Pakket eerlijke arbeidsmobiliteit



WEBINAR

14 oktober 2026

*Moderator: **Hazel Tyssen**, VLEVA-liaison voor werk, economie en sociale zaken*

Toelichting: pakket eerlijke arbeidsmobiliteit

- **Steven Engels** - Afdelingshoofd beroepskwalificaties en vaardigheden bij DG Werkgelegenheid, Sociale Zaken en Inclusie, Europese Commissie
- **Raymond Maes** - Adviseur arbeidsmobiliteit bij DG Werkgelegenheid, Sociale Zaken en Inclusie, Europese Commissie

+ Aansluitende Q&A

Fair Labour Mobility Package

European Commission

Objective(s) and structure

Wherever in the EU your social rights protected, your talent recognised and your business supported. If you stay, if you move

What is the premise?

- Closing the negotiations on the revision of social security coordination regulation (883/2004)(987/2009)
- Closing the negotiations on e-declaration

What are the objectives of the FLMP?

- Simpler and digital procedures to make social security rights portable and qualifications recognised and understood in the EU
- Stronger cross-border enforcement, better protection and faster resolution
- Greater transparency, trust and cooperation between national authorities

Key numbers labour mobility

14m
EU citizens live or work in another MS



1.9m
Cross-border (frontier) workers



3.64m
Posted workers



12.8m
TCN employed in Single Market



What are we proposing?

→ One Chapeau Communication, announcing two initiatives for 2027: proposal on social security coordination and initiative on posting of third country nationals

→ Three regulations on ELA, ESSPASS, Skills Portability (digitalisation of qualifications)

→ Two directives on professional qualifications, and on qualifications of third country nationals

European Social Security Pass (ESSPASS)

Making cross-border social security simpler, faster and digitally verifiable

What is the proposal?

- Social security documents in the EUDI Wallets, giving people a secure and convenient way to access their entitlements anywhere in the EU.
- Standardised, instantly verifiable documents, making cross-border checks faster and more reliable.
- Online request procedures for individuals and employers, with transparent deadlines for issuance.

What problem does it solve?

- Barriers in swiftly proving and verifying social security rights and insurance status across borders

Why it matters — scale of the current system

256m
EHIC cards in circulation



5.6m
PDA1 documents



€31bn
Pension payments abroad



€5.5bn
Healthcare payments



What changes in practice?

→ Documents issued in a **common EU digital format ready for use in the EUDI Wallets**, with **a secure verifiable alternative for those who do not use a Wallet**

→ Cross-border **workers getting direct access to their documents, increasing transparency** around social security rights and affiliation

→ Authorities able to **instantly verify documents' authenticity, integrity and validity**, reinforcing enforcement and controls.

→ **Less uncertainty and administrative hurdles for individuals and businesses**.

European Labour Authority

Stronger cross-border enforcement, better protection and faster dispute resolution

What is the proposal?

- Better data & intelligence: direct access to IMI, EESSI, ERRU for risk analysis, plus a repository of cross-border abuse cases.
- More inspection capacity: Create 27 National Liaison Inspection Officers and extend ELA's mandate to cover third-country nationals (TCNs)
- Stronger support & mediation: Provide tailored counselling for workers and employers and strengthen/simplify ELA mediation.

What problem does it solve?

- Limited information makes it difficult to detect cross-border labour and social-security abuse early.
- ELA currently cannot intervene in many TCN cases contained within one Member State.
- Generic information is often insufficient, while cross-border litigation can take years.

Why it matters — scale

374

Cross-border labour inspections
Total until end 2025



75%

CJIs involved TCNs
(average 2023 -2025)



86.8%

Social security & labour rights cases- of all cases in SOLVIT



What changes in practice?

→ More targeted inspections through EU-level, data-driven risk analysis.

→ Stronger protection for workers, especially vulnerable TCNs, with more tailored support.

→ Less distortion for employers from undeclared work and social dumping.

→ Faster dispute resolution and lower costs through stronger mediation

SKILLS PORTABILITY INITIATIVE
Action 1

Skills Portability Act

PROPOSAL

Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on portability of qualifications and skills, amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724

LEGAL BASIS

Article 46 TFEU – Free movement of workers

WHY IT MATTERS

10.1M
EU mobile workers

2M
cross-border workers in the EU

18%
EU citizens open to working abroad

What problem does it solve?

- Persistent difficulties in **understanding, comparing and verifying** qualifications obtained in another Member State
- Continued reliance on paper-based qualifications and **fragmented digital systems**

What changes in practice?



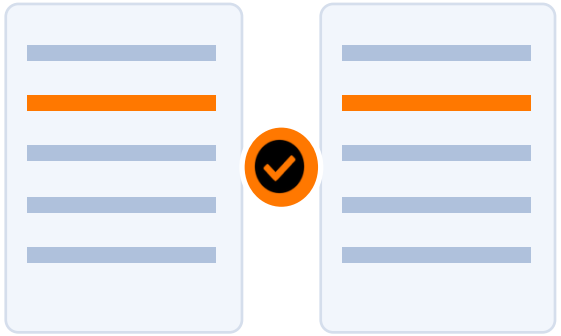
Digital qualifications in the EUDI Wallets

Qualifications securely stored and easy to share and verify across the EU. Default for all new qualifications, from secondary school to doctoral degrees, including Vocational Education and Training; issued within max. 2 weeks upon request for past qualifications, just for employment purposes.

Same format for all qualifications

Same data fields (title, level, learning outcomes, issuer, etc.) wherever the qualification is issued.





Easy to understand and compare

National registries of qualifications connected to Europass. Europass comparison tool available to all. Up-to-date National Qualifications Frameworks (NQFs) referenced to the European Qualifications Framework (EQF).

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SKILLS PORTABILITY INITIATIVE
Action 2

Modernising recognition of professional qualifications for EU citizens

PROPOSAL

Amendment to Directive 2005/36/EC

WHO IS COVERED

EU nationals seeking recognition in another Member State to access regulated professions

WHY IT MATTERS

5,700
Regulated professions in the EU

22%
Eu workforce in regulated professions

185k
Recognition decisions, 2020 - 2024

What problem does it solve?

- Recognition is often slow, paper-based, costly and dependent on translations.

What changes in practice?

A single digital workflow (EDRS)

The European Digital Recognition Solution offers applicants and authorities one common digital front-and-back office for every recognition procedure.

Faster, staged deadlines

Deadlines for each procedural step (completeness check, information exchange, decision) instead of one overall limit. Strengthened accountability for host and home Member State authorities.

Lighter documentation

Authorities may only request the documents listed in Annex VII, must accept them in any official EU language, and can rely on machine translation (eTranslation) integrated into EDRS.

Automatic recognition

Extended to additional professions, beginning with physiotherapists.

Transposition into national law - 2 years from entry into force

What changes in practice?

Common procedural rules

EU-wide procedural rules for recognition of qualifications of non-EU nationals including right to assessment, to access streamlined procedures, acknowledgement of receipt, right of appeal, and access to "compensation measures". Rules will enable transparency and predictability for employers and applicants.

Trusted review of third-country training

EU quality assurance agencies (‘trusted review bodies’) assess third-country training programmes for priority professions (doctors, nurses, dentists, midwives, vets, pharmacists, architects) against EU standards; leads to automatic recognition.

EU authenticity support services

The Commission offers Member States an advisory (non-binding) check on the authenticity of submitted qualifications — the recognition decision itself stays national.

Full respect for national competence

The common EU framework focuses on recognition procedures, and does not impact national approaches to regulation of processions or migration and admission numbers

SKILLS PORTABILITY INITIATIVE
Action 3

A common EU framework for procedures for recognition of qualifications of third-country nationals

PROPOSAL

New Directive — Art. 79(2)(a)&(b) TFEU

WHO IS COVERED

Non-EU nationals (resident or seeking entry) with EU or third-country qualifications. EU nationals with third country qualifications covered under Action 2.

WHY IT MATTERS

12.8M
Non-EU nationals employed in EU

39.8%
Over-qualification rate for non-EU nationals (v 20.8& for nationals)

2m
Shortfall of healthcare/long term care workers by 2030

What problem does it solve?

- Applicants face 27 different recognition systems, involving several authorities within one Member State. Recognition can be long and burdensome.

Thank you



Q&A

👉 Laat ze achter in de Q&A box (beknopt, duidelijk en met vermelding van organisatie)



Volgende stappen



- **De vijf wetgevende voorstellen volgen de gewone wetgevingsprocedure**
  - Raad en Europees Parlement bepalen elk hun standpunt
  - Trilogen om overeenstemming te bereiken (voorlopig politiek akkoord)
  - Formele goedkeuring van het voorlopig politiek akkoord
  - Publicatie in EU-Publicatieblad

- **Bij Vleva**
  - **Monitoring**
    - VLEVA-artikel ‘pakket eerlijke arbeidsmobiliteit’
  - **Verslag, opname & presentaties** van dit webinar op onze webpagina

VLEVA-vooruitblik

Webinar 'Een competitief en innovatief Europa onder het Ierse voorzitterschap'

- **Wanneer?** Woensdag 21 oktober 2026 van 12.00 u. tot 13.00 u.
- **Sprekers?** David Scheere & Theresia Feldmann (Vertegenwoordiging van Vlaanderen bij de EU)
- Ik schrijf me graag in

Webinar 'Meerjarig Financieel Kader onder het Iers EU-voorzitterschap'

- **Wanneer?** Donderdag 29 oktober 2026 van 12.00 u. tot 13.00 u.
- **Sprekers?** Karel Vanhulle & Vicky Reynaert (Vertegenwoordiging van Vlaanderen bij de EU)
- Ik schrijf me graag in

Dankjewel voor jouw deelname!

Graag tot een volgende keer.

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