



# **E-Handbook on Cross-border Enforcement**

## **OSH for Mobile Workers**

### ***THE NETHERLANDS***

*Kingdom of The Netherlands*

*Committee of Senior Labour Inspectors (SLIC)*

*Last version adopted at the 83<sup>rd</sup> SLIC Plenary in Stockholm, 10 May 2023*

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## FOREWORD

The first version of the E-Handbook on Cross-border Enforcement was published in 2016 and updated in 2019. The last version was published in 2021 in the [Library of the SLIC public site](#) on the EU collaborative platform CIRCABC.

This last version had a format that enhances a better public disclosure of the organisation of the bodies and entities dealing with the inspection of occupational safety and health in EU Member States, as well as in Norway and Switzerland. The purpose of that E-Handbook was to provide labour inspectorates with informative tools to facilitate cooperation and mutual assistance with competent bodies from other countries.

The new working group on Mobile Workers on OSH matters, which replaced the previous working group dedicated to cross-border enforcement, was mandated to update the content of the E-Handbook for several reasons.

First, it was necessary to add new regulations such as the new Directive (EU) 2020/1057 laying down specific rules for posting of drivers in the road transport, a sector which moreover includes aspects related to the enforcement of working time under Directive 2006/22/EC, a matter that is considered a part of OSH legislation in many Member States.

Secondly, it was necessary to enlarge the content of that handbook following the new scope of the working group dedicated to mobile workers. A mobile worker is someone who works in more than one Member State or travels to other Member States as part of his job (posted workers, cross-border workers, seasonal workers, temporary workers, migrant workers...).

Therefore, the handbook should include information on the competence of SLIC Members on legislation about Third Country National workers. This includes Directive 2014/36 on seasonal workers in aspects related to the health and safety conditions such as workers' accommodation and Directive 2009/52 on sanctions. These directives have been explicitly mentioned in the current EU strategic framework on health and safety at work 2021-2027 in a changing world of work.

Moreover, it was necessary to complement some aspects related to the practice of concerted and joint inspections on OSH matters regarding the legal possibility to carry them out in each Member State.

Lastly, the SLIC working group considered that the easiest way to update the existing E-Handbook was to maintain its structure, with the updated information provided by Member States, and to complete it with new items gathered in a specific annex.

Finally, the handbook needed a new title reflecting its purpose and also support to gain more visibility among labour inspectors on the field.

We hope that this document will be a useful tool for national labour inspectorates and beyond, for all organisations involved in OSH matters for mobile workers.

This new updated version was announced to SLIC members at the 82<sup>nd</sup> Plenary session of 12 October 2022, held under the Czech Presidency.

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## NATIONAL REPORT: THE NETHERLANDS

<p><b>LABOUR INSPECTORATE</b></p>	<p><b>NETHERLANDS LABOUR AUTHORITY (Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment)</b></p> <p><b>NETHERLANDS LABOUR AUTHORITY</b></p>
<p><b>OTHER COMPETENT AUTHORITIES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate / Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (ILT)</b></li> <li>• <b>Health and Youth Care Inspectorate / Inspectie Gezondheidszorg (IGZ)</b></li> <li>• <b>Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority / Nederlandse Voedsel en Waren Autoriteit (NVWA)</b></li> </ul>

### 1. THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE

#### 1.1. ORGANISATION OF THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE

The Netherlands Labour Authority (NLA) is part of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment and is the supervisory authority in the field of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment. This supervision is focused on compliance with the rules and regulations in the area of working conditions, the labour market and labour relations. These rules and regulations are laid down by the policy departments of the Ministry SZW. The NLA furthermore studies the effectiveness of the system of social security and monitors risks and relevant developments in the policy fields of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment. In the field of healthcare fraud, the Inspectorate also works as an investigative organisation with the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports.

The NLA started in 2012 as the Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment. The inspectorate was composed of the organisations and the activities of the former Labour Inspectorate, the Work and Income Inspectorate and the Social and Intelligence Investigation Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment. In 2022 the name of the organization changed into the Netherlands Labour Authority.

The NLA covers a broad range of activities: 1.8 million companies and 9.5 million workers.

The NLA supervises compliance of employers and employees with the various laws, decisions and regulations in the field of labour and detects fraud, exploitation and organised crime. Moreover, the Inspectorate monitors developments and risks and reports these to the parties concerned.

The organisational structure was modified mid-2017 to working in programmes. The NLA makes 'independent' choices in programmes and seeks cooperation with parties concerned, social parties, inspection partners and policy departments both in the

design phase, during the implementation phase and at the end of the phase, with the results known.

The NLA combines the organisations and the activities of the former Labour Inspectorate, the Work and Income Inspectorate and the Social and Intelligence Investigation Service of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment.

The NLA has its head office in The Hague, the Netherlands. The NLA has a number of branch offices throughout the country. Most inspectors work from home.

At present (2022), the organisation includes around 1,570 FTE (among which circa 300 FTE inspectors operating in the field of health and safety) . The last couple of years the organisation has significantly grown. In the autumn of 2017, the new Government announced that 50 million euro per year was made available to strengthen the enforcement chain of the department of SZW. This is now structurally part of the budget of the NLA.

## **1.2. NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND ILO CONVENTIONS RATIFIED ON LABOUR INSPECTION**

The statutory framework for the supervision of occupational safety and health by the NLA is generally defined by criminal law, administrative law and a number of substantive laws.

The main substantive law in this is the Dutch Working Conditions Act. This Act and the executive health and safety regulations and decisions based on it comprise provisions on occupational safety and health.

Within the framework of occupational safety and health, the following acts are also applicable: the Nuclear Energy Act, the European Chemicals Regulation (REACH) and the EU Directive on Major Accident Hazards (DoMAH) / Additional Risk Inventory and Evaluation (ARIE). The NLA supervises that aspect of the Nuclear Energy Act which contains rules regarding workers who could potentially be exposed to nuclear energy. This applies in particular to radiation protection. These regulations are directed towards healthy work. The title 'REACH' stands for Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of CHEMicals. REACH is a regulation that deals with rules for the registration, evaluation and admittance of chemical substances that are either produced or imported in the European Union. The EU Directive on Major Accident Hazards (DoMAH) and the Additional Risk Inventory and Evaluation (ARIE) pertain to the reduction of risks for workers and the environment of companies that process large quantities of hazardous substances.

**Figure N° 1: International Conventions on Labour Inspection ratified**

CONVENTION	RATIFIED	NOT RATIFIED
<b>ILO Convention 81 on Labour Inspection in Industry and Commerce</b>	X	
<b>ILO Convention 129 on Labour Inspection in Agriculture</b>	X	
<b>Maritime Labour Convention 2006</b>	X	

<b>ILO Convention 187 on Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health</b>		X
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### 1.3. COMPETENCES OF LABOUR INSPECTORS

#### 1.3.1. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)

The Labour Authority (NLA) is the competent body on occupational safety and health with the exceptions listed below:

**Figure N° 2: Map of competence on Occupational Safety and Health**

MATTERS	COMPETENCE OF THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE	OTHER PUBLIC BODIES WITH COMPETENCE
<b>OSH, in general terms</b>	Yes	
<b>Occupational Safety, in general terms</b>	Yes	
<b>Occupational Health, in general terms</b>	Yes	
<b>Work-related accidents</b>	Yes	
<b>Trade of Machines and Equipments</b>	Yes, for mainly professionally used machines and equipment	Nederlandse Voedsel en Waren Autoriteit NVWA for consumers used equipment
<b>Radiations</b>	Yes	Nuclear power plants Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (ILT) Hospitals (also) Inspectie Gezondheidszorg (IGZ) Authority for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection (ANVS)
<b>Explosives</b>	No	Fireworks: Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (ILT)
<b>Mines</b>	No	Staats Toezicht op de Mijnen SodM (= oil, gas, salt)
<b>Vessels</b>	Yes	
<b>Retail sector</b>	Yes	
<b>Horecca</b>	Yes	In cooperation with Nederlandse Voedsel en

		Waren Autoriteit (NVWA)
<b>Agriculture</b>	Yes	
<b>Construction industry</b>	Yes	
<b>Aviation</b>	Yes	Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (ILT)
<b>Railway</b>	Yes	Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (ILT)
<b>Road Transport</b>	Yes	Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport (ILT)
<b>REACH</b>	Yes	
<b>Self Employed</b>	Yes	Tax and Customs Administration
<b>Police</b>	Yes	
<b>Civil Servants</b>	Yes	
<b>Military personnel and premises</b>	Yes	Defence Safety Inspectorate
<b>Penitentiaries</b>	Yes	
<b>Customs</b>	Yes	

### 1.3.2. OSH or Labour Law Matters

**Figure N° 3: Map of competences in matters which could be considered within OSH or Labour Law**

MATTERS	Yes	No
<b>Working hours</b>	X	
<b>Bullying and harassment</b>	X	
<b>Third Party Violence</b>	X	

### 1.3.3. Labour Law

**Figure N° 4: Map of competences on Labour Law matters**

MATTERS	Yes	No	COMMENTS
<b>Salaries</b>	X		Legal Minimum Wage
<b>Equal Treatment</b>	X		
<b>Labour rights</b>	X		
<b>Foreign workers</b>	X		Illegal employment of aliens beyond the EEA
<b>Others</b>			

### 1.3.4. Social Security

**Figure N° 5 Map of competences on Social Security Matters**

MATTERS	Yes	No	COMMENTS
<b>Affiliation of workers (REGISTER)</b>		X	
<b>Contributions to Social Security System</b>		X	
<b>Social Security benefits</b>		X	
<b>Private pension funds</b>		X	
<b>Others</b>	Second line Studying the realisation of aims and the functioning of the whole system of social security and employment		

### 1.4. INSPECTORS' POWERS

**Figure N° 6: Map of Inspectors' powers**

POWERS	Yes	No	COMMENTS
<b>Visit workplaces</b>	X		
<b>Request for documents</b>	X		
<b>Summon employers to the Inspection Office</b>		X	
<b>Recommendations / Assistance</b>	X		
<b>Injunction / Improvement notice</b>	X	X	Injunction:No Improvement:Yes
<b>Initiate an administrative punishment procedure</b>	X		
<b>Initiate a judicial punishment procedures</b>	X		
<b>Imposing fines</b>		X	Inspectors do not fine immediately during an inspection, but report their findings to the department which is responsible for drafting fine reports and collecting the fines.

<b>Stoppage / Prohibition Notice</b>	X		
<b>Notify offences to the Public Prosecutor or the Judge</b>	X		
<b>Others</b>			

## 1.5. MECHANISMS OF COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH OTHER NATIONAL PUBLIC BODIES

**Figure N° 7: Cooperation mechanisms with other national public bodies**

BODIES	Yes	No	COMMENTS
<b>Tax Authorities</b>	X		
<b>Social Security bodies</b>	X		
<b>Police</b>	X		
<b>Public Prosecutor</b>	X		
<b>Others</b>			

## 2. POSTING OF WORKERS

### 2.1. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

If an employer abroad from the EU, EEA or Switzerland posts workers temporarily to the Netherlands, then those workers are entitled to the main terms and conditions of employment applicable in the Netherlands. This is regulated in the Terms of Employment Posted Workers in the European Union Act (WagwEU) and the Collective Labour Agreements (Declaration of Universally Binding and Non-Binding Status) Act (Wet Avv). The employer and the self-employed person also have a number of administrative obligations, including the duty to notify. This makes it easier to check whether businesses are complying with the rules.

This concerns employers who:

- have a posting or assignment in the Netherlands with their own personnel;
- send employees from multinational companies temporarily to a branch of the same company or group in the Netherlands; or
- make their workers available in the Netherlands as a temporary employment agency or other business, to work under the supervision and management of the service recipient.

**Figure N° 8: EU Directives on posting of workers implemented**

DIRECTIVE	Yes	No	DATE
<b>Directive 96/71</b>	X		1999
<b>Directive 2014/67</b>	X		2016 and 2020
<b>Directive 2018/957</b>	X		2020

#### **Dutch labour legislation and labour agreement conditions**

During the first 12 months of their posting, workers posted to the Netherlands are entitled to the 'hard core' of the terms and conditions of employment of Dutch labour legislation and of universally binding collective agreement conditions. After 12 months, posted workers are entitled to additional Dutch terms and conditions of employment. The employer can extend this period once by a period of six months, so that the posted workers are entitled to the additional terms of employment after 18 months. In addition, posted temporary agency workers are entitled to additional terms of employment from day one, and there are additional obligations for their employers.

### 2.2. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROL MEASURES

Under the WagwEU, employers from the EU, EEA or Switzerland have a number of obligations:

- The duty to notify: employers and self-employed persons with a duty to notify from the countries above have a duty to announce their work in the

Netherlands. They must make their notification before the work commences, through the Dutch online notification portal. Among other things, the notification must include information about all the workers who are temporarily posted to the Netherlands. The service recipient is required to review whether all foreign employees are correctly notified. If the notification is incorrect or missing, then the service recipient must report this through the notification portal.

- The obligation to have certain documents available at the workplace
  - contracts of employment;
  - payslips;
  - summaries of working hours;
  - A1 forms; and
  - proof of payment.On ending the work, these documents must remain available for five years; the NLA may request access to them.
- The obligation to appoint a contact person in the Netherlands as the point of contact for the NLA.
- The obligation to provide information: at the request of the NLA, the Inspectorate must be provided with all information needed for enforcement of the WagwEU.

If an inspection of the workplace or a check on other information held by the NLA reveals that the posting of foreign workers has not been correctly notified, then an administrative fine may be imposed on both the employer and the service recipient. The NLA may also impose an administrative fine for non-compliance with the obligation to have documents available or the obligation to provide information.

The NLA monitors the WagwEU and compliance with Dutch labour legislation. In the case of non-compliance, the NLA may impose a fine, for example if less than the Dutch minimum wage is paid or if insufficient or incorrect information is provided. The social partners monitor compliance with the collective agreement conditions.

For self-employed persons, there is a limited obligation to make a notification of their services in the Netherlands. Self-employed persons with a duty to notify are obliged to have certain documents available at the workplace (proof of their identity, the identity of the service recipient and the identity of the person paying the wages). They also have the obligation to provide information. These obligations have been introduced in order to prevent false self-employment. False self-employment is when a self-employed person is engaged by a service recipient, but is actually in employment.

### **2.2.1. Deadline to submit the declaration**

Before commencement of work.

### **2.2.2. Content of the declaration of posting**

#### **Figure N° 9: Content of the posting declaration**

COMPANY DATA



	YES	NO
<b>Identity of Service Provider</b>	X	
<b>Representative of the company in your country</b>	X	
<b>A person designated for acting as a representative into collective bargaining within the host Member State</b>		X
<b>Activity</b>	X	
<b>Authorization in the sending MS</b>	X	
<b>If it is a Temporary Work Agency or not</b>		X
<b>Identity Tax Number</b>	X	

<b>WORKERS DATA</b>		
	YES	NO
<b>Anticipated number of clearly identifiable posted workers</b>	X	
<b>Name of workers</b>	X	
<b>Nationality</b>	X	
<b>Age</b>	X	
<b>Role</b>	X	

<b>POSTING DATA</b>		
	YES	NO
<b>Envisaged beginning</b>	X	
<b>End date of the posting</b>	X	
<b>Anticipated Duration</b>	X	
<b>Address(es) of the workplace</b>	X	
<b>Nature of the services justifying the posting</b>	X	
<b>Contractor</b>	X	

<b>LABOUR CONDITIONS</b>		
	YES	NO
<b>Working hours</b>		X
<b>Salaries</b>		X
<b>Collective accommodation</b>		X
<b>Use of dangerous agents</b>		X
<b>Prevention services</b>		X

### 2.3. SOCIAL SECURITY PROCEDURES

Sociale Verzekeringsbank (SVB) delivers A1 forms and information on the relevant social security legislation.

**Figure N° 10: Position of the Labour Inspectorate with regard to A1 forms**

	Yes	No
<b>Access to A1 forms delivered by national authorities</b>		X
<b>The Labour Inspectorate is consulted about the approval of A1 forms by competent institutions</b>		X
<b>Access to A1 forms delivered by other Member States</b>		X

## 2.4. WORK RELATED ACCIDENTS / OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES OF POSTED WORKERS

Legally the same requirements apply to notify accidents to the NLA(NLA) for companies seated in the Netherlands as for companies seated abroad.

All work accident-causing hospitalization of one or more nights or accidents that are likely to have caused lasting health damages have to be reported. In case of suspected non-compliance, we use the liaison structure for the directive on posting of workers to ask our colleagues to contact and investigate. This can lead to a cross border sanction for not notifying and a serious work accident in the Netherlands to the NLA ().

## 2.5. NATIONAL AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN POSTING OF WORKERS

**Figure N° 11: Authorities involved in posting of workers**

	Yes	No
<b>Labour authorities</b>	X	
<b>OSH authorities</b>	X	
<b>Customs authorities</b>	X	
<b>Tax authorities</b>	X	
<b>Social Security Institutions</b>	X	
<b>Others</b>	SVB and the Local Communities who are responsible for welfare payments	

## 3. COOPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

### 3.1. LEGISLATION ON MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

**Figure N° 12: Legislation and International Conventions signed and ratified**

	RATIFIED / IMPLEMENTED	APPLICABLE TO L.I.	COMMENTS
<b>Legislation on Mutual Assistance implementing Dir. 96/71 and Dir. 2014/67</b>	Yes	Yes	Employment Cross-Border Work Act 1999 implementing the Directive 96/71
<b>European Convention in Criminal Matters</b>	No	No	NLA is not mentioned in the Convention.
<b>Convention 094 Council of Europe</b>	No		
<b>Others</b>			

### 3.2. BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS ON LABOUR INSPECTION

**Figure N° 13: Bilateral Agreements signed**

COUNTRIES	DATE
<b>France</b>	2007
<b>Portugal</b>	2007
<b>Poland</b>	2013

The Netherlands has also signed bilateral agreements on other matters, different to OSH, with Belgium, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and United Kingdom.

### 3.3. REQUEST AND RECEPTION OF INFORMATION FROM OTHER INSPECTORATES

Requests and reception are allowed on the basis of the posting of workers directive (96/71/EEC) transposed into National Legislation.

**Figure N° 14: Exchange of information from other Labour Inspectorates**

MATTERS	YES	YES But subjected to previous Protection Data Authorities supervision or approval	NO
Does current regulation in your country allow providing information directly to other Labour Inspectorates?	X		
Does current regulation in your country allow receiving information directly from other Labour Inspectorates?	X		

### 3.4. TOOLS FOR EXCHANGING INFORMATION

#### 3.4.1. IMI (Internal Market Information System) for Posting of workers

**Figure N° 15: Liaison office of the Labour Inspectorate in IMI**

	Yes	No
Use of IMI by the Labour Inspectorate	X	
In affirmative case, specify the liaison offices	Central Office Contact details: <a href="mailto:ailiaisonbureau@minszw.nl">ailiaisonbureau@minszw.nl</a>	

#### 3.4.2. KSS (Knowledge Sharing System)

The Dutch Labour Inspectorate participates in KSS System.  
 Contact: [kss.coordinator@minszw.nl](mailto:kss.coordinator@minszw.nl)

### 3.5. FINES AND EXECUTION OF FINES PROPOSED OR IMPOSED BY THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE

**Figure N° 16: Nature of fines**

	Yes	No
Penal or criminal fines		X
Administrative fines	X	
Others		

Most violations of the Dutch Labour laws are punished with administrative fines. The serious violations are handed over to the Public Prosecutor for criminal prosecution.

**Figure N° 17: Execution time of fines**

	Yes	No
After the first judgement of the courts		X
After the final judgement of the courts		X
After the first administrative decision	X	
After the binding administrative decision		X
Others		

**Figure N° 18: Nature of Courts where fines can be appealed**

	Yes	No
Penal/Criminal courts		X
Labour/Civil courts		X
Courts for administrative affairs	X	
Others		

After an administrative fine has been imposed, an objection can be lodged against the fine with the Administrative authority that imposed the fine. Appeal is possible against the decision on the objection. Appeals against the decision on the objection are handled by administrative courts. For violations handed over to the Public Prosecutor, the penal courts are the competent courts.

**Figure N° 19: Authorities with competence to collect fines**

	Yes	No	Comments
Labour Inspection Authorities	X		
Labour/ Government Authorities		X	
Tax/Customs Authorities		X	
Courts	X		Detection Department of the NLA
Others			

**Figure N° 20: Legal framework to collect fines imposed by authorities from other Member States**

	YES	IF YES, is it applicable to Labour Inspectorate proceedings?	NO Authorities supervision or approval	COMMENTS
<b>Framework Decision 2005/214</b>	X	No		Framework Decision 2005/214 was implemented in the Dutch legal system on 27 September 2007 (Wet wederzijdse erkenning en tenuitvoerlegging geldelijke sancties en beslissingen tot confiscatie)
<b>Directive 2014/67 on administrative fines</b>	X	Yes		Act of 1 June 2016 on Conditions of employment of posted workers
<b>International or Bilateral Conventions</b>			X	
<b>Other National Rules</b>				

## ANNEX E-HANDBOOK (UPDATING 2023)

**SLIC MEMBER:** Mr Rits DE BOER / alternate: Mrs Frances DIEPSTRATEN

**MEMBER STATE:** THE NETHERLANDS

- About the 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**

### 1.1 Transposition to National Legislation

Transposition		National Law or Regulations	Date
Yes	No	Law on the labour conditions of posted workers in the EU (Wet arbeidsvoorwaarden gedetacheerde werknemers in de EU). Law on generally binding collective labour agreement	submitted to Parliament July 2022. Pending in parliament

### 1.2. Competences of the SLIC Member on road transport

LEGISLATION	COMPETENCE		COMMENTS
<b>Regulations 1071/09, 1072/09 and 1073/09 on road transport activity</b>	Yes		The implementation legislation is pending in Parliament
<b>Regulation 561/06 on driving time</b>	Yes		The implementation legislation is pending in Parliament
<b>Directive 2006/22 on social legislation in road transport</b>		No	
<b>Article 1 of Directive 2020/1057 on posting of workers on road transport</b>	Yes		Implementation is still pending. Proposal for the law implementing this Directive is pending in Parliament.

**2. About Article 20.2.c) of Directive 2014/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the conditions of entry and stay of third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers regarding health and safety conditions of workers' accommodation**

**2.1. Transposition to National Legislation**

Transposition		National Regulations or Collective Agreements	Law, or Date
Yes		Law on employment of foreigners (Wet arbeid vreemdelingen) and Civil Code.	Law implementing this Directive entered into force 1 July 2017

**2.2. Competences of the SLIC Member on health and safety conditions on workers' accommodation**

COMPETENCE	COMMENTS
Yes	
No	No, the NLA doesn't monitor health and safety conditions of workers' accommodation

**3. About Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals**

**3.1. Transposition in National Legislation**

Transposition		National Regulations	Law or Date
Yes		Law on employment of foreigners (Wet arbeid vreemdelingen)	1 May 2012

**3.2. Competences of the SLIC Member on sanctions and measures provided in this Directive**

COMPETENCE	COMMENTS
Yes	Yes, the NLA monitors compliance of employers with the 'Wet arbeid vreemdelingen' and enforces the law in case of violations. The Netherlands report annually to the EU about this directive.
No	



## 4. JOINT AND CONCERTED INSPECTIONS ON OSH MATTERS

### 4.1. Is it allowed to organise concerted and joint inspections on OSH matters with other inspectorates?

Yes, by legal rules	X
Yes, by bilateral agreements	
No	

## 5. NATIONAL INFORMATION AND INITIATIVES FOR MOBILE WORKERS

### 5.1. The Netherlands Labour Authority deploys multiple communication channels. Websites, social media (LinkedIn and Twitter), brochures and documents are used to ensure better visibility and access to information.

#### For example:

[Home | Netherlands Labour Authority \(nllabourauthority.nl\)](#)

[Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment | Government.nl](#)

[Information from the Government of the Netherlands | Government.nl](#)

[New in the Netherlands \(English\) | Publication | Government.nl](#)

[Working and living in the Netherlands - Work in NL](#)

## 6. COOPERATION WITH ELA

### 6.1. Do you regularly collaborate with the national liaison officer?

Yes, the Netherlands Labour Authority works closely with the national liaison officer. There is weekly contact between the NLA and the national liaison officer. Both parties try to actively look for collaborations in the different activities of the NLA and the ELA. Organising joint and concerted inspections of the NLA with other Member States are also part of the agenda.

### 6.2. Could you provide any useful information regarding your participation in working groups, campaigns, training, etc. ?

The NLA underlines the importance of the ELA. Therefore, the Netherlands Labour Authority actively participates from the start of ELA with experts in the working group on Information, the working group on Inspections, the working group on Undeclared Work, campaigns, trainings, etc.