



EMECs Country report

Spain

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The opinions hereby expressed reflect only the authors' view.

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Introduction

This report was produced as part of the 'European market environment in the construction sector - Enhancing the free movement of posted workers in EU' project (EMECs), co-funded by the European Commission, and addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mobility, working conditions and social protection of posted workers in the construction sector.

By means of a set of research and mutual learning activities, the project aims at delivering proposals to better support posted workers in case of future pandemics.

The report is part of a series addressing the different countries covered by the project, namely: Germany, Italy, Spain, Poland, Portugal, and Romania.

The study combines desk research with interviews to stakeholders to provide a sound background information for the rollout of the project.

More specifically, following a common questionnaire, the report departs from contextual information, addressing measures restricting free movement of workers and production, to detail: the actual impact of the pandemic on posting as per available figures and evidences; problems encountered by companies involved in posting (e.g. in arranging mobility of workers or in providing adequate accommodation); problems encountered by posted workers (e.g. remaining blocked in the host country or facing difficulties in accessing social benefits and aids); evidences of COVID-19 outbreaks in construction sites, including related information on geographical areas affected and involvement of posted workers.

The Annex provides the list of interviewees referred in the text.

The research carried out by the Fundación Laboral de la Construcción del Principado de Asturias (FLC Asturias) for Spain consisted mainly on the screening and analysis of sectorial and institutional relevant sources, such as those available on the Spanish ministries of Industry, Labour and Social Security, on professional websites related to OSH, as well as on the National Confederation for the Construction Industry website and on the Construction Industry Observatory. An in depth analysis of newspapers was also done, browsing around 7,000 articles published in the main national and regional newspapers from March to June 2020. Besides, in order to validate the results obtained from the desk research and complete any missing information, six interviews and/or contacts were conducted by email and telephone with construction companies and trade union representatives, with the General Authority for Social Security, with one OSH prevention service and with a construction worker who experienced the pandemic whilst posted.

Contextual information

In order to face the health emergency situation caused by the COVID-19, the Government of Spain declared the State of Alarm on 14 March 2020 through Royal Decree 463/2020, whose successive extensions were authorized until 21 June 2020. Among other aspects, people's mobility was severely limited (confinement), allowing only essential activities and going to work. All business activities related to leisure (bars, restaurants, cinemas, theatres, museums, shops, except food ...), but **not those of the construction sector at that time** were suspended¹.

¹ [National Confederation for the Construction Industry. Report 2020.](#)

On 17 March 2020², **road entry into Spanish territory was restricted only to residents in Spain, to cross-border workers** or to duly justified cases of force majeure. And the **circulation in vehicles was limited**, in a first phase, to one person, allowing, after the mediation of the social partners of the sector, the journey within the vehicle of more people provided that the safety distance of 1.5 meters was ensured and the mask was mandatory. A model of sworn statement for travel was made available to workers. Six days later, restrictions on access by foreign travellers to ports and airports were extended, allowing only the return of residents of the European Union and the Schengen area. That measure did not affect cross-border workers who were on their way to work³.

Likewise, different ministerial orders were issued to, among others: (i) **guarantee the journey and access to workplaces**⁴; (ii) **facilitate the transport** of goods throughout the national territory in order to guarantee supply⁵; (iii) **temporarily re-establish controls at internal land borders**⁶; (iv) authorize the closure or **restriction of roads circulations**⁷; (v) or allow the **accommodation of those workers** who must carry out tasks of execution of works of general interest⁸.

In 2020, to address the economic and social impact of COVID-19, a total of **39 Decree-Laws** have been issued by the national government. Among all of them we highlight the following related to the mobility of workers.

In order to reduce the mobility of the population in the context of the fight against COVID-19, on 29 March 2021⁹, the activities that were considered non-essential, including **construction, were frozen**, specifically **from 30 March to 12 April**. At the same time, a recoverable paid leave was regulated for employed persons who did not provide essential services. The intermediation of the social partners of the sector allowed to provide services on Monday, 30 March 2020 with the sole purpose of carrying out the essential tasks so as not to irremediably or disproportionately harm the resumption of business activity. In addition, the companies awarded with public sector works, services and supply contracts were able to perform the tasks essential for the maintenance and safety of buildings and the adequate provision of public services. The activities of water supply, purification, conduction and sanitation were allowed¹⁰.

On 8 April 2020, for the restart of activities, the **Guide for action in preventive matters due to covid-19 in construction works**¹¹ was jointly signed between the sectorial trade unions and business organization (a guide that was continuously updated and adapted until the beginning of July 2020), to inform both companies and workers on how to resume and perform public works (civil works, residential and non-residential building) and private construction works. At the same time, a **Decalogue was drawn up on the need for the construction sector to return to activity**¹², which was sent to the Minister of Transport,

² [Orden INT/239/2020 \(RD 465/2020\)](#).

³ [Newspaper El País, 23/03/2020](#).

⁴ [Orden TMA/230/2020](#).

⁵ [Orden TMA/229/2020](#); [Orden TMA/259/2020](#); [Orden TMA/324/2020](#); Resoluciones de [16 y 26 de marzo](#) y de [14 de abril de 2020](#), de la Dirección General de Transporte Terrestre.

⁶ [Orden INT/239/2020](#); [Orden INT/283/2020](#); [Orden INT/335/2020](#); [Orden INT/368/2020](#); [Orden INT/396/2020](#); [Orden SND/439/2020](#).

⁷ [Orden INT/262/2020](#).

⁸ [Orden TMA/277/2020](#).

⁹ [Real Decreto-ley 10/2020, de 29 de marzo](#).

¹⁰ [National Confederation for the Construction Industry. Report 2020](#).

¹¹ [Guide for action in preventive matters due to Covid-19 in construction works](#).

¹² [Actions of the National Confederation of Construction against Covid-19](#).

Mobility and Urban Agenda, the Minister of Labour and Social Economy, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Health.

The activities of trade union and employer representation were never affected by mobility restrictions, in order to guarantee assistance and advice to workers and employers¹³.

The next phase of special importance in the adoption of measures that affected the construction sector as a result of the declaration of the state of alarm in March 2020, occurred with the publication¹⁴ on Sunday, 12 April 2020 of an Order by the Ministry of Health **suspending certain activities related to intervention works in existing buildings** in which there is a risk of contagion by COVID-19 for people not related to said activity. After the intervention of the sectoral social partners, starting from 2 May¹⁵, works carried out in **premises, homes or other delimited areas of the building** not inhabited or to which residents do not have access during works were exempted from the suspension. Likewise, access was allowed to non-sectorized areas of the building, to carry out the specific operations of connection with the networks of services of the building necessary to undertake the works. On 25 May 2020¹⁶, the suspension was lifted.

On 28 April 2020, the Spanish government announced the **Plan for the transition to a new normality**. The legal regime of the de-escalation plan was structured in four phases¹⁷ and began on 4 May 2020. In a first phase, it was allowed to circulate through the province, island or territorial unit of reference, without prejudice to the exceptions that justify the movement to another part of the national territory for health, labour, professional or business reasons. And in a second, as a novelty, the realization of congresses, meetings, business meetings and conferences was allowed.

Phases 3 and 4 gradually introduced more flexibility in general mobility, while maintaining hygiene measures and distancing. With the phase 4 free movement was allowed throughout the province, island or territorial unit.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Spanish construction sector

Companies

The beginning of 2020 was marked by the slowdown in economic activity at a general level and the lower growth rates in the construction industry with which 2019 ended¹⁸. As predicted in 2019, there were signs in the economic and labour indicators of the sector that, despite the context, invited optimism. What could not be foreseen was a situation such as that caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has generated a health crisis with negative economic and social consequences around the world of an incalculable magnitude, even today.

Data show a situation of regression in the sector of the Spanish construction industry that, in the midst of this crisis, has shown that it is one of the economic engines of the country, more robust and healthier than in the past, the result of the learning and resilience acquired as a result of the economic crisis of

¹³ National Confederation for the Construction Industry. Report 2020.

¹⁴ Orden SND/340/2020.

¹⁵ Orden SND/385/2020.

¹⁶ Orden SND/440/2020.

¹⁷ Real Decreto 514/2020.

¹⁸ Report on the Construction Sector. Year 2020. Construction Industry Observatory.

2008. Despite the adversities, the number of companies with employees registered in the Social Security in 2020 has increased, with a year-on-year variation of 0.5%. In the graph with the number of companies in the sector registered per month, it can be seen that the beginning of the year presented a slight increase in the number of companies compared with the previous year (+1.6% in January and February). However, in March 2020, the number of companies fell by 12.5% year-on-year. And, from April, growth rates are again progressively higher, even reaching positive variations in the months of October and December, managing to increase the number of registered companies year-on-year.

Figure 1. Companies with construction employees (2020, 2019)



Fuente: Ministerio de Inclusión, Seguridad Social y Migraciones y elaboración propia.

Source: Construction Industry Observatory Report 2020

Labour market

According to the Construction Industry Observatory, and based on the Labour Force Survey of the National Institute of Statistics, in 2020 the number of employees in the sector was 2.6% less than the previous year. The construction sector brings together 6.5% of the total employed in the economy as a whole.

In general, employment in the construction sector was reduced, being workers with temporary contracts, those under 30 years of age and women the most affected. By contrast, employed persons 60 years and older grew by 8.1%.

The month of April 2020, with the confinement, was the blackest in the history of the Spanish labour market with 900,000 jobs destroyed in total in 14 days in all sectors. To which we should add 1.5 million placed on a short time work scheme - the Temporary Employment Regulation Record (ERTE)¹⁹. Hotel industry and construction were the most damaged sectors²⁰.

In fact, in the construction sector, analysing the data of average affiliation (General Regimen for employees and in the scheme for Self-employed) per month in 2020, it is observed that in the month of

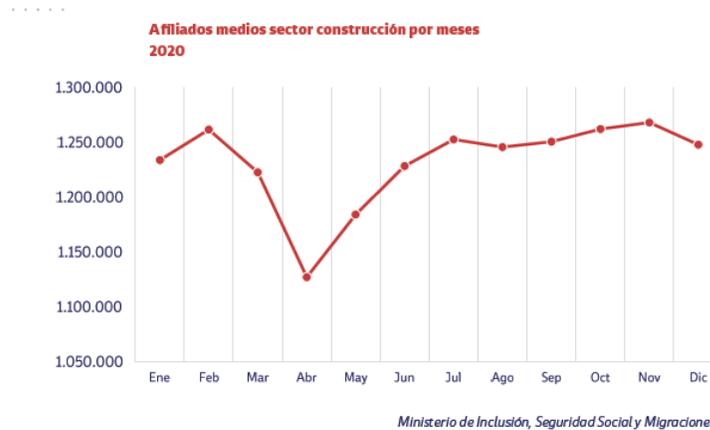
¹⁹ Newspaper El País, 3/04/2020.

²⁰ Almost 95,000 workers in the sector were included in the ERTE scheme during the month of April due to force majeure, representing 4.1% of the total number of workers in all sectors in this situation in Spain. This figure has been decreasing in the following months, so that in the month of December 2020, 94.5% were already back at work.



April, the reduction in employment was estimated at -11.9% compared with February (the month before the state of alarm and blockage of non-essential activities), leading to the **loss of 135,000 workers** (including self-employed workers). From May 2020 onwards, figures began to recover progressively, and at a higher rate than in the other sectors of the economy, regaining in November 2020 the employment lost since February 2020.

Fig. 2. Affiliated workers in the construction sector by month (2020)



Source: Construction Industry Observatory. Report 2020

Hirings

Even so, and according to the data registered in the Public State Employment Service (SEPE), companies in the construction sector made 1,090,761 employment contracts during 2020. Although the volume of hiring experienced a retraction by 12% compared to 2019, it should be noted that the sector created during 2020 more than one million jobs, mainly in the Building Construction Activities and in those of Specialized Construction, which shows that although the prospects have not been favourable, it does generate employment.

Production

Regarding the productive structure, one of the key indicators is the consumption of cement, which closes 2020 with 9.7% less than in the previous year. In the graph, with the evolution of cement consumption since January 2019, the effects of the slowdown of the last months of 2019 are appreciated, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 health crisis in the months of March and April 2020. In May and June, monthly cement consumption levels managed to regain some normality.

Fig. 4. Cement consumption (2019, 2020) (Tn)



Fuente: Ministerio de Industria, Comercio y Turismo y elaboración propia.

Source: Construction Industry Observatory. Report 2020

The impact of restrictions on the posting of workers

When looking at the overall Portable Documents (PDs) A1 issued by Spain (176,353) in 2020 (under Article 12 and Article 13), we notice that it **experienced a sharp decline of near -30%** (-75,917) compared with 2019 (252,270)²¹.

However, according to Article 12, and taking a look at the data reported by the EU/EFTA countries²², we find a more detailed situation. Analyzing those **issued by Spain** (81,862) in 2020, this country is in fifth place when posting workers, but far away from the top ones, as Germany (1,234,203), Poland (207,964) and Italy (175,908). It is notable that Spain has experienced **a remarkable decline of near -40%** (-54,234) compared to 2019 (136,096)²³. The main host countries for the Spanish posted workers were, in order of relevance, France, Portugal and Germany, followed by United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium. On the other hand, concerning **PDs A1 received by Spain** (82,296), it ranked eighth in 2020, far from Germany (410,908), the Netherlands (390,002) or France (307,679) for example, and showing also **a decrease close to 54%** (-94,786 PDs A1) compared to 2019 (177,082). Most workers posted to Spain came from Portugal, Germany, Italy, and France.

According to the recent report *Posted workers from and to Spain*²⁴, published in the framework of the Posting. Stat project, during the pandemic, the construction and industry sector were the most intensive sectors in the use of workers posted from Spain, actually increasing from 45% in 2019 to 60% in 2020.

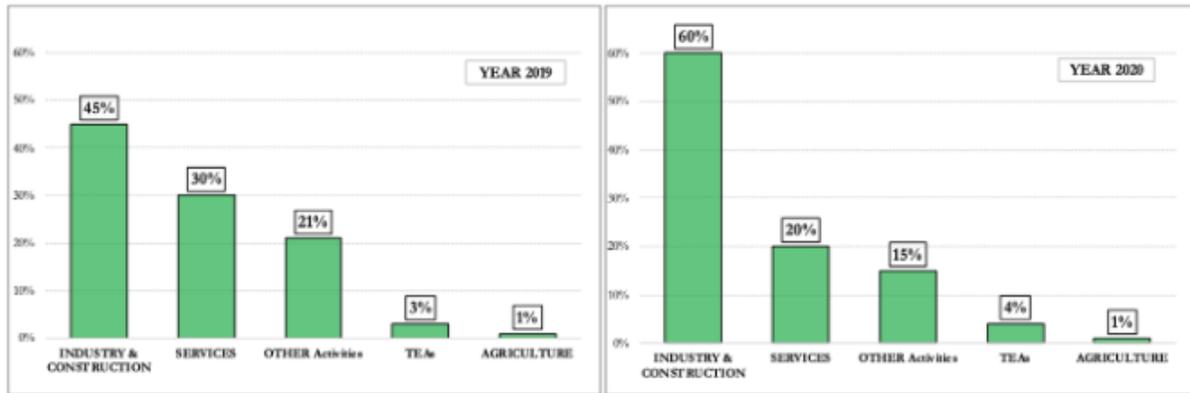
²¹ De Wispelaere, F., De Smedt L. and Pacolet J. *Posting of workers, Report on A1 Portable Documents issued in 2020*, European Commission – DG EMPL, October 2021.

²² Ibid., p. 27, table 5.

²³ De Wispelaere, F., De Smedt L. and Pacolet J. *Posting of workers, Report on A1 Portable Documents issued in 2019*. European Commission – DG EMPL, November 2020.

²⁴ Carrascosa, D and Contreras, O. *Posted workers from and to Spain. Facts and figures, May 2022*.

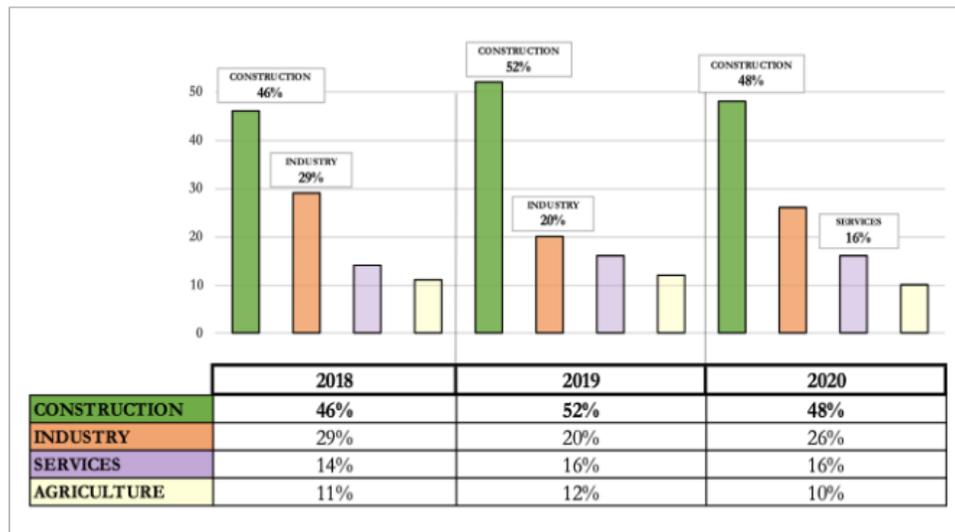
Fig. 5. Sectors of activity of workers posted from Spain (2019, 2020) (%)



Source: Administrative data obtained from the Spanish Social Security Administration in the framework of the project POSTING.STAT

The same situation is found when analyzing workers posted to Spain in 2020: 48% of postings were also reported by the construction sector.

Fig. 6. Posting of workers to Spain by sector of activity (2018-2020) (%)



Source: Administrative data obtained from Spanish Social Security Administration in the framework of the project POSTING.STAT

In general, we could conclude that the Covid-19 pandemic did not affect much posting from and to Spain in the construction sector.

Problems encountered by companies involved in posting

As already mentioned, the Spanish construction sector froze its activities from 30 March to 12 April 2020, as it was considered a non-essential activity. The intermediation of the sectorial social partners allowed to provide services on Monday, 30 March 2020 with the sole purpose of carrying out the essential tasks

so as not to irremediably or disproportionately harm the resumption of business activity. In addition, the companies awarded with public sector works, services and supply contracts were able to perform the tasks essential for the maintenance and safety of buildings and the adequate provision of public services. The activities of water supply, purification, conduction and sanitation were allowed. The companies resumed their activity slowly from 13 and 14 April with difficulties²⁵, especially when it came to providing workers with personal protective equipment (PPE), such as gloves and masks, with shortages in the market.

Faced with the fall of the business, many companies took their workers to an ERTE, and some even took measures of salary cuts among their management members.

In preventive matters, Spanish construction companies, with both national and cross-border activities, had to organize production in accordance with the guidelines set out in the ***Guide for action in preventive matters due to Covid-19 in the workplaces of the construction sector*** (May 2020, updated July 2020), mentioned before, developed by the social partners of the sector to allow the establishment of a continuity plan and recovery, ensuring the protection of workers, as well as third parties who may be affected by SARS-CoV-2 in offices and construction sites.

In general, construction companies had to develop procedures where a series of basic preventive measures of a general nature were entailed, providing everything necessary to guarantee the safety of workers and especially of vulnerable workers. The protocol defined also how to proceed in cases of workers with symptoms of infection. All subcontracted workers and service providers were also affected by the company's procedure, with the person responsible for the subcontractor being in charge of disseminating it.

To carry out the work, the companies adopted organizational measures, such as reducing the number of face-to-face workers, organizing jobs, the movement of people and the distribution of spaces guaranteeing the recommended interpersonal distancing (1.5-2 meters), having sufficient hydro alcoholic solutions, avoiding drinking in common dispensers; availability of surgical/hygienic masks; measuring the temperature of the staff; daily cleaning of work and common areas; cross ventilation. They even had to provide the workers with an individual tool because they could not share it.

Special measures were described in the guide to be undertaken by construction workers before and after accessing the construction site. Some of these measures were the following ones: in case of fever or respiratory symptoms (cough or shortness of breath), and before leaving their residency, workers were required to notify them to his or her supervisor by telephone, reporting also any contact/cohabitant who had contracted the disease. The worker had to leave home with clean hands and wear a mask when sharing a vehicle with other people. All occupants were required to wear a mask; and the vehicle should be disinfected after each use, especially handles, gear lever, steering wheel, etc., using hydro alcoholic solution or other disinfectants. However, it was recommended, as a priority and whenever possible, the use of individual car, avoiding, as far as possible, the use of public transport (metro, buses, etc.).

After the resumption of activities, in mid-April 2020, according to the Asturian Construction Confederation, construction companies used most of their day to organize work areas guaranteeing

²⁵ Newspaper El País, 14/04/2020.

interpersonal distancing; and the mask and hydro alcoholic gel became part of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Organizing work teams became a challenge for them, due to the absences of workers due to quarantines, traces and sick leave that were continuously produced by the contagion of the virus, which undoubtedly had an impact on the progress of the work, producing delays, and having to reschedule activities and resolve contingencies, with the consequent economic losses. The shortage of materials, due to transport mobility restrictions, also contributed significantly to increasing the challenges to be overcome.

Companies in the construction sector performing cross-border services had to adapt to the conditions to which they were exposed in the host countries during the pandemic. In those countries where construction works were blocked, workers were returned to their country of origin and a Temporary Employment Regulation Record (ERTE) was applied to most of them. However, in countries where construction activity did not paralyze, workers posted from Spain continued to work with some 'normality'.

Teleworking is generalized for those activities where it is feasible, and companies have to facilitate it, which is a great challenge for them²⁶. However, teleworking for posted construction workers, who usually carry out supervision activities on the works site in the host country, is insufficient because their presence on the construction sites is required.

The pandemic has had a great impact on the communication, policy and organizational strategies of the departments of people and human resources and those responsible for prevention with posted workers, focusing on critical activities and thus gaining greater efficiency. They have had to solve cases of contagion of their posted workers, hospitalizations, quarantines and provide them with the necessary individual anti-Covid 19 tests and means of protection, providing them with the means that were at their hand to avoid contagion, such as transfers organized by the company to avoid the use of public transport by workers. In certain cases, they also had to repatriate a worker who died from the virus, according to sources from the prevention services.

Some initiatives arose, such as those of the chambers of commerce to help companies that were operating in the international market²⁷, providing them with instruments to allow them to prove in an agile and efficient way, in the field of foreign activity, the restrictions and limitations suffered as a result of the COVID-19 health crisis and the extraordinary measures adopted by the Government to combat it, as well as the impact that such restrictions and limitations have had on the normal development of the ordinary course of business and, in particular, on the fulfilment of contractual commitments with foreign customers or suppliers.

Problems encountered by posted workers

The problems faced by posted workers in Spain with regard to access to the workplace, health and safety, social protection and access to decent accommodation, sanitary facilities, health care and information,

²⁶ Newspaper Expansión, 4 April 2020.

²⁷ Sworn declaration by chambers of commerce regarding the impact of the exceptional circumstances arising from the health crisis caused by covid-19 on the foreign activity of Spanish companies, available at this [link](#).

have been (even during the pandemic) and are covered by the Spanish Law 45/1999 of 29 November on the posting of workers in the framework of the transnational provision of services, currently amended by Title VI of Royal Decree-Law 7/2021 transposing Directive (EU) 2018/957²⁸, which gives them the same rights as Spanish workers. In terms of health protection, it is common for posted workers in Spain to be in possession of a European Health Insurance Card and a health insurance contracted by the employer, which allows them free access to the Spanish health care. In terms of accommodation, there are examples of good local practices where tourist accommodation remained open to accommodate posted workers²⁹.

After the confinement, and later on, in Spain face-to-face work was restricted and teleworking was generalized as a priority modality, with companies having to facilitate it.

The Spanish State assumed the wage cost of quarantines and sick leave due to coronavirus as an accident at work, allowing workers to receive the benefit from the first day, for a greater amount and charged to the Administration, considering the leave due to quarantine or contagion as an occupational disease and not a common disease³⁰.

According to information provided by workers posted from Spain, the situation for these workers varied depending on the host country: those who carried out their activity in countries where construction works were blocked due to COVID-19, returned to Spain and most of them entered a Temporary Employment Regulation Record (ERTE). However, in countries where construction activity did not stop, workers posted from Spain continued to work with some 'normality' abroad.

In the case addressed during an interview with a posted worker, the company provided posted workers remaining abroad with the necessary PPE (masks, gloves, sanitiser gels ...), and the workers also bought additional materials so that they never lacked anything. However, collective measures to protect against COVID-19 on construction sites in host countries were not always appropriate, so workers had to apply preventive measures individually to avoid contagion.

The main challenge faced by those who remained posted was that of contagion by the virus. The number of infections was high, but the symptoms were not the same for everyone. The cases of hospitalization were the least, but the most complex, because the workers were very sick, the administrative obstacles were complicated and the language was an important barrier.

The periods of confinement of two weeks after having suffered the contagion were usual, and the workers had their habitual residence to carry it out, counting on their colleagues to bring them food and what they might need (medicines...). The figure of the interpreter (usually provided by the sending company) played an important role during the pandemic because it facilitated the dialogue of posted workers with health experts.

Another important challenge was to be able to have good medical personnel in the host country, capable of detecting the contagion in time, isolating those infected and tracing direct contacts. The performance of Covid 19 tests to suspicions of contagion was a common practice, and the application of quarantine for

²⁸ New obligations for companies posting workers to Spain.

²⁹ [Two tourist flats in Jerez to be on call during coronavirus crisis.](#)

³⁰ Newspaper Expansión, 11/03/2020

positive cases, but not the realization of Covid 19 tests to direct contacts, a situation that occurred very frequently and that caused new infections.

As far as travel is concerned, which is normally made every three months to rest for a week in the country of origin, workers had to perform the appropriate Covid 19 test. There were no greater problems than those derived from applying the preventive measures against Covid 19 during posting.

Evidences of COVID-19 outbreaks in construction sites

There is no official evidence yet available on COVID-19 outbreaks nationwide in the Spanish construction sector.

In the latest report 'Situation of COVID-19 in Spain as of October 20, 2021', an analysis of the COVID cases notified by the Autonomous Communities (CC.AA.) to the National Epidemiological Surveillance Network (RENAVE) is carried out according to criteria of age, area, sex,... Yet, labour and more detailed sectoral variables are not available. On the other hand, the latest report issued by the Ministry of Health covers 2019, and has been published on 26 April 2021. Therefore, it does not collect data on the effects of the pandemic, which can be seen from the second quarter of 2020.

In the Procedure of the Prevention Services (SPRL)³¹ against the coronavirus it is established that: 'the SPRL will investigate and analyse the causes of the outbreaks: inadequate or not implemented organizational measures, non-compliance with safety distances, instructions in languages that are not understood, inadequate masks, misuse of them, movements of staff, meetings, breaks, common spaces, etc.'. That is, the prevention service of each company is responsible for collecting the incidents that occur and transferring it to the competent authority. In this context, one of the prevention services active at the Spanish national level has been contacted to collect the information, but they do not have it to be able to disseminate it yet.

However, relevant information has been found on the web, such as that from the General Council of Occupational Safety and Health Professionals (CGPSST)³², which can help us get an idea of how the Spanish construction sector faced the outbreaks of COVID-19. In general, it has not been a sector very hit by the virus, despite the fact that there have been many infections among workers who belong to the construction sector. This has been mainly due to the great effort made by the companies applying the **Guide of action in preventive matters due to covid-19 in the construction works**, assuming in construction the contractor the measures of its subcontractors. All this under the cost of companies, with the resources they had at all times (at first almost non-existent), and without any help. The two of the most difficult measures to apply were and remain the permanent use of the mask and the adoption of distancing during the working day.

This is also a sector entailing work in **ventilated environments**, therefore it is possible that most infections occurred among workers have actually occurred in their personal environment (transport, family

³¹ Action procedure for occupational risk prevention services against exposure to SARS-CoV-2.

³² Covid-19 in construction works, 1 year later, General Council of Occupational Safety and Health Professionals (CGPSST).



meetings, socialization in work breaks or outside the working day ...). The case is that these infections could then spread significantly on the workplace, which has meant for companies to have their workers 10 or 15 days off the site, sometimes entire crews.

As for infections, there have been difficulties in controlling real cases of close contact; and the COVID tests have not been carried out as much as they should have been, neither within the 24 hour time span from the appearance of symptoms as established by the health authorities during the first waves of the pandemic.

The situations of the posted workers have been even more complicated because they have had to overcome this terrible situation far from their families (in solitude, maybe with his/her co-workers), in unknown health contexts and with additional language problems.

Annex 1 - List of interviewees

Position	Organisation	Date
Health & Safety Secretariat	UGT-FICA (trade union)	18/10/2021
Technical consultant	General Authority for Social Security	18/10/2021
General Manager	CAC-ASPROCON (Employers' organisation)	19/10/2021
Labour Adviser	CAC-ASPROCON (Employers' organisation)	19/10/2021
North (Spain) Area Manager	Cualtis (Prevention services)	27/10/2021
Posted worker	DF Mining and Handling (Company)	27/10/2021

Annex 2 - Main sources used for the desk research

Investigations by journalists, inspectorates or bodies in charge of monitoring health and safety at work and correct implementation of anti-COVID 19 safety measures

La Covid-19 en las obras de construcción, 1 año después, Consejo General de Profesionales de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (CGPSST)

Guía de actuación en materia preventiva por causa del covid-19 en las obras de construcción

Press releases/articles by social partners or social partners' related magazines

Actuaciones de la Confederación Nacional de la Construcción ante el Covid-19

Confederación Asturiana de la Construcción. Recopilatorio prensa regional (El Comercio, La Nueva España) y nacional (El País, El Mundo, Expansión), February – June 2020

Confederación Nacional de la Construcción, Memoria 2020

Estrategia de respuesta Conjunta de la cooperación española a la crisis del covid-19 afrontando la crisis para una recuperación Transformadora

Informe sobre el Sector de la Construcción. Año 2020. Observatorio Industrial de la Construcción

UGT-FICA

International and national databases on COVID-19 related measures

ICEX-Directorio de empresas establecidas en el exterior

ICEX-Instituto Español de Comercio Exterior. Covid-construcción

Instituto Nacional de Estadística. Estadística de filiales de empresas españolas en el exterior (FILEXT)

Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación-Aloja

Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores-Conecta movilidad internacional

Ministerios de Trabajo y Economía Social, España. Estadísticas

Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC)- Movilidad transfronteriza, COVID-19 y comercio internacional

Trabajadores desplazados. Parlamento