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Displacement of self-employed workers:

8. Can a self-employed person be considered “posted” if they work for a period of time in another Member State?

In principle yes; complying with the requirements and conditions of communication to the authorities of the countries of origin and host and to social security, as we have seen in the case of posting by an employer or an ETT. [To clarify this situation as much as possible, it is advisable that you contact the liaison office for posted workers in your country.

9. What procedures must be carried out by a self-employed worker who wants to work abroad for a certain period of a few months?

If you want to work in another EU country for only a few months, the best option for you is **to post** yourself abroad. This allows you to work abroad while still being covered by the social security system of the country where you usually work.

To do this, before leaving you must:

- **Request** an [A1 form](#) (previously E 101). Ask the [liaison office in your](#) home country [about the posted workers](#) whose authority issues these documents.

This form proves that you and your dependents are still covered by your home social security system while abroad, for up to **2 years** .

To obtain this form, you must demonstrate that the activities you intend to carry out abroad are **similar** to those you carried out in your home country. See the EU [guide on publishing rules](#) .

- **Request** form [S1](#) (previously E 106) from the health authority of your country of origin. This will entitle you and your family to receive medical care during your stay.

- Possibly make an **advance declaration that** you will practice your profession in the host country. To find out if this is necessary and how to do it, contact your home country ['s liaison office for posted workers](#) .

If you don't need to reside in the country during the time you'll be working there (but will only be making short visits), all you need is a [European Health Insurance Card](#). You can get one from the home health care authority.

Finally, upon arrival in the host country, you must:

- Find out about [residency procedures](#), even if you only plan to stay for a short time.
- submit your [S1 form](#) (formerly E 106) to a health authority there (if applicable).

10. Can a self-employed person who has completed the posting period indicated on his A1 form extend his posting if he has not yet finished his job?

YES, you can request an extension if your work takes longer than originally estimated due to unforeseen circumstances and if the total posting period, including the additional extension, does not exceed 2 years.

To do this, ask the [liaison office for posted workers](#) in the country where you work.

To get that extension of your work, you must **show that the additional work became necessary** due to unforeseen circumstances; Otherwise, the host country authority may reject the extension. If this happens, you can still stay abroad, but your status changes to *expatriate*, meaning you will have to **switch to the host country's social security system** (paying contributions there and no longer in your home country).

11. If a self-employed worker obtains a work project to carry out in another Member State in three years, could he/she publish it abroad even if the project exceeds two years and still be covered by the Social Security system of his/her country?

When it is clear from the beginning that you will be working abroad for a period longer than **2 years**, you can apply for an **exemption from the host country's laws** in this field, allowing you to remain covered by your country's social security for the duration of your stay. his work. foreign.

Exemptions of this type vary from case to case, require the agreement of the authorities of both countries and are valid only for a defined period.

For more information and to apply for the above exemption, you will need to contact the host country ['s liaison office on posted workers](#).