

SUMMARY

ECJ 22 October 2026, Case C-420/24 (Compania Națională de Administrare a Infrastructurii Rutiere SA – Direcția Regională de Drumuri și Poduri Iași - Compania Națională de Administrare a Infrastructurii Rutiere SA – Direcția Regională de Drumuri și Poduri Iași)

***Compania Națională de Administrare a Infrastructurii Rutiere SA –
Direcția Regională de Drumuri și Poduri Iași - Compania Națională de
Administrare a Infrastructurii Rutiere SA – Direcția Regională de
Drumuri și Poduri Iași, Romanian case***

Summary

Travel time outside a worker's normal working hours to and from a workplace designated by the employer, other than the worker's fixed or usual workplace, constitutes working time where the worker travels there to perform duties in accordance with the employer's instructions. This applies where the journeys are inherent in the worker's duties and the worker is sufficiently restricted in using the travel time for personal purposes. The referring court must verify whether that latter condition is met.

Questions

Must Article 2(1) of Directive 2003/88/EC be interpreted as meaning that travel time, including time outside normal working hours, to and from a workplace designated by the

employer other than the worker's fixed or usual workplace, to perform duties in accordance with the employer's instructions, constitutes 'working time'?

Ruling

Article 2(1) of Directive 2003/88/EC must be interpreted as meaning that travel time, including time outside normal working hours, to and from a workplace designated by the employer other than the worker's fixed or usual workplace, to perform duties in accordance with the employer's instructions, constitutes 'working time'.

Creator: Hof van Justitie van de Europese Unie

Verdict at: 2026-10-22

Case number: ECIL:EU:C:2026:893 / C-420/24