

National databases relevant for inspections and risk assessment

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Acronyms

EC – European Commission

EESSI – Electronic Exchange of Social Security Information

CIRCABC – Collaborative and Information Resources Centre for Administration, Businesses and Citizens

CJI – concerted and joint inspections

ELA – European Labour Authority

EU – European Union

ERRU – European Register of Road Transport Undertakings

ICT – information and communication technology

IMI – The Internal Market Information System

KSS – Knowledge Sharing Site

MS – Member States

NLO – National Liaison Officers

SLIC – The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee

SNE – Seconded National Experts

VIIES – VAT number validation

EU MS acronyms:

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

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1.0 Introduction

To carry out effective inspections at companies with activity in several countries, competent authorities in the Member States need to source data at national and cross-border levels. Such data sources are relevant also for ELA's risk assessment and analytical activities. To our knowledge, there has been no systematic overview of the types of databases and institutions relevant for inspections and risk assessment in the domain of labour mobility, labour law and social security in the Member States. ELA thus conducted a survey in 2022 to provide an overview of such institutions and databases, relevant for ELA's domain of activity. In addition, the survey identified the needs in the area of cross-border information exchange for inspections and risk assessment in the domain of labour mobility. The methodology of the survey is outlined in the [Annex](#).

The survey provides information on databases that can be used for inspections, analysis and risk assessment in 27 Member States: Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Czechia (CZ), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE).

It covers national databases, European cross-border information exchange tools, and international databases relevant for inspections and risk assessment, in the domains of labour law, social security, labour mobility, road transport, as well as related ICT and interoperability platforms, issues regarding access to data, and risk assessment approaches.

The survey provides a detailed, albeit not exhaustive, overview of the databases and ICT tools used for inspections and risk assessment, in EU Member States, in the domain of labour law, social security, labour mobility. It shows that relevant data could be identified in various public and private sources in the Member States, depending on the national legal and institutional frameworks. At the national level, the databases of the labour inspectorate, commercial registry, social security institution, tax authority and court registers are the main data sources for enforcement activities and risk assessment. Other public databases highlighted in the survey include company registers, information from the national official gazette, databases of the ministries of interior, transport, immigration, tourism, collective agreements, government open data, and trade registers. In addition, in some Member States competent authorities (e.g. labour inspectorates or work environment agencies) may have access to private national databases with company data, which corroborate information from several national registers.

Some Member States have specialised registers or databases regarding posting, temporary work agencies, foreign service providers, third country nationals, the self-employed, specific sectors (such as transport and constructions), as well as sanctioned companies.

Data exchange for inspections and risk assessment at the national level in the domain of labour law, social security, labour mobility, varies depending on the legal context and institutional practices. For example, the organization of labour inspection varies from one Member State to another depending on the institutional and legal specificities. Some countries have labour inspectorates while other have work environment agencies or workplace relations institution. In some countries labour inspectorates plan their own specific inspections, while in other countries labour inspection is part of joint inspections, carried out by several institutions such as tax authority, labour inspectorate or work environment authority, police, social security institution, among others.

European cross-border information tools already in place are used by many Member States for data exchange regarding inspections, mainly the Internal Market Information System (IMI), The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS), the European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU). Other information tools are also highlighted in the survey: the European e-Justice Portal, VIES (VAT number validation), the Electronic Exchange of Social Security

Information (EESSI), European Business Register Network, the Collaborative and Information Resources Centre for Administration, Businesses and Citizens (CIRCABC).

Cross-border data exchange for inspections based on bilateral and multilateral agreements is mentioned only by several Member States. It is apparent that IMI is more frequently used for cross-border information exchange.

The survey identifies the types of data that could be useful for documentation of cross-border inspections, and risk assessment (e.g. company identification, number of employees, key financial information, social security affiliation for employees and companies, temporary work agencies, cross-border relations between companies in Member States). However, these categories of data are accessible at the national level (depending on inter-institutional collaboration), but are difficult to obtain from a corresponding competent institution in another country.

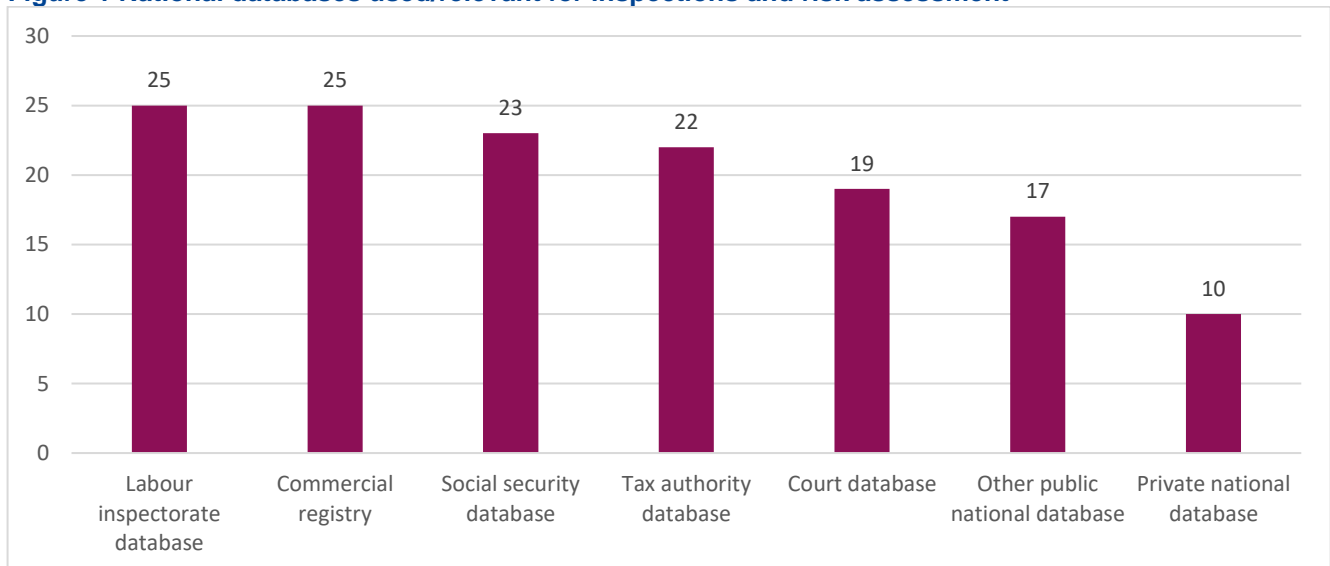
2.0 Data sources used in the Member States for inspections and risk assessment

Databases used for inspections, analysis and risk assessment as well as data exchange at the national level vary depending on the legal and institutional context, in the domain of labour mobility and social security. The organization of labour inspection varies from one country to another, and this is reflected in institutional competencies, data collection practices, inter-institutional collaboration, data exchange and risk analysis approach.

Some Member States have labour inspectorates while others have work environment or workplace relations institutions (DK, SE, IE). This explains why the survey indicates 25 labour inspectorate databases (out of 27 Member States' responses). In some countries labour inspectorates and work environment agencies plan their own specific inspections (in the domain of labour law, safety and health at work) while in other countries labour inspection is part of joint inspections carried out by several institutions such as tax authority, labour inspectorate or work environment authority, police, social security institution. For example, the Danish Working Environment Authority, the Police and the Danish Tax Agency perform joint inspections, planned on basis of shared information and risk assessment. In Ireland there is national-level collaboration between the Workplace Relations Commission, social security bodies and tax authority for joint inspections.

At the national level the main data sources for inspections and risk assessment include databases of the labour inspectorate, commercial registry, social security institution, tax authority, and court register (Figure 1).

Figure 1 National databases used/relevant for inspections and risk assessment



Other public national databases or information sources relevant for inspections and analysis are registers of companies, information from the official gazette, database of the ministries of interior, transport (or road transport administration), immigration, tourism, collective agreements, government open data, trade registers, among others. Table 1 below provides an overall view of the survey

responses regarding national registers and databases with company data that are used for inspections and risk assessment.

Table 1 National public registers and databases with company data relevant for inspections and risk assessment

National registers and databases	Member States (selection)
Tax authority database	AT, BE, BG, HR, HU, CY, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, EL, IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, NL, PL, SI, ES, SE (22)
Commercial registry	AT, BE, BG, HU, HR, CY, CZ, EE, FI, FR, DE, IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SK, SI, ES, SE (25)
Court database	AT, BE, BG, HR, HU, CY, CZ, EE, FI, DE, IT, LV, LT, LU, MT, NL, PL, PT, SK, SI, ES (19)
Other public national database e.g. register of companies, temporary work agencies, information from the official gazette, database of the ministries of interior, transport/road transport administration, immigration, tourism, collective agreements, government open data, trade registers.	AT, BE, BG, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, DE, IE, LV, LT, NL, PT, RO, SK, SI, SE (17)

The survey also indicates the use of private national databases with company data, which corroborate information from several national registers (Table 2).

Table 2 Private databases with company data used at the national level

Country	Private registers and databases
BE	GRAYDON
BG	Ciela Info - An information system - commercial register, BULSTAT register
DK	Byggefakta.dk
EE	Register of Economic activities (https://www.teatmik.ee/Register). This page is owned by private company, but it provides information from different public databases (including, but not only, commercial registry, data from Tax and Custom Board, court database, info about immovable property, official announcements).
FR	infogreffe (societies registered in France) - public access
HU	EVNY database (the database for private entrepreneurs in Hungary). https://www.nyilvantarto.hu/evny-lekerdezo/
IT	Social partners portal for the construction sector
LV	Lursoft - databases of enterprises. Lursoft offers extensive and legally valid information from state registers: Register of Latvian companies, European Business Register, Lithuanian company search, Register of the United Kingdom companies, Reports about foreign companies, Lursoft register of companies' annual reports, Insolvency database, Register of commercial pledges, Submitted annual reports in industry, The Register of Concessions.
PT	Commercial Registry - (there are others similar) PORDATA - Database of Contemporary Portugal - Contains Labour related data
SI	"IUS INFO"- Slovenian legal information portal, publicly available, but with a fee.
ES	AXESOR website

Data relevant for inspections and risk assessment could be sourced from various databases from the Member States, depending on the national legal and institutional contexts, as illustrated in Table 3 below (the countries were selected to illustrate the existence of diverse types of institutions). Some countries have legal frameworks and ICT infrastructure that allow, for example, labour inspectorates to access relevant data from other institutions and databases (e.g. social security institution, tax authority, relevant ministries). In this way a labour inspectorate can have access to information available at the national level regarding company data, social security information, posting declaration, temporary work agencies, etc. However, in some countries labour inspectorates do not have quick access to data from tax authorities, for example. Thus, it would be useful to have a more in-depth understanding of how Member States create effective solutions for data exchange at the national level.

Table 3 Data sources relevant in the domain of labour mobility, labour law and social security

Country	Examples of databases/data sources (selection)
LT	<p>Information system for continuous monitoring of working conditions in the workplace DSS IS – owned by the State Labour Inspectorate</p> <p>Database of the social security institution</p> <p>Tax authority database</p> <p>Register of Legal Entities and Commercial registry</p> <p>Information system for monitoring and information of undertakings related to road transport “Vektra”;</p> <p>Lithuanian Migration Information System MIGRIS;</p> <p>Information system for construction permits and state supervision of construction “Infostatyba”</p> <p>Court database</p>
BE	<p>DIMONA (immediate declaration of employment) = database with all Belgian employment relationships for salaried employees who are/were subject to the Belgian Social Security.</p> <p>GOTOT IN (Grensoverschrijdende Tewerkstelling Occupation Transfrontalière)(Crossborder employment) = database of all reports of employment in Belgium of posted workers by employers from another European Member State.</p> <p>LIMOSA (application + database of all declarations (worldwide) of temporary or partial employment in Belgium, both by foreign employers of employed and self-employed persons in Belgium) and insofar as the declared persons should not be subject to the Belgian Social Security.</p> <p>CBE/BCE (Kruispuntbank voor Ondernemingen -Banque Carrefour des Entreprises) with identification data on all companies registered in Belgium (both of legal entities and of natural persons).</p> <p><u>Checkin@Work</u> (application + database of all registered presences of persons participating in the production process on sites where real estate works are carried out and whose total value exceeds 500.000 Euros).</p> <p>Employers' Directory</p> <p>MOBIVIS (database with details of the registered vehicles)</p> <p>ARZA database (database with all self-employed persons who are affiliated to a social insurance fund and who pay social contributions as self-employed persons)</p> <p>GINA (database containing the decisions about administrative fines, related to Pro Justitia's)</p>

	The platform DOLSIS (previously GENESIS) that interconnects the data sources of 5 inspection services
DE	<p>“PROFIS 2.0” is a case management system of the labour inspectorate, which has access to several relevant databases</p> <p>Commercial registry</p> <p>Temporary work agencies: www.spitzenverbaende.arbeitsagentur.de</p> <p>Database of sanctions accessible to public procurement offices, allowing them to exclude previously convicted or fined persons and companies from public procurement procedures</p>
LV	<p>APAS (Administratīvā pārkāpuma procesa atbalsta sistēma) – Administrative infringement procedure support system (https://apas.ic.iem.gov.lv); (https://elieta-cases.ic.iem.gov.lv)</p> <p>BURVIS (Bezdarbnieku uzskaites un reģistrēto vakanču informācijas sistēma) – Unemployment registration and registered vacancy information system</p> <p>Database of the Office Citizenship and Migration Affairs</p> <p>National Real Estate Cadastre information system</p> <p>Punishment and Sanctions Register</p> <p>Register of the Road Traffic Safety Directorate</p> <p><i>De minimis</i> aid accounting system</p> <p>Information system for the Management of Cohesion policy funds</p> <p>Database of the State Construction Control Bureau</p> <p>Database of the Central Statistical Bureau</p> <p>Private national database – Lursoft – databases of enterprises</p>

Overall, at the national level, the following institutions or organisations could provide data relevant for inspections and risk assessment in the domain of labour mobility and social security: labour inspectorate or working environment agency, social security institution, labour and social policy ministry (or equivalent), national revenue agency or tax and custom agency, transport ministry or road transport agency (or equivalent), chambers of commerce, courts, police, immigration authority, trade associations, official announcements journal, specialised companies providing business data.

Some Member States have specific databases regarding posting, temporary work agencies, foreign service providers, third country nationals, trade registers, the self-employed, specific sectors (such as transport and constructions), as well as sanctioned companies, as illustrated in Table 4.

Table 4 Specific databases in Member States

Specific focus of databases (selection)	Countries
Posting	BE, CZ, FR, SE
Temporary work agencies	DE, IT, ES
Foreign service providers	DK
Construction sector	BE, FR, IT, LV, LT

Transport sector	LT, PL, SE, SI
Third country nationals permits	FR
Self-employed	BE
Register of illegal employers	SK
Register of sanctioned companies (relevant for inspections, public procurement)	DE, LV
Trade registers	MT, PT

Data collection and analysis are shaped by specific ICT tools used for inspections and risk assessment at the national level, which vary depending on public administration digitalization and the legal and institutional contexts. Some examples of ICT tools for risk assessment, from the survey, are outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5 ICT tools used for inspections and risk assessment in the Member States

Country	Outline of risk assessment tools (selection)
DE	New system introduced in 2021: "PROFIS 2.0" is a case management system used by about 8,000 labour inspectors in their daily work, allowing them to identify links to cases of other labour inspectorates (integrated register of persons and companies), connected to other authorities (in specific social security authorities) and is a basis for risk assessment and planning of inspections.
EL	ERGANI Information System was created by the Greek Labour Inspectorate and is operating since 2013. It is a real time recording system capturing the flows of salaried employment and consequently the dynamic and trends of the salaried labour market in Greece. It records all employees, but also all companies, organizations and agencies that have employees. Its users are all companies, organizations and bodies that have employees. ERGANI system has interoperability with other information systems of Labour Employment Organization (OAED), Social Security Organization (e-EFKA) and the Electronic Income Declaration System (Taxisnet). Each time the user successfully connects to ERGANI IT system, the latest data of employers, their branches and legal representatives as well as the employees' social insurance history are transferred from other IT systems (OAED, e-EFKA, Taxisnet). Any changes of data in one of these IT systems appears directly in ERGANI. The Employee Mobility Index is a risk indicator regarding possible infringements of labour law, analysed using ERGANI.
HU	The Hungarian Labour Inspectorate has a database FEIR which registers data regarding labour inspections (dates, places, names of inspected workers, data regarding employers as well as infringements and other aspects of inspections). This system can generate statistics on a monthly or yearly basis. Based on this data, the inspectorate can plan the next year's inspections. This is a risk assessment system for labour inspection in Hungary.
LU	The Labour Inspectorate has a database with inspection-related information, feedback on inspections, which is also used for statistics. The health insurance system has algorithms for detecting possible suspicious behaviour regarding workers, and checks can then be carried out.
NL	The labour inspectorate uses its own system called I-net. This system is for processing all inspections, investigations, reports and notifications (from authorities and persons).
PL	The Electronic system called NAVIGATOR is used to document control activities and select entities for control (no public access). The labour inspectorate cooperates with other institutions (social security, tax and others) and uses the data collected in their databases.
SI	The Labour Inspectorate uses its own system called IS IRSD. This system is for processing all inspections, investigations, reports and notifications (from authorities and civilians). There is a separate risk assessment system in road transport (SOT).

NL	<p>The ICT applications used for inspections and risk assessment at the Netherlands Labour Authority include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - application for data management for the inspection, - the MIA application for cross-check of data with databases other than the one of the labour authority, in real time (even from the inspection site), - application for checking authenticity of identification documents.
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3.0 Cross-border information needs for inspections and risk assessment

The survey identifies the types of data that could be useful for cross-border inspections (Figure 2), mainly company identification data (including fiscal ID number, address, and type of economic activity), number of employees, basic financial information (balance, expenses and turnover, yearly financial reports, access to official documents, from business registers, other registers), social security affiliation for employees and companies, relations with other companies in other Member States (e.g. subsidiaries, corporate group), ownership structure, temporary work agencies (and agency workers), information regarding final sanctions for breaching national legislation (such as labour, social security, environment, tax).

Figure 2 Main cross-border information needs for inspections and risk assessment

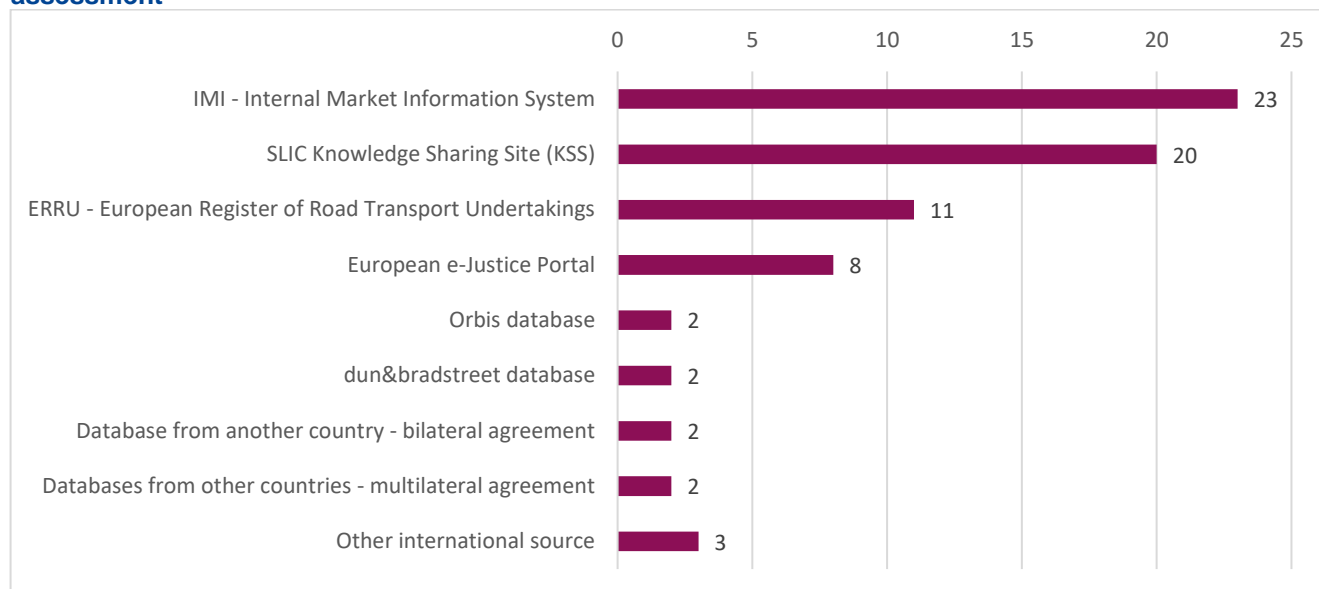


These categories of data are collected by national registers (of the chambers of commerce, or tax authorities, and others). In most EU Member States labour inspectorates and working environment agencies could source relevant data from the national registers. However, in some Member States the access to certain categories of data (e.g. from the tax authorities) is restricted due to data protection issues.

The survey confirms that European cross-border information exchange tools already in place have a widespread use for data exchange regarding inspections, especially the Internal Market Information

System (IMI), The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS), and the European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU).

Figure 3 Cross-border data exchange tools and international databases relevant for inspections and risk assessment



Cross-border data exchange for inspections, on the basis of bilateral and multilateral agreements, is mentioned only by several Member States (EE, DK, LU). It is apparent that IMI is more frequently used for this kind of information exchange. This could prompt further exploration of the use of bilateral agreements in support of inspections and risk assessment, enabling the identification of useful aspects and challenges that could be considered.

Only few Member States use international databases to source data regarding companies from other countries for inspections, depending on the case and institutional resources (Table 6). Orbis and dun&bradstreet, which are subscription based, are used only by several public administrations (AT, DK, FI; in IT social partners use some components of Orbis). The European e-Justice Portal, with free access, is used in some Member States, but it does not have a wide usage (in comparison with the information exchange tools like IMI). The survey shows that private databases with company data (at national and transnational levels) are used only in several Member States, as illustrated in Tables 2 and 6, because few national public administrations can afford the subscriptions.

Table 6 International databases used to source information for inspections

International databases	Responses regarding usage
European e-Justice Portal	AT, DE, DK, FI, LU, MT, NL, SE
Orbis	IT, DK
dun&bradstreet (www.dnb.com)	AT, FI
VIIES (European VAT database)	DK, MT
European Business Register Network (ebr.org)	FI

The survey highlights the types of data that could be useful for cross-border inspections (e.g. information regarding company identification, number of employees, key financial information, social security affiliation for employees and companies, temporary work agencies, cross-border relations between companies in Member States). These categories of data are necessary for inspection-related documentation and investigations, and could be accessible at the national level. For example, in some countries labour inspectorates and related work environment agencies could source data from other institutions due to inter-institutional collaboration and exchange of data, and could also access data from private company databases at the national level. However, in other countries inter-institutional data exchange could be impeded by (lack of) legal provisions or lack of ICT infrastructure. In addition, competent authorities from one Member State might not have direct access to relevant data regarding companies from another Member State.

These findings are relevant for future analytical support from ELA and cross-border cooperation, for concerted and joint inspections (CJIs). For example, in the context of the preparation of concerted and joint inspections, if the Member State initiating the CJI would enquire about the availability of data relevant for inspections in other Member State, the ELA NLO or the ELA case handler could take into account the country-specific information provided by this survey, as the context for inspections, and could check websites of databases or institutional websites indicated, if considered useful. Moreover, the survey confirms that access to timely and accurate company data, especially regarding companies from other Member State, would be useful for inspections, including CJIs.

4.0 Conclusions

The survey of databases used in the Member States and information needs for inspections and risk assessment has created an inventory of such databases to serve developing ELA's role in enforcement, capacity building, analysis and risk assessment, in the domain of labour mobility.

The survey identifies the main institutions and databases that provide relevant data at the national level, for inspections and risk assessment, such as the labour inspectorate or working environment agency, social security institution, labour and social policy ministry (or equivalent), national revenue agency or tax and custom agency, transport ministry or road transport agency (or equivalent), chambers of commerce, courts, police, immigration authority, trade associations, official announcements journal, social partners, specialised companies providing business data. In addition, the survey confirms the use of the main European cross-border data exchange platforms, such as IMI and ERRU.

At operational level, if a Member State initiating a CJI would enquire about the availability of data relevant for inspections in other Member State, the ELA NLO or the ELA case handler could consider the country-specific information provided by this survey as the context for inspections, and could check databases or institutional websites indicated, if considered useful. This could also lead to risk analysis, based on data from specific databases, in support of CJIs.

Further analyses could be developed starting from the information provided by this survey, for example regarding cross-border information tools for data exchange regarding inspections and risk assessment, the use of bilateral and multilateral agreements for cross-border inter-institutional data exchange, and other.

The survey provides data for capacity-building activities to facilitate experience exchange in the domain of labour mobility (e.g. to identify themes for workshops, topics of interest for staff exchanges, to foster inter-institutional experience exchange and networks of experts with expertise in risk assessment, in the domain of labour mobility, etc.).

Last but not least, the survey could inspire new digital projects as well as legal and policy changes in the domain of labour mobility, labour law and social security, in the Member States and EU institutions.

5.0 Country specific information

5.1 Austria

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	database system for labour inspectorates, only available for labour inspectorates and the Central Labour Inspectorate
Database of the social security institution	partly accessible for tax officials
Tax authority database	database system for tax authorities, only available for tax administration, also depending on the competence
Commercial registry	register for commercial activities that need trade license. https://www.gisa.gv.at/
Court database	www.ris.bka.gv.at
Other public national database. Please specify:	the business register for registered companies
European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)	
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Orbis Company information across the globe BvD (bvdinfo.com)	
dun&bradstreet (www.dnb.com)	
Other international company information source. Please specify:	General search on internet

(Source: AT ELA NLO)

5.2 Belgium

Database	Details
Databases of the labour inspectorate and of the national social security institution	<p>Various databases + Platform DOLSIS (GENESIS)</p> <p>DIMONA (immediate declaration of employment) - database with all Belgian employment relationships for salaried employees who are/were subject to the Belgian Social Security.</p> <p>DMFA (Multifunctional Declaration/Déclaration multifonctionelle) - database containing for all Belgian employers, the quarterly declarations of all benefits with corresponding wages and social contributions to be paid to the National Social Security Office</p> <p>AVW/DDT (Declaration of works) - database of all declarations of certain works in immovable property + works that fall under the Joint Committee for surveillance and/or supervisory services and also for companies that carry out certain activities in the meat sector, in the context of joint and several liability</p> <p>GOTOT IN (Grensoverschrijdende Tewerkstelling Occupation Transfrontalière)(Crossborder employment) - database of all reports of employment in Belgium of posted workers by employers from another European Member State , to whom an A1 form has been issued</p> <p>LIMOSA (application + database of all declarations (worldwide) of temporary or partial employment in Belgium (both by foreign employers of employed and self-employed persons in Belgium) and insofar as the declared persons should not be subject to the Belgian Social Security</p> <p>CBE/BCE (Kruispuntbank voor Ondernemingen -Banque Carrefour des Entreprises) with identification data on all companies registered in Belgium (both of legal entities and of natural persons). This database is publicly accessible (public search), but the Inspectors have access to more detailed data (Private search)</p> <p>Checkin@Work_(application + database of all registered presences of persons participating in the production process on sites where real estate works are carried out and whose total value exceeds 500,000 Euros)</p>
Database of the social security institution	Employers' Directory (authentic source of the NSSO), the databases mentioned above + Platform DOLSIS
Tax authority database	
Commercial registry	KruispuntBankOndernemingen(KBO)- BanqueCarrefourEntreprises(BCE) Public- & private search
Court database	a database for the drafted e-PV's(= digitalPro Justitia's) & their results
Other public national database. Please specify:	MOBIVIS (database with details of the registered vehicles)
Private national database. Please specify:	GRAYDON
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	

Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	Only the Transport inspectorate
Other international company information source. Please specify:	As far as publicly accessible databases are concerned (e.g. db's of registered temporary work agencies) + also VIES (VAT Information Exchange System)
Other sources. Please specify:	
National Register (hosted by the Ministry of the Interior)	
ARZA database	ARZA database (= database with all self-employed persons who are affiliated to a social insurance fund and who pay social contributions as self-employed persons)
GINA (not publicly accessible)	GINA (= database containing the decisions about administrative fines, related to Pro Justitia's)
DB article 30bis (publicly accessible)	DB concerning the withholding obligation
Other relevant aspects regarding ICT platforms, interoperability, access to databases, risk assessment	<p>In 2003 a platform was created for 4 federal social and labour inspection services (<i>Supervision of the social legislation [Ministry of Labour], Social Inspectorate [Ministry of Social Affairs] Inspectorate of the National Social Security Office, and Inspectorate of the National Employment Office</i>) This platform was GENESIS_called = Gathering National Enquiries from Social Inspection Services). Later the name changed, and the GENESIS Platform was renamed "DOLSIS" The aforementioned inspection services were therefore equipped with portable PCs and mobile devices from 2004 onwards, so that they could also have access to the aforementioned databases from the field and in a user-friendly and safe manner. In this way, they could also check more quickly and easily whether or not the inspected employers & persons were in compliance with their obligations regarding social legislation. At the same time, the switch was made from a paper to a digital environment.</p> <p>In the context of the development and launch of the aforementioned Platform, a "Concise register of surveys" was also created. In it, the inspectors of the participating services have an overview of all investigations that have been started at one of the inspection services concerned, are still ongoing or have already been concluded with a brief statement of the result(s). The inspector can also see the origin of the investigation (by whom asked or initiated) and which matter(s) exactly should be investigated, and which was actually investigated.</p> <p>In 2017, the Belgian Government decided to integrate the Social Inspectorate (which until then was part of the Ministry of Social Affairs) within the Inspection Service of the National Social Security Office. It was also decided to extend the use of DOLSIS to 2 other inspection services: the inspection service of the National Office for insurance of the self-employed (RSVZ/INASTI= NISSE) and the inspection service of the National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance (RIZIV/INAMI). This made it possible for 5 inspection services to use the DOLSIS platform. This expansion was also accompanied by the addition of another ARZA database.</p>

(Source: BE ELA NLO)

5.3 Bulgaria

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	The Labour Inspectorate uses its own systems which include all inspection data, investigations, complaints and working permits for minors and one-day labour contracts.
Database of the social security institution	The National Social Security Institute has its own system with data from control activities, as well as registers of social benefits in cash, pensions, accidents at work. Some social security information is transferred from the National Revenue Agency.
Tax authority database	The National Revenue Agency uses its own information system with data from control activities, labour contract register, tax and social security information.
Commercial registry	General information is free. There are fees for more detailed information
Court database	Court decisions are available on the website of the Supreme Judicial Council. Some decisions are available only to the parties to the case.
Other public national database. Please specify:	<p>Road Transport Administration uses its own systems which are processing all inspection data, complaints and signal as well as all kind of permits and licenses issued by the Administration.</p> <p>In BG there is an Open data Portal that provide access to Bulgarian public data in open and machine-readable format.</p> <p>There is also a Registry Information Exchange System (RegiX) Via RegiX, notification and request for data is done electronically and automatically as an internal electronic administrative service. On the basis of bilateral agreements between authorities, they provided each other access to different registers from their databases.</p>
Private national database. Please specify:	Ciela Info - An information system - commercial register, BULSTAT register, data from the registers of the tax administration, data from State Gazette
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	
Other relevant aspects regarding ICT platforms, interoperability, access to databases, risk assessment	Registry Information Exchange System (RegiX) https://e-gov.bg/wps/portal/agency-en/digital-government-infrastructure/information-systems-applications/regix . RegiX is an infrastructure that enables the automated interconnections between multiple Bulgarian registries (currently 62), as well as information systems, in the form of machine-to-machine services. RegiX has been developed as part of the central eGovernment system. The environment for automated interconnections between registries is defined as a way of facilitating interaction between administrations, to provide integrated administrative services, respecting the once-only principle (data must be collected officially from the primary administrator of the data).

(Source: BG ELA NLO)

5.4 Croatia

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	Državni inspektorat Republike Hrvatske - 13. Sektor inspekcije rada (gov.hr)
Database of the social security institution	
Tax authority database	
Commercial registry	
Court database	

(Source: HR ELA NLO)

5.5 Cyprus

Database	Details
Database of the social security institution	Social Insurance Services - Welcome to our Website (mlsi.gov.cy)
Tax authority database	
Commercial registry	
Court database	Court decisions available on a website
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	

(Source: CY ELA NLO)

5.6 Czechia

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	
Database of the social security institution	
Commercial registry	https://or.justice.cz/
Court database	https://justice.cz/web/msp/rozhodnuti-soudu-judikatura-
Other public national database. Please specify:	Database of the Labour Office regarding posted workers.
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	Ministry of Transport has access.

(Source: CZ ELA NLO)

5.7 Denmark

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	The Danish Working Environment Authority has a database. Note DK NLO: there is no labour inspectorate in Denmark. The Danish labour market is characterised by the autonomy of the social partners and their freedom to negotiate and enforce wages and working conditions through collective agreements without any interference from the State.
Tax authority database	Used if the information is available in the ministry's different systems
Other public national database. Please specify:	DWEA and DMT indicate RUT - Register of Foreign Service Providers https://virk.dk/myndigheder/stat/ERST/selvbetjening/Register_of_Foreign_Service_Providers_RUT/
Private national database. Please specify:	DMT: Byggefakta.dk - former access. Now the access is planned to be shared with the Danish Working Environment Authority.
Databases from other countries, on the basis of a multilateral agreement	DMT: VIES (European VAT database)
European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)	DMT: is used if information from other sources shows to be insufficient
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	DRTA, DWEA, DMT: Qader
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	DWEA
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	DRTA, DMT: Qader
Orbis Company information across the globe BvD (bvinfo.com)	DMT: Access recently acquired
Other international company information source. Please specify:	Usage of the source is presumably limited

(Source: DK ELA NLO)

5.8 Estonia

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	The labour Inspectorate has its databases called ITI and TEIS. Some functions are in ITI (occupational accidents, labour disputes, tips about infringements) and some in the new database TEIS. There is also self-service part to TEIS that allows employers to manage their obligations, including related to Labour Inspectorate, and also to do their risk assessment of working environment. Employees can also see the data that is related to them. It can be found here, also in English: https://iseteenindus.ti.ee/login?lang=en
Database of the social security institution	The social security institution uses the Social protection information system (SKAIS), which is not public system, but it has e-service for companies and people. The Social Insurance Board uses a lot of databases that are connected to their system but most of them are not public. They use EESSI.
Tax authority database	Estonian Tax and Custom Board has a database, and other authorities can have access to information. Some sections of this database are publicly available, e.g. data of companies registered in Estonia and tax behaviour ratings received from the Tax and Customs Board if the company has disclosed the ratings – available in English: https://maasikas.emta.ee/rating/search The Employment Register includes data regarding many types of employment activities and is not a public database. This register is also used by other authorities and all people can check if they are registered as needed through the Tax and Customs Board's e-portal.
Commercial registry	General information from the Commercial registry is free, for more detailed information you may have to pay a little fee. In English: https://ariregister.rik.ee/eng . Public authorities have free access to more information.
Court database	It is possible to look up court decisions of all courts but not the decisions of the Labour Dispute Committee. Website available in Estonian. It is possible to find the decisions of the Supreme Court also from its webpage and also the previous link.
Other public national database. Please specify:	Ametlikud Teadaanded (Official Announcements) is an official online publication of the Republic of Estonia, which publishes notices, invitations, summons, universally applicable collective agreements, and announcements that must be published according to regulations. The site may be used for the publication of documents of labour dispute committee and the court, when it is not possible to do it in other way. Also available in English (machine translation): https://www.ametlikudteadaanded.ee/ Register of Economic activities is relevant to find out whether the company has registered as a temporary employment agency or as a labour intermediary. It is available in English https://mtr.mkm.ee/ Estonian Collective Agreements Register (KLAK) is where it is possible to find collective agreements (company level and universally applicable ones). It is not compulsory to register the company level collective agreements.
Private national database. Please specify:	This page is owned by private company, but it provides information from different public databases (including commercial registry, data from Tax and Custom Board, court database, info about immovable property, official announcements, etc). Available partially in English (when the original source provides information in English): https://www.teatmik.ee/Register of Economic activities

Database from another country, on the basis of a bilateral agreement	The Social Insurance Board does not have a direct connection to another Member State systems, but data is shared on the agreed forms, based on bilateral agreements.
Databases from other countries, on the basis of a multilateral agreement	The Social Insurance Board does not have a direct connection to another Member State systems, but data is shared on the agreed forms, based on bilateral agreements.
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	

(Source: EE ELA NLO)

5.9 Finland

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	Vera valvontatietokanta (Vati) Uspa (Tsdiaari) Asbestipurkuluparekisteri (for asbestos removal permits) Panostajaluparekisteri (for shotfire permits)
Tax authority database	Incomes register; By law relevant authorities have access https://www.vero.fi/en/incomes-register/ Company compliance reports can be accessed by certain authorities only.
Commercial registry	Public, but fees may apply: Finnish Patent and Registrations Office's Trade Registry https://www.prh.fi/en/kaupparekisteri.html
Court database	Public: Finlex Data Bank ; Public (commercial): Edilex
Private national database. Please specify:	Private: SUVI Register of visas to Finland
<u>European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)</u>	Search function is used as a fee applies to the use of documents.
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	Inspectors do not have direct access to the SLIC site, but the policy departments have.
dun&bradstreet (www.dnb.com)	Search function is used but a fee applies for the use of documents.
Other sources. Please specify:	European Business Register Network (ebr.org)

(Source: FI ELA NLO)

5.10 France

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	SI-PSI (labour posting declarations), WIKI-T (database of labour inspectorate controls and fines), CIT-BTP (construction sector specific), SITERE (methodologic tools and legal tools updated) -No public access.
Database of the social security institution	Repertoire national commun de la protection sociale RNCPS (identification of all insured persons in FR and associated benefits only accessible to social protection bodies), SIRDAR (A1 database) and DPAE (social security owned database with all employment declarations in FR) also accessible for Labour Inspection.
Tax authority database	FICOBA/FICOVIE - no public access
Commercial registry	dataINPI (legal acts relating to companies registered in France) public access
Other public national database. Please specify:	AGDREF (TCN permits) - no public access
Private national database. Please specify:	infogreffe (societies registered in France) - public access
Database from another country, on the basis of a bilateral agreement	ongoing project
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	

(Source: FR ELA NLO)

5.11 Germany

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	New system introduced in 2021: "PROFIS 2.0" is a case management system used by about 8,000 labour inspectors in their daily work, allowing them to identify links to cases of other labour inspectorates (integrated register of persons and companies), connected to other authorities (in particular social security authorities) and is a basis for risk assessment and planning of inspections https://www.verwaltungsdaten-informationsplattform.de/SharedDocs/Register/Programmunterstuetzung_Finanzkontrolle_Schwarzarbeit_ProFiS.html
Database of the social security institution	
Tax authority database	
Commercial registry	www.handelsregister.de/rp_web/welcome.xhtml www.unternehmensregister.de
Court database	for legal research juris.de , decisions containing personal data are transmitted in paper form
Other public national database. Please specify:	Temporary work agencies ; Database of sanctions accessible to public procurement offices to allow them to exclude previously convicted persons or companies from public tendering procedures.
European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)	
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
Other sources. Please specify:	Every labour inspectorate has a special internet access with anonymous IP addresses and fake accounts (e.g. for commercial platforms) to conduct online investigations.

(Source: DE ELA SNE and NLO)

5.12 Greece

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	ERGANI IT (for registration of workers, posted workers excluded)
Database of the social security institution	ERGANI IT system has interoperability with other information systems like the ones of Labour Employment Organization (OAED), Social Security Organization (e-EFKA) and the Electronic Income Declaration System (Taxisnet).
Tax authority database	
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
Other relevant aspects regarding ICT platforms, interoperability, access to databases, risk assessment	<p>ERGANI Information System was created by the Greek Labour Inspectorate and is operating since 2013. It is a real time recording system capturing the flows of salaried employment and consequently the dynamic and trends of the salaried labour market in Greece. It records all employees, but also all companies, organizations and agencies that have employees. Its users are all companies, organizations and bodies that have employees. ERGANI system has interoperability with other information systems of Labour Employment Organization (OAED), Social Security Organization (e-EFKA) and the Electronic Income Declaration System (Taxisnet). Each time the user successfully connects to ERGANI IT system, the latest data of employers, their branches and legal representatives as well as the employees' social insurance history are transferred from other IT systems (OAED, e-EFKA, Taxisnet). Any changes of data in one of these IT systems appears directly in ERGANI.</p> <p>The Employee Mobility Index is one of the most important to check in relation to the risk of a company to infringe labour law. Data on a company's recruitments and dismissals in a period of time are examined (for example the telesale industry has big recruitments and dismissals percentages).</p> <p>The monitoring of fines is done by another information system of the labor inspectorate (OPS SEPE) where data is used to repeat inspections in companies that are repeatedly delinquent. In addition, there is a legal provision for an increase in fines for repeated labour law violations.</p> <p>ERGANI includes a new application for retrieving and adding information relevant for inspections, which can be used by inspectors on tablets and smartphones. ERGANI2, currently developed, expected to be implemented in 2023, will add new features for the interoperability between the ICT tools.</p> <p>Other institutions source data from ERGANI: social security, tax authority, national statistics.</p> <p>Data from ERGANI is used to monitor the impact of policy measures in the domain of labour law (e.g. the introduction of fines for undeclared work, the introduction of notification letters).</p>

(Source: EL ELA SNE and NLO, EL national expert)

5.13 Hungary

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	The Hungarial Labour Inspectorate has a database FEIR which registers data regarding labour inspections (dates, places, names of inspected workers, etc. and the infringements, other outcomes), and data on the inspected employers. This system can generate statistics on a monthly or yearly basis. Based on this data, the inspectorate can plan the next year's inspections. This is a risk assessment system for labour inspection in Hungary.
Database of the social security institution	On an ad hoc basis the inspectorate requests data regarding A1 documents, mostly for information requests received via IMI, not for risk assessment.
Tax authority database	1. The information registry for the declared workers is hosted by the Hungarian National Tax and Customs Authority. The labour authorities have access to this database to be able to check the declaration and the form of employment. See: https://eles-emma185.munka.hu/Lapok/Default.aspx The labour inspectors can log in here: https://emma.afsz.hu/emny/LoginFwdAction.do 2. Simplified employment database, for workers registered as simplified workers in line with the regulations of the Simplified Employment Act (it is a different database than the one for the declared workers detailed in point 1. but also hosted by the National Tax and Customs Authority).
Commercial registry	The inspectorate uses this data for planning and conducting inspections (e.g. where are the premises of the given company) See: https://www.e-ceggyezek.hu/
Court database	There is no direct link between labour inspection planning and court databases, however the labour authority follows the cases related to labour inspection and labour law for professional management reasons. The database for court decisions: https://birosag.hu/birosagi-hatarozatok-gyujtemenye
Other public national database. Please specify:	EVNY database (the database for private entrepreneurs in Hungary) See: https://www.nyilvantarto.hu/evny-lekerdezo/
Specific information requests via the Internal Market Information System (IMI)	On an everyday basis.
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	The OSH inspectors only.

(Source: HU ELA NLO)

5.14 Ireland

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	1.Owned by Labour Inspectorate - ERCES. No Public access. 2.Provided by other institutions Social Welfare & Revenue (Tax). In Ireland the 3 authorities work together in a Joint Investigation Unit and sharing information is enshrined in legislation.
Database of the social security institution	No public access
Tax authority database	No public access except for your own personal details
Commercial registry	Companies Registration Office (CRO) www.cro.ie
Other public national database. Please specify:	The Road Safety Authority have their own database (COVIS) but not for public access.
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	For Health & Safety Inspectors, which are a separate authority in Ireland.
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	Information from ERRU relating to sanctions for drivers in EU countries is supposed to feed into a "Risk Rating System" in each country as mentioned in Article 8 of 2006/22/EC.

(Source: IE ELA NLO)

5.15 Italy

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	The Labour inspectorates have access to information from systems of other authorities (namely, the Employment Authority), regarding obligatory reporting of companies regarding employment relations. https://www.co.lavoro.gov.it/co/welcome.aspx The same system covers the binding communications for the temporary work agencies. Here , for an overview of the complex communications system.
Database of the social security institution	
Tax authority database	"Punto fisco" Ongoing data sharing process to increase the number and type of data to be shared, mostly for the economic data. Currently (2022) the Data Protection Authority is assessing the draft, because of the sensitiveness of the new data to be shared.
Commercial registry	https://www.registroimprese.it/visura-camerale-e-certificato
Court database	Management system to organize the presence of inspectorate's lawyers in civil and/or criminal court.
Private national database. Please specify:	https://www.cassaedileonline.it/lavoratori/login/ Social partners portal for the construction sector, so called "Cassa edile," useful to check the compliance about social security funds, since in Italy for the construction sector there is an additional social security protection beside that guaranteed by the national public system of social security (INPS). It is private but binding by law for the employers. This compliance is linked to the DURC (a certificate of compliance), necessary to work in public procurements. Some info here .
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	The access to ERRU in Italy is reserved to the Ministry of transport and to the police in charge of road-side checks. They have access to the so-called REN (Registro Elettronico Nazionale), connected to ERRU Info here
Orbis Company information across the globe BvD (bvinfo.com)	In Italy some social partners have access and use Orbis, namely the CGIL, and more precisely the "Fondazione di Vittorio" https://www.fondazionedivittorio.it/it - access to the Orbis national section, called AIDA - Info here .

(Source: IT ELA SNE)

5.16 Latvia

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	
Database of the social security institution	
Tax authority database	
Commercial registry	
Court database	
Other public national database	
Database of the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior	APAS (Administratīvā pārkāpuma procesa atbalsta sistēma) - Administrative infringement procedure support system (https://apas.ic.iem.gov.lv); (https://elieta-cases.ic.iem.gov.lv)
Database of the State Employment Agency	BURVIS (Bezdarbnieku uzskaites un reģistrēto vakanču informācijas sistēma) - Unemployment registration and registered vacancy information system
Database of the Office Citizenship and Migration Affairs	
National Real Estate Cadastre information system	
Punishment (Sanctions/Sentence) Register	
Register of the Road Traffic Safety Directorate	
<i>De minimis</i> aid accounting system	https://deminimis.fm.gov.lv/login
Information system for the Management of Cohesion policy funds	https://projekti.cfia.gov.lv/Login?ReturnUrl=%2FLigums%2FEdit%2F7961%3Fversija%3D17268
Database of the State Construction Control Bureau	BIS (Būvniecības informācijas sistēma) - Construction information system
Database of the Central Statistical Bureau	https://stat.gov.lv/lv
Private national database. Please specify:	Lursoft - databases of enterprises. Lursoft offers extensive and legally valid information from state registers: Register of Latvian companies, European Business Register, Lithuanian company search, Register of the United Kingdom companies, Reports about foreign companies, Lursoft register of companies' annual reports, Insolvency database, Register of commercial pledges, Submitted annual reports in industry, The Register of Concessions.
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	https://circabc.europa.eu
Other international company information source. Please specify:	

(Source: LV ELA NLO)

5.17 Lithuania

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	Information system for continuous monitoring of working conditions in the workplace DSS IS, owned by the State Labour Inspectorate.
Database of the social security institution	
Tax authority database	
Commercial registry	Register of Legal Entities
Court database	
Other public national database. Please specify:	Information system for monitoring and information of undertakings related to road transport "Vektra"; Lithuanian Migration Information System MIGRIS; Information system for construction permits and state supervision of construction "Infostatyba".
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	

(Source: LT ELA NLO)

5.18 Luxembourg

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	The Labour Inspectorate has a database inspection-related information, feedback on inspections (as an additional request for information), which is also used for statistics.
Database of the social security institution	The health insurance system has algorithms for detecting possible suspicious behaviour regarding workers, and checks can then be carried out.
Tax authority database	The Tax authorities have their database to organise its daily work as well as the organisation of its checks, to give feedback on their checks (as an additional request for information) and for statistics.
Commercial registry	The Trade Register database is partially accessible for the general public and other administrations.
Court database	The database of the register of the different courts (e.g. commercial court for bankruptcy) is partially accessible for the general public and other administrations.
Database from another country, on the basis of a bilateral agreement	Some administrations have limited access to certain databases on the basis of a bilateral agreement between administrations.
<u>European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)</u>	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	

(Source: LU ELA NLO)

5.19 Malta

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	Malta Business Registry – public. Database of the Inspection Coordination Office - No public access.
Database of the social security institution	SABS- <i>Sistema Għall-Amministrazzjoni tal-Beneficċji Soċjali</i>
Commercial registry	MBR Website https://registry.mbr.mt/ROC/
Court database	eCourts Malta - https://ecourts.gov.mt/onlineservices/CivilCases
Other public national database. Please specify:	CdB (Common Data Base); VIES (VAT Number Search); Trade License Register; Tourism Authority List of Licenses
<u>European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)</u>	
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
Other international company information source. Please specify:	Open-Source information

(Source: MT ELA NLO)

5.20 Netherlands

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	The Inspectorate uses its own system called I-net. This system is for processing all inspections, investigations, reports and notifications (from authorities and civilians)
Database of the social security institution	
Tax authority database	
Commercial registry	Chamber of commerce
Court database	It depends if the analysis are for criminal law of civil law.
<u>European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)</u>	
Other sources. Please specify:	Open-source intelligence specialists.
Other relevant aspects regarding ICT platforms, interoperability, access to databases, risk assessment	<p>The ICT applications used for inspections and risk assessment at the NL labour inspectorate include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - application for data management for the inspection, - the MIA application for cross-check of data with databases other than the one of the labour inspectorate, in real time (even from the inspection site), - application for checking authenticity of identification documents. <p>The ICT application for self-assessment of compliance with labour law regulations</p>

(Source: NL ELA SNE and NLO)

5.21 Poland

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	Electronic system called NAVIGATOR to document control activities and select entities for control (no public access). Cooperate with other institutions (social security, tax and others) and use the data collected in their databases.
Database of the social security institution	PL Social Security Institution (ZUS) uses a platform of electronic services (ZUS PUE). Entities (natural and legal persons) can communicate with ZUS and have access to the services via this platform.
Tax authority database	Central Register of Tax Data (Centralny Rejestr Deanych Podatkowych) - Minister of Finance and Chef of National Tax Administration are the administrators of the system.
Commercial registry	Central Register of Economic Activity (Centralna Ewidencja Działalności Gospodarczej - CEIDG) is a register of all the entrepreneurs in PL who are natural persons.
Court database	National Court Register (Krajowy Rejestr Sądowy - KRS) consists of: register of entrepreneurs, register of associations and other social and professional organisations, foundations and independent health care institutions, register of insolvent debtors. Public access: https://ekrs.ms.gov.pl
Other public national database. Please specify:	National Register of Employment Agencies (Krajowy Rejestr Agencji Zatrudnienia - KRAZ) - public access: http://stor.praca.gov.pl
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	For the time being the National Labour Inspectorate is the only institution having access to IMI. The access to some new modules of IMI will be also granted to the General Inspectorate of Road Transport.
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	Only General Inspectorate of Road Transport (GITD) has access. GITD use also National Register of Road Transport Operators (Krajowy Rejestr Przedsiębiorców Transportu Drogowego - KREPTD - https://kreptd.gitd.gov.pl

(Source: PL ELA NLO)

5.22 Portugal

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	Owned by Labour inspectorate, SINAI (No public access)
Database of the social security institution	
Commercial registry	Commercial registry
Court database	Public access to bankruptcy information
Other public national database. Please specify:	<p>The PT labour Inspectorate has access to the data of the Report that the companies have to fill each year regarding several aspects on their activity (labour and occupational health and safety) - http://www.gep.mtsss.gov.pt/relatorio-unico</p> <p>Open Data Portal - Open Data Initiative from the Portuguese Government</p> <p>Portuguese Collective Agreements</p> <p>Portuguese Labour Organisations and Labour related data</p> <p>Portuguese Regulated professions database (snapshot of Portuguese data from RegProf)</p>
Private national database. Please specify:	<p>Commercial Registry (there are others similar)</p> <p>PORDATA - Database of Contemporary Portugal - Contains Labour related data</p>

(Source: PT ELA SNE and NLO)

5.23 Romania

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	Columbo inspection reports system and Electronic registry of employees are used primarily for planning and reporting regarding inspection activities, not for risk assessment.
Commercial registry	Registry of Commerce for planning and reporting regarding inspection activities, but not for risk assessment.
Other public national database. Please specify:	Inter-institutional collaboration with the National Agency of Fiscal Administration.
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	For planning and reporting of inspection activities, but not for risk assessment.
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	For planning and reporting regarding inspection activities, but not for risk assessment.
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	Road Safety Inspectorate uses ERRU.

(Source: RO ELA NLO)

5.24 Slovakia

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	
Database of the social security institution	
Commercial registry	Business Register
Court database	Bankruptcy register: https://ru.justice.sk/ru-verejnost-web/
Other public national database. Please specify:	Labour Inspectorates have access to this database Register of illegal employers.
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	The National Labour Inspectorate and regional Labour Inspectorates have access to IMI, the Social Insurance Agency has no access to IMI.
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	An access to ERRU system has only National Labour Inspectorate and regional Labour Inspectorates, Social Insurance Agency has no access to ERRU.

(Source: SK ELA NLO)

5.25 Slovenia

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	The Labour Inspectorate uses its own system called "IS IRSD". This system is for processing all inspections, investigations, reports and notifications (from authorities and civilians)
Database of the social security institution	Labour Inspectors can directly get information if a person is included in the social security systems - "E-Poizvedba" PD A1 - exchange of information on request.
Tax authority database	Not directly, exchange of information on request.
Commercial registry	"Ajpes": https://www.ajpes.si/?language=english - publicly available.
Court database	Database of court decisions, hearings timetable - publicly available.
Other public national database. Please specify:	"PISRS": National regulations published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia - publicly available; "e-Risk"- personal data; "Provision of services".
Private national database. Please specify:	"IUS INFO"- Slovenian legal information portal, publicly available, but with a fee.
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	In the system are included the Inspectorate of infrastructure (transport), the Financial Administration and Police (not Labour Inspectorate).
Other sources. Please specify:	"NER"- national electronic register of licences international road transport: http://nerdcp.gov.si/javni/ ; "MRVL"- register of vehicles and documents. "SOT" - risk assessment system in road transport; " Tacho.net " and "Tacho.ev".
	The register of local legal and natural entities for performing the activity of the provision of work to the user (Register domačih pravnih in fizičnih oseb za opravljanje dejavnosti zagotavljanja dela delavcev uporabniku). The register of foreign legal and natural entities for performing the activity of providing work to the user (Evidenca tujih pravnih in fizičnih oseb za opravljanje dejavnosti zagotavljanja dela delavcev uporabniku). The registers are publicly available.

(Source: SI ELA NLO)

5.26 Spain

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	1. Owned by Labour inspectorate, INTEGRA (No public access) 2. Provided by other institutions: Social Security database, Employment services, tax agency, business register.
Database of the social security institution	Social Security database - No public access. National Employment Services have a benefit recipients database.
Tax authority database	
Commercial registry	Registro Mercantil
Court database	CENDOJ
Private national database. Please specify:	AXESOR website
The Internal Market Information System (IMI)	
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	
Temporary work agencies Register	National Register of TWA (public access)

(Source: ES ELA SNE and NLO)

5.27 Sweden

Database	Details
Database of the labour inspectorate	There is no labour inspectorate in SE, many of these questions are handled by the social partners. In SE the labour market parties have primary responsibility for regulating wages and other terms of employment. The labour market parties are responsible for wage formation and they also have a central responsibility for the other conditions on the labour market. The Swedish Work Environment Authority focuses on occupational health and safety, working hours in some cases, and posting.
Tax authority database	Upon request, the Swedish Tax Agency provides certain public information from databases. By filling in a form (SKV 4820) that can be downloaded from the Swedish Tax Agency's website, you can get information about a company if: recorded in register of organisations, registered as an employer, registered for value added tax (VAT). Information can also be provided on total employer contributions paid during the past three months. More information
Commercial registry	Information available from the Swedish Companies Registration Office
Other public national database. Please specify:	The Swedish Work Environment Authority manages the Posting register in Sweden, in which each company needs to register each worker they post to Sweden. There is a sanction fee of approximately 2000 Euro for each non-registered worker. The Swedish Transport Agency manages an e-service to check valid traffic permits for freight and bus companies.
European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)	The Swedish Work Environment Authority: To find addresses, company registration numbers etc. for companies checked during inspections, for example when preparing documents regarding sanction fees about non-compliance with the posting register provisions.
Specific information requests via the Internal Market Information System (IMI)	The Swedish Work Environment Authority is the competent authority for IMI posting module. But as mentioned, many of the standard questions in IMI are for the social partners. We can forward questions to social partners. But they do not have the powers as an authority or the resources.
The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)	The Swedish Work Environment Authority
Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)	ERRU is used by the Swedish Transport Agency for checking good repute of transport undertakings, infringement notifications and checking community licences.
Other relevant aspects regarding ICT platforms, interoperability, access to databases, risk assessment	In SE eight authorities cooperate in joint checks and inspections to combat fraud, violations of rules and work-related crime: the Swedish Public Employment Service, the Swedish Work Environment Authority, the Swedish Economic Crime Agency, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency, the Gender Equality Agency, the Swedish Migration Agency, the Swedish Police Agency and the Swedish Tax Agency. The Swedish Work Environment Authority coordinates the assignment. An annual status report, which highlights risk environments and risk industries, is drafted by the national joint coordination group. The coordination group also decides on several national joint control initiatives in the coming year in the risk industries indicated by the analysis group. The assessment of risk industries impacts the focus of inspections at regional level.

(Source: SE ELA SNE and NLO)

6.0 Annex – Methodology and survey questions

The survey gathered data regarding 27 Member States: Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Czechia (CZ), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Hungary (HU), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE).

Information (as survey responses, discussions in the form of semi-structured interviews and additional information) was received from 27 ELA National Liaison Officers (NLOs) and 8 Seconded National Experts (SNEs) contacted for this survey. In some cases NLOs contacted experts in the Member State. Thus, input from more than 50 experts, from ELA and Member State, is reflected in this survey.

Data analysis consisted mainly in data structuring (using data from the 2-question survey as well as from the semi-structured interviews with survey respondents – this led to the country-specific information), data aggregation (reflected in the Figures 1-3), cross-country comparisons (reflected in the tables), and results interpretation.

In the process of data analysis some data regarding the use of the Internal Market Information System (IMI) and the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS) was cross-checked with information from the SLIC online library. The mapping exercise carried out by the Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) for the Member State e-handbooks,¹ included questions about inter-institutional collaboration, at national and cross-border levels, but did not cover the topic of data sources for inspections.

The survey provides an overview of the diversity and complexity of information sources and databases in the Member States, from practitioners' perspective, and includes links to relevant websites. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data provided. However, it is important to note that the overview provided by the survey results is not exhaustive. For example, regarding some countries only a selection of the available databases was included in the survey response (e.g. for BE), whereas for other countries the existence of certain types of databases was acknowledged, but without examples (because the respective databases did not have widespread public access).

The survey questions

A.	Do enforcement institutions in your MS (e.g. labour/social/road transport etc.) use public or private databases for risk assessment/planning and conducting inspections regarding labour mobility/identifying social security fraud, etc.?	Yes/No	Please provide details, like name and web portal of the database (if applicable)
1	Database of the labour inspectorate		
2	Database of the social security institution		
3	Tax authority database		
4	Commercial registry		
5	Court database		

¹ [SLIC \(public access\) - Library \(europa.eu\)](#).

6	Other public national database. Please specify:		
7	Private national database. Please specify:		
8	Database from another country, on the basis of a bilateral agreement		
9	Databases from other countries, on the basis of a multilateral agreement		
10	<u>European e-Justice Portal - Business registers – search for a company in the EU (europa.eu)</u>		
11	Specific information requests via the Internal Market Information System (IMI)		
12	The Senior Labour Inspectors Committee (SLIC) Knowledge Sharing Site (KSS)		
13	Information exchange via European Register of Road Transport Undertakings (ERRU)		
14	Orbis Company information across the globe BvD (bvinfo.com)		
15	dun&bradstreet (www.dnb.com)		
16	Opencorporates.com		
17	Other international company information source. Please specify:		
18	Other sources. Please specify:		

B.	Which information/data could be useful for labour inspectorates and social security institutions and could be facilitated by ELA/cross-border cooperation (i.e. difficult to obtain otherwise or not available at national level)?	Yes/No	Details, comments (if applicable)
1	Identification data regarding companies operating or headquartered in other member states or outside the EU (fiscal ID number, address, etc.)		
2	Accountancy regarding the company (balance, expenses and turnover, yearly financial report, preferably access to official documents – e.g. from business registers, other registers)		
3	Network/relations with other companies in other Member States, ownership structure, corporate groups		
4	Number of employees		
5	Information regarding firm/final sanctions for breaching national legislation (labour, social security, environment, tax, etc.)		
6	Type of economic activity/sector		
7	Social security affiliation for employees and companies		
8	Temporary agency workers		
9	Other. Please specify:		