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cluding a rule such as that laid down in Article 1(6) of decreto legge n. 126/2019 (Decree-Law No 126/2019), converted, with amendments, by legge n. 159/2019 (Law No 159/2019), according to which, in order to take part in the extraordinary competition for the recruitment of permanent teaching staff at Italian secondary schools, only the years of service completed by candidates on fixed-term contracts at Italian State secondary schools are considered valid, and not the years of service at peer institutions in other European countries, given that the procedure in question is specifically intended to counter the phenomenon of precarious employment in Italy? If the Court of Justice does not hold the Italian legislation to be contrary, in abstract terms, to the European regulatory framework, can the measures envisaged by that legislation be regarded as proportionate, in concrete terms, in view of the abovementioned public-interest objective?

Case C-404/22, Information and Consultation

Ethnikos Organismos Pistopoiisis Prosonton & Epaggelmatikou Prosanatolismou (EOPPEP) – v – Elliniko Dimosio, reference lodged by the Dioikitiko Protodikeio Athinon (Greece) on 16 June 2022

1a. What does the term 'undertaking carrying out an "economic activity"' mean for the purposes of Article 2(a) of Directive 2002/14/EC?

1b. Does it include private-law legal entities such as the EOPPEP which, in the exercise of its powers of certification of vocational training bodies, acts as a public-law legal entity and exercises public powers, inasmuch as (i) for certain of its activities, such as the provision of all manner and form of vocational guidance services to the competent ministerial bodies, centres and vocational education and training bodies, undertakings, and employers' and workers' associations (Article 14(2)(ib) of Law 4115/2013, Government Gazette I/24), it follows from Article 14(2)(ie) of that law laying down the requirements for the provision of advisory and vocational guidance services by private individuals and legal entities in Greece that there may be a market in which commercial undertakings are carrying out an activity in competition with the applicant, and (ii) according to Article 23(1)(d) of that law, the applicant's resources include revenue from the performance of work and the provision of services either allocated to it by the Minister or performed on behalf of third parties, including government departments, national and international organisations, public- or private-law legal entities and private individuals, whereas (iii) for its other activities, Article 20 of Law 4115/2013 provides for the payment of fees?

1c. Does the answer to the above question depend on whether, in relation to most of the activities (Article 14(2) of Law 4115/2013) of the private-law legal entity, a few appear to be carried out only in a market environment and, if the answer to that is in the negative, whether it suffices that the legislature provided (Article 14(2)(ib) and Article 23(1)(d) of Law 4115/2013) for that legal entity to act, in part at least, as a market operator or whether it is necessary to prove that it does indeed carry out a particular activity in a market environment?

1d. What do the terms 'situation', 'structure' and 'probable development of employment' in the undertaking, on which workers must be informed and consulted, mean for the purposes of Article 4(2)(b) of Directive 2002/14/EC?

1e. Do the above terms include the removal of employees from positions of responsibility in which they were placed temporarily after the private-law legal entities EKEPIS and EKEP had merged with the EOPPEP and operating regulations had been adopted for that legal entity which did not abolish those positions, and must the workers therefore be informed and consulted prior to their removal?

1f. Does the answer to the above question depend on (i) whether the smooth functioning of the legal entity and its operational needs were cited as the reason for the removal of a worker from a position of responsibility, so that it can achieve the objectives which it was established to pursue, or whether poor performance of the worker's duties as acting head was the reason for the worker's removal; (ii) the fact that the employees removed from positions of responsibility were retained as members of the legal entity's staff; or (iii) the fact that other persons were temporarily placed in positions of responsibility by the decision of the competent body removing employees from positions of responsibility?

Case C-411/22, Social Insurance

Thermalhotel Fontana Hotelbetriebsgesellschaft m.b.H. – v – Bezirkshauptmannschaft Südoststeiermark, reference lodged by the Verwaltungsgerichtshof (Austria) on 21 June 2022

1. Does compensation which is due to workers during their isolation as persons infected with, suspected of being infected with, or suspected of being contagious with COVID-19 for the pecuniary disadvantages caused by the impediment to their employment, and which is initially payable to the workers by their employer, with the entitlement to compensation vis-à-vis the Austrian Federal Government

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then being transferred to the employer at the time of payment, constitute a sickness benefit within the meaning of Article 3(1)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004?

2. If Question 1 is answered in the negative: Must Article 45 TFEU and Article 7 of Regulation (EU) No 492/2011 be interpreted as precluding national legislation under which the granting of compensation for loss of earnings suffered by workers as a result of isolation ordered by the health authorities in the case of a positive COVID-19 test result (with the compensation being initially payable to the workers by their employer, and the entitlement to compensation vis-à-vis the Austrian Federal Government then being transferred to the employer to that extent) is subject to the condition that the isolation is ordered by an Austrian authority on the basis of provisions of national law relating to epidemics, with the result that such compensation is not paid to workers who, as frontier workers, are resident in another Member State and whose isolation ('quarantine') is ordered by the health authorities of their Member State of residence?

Case C-415/22, Social Insurance

JD – v – Acerta – Caisse d'assurances sociales ASBL, Institut national d'assurances sociales pour travailleurs indépendants (Inasti), Belgian State, reference lodged by the Tribunal du travail francophone de Bruxelles (Belgium) on 20 June 2022

Does the principle of EU law based on a single social security scheme applicable to workers, whether employed or self-employed, active or retired, preclude a Member State of residence from requiring, as in the present case, a retired official of the European Commission, who pursues an activity as a self-employed person, to be subject to its social security scheme and the payment of purely 'solidarity' social security contributions, where the retired official is subject to the compulsory social security scheme of the European Union and does not derive any benefits, be they contributory or non-contributory, from the national scheme to which he or she is subject by force?

Case C-477/22, Working Time, Miscellaneous

ARST S.p.A. – Azienda regionale sarda trasporti – v – Various employees, reference lodged by the Corte suprema di cassazione (Italy) on 15 July 2022

1. Must Article 3(a) of Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport and amending Council Regulations (EEC) No 3821/85 and (EC) No 2135/98 and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3820/85 be interpreted as meaning that the term "route" not exceeding 50 kilometres refers to the kilometres covered by the journey (line) identified by the transport undertaking for payment of the ticket, or to the total number of kilometres covered by the driver in the daily work shift, or to the maximum distance on the road reached by the vehicle in relation to the starting point (radius); or, in any event, by means of what other criterion should the kilometres of the route be calculated?
2. In any event, may the undertaking organising the transport be exempt from application of the regulation in respect of those vehicles it uses exclusively to cover journeys of less than 50 km, or is the undertaking's entire transport service subject to application of the regulation, by reason of the fact that it uses other vehicles to cover journeys exceeding 50 km?
3. Must Article 6(3) of Regulation (EC) No 561/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 on the harmonisation of certain social legislation relating to road transport and amending Council Regulations (EEC) No 3821/85 and (EC) No 2135/98 and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 3820/85 be interpreted as meaning that "the total accumulated driving time during any two consecutive weeks" consists of the sum of the "driving times" for the two weeks – according to the definition in Article 4(j) above – or does it also include other activities and, in particular, the entire working shift worked by the driver during the two weeks, or all the 'other work' referred to in Article 6(5)?

Case C-496/22, Collective Redundancies

EI – v – SC Brink's Cash Solutions SRL, reference lodged by the Curtea de Apel București (Romania) on 22 July 2022

1. Do [the first subparagraph of] Article 1[(1)(b)] and Article 6 of Council Directive 98/59/EC on the

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