**Call for Papers**

**The challenges of employment in the digital age**

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The labour market and the ways in which work is provided have never changed as dynamically as they have over the past few decades. With the development of technology and social welfare, new models of employment are emerging. There is a shift away from classic labour models to, in particular: remote (distance) work and cloud working, providing work and services or conducting business activity through online platforms (e.g. Uber, Bolt), collaborative employment, algorithmic work, and automation of work.

As a result, the geographic dimension of the work and business activity becomes less important - international projects can be carried out by competent contractors from all over the world. At the same time, new labour models are accused of lowering labour standards by spreading contract employment, unprotected by social guarantees. Problems emerge such as exploitation, "competence discrimination", precarization of professionally active people and deepening social inequalities, as well as threats related to the security of personal data.

The transformation of labour requires changes in the area of law, including the creation of a new definition of "self-employed but economically dependent person", and "worker subordinated to platforms". The role of trade unions and social dialogue institutions will also need to be redefined. The new model of labor relations requires new solutions regarding the protection of personal data, including ensuring proper protection of personal data and their security, in particular with the use of modern technologies and cloud solutions, as well as regulating the rules related to the transfer of data to third countries. The question arises as to how much of the necessary adaptations can be made in the process of the application of law (its interpretation), and to what extent it is necessary to enact new legal provisions. It should also be taken into account that branches of law other than labour law may, due to their paradigms, stand in the way of certain necessary solutions (e.g. competition law or business law) and that in such cases the intervention of the legislature will be necessary.