

EU-Directive 96/71/EC on Posting of Workers and EU-Directive 2008/104/EC on Temporary Agency Work vs. Illegal Work

Implication and Implementation in Austria

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Posting and hiring out of workers vs. Illegal Work: Context and elements - outline

- "Illegal work" in a narrower sense and its relation to posting of workers
- The Posting of Workers and the Temporary Agency Work
 Directive key elements at EU-level
- Transpositions of those Directives into Austrian legislation
- Enforcement in Austria: Administrative requirements, control measures, liability of subcontractors and user undertaking
- Developing instruments of enforcement among Member States: The Enforcement Directive 2014/67/EU

Towards confinement of "Illegal work"

"Illegal Work" – usage in Austrian legislation:

- Violation of social security, taxation laws
- Absence of work permit
- Infringements against legal obligations to notify, to document, inform in the context of posting of workers



Violation of working hours regulation

Underpayment

Posting of workers and illegal work 1:

Bogus/fictional posting

- Illegality
 — nonpayment or underpayment of social insurance contributions
- Posting merely is faked so as to save payment into social insurance of the Member State in which the worker normally works
- The undertaking employing workers in another Member State does not perform substantial activities where formally it is seated ("letter box company")
- Certificate concerning the applicable social security legislation (A 1-certificate) is counterfeited or unlawfully obtained
- Practically impossible to go behind or falsify certificated affiliation to social security of the Member State of formal residence

Posting of workers and illegal work 2:

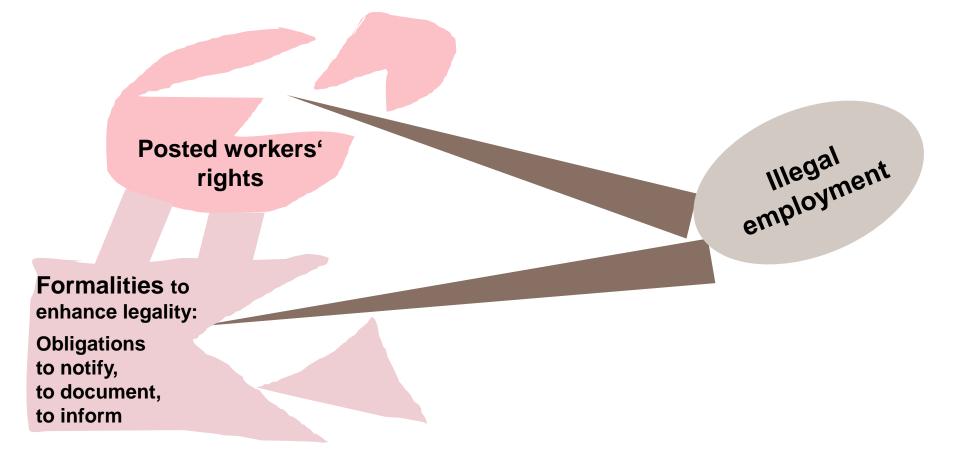
Noncompliance with formalities for the safeguard of working conditions

- Illegality ← neglecting formalities such as notification of posting, keeping documents available may indicate serious breaches of law as to social insurance, taxation, employment of foreign workers
- In Austria compliance with formalities related to the posting of workers is controlled by tax authorities ("Financial Police")

"Financial Police" combats "illegal employment"

 Formalities serve the institutional safeguard of working conditions posted workers are guaranteed

Noncompliance with formalities and illegal work



The rights of posted workers in substance:

EU-Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers

- Posted workers are subject to working conditions laid down in the host country:
 - o minimum rates of pay
 - $\circ~$ working time and rest periods
 - occupational safety and health
 - maternity protection and protection of young people
 - o annual leave
 - conditions of hiring out workers
 - o non-discrimination
- Working conditions laid down by laws, regulations or administrative provisions or by collective agreements universally applicable
- Additionally applicable law:
 - public policy provisions in the host country (Art. 3 par. 10)
 - more favourable in the country of establishment (Art. 3 par.7)

The rights of temporary agency workers in substance:

Posting Directive and EU-Directive 2008/104/EC on temporary agency work

- **Posting of temporary agency workers** is a special case regulated by the Posting Directive
- Working conditions in the host country which exceed matters of the Posting Directive, may be extended to temporary agency workers who have been posted
- Key regulation Art. 5 EU-Directive 2008/104/EC:

Equal treatment of temporary agency workers and workers directly recruited by the user undertaking regarding

- o pay
- \circ working time
- $\,\circ\,$ annual leave
- $\circ\,$ maternity protection and protection of young people
- o non-discrimination

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