

	Signatories	Quotas	Length of stay	Number of cross-border commuters	Sectors	Aims
Austria	Czech Republic	Under negotiation	Up to one year	3,992 Czech workers in Austria (March 2003) or 1.86% of the foreign workforce	Services	The agreement is limited to cross-border workers who live in the border region and commute on daily basis. Working permits are required. Exceptionally can allow commuter to work in whole region of Austria not only in border regions. Working permits are issued after testing whether vacancy cannot be filled from domestic labour supply.
	Hungary	1,400	6 months work permits, with possibility of extension	1,400 in Austria	60% to 70% in agriculture	Burgenland and Bruck/Leitha districts in Austria and Vas, Győr, Zala counties in Hungary.
Germany	Poland	No quota	n.d.	n.d. for Germany. No labour received in Poland.	Craftsmanship, agriculture, food processing, reparations	Declaration signed by the Ministries of Labour of Poland and Germany on the employment of residents of the border zone (commuting frontier workers, mostly odd jobs).
Switzerland	EU member countries	No quota	Permit limited to the length of the employment contract if it is for less than 12 months. On presentation of an employment contract lasting at least 12 months, a 5-year cross-border commuter permit is granted.	168,088 (2001), or 7.8% increase on 2000. Details (2001): 66% male 33% aged 20-34 47% aged 35-49 19% aged 50-64. 51% French 23% Italian 23% Germans	20% metal/machine 16% trade 8% construction 8% sales representation 8% hotel	Regulated by Bilateral Agreement on Free Movement of People. When the cross-border commuter permit is issued, the commuter must work in the frontier zone and must return home once per week. Commuters may be contracted employees as well as self-employed.
n.d. = not defined.						

Source: OECD, Migration for Employment: Bilateral Agreements at a Crossroads, Paris 2004, p. 244.