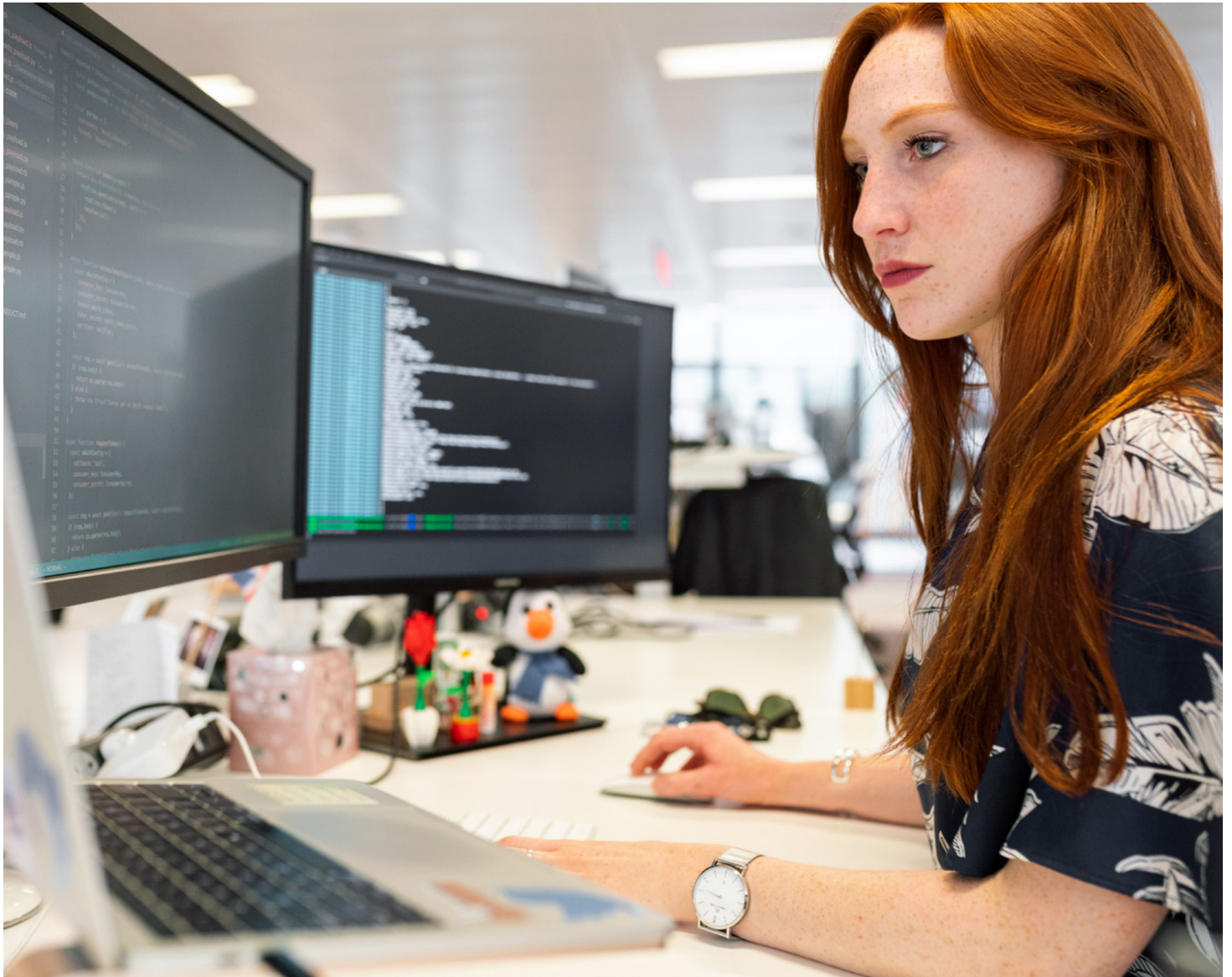




EUROPA



Position Paper
October 2026
Social



**Call for evidence on the
Quality Jobs Act**

Executive summary

The EU is currently discussing a forthcoming legislative initiative on high-quality jobs, known as the planned 'Quality Jobs Act'. In a call for evidence, the European Commission is seeking contributions regarding challenges and possible solutions in the following areas

- 1) 'Right to disconnect and telework';
- 2) 'Algorithmic management (AM) and artificial intelligence (AI) at work';
- 3) 'Occupational safety and health (OSH) at work';
- 4) 'Protection of workers' rights in subcontracting chains';
- 5) 'Just transitions';
- 6) 'Enforcement and the role of social partners' as well as
- 7) 'Simplification'

Key points at a glance

- To close legal loopholes, **clear rules on algorithmic management** are needed, which set minimum standards for the design and use of algorithmic systems at work, adhere to the principle of human-centred application and provide for a strong role for employee representative bodies.
- EU provisions on **safety and health at work** should be expanded – for example in relation to psychosocial risks, protection against violence and harassment at work or heat in the workplace. The Commission should fully incorporate the tripartite Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work's opinions on revising the Workplace Directive and the Display Screen Equipment Directive.
- To combat exploitation in **subcontracting chains**, the number of subcontracting tiers should be

capped, and principal contractors should be subject to mandatory joint and several liability across the entire subcontracting chain.

- In the context of the debate on a **just transition**, binding EU rules are needed to strengthen worker's rights. It is of particular importance to extent co-determination rights and to enshrine legal entitlements to training and further education.
- AK strongly urges that there must be **no deterioration** in the legal framework of EU social policy under the guise of so-called 'simplifications'.

AK's position

General remarks

The European Union urgently needs to implement effective measures to **improve job quality**. Pressure and stress in the workplace have increased significantly – partly as a result of digitalisation and automation – and require better rights for workers. Against this background, the Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour (AK) welcomes the European Commission's initiative to launch a debate on legislation for high-quality jobs (the 'Quality Jobs Act').

In our view, the 'Quality Jobs Act' will succeed only if it establishes **concrete, effective and legally binding minimum standards** across several regulatory areas. These must include a non-regression clause and an opening clause for national regulations and collective agreements that are more favourable to workers.

The European Commission's document, drawn up as part of the second phase of the consultation with the European social partners, addresses a number of relevant issues. However, it is concerning that it overlooks regulatory gaps and clearly remains **far too unambitious**. It is also concerning that the Commission is considering deregulating existing EU social policy rules under the guise of 'simplification', potentially weakening social rights.

Below, we will discuss the individual topics relating to the planned 'Quality Jobs Act'.

1. The right to disconnect and minimum standards for teleworking

One factor contributing to increasing pressure in the workplace is the expectation held by many employers that they should be able to contact their employees at all times. Workers in Austria are not required to be available to their employer outside working hours. The [ETUC also points out](#) that the **right to disconnect** outside working hours is established under EU law. However, in practice, the situation is different. The 'European Working Conditions Survey' finds that in 2024 around one in five workers in the EU were contacted several times a month during their rest periods for

work-related reasons.

In 2024 and 2025, the European Commission conducted a two-stage consultation with the European social partners on the 'right to disconnect' and minimum standards for teleworking. A new EU legal instrument must establish effective provisions to **enforce the right to be unreachable**, commonly known as the right to disconnect. It must protect workers from discrimination when they exercise their 'right to be unreachable' outside working hours and must include effective enforcement measures such as a reversal of the burden of proof and deterrent penalties. All provisions must be supplemented by non-regression clauses.

With regard to regulations on **telework**, the Telework Act has been in force in Austria since 2025; this Act extended the rules on working from home to cover telework in all locations outside the workplace. Under no circumstances should EU requirements lead to a deterioration in these provisions.

2. Algorithmic management and artificial intelligence at work

The use of algorithmic systems such as artificial intelligence (AI) in the workplace opens up opportunities – yet **methods of algorithmic management** (AM) pose significant risks to workers in the form of far-reaching surveillance, pressure, discrimination and breaches of data protection.

Algorithmic management - using algorithms to automate decisions such as task allocation, performance assessment, working-time management and redundancies - is now used in human resources, logistics, retail and customer service.

It must be ensured that algorithms never have the final say in decisions that could be detrimental to workers, such as pay grading, disciplinary measures or the termination of employment contracts. Workers need a clear right to challenge AM-based decisions and to demand a binding review by human beings. In addition to individual enforcement, there must also be collective

means of review and the assertion of rights.

A study by the European Parliament's Research Service ([Jančová et al. 2025](#)) gives cause for concern: it shows that tools initially intended as planning aids or for optimisation are quietly and on a large scale becoming surveillance tools. The consequences:

- **Increased work pressure:** These systems accelerate the pace of work, intensify performance demands and heighten the sense of being monitored, while reducing breaks and redefining what counts as 'punctual' or 'efficient'. This creates psychosocial stress.
- **Lack of transparency, illegal features:** Many workers do not know how their data is used, how performance ratings are determined or how they can challenge them. Furthermore, some employee management systems include features that are considered unlawful surveillance under EU law.
- **Regulatory gaps:** There are legal safeguards, for example in data protection or safety and health at work, but they do not go far enough. Individual rights, such as access to personal data, rarely translate into collective involvement in decisions about these systems.

A special Eurobarometer survey (554) ([European Commission 2024](#)) found that 63% of respondents view digital monitoring of workers negatively, whilst 72 % consider it important to place limits on automated monitoring.

Gaps and overlaps in the **current European legal framework** lead to a lack of transparency, undermine employee co-determination and can be exploited to circumvent workers' rights and protective measures. Although the **General Data Protection Regulation** (GDPR) also applies to workers, Article 88(1) of the GDPR has so far been scarcely used in most Member States to establish effective and enforceable data protection rights for workers. The **AI Act** applies only to AI-based systems and not to other digital management tools, and it does not adequately address the power imbalance between employers and workers. Furthermore, the requirements apply only to high-risk AI systems; there are, however, hardly any requirements for other AI systems or enforcement mechanisms available to workers and their representative bodies in the event of unlawful use. The **Platform Work Directive** provides important clarification on transparency and co-determination but applies only to the platform economy. Overlaps and gaps between the GDPR and the AI Act jeopardise transparency and information rights and may lead to the circumvention

of legal requirements.

The Commission primarily proposes guidance on the interpretation of existing rules – but this approach cannot remedy the regulatory gaps. Hence, effective, concrete and ambitious legally binding measures are needed to strengthen workers' rights.

The EU therefore needs a **new directive on algorithmic management** that sets minimum standards for the design and use of workplace algorithmic systems, prioritising their **human-centred application** and the protection of workers' rights. The directive should provide at least the same level of protection as the Platform Work Directive and include the following provisions:

Legal certainty and transparency

- **Clarification of ambiguities** between GDPR and AI Act regarding information obligations and the right to an explanation (including, among others, Articles 13-15 and 22 GDPR and Articles 26 and 86 of the AI Act) as well as supplementing these rights and obligations in line with the Platform Work Directive
- **Employers should be obliged to actively provide information** on the algorithmic systems they use, including their objectives, operation and decision-making logic, as well as on workers' rights and avenues for redress.

Clear definition of viewing and access rights

- Transparency and proactive disclosure requirements, including for **job applicants** during the selection process
- Mandatory **impact assessments** (covering fundamental rights, including data protection) involving employee representative bodies

Strengthening of workers' rights

- Comprehensive **rights of participation, co-determination and veto** at all stages of the development, introduction, application and monitoring of algorithmic management, including regular reviews and the possibility to adapt or restrict systems
- Ensuring the right not to be reachable ('**right to disconnect**')
- Written explanation of algorithmic decisions, the right to **human intervention**, including appropriate training for those responsible for oversight

- Inclusion of formally '**self-employed**' individuals, who are, in fact, in a(n) (economically) dependent employment relationship

Strengthening the representation of workers' interests

- Mandatory involvement of **employee representative bodies**, before introducing new systems or making significant changes that directly affect workers and working conditions, including remuneration, work organisation and working hours)
- The right to **initiate proceedings** before authorities, including in relation to data protection authorities and labour inspectorates
- The right to engage external **experts** at the employer's expense
- Introducing the **right to collective action**
- A duty for supervisory authorities to **cooperate** with employee representatives

Health and data protection standards

- **Clear prohibitions** on continuous monitoring, biometric data use and monitoring outside working hours
- Employers must ensure that algorithmic management systems do not endanger workers' **health and safety**. This obligation must be explicitly addressed in workplace assessments and supported by appropriate protective measures
- Mandatory impact assessments, rigorous oversight, and effective enforcement mechanisms for employee representative bodies

Authorities and sanctions

- Strengthening of the **supervisory authorities** (including data protection authorities, labour inspectorates and market surveillance authorities for AI systems) and increasing their staffing and financial resources, with the possibility of imposing (graduated) sanctions, such as warnings, improvement orders and shutdowns
- Mandatory **impact assessments** in close cooperation with employee representative bodies

The Platform Work Directive contains important provisions regarding protection, information, transparency and co-determination. This level of protection must

be extended to sectors that use similar control techniques and where workers therefore have the same need for protection. **Existing (stronger) protection rights** under the AI Regulation and the General Data Protection Regulation must be preserved.

Furthermore, the use of algorithmic and AI systems that support **workers with special needs** and promote equal opportunities for women, people with disabilities and vulnerable or marginalised workers is to be strengthened.

In order to strengthen workers' interests and rights in relation to algorithmic systems in the workplace, **accompanying measures** are required to supplement legal provisions. These include:

- Expanding the '**Union of Skills**' initiative: competitiveness is impossible without a skilled workforce.
- Strengthening the European Social Fund Plus
- Developing workers' **AI literacy**
- Creating an **EU funding scheme for trade unions** to provide technical advice and process support and build capacity to enforce workers' rights
- Promoting **in-work training** for the safe use of new technologies
- Monitoring the **labour market effects** of AI and algorithmic management, particularly on entry-level jobs for young people and on vulnerable groups
- Support for SMEs to **comply** with legal requirements

The provision of effective and accessible online forms and tools for conducting algorithmic impact assessments can facilitate implementation and take into account the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises. However, this must not replace - but merely support - the individual review and, above all, the collective review conducted by employee representative bodies.

3. Occupational safety and health (OSH) at work

A [survey conducted by Statistics Austria](#) (2022) on **occupational accidents and work-related health problems** found that around 3.7 million people in employment in Austria (86.4%) are exposed to at least one physical and/or psychosocial risk factor in the workplace. Among them, 3.4 million (79%) are exposed to at least one physical health risk and 2.5 million (59.2%) to at least one psychosocial health risk. 13.4% of all current and former persons in employ-

ment reported at least one work-related health problem in the last twelve months.

Against this background, AK calls on the European Commission to fully act upon the tripartite Advisory Committee on Safety and Health at Work's (ACSH) opinions of 27 November 2024 on revising **the Workplace Directive and the Display Screen Equipment Directive**. These opinions reflect a compromise reached after years of negotiation among workers', employers' and government representatives on the ACSH to bring the more than 30 year old directives up to date. The [consultation document](#), it becomes apparent that the Commission is pursuing merely a minimal version of the revisions and a one-sided weakening of the ACSH compromise in favour of business interests, without regard of the serious health consequences for workers. We categorically reject this approach.

Based on the ACSH's opinions, AK calls for:

The two Directives should remain separate. Merging them would be no 'simplification' but would require substantial legislative amendments in Member States and comprehensive organisational adaptations within businesses, without achieving any qualitative improvement.

The scope of the Workplace Directive must be extended to **all off-site workplaces not previously covered** (not just telework). The exemptions for means of transport and agricultural and forestry areas outside the company premises must be removed. For the areas previously exempted, **minimum requirements** must be laid down, setting out the obligations and rights of employers and workers. This concerns workplace assessment, the provision of necessary work equipment, and specific protective measures such as ensuring that rest breaks and access to toilet facilities are organised at off-site workplaces. The 'Quality Jobs Act' must not result in any restriction of existing employer obligations under the Framework Directive on Safety and Health at Work (89/391/EEC).

The scope of the **Display Screen Equipment Directive** must be extended to cover all workers who work with screens. It must cover mobile devices in order to prevent ergonomic strain. Exceptions should apply only to temporary work locations, such as while travelling.

In principle, the revisions of these Directives must focus on **sufficiently specific and verifiable minimum requirements** – rather than vague, keyword-style references to aspects that ought to be taken into account in workplace assessments (such as 'inclusion', 'psychosocial risks' and 'ergonomic risks'). The

latter approach would be toothless and impose little meaningful obligation. The following aspects, among others, must therefore be addressed:

- Legislation must guarantee **accessibility** for workers with disabilities and chronic impairments, instead of referring only to mobility impairments as has been the case so far.
- Screen-based work: establish specific minimum standards for **improved ergonomic equipment at workplaces** and IT accessories to prevent musculoskeletal disorders effectively. Software must not cause cognitive overload or enable employee monitoring.
- Workplace design must provide **protection from harassment and violence** as well as from **noise and disruption**.

Furthermore, there is a great need to explore ways of mitigating **psychosocial risks**. Moreover, in light of the escalating climate crisis, Member States must introduce regulations governing work in hot and cold conditions, both indoors and outdoors. This requires, amongst other, guidelines on appropriate climatic factors, including temperature limits for work, as well as specific protective measures and principles governing when work must be reduced or suspended.

To strengthen the enforceability of the directives, **labour inspectorates** must have sufficient staff and technical resources. According to ILO guidelines, there should be at least one labour inspector for every 10,000 workers. Member States should also regularly review whether the sanctions remain sufficiently dissuasive.

Protection against violence and harassment at work

We welcome the fact that, in the context of the 'Quality Jobs Act', the Commission is also addressing the issue of **violence and harassment in the workplace**. In AK's view, the following principles should be incorporated into legally binding EU provisions to combat violence and harassment in the workplace:

Basic definition and protection

- Introduction of a uniform, comprehensive **statutory definition** of workplace 'violence and harassment'
- **A legal right to protection** for everyone at work, regardless of gender, sector, employment status, origin, age, disability, sexual orientation or gender identity

- Adoption of a **zero-tolerance policy** on violence and harassment
- **Sanctions**, including fines, for absent or inadequate prevention measures

Prevention and workplace measures

- A statutory **duty for employers** to commit to specific, binding measures to prevent violence and harassment
- The development and implementation of **prevention strategies** that address risk factors related to gender, sector and employment type
- Compulsory, regular **training and development** for managers on preventing and addressing violence and harassment
- The appointment and training of a **designated workplace contact person** for prevention
- The establishment of an **internal complaints office**, with an explicit duty to take reports seriously and act where necessary
- A requirement to adopt clear, company-specific **guidelines** and, where possible, to conclude **company-level agreements with works councils**

Education and awareness-raising

- **Employer duties to provide information and guidance** on existing complaints and investigation procedures
- Violence and harassment prevention programmes with **measurable targets**
- **Clarification of affected individuals' rights**, particularly with regard to privacy and confidentiality, while safeguarding all workers' health and safety

Complaints and investigation procedures

- Access to secure, confidential, low-threshold and independent victim-centred (in-house) **complaints procedures** with clearly defined responsibilities
- A commitment to taking swift **protective measures**, including preventing contact with the harasser
- Ensuring that **all reported incidents** are properly investigated and followed by further action where necessary

- A commitment to **protecting complainants**, affected individuals, witnesses and whistleblowers from victimisation or retaliation

Legal protection and redress

- Access to effective and efficient **mechanisms for legal assistance**, including specialist legal advice and timely processing
- **Easing the burden of proof** for affected people, such as reversal of the burden of proof or minimum requirements for establishing a prima facie case
- Entitlement to **compensation**, including for non-pecuniary (moral) damages, as well as statutory minimum compensation

4. Protection of workers in sub-contracting chains

Complex subcontracting chains are a gateway for unfair competition at workers' expense. They can make it difficult for workers to know who is responsible for **upholding their labour rights**. Under Article 12 of Directive 2014/67/EU and Article 8 of Directive 2009/52/EC, current EU law limits the liability which is provided for under Union law, in principle, to the direct client (of the employer). Furthermore, EU law allows a due diligence exception based on national law, which can undermine the liability regime in practice.

In order to combat exploitation more effectively within complex subcontracting chains, there is a need at EU level for a **restriction on subcontracting chains** and for mandatory **joint and several liability** within the subcontracting chain. Mandatory joint and several liability should not only apply to wages, taxes, social security contributions etc., but, in any case, also to **reimbursement of expenses**. This issue is particularly significant in the construction sector, for example, and there is no objective reason why liability should not extend to it. Moreover, there needs to be a statutory due diligence exception whereby the burden of proof lies with the client, rather than an open reference to national law. The admissibility under EU law of a more extensive form of chain liability has been clarified by ECJ Case C-60/03, in which the Court ruled that a construction company's liability, similar to that of a guarantor, for the minimum wage to be paid by the subcontractor is permissible in the light of the freedom to provide services.

A **construction site database** is important for ensuring transparency in the area of subcontracting in the construction industry. In Austria, such a register is maintained by the [Construction Workers' Leave and Severance Pay Fund](#) (BUAK) (Section 29 of the BUAG).

The database draws on reports submitted by employers under various regulations. Not all building sites need to be reported; the obligation to report applies only under certain conditions, such as where the building works are expected to last longer than five working days or where building works involve asbestos-containing products.

5. Just transitions

Co-determination within the framework of a 'just transition'

The **transition** towards a climate-neutral European economy must be designed to be inclusive and contribute to **social justice and social progress** in the spirit of a 'just transition'. This requires legally binding EU provisions that strengthen workers' rights to effective social dialogue, collective bargaining, information and consultation in order to shape the changes brought about by the transition proactively and in the interests of workers. In addition, **concrete social rights for workers** whose jobs are threatened by the transformation are required, in the form of a right to a suitable change of role within the organisation or to high-quality training or further education of their own choosing.

Furthermore, it is important to close **gaps in co-determination rights**. Employers often deliberately use restructuring to circumvent workers' rights. For example, a company set up in accordance with national law (e.g. a AG or a GmbH in Austria) may be transferred into a newly established 'empty' SE (European Company), with the result that there is no worker representation on the supervisory board at all. In Case C-706/22, the ECJ ruled that there is no general obligation to initiate the negotiation procedure on employee participation retrospectively if a holding company established without employees subsequently becomes the parent company of subsidiaries with employees.

At the same time, the ECJ has clarified that, in cases of abuse, under Article 11 of Directive 2001/86/EC the retrospective opening of proceedings may be required. This ruling highlights the regulatory gap, but does not close it, as proof of an intention to circumvent the law is, in practice, often impossible to establish. We therefore consider it necessary to introduce an **obligation to initiate the negotiation procedure retrospectively** where, following its registration, a European Company becomes the parent company of companies with employees, irrespective of whether an intention to circumvent the rules can be proven.

Furthermore, improvements are needed with regard to the **enforceability of the rights of workers' represen-**

tatives in the context of restructuring. In Austria, for example, the Directive on Information and Consultation was implemented without effective sanctions. Hence, companies often face no practical consequences for failing to inform works councils in relation to restructurings as legally required. The sanctions for violations of the law should be tightened at EU level. Thus, it could be stipulated that penalties must be **based on annual turnover** (as was most recently the case with the amendment to the European Works Councils Directive).

Legal protection under procedural law must be strengthened and the safeguarding of works council rights must be advanced, by ensuring that works councils are granted easier access to **interim injunctions** – which can provisionally prohibit the implementation of a restructuring – in the event of employers breaching their duties to inform and consult. A sanction that only takes effect following completion of the measure cannot safeguard participation rights, as the purpose of participation will by then already have been thwarted.

'Right to training': effective legal entitlements to training and further education

One of the EU's 2030 social targets is for 60 % of adults to participate in **training and further education** each year. The EU remains far from this target: the [relevant indicator](#) shows that only 39.5 % of 25- to 64-year-olds participated in training and further education during the previous twelve-months reference period (excluding guided on-the-job training). Without ambitious and effective measures, the EU is unlikely to meet the target by 2030.

The Commission's [consultation document](#) largely overlooks the fact that businesses must be held more accountable for ensuring their staff are properly trained – after all, it is the businesses themselves that benefit from well-trained staff. In Austria, [companies are increasingly pulling back from funding in-company further training](#); furthermore, [in-company training is on the decline](#). At EU level, the promotion of skills has so far relied exclusively on non-binding recommendations. These are not sufficiently effective. Within the framework of minimum EU social standards, **concrete legal entitlements to high-quality, self-selected training and further education for workers and jobseekers** should be enshrined. This should include legal entitlements to a **minimum number of hours per year for training and further education** during working hours.

Furthermore, workers and jobseekers should have a **legal right** to high-quality training of their own choice,

which would enable all individuals over the age of 25 to pursue a career change of their own choosing or to meet their basic further training needs, both financially and in terms of time. This legal entitlement should apply both to the public sector (in the form of financial support sufficient to cover living costs during the training period) and to the employer (in the form of leave of absence or a scheme similar to parental part-time work in Austria).

Public employment services should not prioritise the aim of a rapid return to the labour market over the aim of facilitating high-quality training (for example in order to facilitate a career change into a different professional field) of the individual's own choosing.

In our view, the Commission's argument regarding the **lack of a legal basis** for a general right to training is **factually incorrect**. The Commission argues that a general right to training cannot be introduced because such a measure would fall within the scope of Article 166 TFEU, which expressly excludes the Union from taking harmonisation measures. Article 166 TFEU concerns vocational training policy. Article 166(1) TFEU expressly preserves the Member States' responsibility for the content and organisation of vocational training, and Article 166(4) TFEU excludes any harmonisation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions. However, an individual entitlement to a minimum amount of training during working hours concerns neither teaching content nor the organisation of an education system. Rather, it is an individual **workers' right** against the employer, matched by an employer obligation and intended to protect workers during structural change. It therefore constitutes working conditions within the meaning of Article 153(1)(b) TFEU, for which Article 153(2)(b) TFEU authorises the adoption of minimum standards through the ordinary legislative procedure. Article 13 of Directive (EU) 2019/1152 confirms that the EU legislature considers this approach permissible. It requires Member States to ensure that training, which an employer is obliged to provide according to EU law, national law or a collective agreement, is provided free of charge, counts as working time and, as far as possible, takes place during working hours. If such a provision was possible, it is not clear why setting a minimum level for the same benefit should be precluded under EU competences. Moreover, with regard to legal entitlements to training for jobseekers, it may be noted that Article 153(1)(h), read in conjunction with Article 153(2) TFEU, allows for minimum standards for the 'integration of persons excluded from the labour market'.

6. Enforcement and the role of social partners

Initiatives to strengthen social dialogue are to be welcomed. In particular, the European Commission should closely monitor the consistent **implementation of the Minimum Wage Directive** in all Member States. In line with the relevant comments made above, a review should also be conducted in other areas of EU labour law to identify those legal acts for which Member States have not laid down deterrent (and, where possible, turnover-based) sanctions in their transposition.

7. Debate on so-called 'simplification'

From AK's perspective, the efficient implementation of regulatory standards is important. However, the Commission's current, aggressively pursued deregulation agenda has already led, through omnibus packages, to a lowering of important standards that had been hard-won. AK and ÖGB, together with civil society organisations in Austria, have founded the **platform 'Kettensäge stoppen!' ('Stop the Chainsaw!')** to inform the public about the EU's deregulation agenda and to highlight alternatives.

Against this background, it is worrying that the Commission, in a document concerning a social-partner consultation on a legislative act aimed at improving working conditions, includes comments on **possible alleged 'simplifications'** of the existing EU social acquis and refers to the arbitrarily set quantitative targets for reducing the administrative burden on businesses. The demands from employers' organisations outlined in the [document](#) reinforce these concerns. According to the Commission document, they called for the removal of several amendments to the recently revised European Works Councils Directive, simplifications to the Directive on Transparent and Predictable Working Conditions and the Platform Work Directive, and the removal of occupational health and safety requirements from chemicals legislation. Implementing this wish list drawn up by corporate lobby groups would, without any doubt, drastically weaken EU social policy. AK therefore strongly urges the Commission not to introduce **any deterioration in workers' rights and protection standards for workers** under the guise of supposed 'simplification'.

In our view, the 'Quality Jobs Act' has the potential to make a significant contribution to improving working conditions in the EU, provided it establishes concrete, effective and ambitious legally binding provisions that strengthen workers' rights.



Contact us!

In Vienna:

Nikolai Soukup

+43 664 6310513

nikolai.soukup@akwien.at

In Brussels:

Alice Wagner

T +32 (2) 230 62 54

alice.wagner@akeuropa.eu

Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour

Prinz-Eugen-Straße 20-22

1040 Vienna, Austria

T +43 (0) 1 501 65-0

www.arbeiterkammer.at

AK EUROPA

Permanent Representation of Austria to the EU

Avenue de Cortenbergh 4-10

1040 Brussels, Belgium

T +32 (0) 2 230 62 54

www.akeuropa.eu

About us

The Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour (AK) is by law representing the interests of about 4 million employees and consumers in Austria. It acts for the interests of its members in fields of social-, educational-, economical-, and consumer issues both on the national and on the EU-level in Brussels. Furthermore, the Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour is a part of the Austrian social partnership. The Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour is registered at the EU Transparency Register under the number 23869471911-54.

The main objectives of the 1991 established AK EUROPA Office in Brussels are the representation of AK vis-à-vis the European Institutions and interest groups, the monitoring of EU policies and to transfer relevant Information from Brussels to Austria, as well as to lobby the in Austria developed expertise and positions of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour in Brussels.