V.i.S.d.P.: Anja Piel, DGB-Bundesvorstand, Henriette-Herz-Platz 2, 10178 Berlin | Stand: 12/2021





aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages

Faire Mobilität – Advisory Centres for workers from Central and Eastern Europe

www.faire-mobilitaet.de kontakt@faire-mobilitaet.de

If you have a labour law problem at your workplace in Germany contact the free hotline of Faire Mobilität:

Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian
0800 0005776 / upit@faire-mobilitaet.de

Bulgarian

0800 1014341 / konsultacia@faire-mobilitaet.de

Czech

poradenstvi@faire-mobilitaet.de

Hungrian
0800 0005614 / tanacsadas@faire-mobilitaet.de

Polish
0800 0005780 / doradztwo@faire-mobilitaet.de

Romanian 0800 0005602 / consiliere@faire-mobilitaet.de

For a direct contact to one of our advisory centres please go to: www.faire-mobilitaet.de/beratungsstellen





No pay – take action!

BUN VENIT WILLKOMMEN
VÍTÁME VÁS
AOBPE AOWNM
ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK
WITAMY DOBRODOŠLI
WELCOME

enalisch

What can you do if your employer doesn't pay you?

- You always have the right to receive your pay regardless of your employment status and regardless of whether you have a written employment contract.
- Submit a written claim for your unpaid wages before you sue. That may persuade your employer to pay your wages and could save you a complicated lawsuit.
- In Germany, it is your responsibility to fight for your unpaid wages. Every affected person should file her/his claim with the labour court (alone or with the help of a lawyer or trade union). Neither the police, nor the customs officials responsible for financial supervision and illegal employment (Zoll/Finanzkontrolle Schwarzarbeit) can demand that your employer pays you.

How can I protect myself?

Before you start working, make sure the wage you have been promised is correct; make sure you receive the national minimum wage of € 9.82 gross/hour as of 1 January 2022 and € 10.45 gross/hour as of 1 July 2022. Check to see if a higher minimum wage is applicable to your industry according to a collective agreement. Enquire about this at the union or an advisory centre!

Document your work so that you have evidence in case of a lawsuit. Write down your exact working hours and breaks, the place where you worked, and the tasks you performed each day in a notebook or work time calendar! Also note the name and address of your employer, the company at which you performed your work in, the general contractor and the names of witnesses to the work you did.

When can I claim my unpaid wages?

As soon as your regular pay date has passed (often the 15th of the following month), you can ask for wages your employer has withheld or not paid out in full.

Caution: Certain deadlines must be observed! Final deadlines (Ausschlussfristen) are specified in your employment contract or in the applicable collective agreement, and they are often very short. These deadlines determine how much time you have to submit a written claim (Geltendmachung) to your employer demanding your wages. Inform yourself about these deadlines! If you fail to submit a written claim for payment (Geltendmachung) within the specified period, your entitlement to payment of your wages may be affected! Seek legal advice if you have missed the deadline! It may still be possible to file a lawsuit.

How do I make a legally valid wage claim?

Send your employer a letter indicating the basis for and the amount of your claim. The best thing to do is make a list showing where and when you worked and what tasks you performed. You must state the exact amounts of money your employer owes you. Give him a deadline of 2 weeks to pay and provide your bank account information. Ask for a sample written letter or hel p with the language at an advisory centre.

Attention: It is best to sign the letter and send it by registered mail to your employer. Keep a copy of the letter and the postal receipt as proof. It is also possible to ask the employer for payment by fax, e-mail, SMS or WhatsApp.

A verbal / telephone request for payment is not effective.

How much of my pay can I claim?

It is important that you claim the correct amount. The basis for your demand is always the gross hourly wage or the gross monthly salary. Take the following steps:

- Add up your gross pay for the month you didn't receive your wages.
 First, multiply your total working hours by the hourly gross wage.
 Do the same for any extra pay for night shifts or holidays, for example.
- Next, calculate any other outstanding amounts. For example, unjustified wage deductions or payouts for unused leave when your employment contract was terminated (so-called "Urlaubsabgeltung").
 Add this to the other sum.
- 3. Then write down the net partial payments (Anzahlungen) you have already received for that month.
- 4. Claim your gross pay amount of pay you have calculated and write down the net amounts you have already received! Do not subtract the net pay you already received from the gross amounts your employer owes you!

Gross Pay

Hours worked: $160 \text{ h x} \in 9.82 \text{ gross} = \text{ } \text{ } \text{1,571.20 gross}$

+ night shift pay: $32 \times (\text{£} 9.82 \times 0.25) = \text{£} 78.56 \text{ gross}$

+ payout for 2 days

Example:

unused vacation: $16 \text{ h x} \in 9.82 = \text{ } \text{ } \text{157.12 gross}$

= €1,806.88 gross

Advance Payment: € 500 net

Total claim: € 1,806.88 gross – € 500 net

If you have not received your pay within 2 weeks, you must file a lawsuit against your employer in a German labor court to assert your claim. Find information how to do this in our flyer, "No Pay — How do I sue in court?". Or contact an advisory centre.

We recommend that you join a union on your first day in Germany! Contact the union that represents your industry. If you aren't sure, ask an advisory centre. If you are already a union member in your home country, ask if your membership will be accepted temporarily by the German trade union.