labour Inspectorate by e-mail to posting@ti.ee. In the event of a change in the information, a corresponding notice must be submitted to the Labour Inspectorate at the same e-mail address before the change enters into force.	Mail	https://www.ti.ee/en/foreign-worker/posted-workers-and-rental-workers/registration-and-provision-data
IE	Workplace Relations provides information on industrial relations & rights and obligations under Irish employment and equality legislation.	Mail/post	www.workplacerelations.ie
EL	The documents (translated in Greek) have to be submitted by the service provider to the competent department of the Labour Inspectorate Body of the place where services are provided, at the latest at the commencement of service provision (the obligation can be also fulfilled by the use of electronic means).	Mail/post/fax	http://www.ypakp.gr/uploads/docs/10805.pdf
ES	The business owner that posts workers to Spain in the framework of the transnational provision of services must notify the posting, prior to commencement and irrespective of its duration, to the labour authority of the Autonomous Community where the services are to be provided. The procedure to notify the posting shall be that determined by the competent Autonomous Community.		https://www.mites.gob.es/es/sec_trabajo/debes_saber/desplazami ento-trabajadores-eng/desplazamiento/index.htm#section6
FR	The SIPSI webservice was made compulsory on January 2017 to convert the hardcopy of the declaration to the French labour inspectorate into an online procedure. The objective was also to establish a national database of postings in France to improve the efficiency of inspections and the quality of statistics.	Electronically	https://www.sipsi.travail.gouv.fr
HR	Submitting a declaration is obligatory for every employer posting workers to Croatia. It is a prescribed Form (1 and 2), to be filled out and sent by e-mail.	Mail	http://www.mrms.hr/posting/instructions-for-foreign-companies/
IT	The national declaration tool collects the communication that the foreign service providers have to compile for their posted workers sent to Italy. The e-form UNI_DISTACCO_UE must be sent by the service provider by midnight of the day preceding the start of the posting. Any subsequent variations must be transmitted within 5 days of the change being made. Cancellation is possible by midnight of the day preceding the start of the initial posting period.	Electronically	https://servizi.lavoro.gov.it/Distacco/

# Posting of workers

	Short description of the prior notification tool	Type of procedure	Link to the webpage of the national declaration procedure
CY	The purpose of the above Law is (a) the enactment of appropriate measures, provisions and monitoring mechanisms for the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services including the imposing of sanctions and (b) to guarantee respect for an appropriate level of protection of the rights of posted workers for the cross-border provision of services in particular the enforcement of the terms and conditions of employment which provided in the section 7 of the relevant Law.	Mail/post	http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/dl/dl.nsf/71A55A7C2227BD60C22581CB0041B58C/\$file/N.63(I)2017.pdf
LV	According to the Section 14.1 of the Labour Law an employer who posts an employee to perform work in Latvia has the obligation, prior to posting the employee, to inform the State Labour Inspectorate in the official language of such posted employee in writing.	Mail	There is no specific declaration tool. An employer should inform the State Labour Inspectorate (http://vdi.gov.lv/en/contacts/) in writing.
LT	In Lithuania a sending company shall fill a report on posted worker and send it by email to the territorial division of State Labour Inspectorate. Information from the report is copied to the data base of the State Labour Inspectorate. The declaration tool has been changed since 01/08/2020.	Mail	https://www.vdi.lt/Forms/Tema.aspx?Tema_ID=50
LU	After being registered and identified, the foreign company posting staff must make an electronic declaration of the posted employees and post the social documents (A1 certificate, employment contract, etc.) in a PDF version on the platform.	Electronically	https://guichet.itm.lu/edetach/
HU	Service providers must declare their workers posted to the territory of Hungary according to Act LXXV of 1996 on Labour Inspection after registration via the website of the labour authority.	Electronically	http://www.ommf.gov.hu/index.php?akt_menu=552
MT	This is an e-form which foreign service providers must submit electronically in all cases of posting to Malta.	Electronically	https://dier.gov.mt/en/Employment- Conditions/Posting%20of%20Workers%20in%20Malta/Pages/Information.aspx
NL	As of 1 March 2020, employers and self-employed persons from other countries within the EEA or Switzerland have to notify their activities via Meldloket WagwEU.	Electronically	https://meldloket.postedworkers.nl/
ΑT	The declaration of posting is only possible with a web-form on the homepage of the Ministry of Finance. The form goes into a system of the financial police who is responsible for inspections in certain areas of labour market controls. The system is process oriented for the documentation of inspections and enforcement. Data of posting are stored for the purpose of controlling the notification.	Electronically	https://service.bmf.gv.at/service/anwend/formulare/show_mast.as p?Typ=SM&CIFRM_STICHW_ALL=zko&searchsubmit=Suche
PL	A statement on the posting of a worker to the territory of Poland and a notification of change of the statement on the posting of a worker to the territory of Poland are the documents which enable the NLI to identify persons sent to work in the territory of the Republic of Poland by foreign entities (from EU/EEA countries, Switzerland and third countries). They enable the NLI to carry out an inspection in the place where work in the territory of Poland is performed. They may be submitted in paper or electronic form, in Polish or English.	·	https://www.biznes.gov.pl/en/firma/cudzoziemcy/chce-delegowac-pracownikow-do-polski/proc_1328-oswiadczenie-o-delegowaniu-pracownika; https://www.pip.gov.pl/pl/f/v/155136/Oswiadczenie%20pracodawcy%20delegujacego%20pracownika%20na%20terytorium%20RP.pdf
PT	A form that is available on the website.		http://www.act.gov.pt/(pt- PT)/CentroInformacao/DestacamentoTrabalhadores/Postingofwork ers/Paginas/default.aspx
RO	Romania transposed Directive 2014/67/EU (Enforcement Directive) by Law no. 16/2017 and Governmental Decision no. 337/2017. Prior declaration system was introduced in Romania from 2007, since joining European Union and transposing Directive 96/71/EC.  Employers established in other Member States that post workers to Romania (service providers) have the administrative requirement to submit a prior NOTIFICATION to territorial labour inspectorate from the county where the workplace will be situated, before starting of work. The NOTIFICATION must be sent in the Romanian language (paper and digital documents are accepted).	Post	https://www.inspectiamuncii.ro/documents/66402/1518590/Model Declaratie-en.pdf/976f2580-2efd-4553-8382-df76328dca5b
SI	Electronic registration of the provision of services in Slovenia by an employer established in another EU Member State or the EEA, or Switzerland.		https://www.ess.gov.si/delodajalci/zaposlovanje_in_delo_tujcev/spl etna-prijava-dela-tujcev/-spletna-prijava-dela-tujcev-prijava- izvajanje-storitev-delodajalca-s-sedezem-v-drzavi-clanici-eu-egp-ali- svicarski-konfederaciji
SK	The employer, posting his/her workers to the territory of Slovak republic to perform works at provision of services, is obliged to provide the National labour inspectorate with the basic data of posting, electronically or by mail.	Electronically/ mail	https://www.ip.gov.sk/notification-obligation/
FI	Before the work begins in Finland, the posting company must notify the OSH authorities about the posting of workers. The duty is fulfilled by filling an electronic form.	Electronically	https://www.tyosuojelu.fi/web/en/employment- relationship/posted-worker/reporting-duty
SE	The national declaration tool applies to all countries posting workers to Sweden. During 2019 this obligation only applied when the posted workers were to work in Sweden for more than 5 days. Postings lasting for a shorter period than 5 days was exempt from having to make a report.	Electronically	https://posting.av.se/Default.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2f
UK			

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

An overview of the information requested by the prior notification tools is presented in  $Table\ 4.^{24}$  Most Member States request the information that is listed in Article 9 (1) (a) of the Enforcement Directive. Notably, all Member States that implemented a prior notification tool ask information about the service provider, the posted workers, the person to liaise with (except Lithuania), the anticipated duration, the address(es) of the workplace, and finally the nature of the services justifying the posting (except Denmark and Italy). Information about the contact person acting as a representative is requested by more than half of the Member States. Most Member States also request additional relevant information complementary to the information that can be requested according to the Enforcement Directive. Based on the detailed replies of some Member States, it seems that additional relevant information is mostly requested about the working time, the remuneration, and the client in the host Member State. Moreover, some Member States require that documents are provided together with the simple declaration (for instance, a copy of the A1 certificate).

Table 4 Information requested by the prior notification tools, 2020

					The anticipated			
	The identification of the service provider	The identification of the posted workers	Person to liaise with the competent authorities in the host Member State	as a	duration, envisaged beginning and end date of the posting	The address(es) of the workplace	The nature of the services justifying the posting	Other information
BE	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
BG	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
CZ	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
DK	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
DE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES*	YES	NO
EE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
IE	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
EL	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
ES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
FR	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
HR	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
IT	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO
CY	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
LV	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
LT	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	
LU	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
HU	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
MT	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
NL	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
ΑT	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
PL	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
PT	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
RO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
SI	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
SK	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	
FI	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
SE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
UK								

\* DE: not for mobile workers.

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> For more information, see also EC (2019), Report on the application and implementation of Directive 2014/67/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the enforcement of Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers.

# 3. OVERVIEW OF THE DATA COLLECTED BY THE PRIOR NOTIFICATION TOOLS

A good understanding of the different concepts is crucial for the interpretation of this report.

- \* **Posted worker:** A worker registered in the prior notification tool who worked at least one day in the reference year as posted worker in the host Member State. It is possible that worker was posted several times during the reference year. In that case, the worker should only be counted once.
- \* **Notification:** A notification by a posting undertaking to the national declaration tool of the host Member State. In most host Member States, a single notification may include several postings.
- \* **Posting:** A period of time when a person is sent by the posting undertaking to temporarily work abroad. A worker might be posted several times a year.
- \* Full-time equivalent (FTE): The posted worker will provide services in the host Member State for a certain period of time. Therefore, it is interesting to look at the number of posted workers in full-time equivalents. A full-time equivalent is a unit to measure employed persons in a way that makes them comparable although they may work a different number of hours per week.

# An example:

On 1 March, a posting undertaking makes a declaration in the prior notification tool of host Member State 'A'. The notification includes 50 posted workers.

On 1 September, the same posting undertaking makes another declaration in the prior notification tool of host Member State 'A'. Again, the same 50 workers will perform services.

As a result, two notifications, 100 postings and 50 posted workers will be counted for this undertaking in the reference year.

When using and citing data collected from the prior notification tools, it is of utmost importance that the limitations of these figures are clearly described. Firstly, the questionnaire addressed to the administrations aspired to collect data on three variables: posted workers, notifications, and postings. However, Member States could not always provide this kind of information. For instance, some host Member States only provided information about one or two of the three variables. Secondly, an important note to the reported figures is that these data only reflect the intention to provide services in the host Member State. Indeed, it is not known whether these services have actually been provided. Finally, the reader should be aware that Member States' policies on exempting posting undertakings from notification have a significant impact on the mapping of the phenomenon of 'posting'. In this respect, figures from the prior notification tools only provide a partial picture of the characteristics, extent, and impact of posting.

In general, it can be estimated that in 2019, there were around 2 million posted workers, and 5.8 million postings. <sup>25</sup> Compared to 2018, the number of posted workers and the number of postings increased by 7% and 9%, respectively. <sup>26</sup> When comparing these estimated totals, it can be seen that a posted worker was on average posted 2.9 times. The four Member States that stood out are Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium. This corresponds to the figures of the A1 report where it was stated most posted workers covered by Article 12 of the Basic Regulation provided services in Germany and France, and to a lesser extent in Austria and Belgium.

Germany reported approximately 2.6 million incoming postings for reference year 2019. This represents an increase of almost 5% compared to 2018. Some 640 000 notifications were received by Germany, meaning that on average each notification included four postings. Unfortunately, figures on the number of incoming posted workers received by Germany are not available. Austria received more than 398 000 posted workers in 2019, equalling around 1 million postings.<sup>27</sup> This indicates that each person was posted to Austria 2.7 times in 2019. France received around 260 000 posted workers, whereas the total amount of postings in 2019 was more than 670 000. In terms of number of incoming posted workers, this implies an increase of some 5% compared to 2018. Finally, it was notified that approximately 255 000 posted workers and self-employed worked in Belgium for at least one day during 2019. This is a very high figure for a small country like Belgium. This becomes even clearer when the number of incoming posted workers is compared to the number of people employed in the host Member State (section 3.7). Other Member States with a significant number of incoming posted workers are Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Hungary, and Sweden.

On the other hand, there are several Member States that received a significantly lower amount of prior notifications. For instance, between 500 and 2 000 notifications were received by Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Portugal. Furthermore, Cyprus and Malta received less than 500 notifications. These numbers are also reflected in the number of postings, as less than 4 000 postings took place in Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Cyprus, Malta, and Portugal each.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Table 5 shows two 'total' lines at the bottom. The first one 'subtotal based on response' is the simple sum of all responses that were received. This shows that there were around 1.1 million posted workers, 2.6 million notifications and 5.8 million postings in 2019. However, these numbers are incomplete, as only a limited number of Member States were able to provide them. More specifically, the number of posted workers, notifications, and postings was only reported by 14, 21, and 20 (different) Member States respectively. Therefore, a second line was added at the bottom, the 'estimated total'. The number of posted workers was estimated in three steps. First, the ratio of postings per worker was calculated for the Member States which could report both. This ratio equalled 2.9. In the second step, for all Member States which reported the number of postings, but not the number of posted workers, the reported number of postings was divided by 2.9 to estimate the number of posted workers. Finally, this total was added up with the reported total of posted workers (1 072 555) in order to arrive at the estimation of total number of posted workers of 2 million. In addition, an estimation was made for the number of postings. This was done by adding up the 'subtotal based on response' of postings with the reported number of posted workers for those Member States which could not report the exact number of postings but could report the number of posted workers. It is indeed the case that each posted worker was posted at least one time. Therefore, this addition can be seen as a lower limit. In total, the estimation of number of postings is 5.8 million.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 26}$  Percentages calculated based on data for Member States that could report data for both years.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Contrary to the reports for reference years 2017 and 2018, the 'transporting and storage sector' is now included in the numbers for Austria. When excluding 'the transporting and storage sector', AT reported 85 697 workers, 117 940 notifications, and 299 543 postings for reference 2019.

Table 5 Number of notifications, postings and posted workers, 2019

Receiving MS	Number of workers (A)	Column % workers	Number of notifications (B)	Column % notifications	Number of postings (C)	Column % postings	Postings per worker (C/A)	Postings per notification (C/B)
BE	254 759	24%	878 547	33%	878 547	15%	3.45	1.00
BG	1 578	0%	773	0%	2 052	0%	1.30	2.65
CZ								
DK	25 441	2%	29 946	1%	70 160	1%	2.76	2.34
DE			639 502	24%	2 614 958	45%		4.09
EE			870	0%	3 509	0%		4.03
IE	2 157	0%	1 486	0%	2 157	0%	1.00	1.45
EL	2 627	0%						
ES								
FR	262 723	24%	292 008	11%	675 745	12%	2.57	2.31
HR								
IT	31 023	3%	44 083	2%	81 020	1%	2.61	1.84
CY			24	0%	124	0%		5.17
LV			804	0%				
LT			1 624	0%				
LU	28 306	3%	52 839	2%	140 560	2%	4.97	2.66
HU	12 879	1%	6 608	0%	12 879	0%	1.00	1.95
MT	356	0%	426	0%	426	0%	1.20	1.00
NL								
AT*	398 301	37%	626 324	24%	1 092 794	19%	2.74	1.74
PL			7 793	0%	31 217	1%		4.01
PT			807	0%	2 499	0%		3.10
RO			2 363	0%	7 373	0%		3.12
SI	3 448	0%			7 327	0%	2.13	
SK	7 453	1%	14 898	1%	14 898	0%	2.00	1.00
FI			7 897	0%	37 322	1%		4.73
SE	41 504	4%	30 181	1%	84 358	1%	2.03	2.80
UK								
Subtotal								
based on response	1 072 555	100%	2 639 803	100%	5 759 925	100%		
Estimated total**	2 014 000e	dia the torus		AT	5 766 000°		2.9e	200 542

<sup>\*</sup> When excluding the transporting and storage sector, AT reported 85 697 workers, 117 940 notifications and 299 543 postings. The total number of workers then decreases from 1 072 555 to 759 951, the number of notifications from 2 639 803 to 2 131 419, and the number of postings from 5 759 925 to 4 966 674.

\*\* These totals were estimated. For the number of workers, first, the ratio of postings per worker was calculated for the Member States that could report both. This ratio equalled 2.9. For all Member States which reported the number of postings, but not the number of posting was divided by 2.9 to a crimate the number of posting.

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

# 3.1. Breakdown by sending Member State

Member States were asked to provide a breakdown by sending Member State. The reported figures are presented in the annex of this report, both showing the absolute numbers of posted workers, notifications and postings (*Table A1.1*, *A1.2 and A1.3*), and the share of each of the sending Member States in the total of the receiving Member State (*Table A1.4*, *A1.5 and A1.6*). The data on the number of notifications are the most complete (see *Tables A1.2 and A1.5*). It appears that the majority of posted workers in the EU were employed by an employer based in the EU-13.<sup>28</sup> Although, of course, there are strong differences between host Member States. France, for instance, mainly received posted workers from its neighbouring Member States (*Table A1.4*), as most posted workers in France had an employer from

<sup>\*\*</sup> These totals were estimated. For the number of workers, first, the ratio of postings per worker was calculated for the Member States that could report both. This ratio equalled 2.9. For all Member States which reported the number of postings, but not the number of posted workers, the reported number of postingd by 2.9 to estimate the number of posted workers. Finally, this total was added up with the reported total of posted workers (1 072 555) in order to arrive at the estimation of total number of posted workers of 2 million. The number of postings was estimated by adding up the 'subtotal based on response' of postings with the reported number of posted workers for those Member States that could not report the exact number of postings.

 $<sup>^{28}</sup>$  This result does not correspond to the figures in the A1 report. This is mainly due to the high number of A1 certificates issued according to Art. 12 of the Basic Regulation by Germany. This confirms the different scope of the data sources.

Germany (14%), Spain (12%), and Italy (11%). Consequently, some two thirds of the posted workers to France were from the EU-15 and 'only' one fifth from the EU-13.

Poland and Germany were the main sending Member States. For instance, it can be seen that a large share of posted workers to Germany worked for an undertaking established in Poland (46% see *Table A1.6*). Not only in Germany, but also in several other Member States, many of the postings came from Poland. This is the case for Belgium (23% of postings originated from Poland), Denmark (34%), Slovakia (34%), Estonia (16%), Austria (22%), and Sweden (26%). Germany does not only seem to be an important receiving Member State, but also an important sending Member State, as more than 20% of the posted workers/postings in Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Hungary, Poland, and Romania originated from Germany.

Furthermore, there are some remarkable bilateral flows of posted workers (*Table A1.4*). Around 36% of the posted workers received by Italy were sent by Romania and some 32% of the posted workers received by Slovenia came from Croatia. Furthermore, Luxembourg received 44% of the posted workers from its neighbouring Member State Germany. Finally, the most impressive flow goes from Germany to Hungary, as more than 62% of the posted workers received by Hungary came from Germany.

Finally, the importance of extra-EU countries of origin regarding the posted workers is visible in the tables in the annex. Some 20% of the posted workers in Sweden came from outside the EU-28/EFTA (see  $Table\ A1.4$ ). Of the persons posted to France and Bulgaria a high share originated from outside the EU-28/EFTA, namely 10% and 11% respectively. Concerning the number of postings from outside the EU-28/EFTA, Poland (58%), Portugal (26%), and Romania (20%) received a high share from outside the EU (see  $Table\ A1.6$ ). However, the most remarkable share can be seen for Lithuania, as almost 68% of the notifications this Member State received, originated from extra-EU/EFTA countries. The importance of third country nationals concerning posting is discussed in more detail in  $Section\ 3.2$  where the nationality of the posted worker is analysed.

# 3.2. Breakdown by nationality

The questionnaire also asked for data on the nationality of the posted workers. A limited number of Member States provided such data (*Table A1.7*). Consequently, no general conclusions can be made about the nationality of posted workers.

Nonetheless, for some receiving Member States an interesting analysis can be conducted when comparing the breakdown by nationality with the breakdown by sending Member State as discussed in *section 3.1*. In general, the distribution of the posted workers by issuing Member State and by nationality does not differ greatly.<sup>29</sup> This means that for most receiving Member States, the posted workers have the nationality of the Member State from which they were posted. Nevertheless, in several reporting host Member States, more than 1 out of 10 posted workers have an extra-EU/EFTA nationality (BE, BG, CZ, FR, IT, AT, SI, SK, and NO). Research also found

 $<sup>^{29}</sup>$  The coherence between the two breakdowns for the reporting Member States can be measured by the correlation. The correlation coefficient is a measure that determines the degree to which two variables are associated. A correlation of -1.0 indicates a perfect negative correlation, meaning the strongest possible disagreement, whereas a correlation of +1.0 indicates a perfect positive correlation, or the strongest possible agreement. Regarding the number of posted workers, the correlation coefficient exceeds 0.80 for Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia ( $Table\ A1.8$ ). For the number of notifications, the correlation coefficient exceeds 0.80 for Belgium, France, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Romania and Slovenia. Furthermore, the same holds true for Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Romania and Slovakia in terms of postings. This indicates a strong connection between the sending Member States and the nationality of the posted workers for most of the receiving Member States.

that the number of posted third country nationals (TCNs) to Member States is a substantial and growing phenomenon. Therefore, more detail was asked about the nationality of extra-EU/EFTA posted workers. Especially persons with a Ukrainian nationality seem to be a substantial part of the workers posted in certain Member States. Out of all the posted workers with a nationality from outside the EU/EFTA, Austria received 53% from Ukraine, while for the Czech Republic, even 97% of the posted workers with an extra-EU nationality had the Ukrainian nationality. In Lithuania as well, 61% of the notifications from outside the EU had a Ukrainian nationality. Furthermore, in terms of postings, 52% of the postings received by Bulgaria had the Turkish nationality.

It can be seen that for all reporting receiving Member States (BE, DK, FR, IT, LT, LU, MT, AT, RO, SI, and SK) with the exception of Bulgaria, the share of a sending country of the posting outside the EU/EFTA (see *Tables A1.4*, *A1.5* and *A1.6*) is (much) lower than the share of a nationality outside the EU/EFTA (*Table A1.8*). This implies that many posted workers with an extra-EU/EFTA nationality resided in a Member State. There are some recent research papers investigating this phenomenon.<sup>32</sup> Such detailed data are not yet collected EU-level. Indeed, in order to completely grasp this reality, data by sending Member State and by nationality of the posted workers should be requested in the same question. This was not yet the case in the questionnaire for reference year 2019.

Finally, the nationality of the incoming posted workers might correspond to the Member State where the services are provided. For instance, more than 4% of the incoming posted workers in France, Italy, and Slovakia had the nationality of their Member State of temporary employment (*Table A1.8*). Almost 6% of the postings received by Slovakia concern Slovakian nationals. Most remarkably, 11% of the notifications received by France involve French nationals.

# 3.3. Breakdown between workers and self-employed persons

As stated earlier (see Table 1), a limited number of Member States require the registration of incoming self-employed persons. Of these Member States, only Belgium, Denmark, and Slovenia reported figures on the breakdown of persons, notifications, and postings of posted workers and self-employed persons (Table 6). Nevertheless, it is important to closely monitor the evolution of the number of self-employed persons, not least because this group does not fall within the personal scope of the Posting of Workers Directive.

In Belgium the shares of incoming self-employed in all notifications, postings and among posted persons are quite similar: some 17% of notifications and postings concerned self-employed and 14% of the incoming persons were self-employed, while 86% of the incoming persons were employed posted workers. However, in Denmark, the shares for persons, notifications, and postings differ considerably. In Denmark, 8% of the incoming persons are self-employed. However, 14% of the postings and 33% of the notifications involve incoming self-employed persons. The data for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Mussche, N., & Lens, D. (2019), The ECJ's Construction of an EU Mobility Regime-Judicialization and the Posting of Third-country Nationals, *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *57*(6), pp. 1247-1261.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Member States were asked to indicate how many workers, notifications and postings concerned persons with a nationality from Ukraine, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil and Turkey.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Danaj, S., Geyer, L., Cukut Krilić, S., Toplak, K., & Vah Jevšnik, M. (2020), *Regional case study. From Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria via Slovenia: migration and posting of third country nationals in the EU*, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research and ZRC SAZU; Kall, K., Brzozowska, A., Lillie, N., Matuszczyk, K., & Salamońska, J. (2020), *Regional case study. From Ukraine to Finland and Estonia via Poland: Migration and posting of third country nationals*, University of Jyväskylä and University of Warsaw; Cillo, R. (2020), *Regional case study. From Morocco and Tunisia to Belgium via Italy: migration and posting of third country nationals*, University of Venice.

Slovenia show that they are almost exclusively posted workers for whom a notification has been made in the declaration tool of Slovenia, as only 0.1% of incoming persons were self-employed persons.

Table 6 Number of persons, notifications and postings registered in the national declaration tools, by status, 2019

		Number	Row %		
	Incoming posted workers	Incoming self-employed persons	Total	Incoming posted workers	Incoming self-employed persons
			Persons		
BE	218 751	36 008	254 759	85.9%	14.1%
DK	23 320	2 121	25 441	91.7%	8.3%
SI	3 439	9	3 448	99.7%	0.3%
			Notifications		
BE	725 364	153 183	878 547	82.6%	17.4%
DK	20 213	9 733	29 946	67.5%	32.5%
			Postings		
BE	725 364	153 183	878 547	82.6%	17.4%
DK	60 100	10 060	70 160	85.7%	14.3%
SI	7 320	9	7 329	99.9%	0.1%

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

For both Belgium and Denmark, a more detailed analysis of the profile of the incoming self-employed persons is made on the basis of the reported figures by Member State of origin and by sector of activity.

Out of the 36 008 incoming self-employed persons in Belgium, some 44% came from Poland. Furthermore, 20% had the Netherlands as country of origin and 9% Slovakia. Concerning the number of posted workers received by Belgium (218 751 persons), the top three differs slightly. The majority of workers was sent by the Netherlands (24%), followed by Poland (13%), and Germany (10%). For Denmark, the majority of incoming self-employed persons also had Poland as country of origin, namely 1 123 out of 2 121 persons or 52.9%. In addition, 12% of self-employed persons came from Germany and 11% from Slovakia. For the posted workers, the principal sending countries were again somewhat different. The majority of posted workers sent to Denmark came from Germany (24%), followed by Poland (21%), and Lithuania (9%).

It is also possible to look at the breakdown in status for each sending Member State. This reveals that in Belgium, 44% of the persons posted from Slovakia, 36% of the persons posted from Poland, and 35% of the persons posted from the Czech Republic were self-employed. A similar picture can be seen for Denmark, where a high share of persons posted from Slovakia (43%), Poland (19%), and the Czech Republic (19%) had a self-employed status.

Finally, an analysis can be made of the combination of the type of posting (posted worker or self-employed) and the sector of activity. In almost all sectors in Belgium and Denmark, the (large) majority of posted persons were posted workers. If one examines the construction sector in more detail, it appears that some 13% of the persons providing services in the Danish construction sector were self-employed.<sup>33</sup>

# 3.4. Breakdown by type of posting

The Posting of Workers Directive distinguishes between three types of postings, namely posting between two companies under a service contract ('contract of services'), posting of workers within the same group ('intra-group posting') and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Figures by sector of activity are not reliable for BE (see footnote 33).

posting through temporary work or placement agencies. A total of nine Member States were able to make a distinction by type of posting (to some extent) (Table 7 and Figure 1).

Belgium, Germany, Italy, Austria, Poland, and Finland were not able to make a distinction between 'contract of services' and intra-group posting. In almost all these Member States, the combination of these types of posting accounted for more than 90%. The exception is Italy, where it accounted for 74% of notifications and 82% of posted persons and postings. As a result, it seems that posting through a temporary work agency is quite significant in Italy, as it accounted for 26% of notifications and 18% of persons and postings.

For the Member States that could make a distinction between the three types of posting, contract of services seems to be the most important type. In France, about 65% of postings occurred through contract of services, and in Cyprus this share even amounted to 88% of notifications and 98% of postings. In Bulgaria, contract of services was the most important form, although intra-corporate transfers were also of high importance, as this form accounted for 42% of postings.

The third form of posting, through a temporary work or placement agency, was an important form of posting in Italy, as discussed above, and in France, where it corresponded to approximately 22% of posted workers. In Cyprus on the other hand, this type of posting did not occur.

Table 7 Number of posted workers, notifications and postings registered in the national declaration tools, by type of posting, 2019

	Posting under a contract concluded between the business making the posting and the party for whom the services are intended ('contract of services')	business owned by the same business owned by the same business group in the territory of another Member State		Total					
	Persons								
BE	212 15	0	6 601	218 751					
BG	728	777	73	1,578					
FR	160 097	32 376	54 989	247 462					
IT	25 875	5	5 841	31 716					
ΑT	384 83	3	13 468	398 301					
		Notifications							
BE	707 04	4	18 320	725 364					
BG	409	342	22	773					
DE	610 88	7	28 615	639 502					
FR	174 237	37 309	58 314	269 860					
IT	32 625	5	11 458	44 083					
CY	21	3		24					
ΑT	612 25	5	14 069	626 324					
PL	7 341		452	7 793					
FI	7 877		20	7 897					
		Postings							
BE	707 04	4	18 320	725 364					
BG	1 091	865	96	2 052					
IT	66 147	,	14 873	81 020					
CY	124	2		126					
ΑT	1 050 0	59	42 735	1 092 794					
PL	29 878	3	1 339	31 217					
FI	37 133	3	189	37 322					

<sup>\*</sup> BE, DE, IT, AT, PL and FI could not make a distinction between subcontracting and intra-group posting.

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

<sup>\*\*</sup> For some Member States, the total reported in this table differs from the one reported in *Table 5*. This is the case for the number of persons for FR (262 723 reported in *Table 5* vs 247 462 reported here), IT (31 023 vs 31 716), for the number of notifications for FR (292 008 vs 269 860), and for the number of postings for CY (124 vs 126). In this table, the sum of the breakdown is reported, whereas in *Table 5* the reported totals are noted.

The numbers reported here only concerns posted workers, not self-employed persons. Consequently, the totals reported for BE should not be compared to those reported in Table 5, Table A1.1, A1.2 and A1.3.

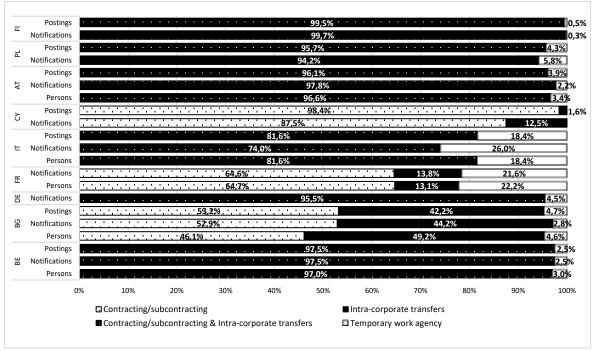


Figure 1 Number of posted workers, notifications, and postings registered in the national declaration tools, by type of posting, relative shares, 2019

\* BE, DE, IT, AT, PL, and FI could not make a distinction between subcontracting and intra-group posting. **Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

# 3.5. Breakdown by sector of activity

The flow of incoming posted workers might vary strongly by sector of activity. Such a breakdown for the received number of posted persons could be provided by 12 Member States (BE, BG, DK, EL, FR, IT, LU, MT, AT, SI, SK, and SE), 13 Member States could do this for the number of notifications (BE, BG, DK, DE, FR, IT, LU, MT, AT, PT, FI, and SE) and 13 for the number of postings (BE, BG, DK, DE, IT, CY, LU, MT, AT, PT, SK, FI, and SE) (*Table A1.9 and A1.10*).

In terms of notifications received, construction and road freight transport were the two most common sectors. The former was the most common one for Denmark, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Finland, and Sweden, while the latter had the highest share in Germany, Malta, and Austria. For instance, for Austria and Germany, respectively, some 80% and 60% of the notifications received, apply to the provision of services in road freight transport. In Italy, more than one third of notifications received refer to the manufacturing sector, while in Bulgaria this applies to around two thirds of notification for other services activities. The majority of notifications in Belgium were unidentified.<sup>34</sup> Finally, it is remarkable to see that in Portugal, 84% of notifications

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> See De Wispelaere, F., Chakkar, S., & Struyven, L. (2020). *Incoming and outgoing posted workers in the Belgian labour market statistics*. HIVA – KU Leuven: "Since October 2017, a much larger detail by sector of employment has been available for posted workers. This is a positive development since in the past only the scale of posting in the construction sector (and posting via agency work) was catalogued. However, based on the reported data, it appears that despite the possibility to report activities in 17 specific sectors, one third of the posted persons are still reported in an 'other' sector. In addition, the number of reported posted persons in the construction sector and the number of reported posted persons via a temporary employment agency have decreased sharply. This seems to be a statistical anomaly rather than an actual decrease in postings in these sectors. Since the end of 2017, in the case of temporary work, the accreditation number of foreign temporary employment agencies has been requested and, for activities in the construction sector (Joint Committee no. 124), it is asked whether the employer pays a premium that is comparable to the applicable premium for 'fidelity stamps' in Belgium. There is a real chance that companies will 'evade' these questions, despite the fact that they are still active in the construction sector or in the temporary employment sector. The reliability of the figures by sector of

were received in the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Above figures show that the breakdown by sector of activity, and hence the total number of notifications received, strongly depends on the activities/sectors exempted from notification. For instance, both Austria<sup>35</sup> and Germany apply a broad approach when it comes to road freight transport.<sup>36</sup>

In its communication on 'Guidelines on seasonal workers in the EU in the context of the COVID-19 outbreak', the Commission announced that it will conduct a study to collect data on intra-EU seasonal work.<sup>37</sup> In that respect, special attention can be paid to number of posted seasonal workers. Even though posted seasonal workers may represent only a fraction of the total group of seasonal workers in the EU.

Seasonal work is mostly found in two sectors of activity: agriculture and tourism. In terms of incoming posted workers, agriculture seems to be important for France, Denmark, and Portugal. In France, some 22 500 posted workers (estimate), or some 9% of the total number of incoming posted workers, were active in this sector. Around 62% of these workers had Spain as sending country, 14% came from Poland, and 13% from Bulgaria. Denmark received 4% of the posted workers in agriculture and 4% of postings, whereas 4% of postings received by Portugal took place in this sector. Furthermore, some 13% of posted persons to Greece were providing service in tourism. Approximately 57% of the persons posted to Greece in this sector came from the United Kingdom, 13% from France, and 9% from Bulgaria. Finally, some 5% of the posted workers received by Italy provided services in tourism.

# 3.6. Average duration of the posting period

The average duration of the posting period was asked by type of posting and by sending Member State. In order to calculate the average duration per posted worker, all different periods are added together in case the worker was sent abroad multiple times in 2019. For instance, if a worker was sent two times to another Member State in 2019, the first time for a period of three months and the second time for a period of five months, the average duration per posting amounts to four months and the average duration the worker concerned has been posted during 2019 is eight months. Therefore, the average duration for a posting is smaller than for a posted worker.

16 Member States were able to provide (partial) data (*Table 8*). Consequently, reported average figures are only a rough estimate of the posting period.<sup>38</sup> The

employment is therefore compromised. This may also lead to premature conclusions. The NSSO is aware of this trend and is taking the necessary steps to enhance the reliability of the reported sectors."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> See also Danaj, S., Geyer, L., Cukut Krilić, S., Toplak, K., & Vah Jevšnik, M. (2020), *Regional case study. From Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria via Slovenia: migration and posting of third country nationals in the EU*, European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research and ZRC SAZU: "Austria collects national posting data based on the number of posting notifications (so-called ZKO4 forms for the transport sector and ZKO3 forms for all other sectors) submitted to the Austrian Financial Police by employers who intend to post workers to Austria in accordance with Article 19 Paragraph 3 of the Austrian Act to Fight Wage and Social Dumping (LSD-BG)." Haidinger, B. (2018), *Transnational Monitoring and Enforcement of Posted Work: The Case of Austria*, Solidar: "Accompanying the revision of the Anti-Wage and Social Dumping Act (LSD-BG), the transport sector was explicitly mentioned as being subject to this law. ... Only since the beginning of 2017, posting notifications of transport companies are identified, the numbers exploded."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> In addition, there was uncertainty about the scope of posting in road freight transport. This has recently been resolved by means of Directive (EU) 2020/1057. Recital 9 of this Directive states that "Balanced sector specific rules on posting should be based on the existence of a sufficient link between the driver and the service provided, and the territory of a host Member State." "International carriage in transit across the territory of a Member State does not constitute a posting situation" (recital 11). "Where a driver performs other types of operations, notably cabotage operations or non-bilateral international transport operations, there is a sufficient link to the territory of the host Member State." (recital 13).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> However, data on the number of foreign seasonal workers in the EU are very fragmented and partial. See, for instance, Kalantaryan, S., Mazza, J., & Scipioni., M. (2020), *Meeting labour demand in agriculture in times of COVID 19 pandemic,* JRC Technical report. Publications Office of the European Union: Luxembourg.

 $<sup>^{38}</sup>$  These data only reflect the intention to provide services in the host Member State. It is not known whether these services have actually been provided. This might result in an overestimation of the duration. For instance, the specific form

unweighted average duration per posting was 141 days in 2019 and the unweighted average posting period per person equalled 241 days. Note that these average figures do not necessarily include the same reporting Member States. These figures could also be compared to the average durations published in the A1 report.<sup>39</sup> In 2019, the average duration amounted to some 115 days per A1 certificate issued according to Art. 12 of the Basic Regulation or some 194 days per individual person. Furthermore, the average duration persons pursued an activity in two or more Member States was 312 days per A1 certificate issued according to Art. 13 of the Basic Regulation and even a complete year per individual person.

It is clear that the average duration differs greatly between Member States. In Italy, Austria, and Sweden a worker was posted for an average of more than 300 days in 2019. In Ireland and Luxembourg on the other hand, workers were posted for less than 100 days. Whereas the average duration per posting amounted to 313 days in Poland, the average posting duration in Denmark, Luxembourg, and Portugal was less than 60 days. Furthermore, for Belgium, Austria, and Italy, the difference between the average posting period per worker and per posting was rather significant. This indicates that one worker was sent abroad multiple times for a shorter period of time (see also Table 5).

Table 8 Average posting period per posted worker, notification, and posting, in number of days, 2019

Receiving MS	Average posting period in days	Average posting period in days	Average posting period in days
Receiving ivis	<ul><li>posted workers</li></ul>	<ul><li>notifications</li></ul>	– postings
BE	290	84	84
3G	111	177	90
DK**		32	31
DE		441	108
IE	94		
Т	381	268	146
CY*			107
LU	80	15	55
MT	121	120	120
AT	427	269	154
PL		311***	313
PΤ		92	30
RO		120	164
SK	306		264
FI		111	273
SE	363	499	179
Jnweighted	244	405	444
average	241	195	141

<sup>\*</sup> CY: provided data in months or weeks. The assumption was made that a month has 28 days in order to calculate the average duration.

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

A limited number of Member States, namely 8 (BE, BG, DK, IE, IT, AT, PL, and FI), provided a further breakdown by type of posting. *Table 9* shows large differences between Member States and also between different types of posting.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> DK: only postings with a starting and ending date in 2019 are included in the calculations.

\*\*\* PL: data concerning the average posting period in days for notifications concern reference year 2018.

that exists in Austria for the transport sector (ZKO4 form, see https://www4.formularservice.gv.at/formularserver/user/formular.aspx?pid=fe66cedb506e495c94b3e826701443e5&pn=B0 d66e914664149109b455bce26ceca4a&lang=en), is valid for 6 months. However, this does not mean that services are provided during this entire period of 6 months. Moreover, the average period of posting might differ strongly, particularly depending on the services that should be carried out. In that regard, figures on the duration of the period by sector of activity would be very useful. However, there is little chance that Member States are able to provide such detailed figures, seeing that only 17 Member States could (partially) provide the overall data.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Under the current rules on social security coordination the period that persons are pursuing an activity covered by Article 12 of the Basic Regulation is set at a maximum of 24 months. Article 13 does not set a maximum period for the provision of services in two or more Member States.

In Italy and Austria, the average posting period for posted workers hired out by a temporary work agency was longer than for contracting and intra-corporate transfers. In Belgium and Bulgaria on the other hand, the opposite holds true. Belgium and Denmark are some of the few Member States where self-employed persons have to register in the prior notification tool and that could provide data on the breakdown of the average duration. In Belgium, a worker was posted for an average period of 291 days, whereas a self-employed person provided services for an average period of 196 days. In Denmark, the duration of posting for both groups lay closer together. On average, per notification the posting period for a posted worker was 30 days, while it was 33 days for a self-employed person. However, the average posting period per posting for a posted worker was 34 days, and only 28 days for a self-employed person.

Although for France no data were reported on this, its national report concerning reference year  $2019^{40}$  gives an idea about the average period of posting. It is estimated that the average period of posting per posted person was 101 days or around three months. However, the period also varied according to the sector of activity, with a longer duration in construction (123 days on average) and a shorter duration in the service sector (68 days).

Table 9 Average posting period per posted worker, notifications, and posting, in number of days, by type of posting, 2019

		Posted workers				
	Posting under a contract concluded between the business making the posting and the party for whom the services are intended ('contracting/ subcontracting')	Posting to an establishment or business owned by the same business group in the territory of another Member State ('intra-corporate transfers')	Hiring out by a temporary employment firm or placement agency to a user business established in another Member State	Total Posted workers	Self- employed	Total
		Persons				
BE	294		168	291	196	290
BG	104	119	106	111		111
IE			24	94		94
IT	336		534	381		381
ΑT	425		471	427		427
		Notification	IS			
BE			54	84	73	84
BG	177	176	188	177		177
DK				30	33	32
IT	267		272	268		268
ΑT	265		450	269		269
FI			86	111		111
		Postings				
BE			54	84	73	84
BG	73	111	82	90		90
DK				34	28	31
IT	132		210	146		146
ΑT	154		148	154		154
PL			309	313		313
FI			76	273		273

<sup>\*</sup> DK: only postings with a starting and ending date in 2019 are included in the calculations.

\*\* BE, IT and AT could not make a distinction between subcontracting and intra-group posting.

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

Member States were also asked to report how many notifications and postings were reported with a certain duration. Fourteen Member States provided a breakdown for notifications (*Figure 2*) and fifteen Member States for postings (*Figure 3*). The analysis of the duration of the notifications and postings shows that short term posting was of high importance.<sup>41</sup> On average, one out of three postings applied to a period of less than eight days and more than half to a posting period of less than one month. Furthermore, some 7% of the postings covered a period of more than 12 months.

<sup>41</sup> The percentage distribution is similar to that of reference year 2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> https://dares.travail-emploi.gouv.fr/publication/qui-sont-les-travailleurs-detaches-en-france

For most Member States, the majority of notifications were received for a posting period of less than eight days (MT, SI, BE, PL, RO, SK, IE, DK and LU) (Figure 2). In Portugal, Cyprus, Italy, Finland, and Bulgaria, most notifications concerned a period between one and six months. A period of between 6 and 12 months was the most common period in Austria. The Member States where most notifications for a longer posting period were received are Romania, Italy, and Poland. In Romania, 13% of notifications concerned a posting period of more than 12 months, while in Italy this share amounted to 19%. In Poland, around 20% of notifications concerned a posting period of more than one year, with 10% even relating to a posting period of more than 18 months. Furthermore, in Austria, Ireland, Denmark, and Luxembourg there were less than 5% of notifications for a posting period longer than one year.

Regarding the duration of the postings (*Figure 3*), the shares are rather similar to the duration for the number of notifications (*Figure 2*) for most Member States. Only for Luxembourg and Portugal, some remarkable differences exist. While in Luxembourg 82% of notifications concerned a period of less than eight days, this share 'only' amounted to 55% for the number of postings. In addition, in Portugal, only 1% of notifications were reported for a duration of less than eight days, whereas 31% of postings had a posting period of less than eight days. Furthermore, 78% of notifications received by Portugal had a duration between one and six months while only 48% of postings had this duration.

**Average** 82% 8% DK SK 8% ΙE RO 18% PL 19% BE BG FI 23% 24% MT IT AT CY\* PT 19% 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% Less than 8 days Between 1 month and 6 months ☐ Between 8 days and 1 month ☐ Between 6 months and 12 months ☐ Between 12 months and 18 months ☐ Longer than 18 months

Figure 2 Number of notifications in national declaration tools, by duration, 2019

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

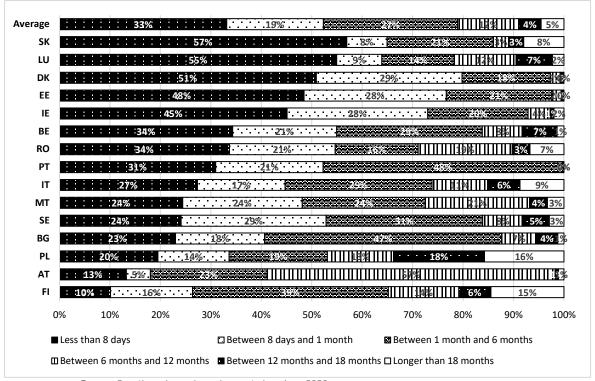


Figure 3 Number of postings in prior notification tools, by duration, 2019

Source Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

# 3.7. Share of intra-EU posting in national workforce

The number of incoming posted workers registered in the prior notification tools can be compared to the total number of employed persons in the receiving Member States to know the relative impact of intra-EU posting. This can of course only be done by using the indicator 'posted workers', and not 'notifications' or 'postings'. Nonetheless, there are still several methodological limitations to comparing the total number of incoming posted workers to the total number of employed persons.<sup>42,43</sup>

Table 10 shows the impact of intra-EU posting for 21 reporting Member States. On average, 1% of employment can be related to the employment of posted workers. The impact in terms of employed persons was highest in Austria (8%), Luxembourg (6%), and Belgium (5%). In Germany (2%) and France (1%) the share also exceeded the average of 1%. However, in most reporting Member States the share of incoming posted workers in total employment of the host Member State was at a very low level.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Firstly, the numerator, the total number of incoming posted workers, only includes the persons registered in 2019 (i.e., flow of posted workers). This results into an underestimation of the size of posted workers (i.e., stock of posted workers) as it does not include the workers who were providing services in 2019 but who were registered in the host Member State in a previous year (for instance in December 2018). Secondly, the result will actually be an overestimation of the real impact of posted workers, as the total number of posted workers in 2019 is used in the calculation. These posted workers were never all active at the same time during the reference year. Therefore, it would be better to calculate this share at a certain point in time instead of taking into account the entire group of posted workers. For instance, in 2019, there were some 261 000 incoming posted workers in France. However, the number of posted workers present on a given date was much lower: in 2019, excluding road transport, 72 600 workers posted to France were present on average on a given day, with the number varying between 71 200 and 76 000 posted workers (see https://dares.travail-emploi.gouv.fr/publication/qui-sont-les-travailleurs-detaches-en-france).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Some Member States (DE, EE, CY, PL, PT, RO and FI) were not able to report the number of incoming posted workers but could report the number of postings. Therefore, an estimation was made for the number of incoming posted workers, by dividing the number of reported posting by 2.9, which is the average number of postings per posted worker, as discussed in *Table 5*. This estimation is shown in the table below by adding a superscript 'e'.

In host Member States Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary, Malta, Estonia, Italy, Ireland, Greece, and Poland, the share lay between 0.1% and 1.0%. The impact was even less than 0.1% in Bulgaria, Romania, Portugal, and Cyprus.

In addition to looking at the impact on the number of employed persons, it is also possible to look at the impact on the number of employed persons in full-time equivalents (FTE). The estimation of the incoming posted workers in FTE was possible by using the reported data on the duration of the posting period (see Table 9). Since these data were only available for a limited number of Member States, the impact in terms of FTE can also only be calculated for nine Member States. The fact that posted workers were mostly active for only a limited number of months in the host Member State results in a lower impact of posting on total employment in terms of FTEs. For instance, the share of posting in total employment decreases from 6% to 1.5% in Luxembourg. These figures give a better indication of the actual share of posting in total employment of host Member States.

Table 10 Share of workers registered in the prior notification tools for whom at least one declaration for one or more days has been made in total employment, 2019

	Total employed	Number of	% of posted	Estimated total	Estimated number	
	persons (in	incoming posted	workers in total	employed persons	of incoming posted	% of employed
	1 000)	workers	employed persons	in FTEs (in 1 000)	workers in FTEs*	persons in FTEs
BE	4 832	254 759	5.0%	4 211	202 411	4.6%
BG	3 233	1 578	0.0%	3 195	480	0.0%
CZ	5 303			5 092		
DK	2 878	25 441	0.9%	2 516		
DE	42 400	914 321 <sup>e</sup>	2.1% <sup>e</sup>	36 237		
EE	671	1 227e	0.2% <sup>e</sup>	629		
IE	2 323	2 157	0.1%	2 076	557	0.0%
EL	3 911	2 627	0.1%	3 726		
ES	19 779			18 319		
FR	27 181	264 294	1.0%	24 699		
HR	1 680			1 630		
IT	23 360	31 023	0.1%	21 078	31 023	0.1%
CY	417	43e	0.0%e	392		
LV	910			867		
LT	1 378			1 322		
LU	565	28 306	5.7%	419	6 204	1.5%
HU	4 512	12 879	0.3%	4 395		
MT	255	356	0.1%	237	118	0.0%
NL	8 985			6 668		
AT	4 355	398 301	8.4%	3 735	398 301	9.6%
PL	16 461	10 915e	0.1% <sup>e</sup>	15 872		
PT	4 913	874 <sup>e</sup>	0.0%e	4 618		
RO	8 680	2 578e	0.0% <sup>e</sup>	8 371		
SI	983	3 448	0.3%	937		
SK	2 584	7 453	0.3%	2 518	4 435	0.2%
FI	2 566	13 050e	0.5% <sup>e</sup>	2 345		
SE	5 132	41 504	0.8%	4 505	41 277	0.9%
UK	32 710			28 296		
Weighted			4.20/			
average			1.2%			
Unweighted			1 20/			
average			1.2%			

<sup>\*</sup> In order to estimate the number of posted persons in FTEs, the number of incoming posted workers was multiplied by the average duration (see Table 8) divided by 365 days, because figures were collected in terms of 'calendar days' and not in terms of 'working days'.

It can be assumed that the share of posted workers in total employment strongly differs between the sector of activity. Therefore,  $Table\ 11$  provides a more detailed analysis of the share of posted workers in the employment by sector of activity. This analysis could be performed for 12 Member States<sup>44</sup>, using the data reported for the number of posted workers in  $Table\ A1.9$ .

For several reporting Member States, the impact in all sectors remained limited. For instance, in Bulgaria (1.4%), Greece (0.8%), Malta (0.9%), and Slovakia (3.4%) the highest impact can be noticed in the 'Other services activities' and stayed under 4%. In addition, in Italy, the highest share of posted workers received occurs in the 'Mining and quarrying industry' and only amounted to 0.5%. However, for other Member States, the share of posted workers in certain sectors of activity was quite high. For instance, in France 13% of persons employed in the 'Mining and quarrying sector' are posted workers. Furthermore, some 6 out of 10 persons employed in the Austrian road freight sector were incoming posted workers.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Many Member States were not able to provide the number of incoming posted persons, while they could provide the number of postings. Therefore, for those Member States, an estimation was made of the number of incoming posted workers by dividing the reported number of postings (see Table 5) by 2.86, which is the average number of postings per person, as explained in section 3. This estimation occurred for DE, EE, CY, PL, PT, RO and FI, and is indicated by the superscript 'e'.

Source Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020; Eurostat [Ifsa\_esegn2] and [nama\_10\_a10\_e]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> BE, BG, DK, EL, FR, IT, LU, MT, AT, SI, SK, and SE.

One sector of activity that stands out is the construction sector, as several host Member States were confronted with a high share of posted workers in this sector. For instance, the relative impact of intra-EU posting in the construction sector amounted to 24% in Luxembourg, 16% in Belgium, 45 7% in Denmark, 5% in Austria, 5% in Sweden, 5% in France, and 2% in Slovenia. Furthermore, the impact also seemed to be rather high in 'Other services activities' with 36.3% for Austria, 6.9% for Luxembourg, 6.3% for Slovenia, and 3.4% for Slovakia. In addition, according to 2016 figures published by Wagner and Hassel, approximately 4 out of 10 of the workers employed in the German meat processing industry were posted workers. 46

Finally, given the discussion on seasonal workers in the EU, it is interesting to discuss the figures for agriculture. In France and Belgium, posted seasonal workers accounted for about 3% of total employment in agriculture. This share was higher in Luxembourg (6%), but lower in Denmark (1.7%), Sweden (1.5%), Slovenia (0.3%), Slovakia (0.2%), and Italy (0.1%).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> This is a strong underestimation (see footnote 33). Intra-EU posting accounts for almost one third of employment in the Belgian construction sector (De Wispelaere, F. and Pacolet, J. (2017), *The size and impact of intra-EU posting on the Belgian economy. With a special focus on the construction sector. Summary*, HIVA – KU Leuven.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Wagner, I., & Hassel, A. (2016), Posting, subcontracting and low-wage employment in the German meat industry. Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research, 21(2), pp. 201-213.

Table 11 Share of persons registered in the prior notification tools for whom at least one declaration for one or more days has been made in total employment, by sector of activity, 2019

Receiving MS	forestry and ning	rrying	8	steam ioning	verage; int and ivities		and retail ir of motor motorcycles	storage	ice	pu uo	urance	vities	entific	and	ion and Ilsory ty		d social es	ent and	tivities	s; goods - ducing eholds	f ial bodies
	Agriculture, fores fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transporting and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and s work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other services activities	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
BE	3.2%		0.0%	5.7%	36.5%	15.7%	0.2%	7.3%	0.9%	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%
BG																					
CZ																					
DK	1.7%	5.4%	2.3%	1.6%	0.7%	6.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
DE EE																					
IE																					
EL	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
ES																					
FR	3.2%	13.0%	2.1%	2.8%	0.8%	4.6%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	2.6%	0.1%	
HR																					
IT	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CY																					
LV LT																					
LU	6.2%		15.1%			24.1%				1.7%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%					0.9%	6.2%		
HU	0.270		13.170			24.170				1.770	0.370	0.570	1.070					0.570	0.270		
MT			0.2%				0.1%	0.9%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%						0.2%	0.9%		
NL																					
AT						5.3%		58.6%											36.3%		
PL																					
PT																					
RO SI	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	2 10/	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	6.3%	0.3%	0.0%
SK	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	2.1% 0.3%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	3.4%	0.3%	0.0%
FI	J.Z/0	3.370	3.370	3.370	0.270	1.070	0.070	0.570	0.170	J.Z/0	0.070	3.070	J. <del>T</del> /0	0.070	0.070	0.070	3.070	0.070	3.470	0.270	0.570
SE	1.5%	3.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.1%	5.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%		
UK																					
		0										10	-10 -1								

Source Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020; Eurostat [Ifsa\_esegn2] and [nama\_10\_a10\_e]

# 3.8. Comparison to the data from the A1 certificates

In this last section, the data from the prior notification tools are compared to the data on received postings from the A1 report for reference year 2019. For various reasons, the two databases are not fully comparable (Table 12). The notion of a 'posted' worker/person is used both in the Regulations on the coordination of social security systems (determining the applicable social security regime of the posted worker) and the Posting of Workers Directive (determining the terms and conditions of employment of the posted worker). Nonetheless, the personal scope is not the same. Indeed, persons might be 'posted' under the Basic Regulation but not in the meaning of the Posting of Workers Directive. For instance, self-employed persons falling under Article 12 (2) of the Basic Regulation are not covered by the Posting of Workers Directive. In addition, workers who are sent temporarily to work in another Member State, but do not provide services there, are not covered by the Posting of Workers Directive. This is the case, for example, for workers on business trips (when no service is provided), attending conferences, meetings, fairs, following training etc.<sup>47</sup> In contrast, persons might also be posted under the Posting of Workers Directive and not under the Basic Regulation. For instance, workers who pursue an activity in two or more Member States (Article 13 of the Basic Regulation) may fall under the terms and conditions of the Posting of Workers Directive. Furthermore, according to the EU rules on social security coordination, workers who at the outset will be posted for a period longer than two years fall outside the posting provisions of the Regulation, and in such case they need to be socially insured in the host Member State, unless a specific agreement under Article 16 of the Basic Regulation is concluded.

Table 12 Differences between the A1 application process and the registration in the prior notification tools, from a receiving Member State's perspective

	Data from the A1 certificate	Data from the prior notification tools						
Legal base	Basic Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 and Implementing Regulation (EC) No 987/2009	Directive 2014/67/EU Directive 96/71/EC						
Area	Social security	Terms and conditions of employment						
Scope	Determined by Art. 12 of the Basic Regulation	Determined by Art. 3(1) of the Posting of Workers Directive + (for some MSs: + self-employed and/or + posting undertakings established outside the EU-28/EFTA)						
Exempted	Persons active in two or more Member States (Art. 13 of the Basic Regulation); postings longer than two years; repetitive postings	Several categories in some/most host MSs (for instance, persons attending business meetings or participation in seminars and lectures are not always required to register) + (by several MSs: + self-employed and/or + posting undertakings established outside the EU-28/EFTA)						
Enforcement	In some cases, a posting may take place without the institutions being informed of it. Moreover, an A1 certificate can also be awarded with retroactive effect.	Implementation of a 'simple declaration' system is a faculty given to Member States, not an obligation. Most Member States implemented sanctions in the event of non-registration.						

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> See also the Practical Guide on Posting (section 2.4. "What about 'business trips' to another Member State? Are the rules on posting applicable to any mission abroad of workers?"): "Workers who are sent temporarily to work in another Member State, but do not provide services there, are not posted workers. This is the case, for example, of workers on business trips (when no service is provided), attending conferences, meetings, fairs, following training etc. Such workers are not covered by the Posting of Workers Directives and the administrative requirements and control measures set out in Article 9 of Directive 2014/67/EU are therefore not applicable to them. Please note that, as far as the coordination of social security is concerned, Regulations (EC) No 883/2004 and 987/2009 provide that, for every cross-border work-related activity (including 'business trips') the employer, or any self-employed person concerned, is under the obligation to notify the competent (home) Member State, whenever possible in advance, and obtain a Portable Document A1 (PD A1). That obligation covers any economic activity, even if only of short duration. These Regulations do not provide for any exceptions for business trips either."

As workers may be posted to the same Member State more than once per year, it may be the case that the person applies for an A1 certificate which is then used on more than one occasion during its validity period. Therefore, while EU data will count one posting (only one A1 certificate is issued), national data will for example count two or three postings, depending on the number of declarations made prior to the posting.

The above-mentioned reasons clarify the difference between the number of A1 certificates based on Article 12 received by Member States and the number of postings counted based on their prior notification tool (*Table 13*). Consequently, both data sources are only comparable to a limited extent. In 2019, a total of 3.2 million PDs A1 were issued for persons covered by Article 12 of the Basic Regulation. The main sending Member State was Germany (1.7 million),<sup>48</sup> and to a lesser extent Poland (246 849), Italy (173 149), Spain (136 096) and France (122 552). The main receiving Member States were Germany (505 737 PDs A1) and France (450 220 PDs A1), and to a lesser extent, Austria (320 480 PDs A1), Switzerland (246 961 PDs A1), the Netherlands (219 276 PDs A1), and Belgium (218 230 PDs A1). Figures on the number of A1 certificates received based on Article 13 of the Basic Regulation are not collected by the A1 questionnaire.

Table 13 shows that Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Luxembourg, Austria, and Finland registered a (much) higher number of postings in their national registration tools compared to the number of PDs A1 it received according to Article 12 of the Basic Regulation. However, the opposite conclusion holds true for Bulgaria, Estonia, Italy, Cyprus, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, and Sweden.

<sup>48</sup> The number of certificates issued by Germany quadrupled compared to 2018. The underlying explanation for the massive increase in the number of PDs A1 issued under Article 12 by Germany may mainly to be found in the increased awareness of German employers about the application procedures for a PD A1, and consequently their increased applications.

Table 13 Number of notifications, persons and postings registered in the national declaration tools versus number of PDs A1 received, 2019

	Number of <b>persons</b> registered in the national declaration tools	Number of <b>notifications</b> registered in the national declaration tools	Number of <b>postings</b> registered in the national declaration tools	Number of <b>A1 forms</b> received according to Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004
BE	254 759	878 547	878 547	218 233
BG	1 578	773	2 052	13 840
CZ				101 502
DK	25 441	29 946	70 160	46 282
DE		639 502	2 614 958	505 737
EE		870	3 509	5 023
IE	2 157			17 158
EL	2 627			17 437
ES				177 082
FR	264 294	292 008	675 745	450 221
HR				20 821
IT	31 023	44 083	81 020	173 727
CY		24	126	2 677
LV		804		5 178
LT		1 624		10 103
LU	28 306	52 839	140 560	52 864
ΗU	12 879	6 608	12 879	56 903
MT	356	426	426	5 001
NL				219 277
ΑT	398 301	626 324	1 092 794	320 481
PL		7 793	31 217	93 630
PT		807	2 499	50 455
RO		2 363	7 373	38 774
SI	3 448		7 327	17 205
SK	7 453	14 898	14 898	33 155
FI		7 998	37 322	35 529
SE	41 504	30 181	84 358	85 450
UK				132 510
IS				2 136
LI				4 317
NO				38 170
СН				246 964
Total	1 072 555	2 639 803	5 759 925	3 206 680

Source Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020 and PD A1 Questionnaire 2020

# **ANNEXES**

Table A1.1 Number of persons registered in the national declaration tools for whom at least one declaration for one or more days has been made, breakdown by sending Member State, 2019

+									Re	ceiving	Memb	er State (host	country	)														
		BE	BG	CZ DK	DE	EE IE	EL	ES FR	HR IT		LV		HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI S	SE .	UK	IS	LI	NO	СН
	BE	2 741	2	244		8	56	15 823	156			5 629	11	2		1 338				8	1	ŗ	53					
	BG	6 716	4	330		6	36	3 967	344			44	38	4		10 594				4	12	2	58					
	cz	3 427	57	896		5	9	2 692	546			292	267	2		17 225				42	2 038	1	117					
	DK	586	0			37	40	1 236	26			22	1	0		381				4	9	1	097					
	DE	23 334	221	5 818		754	449	36 093	4 926			12 45	8 002	44		74 590				694	1 037	5 (	053					
	EE	95	0	297		5	0	1 039	8			0	0	0		288				0	16	1	195					
	IE	683	1	197		60	18	688	20			8	0	1		83				37	2	9	56					
	EL	545	11	91		1		507	90			0	6	8		14				6	0		4					
	ES	4 130	57	312		22	88	31 955	1 530			482	235	8		6 487				48	296	3	51					
	FR	18 072	3	84		14	177		320			3 531	26	2		169				23	24	1	46					
	HR	1 580	12	107		5	10	1 272	1 352			89	20	1		6 643				1 106	16	5	80					
	IT	5 429	74	1 488		281	398	29 150				869	585	99		12 760				134	322	5	39					
ᅙ	CY	503	0	14		0	40	519	1			10	0	2		2 052				0	0		6					
origin)	LV	899	16	828		0	1	1 072	130			65	28	29		2 656				4	24	2	589					
o <del>j</del> o	LT	6 128	6	2 134		0	2	4 458	143			42	0	0		18 793				0	1	3 !	994					
5	LU	8 836	10	7		0	0	5 104	22				3	0		590				1	0		7					
톸	HU	2 345	28	226		43	34	1 320	157			179	56	0		38 713				118	1 524	1	71					
State (country	MT	32	0	19		2	0	96	199			52	0			863				0	0	3	35					
ţ	NL	59 053	0	849		44	29	6 150	119			490	10	1		16 006				10	2	5	77					
Sta	AT	805	37	222		39	13	2 182	1 445			208	772	8		4				377	141	5	90					
Member	PL	43 529	192	5 903		139	66	19 210	1 161			1 818	1 330	11		99 180				102	1 361		077					
톭	PT	20 895	43	226		54	31	25 254	218			684	9	0		3 392				3	148	5	00					
ž	RO	14 265	326	493		19	347	13 353	11 160			568	303	16		31 325				54	207	6	61					
.E	SI	5 632	3	175		42	0	1 832	716			227	473	1		25 477				0	40		03					
Sending	SK	7 193	2	531		11	7	2 588	326			144	585	0		23 157				570	0		719					
Ñ	FI	471	4	287		6	7	1 087	119			1	0	0		461				2	25	1	091					
	SE	374	3	1 088		6	34	1 042	58			32	4	7		202				13	1							
	UK	6 253	19	1 241		492	589	19 487	1 885			121	53	90		2 829				38	206		39					
	IS	3	0	6		0	0	1	0			0	0	0		0				0	0		9					
	LI	2	0	3		0	0	34	0			7	0	0		322				0	0		9					
	NO	53	0	565		0	3	511	8			0	0	0		61				0	0		94					
	СН	650	273	129			114	8 673	1 469			133	52	20		1 646				50	0		30					
	Extra-EU	9 500	174	631		1	29	25 899	2 533			109	10	0		0				0	0		254					
	EU-27		1 112	22 866			1 892	209 689					12 764			393 443					7 247		169					
	EU-28	244 551		24 107			2 481	229 176					12 817			396 272					7 453		808					
	EU-15	152 207	485	12 154			1 929	175 758					9 717			119 306					2 214		603					
	EU-13	92 344	646	11 953			552	53 418	16 243				3 100	66		276 966					5 239		205					
	EFTA	708	273	703			117	9 219	1 477			140	52	20		2 029				50	0		42					
	Total	254 759		25 441			2 627	264 294	31 187				12 879			398 301					7 453		504	_				

<sup>\*</sup> For BE, BG, IT, HU, and AT numbers were filled out in the cells concerning these respective Member States to be both the receiving Member State and the sending Member State. These figures are likely an 'error', for instance, when a person is subject to the social security of these Member States but does not have its nationality.

<sup>\*\*</sup> BE and DK: including both posted workers and self-employed persons.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> FR: It was mentioned that there is a total without duplicates (262 723 as mentioned in *Table 6*), and one with duplicates (264 294). However, in order to provide a proper column percentage (see *Table A1.4*), the total including duplicates is reported here.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> IT: The total reported (31 023) does not match the sum (31 187).

Table A1.2 Number of notifications in the national declaration tools, breakdown by sending Member State, 2019

											Recei	ving M	ember	State (hos	t counti	y)														_
	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE EL	ES FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LÚ	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	IS	LI	NO	СН
BE	4 605	2		133	4 749 <sup>(e)</sup>	0		28 261		172	0			8 625	7	2		2 102	25	1	16		1	16	33					
BG	28 755	5		44	23 212 <sup>(e)</sup>	8		3 780		303	0		4	8	16	4		13 197	47	27	58		25	23	105					
CZ	13 756	18		531	10 777 <sup>(e)</sup>	5		1 951		252	0		2	221	82	2		25 571	120	2	41		4 806	70	1 317					
DK	849	0			1 018 <sup>(e)</sup>	1		1 116		59	0		5	14	1	0		205	20	1	7		12	94	713					
DE	46 456	178		5 901		100		61 084		8 048	0		39	36 754	4 876	50	1	101 912	3 361	127	854		1 609	1 230	4 016					
EE	180	0		71	761 <sup>(e)</sup>			731		6	0		6	0	0	0		383	2	0	0		16	3 099	366					
IE	1 126	1		72	820 <sup>(e)</sup>	0		580		28	0		1	7	0	1		49	24	0	9		2	22	170					
EL	2 377	12		29	621 <sup>(e)</sup>	0		235		53	12		2	0	6	9		14	13	0	14		0	3	2					
ES	11 631	33		213	26 328 <sup>(e)</sup>	2		32 331		1 649	3		12	257	156	8		10 061	54	422	184		315	49	218					
FR	62 326	6		75	1 720 <sup>(e)</sup>	1				387	0		2	3 349	24	2		217	56	4	79		40	47	71					
HR	6 784	10		164	15 059 <sup>(e)</sup>	0		730		2 296	0		0	104	6	1		9 446	36	0	14		16	55	185					
IT	12 884	68		777	20 113 <sup>(e)</sup>	10		27 583			4		7	565	212	113		15 739	516	92	320		444	146	436					
⊋ CY	6 303	0		8	O <sup>(e)</sup>	0		358		2			0	5	0	5		210	0	0	1		0	0	5					
of origin)	3 588	12		683	2 103 <sup>(e)</sup>	174		647		34	0		76	21	8	42		3 937	21	1	13		25	158	1 810					
Ç LT	19 894	2		3 083	53 940 <sup>(e)</sup>	162		2 906		36	0			23	0	0		38 673	23	0	17		1	484	2 074					
لايا څ	43 642	4		12	6 442 <sup>(e)</sup>	0		19 475		25	0		0		2	0		422	8	0	0		0	21	6					
State (country	7 426	43		60	45 765 <sup>(e)</sup>	49		668		115	0		0	112	37	0		75 737	35	2	41		1 570	11	93					
§ MT	101	0		2	O <sup>(e)</sup>	0		83		88	0		0	13	0			377	2	0	0		0	5	50					
Nr Nr	143 071	0		495	27 089 <sup>(e)</sup>	8		5 726		154	1		5	228	10	1		49 566	57	5	39		3	75	252					
St AT	1 306	32		189	27 718 <sup>(e)</sup>	71		2 228		1 908	0		0	265	466	11		10	334	10	97		235	203	394					
	205 717	16		12 597	246 889 <sup>(e)</sup>	185		20 480		946	0		354	797	178	31	1	140 853		10	67		5 014	957	4 503					
Ĕ PT	94 902	6		126	10 139 <sup>(e)</sup>	2		24 152		153	0		0	384	3	0		3 937	46		33		149	22	178					
Sending Member RO SI SK FI	67 113	47		1 017	40 280 <sup>(e)</sup>	4		11 061		19 306	1		0	407	76	16		49 516	32	5			248	93	244					
.≝ SI	32 019	3		85	20 228 <sup>(e)</sup>	6		1 036		1 581	0		0	229	188	2		40 958	53	4	50		107	40	192					
SK	36 612	1		925	14 153 <sup>(e)</sup>	0		1 954		438	0		1	80	143	0		39 026	50	0	30		0	107	3 508					
ν FI	670	4		124	36 <sup>(e)</sup>	14		670		119	0		0	1	0	0		108	10	8	1		29	179	362					
SE	526	2		906	543 <sup>(e)</sup>	1		778		80	0		1	43	4	7		235	14	0	3		1	133						
UK	9 576	10		1 040	1 088 <sup>(e)</sup>	60		10 459		1 576	3		1	99	51	96		1 849	164	3	73		230	149	325					
IS	3	0		6	O <sup>(e)</sup>	0		1		0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	1	10					
LI	6	0		1	48 <sup>(e)</sup>	0		35		0	0		0	5	0	0		436	0	0	0		0	0	8					
NO	90	0		270	42 <sup>(e)</sup>	0		181		11	0		2	0	0	0		30	3	0	6		0	12	109					
СН	1 118	208		85	4 816 <sup>(e)</sup>	3		8 580		2 068	0		1	134	46	23		1 548	59	0	81		0	45	105					
Extra-E	U 13 135	50		222	33 005 <sup>(e)</sup>	4		22 148		2 190	0		1103	89	10	0		0	2 608	83	215		0	348	8 321					
EU-27	854 619	773		28 322	600 503 <sup>(e)</sup>	803		250 604		38 238	21		517	52 512	6 501	307	ε	622 461	4 959	721	1 988		14 668	7 342	21 303					
EU-28	864 195	515		29 362	601 591 <sup>(e)</sup>	863		261 063	3	39 814	24		518	52 611	6 552	403	$\epsilon$	524 310	5 123	724	2 061		14 898	7 491	21 628					
EU-15	435 947	358		10 092	128 425 <sup>(e)</sup>	270		214 678	3	14 411	23		75	50 591	5 818	300	1	186 426	4 702	673	1 729		3 070	2 389	7 176					
EU-13	428 248	157		19 270	473 167 <sup>(e)</sup>	593		46 385		25 403	1		443	2 020	734	103	4	437 884	421	51	332		11 828	5 102	14 452					
EFTA	1 217	208		362	4 906 <sup>(e)</sup>	3		8 797		2 079	0		3	139	46	23		2 014	62	0	87		0	58	232					
Total	878 547	773		29 946	639 502	870	1 486	292 008	3	44 083	24	804	1 624	52 839	6 608	426	$\epsilon$	626 324	7 793	807	2 363		14 898	7 897	30 181					

<sup>\*</sup> For BE, BG, HU, AT, and FI numbers were filled out in the cells concerning these respective Member States to be both the receiving Member State and the sending Member State. These figures are likely an 'error', for instance, when a notification is counted for a posting of a person which is subject to the social security of these Member States but does not have its nationality.

\*\* BE and DK: including notifications on both posted workers and self-employed persons.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> For IE and LV, a breakdown by sending Member State was not possible.

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> DE: the absolute numbers of notifications were estimated by applying the relative distribution of notifications from 21/08/2019 - 31/12/2019 to the absolute number of notifications for the entire year 2019. This is indicated by the superscript (e).

Table A1.3 Number of postings registered in the national declaration tools, breakdown by sending Member State, 2019

												Rece	iving M	ember St	tate (host	country)													
		BE	BG	CZ DK	DE	EE	ΙE	EL	ES	FR	HR IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT N	IL AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK I	S LI	NO 0	H
	BE	4 605	2	322	21 673 <sup>(e)</sup>	0					548	0		1	18 118	11	2	2 845	66	5	26	8	1	37	56				Т
	BG	28 755	8	530	68 757 <sup>(e)</sup>	8					732	0			66	38	4	20 519	558	173	400	7	25	65	628				
	CZ	13 756	86	1 318	51 959 <sup>(e)</sup>	9					959	0			570	267	2	48 857	541	12	128	48	4 806	316	5 866				
	DK	849	0		3 616 <sup>(e)</sup>	1					64	0			30	1	0	589	42	2	9	4	12	221	2 128				
	DE	46 456	260	15 016		150					11 236	4		7	77 687	8 002	50	186 700	8 405	172	2 557	1 035	1 609	2 765	7 428				
	EE	180	0	426	3 643 <sup>(e)</sup>						26	0			0	0	0	509	3	0	0	0	16	12 483	2 518				
	IE	1 126	1	321	1 346 <sup>(e)</sup>	0					50	0			9	0	1	150	43	0	9	38	2	168	1 418				
	EL	2 377	22	105	1 148 <sup>(e)</sup>	0					137	78			0	6	9	21	269	0	15	7	0	12	4				
	ES	11 631	65	470	46 607 <sup>(e)</sup>	3					3 920	5			749	235	8	13 214	82	1119	465	61	315	148	454				
	FR	62 326	9	119	9 305 <sup>(e)</sup>	1					511	0			8 192	26	2	274	87	4	109	50	40	182	160				
	HR	6 784	24	346	54 474 <sup>(e)</sup>	0					3 867	0			242	20	1	13 863	101	0	32	2 934	16	1 678	854				
	IT	12 884	94	1 772	45 874 <sup>(e)</sup>	13						6			1 317	585	113	30 476	953	146	755	515	444	266	843				
origin)	CY	6 303	0	15	O <sup>(e)</sup>	0					2				16	0	5	2 982	0	0	1	0	0	0	6				
. <u>E</u>	LV	3 588	22	2 972	8 749 <sup>(e)</sup>	876					255	0			88	28	42	4 954	162	4	23	17	25	881	7 156				
4	LT	19 894	6	9 599	175 331 <sup>(e)</sup>	578					206	0			60	0	0	103 724	58	0	45	0	1	5 047	9 337				
₹	LU	43 642	10	14	20 287 <sup>(e)</sup>	0					30	0				3	0	1 174	21	0	0	0	0	56	18				
5	HU	7 426	194	434	169 119 <sup>(e)</sup>	310					387	0			414	56	0	126 085	138	8	195	236	1 570	25	200				
(country	MT	101	0	4	O <sup>(e)</sup>	0					338	0			92	0		1 314	2	0	0	0	0	10	54				
State	NL	143 071			103 574 <sup>(e)</sup>	24					258	3			731	10	1	51 818	102	28	47	10	3	313	831				
St.	AT	1 306	50	575	105 036 <sup>(e)</sup>	160					4 830	0			843	772	11	10	631	14	261	886	235	571	1 003				
ĕ	PL	205 717			1 193 995 <sup>(e)</sup>						2 238	0			25 576	1 330	31	237 308		114	196	365	5 014	4 156	21 662				
톭	PT	94 902		457	51 156 <sup>(e)</sup>	8					384	0			1 550	9	0	7 266	140		168	3	149	110	754				
Member	RO	67 113		1 589	129 918 <sup>(e)</sup>	12					27 843				1 955	303	16	67 740	68	14		72	248	327	868				
ng B	SI	32 019	5	210	82 679 <sup>(e)</sup>	16					5 279	0			1 453	473	2	91 000	165	22	119	0	107	111	648				
Sending I	SK	36 612	2	1 869	96 122 <sup>(e)</sup>	0					1 205	0			242	585	0	69 054	96	0	93	861	0	486	5 603				
S	FI	670	4	295	279 <sup>(e)</sup>	43					152	0			1	0	0	1 006	50	9	5	2	29	649	1 880				
	SE	526	3	2 647	1 755 <sup>(e)</sup>	2					82	0			46	4	7	270	23	0	3	15	1	371					
	UK	9 576	25	1 947	4 197 <sup>(e)</sup>	718					6 589	27			161	53	96	4 872	225	6	107	38	230	1 034	887				
	IS	3	0	10	O <sup>(e)</sup>	0					0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10				
	LI	6	0	1	141 <sup>(e)</sup>	0					0	0			8	0	0	614	0	0	0	0	0	0	12				
	NO	90	0	939	222 <sup>(e)</sup>	0					11	0			0	0	0	72	3	0	7	0	0	24	260				
	CH	1 118	311	157	16 036 <sup>(e)</sup>	4					3 122	0			227	52	23	3 514	131	0	118	115	0	79	262				
	Extra-EU	13 135	234	640	147 959 <sup>(e)</sup>	4					5 759	0			117	10	0	0	18 052		1 480	0	0	4 729	10 550				
	EU-27	854 619			2 446 403 <sup>(e)</sup>						65 539				140 047		307	1 083 722				7 174	14 668	31 454	72 377				
	EU-28	864 195			2 450 600 <sup>(e)</sup>						72 128				140 208		403	1 088 594				7 212	14 898	32 488	73 264				
	EU-15	435 947			415 853 <sup>(e)</sup>						28 791				109 434		300	300 685	11 139			2 672	3 070	6 903	17 864				
	EU-13	428 248			2 034 748 <sup>(e)</sup>						43 337				30 774	3 100	103	787 909	1 892		1 232	4 540	11 828	25 585	55 400				
	EFTA	1 217			16 399 <sup>(e)</sup>	4					3 133				235	52	23	4 200	134	0	125	115	0	105	544				
	Total	878 547			2 614 958					575 745					140 560			1 092 794											

<sup>\*</sup> For BE, BG, HU, AT, and FI numbers were filled out in the cells concerning these respective Member States to be both the receiving Member State and the sending Member State. These figures are likely an 'error', for instance, when a person is subject to the social security of these Member States but does not have its nationality.

\*\* For IE and FR, a breakdown by sending Member State was not possible.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> DE: the absolute numbers of postings were estimated by applying the relative distribution of notifications from 21/08/2019 - 31/12/2019 to the absolute number of postings for the entire year 2019. This is indicated by the superscript (e).

Table A1.4 Share of persons registered in the national declaration tools for whom at least one declaration for one or more days has been made, 2019, by sending Member State, column %

											Recei	ving N	1emb	er Sta	te (ho	st cou	ntry)													
	BE	BG	CZ DK		DE EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR		CY	LV	LT		HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK I	S L	I NO CH	Total
BE	1.1%	0.1%	1.09			0.4%			6.0%		0.5%				9.9%		0.6%		0.3%				0.2%	0.0%		0.1%				2.4%
BG	2.6%	0.3%	1.39	%		0.3%	1.4%		1.5%		1.1%			0	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%		2.7%				0.1%	0.2%		0.6%				2.1%
CZ	1.3%	3.6%	3.59	%		0.2%			1.0%		1.8%			1	L.0%	2.1%	0.6%		4.3%				1.2%	27.3%		2.7%				2.7%
DK	0.2%	0.0%				1.7%	1.5%		0.5%		0.1%			0	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%				0.1%	0.1%		2.6%				0.3%
DE	9.2%	14.0%	22.9	%		35.0%	17.1%		13.7%		15.8%			44	4.0% E	52.1%	12.4%		18.7%				20.1%	13.9%		12.2%				16.1%
EE	0.0%	0.0%	1.29	%		0.2%	0.0%		0.4%		0.0%			0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%				0.0%	0.2%		3.6%				0.3%
IE	0.3%	0.1%	0.89	%			0.7%		0.3%		0.1%			0	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		0.0%				1.1%	0.0%		2.3%				0.3%
EL	0.2%	0.7%	0.49	%		0.0%			0.2%		0.3%			0	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%		0.0%				0.2%	0.0%		0.0%				0.1%
ES	1.6%	3.6%	1.29	%		1.0%	3.3%		12.1%		4.9%			1	L.7%	1.8%	2.2%		1.6%				1.4%	4.0%		0.8%				4.3%
FR	7.1%	0.2%	0.39	%		0.6%	6.7%				1.0%			12	2.5%	0.2%	0.6%		0.0%				0.7%	0.3%		0.4%				2.1%
HR	0.6%	0.8%	0.49	%		0.2%	0.4%		0.5%		4.3%			0	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%		1.7%				32.1%	0.2%		1.4%				1.2%
IT	2.1%	4.7%	5.89	%		13.0%	15.2%		11.0%					3	3.1%	4.5%	27.8%		3.2%				3.9%	4.3%		1.3%				4.9%
⊋ CY	0.2%	0.0%	0.19	%		0.0%	1.5%		0.2%		0.0%			0	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%		0.5%				0.0%	0.0%		0.0%				0.3%
E LV	0.4%	1.0%	3.39	%		0.0%	0.0%		0.4%		0.4%			0	0.2%	0.2%	8.1%		0.7%				0.1%	0.3%		6.5%				0.8%
LV LT	2.4%	0.4%	8.49	%		0.0%	0.1%		1.7%		0.5%			0	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		4.7%				0.0%	0.0%		9.6%				3.3%
	3.5%	0.6%	0.09	%		0.0%	0.0%		1.9%		0.1%					0.0%	0.0%		0.1%				0.0%	0.0%		0.0%				1.4%
HU MT	0.9%	1.8%	0.99	%		2.0%	1.3%		0.5%		0.5%			0	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%		9.7%				3.4%	20.4%		0.4%				4.2%
о мт	0.0%	0.0%	0.19	%		0.1%	0.0%		0.0%		0.6%			0	0.2%	0.0%			0.2%				0.0%	0.0%		0.1%				0.1%
e NL	23.2%	0.0%	3.39	%		2.0%	1.1%		2.3%		0.4%			1	L.7%	0.1%	0.3%		4.0%				0.3%	0.0%		1.4%				7.8%
AT NL	0.3%	2.3%	0.99	%		1.8%	0.5%		0.8%		4.6%			0	).7%	6.0%	2.2%		0.0%				10.9%	1.9%		1.4%				0.6%
b PL	17.1%	12.2%	23.2	%		6.4%	2.5%		7.3%		3.7%			6	5.4% 1	10.3%	3.1%		24.9%				3.0%	18.3%		19.5%				16.9%
E PT	8.2%	2.7%	0.99	%		2.5%	1.2%		9.6%		0.7%			2	2.4%	0.1%	0.0%		0.9%				0.1%	2.0%		1.2%				4.8%
PL PT RO	5.6%	20.7%	1.99	%		0.9%	13.2%		5.1%		35.8%			2	2.0%	2.4%	4.5%		7.9%				1.6%	2.8%		1.6%				6.8%
SI SK FI	2.2%	0.2%	0.79	%		1.9%	0.0%		0.7%		2.3%			0	0.8%	3.7%	0.3%		6.4%				0.0%	0.5%		1.0%				3.3%
Ē SK	2.8%	0.1%	2.19	%		0.5%	0.3%		1.0%		1.0%			0	).5%	4.5%	0.0%		5.8%				16.5%	0.0%		4.1%				3.4%
FI	0.2%	0.3%	1.19	%		0.3%	0.3%		0.4%		0.4%			0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%				0.1%	0.3%		2.6%				0.3%
SE	0.1%	0.2%	4.39	%		0.3%	1.3%		0.4%		0.2%			0	0.1%	0.0%	2.0%		0.1%				0.4%	0.0%						0.3%
UK	2.5%	1.2%	4.99	%		22.8%	22.4%		7.4%		6.0%			0	).4%	0.4%	25.3%		0.7%				1.1%	2.8%		1.5%				3.2%
IS	0.0%	0.0%	0.09	%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%			0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%				0.0%	0.0%		0.0%				0.0%
LI	0.0%	0.0%	0.09	%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%			0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%				0.0%	0.0%		0.0%				0.0%
NO	0.0%	0.0%	2.29	%		0.0%	0.1%		0.2%		0.0%			0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%				0.0%	0.0%		0.5%				0.1%
СН	0.3%	17.3%	0.59	%		2.8%	4.3%		3.3%		4.7%			0	).5%	0.4%	5.6%		0.4%				1.5%	0.0%		0.6%				1.3%
Extra-EU	3.7%	11.0%	2.59	%		0.0%	1.1%		9.8%		8.1%			0	).4%	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%				0.0%	0.0%		19.9%				4.4%
EU-27	93.5%	70.5%	89.9				72.0%		79.3%		81.1%						69.1%		98.8%				97.4%			77.5%				91.0%
EU-28	96.0%	71.7%	94.8				94.4%		86.7%		87.1%				9.1% 9				99.5%					100.0%		79.0%				94.2%
EU-15	59.7%	30.7%	47.8				73.4%		66.5%		35.1%				6.6% 7				30.0%				40.5%			28.0%				48.8%
EU-13	36.2%	40.9%	47.0				21.0%		20.2%		52.1%						18.5%		69.5%				58.0%	70.3%		51.1%				45.4%
EFTA	0.3%	17.3%	2.89				4.5%		3.5%		4.7%				).5%				0.5%				1.5%	0.0%		1.1%				1.4%
Total	100%	100%	1009			100%			100%		100%				.00% :				100%				100%	100%		100%				100%

<sup>\*</sup> For BE, BG, IE, HU, and AT numbers were filled out in the cells concerning these respective Member States to be both the receiving Member State and the sending Member State. These figures are likely an 'error', for instance, when a person is subject to the social security of these Member States but does not have its nationality.

\*\* BE and DK: including both posted workers and self-employed persons.

Table A1.5 Share of notifications in the national declaration tools, 2019, by sending Member State, column %

												F	Receivin	g Mei	mber St	ate (hos	t count	ry)											
	BE	BG	CZ Dk	D	ÞΕ	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK IS LI NO CH	Tota
BE	0.5%	0.3%	0.4	6 O.T	7%	0.0%				9.7%		0.4%	0.0%		0.0%	16.3%	0.1%	0.5%		0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%		0.0%	0.2%	0.1%		1.8%
BG	3.3%	0.6%	0.1	% 3.6	6%	0.9%				1.3%		0.7%	0.0%		0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%		2.1%	0.6%	3.3%	2.5%		0.2%	0.3%	0.3%		2.6%
CZ	1.6%	2.3%	1.8	6 1.7	7%	0.6%				0.7%		0.6%	0.0%		0.1%	0.4%	1.2%	0.5%		4.1%	1.5%	0.2%	1.7%		32.3%	0.9%	4.4%		2.3%
DK	0.1%	0.0%		0.2	2%	0.1%				0.4%		0.1%	0.0%		0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%		0.1%	1.2%	2.4%		0.2%
DE	5.3%	23.0%	19.7	%		11.5%				20.9%		18.3%	0.0%		2.4%	69.6%	73.8%	11.7%		16.3%	43.1%	15.7%	36.1%		10.8%	15.6%	13.3%		10.59
EE	0.0%	0.0%	0.2	% 0.:	1%					0.3%		0.0%	0.0%		0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	39.2%	1.2%		0.2%
IE	0.1%	0.1%	0.2	% O.:	1%	0.0%				0.2%		0.1%	0.0%		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%		0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%		0.0%	0.3%	0.6%		0.1%
EL	0.3%	1.6%	0.1	% O.:	1%	0.0%				0.1%		0.1%	50.0%		0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	2.1%		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%
ES	1.3%	4.3%	0.7	% 4.:	1%	0.0%				11.1%		3.7%	12.5%		0.7%	0.5%	2.4%	1.9%		1.6%	0.7%	52.3%	7.8%		2.1%	0.6%	0.7%		3.2%
FR	7.1%	0.8%	0.3	% 0.3	3%	0.1%						0.9%	0.0%		0.1%	6.3%	0.4%	0.5%		0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	3.3%		0.3%	0.6%	0.2%		2.6%
HR	0.8%	1.3%	0.5	% 2.4	4%	0.0%				0.2%		5.2%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%		1.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%		0.1%	0.7%	0.6%		1.3%
IT	1.5%	8.8%	2.6	% 3.:	1%	1.1%				9.4%			16.7%		0.4%	1.1%	3.2%	26.5%		2.5%	6.6%	11.4%	13.5%		3.0%	1.8%	1.4%		3.0%
CY	0.7%	0.0%	0.0	% 0.0	0%	0.0%				0.1%		0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%
LV	0.4%	1.6%	2.3	% O.3	3%	20.0%				0.2%		0.1%	0.0%		4.7%	0.0%	0.1%	9.9%		0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%		0.2%	2.0%	6.0%		0.5%
LT	2.3%	0.3%	10.3	% 8.4	4%	18.6%				1.0%		0.1%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		6.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%		0.0%	6.1%	6.9%		4.6%
LU	5.0%	0.5%	0.0	% 1.0	0%	0.0%				6.7%		0.1%	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%	0.0%		2.7%
HU	0.8%	5.6%	0.2	% 7.2	2%	5.6%				0.2%		0.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%		12.1%	0.4%	0.2%	1.7%		10.5%	0.1%	0.3%		5.0%
MT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	% 0.0	0%	0.0%				0.0%		0.2%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%	0.2%		0.0%
	16.3%	0.0%	1.7	% 4.2	2%	0.9%				2.0%		0.3%	4.2%		0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%		7.9%	0.7%	0.6%	1.7%		0.0%	0.9%	0.8%		8.6%
NL AT	0.1%	4.1%	0.6	<b>4.</b> 3	3%	8.2%				0.8%		4.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.5%	7.1%	2.6%		0.0%	4.3%	1.2%	4.1%		1.6%	2.6%	1.3%		1.3%
PL	23.4%	2.1%	42.1	% 38.	.6%	21.3%				7.0%		2.1%	0.0%		21.8%	1.5%	2.7%	7.3%		22.5%		1.2%	2.8%		33.7%	12.1%	14.9%		24.29
PL PT RO	10.8%	0.8%	0.4	% 1.6	6%	0.2%				8.3%		0.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%		0.6%	0.6%		1.4%		1.0%	0.3%	0.6%		5.1%
RO	7.6%	6.1%	3.4	6.3	3%	0.5%				3.8%		43.8%	4.2%		0.0%	0.8%	1.2%	3.8%		7.9%	0.4%	0.6%			1.7%	1.2%	0.8%		7.2%
SI	3.6%	0.4%	0.3	% 3.2	2%	0.7%				0.4%		3.6%	0.0%		0.0%	0.4%	2.8%	0.5%		6.5%	0.7%	0.5%	2.1%		0.7%	0.5%	0.6%		3.7%
SK	4.2%	0.1%	3.1	% 2.2	2%	0.0%				0.7%		1.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.2%	2.2%	0.0%		6.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%		0.0%	1.4%	11.6%		3.7%
SK FI	0.1%	0.5%	0.4	% 0.0	0%	1.6%				0.2%		0.3%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%		0.2%	2.3%	1.2%		0.1%
SE	0.1%	0.3%	3.0	% O.:	1%	0.1%				0.3%		0.2%	0.0%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%		0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	1.7%			0.1%
UK	1.1%	1.3%	3.5	% 0.2	2%	6.9%				3.6%		3.6%	12.5%		0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	22.5%		0.3%	2.1%	0.4%	3.1%		1.5%	1.9%	1.1%		1.0%
IS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	% 0.0	0%	0.0%				0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
LI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0			0.0%				0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%		0.0%			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NO	0.0%	0.0%	0.9		0%	0.0%				0.1%		0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%			0.0%	0.2%	0.4%		0.0%
СН	0.1%	26.9%	0.3		8%	0.3%				2.9%		4.7%	0.0%		0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	5.4%		0.2%		0.0%			0.0%		0.3%		0.7%
Extra-EU	1.5%	6.5%	0.7			0.5%				7.6%		5.0%	0.0%		67.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%		0.0%		10.3%			0.0%		27.6%		3.2%
EU-27		100.0%		% 100						85.8%			87.5%				98.4%			99.4%			84.1%			93.0%			95.09
EU-28				% 94.		99.2%				89.4%			100.0%				99.2%			99.7%			87.2%			94.9%			96.19
EU-15		46.3%		% 20.						73.5%			95.8%				88.0%			29.8%			73.2%			30.3%			40.59
EU-13		20.3%		% 74.		68.2%				15.9%		57.6%					11.1%			69.9%			14.0%			64.6%			55.69
EFTA	0.1%	26.9%	1.2		8%	0.3%				3.0%		4.7%	0.0%			0.3%	0.7%	5.4%		0.3%		0.0%				0.7%			0.8%
Total	100%	100%	100			100%				100%			100%				100%			100%			100%			100%			1009

<sup>\*</sup> For BE, BG, HU, AT, and FI numbers were filled out in the cells concerning these respective Member States to be both the receiving Member State and the sending Member State. These figures are likely an 'error', for instance, when a notification is counted for a posting of a person which is subject to the social security of these Member States but does not have its nationality.

\*\* BE and DK: including notifications on both posted workers and self-employed persons.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> DE: the breakdown by country of origin is based on data from 21/08/2019-31/12/2019. Furthermore, IS, MT and CY are included in the category Extra-EU. Source Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

Table A1. 6 Share of postings registered in the national declaration tools, 2019, by sending Member State, column %

											Receiving			ate (nosi	countr											
	BE	BG	CZ DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK IS LI NO CH Tot
BE	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%					0.79				12.9%	0.1%	0.5%		0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.09
BG	3.3%	0.4%	0.8%		0.2%					0.9%				0.0%	0.3%	0.9%		1.9%			5.4%		0.2%		0.7%	2.49
CZ	1.6%	4.2%	1.9%		0.3%					1.29				0.4%	2.1%	0.5%		4.5%	1.7%		1.7%	0.7%	32.3%		7.0%	2.59
DK	0.1%	0.0%		0.1%	0.0%					0.1%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	2.5%	0.19
DE	5.3%	12.7%	21.4%	Ś	4.3%					13.99	6 3.2%			55.3%	62.1%	11.7%		17.1%	26.9%	6.9%	34.7%	14.1%	10.8%	7.4%	8.8%	7.39
EE	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%							0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	33.4%	3.0%	0.49
IE	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%					0.19	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.2%		0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%	0.19
EL	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%					0.2%	61.9%			0.0%	0.0%	2.1%		0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.19
ES	1.3%	3.2%	0.7%	1.8%	0.1%					4.8%	4.0%			0.5%	1.8%	1.9%		1.2%	0.3%	44.8%	6.3%	0.8%	2.1%	0.4%	0.5%	1.69
FR	7.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%					0.6%	0.0%			5.8%	0.2%	0.5%		0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	1.69
HR	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	2.1%	0.0%					4.8%	0.0%			0.2%	0.2%	0.2%		1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	40.0%	0.1%	4.5%	1.0%	1.79
IT	1.5%	4.6%	2.5%	1.8%	0.4%						4.8%			0.9%	4.5%	26.5%		2.8%	3.1%	5.8%	10.2%	7.0%	3.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.99
CY	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	1.2%		0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.29
LV	0.4%	1.1%	4.2%	0.3%	25.0%					0.3%	0.0%			0.1%	0.2%	9.9%		0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	2.4%	8.5%	0.69
LT	2.3%	0.3%	13.7%	6.7%	16.5%					0.3%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		9.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	11.1%	6.49
LU	5.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%					0.0%	0.0%				0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.39
HU MT	0.8%	9.5%	0.6%	6.5%	8.8%					0.5%	0.0%			0.3%	0.4%	0.0%		11.5%	0.4%	0.3%	2.6%	3.2%	10.5%	0.1%	0.2%	6.09
MT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.4%	0.0%			0.1%	0.0%			0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.09
NL	16.3%	0.0%	1.9%	4.0%	0.7%					0.3%	2.4%			0.5%	0.1%	0.2%		4.7%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.0%	5.99
AT	0.1%	2.4%	0.8%	4.0%	4.6%					6.0%	0.0%			0.6%	6.0%	2.6%		0.0%	2.0%	0.6%	3.5%	12.1%	1.6%	1.5%	1.2%	2.39
PL	23.4%	10.1%	33.8%	45.7%	16.2%					2.8%	0.0%			18.2%	10.3%	7.3%		21.7%		4.6%	2.7%	5.0%	33.7%	11.1%	25.7%	33.9
PT	10.8%	2.8%	0.7%	2.0%	0.2%					0.5%	0.0%			1.1%	0.1%	0.0%		0.7%	0.4%		2.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	3.19
PL PT RO	7.6%	17.1%	2.3%	5.0%	0.3%					34.49	6 2.4%			1.4%	2.4%	3.8%		6.2%	0.2%	0.6%			1.7%	0.9%	1.0%	5.99
SI	3.6%	0.2%	0.3%		0.5%					6.5%				1.0%	3.7%	0.5%		8.3%			1.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	4.29
SI SK FI	4.2%	0.1%	2.7%	3.7%	0.0%					1.5%				0.2%	4.5%	0.0%		6.3%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	11.8%		1.3%	6.6%	4.29
FI	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%					0.2%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.2%		0.1%		0.2%	1.7%		0.19
SE	0.1%	0.1%	3.8%		0.1%					0.1%				0.0%	0.0%	1.6%		0.0%			0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%		0.19
UK	1.1%	1.2%	2.8%		20.5%					8.1%				0.1%	0.4%			0.4%			1.5%			2.8%	1.1%	0.69
IS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%					0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.09
LI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%					0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.0%		0.0%			0.0%	0.0%	0.09
NO	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%		0.0%					0.0%				0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%			0.1%	0.0%		0.1%	0.3%	0.09
СН	0.1%	15.2%	0.2%		0.1%					3.9%				0.2%	0.4%	5.4%		0.3%			1.6%			0.2%	0.3%	0.59
Extra-EU		11.4%	0.9%		0.1%					7.1%				0.1%	0.1%	0.0%		0.0%			20.1%			12.7%		4.09
EU-27	97.3%			93.6%							6 97.6%				99.1%			99.2%					98.5%			
EU-28	98.4%	73.4%		93.7%							6 100.09				99.5%			99.6%					100.0%			95.5
EU-15	49.6%	29.3%		5 35.7%							6 100.07 6 97.6%				75.4%			27.5%					20.6%			27.1
EU-13	48.7%	44.1%		5 77.8%						53.59					24.1%			72.1%				62.0%				68.4
EFTA	0.1%	15.2%	1.6%		0.1%					3.9%						5.4%		0.4%			1.7%				0.6%	0.59
Total	100%	100%		100%							6 0.0% 6 100%				100%			100%				1.6%				100

<sup>\*</sup> For BE, BG, HU, AT, and FI numbers were filled out in the cells concerning these respective Member States to be both the receiving Member State and the sending Member State. These figures are likely an 'error', for instance, when a person is subject to the social security of these Member States but does not have its nationality.

<sup>\*\*</sup> DE: the breakdown by country of origin is based on data from 21/08/2019-31/12/2019. Furthermore, IS, MT and CY are included in the category Extra-EU. **Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

Table A1. 7 Number of persons, notifications, and postings registered in the national declaration tools, by nationality, 2019

														R	eceiv	ing Mem	ber State	(host o	ount	ry)													
							Persor	าร								<u> </u>		Notific										Posti	ings				
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	FR	IT	LU	MT	ΑT	SI	SK	NO	BE	BG	FR	IT	LT	MT	AT	RO	SI	NO	BE	BG	DK	IT	LU	MT	AT	RO	SK	NO
	3E	3 942	25	41	179	13 385	149	4 726	7	1 197	5	1	152	16871	20	26472	215	0	8	2 033	23	5	84	16 871	34	285	380	15 472	8	2 669	45	1	262
	3G	7 156	13	2 491	591	5 112	376	328	6	14 016	35	43	375	29175	15	4957	400	4	6	18 441	94	35	123	29 175	19	1 351	888	760	6	28 280	346	68	578
	CZ	2 872	55	0	798	2 640	429	258	1	15 650	45	1 532	395	11 052	16	2 272	285	2	1	21 953	40	45	126	11 052	71	1 303	849	615	1	44 154	131	3 878	650
	ЭK	385	15	28	117	1 108	43	20	0	430	2	9	4 389	581	11	1 128	67	5	0	274	9	2	1983	581	20	370	78	27	0	664	11	12	14 781
	DE	18 092	197	885	4 336	29 372	4 391	9 991	43	54 535	562	951	2 212	33 192	179	49 953	7 478	39	49	78 449	780	562	1 207	33 192	235	10 809	9 709	66 717	49	133 547	2 291	1 421	4 715
	EE	123	4	12	291	336	11	6	0	246	0	15	1 400	215	1	215	9	6	0	325	1	0	543	215	4	427	29	6	0	450	1	16	3 855
	E	747	0	39	183	744	69	19	3	90	24	2	170	1 272	0	686	106	1	4	122	17	24	193	1 272	0	255	157	43	4	180	18	3	389
	EL	811	16	27	351	1 179	93	25	22	446	10	11	65	1 616	14	1 107	81	2	24	877	19	10	47	1 616	23	847	146	61	24	1 184	21	15	113
	ES	3 457	54	100	315	18 395	1 222	438	8	2 680	45	195	972	8 801	32	21 254	1 538	12	8	4 152	169	45	272	8 801	65	508	2 959	855	8	5 467	421	206	1 471
	R	19 567	19	193	106	11 368	384	3 153	9	511	28	39	367	72 574	18	36 956	534	2	9	689	107	28	220	72 574	27	159	675	8 439	9	956	143	70	641
	⊣R	2 533	14	77	216	1 972	1 368	219	2	8 471	933	25	332	7 496	11	1 850	2 356	0	2	12 934	20	933	181	7 496	29	472	3 925	900	2	19 373	30	27	650
	T	4 871	77	192	1 225	24 719	1 325	844	91	9 689	88	300	960	10 952	70	29 013	2 238	7	102	11 608	311	88	331	10 952	95	2 441	3 089	1 968	102	23 001	633	411	1 631
	CY	19	0	0	3	17	3	1	2	15	0	0	2	32	0	17	4	0	2	18	1	-	2	32	1	3	4	1	2	21	1	0	2
	.V	968	20	70	875	988	147	65	31	1 276	7	33	1 014	3 407	16	774	50	76	40	1 691	25	7	425	3 407	25	3 008	288	90	40	2 406	35	34	2 147
	.т	4 149	1	90	2 086	2 994	179	69	2	5 162	0	2	7 657	15 240	0	2 216	110	0	2	8 682	5	0	1 584	15 240	1	9 243	333	296	2	20 188	20	2	20 546
	.U	252	4	4	1	116	2	62	0	99	0	1	1	1 407	1	439	2	0	0	63	0	0	3	1 407	4	1	2	326	0	256	0	1	7
₹	HU	3 084	29	1 683	255	1 829	235	304	0	38 404	34	231	269	9 022	42	1 484	233	0	0	76 425	53	34	130	9 022	195	569	592	869	0	130 436	234	293	526
na	MT	17	0	2	2	8	8	4	0	1	0	1	4	45	0	11	9	0	0	2	0	0	6	45	0	2	10	11	0	2	0	1	7
Nationality	NL	49 380	10	115	635	5 078	164	413	3	14 763	16	4	834	118 825	11	5 522	283	5	3	45 593	38	16	415	118 825	18	981	405	745	3	47 647	46	5	2 138
		826	34	302	179	1 926	998	236	7	1 004	27	86	267	1 486	26	2 233	1 557	0	10	2 131	90	27	176	1 486	44	429	2 646	486	10	3 042	212	150	524
	PL	32 267	236	5 402	6 302	20 917	1 213	2 353	12	72 803	286	968	9 482	191 463	48	23 930	1 120	354	32	102 933	74	286	1 761	191 463	280	24 749	2 516	25 130	32	182 492	164	4 5 1 4	22 040
	PT	17 540	41	68	280	25 341	385	870	20	3 642	5	45	537	82 441	9	28 533	445	0	21	3 999	49	5	215	82 441	46	536	1 123	1 935	21	8 215	203	48	1 271
	RO	21 204	347	2 057	1 383	20 821	11 888	1 775	24	43 724	185	322	1 762	95 649	55	20 671	20 000	0	26	75 930	77	185	489	95 649	383	3 538	29 808	7 781	26	101 350	281	374	5 342
	SI	1 099	4	20	123	963	434	54	1	10 761	66	9	151	3 571	4	904	1 465	0	2	21 891	54	66	71	3 571	6	155	3 723	910	2	47 844	107	19	268
	SK	5 934	11	11 399	697	2 698	295	229	0	16 613	63	319	246	28 103	3	2 672	494	1	0	23 039	30	63	104	28 103	17	2 120	1 259	343	0	50 609	87	758	391
	-1	360	32	17	273	906	139	4	0	216	3	24	388	524	21	659	157	0	0	185	2	3	279	524	37	317	186	4	0	344	6	28	889
	SE	380	29	50	731	948	95	26	7	176	14	2	3 008	547	23	914	143	1	7	198	7	14	2 097	547	35	2 107	144	123	7	236	7	4	7 273
	JK	5 476	69	345	913	17 233	1 741	109	39	2 670	24	169	6 288	8 797	63	10 291	1 630	1	42	2 030	80	24	2 684	8 797	80	1 464	6 680	193	42	4 869	126	190	17 757
	S	19	0	0	10	12	2	1	0	11	0	1	39	19	0	16	3	0	0	11	0	0	42	19	0	15	3	1	0	12	0	4	83
	.1	2	0	0	0		0	0	0	41	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	1
	NO	57	12	0	287	224	14	3	0	64	1	0	1 192	98	6	229	29	2	0	39	4	1	729	98	18	394	29	5	0	84	5		1 904
	CH	228	8	0	61	1 962	135	62	3	907	29	2	51	372	8	2 221	160	0	4	859	33	29	48	372	14	77	296	122	4	1 943	38	3	96
	extra-EU	46 942	202	19 505	1 009	48 869	3 302	1 610	14	75 009	780	2 111		123 699	50	65 435	3 546	1 103	17	131 640	337	2 538	2 286	123 699	226	1 579	8 089	5 297	17	230 808	1 710	2 342	14 679
	U-27					195 880							37 411			266 842		517		514 637		2 483	13 067	745 559						855 013		12 359	93 107
	U-28			25 709		213 113				319 290			43 699			277 133		518		516 667	2 175	2 507	15 751	754 356	1 794			135 106		859 882			110 864
	U-15	126 086		2 406		151 818	11 200			92 148			20 610	359 886			16 474	75		152 403	1 701	853	10 206	359 886	763				287	232 277	4 183		53 862
	EU-13	81 425	734	23 303			16 586	5 665	81	227 142	1 654	3 500	23 089		211	61 973	26 535		113		474	1 654	5 545	394 470		46 940			113	627 605	1 437	9 984	57 002
	FTA	306	20	0	358	2 198	151	66	3	1 023	30	3	1 283	492	14	2 466	192	2	4	965	37	30	820	492	32	486	328	128	4	2 106	43	7	2 084
	Гotal	254 759	1 578	45 214	24 813	264 180	31 239	28 277	357	395 322	3 317	7 453	51 654	878 547	773	345 034	46 747	1 623	421	649 272	2 549	5 075	18 857	878 547	2 052	70 514	81 020	140 531	421	1 092 796	7 373	14 898	127 627

\*\*\*\*\*\* For certain Member States, the totals reported in this table differ from the totals reported in *Table A1.1* (persons), *Table A1.2* (notifications) and *Table A1.3* (postings). For the number of persons (*Table A1.1*), this is the case for DK (25 441 by issuing Member State vs 24 813 by nationality), FR (264 294 vs 264 180), IT (31 187 vs 31 239), LU (28 306 vs 28 277), MT (356 vs 357), AT (398 301 vs 395 322) and SI (3 983 vs 4 005). For the number of notifications (*Table A1.2*), this is the case for FR (292 008 by issuing Member State vs 345 034 by nationality), IT (44 083 vs 46 747), AT (626 324 vs 649 272) and RO (2 363 vs 2 549). For the number of postings (*Table A1.3*) this is the case for DK (70 160 by issuing Member State vs 70 514 by nationality), LU (140,560 vs 140 531) and AT (1 092 794 vs 1 092 796). It is not known why these differences exist. When the total number of posted persons/postings by issuing Member State is higher than the breakdown by nationality, this could imply that the nationality of certain posted persons, postings is unknown. This is the case in terms of posted persons for DK, FR, LU, and AT, and in terms of postings for LU. However, for IT, MT, and SI the opposite holds true in terms of posted persons, and for DK and AT in terms of postings.

<sup>\*</sup> FR: number of persons without duplicates is 262 723.

<sup>\*\*</sup> IT: the reported number of persons (31 023) does not match the sum (31 239). The reported number of notifications (44 083) does not match the sum (46 747).

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> MT: the reported number of persons (362) does not match the sum (357). The reported number of notifications and postings (426) does not match the sum (421).

<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> LT: the reported number of notifications (1 624) does not match the sum (1 623).

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup> CZ: the stated number of persons is not a flow variable (number of posted workers over the reference period year 2019), but a stock variable (number of posted workers at the time point - December 31, 2019).

Table A1.8 Number of persons, notifications and postings registered in the national declaration tools, by nationality, 2019, column %

														Re	ceiving	Membe	er State	(host co	ountry)														
							Per	sons										Notific	ations									Post	tings				
		BE	BG	CZ	DK	FR	IT	LU	MT	ΑT	SI	SK	NO	BE	BG	FR	IT	LT	MT	ΑT	RO	SI	NO	BE	BG	DK	IT	LU	MT	ΑT	RO	SK	NO
ı	BE	1.5%	1.6%	0.1%	0.7%	5.1%	0.5%	16.7%	2.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.9%	2.6%	7.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	0.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.4%	1.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.5%	11.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.29
- 1	BG	2.8%	0.8%	5.5%	2.4%	1.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.7%	3.5%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	3.3%	1.9%	1.4%	0.9%	0.2%	1.4%	2.8%	3.7%	0.7%	0.7%	3.3%	0.9%	1.9%	1.1%	0.5%	1.4%	2.6%	4.7%	0.5%	0.5%
	CZ	1.1%	3.5%	0.0%	3.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.3%	4.0%	1.4%	20.6%	0.8%	1.3%	2.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	3.4%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	3.5%	1.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	4.0%	1.8%	26.0%	0.5%
ľ	DK	0.2%	1.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	8.5%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	10.5%	0.1%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	11.69
- 1	DE	7.1%	12.5%	2.0%	17.5%	11.1%	14.1%	35.3%	12.0%	13.8%	16.9%	12.8%	4.3%	3.8%	23.2%	14.5%	16.0%	2.4%	11.6%	12.1%	30.6%	11.1%	6.4%	3.8%	11.5%	15.3%	12.0%	47.5%	11.6%	12.2%	31.1%	9.5%	3.79
ı	EE	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	2.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.09
- 1	IE	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%				0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.39
ı	EL	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	6.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	5.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	5.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.19
- 1	ES	1.4%	3.4%	0.2%	1.3%	7.0%	3.9%	1.5%	2.2%	0.7%	1.4%	2.6%	1.9%	1.0%	4.1%	6.2%	3.3%	0.7%	1.9%	0.6%	6.6%	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	3.2%	0.7%	3.7%	0.6%	1.9%	0.5%	5.7%	1.4%	1.29
ı	FR	7.7%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	4.3%	1.2%	11.2%	2.5%	0.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	8.3%	2.3%	10.7%	1.1%	0.1%	2.1%	0.1%	4.2%	0.6%	1.2%	8.3%	1.3%	0.2%	0.8%	6.0%	2.1%	0.1%	1.9%	0.5%	0.5%
- 1	HR	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	4.4%	0.8%	0.6%	2.1%	28.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	5.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	0.8%	18.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%	0.7%	4.8%	0.6%	0.5%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
I	IT	1.9%	4.9%	0.4%	4.9%	9.4%	4.2%	3.0%	25.5%	2.5%	2.7%	4.0%	1.9%	1.2%	9.1%	8.4%	4.8%	0.4%	24.2%	1.8%	12.2%	1.7%	1.8%	1.2%	4.6%	3.5%	3.8%	1.4%	24.2%	2.1%	8.6%	2.8%	1.3%
•	CY	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ı	LV	0.4%	1.3%	0.2%	3.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.2%	8.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	2.0%	0.4%	2.1%	0.2%	0.1%	4.7%	9.5%	0.3%	1.0%	0.1%	2.3%	0.4%	1.2%	4.3%	0.4%	0.1%	9.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	1.7%
	LT	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%	8.4%	1.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	8.4%	1.7%	0.0%	13.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	16.19
ŀ	LU	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	HU	1.2%	1.8%	3.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	9.7%	1.0%	3.1%	0.5%	1.0%	5.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	9.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	11.9%	3.2%	2.0%	0.4%
	MT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Š	NL	19.4%	0.6%	0.3%	2.6%	1.9%	0.5%	1.5%	0.8%	3.7%	0.5%	0.1%	1.6%	13.5%	1.4%	1.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	7.0%	1.5%	0.3%	2.2%	13.5%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	4.4%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%
Nationa	AT	0.3%	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	3.2%	0.8%	2.0%	0.3%	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	0.2%	3.4%	0.6%	3.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	3.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.2%	2.1%	0.6%	3.3%	0.3%	2.4%	0.3%	2.9%	1.0%	0.4%
1	PL	12.7%	15.0%	11.9%	25.4%	7.9%	3.9%	8.3%	3.4%	18.4%	8.6%	13.0%	18.4%	21.8%	6.2%	6.9%	2.4%	21.8%	7.6%	15.9%	2.9%	5.6%	9.3%	21.8%	13.6%	35.1%	3.1%	17.9%	7.6%	16.7%	2.2%	30.3%	17.39
ı	PT	6.9%	2.6%	0.2%	1.1%	9.6%	1.2%	3.1%	5.6%	0.9%	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	9.4%	1.2%	8.3%	1.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.1%	1.1%	9.4%	2.2%	0.8%	1.4%	1.4%	5.0%	0.8%	2.8%	0.3%	1.0%
- 1	RO	8.3%	22.0%	4.5%	5.6%	7.9%	38.1%	6.3%	6.7%	11.1%	5.6%	4.3%	3.4%	10.9%	7.1%	6.0%	42.8%	0.0%	6.2%	11.7%	3.0%	3.6%	2.6%	10.9%	18.7%	5.0%	36.8%	5.5%	6.2%	9.3%	3.8%	2.5%	4.2%
9	SI	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	1.4%	0.2%	0.3%	2.7%	2.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	3.1%	0.0%	0.5%	3.4%	2.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	4.6%	0.6%	0.5%	4.4%	1.5%	0.1%	0.2%
9	SK	2.3%	0.7%	25.2%	2.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	4.2%	1.9%	4.3%	0.5%	3.2%	0.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	3.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	3.2%	0.8%	3.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	4.6%	1.2%	5.1%	0.3%
ļ	FI	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.1%	2.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	1.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%
9	SE	0.1%	1.8%	0.1%	2.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	5.8%	0.1%	3.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	11.1%	0.1%	1.7%	3.0%	0.2%	0.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	5.7%
Į.	UK	2.1%	4.4%	0.8%	3.7%	6.5%	5.6%	0.4%	10.9%	0.7%	0.7%	2.3%	12.2%	1.0%	8.2%	3.0%	3.5%	0.1%	10.0%	0.3%	3.1%	0.5%	14.2%	1.0%	3.9%	2.1%	8.2%	0.1%	10.0%	0.4%	1.7%	1.3%	13.99
- 1	IS	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
ļ	LI	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1	NO	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.5%
-	СН	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%
1	Extra-EU	18.4%	12.8%	43.1%	4.1%	18.5%	10.6%	5.7%	3.9%	19.0%	23.5%	28.3%	12.9%	14.1%	6.5%	19.0%	7.6%	68.0%	4.0%	20.3%	13.2%	50.0%	12.1%	14.1%	11.0%	2.2%	10.0%	3.8%	4.0%	21.1%	23.2%	15.7%	11.59
ı	EU-27	79.3%	81.6%	56.1%	90.8%	74.1%	83.4%	93.7%	84.3%	80.1%	74.9%	69.4%	72.4%	84.9%	83.6%	77.3%	88.5%	31.9%	85.0%	79.3%	82.2%	48.9%	69.3%	84.9%	83.5%	95.0%	81.4%	96.0%	85.0%	78.2%	74.5%	83.0%	73.09
ı	EU-28	81.5%	85.9%	56.9%	94.5%	80.7%	88.9%	94.1%	95.2%	80.8%	75.6%	71.6%	84.6%	85.9%	91.7%	80.3%	92.0%	31.9%	95.0%	79.6%	85.3%	49.4%	83.5%	85.9%	87.4%	97.1%	89.6%	96.1%	95.0%	78.7%	76.2%	84.2%	86.99
ı	EU-15	49.5%	39.4%	5.3%	39.6%	57.5%	35.9%	74.0%	72.5%	23.3%	25.7%	24.7%	39.9%	41.0%	64.4%	62.4%	35.2%	4.6%	68.2%	23.5%	66.7%	16.8%	54.1%	41.0%	37.2%	30.5%	35.0%	69.3%	68.2%	21.3%	56.7%	17.2%	42.29
ı	EU-13	32.0%	46.5%	51.5%	54.9%	23.2%	53.1%	20.0%	22.7%	57.5%	49.9%	47.0%	44.7%	44.9%	27.3%	18.0%	56.8%	27.3%	26.8%	56.1%	18.6%	32.6%	29.4%	44.9%	50.2%	66.6%	54.6%	26.8%	26.8%	57.4%	19.5%	67.0%	44.79
Ī	EFTA	0.1%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	2.5%	0.1%	1.8%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.1%	1.5%	0.6%	4.3%	0.1%	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	1.6%
1	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(	Corr.**	0.83	0.82		0.97	0.89	0.99	0.98	0.89	0.75	0.87	0.61		0.87	0.61	0.81	0.99	1.00	0.90	0.66	0.98			0.87	0.83	0.98	0.99	0.99	0.90	0.67	0.99		

<sup>\*</sup> It concerns the correlation of the breakdown by nationality with the breakdown by issuing Member State, by looking at the correlation between Table A1.7 and Table A1.1, A1.2 and A1.3 for the number of persons, notifications and postings respectively.

Table A1. 9 Number of persons, notifications and postings registered in the national declaration tools, by sector of activity, 2019

Receiving country	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transporting and storage	Accom modation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other services activities	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Other/unidentified	Total
											Persons												
BE	1 732			1 746	24 014	67 730	1 018	22 046	1 738	2 999	660						370			156		130 550	254 759
BG	-	3	85	8	1	114	24	7	-	9	3	-	106	440	1	10	-	4	763	-	-		1 578
DK	1 098	321	7 472	274	122	12 880	347	472	43	979	24	20	1 069	820	6	15	7	345	508	-	-		26 822
EL		44	392	174	43	490	3	117	334	1	21	6	342	9	(.)	2	2	22	668	(.)	(1)		2 627
FR <sup>(e)</sup>	22 478 <sup>(e)</sup>	3 191 <sup>(e)</sup>	70 759 <sup>(e)</sup>	5 561 <sup>(e)</sup>	1 541 <sup>(e)</sup>	86 375 <sup>(e)</sup>	3 799 <sup>(e)</sup>	5 461 <sup>(e)</sup>	9 739 <sup>(e)</sup>	5 436 <sup>(e)</sup>	598 <sup>(e)</sup>	134 <sup>(e)</sup>	12 660 <sup>(e)</sup>	5 919 <sup>(e)</sup>	44 <sup>(e)</sup>	155 <sup>(e)</sup>	326 <sup>(e)</sup>	9 289 <sup>(e)</sup>	18 468 <sup>(e)</sup>	416 <sup>(e)</sup>	372 <sup>(e)</sup>		262 723
IT	542	133	11 563	176	179	4 413	1 970	5 955	1 482	564	488	64	1 232	2 440	324	116	84	531	48	70	3		32 377
LU	237	75	5 854	303	274	15 144	987	768	16	363	129	25	784	2 088	1	4	72	182	469	102	6		27 883
MT	-	-	62	32	-	6	19	117	8	12	9	2	1	4	2	-	7	24	51	-	-		356
AT						20 136		314 748			_						_		65 561		_		400 445
SI	55	-	308	129	47	918	160	154	14	31	8	-	291	1	-	1	2	49	1 177	471	1		3 817
SK	120	-	3 378	41	36	1 962	125	497	24	131	3	-	497	467	-	10	10	9	297	-	25		7 632
SE	1 320	289	8 423	541	288	19 228	857	293	70	6 840	349	58	1 317	1 027	-	42	38	87	251	7	30	149	41 504 1 062 523
Total  Total excl.	27 582	4 056	108 296	8 985	26 502	229 396	9 309	350 635	13 468	17 365	2 292	309	18 299	13 215	378	355	918	10 542	88 261	1 222	437	130 699	1 062 523
transport	27 582	4 056	108 296	8 985	26 502	229 396	9 309	-	13 468	17 365	2 292	309	18 299	13 215	378	355	918	10 542	88 261	1 222	437	130 699	711 888
										N	lotificatio	ns											
BE	3 418			2 627	118 320	345 503	1 452	36 765	2 622	4 515	1 034						619			255		361 417	878 547
BG	-	1	69	6	1	25	22	9	-	10	4	-	80	33	1	7	-	4	501	-	-		773
DK	723	251	5 539	123	164	18 590	316	1 285	19	611	14	5	951	720	6	18	25	147	439	-	-		29 946
DE <sup>(e)</sup>	2 808 <sup>(e)</sup>	378 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-	-	181 450 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	377 274 <sup>(e)</sup>	663 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76 929 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-		639 502
FR <sup>(e)</sup>	14 919 <sup>(e)</sup>	4 822 <sup>(e)</sup>	80 813 <sup>(e)</sup>	6 951 <sup>(e)</sup>	2 481 <sup>(e)</sup>	89 732 <sup>(e)</sup>	8 711 <sup>(e)</sup>	7 949 <sup>(e)</sup>	8 120 <sup>(e)</sup>	6 511 <sup>(e)</sup>	791 <sup>(e)</sup>	117 <sup>(e)</sup>	16 839 <sup>(e)</sup>	7 113 <sup>(e)</sup>	50 <sup>(e)</sup>	236 <sup>(e)</sup>	593 <sup>(e)</sup>	4 953 <sup>(e)</sup>	28 671 <sup>(e)</sup>	526 <sup>(e)</sup>	252 <sup>(e)</sup>		292 008
IT	518	164	15 309	199	151	4 008	2 143	13 969	2 154	649	748	62	1 427	1 741	228	137	121	225	38	89	3		44 083
LT			204	97	59	1 025	62	12	4	18	2		9	32		2			111				1 637
LU	372	55	10 362	420	1 269	24 280	4 915	1 371	2	614	150	18	2 201	3 667	2	7	87	506	2 313	62	3		52 676
MT	-	-	88	36	-	9	20	127	9	16	10	2	1	4	2	-	9	27	66	-	-		426
AT						20 717		508 987											97 223				626 927
PT	9		51				318																378
FI	35	44	2 441	130	44	3 472	40	648	21	503	4	6	274	87	-	9	10	38	89	-	2		7 897
SE	67	337	5 412	293	478	11 837	833	137	57	8 226	269	45	976	903	-	52	77	53	91	8	8	22	30 181
Total	22 869	6 052	120 288	10 882	122 967	700 648	18 832	948 533	13 671	21 673	3 026	255	22 758	14 300	289	468	1 541	5 953	206 471	940	268	361 439	2 604 981
Total excl. transport	22 869	6 052	120 288	10 882	122 967	700 648	18 832	-	13 671	21 673	3 026	255	22 758	14 300	289	468	1 541	5 953	206 471	940	268	361 439	1 655 591

Receiving country	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcydes	Transporting and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other services activities	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Other/unidentified	Total
											Postings												
BE	3 418			2 627	118 320	345 503	1 452	36 765	2 622	4 515	1 034						619			255		361 417	878 547
BG	-	3	143	8	1	128	35	11	-	10	4	-	150	447	1	10	-	7	1 094	-	-		2 052
DK	3 031	485	15 339	338	1 242	42 054	613	1 787	48	1 699	25	5	1 628	1 811	9	19	23	445	1 025	-	-		71 626
DE <sup>(e)</sup>	13 836 <sup>(e)</sup>	3 420 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-	-	1 240 737 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	1 269 073 <sup>(e)</sup>	4 786 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 105 <sup>(e)</sup>	-	-		2 614 958
IT	1 983	271	26 911	533	487	11 536	3 766	15 878	3 143	932	1 020	100	2 791	9 048	589	319	222	1 326	72	89	4		81 020
CY	-	-	5	8	-	102	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		142
LU	1 698	129	20 942	973	2 111	85 095	7 834	2 188	16	928	178	28	3 614	7 975	2	11	275	2 192	3 706	229	7		140 131
MT	-	-	88	36	-	9	20	127	9	16	10	2	1	4	2	-	9	27	66	-	-		426
AT						83 634		793 258											215 909				1 092 801
PT	40		107				799																946
SK	255	-	4 685	107	143	4 064	228	531	32	154	3	-	870	3 242	-	15	10	9	524	-	26		14 898
FI	254	164	8 661	318	179	19 291	71	1 525	28	4 703	4	26	987	460	-	13	14	192	424	-	8		37 322
SE	1 465	546	13 964	834	915	50 493	1 162	456	71	8 978	606	102	1 863	2 152	-	55	78	100	311	13	30	164	84 358
Total	25 980	5 018	90 845	5 782	123 398	1 882 646	15 980	2 121 599	10 755	21 935	2 911	263	11 904	25 139	603	442	1 250	4 298	306 236	586	75	361 581	5 019 227
Total excl. transport	25 980	5 018	90 845	5 782	123 398	1 882 646	15 980		10 755	21 935	2 911	263	11 904	25 139	603	442	1 250	4 298	306 236	586	75		2 897 628

<sup>\*</sup> BE and DK: including both posted workers and self-employed persons.

<sup>\*\*</sup> The total number of persons reported by IT (31 023) does not equal the sum of the breakdown (32 377). The total number of notifications reported by LT (1 624) does not match the sum of the breakdown (1 637). In this table, the sum was reported in order to correctly calculate the row percentages (see *Table A1.10*).

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> For certain Member States, the total reported in this table does not correspond to the total reported in *Table 6*. This is the case for the number of persons reported by DK, IT, LU, AT, SI and SK. This is the case for the number of notifications reported by LT, LU, AT, and PT. This is the case for the number of postings reported by DK, CY, LU, AT, and PT.

\*\*\*\* CY: data refer to reference year 2018.

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*</sup> DE: the absolute numbers of notifications and postings per sector of activity were estimated by applying the relative distribution of notifications and postings from 21/08/2019 – 31/12/2019 to the absolute number of notifications and postings for the entire year 2019. This is indicated by the superscript (e).

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*\*</sup> FR: The NACE repartition has been implemented in the SIPSI declaration in July 2019. Therefore, the absolute number of persons and notifications per sector of activity were estimated by applying the relative distribution of persons and notifications from July 2019 to the absolute number of persons and notifications for the entire year 2019. This is indicated by the superscript (e).

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* SE: 149 persons, 22 notifications, and 164 postings were reported under the category "unknown/nothing announced". They are reported in the category "Other/unidentified".

<sup>\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*</sup> BE: several additional sectors of activity were reported, which were put under "Other/unidentified". It concerns activities under Petrochemistry, Meat processing, Cleaning, Security, Metalwork and pipefitting, Electrical installation, Wood and furniture, and Other activities.

**Source** Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

Table A1.10 Share of persons, notifications and postings registered in the national declaration tools, by sector of activity, row %, 2019

Receiving country	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transporting and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other services activities	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Other/unidentified	Total
											Person												
BE	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	9.4%	26.6%	0.4%	8.7%	0.7%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	51.2%	100%
BG	0.0%	0.2%	5.4%	0.5%	0.1%	7.2%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	6.7%	27.9%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	48.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
DK EL	4.1%	1.2% 1.7%	27.9% 14.9%	1.0%	0.5%	48.0%	1.3%	1.8% 4.5%	0.2%	3.6%	0.1%	0.1%	4.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%	1.9% 25.4%	0.0% 0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100% 100%
FR	0.0% 8.6%	1.7%	26.9%	6.6% 2.1%	0.0% 0.6%	18.7% 32.9%	0.1% 1.4%	2.1%	12.7% 3.7%	0.0% 2.1%	0.8%	0.2%	13.0% 4.8%	0.3% 2.3%	0.0% 0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8% 3.5%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0% 0.1%	0.0%	100%
IT IT	1.7%	0.4%	35.7%	0.5%	0.6%	13.6%	6.1%	18.4%	4.6%	1.7%	1.5%	0.1%	3.8%	7.5%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%
LU	0.8%	0.4%	21.0%	1.1%	1.0%	54.3%	3.5%	2.8%	0.1%	1.3%	0.5%	0.2%	2.8%	7.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	1.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
MT	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	9.0%	0.0%	1.7%	5.3%	32.9%	2.2%	3.4%	2.5%	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	2.0%	6.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
AT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	78.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
SI	1.4%	0.0%	8.1%	3.4%	1.2%	24.1%	4.2%	4.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.3%	30.8%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
SK	1.6%	0.0%	44.3%	0.5%	0.5%	25.7%	1.6%	6.5%	0.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	6.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	3.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	100%
SE	3.2%	0.7%	20.3%	1.3%	0.7%	46.3%	2.1%	0.7%	0.2%	16.5%	0.8%	0.1%	3.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	100%
Total	2.6%	0.4%	10.2%	0.8%	2.5%	21.6%	0.9%	33.0%	1.3%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	8.3%	0.1%	0.0%	12.3%	100%
Total excl. transport	3.9%	0.6%	15.2%	1.3%	3.7%	32.2%	1.3%	0.0%	1.9%	2.4%	0.3%	0.0%	2.6%	1.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%	12.4%	0.2%	0.1%	18.4%	100%
											Notification												
BE	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	13.5%	39.3%	0.2%	4.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.1%	100%
BG	0.0%	0.1%	8.9%	0.8%	0.1%	3.2%	2.8%	1.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%	10.3%	4.3%	0.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	64.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
DK	2.4%	0.8%	18.5%	0.4%	0.5%	62.1%	1.1%	4.3%	0.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
DE	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.4%	0.0%	59.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
FR	5.1%	1.7%	27.7%	2.4%	0.8%	30.7%	3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%	5.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.7%	9.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	100%
IT LT	1.2%	0.4%	34.7%	0.5%	0.3%	9.1%	4.9%	31.7%	4.9%	1.5%	1.7%	0.1%	3.2%	3.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
LT LU	0.0%	0.0%	12.5% 19.7%	5.9% 0.8%	3.6% 2.4%	62.6% 46.1%	3.8%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1% 1.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0% 1.0%	6.8% 4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100% 100%
MT	0.7%	0.1%	20.7%	8.5%	0.0%	2.1%	9.3% 4.7%	2.6% 29.8%	0.0% 2.1%	3.8%	2.3%	0.0%	4.2% 0.2%	7.0% 0.9%	0.0% 0.5%	0.0%	2.1%	6.3%	15.5%	0.1% 0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
AT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	81.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
PT	2.4%	0.0%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
FI	0.4%	0.6%	30.9%	1.6%	0.6%	44.0%	0.5%	8.2%	0.3%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
SE	0.4%	1.1%	17.9%	1.0%	1.6%	39.2%	2.8%	0.5%	0.2%	27.3%	0.1%	0.1%	3.2%	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	100%
Total	0.2%	0.2%	4.6%	0.4%	4.7%	26.9%	0.7%	36.4%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%	100%
Total excl. transport	1.4%	0.4%	7.3%	0.7%	7.4%	42.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	12.5%	0.1%	0.0%	21.8%	100%

Receiving country	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transporting and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other services activities Activities of	households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	Other/unidentified	Total
			Postings																				
BE	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	13.5%	39.3%	0.2%	4.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.1%	100%
BG	0.0%	0.1%	7.0%	0.4%	0.0%	6.2%	1.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	7.3%	21.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
DK	4.2%	0.7%	21.4%	0.5%	1.7%	58.7%	0.9%	2.5%	0.1%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
DE	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.4%	0.0%	48.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
IT	2.4%	0.3%	33.2%	0.7%	0.6%	14.2%	4.6%	19.6%	3.9%	1.2%	1.3%	0.1%	3.4%	11.2%	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
CY	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	5.6%	0.0%	71.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
LU	1.2%	0.1%	14.9%	0.7%	1.5%	60.7%	5.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	2.6%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%	2.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
MT	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	8.5%	0.0%	2.1%	4.7%	29.8%	2.1%	3.8%	2.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%	6.3%	15.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
AT	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	72.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
PT	4.2%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
SK	1.7%	0.0%	31.4%	0.7%	1.0%	27.3%	1.5%	3.6%	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	21.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	100%
FI	0.7%	0.4%	23.2%	0.9%	0.5%	51.7%	0.2%	4.1%	0.1%	12.6%	0.0%	0.1%	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
SE	1.7%	0.6%	16.6%	1.0%	1.1%	59.9%	1.4%	0.5%	0.1%	10.6%	0.7%	0.1%	2.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	100%
Total	0.5%	0.1%	1.8%	0.1%	2.5%	37.5%	0.3%	42.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	100%
Total excl. transport	0.9%	0.2%	3.1%	0.2%	4.3%	65.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	100%

<sup>\*</sup> BE and DK: including both posted workers and self-employed persons.

\*\* CY: data refer to reference year 2018.

\*\*\* DE: the relative distribution of notifications and postings only applies to the period from 21/08/2019 to 31/12/2019.

\*\*\*\* FR: the relative distribution of persons and notifications only applies to the period from July 2019 onwards.

Source Questionnaire on incoming posted workers 2020

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