



UNDERSTANDING AUSTRIA'S EMPLOYMENT LAWS: A GUIDE FOR EMPLOYERS



Comprehensive Insights into Labor Laws, Employee Rights, and HR Best Practices



Updated for 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS



\rightarrow	01	INTRODUCTION: WHY UNDERSTANDING AUSTRIA LABOR LAWS MATTERS
\rightarrow	02	EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS
\rightarrow	04	WORKING HOURS, OVERTIME, AND LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS
\rightarrow	05	MANDATORY EMPLOYEE BENEFITS & SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS
\rightarrow	06	TERMINATION & DISMISSAL REGULATIONS
\rightarrow	07	HR COMPLIANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT
\rightarrow	08	HR BEST PRACTICES FOR EMPLOYERS IN AUSTRIA
\rightarrow	09	AVOIDING COMMON HR COMPLIANCE MISTAKES: CASE STUDIES
\rightarrow	10	CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS



INTRODUCTION: WHY UNDERSTANDING AUSTRIA LABOR LAWS MATTERS



Austria has a highly structured and employee-friendly labor market, with strict employment regulations governed by federal laws, collective agreements (Kollektivverträge), and EU labor directives.

Employers operating in Austria must comply with contract requirements, termination laws, mandatory benefits, and social security contributions to avoid legal and financial risks.

This guide provides an in-depth overview of Austrian labor laws, including best practices for compliance and effective HR management.



EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS



📌 1. Employment Contracts and Working Conditions

Austrian labor law is based on:

- The Austrian Civil Code (Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch ABGB)
- The Labour Constitution Act (Arbeitsverfassungsgesetz ArbVG)
- Collective Bargaining Agreements (Kollektivverträge CBAs)

1.1 Types of Employment Contracts

All employment relationships in Austria must be documented in a written contract. The main contract types include:

- Permanent Contract (Unbefristeter Arbeitsvertrag)
 - The standard and most protective employment agreement.
 - Requires proper termination procedures.
- Fixed-Term Contract (Befristeter Arbeitsvertrag)
 - Can only be renewed a limited number of times before converting into a permanent contract.
- Part-Time & Temporary Contracts
 - Employees have the same rights as full-time workers, with proportional benefits.
- Freelance & Independent Contractor Agreements
 - Must meet strict self-employment criteria to avoid misclassification risks.



EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS



📌 1.2 Key Contractual Requirements

All employment contracts should specify:

- Job role and description
- Salary and payment schedule
- Working hours and overtime rules
- Notice periods and termination conditions
- Applicable CBA (if relevant)

Important. If no written contract is provided, employees must receive a written "Dienstzettel" (employment record) outlining the basic terms.



WORKING HOURS, OVERTIME, AND LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS



📌 2.1 Standard Working Hours

- The standard full-time workweek is 40 hours, but many CBAs reduce this to 38.5 hours.
- Overtime (Überstunden) is limited to 20 extra hours per week and must be paid at a 50% premium unless compensated with additional leave.

📌 2.2 Paid Leave and Public Holidays

- Annual leave: Minimum 25 working days per year for full-time employees.
- Public holidays: 13 national holidays, with additional regional holidays in some states.
- Sick leave:
 - Covered by the employer for up to 6 weeks at full salary, then reduced pay via social security.
- Maternity leave: 16 weeks fully paid (8 weeks before and after birth).
- Paternity leave: 1 month of unpaid leave, but new fathers can take family bonus leave.
- Parental leave: Up to 2 years, with job protection.

CBAs may provide enhanced leave benefits, so employers should review sector-specific agreements.



MANDATORY EMPLOYEE BENEFITS & SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTIONS



3.1 Employer Contributions & Social Security (Sozialversicherung)

Employers in Austria must register all employees with the Austrian Health Insurance Fund (ÖGK) and contribute to:

Pension Insurance (Pensionsversicherung)

Health Insurance (Krankenversicherung)

Unemployment Insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung)

Accident Insurance (Unfallversicherung)

Employer contributions total approximately 21% – 22% of gross salary, while employees contribute around **18%.**

📌 3.2 Minimum Wage and Salary Structures

- Austria does not have a nationwide minimum wage; instead, wages are determined by CBAs.
- Minimum salaries vary by industry, but the lowest negotiated minimum wage is €2,000 per month (as of 2024).
- Many employers provide 13th and 14th-month salary payments, which are tax-advantaged.



TERMINATION & DISMISSAL REGULATIONS



📌 4.1 Notice Periods and Dismissal Protection

Austrian labor law protects employees from unjustified dismissal, and notice periods depend on tenure:

- 0-2 years: 6 weeks' notice
- 2-5 years: 2 months' notice
- 5-15 years: 3 months' notice
- 15-25 years: 4 months' notice
- 25+ years: 5 months' notice

Puring the probation period (max 1 month), either party can terminate the contract without notice.

📌 4.2 Severance Pay (Abfertigungssystem)

Austria has a mandatory severance pay system, known as "Abfertigung Neu", which requires employers to contribute 1.53% of gross salary to an employee severance fund.

Employees receive severance pay only if they:

Resign voluntarily after 3+ years of service

Are dismissed without fault

① Unlawful termination can result in high compensation claims and possible reinstatement.



HR COMPLIANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT



📌 5.1 Key Compliance Areas

GDPR & Employee Data Protection – Strict rules apply to handling employee information

Health & Safety Laws (ASchG – Arbeitnehmerschutzgesetz) – Employers must provide a safe workplace and conduct risk assessments

Oiversity & Inclusion – Companies with 50+ employees must comply with gender equality laws and provide equal pay policies.

Workplace Harassment & Discrimination Prevention – Strong legal protections exist against harassment and discrimination

📌 5.2 Common HR Compliance Risks

Misclassifying freelancers, leading to fines and back payments.
Non-compliance with CBAs, which can result in legal disputes.
Failure to follow proper dismissal procedures, increasing liability risks.



HR BEST PRACTICES FOR EMPLOYERS IN AUSTRIA



Ensure compliance with CBAs – These agreements override company policies, so review them carefully.

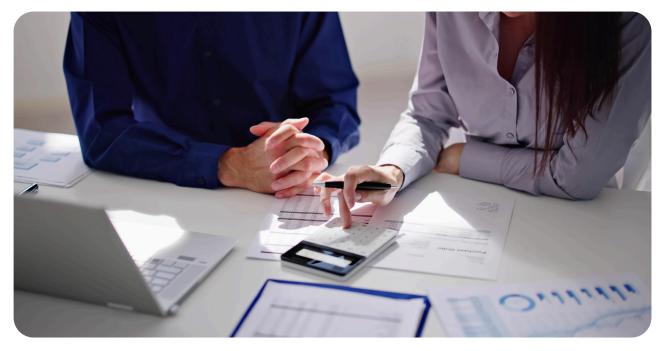
✓ Invest in HR technology – Digital payroll and compliance tracking help avoid legal risks.

✓ Offer flexible work arrangements – Austrian employees value hybrid work options.

✓ Stay informed on legal updates – Labor laws frequently change, requiring proactive HR management



AVOIDING COMMON HR COMPLIANCE MISTAKES: CASE STUDIES



Case Study 1: Avoiding Payroll Compliance Risks

Challenge: A tech company miscalculated social security contributions, leading to back payments and penalties.

Solution: Partnering with a payroll provider ensured accurate deductions and timely payments.

Result: Reduced compliance risks and improved financial planning.

Case Study 2: Managing Cross-Border Employees

Challenge: A multinational firm struggled with tax and labor law differences for employees working in Austria and Germany.

Solution: Implementing a cross-border employment policy with legal consultation.

Result: Smoother payroll processing and reduced tax complications.



CONCLUSION & NEXT STEPS



Austrian labor law is highly structured, requiring employers to stay compliant with contracts, CBAs, and termination regulations. By implementing best HR practices, staying informed on legal changes, and using compliance tools, companies can successfully manage their workforce in Austria.

Need HR support in Austria?

