

Shaping platform policy and worker rights –
An introduction to global best practices

Deep Dive: Social Protection in the Platform Economy

Facilitator's Notes

Time needed: 2 hours

Aim

By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

- Understand what social protection is and why it is a key demand for platform workers
- Identify different approaches to the provision of social protection for platform workers and specific features to apply in other contexts
- Differentiate between different contribution models.

Before delivering the training read the Trainer Resource Sheet for further details. It provides an up-to-date overview of key concepts, global examples and current regulation, giving you the grounding to answer participant questions with confidence.

This session is split in 2 parts.

Activity Instructions

Part 1: What is Social Protection and why is it so important?



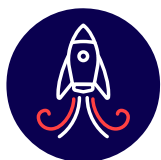
[Learn – Social Protection and Platform Economy]

15 minutes

1. Welcome participants, introduce the learning aims and distribute the Handout Sheet ( Slide 2).
2. Introduce the concept of social protection and why it is a crucial worker right ( Slides 3-6):
 - Social protection is a right, not a privilege
 - Social protection is not only important for the individual but also in the overall resilience of the society

- Is a stepping stone to greater formalisation of work
 - It covers life's most significant moments of risk (maternity, sickness, injury, old age)
 - Social protection also has a significant impact on women's working lives (📄 Slide 5):
 - Maternity cover
 - Women's non-linear professional lives.
3. Explain the challenges in the provision of social protection for platform workers and why many workers are excluded (📄 Slide 6):
- Classification is the core problem
 - Irregular and unpredictable income makes voluntary contribution difficult
 - Lack of awareness or willingness to contribute
 - Platforms operate across borders.

Part 2: Regulatory approaches to social protection of platform workers



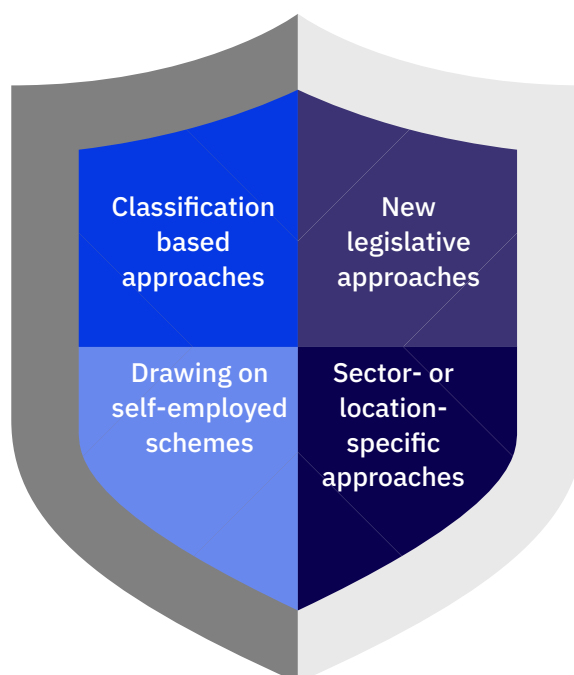
[Learn – Emerging Framework]

🕒 15 minutes

4. We have identified that the provision of social protection for platform workers is a critical issue, for both the individual but also the collective society as well. Therefore, countries are rapidly responding to the growing platform economy with their own regulation to improve platform workers coverage. This section will explore those responses.

5. Introduce the emerging approaches framework. (📄 Slide 8)

Globally there are a number of different emerging approaches to providing social protection. This categorisation provides a framework to understand the key features of the different approaches (refer to Trainer Resource Sheet for detailed information).





[Engage – Case Studies within the Framework]

 30 minutes

6. Divide the participants into groups giving them markers and a flipchart
7. Ask them to analyse the key features of the case studies (included in the Handout Sheet) and discuss which elements would be useful in designing a social protection policy for their specific context. Request groups to write those features on the flipchart. If need be, they can conduct extra online research.



[Summarise]

 10 minutes

8. Bring the groups back to the plenum and summarise and reflect on the key features and most interesting elements of each approach.



[Engage – Financing of Social Protection Systems]

 30 minutes

9. Dependent on the capacities and interest of your group, assess whether to take a deep dive into the specifics of how to finance social protection of platform workers. ( **Slide 10**)

A key question in all social protection discussion is how it should be financed? This next activity examines three existing models and their differing contribution mechanisms. As the facilitator walk through the three models.

See Trainer Resource Sheet for a detailed explanation of each model.

9. The key points to highlight in the French model are ( **Slide 11**):
 - applies contribution mechanism used for self-employed workers
 - reporting obligation is on the platforms
 - data on working hours and contributions is transferred between platform and social security agency.
10. The key points to highlight in the Singapore model are ( **Slide 12**):
 - contributions are divided between different funds
 - differentiations are made based on age of platform worker
 - platform operators, platform workers and the state contribute to the fund.

11. The key points to highlight in the Uruguay model are (📄 Slide 13):

- it is voluntary to join the Monotax system
- tax and social protection are combined
- platform companies cooperate with collection agency to automate the contribution.

12. Summarise the similarities and differences across the three approaches (📄 Slide 14-15)

14. Ask the group which model reflects most accurately the understanding of platform workers in their context and what features they think policy makers and workers alike would be willing to incorporate.



[Summarise]



15 minutes

15. See the quiz questions and below notes to facilitate discussion around the questions posed on (📄 Slide 16)

Q1: In each of the three models we examined, who bears the primary financial burden for social protection?

Answers:

- A) Uruguay: The worker paying a set (small) monthly contribution
- B) France: The worker (standard self-employed rates) with platform as collection agent
- C) Singapore: Shared between platform (17%) and worker (20%) with government transition support

Consider: Which contribution model do you believe is most equitable?

Q2: What do you see being the advantages and disadvantages of voluntary and opt-in system

The discussion could include: Is it fair to treat workers differently based on age? What might explain why 70% of older workers have NOT opted in? Does voluntary participation undermine the goal of universal protection? Why would Singapore have chosen to offer voluntary opt-in as well?

Q3: With reference to the reviewed case studies, elaborate potential challenges in their implementation concerning the following three categories: technical and administrative capacity, worker acceptance & understanding and financial sustainability. The answers could include the following:

- A) Building digital infrastructure for real-time contributions (France's monthly withholding system), developing a platform register and sharing platform worker data confidentially (Singapore, Uruguay, France), creating portability across platforms, managing opt-in/opt-out systems (Singapore's age-based model).
- B) Applies to all countries and includes trust, workers' awareness of rights, challenges in access to infrastructure, worker preference for immediate cash over deferred benefits, fear that formalisation will reduce flexibility or income, language barriers & digital literacy gaps.
- C) Government budget constraints (Uruguay & Singapore social model), platform business models becoming unprofitable / affordability for platforms, contribution rates insufficient to fund adequate benefits.

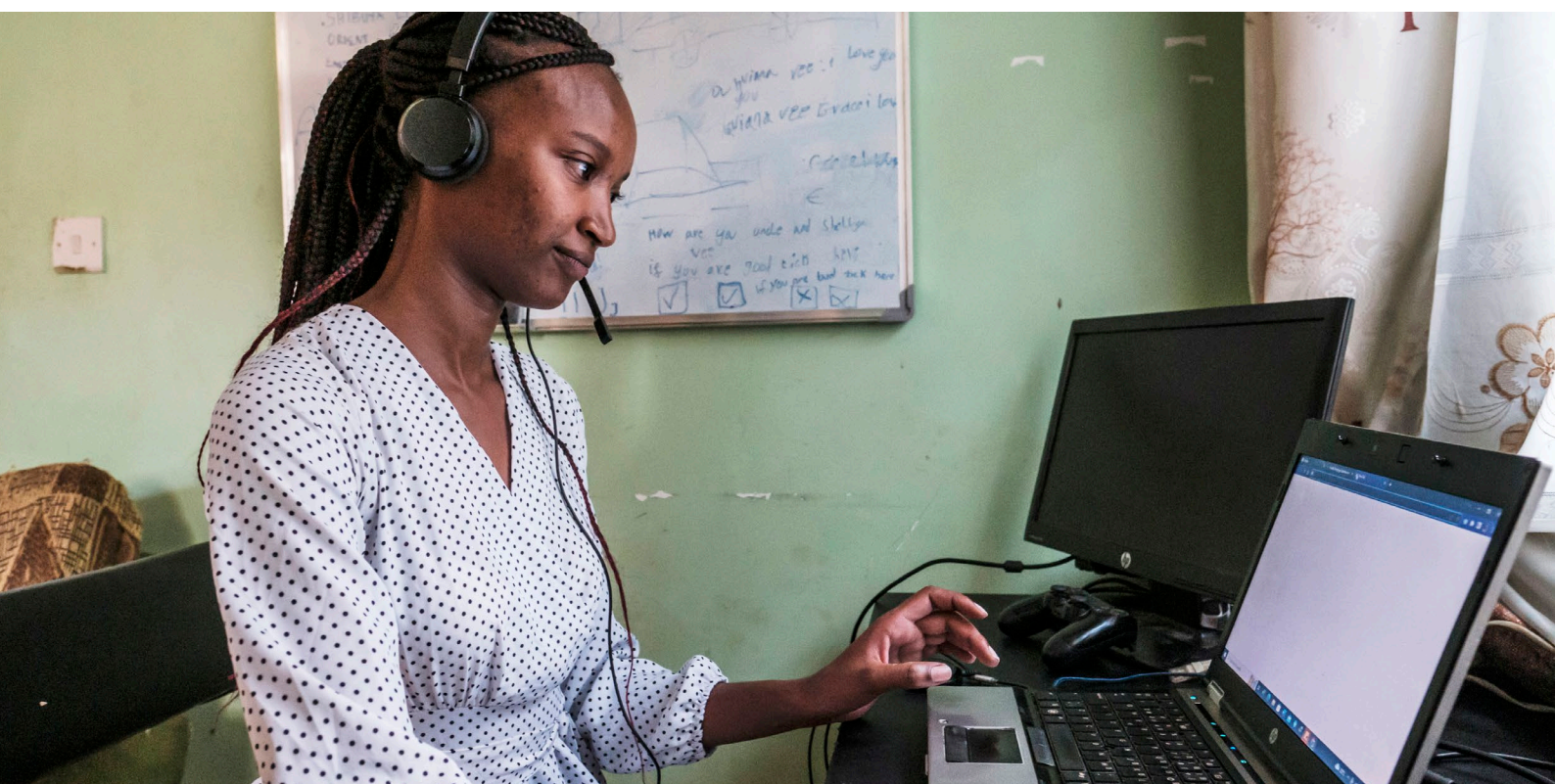


[Summarise]



5 minutes

- There is **no one-size-fits-all approach to providing social protection in the platform economy**, but **policy makers have a variety of options which could bring real benefits** in their contexts.
- Whilst social protection contributions might be seen as a burden for workers, it has a later benefit affording them security in the case of job loss, sickness, injury, pregnancy, retirement etc.
- **Policy makers should consider how to introduce proposals which ensure platforms pay a fair share of tax, are attractive for workers and that are enforceable by tax, and social protection agencies.** More direct, enforceable approaches can be difficult to establish and manage, while approaches requiring platforms to accurately declare and pay their taxes could be susceptible to non-cooperation.
- **Compliance is much more difficult if responsibility is pushed solely onto individual workers who are currently deprived of social security benefits.** Policy makers should consider how to review labour laws and social security schemes to protect workers and extend social protection, including through contributions from platforms. Furthermore, the introduction of digital tools is proving useful in improving trust, access, compliance and sustainability of such systems.



Imprint

Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices

Bonn and Eschborn
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32
53113 Bonn Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-0
E: info@giz.de
I: www.giz.de

Programme&Author:

Gig Economy Initiative –
I: www.bmz.digital.global/en/
overview of initiatives/gig economy
E: gigeconomy@giz.de

Design&Layout:

© creative republic
Thomas Maxeiner Communications
I: www.creativerepublic.de

Photo credits:

© GIZ/ Hojoon Kim / Impact Africa /
Fairwork Rafael Vilela / Panos
Pictures

On behalf of:

German Federal Ministry for
Economic Cooperation and
Development (BMZ), Bonn

Bonn, May 2026

Shaping platform policy and worker rights –
An introduction to global best practices

Deep Dive: Social Protection in the Platform Economy

Trainer Resource Sheet

Please read this sheet before conducting the training. It provides both general information introducing trainers to the topic and also more specific details that can be used in guiding the activities.

Part 1: What is social protection and why does it matter?



[Learn]

- **Social protection is a right, not a privilege.**

The ILO defines social protection as a set of policies and programmes that reduce vulnerability and protect people from poverty and deprivation over the course of their lives. Under ILO Recommendation 202 (2012), every country should guarantee a basic social protection floor.

- **It covers life's most significant moments of risk:** maternity, sickness, work injury, disability, unemployment, old age and death. Without it, any one of these events can push a worker into poverty. It can take the form of income replacement when one is unable to work due to injury, coverage of medical costs, and pension schemes.
- Social protection is not only important for the individual but also for the **overall resilience of society**. As it means fewer people live in poverty and a healthy economy can flourish.

- **It is a steppingstone to greater formalisation of work**, which has particular significance for groups often excluded from public systems, such as migrants and women.

The gender dimension

- Many women will have children in their lives, and without maternity cover it is very difficult to feel secure at work or build a career. Without it, women must choose between their income and their health and that of their child. Many return to work too soon or leave the labour market entirely.
- Care responsibilities mean women's working patterns are more interrupted. Contributory systems that require long, continuous periods of contribution penalise workers whose work history is non-linear, and those workers are disproportionately women.

Challenges in the provision

- Classification is the core problem
- Access to social protection is often dependent on employment status. In most countries, entitlements flow from being classified as an employee. Platform workers, classified as self-employed or independent contractors, are typically excluded entirely.
- Self-employed and independent contractors are excluded from employer-contribution schemes. The platform does not contribute, and many workers do not contribute voluntarily, or cannot afford to.
- Some platform workers are genuinely self-employed or may wish to retain their status and its benefits. As the previous module showed, countries are implementing different approaches to classification.

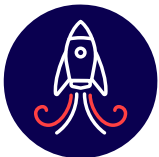
Other barriers

- Irregular and unpredictable income makes voluntary contribution difficult. Contributory systems are typically designed for workers with stable monthly earnings; platform workers may earn too little in some months to meet minimum thresholds.
- Lack of awareness: many platform workers do not understand what social protection is, that they are excluded from it, or what the long-term consequences of that exclusion will be.
- Platforms operate across borders, which makes it difficult to hold them accountable and to integrate them into national systems.

Part 2: Approaches to the Provision of Social protection

This initial framework has been developed to identify key features and characterise approaches in the provision of social protection for platform workers. These approaches respond to platform work's diverse nature, which challenges social protection systems that have

traditionally relied on the criteria of employment status. The outlined approaches are not mutually exclusive and are rather a loose categorisation, helpful for creating first guidelines into understanding the variety of approaches available for policy makers.



[Learn – Emerging Framework]

Classification based approaches

Relies on a definition to create a classification into already existing categories (employee/self-employed). This approach takes a social security system as a given that derives from employment status and therefore determines classification as the crucial step to the provision of social protection.

New legislative approaches

A wide-ranging legislation which acknowledges the new characteristics of platform work and the need to define and protect these workers. By defining the characteristics of this form of work and anchoring social protections to the work that demonstrates those characteristics. Some laws can include other worker protections (right to collectively bargain, algorithmic transparency), whilst others focus primarily on the provision of social protection.

Drawing on self-employed schemes

Adapt existing protections which already exist for entrepreneurs or freelancers and apply them to platform workers. This promotes the formalisation of platform workers and complements other pre-existing modalities.

Sector- or location-specific approaches

Protections are afforded to platform workers according to a definition which specifies the type of platform work or a specific jurisdiction. Often designed to specifically address courier and transport platform workers.



[Engage – Case Studies within the Framework]

See handout sheet for the concrete cases.

During discussion with participants the following are some key features that should be mentioned by participants. Note these are present across all of the approaches:

- Classification (as employee, self-employed, or platform workers)
- Contribution mechanisms (jointly shared, voluntary, government contribution)
- Addition of other labour rights (collective bargaining, fair pay, algorithmic management and transparency).
- Use of digital tools (data sharing between platform and social protection agency, registration, compliance)



[Engage – Financing of Social Protection Systems]

Each approach has a vastly different contribution structure. This highlights the way each approach understands platform workers e.g. more as belonging to the informal economy (Uruguay), more similar to traditional self-employed (France) or closer to employees (Singapore). This is very reflective of the economic conditions and role of the platform sector in the domestic economy.

France [📄 Slide 11] : application of existing self-employed scheme + platform cooperation

Social Security Financing Act (LFSS) 2024

The previous system classified platform workers as self-employed placing the onus of responsibility for contributions on the worker themselves. This revealed a **lack of compliance** with estimated 40% of platform workers not reporting any income and 30% under-reporting. Therefore, a new system has been designed to improve reporting compliance by **shifting the reporting obligations** to the platforms themselves.

Key Features:

- Introduces a requirement, starting in 2027, for platform operators to automatically deduct social security contributions due from "auto-entrepreneurs" on transactions made through their platform
- The applicable deduction rate per user is determined by Urssaf (social protection agency) and then communicated to the platform
- Platforms have the responsibility to collect and remit the contributions and taxes to the Urssaf.

- Self-employed individuals will be able to consult and verify the accuracy of the amounts declared and deducted by the platforms via their online Urssaf account (however, they will not be able to modify these amounts on their own initiative).

Singapore [📄 Slide 12]: Sector specific with age specific opt-in contributions

Platform Workers Act 2024

New act introduces protections for platform workers covering work injury compensation, social protection contributions, and representation rights. The Central Provident Fund (CPF) is the key agency managing the social protection obligations and provisions.

Key Features:

- Provides a definition of platform worker:
 - Ride-hail or delivery worker
 - Has a platform work agreement with a platform operator (PO)
 - Is under the management control of the PO when providing the platform service in return for payment
- CPF contributions are divided into three accounts: Ordinary Account to purchase a home, Special/ Retirement Account to build up retirement nest egg, MediSave Account for healthcare expenses
- Workers born after 1995 have mandatory contribution to all accounts. Whilst older workers contribute to MediSave only with an Opt-In option for the other two.



- Platform operators and platform workers both contribute to the fund. Contribution rates increase gradually over 5 years to match standard Singaporean employees (20%) and employers (17%) by 2029.
- Platform operators deduct CPF contributions from platform workers' earnings
- Central registry shared between CPF and POs with worker opt-in status
- Leverage the same CPF collection system that POs use as employers

Uruguay [📄 Slide 14]: Formalisation of work through monotax and platform cooperation

The 2025 Law 20.396 Addition

Law 20.396 (February 2025) establishes that platform workers - both dependent employees AND self-employed - have rights to:

- Social security protections
- Occupational safety and health
- Freedom of association and collective bargaining (even for self-employed)

For workers that are deemed self-employed platform workers, the monotax system is applied.

For workers that are deemed dependent platform workers, the standard taxation process is used.

We will examine the monotax system which is relevant for those workers classified as self-employed.

The monotax was initially designed as a public policy tool to allow the most vulnerable workers who otherwise would not be able to afford to contribute to the social security system, to have access to a simplified system providing them and their family with a base line

of benefits. Through a single payment that combines certain taxes and social security contributions the monotax extends social insurance coverage to self-employed workers. This lowers the administrative burden and threshold for workers to pay into social insurance schemes. Enrolment in monotax is **voluntary** - workers must actively **opt in**.

The benefits cover:

- Retirement pensions
- Healthcare coverage
- Maternity/paternity leave
- Unemployment insurance
- Occupational injury coverage

Platform workers are often in the grey zone of formality, under precarious conditions and often are migrants or other marginalised groups. Therefore, extending the monotax policy (designed initially for informal workers) to this group of workers is a logical policy step. The monotax is an effective tool in the formalisation of work. With high rates of female registrants, the Monotax may also be an effective tool to formalise self-employed women who tend to be discriminated against in formal work and struggle to generate social protection.

There is inter-institutional coordination between public institutions and the platform companies that **enables the use of the platforms' advanced technologies to automate the contribution directly to the collection agency (BPS)**, thereby preventing evasion of taxes and social security contributions.

Further Resources:

-  *World Employment and Social Outlook 2021: The role of digital labour platforms in transforming the world of work*
ILO, 2021.
-  *Providing adequate and sustainable social protection for workers in the gig and platform economy*
ILO, ISSA, OECD, 2023
-  *Universal social protection in changing labour markets: Protecting workers in all types of employment*
ILO 2026



Imprint

Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices

Bonn and Eschborn
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32
53113 Bonn Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-0
E: info@giz.de
I: www.giz.de

Programme&Author:

Gig Economy Initiative –
I: [www.bmz.digital.global/en/overview-of-initiatives/gig economy](http://www.bmz.digital.global/en/overview-of-initiatives/gig-economy)
E: gigeconomy@giz.de

Design&Layout:

© creative republic
Thomas Maxeiner Communications
I: www.creativerepublic.de

Photo credits:

© GIZ/ Hojoon Kim / Impact Africa /
Fairwork Rafael Vilela / Panos
Pictures

On behalf of:

German Federal Ministry for
Economic Cooperation and
Development (BMZ), Bonn

Bonn, May 2026

Shaping platform policy and worker rights –
An introduction to global best practices

Deep Dive: Social Protection in the Platform Economy

Handout Sheet

This sheet is to be handed to all participants to use as a resource during the workshop

Emerging Framework to Understand Social Protection of Platform Workers

1. Classification-Based Approach

This approach derives the access to social protection systems from employment status and therefore determines classification as the crucial step to the provision of social protection. The regulation defines a platform worker, determines whether that worker falls into the pre-existing category of employee or self-employed, and accordingly assigns benefits. Either through a presumption of employment (EU) or by extending employer obligations to platform workers (Mexico), classification is the entry point to protection.

The process of classification requires stipulating defining criteria based on earnings (Mexico), evidence of an employment relationship via control (EU, Spain), or an employment relationship via a multiple-criteria test (Portugal). A common feature across these regulations is that they address not only social protection but often labour conditions in general (freedom of organisation, decent wages, algorithmic transparency, etc.).

Deep Dive:

EU Platform Work Directive (Directive (EU) 2024/2831)

The Directive is a comprehensive approach to addressing core challenges of employment status, algorithmic management, safety and health, and representation of

platform workers. The Directive must be transposed, implemented and enforced in each EU member state.

Key features:

- There is a rebuttable presumption of an employment relationship, including a shift in the burden of proof
- The onus now lies on the platform to prove that a worker is not an employee
- The presumption applies where there are facts indicating control and direction of the platform worker. The definition of control and direction is to be determined by national jurisdiction
- With regards to social protection, the mechanism of employment status classification is utilised. The exact terms of protection, contributions and benefits are determined according to the national jurisdiction in which the Directive is to be implemented
- The Directive places a strong focus on anchoring digital and data rights, such as algorithmic transparency concerning automated monitoring and decision-making systems, informing workers on the use of AI, data protection, limits on data processing, and the requirement of human oversight of automated decisions.

Deep Dive:

Mexico Amendment to the Federal Labour Law (Ley Federal del Trabajo) 2024

Mexico's 2024 reform to the Federal Labour Law introduced a dedicated chapter specifically to regulating digital platform work.

Key features:

- The reform uses an income-based classification mechanism to define workers as employees or as self-employed and thereby determine their access to social protection.
- Each month, workers' aggregate earnings (per platform) are assessed: workers are classified as employees if they earn a net monthly income (per platform) equivalent to at least the minimum wage (at the time of writing this equates to 8,364 pesos, or around 400 dollars). Workers earning below that threshold are classified as independent workers and are not entitled to full employment protections.
- Platform workers classified as employees must register with the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) and make contributions to the social protection fund. This provides access to healthcare, pensions, accident insurance, maternity leave and paid sick leave.
- Specifications applicable to all workers: platforms must still register all workers with IMSS to ensure coverage for occupational risks during active work time; platforms must provide algorithmic transparency concerning automated decision-making; human-in-the-loop mechanisms are required concerning worker-platform access.
- Platforms are required to protect workers from discrimination and workplace violence.

2. New Legislative Approaches

A wide-ranging legislative approach which acknowledges the new characteristics of platform work and the need to define and protect these workers. These approaches are also innovative in that they reflect the heterogeneous nature of platform work, for example by decoupling contributions from individual worker earnings through a common fund (India). These approaches are often accompanied by complementary administrative developments, such as the e-Shram portal (India).

Deep Dive:

India — The Code on Social Security 2020

In India, the government introduced a new section in the Code on Social Security (CoSS) aimed at workers in the platform economy. It recognises the informality and heterogeneous nature of platform work and therefore

establishes a wider-ranging legislative approach to capture the maximum number of workers within the scheme. The Code does not fully resolve the employment-classification question; it creates a functional category instead creating a new third category of 'gig worker' and 'platform worker'. The e-Shram portal provides workers with a Universal Account Number (UAN) and creates a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) to ensure greater worker benefit mobility.

Key features:

- Creates two new legal categories — 'gig worker' and 'platform worker' — distinct from both employee and self-employed, sidestepping the classification debate entirely
- Extends basic labour protections to platform workers, including government social security benefits such as life and disability cover, accident insurance and maternity benefits
- Contributions to the fund are based on platform turnover rather than individual worker earnings: aggregators (platforms) are required to contribute between 1% and 2% of their annual turnover
- Establishes a welfare board (the National Social Security Board), with equal representation of policy, worker and platform to oversee compliance by all parties
- The e-Shram portal assigns workers a Universal Account Number (UAN), creating a comprehensive National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) to ensure greater worker benefit mobility across employment arrangements.
- The Code recognizes gig workers as workers for welfare purposes, but not necessarily as employees for labour rights purposes.

3. Drawing on Self-Employed Schemes

This approach recognises that there are elements of platform work which are similar to self-employed work and therefore appropriates an existing model. By extending existing protections for freelancers (France) or micro-entrepreneurs (Uruguay), platform workers are formally included in the social protection system. This approach is particularly attractive because of its simplicity: for policy-makers it adapts an existing scheme (France, Uruguay), and for workers it often relies on an information-sharing obligation between the platform and the social protection agency (France, Uruguay).

In cases where the reporting obligation lies with the worker (formerly France, currently Estonia), it can lead to underreporting and overall minimal collection of contributions. By applying the flexible freelancer logic, these systems are more easily able to adapt to the heterogeneous nature of platform work by taking into

account the multiple platforms from which workers may gain income. Benefits can be accrued over time, regardless of employment status, and retained when changing work or combining different income sources.

Deep Dive:

France — Social Security Financing Act (LFSS) for 2024

The previous system classified platform workers as self-employed, placing the onus of responsibility for contributions on the workers themselves. This led to a lack of compliance, with an estimated 40% of platform workers not reporting any income and 30% underreporting. A new system has therefore been designed to improve reporting compliance by shifting the reporting obligations to the platforms themselves.

Key features:

- Introduces a requirement, from 2027 onwards, for platform operators to automatically deduct social security contributions due from 'auto-entrepreneurs' on transactions made through their platform
- The applicable deduction rate per user is determined by Urssaf (the Organisation for Collection of Social Security) and communicated to the platform
- Platforms then have the responsibility to collect and remit the contributions and taxes to Urssaf
- Self-employed individuals will be able to consult and verify the accuracy of the amounts declared and deducted by the platforms via their online Urssaf account (however, they will not be able to modify these amounts on their own initiative).

4. Sector- and Branch-Specific or Location-Bound Approaches

This approach limits the definition of a platform worker to a specific sector, which overcomes the classification difficulties that other approaches face. In many cases these approaches are designed to specifically address courier and transport platform workers (Singapore, Chile, Spain).

Deep Dive:

Singapore — Platform Workers Act 2024

This new act introduces protections for platform workers covering work injury compensation, social protection contributions and representation rights. The Central Provident Fund (CPF) is the key agency managing the social protection obligations and provisions.

Key features:

- Provides a definition of platform worker:
 - Ride-hail or delivery worker
 - Has a platform work agreement with a platform operator (PO)
 - Is under the management control of the PO when providing the platform service in return for payment
- CPF contributions are divided into three accounts:
 - Ordinary Account: to purchase a home
 - Special/Retirement Account: to build up a retirement nest egg
 - MediSave Account: for healthcare expenses
- Workers born after 1995 have mandatory contributions to all accounts. Older workers contribute to MediSave only, with an opt-in option for the other two accounts
- Platform operators and platform workers both contribute to the fund. Contribution rates increase gradually over five years to match standard Singaporean employee (20%) and employer (17%) rates by 2029
- Platform operators deduct CPF contributions from platform workers' earnings
- A central registry is shared between CPF and platform operators, with worker opt-in status recorded
- The system leverages the same CPF collection infrastructure that platform operators use as employers.

Imprint

Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Registered offices

Bonn and Eschborn
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 32
53113 Bonn Germany
T: +49 61 96 79-0
E: info@giz.de
I: www.giz.de

Programme&Author:

Gig Economy Initiative –
I: www.bmz.digital.global/en/
overview of initiatives/gig economy
E: gigeconomy@giz.de

Design&Layout:

© creative republic
Thomas Maxeiner Communications
I: www.creativerepublic.de

Photo credits:

© GIZ/ Hojoon Kim / Impact Africa /
Fairwork Rafael Vilela / Panos
Pictures

On behalf of:

German Federal Ministry for
Economic Cooperation and
Development (BMZ), Bonn

Bonn, May 2026