

DISCLAIMER: The contents of this text do not constitute legal advice and are not meant to be complete or exhaustive. Although Warwick Legal Network tries to ensure the information is accurate and up-to-date, all users should seek legal advice before taking or refraining from taking any action. Neither Warwick Legal Network nor its members are liable or accept liability for any loss which may arise from possible errors in the text or from the reliance on information contained in this text.

Fact Sheet Agency – Austria (April 2012)

	a) Authorised person to act on behalf of another (called
How is an agent defined under national law?	"businessman"), such as by procurement of transactions or executing a transaction, except immovable property, for example real estate.
	b) Agents are permanently in charge. They act
	<ul> <li>independently</li> <li>commercial</li> <li>in the name and for the account of the businessman</li> </ul>
How is the normal duration of	Depends on the contract:
a contract normally defined?	a) If the contract is temporary, it ends automatically pro rata temporis.
	b) If there is no time lapse, the contract can be terminated by either party by
	- contractual notice of dismissal or
	<ul> <li>dismissal for cause (important reason assumed: e.g. breach of duty, decease, assault, other serious breaches of the contract)</li> </ul>
	c) The dismissal can be formless:
	<ul><li>parol or written</li><li>explicit or by implication</li></ul>
	d) Further options are
	<ul><li>partial termination</li><li>dismissal with the option of altered conditions</li></ul>
How long is the notice of termination?	The period of notice depends on the particular length without any interruption in the duration of the contract - and thus on the date of termination
	<ul> <li>within the first treaty year: at least 1 month</li> <li>within the second treaty year: at least 2 months</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>within the third treaty year: at least 3 months</li> <li>within the fourth treaty year: at least 4 months</li> </ul>
	- within the fifth treaty year: at least 5 months
	<ul> <li>within the sixth and every following treaty year: at least 6 months</li> </ul>
	b) The arrangement of <u>longer terms</u> is admissible.
What rights does the agent have to compensation or	Depends on certain requirements:



indemnity upon termination?	b) No claim of compensation in case of
Are there any laws or regulations relating to restraint of trade/restrictive covenants	- dismissal by the agent, when there is no reasonable issue, imputable to the businessman - advanced termination of contract by the agent without important reason - advanced termination of contract by the businessman (default of agent assumed)  c) Claim on compensation in case of - dismissal by the businessman, without important reason,
	imputable to the agent  - advanced termination/dismissal of contract by the businessman without any default of the agent  - advanced termination of contract by the agent (default of the businessman assumed)  - advanced termination/dismissal by the agent due to reasonable motive  - advanced termination/dismissal of contract by the agent due to age, decease or infirmity
	These claims are to confer, even if the agent acted in a member state of the EU and the businessman's office is in a non-EU country, whereas the contract is subject to the right of the non-EU country.
	a) During contract in effect the agent is basically allowed to act for more than just one businessman at the same time.      no law or regulation with a generall non-competition clause
	- different doctrine: branch-orientated non-competition-clause (even without appropriate agreement in contract)
	b) Art. 81 Abs 1 EG: No breach in view of agency agreements, if the financial and commercial risks of the agent are just marginal or inexistent. But: Possible breach in terms of sole distribution agreements.
	c) No cartel ban after Art. 81 Abs 1 EG, if the non-competition clause is limited to at most 5 years (a indefinitely non-competition clause would be a breach)
Are any particular formalities required for an agency agreement to be legally valid and enforceable under national law?	a) Agency agreements are formless. There are no certain formalities prescribed by statute or regulation. They can be concluded     - Orally or written
	by implication or implied  b) Exception: Written form must be adhered to, if the parties have agreed on it. In respect of implied and amicable terms derogation is possible.

Contact: Dr. Thomas Schneider LL.M. (EUR), Rechtsanwaltskanzlei Zumtobel Kroberger, © 2010, schneider @eulaw.at, Alle Rechte vorbehalten.