Australian Industry Group

Application to vary the Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries

Award 2020

Submission (AM2023/25)

7 February 2024



AM2023/25 APPLICATION TO VARY THE *TEXTILE, CLOTHING,* FOOTWEAR AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES AWARD 2020

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1. On 20 October 2023, the Australian Industry Group (Ai Group) filed an application in the Fair Work Commission (Commission) seeking variations to the Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2020 (TCF Award or Award). The application is advanced primarily pursuant to s.160(2)(c) of the Fair Work Act 2009 (Act) and, in the alternate, pursuant to s.158(1) of the Act. This submission is filed in support of that application.
- 2. The application concerns the shiftwork penalties prescribed by clause 29.3 of the Award. In particular, we seek variations to clauses 29.3(a), 29.3(b), C.3.1 and C.5.1 (Impugned Clauses) regarding the manner in which the relevant shiftwork penalties are to be calculated and paid.
- 3. The specific terms of the variations sought are set out in the draft determination attached to this submission at **Attachment A**. If made, they would clearly provide that the shift penalties are to be calculated on the 'ordinary hourly rate' applicable to the employee's classification level, for each hour worked on an afternoon shift, night shift or permanent night shift; as defined by clauses 29.1(b) 29.1(d).
- 4. The proposed variations are sought on the following bases:
 - (a) The Impugned Clauses are ambiguous and / or uncertain, as contemplated by s.160 of the Act. The Commission should exercise its direction to vary the Award to address the ambiguity and / or uncertainty, by adopting the variations we have proposed. The variations and provisions proposed would ensure that the Award achieves the modern awards objective (MAO). The variations should be made retrospectively, effective 1 February 2021.
 - (b) In the alternate, if the Commission finds that the Impugned Clauses are not ambiguous or uncertain; they contain errors, as contemplated by s.160 of the Act. The Commission should exercise its direction to vary the Award to remove the errors, by adopting the variations we have proposed. The

variations and provisions proposed would ensure that the Award achieves the MAO. The variations should be made retrospectively, effective 1 February 2021.

- (c) In the further alternate, if the Commission finds that the Impugned Clauses are not ambiguous, uncertain or attended by error; it should vary the Award pursuant to s.157 of the Act on the basis that the Award, in its current form, does not achieve the modern awards objective by virtue of the Impugned Clauses and the variations proposed would ensure that it does so.
- Our submissions are accompanied by a witness statement from Rhiannon Carr, the Group Manager, People and Culture of Blundstone Australia Pty Ltd; an employer covered by the TCF Award.

2. THE IMPUGNED CLAUSES

- 6. Clause 29 of the Award relates to shiftwork. It does not apply in the textile industry, as defined by clause 4.2(f); instead, clauses 30 and 31 apply therein. Clause 29 rather applies to various other sectors covered by the Award, including the clothing¹ and footwear² industries.
- 7. Clause 29.3 prescribes the shift penalties payable for work performed on 'afternoon shifts'3, 'night shifts'4 and 'permanent night shifts'5. It is in the following terms (emphasis added):

29.3 Payment for shiftwork

- (a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid <u>an</u> <u>additional 15% of the weekly award rate per shift</u> for the classification concerned.
- (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid <u>an</u> <u>additional 30% of the weekly award rate per shift</u> for the classification concerned.

NOTE: See Schedule C —Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalty rates.

- 8. For the purposes of these proceedings, a key issue to arise from the aforementioned provisions is the *frequency* with which the above penalties apply. More specifically, do they apply per *week* or per *shift*?
- 9. The Award expressly contemplates that an employee may rotate between the different shift types. Indeed, clause 29.2(c) states that '[a]s far as practicable, employees will work shifts in rotation'. An employee is entitled to a shift penalty prescribed by the above clause only while they are 'on' the relevant shift type.

¹ Defined by clause 4.2(d) of the Award.

² Defined by clause 4.2(e) of the Award.

³ Defined by clause 29.1(b) of the Award.

⁴ Defined by clause 29.1(c) of the Award.

⁵ Defined by clause 29.1(d) of the Award.

- 10. Clause 29.3 refers to Schedule C, which provides a 'summary of hourly rates of pay'. Clause C.3.1 summarises the hourly rates payable to full-time and part-time shiftworkers to whom clause 29.3 applies. The third and fourth columns contained therein, coupled with footnote 2, indicate that pursuant to clause 29.3, an employee is entitled to 15% or 30% of the 'ordinary weekly rate' for each afternoon, night or permanent night shift, as appliable. The term 'ordinary weekly rate' is not defined or used elsewhere in the body of the instrument. The rates prescribed by the relevant aspect of clause C.3.1 range from \$129 \$317. They appear to have been calculated using the 'minimum weekly rates' prescribed by clause 19.1 of the Award.
- 11. Similarly, clause C.5.1 relates to casual employees to whom clause 29.3 applies. The third and fourth columns, when read with footnote 2, again indicate that an employee is entitled to 15% or 30% of the *'ordinary weekly rate'* for each afternoon, night or permanent night shift, as appliable. The rates are the same as those identified at clause C.3.1.
- 12. For the reasons set out in sections 5 7 of this submission; Ai Group contends that the Impugned Clauses are ambiguous and / or uncertain, or they contain errors, in relation to the quantum of the relevant shift penalties, and the frequency with which they apply.

3. THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

- 13. Ai Group's application is made pursuant to s.160(2)(b) of the Act. Section 160 is in the following terms:
 - 160 Variation of modern award to remove ambiguity or uncertainty or correct error
 - (1) The FWC may make a determination varying a modern award to remove an ambiguity or uncertainty or to correct an error.
 - (2) The FWC may make the determination:
 - (a) on its own initiative; or
 - (b) on application by an employer, employee, organisation or outworker entity that is covered by the modern award; or
 - (c) on application by an organisation that is entitled to represent the industrial interests of one or more employers or employees that are covered by the modern award; or
 - (d) if the modern award includes outworker terms--on application by an organisation that is entitled to represent the industrial interests of one or more outworkers to whom the outworker terms relate.
- 14. The principles associated with the interpretation and application of s.160 of the Act were recently summarised by a Full Bench of the Commission in the context of a review of superannuation provisions in modern awards, as follows: (emphasis added)
 - [51] The principles applicable to the interpretation and application of s 160 are well established. It is first necessary to determine if the award provisions under consideration are ambiguous, uncertain or attended by error. To find ambiguity in respect of an award provision, there must usually be rival contentions as to the proper meaning of the provision which are reasonably arguable. The words 'ambiguous' and 'uncertain' are not synonyms, and uncertainty may be established even if the provision at issue has a clear meaning and is not ambiguous, since uncertainty may arise from the application of unambiguous terms to a given set of circumstances or if the provision is doubtful, vague or indistinct in its expression. Error will be demonstrated if some sort of mistake is shown, in that a provision of the award was made in a form which did not reflect the tribunal's intention. It is only if ambiguity, uncertainty or error is found that a variation to remedy this may be considered.

- **[52]** The Commission has a discretion as to the terms of the variation to be made, subject to the variation determined having the purpose and effect of removing the identified ambiguity or uncertainty or correcting the identified error.⁶
- 15. Deputy President Saunders also summarised the various principles in the context of an application made to vary the Road Transport and Distribution Award 2020 (RTD Award) pursuant to s.160 of the Act, as follows: (emphasis added)
 - [10] The Commission may exercise the power of variation granted by s 160 only for the purpose of removing "an ambiguity or uncertainty". The existence of an ambiguity or uncertainty is a necessary statutory prerequisite to any variation being made. If there is such an ambiguity or uncertainty, the Commission has a discretionary power vested by s 160 which it may exercise to remove the ambiguity or uncertainty.
 - [11] Ambiguity exists when a provision in an award is capable of more than one meaning. The ambiguity may be apparent on the face of the award or may become apparent only when extrinsic evidence is adduced.
 - [12] The terms "ambiguity" and "uncertainty" are not synonyms. The ordinary meaning of "ambiguity" is "1. doubtfulness or uncertainty of meaning, 2. an equivocal or ambiguous word or expression". The ordinary meaning of "uncertainty" is "1. not definitely or surely known; doubtful. 2. not confident, assured or decided. 3. not fixed or determined. 4. doubtful; vague; distinct". Uncertainty may arise from the application of an unambiguous term to a particular set of circumstances. The distinction between patent ambiguity (linguistic ambiguity) and latent ambiguity (ambiguity in application) provides an illustration by analogy.
 - [13] Determining whether a provision in an award is ambiguous or uncertain is distinct from the task of identifying the true meaning of the provision. When an instrument such as an award is properly construed, there is only one correct meaning, notwithstanding that there may be ambiguity in the provision. It follows that it is not necessary for the Commission to interpret the award in order to reach a conclusion concerning the presence of ambiguity or uncertainty.
 - [14] If ambiguity or uncertainty is found in an award, the Commission may have regard to a range of factors in determining whether to exercise its discretion to vary the award in order to remove the ambiguity or uncertainty. There is no need for the Commission to feel constrained in the matters to which it may have regard in the exercise of its discretionary power under s 160 of the Act by the principles developed for the interpretation of awards. For example, the Commission may have regard to "industrial principles and general industrial merit considerations". Other relevant matters may include the actual intention of the maker of the instrument (or of the interested parties) and the history of the provision as part of the "equity, good conscience and the merits" of the matter. This may be contrasted with the process of construing an award where the actual subjective intent of the makers of the instrument is irrelevant. That is because

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⁶ Variation on the Commission's own motion – Modern award superannuation clause review [2023] FWCFB 264 at [51] – [52].

- the process of interpretation is directed to the proper construction of what the instrument says, not what it was meant to say.⁷
- 16. In the submissions that follow, we set out various other authorities that are also relevant to the proper interpretation of s.160 of the Act.

Ambiguity

17. In the often-cited decision of *Re Tenix Defence Systems Pty Limited Certified Agreement 2001-2004* ⁸ (*Tenix*) a Full Bench of the Australian Industrial Relations Commission (**AIRC**) considered the application of s.170MD(6) of the *Workplace Relations Act 1996*, which relevantly provided as follows:

The Commission may, on application by any person bound by a certified agreement, by order vary a certified agreement:

- (a) for the purpose of removing the ambiguity or uncertainty.
- 18. The AIRC made the following observations about how s.170MD(6) was to be applied: (emphasis added)
 - [28] Before the Commission exercises its discretion to vary an agreement pursuant to s.170MD(6)(a) it must first identify an ambiguity or uncertainty. It may then exercise the discretion to remove that ambiguity or uncertainty by varying the agreement.
 - [29] The first part of the process identifying an ambiguity or uncertainty involves <u>an objective assessment of the words used in the provision under examination</u>. The words used are construed <u>having regard to their context</u>, including where appropriate the <u>relevant parts of a related award</u>. As Munro J observed in *Re Linfox CFMEU (CSR Timber) Enterprise Agreement 1997*:

"The identification of whether or not a provision in an instrument can be said to contain an 'ambiguity' requires a judgment to be made of whether, on its proper construction, the wording of the relevant provision is susceptible to more than one meaning. Essentially the task requires that the words used in the provision be construed in their context, including where appropriate the relevant parts of the 'parent' award with which a complimentary provision is to be read."

[30] We agree that context is important. Section 170MD(6)(a) is not confined to the identification of a word or words of a clause which give rise to an ambiguity or uncertainty. A combination of clauses may have that effect.

⁷ Application by Toll Transport Pty Ltd t/a Toll Transport [2022] FWC 3346 at [10] – [14].

⁸ Re Tenix Defence Systems Pty Limited Certified Agreement 2001-2004 (PR917548).

- [31] The Commission will generally err on the side of finding an ambiguity or uncertainty where there are rival contentions advanced and an arguable case is made out for more than one contention.
- [32] Once an ambiguity or uncertainty has been identified it is a matter of discretion as to whether or not the agreement should be varied to remove the ambiguity or uncertainty. ...
- [33] We agree with Tenix that the first step in dealing with a s.170MD(6)(a) application the identification of an ambiguity or uncertainty requires the determination of a "jurisdictional fact". In Corporation of the City of Enfield v Developmental Assessment Commission the joint judgment of Gleeson CJ, Gaudron, Gummow, Kirby and Hayne JJ described the term "jurisdictional fact" in these terms:

"The term 'jurisdictional fact' (which may be a complex of elements) is often used to identify that criterion, satisfaction of which enlivens the power of the decision-maker to exercise a discretion."

- [34] Similarly in Re: CFMEU Termination of Bargaining Periods, Lee and Madgwick JJ said:
 - ". . . the question presents as one of whether the Commission may have erred as to a 'jurisdictional fact', that is, the existence or non-existence of a state of affairs which was a statutory precondition to the Commission acting. . ."
- [35] In the context of s.170MD(6)(a) the Commission must *first* identify the existence of an ambiguity or uncertainty *before* exercising its discretion to vary the agreement. We agree with the Full Bench in *Re: CFMEU Appeal* which described the existence of an ambiguity or uncertainty as "a necessary statutory prerequisite to any variation being made."
- 19. Although the approach adopted in *Tenix* concerned a different statutory framework and an instrument of a different nature to modern awards, it has been adopted by the Commission as the appropriate approach to be applied when considering whether an award should be varied pursuant to s.160 of the Act on a number of occasions.
- 20. For instance, in *Re Australian Nursing Federation and others*¹⁰, a Full Bench of Fair Work Australia (**FWA**) adopted the approach in *Tenix*¹¹ when considering an application made by Ai Group seeking a variation to the *Manufacturing and Associated Industries and Occupations Award 2010* (**Manufacturing Award**) pursuant to s.160 of the Act.

⁹ Re Tenix Defence Systems Pty Limited Certified Agreement 2001-2004 (PR917548) at [28] – [35].

¹⁰ Re Australian Nursing Federation and others [2010] FWAFB 9290.

¹¹ Re Australian Nursing Federation and others [2010] FWAFB 9290 at [26].

- 21. The Full Bench observed that there were 'rival contentions between [Ai Group] and others, including the FWO, about the import of '12 the relevant provision of the Manufacturing Award and determined that 'each of the contentions [was] arguable '13. The Full Bench concluded that:
 - **[30]** Given the rival contentions about the import of clause 44.2 and our view that an arguable case has been made out for more than one contention, we find the current clause 44.2 of the modern Manufacturing Award is a source of ambiguity or uncertainty. We turn then to consider exercising our discretion to remove the ambiguity or uncertainty. ¹⁴
- 22. In a subsequent decision¹⁵ of another Full Bench of FWA when considering an appeal of a decision in which FWA had declined to grant a variation to the *Building and Construction General On-Site Award 2010* pursuant to s.160 of the Act, it again relied upon *Tenix*:
 - [16] In particular, before the tribunal can exercise its discretion to vary an award it must first identify an ambiguity or uncertainty. Identifying an ambiguity or uncertainty 'involves an objective assessment of the words used in the provision under examination. The words used are construed having regard to their context, including where appropriate the relevant parts of a related award. As Munro J observed in Re in Linfox CFMEU (CSR Timber) Enterprise Agreement 1997:

"The identification of whether or not a provision in an instrument can be said to contain an 'ambiguity' requires a judgement to be made of whether, on its proper construction, the wording of the relevant provision is susceptible to more than one meaning. Essentially the task requires that the words used in the provision be construed in their context, including where appropriate the relevant parts of the 'parent' award with which a complementary provision is to be read". ¹⁶

¹² Re Australian Nursing Federation and others [2010] FWAFB 9290 at [27].

¹³ Re Australian Nursing Federation and others [2010] FWAFB 9290 at [27].

¹⁴ Re Australian Nursing Federation and others [2010] FWAFB 9290 at [30].

¹⁵ Master Builders Australia Limited; Housing Industry Association Ltd v Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union; Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia; The Australian Workers' Union; "Automotive, Food, Metals, Engineering, Printing and Kindred Industries Union" known as the Australian Manufacturing Workers' Union (AMWU) [2012] FWAFB 3210.

¹⁶ Master Builders Australia Limited; Housing Industry Association Ltd v Construction, Forestry, Mining and Energy Union; Communications, Electrical, Electronic, Energy, Information, Postal, Plumbing and Allied Services Union of Australia; The Australian Workers' Union; "Automotive, Food, Metals, Engineering, Printing and Kindred Industries Union" known as the Australian Manufacturing Workers' Union (AMWU) [2012] FWAFB 3210 at [16].

23. More recently, in the context of the 4 yearly review of modern awards, Ai Group pursued a variation to the coverage of the *Horticulture Award 2010* on various bases including s.160 of the Act. In its decision ¹⁷ (*Horticulture Award Decision*), the relevant Full Bench cited *Tenix* with approval.¹⁸

Uncertainty

24. In the *Horticulture Award Decision*, the Commission also dealt with the meaning of *'uncertainty'*, as follows: (emphasis added)

[152] The decision of Senior Deputy President Polites in *Re. Public Service (Non Executive Staff – Victoria) (Section 170MX) Award 2000* provides further clarity on the meaning of 'uncertainty'. In this case, an award clause was varied on the basis that the clause was uncertain. In doing so, His Honour adopted the following definition of 'uncertainty':

'In that respect I respectfully adopt the submission made by the State of Victoria that the term "uncertainty" means the quality of being uncertain in respect of duration, continuance, occurrence, liability to chance or accident or the state of not being definitely known or perfectly clear, doubtfulness or vagueness. Those are extracts for the Concise Oxford Dictionary adopted by Commissioner Whelan in *Re: Shop Distributive and Allied Employees Association v. Coles Myer* [Print R0368]. In my view, as I have indicated, this provision clearly falls within that definition.'19

Error

25. During the 4 yearly review of the *Vehicle Manufacturing, Repair, Services and Retail Award 2010*, the Shop Distributive and Allied Employees' Association proposed a variation to the award pursuant to s.160 of the Act on the basis that it contained an *'error'* as to the manner in which certain rates had been calculated. In its decision²⁰, a Full Bench of the Commission dealt with the relevant aspect of the unions' submissions as follows: (emphasis added)

¹⁷ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Horticulture Award 2010 [2017] FWCFB 6037.

¹⁸ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Horticulture Award 2010 [2017] FWCFB 6037 at [151].

^{19 4} yearly review of modern awards – Horticulture Award 2010 [2017] FWCFB 6037 at [152].

²⁰ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Vehicle Manufacturing, Repair Services and Retail Award 2010 [2016] FWCFB 4418.

[73] With respect to the SDA, this is not demonstrative of any error. It only demonstrates that a methodology was used which the SDA, with the benefit of hindsight, would prefer not to have been used. Nothing was placed before us to suggest that the AIRC did not intend to use that methodology, or that some mathematical error was made in calculating the rates in accordance with that methodology. We do not accept that disagreement even a well-founded disagreement - with a previous decision concerning an award is sufficient to establish an error for the purpose of s.160. What is necessary is to show that some sort of mistake occurred, in that a provision of the award was made in a form which did not reflect the tribunal's intention. There is nothing to suggest that this occurred here. Accordingly the SDA's application under s.160 must be dismissed.²¹

The Commission's Discretion

- 26. Where the Commission finds that there is an ambiguity, uncertainty or error of the nature contemplated by s.160 of the Act, it has a discretion to vary the relevant award to remove the ambiguity, uncertainty or error, pursuant to s.160(1) of the Act. There Commission is not constrained in the matters to which it may have regard in the exercise of its discretionary power by the principles developed for the interpretation of awards. Rather, the Commission can take into account broader issues, including the relevant industrial merits. ²²
- 27. The MAO applies to the performance or exercise of the Commission's powers to vary an award pursuant to s.160.²³ Further, s.138 requires that an award must, *inter alia*, only include terms 'to the extent necessary to achieve [MAO]'.
- 28. The MAO is defined by s.134(1) of the Act, in the following terms:
 - (1) The FWC must ensure that modern awards, together with the National Employment Standards, provide a fair and relevant minimum safety net of terms and conditions, taking into account:
 - (a) relative living standards and the needs of the low paid; and
 - (aa) the need to improve access to secure work across the economy; and
 - (ab) the need to achieve gender equality in the workplace by ensuring equal remuneration for work of equal or comparable value, eliminating gender-based undervaluation of work and providing workplace conditions that facilitate women's full economic participation; and

²¹ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Vehicle Manufacturing, Repair Services and Retail Award 2010 [2016] FWCFB 4418 at [73].

²² Application by Toll Transport Pty Ltd t/a Toll Transport [2022] FWC 3346 at [14].

²³ Section 134(2)(a) of the Act.

- (b) the need to encourage collective bargaining; and
- (c) the need to promote social inclusion through increased workforce participation; and
- (d) the need to promote flexible modern work practices and the efficient and productive performance of work; and
- (da) the need to provide additional remuneration for:
 - (i) employees working overtime; or
 - (ii) employees working unsocial, irregular or unpredictable hours; or
 - (iii) employees working on weekends or public holidays; or
 - (iv) employees working shifts; and
- (f) the likely impact of any exercise of modern award powers on business, including on productivity, employment costs and the regulatory burden; and
- (g) the need to ensure a simple, easy to understand, stable and sustainable modern award system for Australia that avoids unnecessary overlap of modern awards; and
- (h) the likely impact of any exercise of modern award powers on employment growth, inflation and the sustainability, performance and competitiveness of the national economy.

4. THE EVOLUTION OF THE IMPUGNED CLAUSES

29. The history of the Impugned Clauses, and the manner in which they have come to be, is a relevant contextual consideration in this matter. We return to the basis for this submission later. In this part of our submission, we set out their evolution.

The Pre-Modern Awards

- 30. There were three key federal pre-modern awards covering the textile, clothing, and footwear industries prior to the making of the TCF Award. They were the:
 - (a) Clothing Trades Award 1999²⁴ (Pre-Modern Clothing Award);
 - (b) Footwear Industries Award 2000²⁵ (**Pre-Modern Footwear Award**); and
 - (c) Textile Industry Award 2000²⁶ (Pre-Modern Textile Award).
- 31. We anticipate that it will be uncontroversial in these proceedings that the *Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2010* (**2010 Award**), as made, and by extension, the Award, are based in large part on the aforementioned instruments.
- 32. Given that the Impugned Clauses do not apply in the textile industry, the Pre-Modern Textile Award is not relevant herein.
- 33. The Pre-Modern Clothing Award contemplated only an afternoon shift²⁷, for which employees were required to be remunerated as follows:
 - **35.1.4** the employer pays an employee employed on any afternoon shift the minimum award rate for the relevant skill level <u>plus an allowance of 22.5% of that award rate for each hour worked on the shift.</u>
- 34. Thus, the shift allowance amounted to 22.5% of the minimum hourly rate payable under the award, for each hour worked on an afternoon shift.

²⁴ AP772144.

²⁵ AP781127.

²⁶ AP799036.

²⁷ Clause 35 of the Pre-Modern Clothing Award.

35. The Pre-Modern Footwear Award contained a more expansive shiftwork regime, which was in the following terms: (emphasis added)

29. SHIFT WORK

29.1 An employer may maintain, institute or reinstitute any system of shift work subject only to the provisions and limitations set out in this clause.

29.2 Definitions

For the purposes of this clause:

- **29.2.1** Day shift means any shift worked between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.
- **29.2.2 Morning Shift** means any shift commencing on or after 4.00 a.m. but before 7.00 a.m.
- **29.2.3 Afternoon Shift** means any shift finishing after 5.00 p.m. and at or before midnight.
- **29.2.4 Night Shift** means any shift finishing after midnight and at or before 8.00 a.m.
- **29.2.5** Rostered Shift means a shift for which the employee concerned has had at least forty-eight hours notice.

29.3 Afternoon or night shift allowances

- **29.3.1** Subject to 29.3.2, a <u>full time shift worker</u> whilst on morning, afternoon or night shift will be paid <u>an additional amount of 15% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned.</u>
- 29.3.2 An employee engaged on permanent night shift duties will be paid an additional amount of 30% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned.
- 29.3.3 A <u>full time shift worker</u> who works on a morning, afternoon or night shift which does not continue for at least 5 successive mornings, afternoons or nights or for at least the number of ordinary hours prescribed as a week's work will be paid <u>an additional amount of 50%</u> of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned.
- A shorter shift of adult employees may be worked on any shift other than the day shift, by mutual agreement between an employer and his employees.. Payment for such work will be calculated in accordance with this subclause on a pro-rata basis related to the time actually worked as a proportion of the ordinary weekly hours.

- 36. Clause 29.3.1 was expressed to apply only to full-time employees. It required the payment of an 'additional amount' for work on morning, afternoon or night shifts. That additional amount was expressed as a percentage of the 'weekly award wage'.
- 37. The weekly award wage was prescribed by clause 19.1.1. In addition, the chapeau of that provision was in the following terms:
 - An adult employee in a classification or class of work (other than an apprentice, junior or employee on a supported wage in accordance with 25), specified in the table below must not be paid less than the rates as set out in the table below.
- 38. Neither clause 19.1.1, nor any other provision of the award, prescribed hourly rates of pay.
- 39. Thus, when reading clause 19.1.1 and clause 29.3.1 together, it is tolerably clear that a full-time employee who on a given week was on a morning, afternoon or night shift, was entitled to:
 - (a) The minimum weekly wage prescribed by clause 19.1.1, for the applicable classification level; and
 - (b) An additional payment of 15% of that weekly award wage.
- 40. Nothing in the text of clause 29.3.1 states or implies that the shift penalty applied with greater frequency (such as, for every shift). Rather, the use of the words 'an additional amount' and the limited application of the provision to full-time employees only, combined with clause 19.1.1, strongly suggest that the shift penalty was to be paid in respect of a week.
- 41. The same can be said of clause 29.3.3, which expressly referred to full-time employees.
- 42. As for clause 29.3.2; it applied as an exception to clause 29.3.1 (as can be seen from the opening words of the latter) and therefore, it too, in effect, applied only to full-time employees.

- 43. Other textual considerations also support this interpretation of the award; most relevantly, clause 29.3.4, which is extracted above. It contemplated circumstances in which an employee worked 'a shorter shift'.
- 44. Clause 26 required that hours of work be arranged and set at the enterprise level, in accordance with clause 26.3.1. It appears that the reference to 'shorter shifts' concerned shifts shorter than the standard length in that arrangement.
- 45. Importantly, it provided that the shift penalty for that shift was to be calculated 'on a pro-rata basis related to the time actually worked as a proportion of the ordinary weekly hours' (emphasis added). The manner in which this mechanism was expressed plainly suggests that the shift penalties prescribed by clauses 29.3.1 29.3.3 constituted weekly amounts. If the shift penalties were calculated on some other basis (e.g. per shift), the relevant calculation would necessarily involve an assessment of the duration of the shorter shift vis-à-vis the standard shift length.

The Part 10A Award Modernisation Process

- 46. The 2010 Award was made by the AIRC as a product of the Part 10A Award Modernisation Process (**AMod Process**).
- 47. Whilst the submissions filed by the key industrial organisations participating in the proceedings indicated their desire to ensure that the shiftwork provisions in the modern award reflected the pre-modern position, their material did not deal in any detail with *how* the relevant provisions were to be interpreted or applied in practice. Similarly, the AIRC did not make any such comments.
- 48. We would however make one salient observation about a position taken by the key union in that matter.

49. In September 2008, the AIRC published an exposure draft of the 2010 Award. At clause 32, it contained a provision in substantively the same terms as the relevant provision ultimately found in the 2010 Award:

32. Payment for shift work

- **32.1** A shift worker whilst on afternoon or night shift will be paid an additional amount of 15% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned.
- **32.2** A shiftworker whilst on permanent night shift will be paid an additional amount of 30% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned.
- 50. Tellingly, in response, the Textile, Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia (TCFUA), which has since amalgamated with the Construction, Forestry and Maritime Employees Union (CFMEU), argued as follows: (emphasis added)

<u>[T]he clothing afternoon shift penalty has been reduced from 22.5%</u>. This should be reinstated to prevent disadvantage. ...

We submit that provisions (Shiftwork- clause 31), (Payment for Shiftwork-clause 2) and (Textile Industry-Seven Day Continuous Shiftwork- clause 3) in the terms proposed in the TCFUA Draft No. 2 be included in the modern TCF Award.²⁸

- 51. The 'TCFUA Draft No. 2' was attached to the union's submission cited above. It proposed the insertion of a new subclause in clause 32, dealing specifically with the clothing industry. It would have provided for an allowance of 22.5% of the minimum award rate for each hour worked on an afternoon shift, in the same terms as clause 35.1.4 of the Pre-Modern Clothing Award (extracted earlier):
 - (a) the employer pays an employee employed on any afternoon shift the minimum award rate for the relevant skill level plus an allowance of 22.5.% of that award rate for each hour worked on the shift.
- 52. The TCFUA's submission proceeded on the basis that the proposed clause 32 would have delivered an entitlement that was *less than* 22.5% of the hourly award rate, for each hour worked on an afternoon shift. By extension, it appears that the union understood that the proposed provision would result in an employee receiving 15% of the weekly award wage per *week*. Any higher frequency of payment would have resulted in an employee in fact receiving *more*

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²⁸ TCFUA submission dated 10 October 2008 at [94c] – [95].

under the proposed clause in the exposure draft than the provision advanced by the union.

The 2010 Award

53. The 2010 Award, when made, contained the following provision (which was in substantively the same terms as the aforementioned exposure draft to which the TCFUA had responded): (emphasis added)

35. Payment for shiftwork

- **35.1** A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid <u>an additional</u> <u>amount of 15% of the weekly award wage</u> for the classification concerned.
- **35.2** A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid <u>an additional</u> <u>amount of 30% of the weekly award wage</u> for the classification concerned.²⁹
- 54. It remained in those terms, until the 4 yearly review of modern awards, which we deal with below.
- 55. The 2010 Award prescribed the 'weekly award wage' at clause 20.1. The instrument did not contain hourly rates of pay.
- 56. Consistent with the approach taken in the Pre-Modern Footwear Award and the apparent understanding of the TCFUA as to how the provision would operate, clause 35 of the 2010 Award afforded employees an entitlement to a shift penalty of 15% or 30% of the weekly award wage for each week that they worked on a relevant shift. This proposition is consistent with widespread industry practice and understanding as to how these provisions were to be interpreted and applied.³⁰

²⁹ PR985127.

³⁰ See for example paragraph [19] of the witness statement of Ms Carr.

The 4 Yearly Review of Modern Awards

- 57. During the 4 yearly review of modern awards, the Commission redrafted the 2010 Award in its entirety, with the aim of making it simpler and easier to understand. The redrafting process was not intended to result in any substantive changes to the 2010 Award.³¹
- 58. As a result of the 4 yearly review, clause 35 of the 2010 Award was re-numbered and rewritten in the following terms: (emphasis added)

29.3 Payment for shiftwork

- (a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award rate for the classification concerned.
- **(b)** A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid <u>130% of the weekly</u> award rate for the classification concerned.³²

NOTE: See Schedule C – Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalty rates.

- 59. The clause now expressed the payment of a *rate* rather than a *penalty* that was to be paid *in addition to* an employee's base rate. Apart from that, it was in substantively the same terms as clause 35 of the 2010 Award.
- 60. The Award also included a new summary of hourly rates at Schedule C. Such a summary was not contained in the 2010 Award. Clause C.3.1 applied to permanent employees and clause C.5.1 applied to casual employees. Both identified shift *penalties* (exclusive of the base rate) of 15% and 30% of the 'ordinary weekly rate' (which was not defined in the award). By way of a footnote, it was indicated that the penalty was for each shift worked. That is; an employee was entitled to, for example, 15% of the weekly rate for each afternoon shift.³³

³¹ See for example *4 yearly review of modern awards* [2014] FWCFB 9412 at [140] and *4 yearly review of modern awards* [2014] FWCFB 5537 at [11(v)]. See also cover page of exposure draft, at row 1 of Attachment B to this submission.

³² PR724998.

³³ See row 39 of Attachment B.

- 61. The footnotes in the aforementioned tables introduced, for the first time, an express indication that the shift penalties prescribed by the substantive clause (i.e. clause 29.3 of the Award) were for each *shift*. It did so in circumstances where the substantive language of the clause did not expressly say so and had not expressly said so in the 2010 Award.
- 62. At **Attachment B** to this submission, we have set out a summary of the key developments associated with the Impugned Clauses during the 4 yearly review. It demonstrates that there were numerous submissions made by interested parties, including Ai Group and the TCFUA, about the relevant provisions. The issues raised in response to the multiple iterations of the draft instrument related to matters that included:
 - (a) Whether the shift penalties were to be calculated on a rate that included all-purpose allowances;
 - (b) Whether the shift penalties were to be calculated on the weekly rate or 1/5th of the weekly rate;
 - (c) Whether the relevant clause should prescribe a separately identifiable shift penalty or a shift rate; and
 - (d) Whether the rates in the summary appended to the award should be expressed as a *penalty* or a *rate*.
- 63. Most relevantly, our analysis reveals that:
 - (a) The aforementioned footnote was drafted by the Commission, on its own motion, in relation to the table of rates that now appears at clause C.5.1, in relation to casual employees. It was included in an exposure draft of the Award.³⁴

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³⁴ Row 15 of Attachment B.

- (b) In response, Ai Group pointed out that the corresponding table of rates applying to permanent employees (i.e. now clause C.3.1), included a footnote, but did not contain any corresponding text explaining the footnote. In doing so, it pointed to the wording utilised in clause C.5.1.³⁵
- (c) The insertion of the proposed footnote was opposed by the TCFUA which now forms part of the CFMEU.³⁶
- (d) Notwithstanding this dispute between the parties; the Commission erroneously took the view that the issue was *'resolved'* and replicated the (inaccurate) footnote used in the table of rates relating to casual employees in the table of rates relating to permanent employees.³⁷
- (e) At no stage did any of the submissions filed by the TCFUA state, or even suggest, that the shift penalties apply per *shift*.
- 64. The summary highlights that the Commission did not give express consideration in any of its decisions to how clause 29.3 of the Award was intended to operate or its proper interpretation. It is also apparent that the Commission did not have any intention to change the substantive meaning of clause 35 of the 2010 Award, nor did any party ask it to consider doing so.
- 65. Rather, clause 29.3 of the Award and the summary of hourly rates were intended to reflect the 2010 Award. Inadvertently, however, through the introduction of footnotes in clauses C.3.1 and C.5.1, the instrument came to expressly state that the shift loadings are to be paid for each *shift* worked.

Variation on the Commission's Own Motion

66. In 2021, after the completion of the 4 yearly review, the Commission commenced proceedings on its own motion to vary the Impugned Clauses. It issued a statement in which it said as follows: (emphasis added)

³⁵ Row 16 of Attachment B.

³⁶ Row 19 of Attachment B.

³⁷ Row 25 of Attachment B.

- [1] On 4 December 2020, the Full Bench in AM2019/17 issued a determination finalising the technical and drafting review of the *Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2020* (the Award) as part of the 4 yearly review of modern awards, operative from 1 February 2021. On 27 January 2021 a correction determination was issued by the Full Bench which took effect on 1 February 2021.
- [2] An error has been identified concerning the expression of the entitlements for the afternoon and night shift and the permanent night shift in clause 29.3 of the Award, being described as 115% and 130% of the weekly award rate, respectively. This is inconsistent with the method of calculating payments applied for those same shifts in clauses C.3.1 and C.5.1 of the Award. The calculation method set out in clauses C.3.1 and C.5.1 is 15% or 30% of the ordinary weekly rate per shift *in addition* to whatever payment would be received for ordinary hours.
- [3] Clause 29.3 of the Award sets out the payment for shiftwork as follows:
 - '(a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award rate for the classification concerned.
 - **(b)** A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid <u>130% of the weekly</u> award rate for the classification concerned.

NOTE: See Schedule C—Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalty rates.'

[4] Clauses C.3.1 and C.5.1 of the Award provides:

C.3.1 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry—ordinary and penalty rates

	Ordinary hours	Afternoon & night ²	Permanent night shift ²	Public holiday
	% ordinary hourly rate ¹	% of ordinary weekly rate		% ordinary hourly rate ¹
	100%	<u>15%</u>	<u>30%</u>	250%
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trainee	19.84	113.07	226.14	49.60
Skill level 1	20.41	116.31	232.62	51.03
Skill level 2	21.19	120.77	241.53	52.98
Skill level 3	21.92	124.92	249.84	54.80
Skill level 4	23.09	131.64	263.28	57.73
Skill level 5 and thereafter	24.54	139.89	279.78	61.35

¹Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2.

. . .

² Payment is per shift in addition to applicable ordinary hourly rate.

C.5.1 Casual employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry—ordinary and penalty rates

	Ordinary hours	Afternoon & night ²	Permanent night shift ²	Public holiday
	% ordinary hourly rate ¹	% of ordinary weekly rate		% ordinary hourly rate ¹
	125%	15%	30%	275%
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trainee	24.80	113.07	226.14	54.56
Skill level 1	25.51	116.31	232.62	56.13
Skill level 2	26.49	120.77	241.53	58.27
Skill level 3	27.40	124.92	249.84	60.28
Skill level 4	28.86	131.64	263.28	63.50
Skill level 5 and thereafter	30.68	139.89	279.78	67.49

¹ Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2.

- **[5]** The 'error' was introduced into the Payment for shiftwork provision in the Exposure Draft published on 4 November 2015 and also appeared in the Exposure Draft published on 29 January 2020. The error was transferred into the 2020 Award which became operative on 1 February 2021.³⁸
- 67. The focus and emphasis in paragraph [2] above was on the following proposition; whilst clause 29.3 of the Award prescribed a *rate* for shiftwork, clauses C.3.1 and C.5.1 purported to require the payment of a *penalty*, 'in addition to whatever payment would be received for ordinary hours'. The Commission identified that these amounted to different methods of calculation. In recognition of this discrepancy, Ai Group filed correspondence in the proceedings, supporting the proposed change.
- 68. Further, having regard to paragraph [5] of the Commission's statement, it appears that the 'error' referenced was contained in the body of the instrument (rather than the schedule of rates appended to it). It was described as having been introduced when the exposure draft was amended such that the

² Payment is per shift in addition to applicable ordinary hourly rate.'

³⁸ Variation on the Commission's Own Motion – Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2020 [2021] FWC 2677 at [1] – [5].

substantive clause, for the first time, expressed the amount payable for shiftwork as a *rate* (as opposed to a separate *penalty*).³⁹

- 69. The Commission proposed to address the issue raised as follows:
 - **[10]** My *provisional* view is that the wording of the Payment of the shiftwork provision in clause 29.3 of the Award is incorrect and inconsistent with clauses C.3.1 and C.5.2 and constitutes an error for the purposes of s.160 of the Act.
 - [11] I propose that clause 29.3 be amended as follows:
 - '(a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid <u>an additional 15%</u> 115% of the weekly award rate <u>per shift</u> for the classification concerned.
 - (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid <u>an additional 30%</u> 130% of the weekly award rate <u>per shift</u> for the classification concerned.

NOTE: See Schedule C—Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalty rates.'40

- 70. Having regard to paragraphs [2] and [5] of the Commission's statement, it would appear that the Commission (and Ai Group) were not conscious of, and did not intend, the potential implications of the insertion of the words 'per shift' in clauses 29.3(a) and 29.3(b); namely, that they would result in the proposition that the shift penalties are payable for every shift worked.
- 71. A determination giving effect to the proposed change was issued on 31 May 2021. 41 Thus, clause 29.3 was aligned with clauses C.3.1 and C.5.1.

Conclusion

- 72. The following salient propositions emerge from a consideration of the evolution of the Impugned Clauses:
 - (a) The Impugned Clauses are intended to reflect the operation of the 2010 Award.
 - (b) The 2010 Award required the payment of the shift penalties *per week*.

³⁹ Row 15 of Attachment B.

⁴⁰ Variation on the Commission's Own Motion – Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2020 [2021] FWC 2677 at [11].

⁴¹ PR730230.

- (c) The 2010 Award was broadly consistent in its terms with the Pre-Modern Footwear Award; one of the key pre-modern awards upon which the 2010 Award and, by extension, the Award, are based.
- (d) The Pre-Modern Footwear Award required the payment of shift penalties of the same quantum as the 2010 Award and Award, on a weekly basis.
- (e) The TCFUA understood and appeared to accept, when the 2010 Award was made, that the shift penalty clause would entitle employees to the shift penalty on a weekly basis. Implicit in this was an acceptance of how the Pre-Modern Footwear Award operated.
- (f) Three errors have been made in the formulation of the Impugned Clauses, in the following order:
 - (i) The footnote now found in clause C.5.1, as proposed by the Commission during the 4 yearly review in an exposure draft published on 4 November 2015 ⁴², incorrectly described the effect of the substantive award term. It stated that the shift penalty applied to casual employees *per shift*.⁴³
 - (ii) Despite opposition from the TCFUA, ⁴⁴ the aforementioned footnote was replicated at what is now clause C.3.1, in respect of permanent employees. ⁴⁵ Thus, the scope of the error was extended.
 - (iii) After the 4 yearly review, clause 29.3 of the Award was varied to align with the aforementioned footnotes, which were in fact incorrect. Thus, the scope of the error was again extended.

⁴² The relevant provision was numbered clause C.4.1 at that time.

⁴³ Row 15 of Attachment B.

⁴⁴ Row 19 of Attachment B.

⁴⁵ Row 27 of Attachment B.

5. THE AMBIGUITY

- 73. A plain reading of clauses 29.3(a) and 29.3(b) demonstrate that they are capable of being interpreted in more than one way. Taking clause 29.3(a) by way of example, it is reasonably arguable that it requires the payment of:
 - (a) 15% of the weekly rate, for each shift worked (First Interpretation); or
 - (b) 15%, of the weekly rate for each shift worked (Second Interpretation). That is; 15% of the portion of the weekly rate attributable to each shift worked.
- 74. The same can be said of clause 29.3(b), save that the relevant penalty rate is higher (i.e. 30%).
- 75. Both of these interpretations are readily available from the plain text of the relevant clauses. In particular, the absence of any punctuation marks therein renders the provisions susceptible to more than one meaning.
- 76. Various other factors support the contention that the provisions are ambiguous. They highlight the conflicting ways in which they may be interpreted.
- 77. First, two of the key industrial organisations who represent employers and employees covered by the Award are in dispute as to how the Award is to be interpreted. It is our understanding that the CFMEU considers that the First Interpretation is correct.
- 78. Ai Group's position is more nuanced. It is our view that clause 29.3 of the Award is ambiguous and / or uncertain, or in the alternate, it contains errors. Nonetheless, having regard to the history preceding and context surrounding the Impugned Clauses, we consider that the Second Interpretation should be preferred and that it reflects the manner in which the provisions were intended to operate. We refer to paragraph 72 of our submission in this regard.

- 79. Second, the Fair Work Ombudsman has also adopted the First Interpretation in the pay guide it published effective 1 July 2023.⁴⁶ That is, it indicates that the relevant shiftwork penalties constitute 15% of the minimum weekly rate and are for each shift worked.
- 80. Third, the approach adopted in the Second Interpretation is broadly consistent with that utilised in clauses 30.3(a) and 30.3(b) of the Award; which require the payment of a shift penalty to certain employees in the textile industry. That shift penalty is to be calculated as a percentage of a proportion of the minimum weekly rate of a specified classification level. This tends to support the First Interpretation.
- 81. *Fourth*, the corollary of that proposition might also be said to be true. On one view, if it were intended that clauses 29.3 and 30.3(a) 30.3(b) are to operate in the same way, they would arguably have been drafted in the same terms.
- 82. *Fifth,* the practical application of the First Interpretation *vis-à-vis* the Second Interpretation results in vastly different outcomes. This is demonstrated by the table below, which sets out the total quantum of the penalty that would be payable for an afternoon shift of 7.6 hours (i.e. the amount that would be payable in addition to the base hourly rate owing for the shift):

Classification Level (General Rates)	First Interpretation (\$)	Second Interpretation (\$)
Trainee	128.90	25.78
Skill level 1	132.42	26.48
Skill level 2	137.24	27.45
Skill level 3	141.75	28.35
Skill level 4	149.25	29.85
Skill level 5 and thereafter	158.61	31.72

83. The quantum of the shift penalties delivered by the application of the First Interpretation is wildly out-of-step with the shift penalties payable pursuant to clauses 30.3(a) – (b) in respect of employees in the textile industry. Those

https://calculate.fairwork.gov.au/payguides/fairwork/ma000017/docx

⁴⁶ Fair Work Ombudsman, *Pay Guide – Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award* [MA000017] (dated 16 January 2024), pages 3 – 4.

- provisions require the payment of \$27.45 or \$54.89, respectively, per shift. This is akin to the amounts payable per the Second Interpretation of clause 29.3.
- 84. This discrepancy between the approaches adopted in respect of the textile industry and other sectors covered by the Award is, in our submission, inexplicable and anomalous. The disutility associated with performing shiftwork in the textile industry relative to other industries covered by the Award is not so different as to justify the enormous differential between the amounts payable under the respective clauses if the First Interpretation is adopted.
- 85. This proposition tends to support the Second Interpretation as the more tenable one.
- 86. Sixth, the outcome of the First Interpretation is also at odds with the approach taken generally in modern awards. This can be seen from our analysis at **Attachment C**, which summarises relevant provisions found in all modern awards that contemplate afternoon, night and / or permanent night shifts (as does clause 29 of the TCF Award).
- 87. On a shift that is 7.6 hours in length, an employee covered by the Award would be paid anywhere between \$40 (i.e. a trainee on afternoon shift) and \$70 per hour (i.e. a level 5 employee on permanent night shift), according to the First Interpretation. As can be seen from our analysis, this is significantly higher than the amounts generally payable in other awards. The same conclusion would be reached if the analysis were limited to the shift penalties or premiums payable in other awards. The analysis shows that typically, employees are entitled to a penalty of 15% 30% for shiftwork, applied to the applicable hourly rate, for each hour worked on the relevant shift.
- 88. This, coupled with the absence of any apparent justification for the First Interpretation tells strongly against it.
- 89. Seventh, the First Interpretation would deliver the same quantum of shift penalty for each shift, irrespective of the length of the shift. This is to be contrasted with the Second Interpretation, which would result in a variable amount being payable, depending on the duration of the shift worked. On that reading, the

clauses facilitate the calculation of the shift penalties on a proportionate basis. Therefore, on one view, the Second Interpretation better reflects the intention underlying the shift penalties, which is to compensate employees for the disutility of working shifts; on the basis that those disutilities are experienced to a greater extent where the employee performs a longer shift. Again, this approach would be consistent with the approach found in the vast majority of awards that contain a shiftwork regime.

90. *Eighth,* the reference to the 'weekly award rate' in clause 29.3 is also unclear. It is not a defined term or used elsewhere in the Award, except in relation to accident pay.⁴⁷ It is also different to the terminology used in Clauses C.3.1 and C.5.1 – that being the 'ordinary weekly rate'.

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⁴⁷ Clause 26.1(a)(ii) of the Award.

6. THE UNCERTAINTY

- 91. For the reasons described in chapter 5 of this submission, the Impugned Clauses are uncertain. Their meaning is not 'definitely known' or 'perfectly clear'. Rather, it is 'doubtful'. 48
- 92. Further, as a Full Bench of the Commission recently observed, 'uncertainty may arise from the application of unambiguous terms to a given set of circumstances'.⁴⁹
- 93. We have described the practical application of clause 29.3 at paragraphs 82 89 of this submission. They highlight the anomalous outcomes that flow from the First Interpretation. Their absurdity and the apparent lack of justification for the significant windfall gain that the First Interpretation would deliver to employees, also renders the operation of the provisions uncertain.

⁴⁸ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Horticulture Award 2010 [2017] FWCFB 6037 at [152].

⁴⁹ Variation on the Commission's own motion – Modern award superannuation clause review [2023] FWCFB 264 at [51].

7. THE ERROR

- 94. In chapter 4 of this submission, as well as Attachment B, we have set out the manner in which the relevant provisions of the 2010 Award were redrafted and amended during the 4 yearly review of modern awards and in separate proceedings on the Commission's own motion shortly afterwards. They have, together, resulted in the final form of the Impugned Clauses as we now find them in the Award.
- 95. For the reasons described therein, in our submission, mistakes were made in the formulation of those provisions. That is, if the First Interpretation is correct; the Impugned Clauses are 'in a form [that does] not reflect the [Commission's] intention'.⁵⁰
- 96. As set out in those submissions, the Commission did not intend, or expressly decide, to change the meaning of the 2010 Award. And yet, through a series of changes made during the 4 yearly review of the 2010 Award and through he aforementioned proceedings shortly afterwards, that is what appears to have inadvertently occurred.
- 97. To that end, we submit that the Impugned Clauses are attended by error in the sense contemplated by s.160 of the Act. For the reasons set out in chapter 9, the Commission should exercise its discretion to remove the errors in the manner we have proposed.

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⁵⁰ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Vehicle Manufacturing, Repair Services and Retail Award 2010 [2016] FWCFB 4418 at [73].

8. THE PROPOSED VARIATIONS

- 98. For the reasons set out at chapters 5-7, Ai Group contends that:
 - (a) The Impugned Clauses are ambiguous and / or uncertain.
 - (b) In the alternate; if the First Interpretation is correct, the Impugned Clauses contain *errors*.
- 99. If the Commission accepts any of the above propositions, it should exercise its discretion to vary the Award to remove the relevant ambiguity, uncertainty or errors, in the terms proposed by Ai Group in the draft determination attaced to this submission. The proposed variations would:
 - (a) Require the calculation of the rate payable for work on shifts to be undertaken on an hourly basis, for each hour worked on a relevant shift.
 - (b) Require the calculation to be undertaken by reference to the *'ordinary hourly rate'*, which is a defined term in clause 2 of the Award:
 - **ordinary hourly rate** means the hourly rate for the employee's classification specified in clause 19 Minimum rates, plus any allowances specified as being included in the employee's ordinary hourly rate or payable for all purposes.
 - (c) Ensure that clauses C.3.1 and C.5.1 are consistent with clause 29.3.
- 100. The proposed variation would, in effect, deliver an outcome that is substantially similar to the Second Interpretation. It would so in a way that:
 - (a) Is clear, simple and easy to understand and apply.
 - (b) Reflects the approach typically taken in awards to the expression and calculation of shift rates.
 - (c) Provides a method of calculation that can be applied to all types of employees; that is, full-time, part-time and casual employees.
 - (d) Is consistent with industry practice and understanding as to how the extant provisions operate and how the relevant provisions applied under the 2010 Award.

- (e) Ensures that the Award achieves the MAO, for the reasons set out in the following chapter of this submission.
- 101. It would not be appropriate to allow the absence of clarity or the alleged errors in the Award to persist. This is particularly so given the following considerations:
 - (a) The CFMEU's position is that the First Interpretation is correct;
 - (b) Contrary to the unions' position, industry practice and understanding as to the operation of the Award is that the shift penalties apply for every *week* of shifts:
 - (c) The risk of disputation that flows from the above propositions; and
 - (d) The significant monetary implications of the First Interpretation.
- 102. Further, Ai Group submits that the Commission should vary the Award in the manner proposed retrospectively, with effect from 1 February 2021, being the earliest date that the Impugned Clauses as currently drafted commenced operation.
- 103. The Commission may vary an award with retrospective effect in accordance with s.165(2) of the Act, if ss.165(2)(a) and (b) are satisfied. They are in the following terms: (emphasis added)
 - (2) The specified day must not be earlier than the day on which the determination is made, unless:
 - (a) the determination is made under section 160 (which deals with variation to remove ambiguities or correct errors); and
 - (b) the FWC is satisfied that there are <u>exceptional circumstances</u> that justify specifying an earlier day.
- 104. In the context of other matters, in relation to s.165(2)(b), the Commission has been satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist where there is ambiguity or uncertainty surrounding the meaning of award provisions and a risk of future litigation should a variation not be made retrospectively.

105. For example, a Full Bench of the Commission relevantly stated as follows in the *Horticulture Award Decision*: (emphasis added)

[170] For the following reasons, we are satisfied that there are "exceptional circumstances" that warrant the proposed variation to operate retrospectively from the date of commencement of the *Horticulture Award*, namely, 1 January 2010:

. . .

- (b) The evidence demonstrates that many employers in the horticulture industry have been applying the *Horticulture Award* to work undertaken at washing, grading and packing facilities, regardless of whether any produce is grown at the site on which the facility is located. Absent retrospective operation of the variation, we are satisfied there will inevitably be disputation and likely litigation over whether producers have during the past almost eight years (subject to limitation periods) being making underpayments to workers in their packing facilities. Such disputation, litigation and potential back pay orders has the potential to have a significant impact on the viability and/or sustainability of a number of producers in the horticultural industry. ⁵¹
- 106. The meaning of 'exceptional circumstances' was also more recently considered by Deputy President Saunders in the context of an application to vary clause 22.10 of the RTD Award. In ultimately determining to make the variation retrospectively, Deputy President Saunders stated as follows (emphasis added):

[207] The following principles are relevant to determining whether "exceptional circumstances" exist within the meaning of s 165(2) of the Act:

- What will amount to "exceptional circumstances" is intrinsically incapable of exhaustive statement.
- Exceptional circumstances are circumstances that are out of the ordinary course, unusual, special or uncommon but the circumstances themselves do not need to be unique nor unprecedented, nor even very rare. To be exceptional, a circumstance "cannot be one that is regularly, or routinely, or normally encountered".
- Exceptional circumstances may include a single exceptional matter, a combination
 of exceptional factors, or a combination of ordinary factors which, although
 individually of no particular significance, when taken together can be considered
 exceptional.

[208] I am satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances in this case by reason of a combination of the following factors:

(a) The long industrial history of provisions such as clause 22.10 of the RTD Award supports the Short Shift View.

⁵¹ 4 Yearly Review of Modern Awards [2017] FWCFB 6037 at [170].

- (b) The Short Shift View accords with my opinion as to the proper construction of clause 22.10 of the RTD Award. As a result, I do not consider that there will be any loss of accrued rights by employees as a result of the variation determination having retrospective operation.
- (c) Varying clause 22.10 of the RTD Award with retrospective effect will quell present disputation between Toll and the TWU, as well as avoid future disputation and litigation in the road transport and distribution industry relating to shifts worked by employees prior to the date on which the determination is made. I consider that such future disputation and litigation is reasonably likely to arise if the variation is not made with retrospective effect. I have made that assessment because the TWU clearly has a strong view about clause 22.10 of the RTD Award which is different from the Short Shift View and given the long industrial history of the provision and similar provisions, together with the advice provided by Ai Group to its members and the Fair Work Ombudsman's publication in relation to a similar provision in the Manufacturing Award, I consider it likely that employers (other than Toll) in the road transport and distribution industry have been paying their employees in accordance with the Short Shift View.

[209] In my opinion, these circumstances are not regularly, routinely, or normally encountered; they are out of the ordinary course. ⁵²

- 107. In the context of this matter, the Commission should be satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist for at least the following reasons:
 - (a) If a retrospective variation is not made, there may be uncertainty as to the meaning of the Impugned Clauses in the period between 1 February 2021 and the date on which a variation to the Award as a consequence of our application commences operation.⁵³
 - (b) A retrospective variation would alleviate the risk of future disputation and litigation regarding the meaning of the Impugned Clauses in the period between 1 February 2021 and the latter date,⁵⁴ and avoid exposure to potential non-compliance.⁵⁵

⁵² Application by Toll Transport Pty Ltd t/a Toll Transport [2022] FWC 3346 at [207] - [209].

⁵³ The Australian Industry Group re Black Coal Mining Industry Award 2010 [2012] FWA 9606 at [12] and [18].

⁵⁴ 4 Yearly Review of Modern Awards [2017] FWCFB 6037 at [170](b); Application by Toll Transport Pty Ltd t/a Toll Transport [2022] FWC 3346 at [208](c).

⁵⁵ Application by Master Plumbers' and Mechanical Services Association of Australia, The [2011] FWA 4781 at [87].

- (c) The considerations described at paragraphs (a) and (b) above are particularly important given the CFMEU's view that the First Interpretation is the correct one.
- (d) If left unaddressed, the potential litigation and disputation that may result could lead to backpay orders.⁵⁶ Such an outcome would not be fair to employers⁵⁷ and would potentially impose significant employment costs.⁵⁸
- (e) These matters are particularly relevant given that industry practice is not consistent with the First Interpretation. Rather, employers have understood the shift penalties to apply weekly.⁵⁹
- 108. These factors, separately and together, constitute exceptional circumstances for the purposes of s.165(2)(b) of the Act. The Commission should, therefore, vary the Award with retrospective effect, from 1 February 2021.

⁵⁶ 4 Yearly Review of Modern Awards [2017] FWCFB 6037 at [170](b)

⁵⁷ Section 134(1) of the Act.

⁵⁸ Section 134(1)(f) of the Act.

⁵⁹ See for example paragraph [9] of the witness statement of Ms Carr.

9. THE MODERN AWARDS OBJECTIVE

109. For the reasons that follow:

(a) If the Commission finds that the Impugned Clauses are affected by the alleged ambiguity, uncertainty and / or errors; the Commission should exercise its discretion to vary the Award by adopting the provisions proposed by Ai Group.

(b) In the alternate, if the Commission does not find that the Impugned Clauses are ambiguous, uncertain or erroneous; it should vary the Award as proposed pursuant to s.157 of the Act on the basis that the Award, in its present state, does not achieve the MAO, by virtue of the Impugned Clauses; and the proposed provisions would conform with ss.138 and 157(1) of the Act.

A 'Fair' Safety Net

110. Section 134(1) of the Act requires the Commission to ensure that the Award provides, *inter alia*, a *'fair'* safety net. The notion of *'fairness'* in this context, is to be assessed from the perspective of employers and employees.⁶⁰

111. The First Interpretation of the Impugned Clauses is fundamentally unfair to employers. It would result in a substantial and unjustifiable cost burden being imposed upon employers, the consequences of which are described further below.

112. Earlier in this submission, we highlighted the difference in approach between the First Interpretation and the approach generally adopted in awards in relation to the calculation and payment of shift penalties. We have not identified any arbitral consideration of the Impugned Clauses or their predecessors that supports the First Interpretation or its merits.

⁶⁰ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Penalty Rates [2017] FWCFB 1001 at [37].

- 113. Shift penalties are generally understood to compensate employees for the disutility of performing work at times that might be considered unsocial. It is simply not apparent that:
 - (a) The disutility associated with performing work on shifts in the textile industry *vis-à-vis* other industries covered by the Award is so different that a vastly different approach to the calculation of shift penalties is warranted.
 - (b) The disutility associated with performing work on shifts under the Award (except in the textile industry) is so much greater than the disutility of working on shifts covered by other awards, that the difference in shift penalty rates may be justifiable.
- 114. These factors further compound the unfairness of the First Interpretation on employers.
- 115. They also create unfairness between employees. The First Interpretation delivers a disproportionate shift penalty to certain employees covered by the Award, relative to others covered by the Award and other modern awards. This inequity, in practice, can cause disharmony and discontentment amongst employees at the enterprise level.
- 116. The subsistence of the existing ambiguity and / or uncertainty in the Award would also be unfair to employers and employees. It creates significant risk for employers in relation to ensuring compliance with the Award and uncertainty for employees as to the rate at which they are to be remunerated. In other contexts, it may create real doubt as to whether a proposed enterprise agreement would pass the 'better off overall' test (BOOT). 61 These risks as they relate to employers are, respectively, compounded by the following:
 - (a) The maximum civil penalties under the Act for a body corporate that contravenes an award are 300 penalty units (currently \$93,900) or 3,000 penalty units (currently \$939,000) for a *'serious contravention'*. The maximum civil penalties for an individual who contravenes an award are 60

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⁶¹ Section 193(1) of the Act.

penalty units (currently \$18,780) or 600 penalty units (currently \$187,800) for a 'serious contravention'.

(b) In addition to the civil penalties in the Act, the recently passed *Fair Work Legislation Amendment (Closing Loopholes) Act 2023* will introduce criminal penalties into the Act from 1 January 2025 in relation to wage theft. The potential punishment where a conviction is established is significant. The maximum punishment for an individual who is convicted of a wage theft offence is a term of imprisonment of up to 10 years or a fine of the greater of three times the underpayment amount or 5,000 penalty units (currently \$1,565,000). The maximum punishment for a body corporate is a fine of the greater of three times the underpayment amount or 25,000 penalty units (currently \$7,825,000).

(c) The Commission now has the power to, in effect, unilaterally amend an enterprise agreement if it is concerned that it does not pass the BOOT.⁶²

117. The amended provisions we propose are fair to employers and employees. They would deliver a balanced and proportionate entitlement for work on shifts, which is broadly consistent with the entitlements of shiftworkers engaged in the textile industry and under other modern awards.

A 'Relevant' Safety Net

118. Section 134(1) requires the Commission to ensure that the Award provides, *inter alia*, a *'relevant'* safety net. *'Relevant'* is intended to convey that a modern award should be suited to contemporary circumstances.⁶³

119. We refer to and rely upon submissions made earlier about the extent to which the First Interpretation results in an entitlement that is entirely out-of-step with the textile industry and other modern awards. To that end, it delivers an outcome

⁶² Section 191A of the Act.

⁶³ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Penalty Rates [2017] FWCFB 1001 at [37].

that is not relevant. It is also out-of-step with the general industry understanding and practice as to how shift penalties under the Award are to be calculated.

120. The proposed variations would appropriately remedy this.

The Relative Living Standards and Needs of the Low Paid

- 121. Section 134(1)(a) of the Act requires the Commission to take into account: relative living standards and the needs of the low paid
- 122. To the extent that it might be argued that the First Interpretation supports the relative living standards and needs of the low paid; it in fact delivers a windfall gain that cannot fairly be sustained.
- 123. In any event, s.134(1)(a) is but one of many factors that must be taken into account by the Commission. None of the other countervailing factors could be said to support the maintenance of the status quo or the adoption of the First Interpretation. Further, no particular primacy attaches to s.134(1)(a) of the Act.⁶⁴

Access to Secure Work

124. Section 134(1)(aa) requires the Commission to take into account:

the need to improve access to secure work across the economy

125. This is a neutral consideration in this matter.

Gender Equality

126. Section 134(1)(ab) requires the Commission to take into account:

the need to achieve gender equality in the workplace by ensuring equal remuneration for work of equal or comparable value, eliminating gender-based undervaluation of work and providing workplace conditions that facilitate women's full economic participation

127. This is a neutral consideration in this matter.

⁶⁴ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Penalty Rates [2017] FWCFB 1001 at [115].

Collective Bargaining

- 128. Section 134(1)(b) of the Act requires the Commission to take into account:
 - the need to encourage collective bargaining
- 129. Neither the uncertainty associated with the Impugned Clauses, nor the First Interpretation of them, are conducive to encouraging collective bargaining. This is particularly so given the significant bearing that the operation of a key monetary entitlement can have on the application of the BOOT.65
- 130. The need to encourage collective bargaining would be supported by a variation to the Award that ensures that the operation of the relevant terms is clear, certain, fair, moderate and consistent with industry practice. The variations we have proposed would achieve this objective.

Social Inclusion

- 131. Section 134(1)(c) requires the Commission to take into account:
 - the need to promote social inclusion through increased workforce participation
- 132. The ability to work on shifts may better facilitate workforce participation; because in some cases, it enables employees with other commitments during day work hours to engage in paid employment. For example, employees who have caring responsibilities during the day may only be able to perform work on a night shift.
- 133. As we outline further below, the imposition of the substantial cost burden flowing from the First Interpretation has and will continue to result in employers reducing or eliminating the performance of work on shifts. In light of the above, this would be contrary to s.134(1)(c).
- 134. The proposed variations to the Impugned Clauses would appropriately address this, by confirming that the entitlement is to more moderate shift penalties.

⁶⁵ See for example paragraph 23 of the witness statement of Ms Carr.

Additional Remuneration for Work on Shifts

135. Section 134(1)(da)(iv) requires the Commission to take into account:

the need to provide additional remuneration for: ... employees working shifts

136. The Commission has previously made the following relevant observations about

the aforementioned provision: (emphasis added)

[192] The expression 'additional remuneration' in the context of s.134(1)(da) means remuneration in addition to what employees would receive for working what are normally characterised as 'ordinary hours', that is reasonably predictable hours worked Monday to Friday within the 'spread of hours' prescribed in the relevant modern award. Such 'additional remuneration' could be provided by means of a penalty rate or loading paid in respect of, for example, work performed on weekends or public holidays. Alternatively, additional remuneration could be provided by other means such as a 'loaded hourly rate'.

. . .

[195] Section s.134(1)(da) is a relevant consideration, <u>it is not a statutory directive</u> that additional remuneration must be paid to employees working in the circumstances mentioned in paragraphs 134(1)(da)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv). Section 134(1)(da) is a consideration which we are required to take into account. To take a matter into account means that the matter is a 'relevant consideration' in the *Peko-Wallsend* sense of matters which the decision maker is bound to take into account.⁶⁶

137. If adopted, the amended clauses proposed by Ai Group would continue to provide additional remuneration for the performance of work on shifts; that is, employees would continue to receive amounts in excess of those that are due for working ordinary hours within the day work span.

138. Section 134(1)(da) is, in effect, a neutral consideration in this matter.

Flexible Modern Work Practices, the Efficient and Productive Performance of Work and the Impact on Business

139. Section 134(1)(d) of the Act requires the Commission to take into account:

the likely impact of any exercise of modern award powers on business, including on productivity, employment costs and the regulatory burden

⁶⁶ 4 yearly review of modern awards – Penalty Rates [2017] FWCFB 1001 at [192] and [195].

- 140. Further, s.134(1)(f) requires the Commission to take into account:
 - the likely impact of any exercise of modern award powers on business, including on productivity, employment costs and the regulatory burden
- 141. If the First Interpretation is correct; the Impugned Clauses will continue have (unless varied as proposed), significant adverse impacts on business. They will impose substantial employment costs. The First Interpretation requires the payment of shift penalties that range between \$129 \$317 per shift.
- 142. The cost impact is axiomatic and cannot be understated. Over the course of one week, in respect of a level 1 employee who performs five afternoon shifts, the differential between the First Interpretation and the Second Interpretation is approximately \$500. Put another way, the amount owing to the employee if the Second Interpretation is applied would amount to approximately two-thirds of what would be payable if the First Interpretation was adopted. In practice, this would of course be multiplied across a number of employees required, or potentially required, to perform work on afternoon shifts. In a workforce of 50 employees, the differential in the above scenario would amount to \$25,000 in just a week.
- 143. In some cases, the resulting employment costs are prohibitive or, at the very least, potentially prohibitive. Some employers have reported reducing the extent to which they engage employees on shifts in light of the CFMEU's contention that the First Interpretation is correct. Others will consider doing so, if the First Interpretation is found to be correct and our application is not successful.⁶⁷
- 144. An inability to operate an afternoon or night shift, due to the significant costs involved, has various other, often unsustainable, consequences. For example, it can result in the following:
 - (a) A reduction in production volumes, which cannot necessarily be offset through an increase in production volumes during day work hours for various reasons; including, for example, because the employer's equipment

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⁶⁷ See for example paragraph 26(f)(i) of the witness statement of Ms Carr.

in a manufacturing environment does not enable it to increase production volumes. That is, it is being utilised at its maximum capacity already.

- (b) Suboptimal utilisation of capital and equipment, because it is idle or underutilised during periods that would otherwise constitute shifts. This undermines productivity.
- (c) Greater reliance on the performance of overtime; however, this has clear limitations given an employer cannot unreasonably require employees to perform overtime.⁶⁸
- (d) Further, employers would face various employment costs associated with the payment of overtime rates, noting that the Award requires the payment of 150% 200% of the ordinary hourly rate for such work.⁶⁹
- (e) The reallocation of employees to work at other times that do not constitute shifts and therefore, do not attract shift penalties. This may result in lower earnings for such employees and / or disrupt existing patterns of work and the way in which they intersect with employees' personal commitments and responsibilities, including any caring responsibilities.
- (f) The termination of employment by reason of redundancy.
- 145. These consequences are variously contrary to s.134(1)(d) and s.134(1)(f) of the Act. To the extent that they would also impact employees, they are also inconsistent with s.134(1)(a) and s.134(1)(c).
- 146. By contrast, the proposed provisions would result in a more balanced and appropriate shiftwork regime, that would, we anticipate, enable employers to continue existing shiftwork patterns and / or to reinstate recently suspended shiftwork arrangements.

⁶⁸ Clause 28.2 of the Award.

 $^{^{69}}$ Clauses 28.3 – 28.6 of the Award.

A Simple, Easy to Understand and Stable Awards System

- 147. Section 134(1)(g) requires that the Commission take into account:
 - the need to ensure a simple, easy to understand, stable and sustainable modern award system for Australia that avoids unnecessary overlap of modern awards
- 148. The Impugned Clauses are far from simple or easy to understand, for all the reasons set out at chapters 5 6 of this submission. By contrast, the proposed variations are clear and unambiguous. They would give employees and employers certainty as to how employees are to be remunerated for the performance of work on shifts.
- 149. The need to ensure a 'stable' system strongly supports the making of the variations proposed. They would, in essence, deliver the entitlement that was afforded under the 2010 Award.
- 150. The making of the variations retrospectively is also supported by s.134(1)(g). They would ensure that there is certainty as to the operation of the Award since 1 February 2021 and result in the application of the entitlement contained in the 2010 Award throughout the period since the aforementioned date.

The Impact on the National Economy

- 151. Section 134(1)(h) requires the Commission to take into account:
 - the likely impact of any exercise of modern award powers on employment growth, inflation and the sustainability, performance and competitiveness of the national economy
- 152. The sustainability and viability of some employers covered by the Award (or, at the very least, certain parts of their operations) depends, in part, on their international competitiveness. In particular, many goods manufactured by employers covered by the Award can be and are manufactured more efficiently by overseas competitors. Given the wide-ranging and significant impacts that the Impugned Clauses will have if the First Interpretation is correct, this is matter that also weighs in favour of the variations proposed.

MA000017 [insert print number]



DRAFT DETERMINATION

Fair Work Act 2009

s.160 – Application to vary a modern award to remove ambiguity or uncertainty or correct error

Application by The Australian Industry Group (AM2023/25)

TEXTILE, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES AWARD 2020

[MA000017]

Clothing industry

DEPUTY PRESIDENT EASTON

SYDNEY, [DATE]

Application to vary clauses 29.3(a), 29.3(b), C.3.1 and C.5.1 of the Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2020.

- A. Further to the decision issued on [insert date], it is ordered that *Textile*, *Clothing*, *Footwear and Associated Industries Award* 2020² be varied by:
- 1. Deleting clause 29.3 and replacing it with the following:

29.3 Payment for shiftwork

- (a) A shiftworker working an afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the ordinary hourly rate for each hour worked.
- (b) A shiftworker working a permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the ordinary hourly rate for each hour worked.

NOTE: See Schedule C – Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalty rates.

¹ [citation].

² MA000017.

2. Deleting clause C.3.1 and replacing it with the following:

$\hbox{C.3.1 Full-time and part-time employees---shiftworkers other than in the textile industry---ordinary and penalty rates}$

	Ordinary hours	Afternoon & night shift	Permanent night shift	Public holiday
		% of ordinar	y hourly rate ¹	· •
	100%	115%	130%	250%
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trainee	22.61	26.00	29.39	56.53
Skill level 1	23.23	26.71	30.20	58.08
Skill level 2	24.08	27.69	31.30	60.20
Skill level 3	24.87	28.60	32.33	62.18
Skill level 4	26.18	30.11	34.03	65.45
Skill level 5 and thereafter	27.83	32.00	36.18	69.58

¹ Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2.

3. Deleting clause C.5.1 and replacing it with the following:

C.5.1 Casual employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry—ordinary and penalty rates

	Ordinary hours	Afternoon & night shift	Permanent night shift	Public holiday
		% ordinary	hourly rate ¹	
	125%	140%	155%	275%
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trainee	28.26	31.65	35.05	62.18
Skill level 1	29.04	32.52	36.01	63.88
Skill level 2	30.10	33.71	37.32	66.22
Skill level 3	31.09	34.82	38.55	68.39
Skill level 4	32.73	36.65	40.58	72.00
Skill level 5 and thereafter	34.79	38.96	43.14	76.53

¹ Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2.

B. This determination is made retrospectively and comes into operation on 1 February 2021. In accordance with s 165(3) of the *Fair Work Act* (Cth) this determination does not take effect in relation to a particular employee until the start of the employee's first full pay period that started on or after 1 February 2021.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

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Summary of Developments During the 4 Yearly Review of Modern Awards

	Date	Key Development	Extract	Ai Group Comment
1.	30 October 2014	Exposure draft (ED) published by the Commission	EXPOSURE DRAFT Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries	The cover page of the ED stated that the ED does not seek to amend any of the entitlements under the Award. Clause 17.3 ED largely reflected clause 35 of the 2010 Award. Parties were asked to comment on whether the shift penalty was to be calculated by reference to the weekly rate, or one-fifth of the weekly rate consistent with the approach required in the textile industry.

	Date	Key Development				Ai Group Comment			
					rt-time employ ary and penalty		ers other than in	the textile	
				Ordinary hours	Permanent night shift ¹	Afternoon & night ¹	Public holiday		
				100%	30%	15%	250%		
				% minimur	n hourly rate	% of minim	um weekly rate		
				\$	\$	S	S		
			Trainee	16.87			42.18		
			1	17.35			43.38		
			2	18.02			45.05		
			3	18.64			46.60		
			4	19.64			49.10		
			5 and thereafter	20.87			52.18		
				ed to clarify whe	ether these rates are 7.3.				
									Clause 17.3 in the comparison document did not reflect clause 17.3 in the ED published with the
2.	30 October 2014	Comparison between modern award and ED published by the Commission	35.1 A shiftwork amount of 1 35.2 A shiftwork amount of 3	5% of the weekly awa ser while on permane	or night shift will be paird wage for the classificat in night shift will be paird wage for the classificat	d an additional	additional amount of classification concerns (b) A shiftworker while	e on permanent night shift will be paid an f 130% of the ordinary hourly rate for the	comparison document. The entitlements were expressed as 115% and 130% of the ordinary hourly rate in the former, whereas the exposure draft expressed the entitlement in clause 17.3 to be an
			***************************************			120		ro."	additional amount of 15% or 30% of the weekly award wage.

	Date	Key Development	Extract	Ai Group Comment
3.	12 November 2014	Ai Group submission filed in response to the above ED	 12. Clause 17.3 imposes substantial new costs on employers. It requires the payment of a significantly higher shift penalty and refers to the "ordinary hourly rate", which includes all purpose allowances. By contrast, the current award refers to the "weekly award wage". 13. Ai Group submits that the clause should be redrafted as follows: "(a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid an additional amount of 115% of the ordinary hourly rate weekly award wage for the classification concerned. (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid an additional amount of 130% of the ordinary hourly rate weekly award wage for the classification concerned." 19. Ai Group submits that the permanent night shift and afternoon and night shift rates at C.2.2 are to be calculated on the minimum weekly rate, as per clause 	Ai Group's submission considered clause 17.3 as expressed in the comparison document, not the ED. It proceeded on the basis that the shift loadings were payable on a weekly basis. The submission focussed on whether the shift loading was to be applied to a rate that included all purpose allowances vis-à-vis the base rate of pay.
			rates at C.2.2 are to be calculated on the minimum weekly rate, as per clause 17.3 of the Exposure Draft.	

	Date	Key Development	Extract	Ai Group Comment
4.	14 November 2014	TCFUA submission filed in response to the above ED	 (17.3 - Payment for shiftwork) 99. Clause 17.3(a) and (b) of the Exposure Draft replicates the current clause 35.1 and 35.2. The TCFUA supports this retention. The Exposure Draft asks: Q: Parties are asked to clarify whether these rates are based on the weekly rate or one fifth of the weekly rate, consistent with clause 18.3? 100. These are different provisions and regulate different circumstances. Clause 17.3(a) and (b) relates to payment for shiftwork for non-textile industry employees. For these employees the shift penalties are calculated on 'the weekly award wage for the classification concerned' i.e. what the employee is actually classified at. Clause 18.3 relates to payment for shiftwork for textile industry employees. For these employees the shift penalties are calculated on '15% of one-fifth of the weekly rate for Skill Level 2, per shift worked.' 	The TCFUA did not take issue with clause 17.3 of the ED. Its submission focussed on the question posed by the Commission in the ED. It argued that the penalties are to be calculated on the weekly rate, not one-fifth of the weekly rate. It said nothing about the frequency with which the loading is payable.
			120. However, on a preliminary examination of the wage rates in Schedule C we have identified that the penalty and overtime rates included for Casual employees (Schedules C.3 and C.4, Exposure Draft) are incorrect based on the current award provisions applying to casuals and represent a significant reduction in hourly rates for these employees. In the TCFUA's submission, the casual rates of pay should be calculated using the compounding method not the cumulative method.	

	Date	Key Development	Extract	Ai Group Comment
5.	17 November 2014	ABI submission filed in response to the above ED	 Clause 17.3(a) and (b): The wording of these clauses has been changed such that it suggests that the shiftwork allowance is greater than it should be. The existing clauses provide that a shiftworker will be paid "an additional amount" of either 15% or 30% of the weekly wage. In the Exposure Draft, these clauses now state that a shiftworker will be paid "an additional amount" of either 115% or 130%. That is not correct. This provision should be amended to either: (a) accord with the existing wording of the provisions in the current Award; or (b) remove the words "an additional amount". 	ABI's submission focussed on another anomaly in the way in which the entitlement was expressed, based on clause 17.3 as expressed in the comparison document.
6.	17 November 2014	Summary of submissions released by the Commission	TIEM PARTY Date CLAUSE (exposure (current) PARTY Current PARTY PARTY Date CLAUSE (exposure (current) PARTY PAR	
7.	19 November 2014	Hearing before a Full Bench	MS WILES: Item 12, we also agree with the Ai Group that there should be no change, but for different reasons JUSTICE ROSS: Item 17? MS WILES: We would like to reserve our position on that, your Honour	The TCFUA responded to Ai Group's submissions set out in the summary above. None dealt squarely with the issue at hand.

		Date	Key Development		Ext	Ai Group Comment	
				JUSTICE ROSS: Okay MS WILES: We think we reserve our position on	ve agree, but we jus		
=	8.	24 November 2014	TCFUA filed response to items raised by other parties	Item No (Party's) Exposure Draft (clause no) (clause s) Item 12 & 17.3 35	vard 2010 Provision Shiftwork and Penalties — General (17.3 — Payment for shiftwork)	DISAGREE TCFUA confirms its view that all purpose allowances provided for under TCF Award are included in shift penalty rates. **FWC Summary Doc: Clause 17.3 of Exposure Draft not accurately reflected in comparison document. The Exposure Draft contains the correct award provision.	The TCFUA disagreed with Ai Group's submission about the inclusion / exclusion of all purpose allowances, but otherwise maintained that the shift loading is to be calculated on the weekly rate.
-	9.	24 November 2014	AWU submissions in reply filed		ged its submissions as and agree with the the clauses highlighte the effect that the releasing and penalty respectively. (C.2.2) Summary of es — shiftworkers other with the TCFUA in responses to the source of the	w, the AIG has nees should not s. ull-time and part-stry – ordinary and trongly oppose	The AWU disagreed with Ai Group's position and agreed with the TCFUA that the shift loadings in clause 17.3 were to be applied to an employee's 'ordinary hourly rate' (inclusive of the all purpose allowance). The AWU otherwise did not take issue with clause 17.3 of the ED or make submissions on whether the shift allowance is to be calculated by reference to the weekly rate or one-fifth of the weekly rate.
	10.	24 November 2014	Ai Group Submission in reply filed	Summary of Submiss 4. Ai Group make submissions p		er in the first	Ai Group withdrew its submission at paragraphs 12 - 13 of its 12 November 2014 submissions; noting the discrepancy between the ED and the comparison document. It also confirmed that it did not oppose the TCFUA's submission that clause 17.3 applies to the

	Date	Key Development		Extract								Ai Group Comment	
			Item		ty Group	TCF 17.3	ED CI	A	Comment Ai Group has had re			found	weekly award wage for the employee's classification. Relevantly, clause 17.3 did not, at
			in the final column of the summary document regarding item 12 and clause 17.3 as found in the TCF ED. This submission is withdrawn.							this stage, say that the shift penalty was payable <i>per shift</i> . Rather, it used substantively the same language as the 2010 Award.			
			5.	. Ai Gr by th	oup ma	kes the	e follov 4 Nov	wing subr ember 20		e to	submissions	s filed	
			Para 99 –	agraph 100		17.3		Clause	Ai Group does n submission.	ot o	opose this		
			ITEM	PARTY	Date	CLAUSE (exposure draft)	CLAUSE (current award)	PROVISION	SUMMARY OF ISSUE	THEIR REF.	NOTES	FEEDBACK FROM PARTIES AT CONFERENCE BEFORE LEE C, ON 18/12/2014	
			12.	Ai Group - submission on exposure draft	12/11/2014	17.3	35	Ordinary hourly rate and all- purpose allowance	new costs on employer. Requires	Items 12 & 13	Note: Clause 17.3 of the exposure draft is not accurately reflected in the comparison document. The exposure draft contains the current award provision.	All agreed	
11.	5 January 2015	Revised summary of submissions published by the Commission	122	TCFUA -	14/11/2014	17 2/218//h		FWC question	"(a) a shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned. (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned." Answer: these provisions are	99-100	Transcript of 18 November 2014 - PN1563 - TCFUA agrees that there should be no change but for different reasons.		
			128	Submissions on exposure draft	14/1/2014	17.5(a)@(u)		rwc question	different and regulate different circumstances. 17.3(a) and (b) relates to payment for shiftwork for non-textile industry employees. For these employees the shift penalties are calculated on 'the weekly award wage for the classification concerned' i.e. what the employee is actually classified at. Clause 18.3 relates to payment for shiftwork for textile industry employees. For these employees the shift penalties are calculated on '15% of one-fifth of the weekly rate for Skill Level 2, per shift worked.'	35-100			

	Date	Key Development	Extract	Ai Group Comment
			18. Ai Group submission on exposure draft Ai Group exposure draft 2/11/2014 C.2.2 (and penalties penalt	
12.	14 January 2015	TCFUA comments on revised summary of submissions filed	The TCFUA has now reviewed the Revised Summary (5 Jan 2015) in relation to the TCF Award. We make the following comments in response. Note: Although the FWC's Revised summary document is not numbered, we have referred to actual page numbers in any event as well as Item numbers. · (page 14) Item 12a [TCFUA] – Clause 17.3(a)&(b) of Exposure Draft > AIG Submission in Reply (24/11/14) – do not oppose TCFUA submission	The TCFUA noted that Ai Group did not oppose its submission that clause 17.3 applied to the weekly rate (vis-à-vis the 1/5 th of the weekly rate). Again, clause 17.3 did not, at this stage, say that the shift penalty was payable <i>per shift</i> . Rather, it used substantively the same language as the 2010 Award.

		Г	_									-				
			AM2	014/91		Te	xtile, Clothi	ng and Associate	d Industries Award 2010		MA0000	017				
							REV	ISED SUMMAR	RY OF SUBMISSIONS							
				Amended as at 18 December 2014 to incorporate feedback from parties from conference before Commissioner Lee on 18 December 2014.												
			Th	is summary inclu	ides submissi	ons from the	Textile, Clot	hing & Footwear	Union of Australia (TCFUA) and Aus	tralian B	Susiness Industrial	and the NSW				
						Business Ch	amber Ltd (ABI & NSWBC) th	at were previously inadvertently on	nitted.						
				All amendments to this document appear in red.												
			Thi	This document is a summary of issues raised in submissions lodged in the review of this award. The summary does not include every submission in support or opposition to a proposed variation. All submissions, correspondence and the report to the Full Bench are published on the Fair Work Commission website.												
			ITEM	PARTY	Date	CLAUSE (exposure draft)	CLAUSE (current award)	PROVISION	SUMMARY OF ISSUE	THEIR REF.	NOTES	FEEDBACK FROM PARTIES AT CONFERENCE BEFORE LEE C, ON 15/01/2014				
13.	21 January 2015 Updated summary of submissions published by the Commission	12.	Ai Group - submission on exposure draft	12/11/2014	17.3	35	Ordinary hourly rate and all- purpose allowance	Submit clause imposes substantial new costs on employer. Requires payment of significantly higher shift penalty and refers to 'ordinary hourly rate', which includes all purpose allowances. Current award refers to 'weekly award wage'. Suggest clause be reworded as follows: "(a) a shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned. (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned."	12 & 13	Note: Clause 17.3 of the exposure draft is not accurately reflected in the comparison document. The exposure draft contains the current award provision. Transcript of 18 November 2014 - PN1563 - TCFUA agrees that there should be no change but for different reasons.	Allagreed					
			12a	TCFUA - Submissions on exposure draft	14/11/2014	17.3(a)&(b)		FWC question	Answer, these provisions are different and regulate different circumstances. 17.3(a) and (b) relates to payment for shiftwork for non-textile industry employees. For these employees the shift penalties are calculated on 'the weekly award wage for the classification concerned' i.e. what	99-100		TCFUA happy with the exposure draft wording - ABI and AIG agree				
									the employee is actually classified at. Clause 18.3 relates to payment for shiftwork for textile industry employees. For these employees the shift penalties are calculated on '15% of one-fifth of the weekly rate for Skill Level 2, per shift worked.'							
			17.	Ai Group - submission on exposure draft	12/11/2014	Schedule C		Summary of hourly rates - all-purpose allowances	Submit that clauses C.1.1, C.2.1, C.3.1 and C.4 should be deleted. Whether an all-purpose allowance is included in calculation of overtime or penalty rate or added to loaded rate must be determined having regard to specific terms of relevant award clause. Generic approach of Schedule C clauses above should not	Item 18	Transcript of 18 November 2014 - PN1563 - TCFUA has reserved their position on this submission.	Disagreed, but might be a general issue - connected to whether 'ordinary hourly rate' will be included in new award.				
									be adopted.							

			18. Ai Group - submission on exposure draft 17.3) Shiftwork penalties penalties are sat C.2.2 are to be calculated on the minimum weekly rate per clause 17.3 of exposure draft. To be discussed, but no proposal to change from the parties of their position on the position on the position on the position of the position on the position of t
14	23 October 2015	The Full Bench issued a decision in relation to the ED - [2015] FWCFB 7236	2.15 Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2010 [261] An Exposure Draft for this award was published on 30 October 2015 and written submissions and submissions in reply were filed by interested parties. Further conferences were held before Commissioner Lee with a view to narrowing the areas of disagreement between the parties on the range of variations proposed. Conferences were convened on 18 July 2015. I suce relating to this award were divided into substantive' variations and technical and drafting variations. Substantive issues in relation to the award were dealt with by a separately constituted Full Bench. That Full Bench issued its decision on 11 May 2015 and made a number of changes to the award. [262] The interested parties have reached agreement on a number of issues. Where the parties have reached agreement, the agreed position will be adopted and published in a revised version of the Exposure Draft. A number of general technical and drafting issues which have been raised in relation to the award have subsequently been determined by this Full Bench in decisions issued on 23 December 2014 and 13 July 2015. Shift work [265] In the Exposure Draft the Commission posed a question for parties at clause 17.1(b) dealing with afternoon shifts, as follows: 'Is a shift that finishes after 6.00 pm but before 7.00 pm a day shift or an afternoon shift?' [266] The parties agreed that the wording of 17.1(b) need not be amended. The wording of clause 17.1(b) of the Exposure Draft will remain and the question posed by the Commission deleted. A further question was put at 17.1(b) regarding whether a definition for permanent night shift 's required. The question was 'Should there be a definition for permanent night shift' is required. The question was consistent with paragraph [182] of the December 2014 decision in relation to the Cement, Lime and Quarrying Award 2014, and paragraphs [49] and [196] of this decision, that there should be a definition of 'permanent night shift' to make it clear

	contains a definition of permanent night shift in clause 18.1(e) for employees in the Textile industry as follows:
	'(e) Permanent night shift means a shift which is applicable to an employee who:
	during a period of engagement works night shift only; or
	remains on night shift for a longer period than four consecutive weeks; or
	works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with day work so as to give the employee at least one third of their working time off night shift in each shift cycle.'
	This provision will be expressed to apply to all employees under this award.

			EXPOSURE DRAFT Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2015 This exposure draft has been prepared by staff of the Fair Work Commission based on the Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2010 (the Textile award) as at 29 October 2015. This exposure draft does not seek to amend any entitlements under the Textile award but has been prepared to address some of the structural issues identified in modern awards. The review of this award in accordance with s.156 of the Fair Work Act 2009 is being dealt with in matter AM2014/91. Additionally a number of common issues are being dealt with by the Commission which may affect this award. Transitional provisions have not been included in this exposure draft pending the outcome of the review. This draft does not represent the concluded view of the Commission in this matter.	A second ED was published. Clause 17.3 was amended such that it expressed a <i>rate</i> payable for shiftwork, as opposed to a <i>penalty</i> . This was consistent with the approach being taken by the Commission in awards generally. It remained the case that it did not express the penalty as being payable <i>per shift</i> .
15.	4 November 2015	Second ED published by the Commission	17.1 Shiftwork and penalties—general 17.1 Definitions The following shifts may be worked: (a) Day shift means a shift worked between the hours of 7.00 am and 7.00 pm; (b) Afternoon shift means a shift finishing after 6.00 pm but not later than midnight; Issued resolved in accordance with para [266] [2015] FWCFB 7236 Is a shift that finishes after 6.00 pm but before 7.00 pm a day shift or an afternoon shift? (c) Night shift means a shift finishing after midnight but not later than 7.00 am. Issued resolved in accordance with para [266] [2015] FWCFB 7236 Should there be a definition for 'permanent night shift'? Is it the same as the definition for 'permanent night shift' for shiftwork in the textile industry?	Shift payments were inserted into Schedule C for the first time during the process. Erroneously, footnote 1 to C.4.1 (re. casual employees) said that the shift penalties were payable 'per shift'. This was the first time that this notion was introduced in the ED. No party had proposed this footnote and the insertion of the footnote was not expressly determined by the Commission in the aforementioned decision. Further, the footnote in the table at C.2.2 (re. permanent employees) was missing.

17.3 Payment for shiftwork

17.3 amended in accordance with para [266] [2015] FWCFB 7236

- (a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid an additional amount of 15% 115% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned.
- (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid an additional amount of 30% 130% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned.

See Schedule C for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalties.

C.2.2 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry—ordinary and penalty rates

Table amended in accordance with para [262] of [2015] FWCFB 7236

	Ordinary hours	Permanent night shift ¹	Afternoon & night ¹	Public holiday				
	100%	130%	250%					
	% minimum hourly rate	% of minimum weekly rate						
	s	\$	\$	\$				
Trainee	17.29	<u>197.07</u>	<u>98.54</u>	43.23				
1	17.79	202.77	<u>101.39</u>	44.48				
2	18.47	<u>210.54</u>	105.27	46.18				
3	19.10	<u>217.77</u>	108.89	47.75				
4	20.13	229.47	<u>114.74</u>	50.33				
5 and thereafter	21.39	243.84	121.92	53.48				

			C.4 Casual	employees	s—shiftwo				
			Where an addition this forms part of hourly rate prior	of the employ	ee's ordinary				
			C.4.1 Casual and pen	employees— alty rates	y—ordinary				
				Ordinary hours					
				125%	275%	15%	30%		
				% minimum	hourly rate	% of minimu	m weekly rate		
				\$	\$	\$	\$		
			Trainee	21.61	47.55	98.54	197.07		
			1	22.24	48.92	101.39	202.77		
			2	23.09	50.79	105.27	210.54		
			3	23.88	52.53	108.89	217.77		
			4	25.16	55.36	114.74	229.47		
			5 and thereafter	26.74	58.82	121.92	243.84		
			¹ Payment per shift i	n addition to app	plicable minimu	m hourly rate			
16.	20 November 2015	Ai Group submission filed in response to Second ED	Clause 17.3 – Pa 379. We refer to do we have there raise words 'and penalte characterise the amay have an uning Schedule C.2.2 – the textile indust 389. The amount shift are expresse This is inaccurate	our submissinged, the headies'. This is additional partended constituted and the constituted ary – ordinated as 130% and the constituted as 13	ions at section adding to clau consistent wayment as a sequence as and part-time and part-time and part and part and 115% (r	se 17 should be with the current loading, penalty s we have set of the employees ealty rates permanent nightespectively) of	e amended by de clause 35.1, whit y or otherwise. Tout at section 2.2 - shiftworkers out shift and afternate minimum we	eleting the ch does not to do so now . other than in moon & night eekly rate.	Ai Group submitted that the rates in Schedule C.2.2 were calculated by deriving 15% and 30% of the relevant minimum weekly rate and therefore, the reference to 115% and 130% should be replaced. Ai Group also submitted that the text to the footnote in Clause C.2.2 was missing and pointed to the footnote in clause C.4.1.

			replaced with "3 390. A footnote night shift' and	e relevant minimum weekly rate. The 30%" and "15%". This is consistent to has been omitted from Schedule C 'afternoon & night shift'. This should ows: 1. Payment per shift in addition		
17.	24 November 2015	TCFUA submission filed in response to Second ED	NA			The submission did not deal with any of the issues at hand.
18.	7 December 2015	Australian Business Industrial and NSW Business Chamber submissions in reply filed in response to Second ED	NA			The submission did not deal with any of the issues at hand.
19.	7 December 2015	TCFUA Submissions in reply filed in response to Second ED	submissions file November 201	a table outlining the TCFUA's further ed by the AI Group (20 November 2 5) in relation to the Revised Exposus continues to rely on its previous so continues to rely on its previous so COMMENTS/ISSUE RAISED BY EMPLOYER PARTY (20 November 2015) Refer to submissions at 2.2 above. Consistent with the concerns raised, the heading to clause 17 should be amended by deleting the words 'and penalties'. This is consistent with the current clause 35.1, which does not characterise the additional payment as a loading, penalty or otherwise. To do so now may have an unintended consequence as set out in section 2.2.8	015) and Business SA (27 re Draft for the TCF Award 2010.	The TCFUA opposed the footnote proposed by Ai Group for clause C.2.2. It contended that the shift penalties payable per clause 17.3 of the ED were calculated using a different methodology to the shift penalties separately prescribed for the textile industry (which were clearly expressed to apply per shift).

			Full-time and part-time employees – shift workers other than in the textile industry – ordinary and penalty rates Schedule C.2.2	ayable in respect of a permanent night noon and night shift are expressed as well as the amounts there stated ed by calculating 30% and 15% of the yrate. Therefore, 130% and 15% of the yrate. Therefore, 130% and 115% aced with '30%' and '15%'. This is a Schedule C.4.1. ¹⁷ In the been omitted from Schedule C.2.2 (see nanent night shift' and 'afternoon & is should be amended by inserting a lows: er shift in addition to the applicable nourly rate. ¹⁸ ests that the public holiday penalty in an is calculated on the minimum weekly the correct; the penalty is applied to the dy rate. This should be amended. ¹⁹	If the TCFUA understands the AI Group's submission correctly, the potential anomaly arises because read literally the term 115 or 130% of the 'minimum weekly wage' would result in higher amounts than represented in the table (which have been calculated using 15% or 30% respectively, not 115% or 130%). If this is the case then the TCFUA agrees with the AI Group submission. Ther TCFUA disagrees with the AIG submission. There are different methods of calculation in relation to the shift loading for employees (non-textile) and employees (textile). Further, the textile shift loadings are calculated against the General skill level 2 classification in clause 10.1; whereas the General shift loadings are determined according to the actual skill level classification appropriate to the work performed by the employee.	
20.	7 December 2015	Ai Group submissions in reply filed in response to Second ED	NA			The submission did not deal with the issue at hand.

			EXPOSURE DRAFT Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2015	
21.	13 June 2017	Third ED published by the Commission	This exposure draft has been prepared by staff of the Fair Work Commission based on the Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2010 (the Textile award) as at 29 October 2015. This exposure draft does not seek to amend any entitlements under the Textile award but has been prepared to address some of the structural issues identified in modern awards. The review of this award in accordance with s.156 of the Fair Work Act 2009 is being dealt with in matter AM2014/91. Additionally a number of common issues are being dealt with by the Commission which may affect this award. Transitional provisions have not been included in this exposure draft pending the outcome of the review. This draft does not represent the concluded view of the Commission in this matter. 17.3 Payment for shiftwork (a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned. (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned. See Schedule C for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalties. C.3 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers C.2.1 Where an additional allowance is payable for all purposes in accordance with clause 14.2(a), this forms part of the employee's ordinary hourly rate and must be added to the minimum hourly rate prior to calculating penalties and overtime.	A third ED was published. The terms of clause 17.3 remained the same as the second ED. Parties were asked to comment on what the footnote should say in clause C.3.1 to explain 'how the shift loading should be paid in relation to wage rates'.

C.3.1 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry—ordinary and penalty rates

Parties have suggested footnote be included to explain how Permanent night shift and Afternoon & night shift penalties are paid in relation to wage rates. What should the footnote say?

	Ordinary hours	Permanent night shift	Afternoon & night	Public holiday				
	100%	430%	415%	250%				
	% ordinary hourly rate minimum hourly rate	The state of the s	% of <u>ordinary weekly rate</u> minimum weekly rate					
	s	s	s	s				
Trainee	17.70	201.81	100.91	44.25				
1	18.21	207.63	103.82	45.53				
2	18.91	215.58	107.79	47.28				
3	19.56	222.99	111.50	48.90				
4	20.61	234.99	117.50	51.53				
5 and thereafter	21.90	249.69	124.85	54.75				

¹Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2.

C.5 Casual employees—shiftworkers

C.4.1 Where an additional allowance is payable for all purposes in accordance with clause 14.2(a), this forms part of the employee's ordinary hourly rate and must be added to the minimum hourly rate prior to calculating penalties and overtime.

C.5.1 Casual employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry—ordinary and penalty rates

and penaity rat	tes .					
	Ordinary hours	Public holiday	Afternoon & night ¹	Permanent night shift ¹		
	125%	275%	15%	30%		
	% <u>ordinary h</u> minimum h		% of <u>ordinary weekly rate</u> minimum weekly rate			
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Trainee	22.13	48.68	100.91	201.81		
1	22.76	50.08	103.82	207.63		
2	23.64	52.00	107.79	215.58		
3	24.45	53.79	111.50	222.99		
4	25.76	56.68	117.50	234.99		
5 and thereafter	27.38	60.23	124.85	249.69		

¹Payment per shift in addition to applicable <u>ordinary hourly rate</u> minimum hourly rate ² Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2

			ITEM	PARTY	DOCUMENT	(exposure	CLAUSE (current	SUMMARY OF ISSUE	THEIR REFERENCE	NOTES	
						draft)	award)		(paragraph)		
				TCFUA	Reply-07/12/15			Oppose AIG submission. AIG proposal may be misleading because the Schedule deals with more than the general classifications in clause 10.1 e.g. contains tables in relation to seven day continuous shiftworkers.	p 6		
		30. AIG Sub-20/11/15 C.3.1 (formerly C.2.2) See 35 Summary of hourly rates of pay Amount payable in respect of a permanent night shift and afternoon and night shift are expressed as 130 and 115% of the minimum weekly respectively. This is inaccurate as a amounts are derived by calculating 30% and 15% of the relevant minimum weekly rate. Amounts should be replaced with '30%' and '15%'. Submit this is consistent with the consistent with th	Amount payable in respect of a permanent night shift and afternoon and night shift are expressed as 130% and 115% of the minimum weekly rate respectively. This is inaccurate as amounts are derived by calculating 30% and 15% of the relevant minimum weekly rate. Amounts	389	Amendment appears to be agreed by parties has been marked in exposure draft in red text.						
				TCFUA	Reply-07/12/15			Agree with AIG submission if it is meant that potential anomaly arises because read literally the term 115% or 130% of the 'minimum weekly wage' would result in higher amounts than represented in the table.	p 7		
22.	13 June 2017	Summary of submissions on EDs to date published by the Commission	31.	AIG	Sub-20/11/15 Reply-07/12/15	C.3.1 (formerly C.2.2)		Summary of hourly rates of pay Footnote omitted – see headings 'permanent night shift' and 'afternoon & night shift'. Insert 'payment per shift in addition to applicable minimum hourly rate' Disagrees with AIG, as different methods for calculating shift loading	390	Note: Footnote may assist to explain payment. Note added to the ED requesting parties' input on what footnote should say.	Item 31 summarised the aforementioned submissions of Ai Group and the TCFUA re. the footnote contained in the summary of hourly rates at C.3.1.
		Commission	Commission 32.	AIG	Sub-20/11/15	C.3.1 (formerly C.2.2)	erly	for textile workers and general skills. Summary of hourly rates of pay Table suggests that public holiday penalty in final column is calculated on the minimum weekly rate. This is incorrect – the penalty is applied to the minimum hourly rate.	391	Error – public holiday is calculated on 'ordinary hourly rate' per clause 24.3(a) – table C.2.2 amended in ED.	or mounty raises at 6.6.11.
				TCFUA	Reply-07/12/15			Agree with AIG	p 8	1	
				TCFUA	Sub-24/11/15	C.3.2, C.3.3, C.4.2 (formerly C.4.1), C.4.3	erly	Summary of hourly rates of pay Submit various overtime and public holiday rates for casual employees incorrect due to cumulative calculation method. Submit correct method is compounding.	pp 8–10		
				ABI/ NSWBC	Reply-07/12/15	(formerly C.4.2), C.4.4 (formerly C.4.3), C.4.5 (formerly C.4.4),		Disagree with TCFUA in respect of alleged errors in method of calculating wage rates in the various schedules. Nothing in the award suggests the casual rates should be based on compounding method rather than cumulative. Casual loading in this award is not 'all purpose' and therefore should not be treated as	4.10		

			22.		Sub-20/11/15 Reply-07/12/15	17.3	35.1	Payment for shiftwork Heading to clause 17 should be amended by deleting the words 'and penalties' to be consistent with current clause which does not characterise the additional payment as a loading, nenalty or otherwise. Oppose AIG submission. Submit the FWC has determined format of awards as part of Review. Heading is consistent with equivalent headings of clause 18 and 19.	379, and generally 2.2		
23.	7 July 2017	TCFUA submission filed in response to Third ED	NA								The submission did not deal with the issue at hand. They dealt with other issues related to the relevant provisions of the ED.
24.	11 July 2017	Ai Group submission filed in response to Third ED	NA								The submission did not deal with the issue at hand. They dealt with other issues related to the relevant provisions of the ED.
25.	22 March 2018	Revised Summary of submissions - outstanding issues on Third ED published by the Commission	2.	ABI/ NSWBC AIG	Sub-31/08/16 Sub-31/08/16 Sub-31/08/16 Sub-31/08/16 Sub-31/08/16	CLAUSE (exposure draft) 6.4(g), 14.2(e), 15.A.1, 17, 18, 21.1(b)		General – Inconsistent terminology Cl 6.4(g) refers to 'penalty payments forshiftwork'. Cl.14.2(e) contains a 'shift allowance'. Cl.15.A.1 refers to 'shift loadings'. Heading for cl.17 is 'Shiftwork and penalties'. The heading for cl.17.3 is 'Payment for shiftwork' and cl.17.3 contains rates. The heading for cl.18.3 is 'Payment for shiftwork' and cl.17.3 contains rates. The heading for cl.18.3 is 'Payment for shiftwork'. Cl.18.3(a) and 18.3(b) contain allowances that are referred to as a 'penalty loading'. Cl.18.3(c) refers to 'shift penalties'. Cl.18.3(d) and (e) contain rates for shiftworkers. Cl.18.3(f) refers to the allowance in cl.14.2(e). Cl.21.1(b) refers to 'shift loading'. Agree with AIG Item relates to 'Inconsistent Terminology Issue' which remains outstanding.	THEIR REFERENCE (paragraph) 44 44 4-7 and 374	REFERRED Referred to the Plain Language Full Bench (AM2016/15) see decision [2017] FWCFB 5536 at [581], see also [2018] FWC 1544.	This revised summary of submissions was said to 'include submissions received in response to para [125] of Full Bench Decision [2017] FWCFB 3177 re outstanding issues in the exposure draft. The summary includes submissions received on or before 11 July 2017'. Item 31 related to the footnote in clause C.3.1. It was marked as 'resolved'; however the basis upon which it was resolved is apparent.

	22	110	0.1.00/11/75	17.0	25.1	D . C . 110: 1	270 1	DEFERRED	
	22.	AIG	Sub-20/11/15 Reply-	17.3	35.1	Payment for shiftwork Heading to clause 17 should be amended by deleting the words 'and penalties' to be consistent with current clause which does not characterise the additional payment as a loading, penalty or otherwise. Oppose AIG submission. Submit the	379, and generally 2.2	REFERRED Referred to the Plain Language Full Bench (AM2016/15) see decision [2017] FWCFB 5536 at [581], see also [2018] FWC 1544.	
		ICFOA	<u>07/12/15</u>			FWC has determined format of awards as part of Review. Heading is consistent with equivalent headings of clause 18 and 19.	p 4		
		AIG	Sub-11/07/17			Item relates to 'Inconsistent Terminology Issue' which remains outstanding.	4-7 and 396		
	30.	AIG	Sub-20/11/15	C.3.1 (formerly C.2.2)	See 35	Summary of hourly rates of pay Amount payable in respect of a permanent night shift and afternoon and night shift are expressed as 130% and 115% of the minimum weekly rate respectively. This is inaccurate as amounts are derived by calculating 30% and 15% of the relevant minimum weekly rate. Amounts should be replaced with '30%' and '15%'. Submit this is consistent with C.4.1.	389	RESOLVED Amendment appears to be agreed by parties has been marked in exposure draft in red text.	
		TCFUA	Reply- 07/12/15			Agree with AIG submission if it is meant that potential anomaly arises because read literally the term 115% or 130% of the 'minimum weekly wage' would result in higher amounts than represented in the table.	P 7		
	31.	AIG	Sub-20/11/15	C.3.1 (formerly C.2.2)		Summary of hourly rates of pay Footnote omitted – see headings 'permanent night shift' and 'afternoon & night shift'. Insert 'payment per shift in addition to applicable minimum hourly rate'	390	RESOLVED Note: Footnote may assist to explain payment. Note added to the ED requesting parties' input on what footnote should say	
			Reply- 07/12/15			Disagrees with AIG, as different methods for calculating shift loading for textile workers and general skills.			
	32.	AIG	Sub-20/11/15	C.3.1 (formerly C.2.2)		Summary of hourly rates of pay Table suggests that public holiday penalty in final column is calculated on the minimum weekly rate. This is incorrect – the penalty is applied to the minimum hourly rate.	391	RESOLVED Error – public holiday is calculated on 'ordinary hourly rate' per clause 24.3(a) – table C.2.2 amended in ED.	
		TCFUA	Reply- 07/12/15			Agree with AIG	p 8		
	33.	TCFUA	Sub-24/11/15	C.3.2, C.3.3, C.4.2		Summary of hourly rates of pay Submit various overtime and public holiday rates for casual employees incorrect due to cumulative calculation	Pp 8–10	REMAINS OUTSTANDING	

			AIG Re 07	(formerly C.4.1), C.4.1), C.4.3 (formerly C.4.2), C.4.4 (formerly C.4.3), C.4.5 (formerly C.4.3), C.4.5 (formerly C.4.4), C.4.4), C.4.5 (formerly C.4.7) (forme	method. Submit correct method is compounding. Disagree with TCFUA in respect of alleged errors in method of calculating wage rates in the various schedules. Nothing in the award suggests the casual rates should be based on compounding method rather than cumulative. Casual loading in this award is not 'all purpose' and therefore should not be treated as compounding when determining rate of pay for weekends, public holidays or shift work. Strongly oppose TCFUA. TCFUA has not explained reasons for its position that the public holiday penalty compounds on the casual loading. To adopt TCFUA approach would be to depart from terms of the current award and result in significant increase in costs. TCFUA maintains wage rates for casual employees with respect to penalties and loadings are incorrect because they have been calculated based on a cumulative method rather than a compounding method. In relation to casual day workers, this submission applies to C.4.1 and C.4.2. Maintains opposition to TCFUA. If	227-237 65-81	
26.	28 June 2018	The Full Bench issued a Decision – [2018] FWCFB 3802	[401] A revised summary of submissions in relation to the <i>Textile, Clothing, Footwear</i> and Associated Industries Award 2010 (Textile Award) was published on 22 March 2018. Ai Group, ABI, Business SA, the AMWU, the AWU and the Textile, Clothing and Footwear Union of Australia (TCFUA) made submissions in relation to the review of this award. The following items were confirmed as either resolved by agreement, determined in a previous Full Bench decision or relate to minor typographical or cross-referencing errors: items 1A, 1, 3 - 7, 9, 10, 10A, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22A, 23, 24, 24A, 25, 26, 27, 27A, 28, 30, 31, 32, 32A, 34, 35, 36, 36A, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42A. Variations to the Exposure Draft will be made for those items. Items 2 and 22 are referred to other Full Benches. Items 10A and 11 are dealt with above at paragraph [17].				The decision confirmed the summary of submissions above re item 31.

27.	13 February 2019	Fourth ED published by the Commission	EXPOSURE DRAFT Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 20XX This exposure draft has been prepared by staff of the Fair Work Commission based on the Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2010 (the Textile award) as at 29 October 2015. This exposure draft does not seek to amend any entitlements under the Textile award but has been prepared to address some of the structural issues identified in modern awards. The review of this award in accordance with s.156 of the Fair Work Act 2009 is being dealt with in matter AM2014/91. Additionally a number of common issues are being dealt with by the Commission which may affect this award. Transitional provisions have not been included in this exposure draft pending the outcome of the review. This draft does not represent the concluded view of the Commission in this matter.	A fourth ED was published. Clause 17.3 remained unchanged from the third ED. A new footnote 2 was added into Schedule C.3.1 which provided that payment for shiftwork is per shift in addition to the
			 17.3 Payment for shiftwork (a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned. (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the weekly award wage for the classification concerned. See Schedule C for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalties. 	shift in addition to the applicable ordinary hourly rate. The ED said that the footnote was suggested by the parties.

C.3 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers

C.3.1 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry—ordinary and penalty rates

Clause C.3.1 amended in accordance with [2018] FWCFB 3802 at [401].

Parties have suggested footnote be included to explain how permanent night shift, afternoon & night shift penalties are paid in relation to wage rates. Note added.

	Ordinary hours	Permanent night shift ²	Afternoon & night ²	Public holiday		
	100%	130%	415%	250%		
	% ordinary hourly rate 1	% of ordinar	% ordinary hourly rate ¹			
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Trainee	18.93	215.76	107.88	47.33		
1	19.47	221.97	110.99	48.68		
2	20.22	230.49	115.25	50.55		
3	20.91	238.41	119.21	52.28		
4	22.04	251.22	125.61	55.10		
5 and thereafter	23.42	266.97	133.49	58.55		

¹Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2.

² Payment is per shift in addition to applicable ordinary hourly rate

			C.5	Casual emplo	yees—shift				
			C.5.1	Casual employe and penalty rate		kers other th	an in the textile	industry—ordinary	
					Ordinary hours	Public holiday	Afternoon & night ¹	Permanent night shift ¹	
					125%	275%	15%	30%	
					% ordinary	hourly rate ²	% of ordinar	y weekly rate	
					\$	\$	\$	\$	
				Trainee	23.66	52.06	107.88	215.76	
				1	24.34	53.54	110.99	221.97	
				2	25.28	55.61	115.25	230.49	
				3	26.14	57.50	119.21	238.41	
				4	27.55	60.61	125.61	251.22	
				5 and thereafter	29.28	64.41	133.49	266.97	
				¹ Payment per shift ² Rates in table are C.1.2	in addition to ap calculated based	plicable ordinar on the minimur	y hourly rate n hourly rate, see cla	auses C.1.1 and	
			TEXTILE 2010	E, CLOTHING, F	OOTWEAR	AND ASSO	CIATED INDU	STRIES AWARD	
	13 March	ABI Submission – Group 1 Awards -	Clause	C.3.2					An ancillary change was proposed
28.	2019	EDs (including Fourth ED) filed		note 1 to the tab to applicable".	ayment per shift in	to the footnote.			
				clients submit that the end of the f		"applicable	ordinary hourly	rate." should be	
	23	Ai Group	25. TEX 2010	TILE, CLOTHING	G, FOOTWE	AR AND AS	SSOCIATED IN	IDUSTRIES AWARD	
29.	September	submission in reply filed in response to	Respon	se to submissio	on of ABI an	Ai Group agreed with ABI's submission.			
	2019	Fourth ED	Clause 0	C.3.2: Summary	of hourly rate	<u>es</u>			Subiffication.
			123. The	proposed chan	ge should, in	our submis	sion, be made		

	30.	8 October 2019	Full Bench issued Statement – [2019] FWCFB 6899	[41] In relation to clause C.3.2, ABI submits that Footnote 1 to the table is incomplete and should read: 'Payment per shift in addition to applicable <i>ordinary hourly rate</i> '. CFMMEU-MD agrees with ABI's proposal. It is our <i>provisional</i> view that Footnote 1 be amended as proposed by ABI.	
•	31.	14 October 2019	Full Bench issued Decision - [2019] FWCFB 6935	[25] The cross reference in F.5.8 will be amended to 'clauses 29.1 and 29.2'. [26] Footnote 1 to the table in clause C.3.2 will be amended to read: 'Payment per shift in addition to applicable ordinary hourly rate'.	The footnote was amended as proposed by ABI.
	32.	29 January 2020	Draft Award Variation Determination and Fifth Exposure Draft published by the Commission in conjunction with Decision [2020] FWCFB 421	Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 20XX This exposure draft has been prepared by staff of the Fair Work Commission based on the Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2010 (the Textile award) as at 29 October 2015 and incorporates award updates up to 19 December 2019. This exposure draft does not seek to amend any entitlements under the Textile award, Instead, it has been prepared to address some of the structural issues identified in modern awards and to apply plain language drafting principles and techniques. The review of this award in accordance with section 156 of the Fair Work Act 2009 is being dealt with in matter AM2014/91. Additionally a number of common issues are being dealt with by the Commission which may affect this award. Some transitional provisions have been deleted as a result of decisions made during the review. This draft does not represent the concluded view of the Commission in this matter.	A draft variation determination and fifth ED published. Interested parties were invited to comment on the exposure drafts and draft variation determination by no later than 4:00 pm on 4 March 2020. Clause 29.3 of the ED remained in substantively the same terms as clause 17.3 of the fourth ED and the footnote was also retained.

29.3 Payment for shiftwork

- (a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award wagerate for the classification concerned.
- (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the weekly award wagerate for the classification concerned.

NOTE: See Schedule C—Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalty rates.

See Schedule C Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalty rates.

C.1 Ordinary hourly rate

- **C.1.1** Ordinary hourly rate is the minimum hourly rate of pay for an employee plus any allowance payable for all purposes to which the employee is entitled. Where an allowance is payable for all purposes in accordance with clause 24.2(a) this forms part of the employee's ordinary hourly rate and must be added to the ordinary hourly rate prior to calculating penalties and overtime.
- C.1.2 The rates in the tables below are based on the **minimum hourly rates** in accordance with clause 19—Minimum rates. Consistent with clause C.1.1, all-purpose allowances need to be added to the rates in the table where they are applicable.

C.3 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers C.3.1 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry-ordinary and penalty rates Parties have suggested a footnote be included to explain how permanent night shift, afternoon & night shift penalty rates are paid in relation to wage rates. Note added. Ordinary Permanent Afternoon Public hours night shift² & night2 holiday % ordinary % of ordinary weekly % ordinary hourly rate1 rate hourly rate1 Commented [FWC6]: (Minimum weekly rate ÷ 38) in cl 100% 30% 15% 250% Commented [FWC7]: Minimum weekly rate in cl 19.1. \$ Commented [FWC8]: Relevant percentage in cl 29.3 + applicable ordinary hourly rate. 19.49 222.24 111.12 48.73 Trainee Commented [FWC9]: Relevant percentage in cl 37.3(a). Skill level 1 20.06 228.63 114.32 50.15 Skill level 2 20.82 237.39 52.05 118.70 Skill level 3 21.54 245.55 122.78 53.85 Skill level 4 22.70 258.75 129.38 56.75 Ordinary Permanent Afternoon Public night shift2 & night2 holiday hours % ordinary % of ordinary weekly % ordinary hourly rate1 rate hourly rate1 Commented [FWC6]: (Minimum weekly rate ÷ 38) in cl 100% 30% 15% 250% Commented [FWC7]: Minimum weekly rate in cl 19.1. Commented [FWC8]: Relevant percentage in cl 29.3 + \$ \$ \$ 24.12 137.49 Skill level 5 and 274.98 60.30 Commented [FWC9]: Relevant percentage in cl 37.3(a). thereafter ¹ Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2. ² Payment is per shift in addition to applicable ordinary hourly rate.

			casuals operati consist	Casual emplo Bench has been by The rates in the cutting a decision of the decision of the Casual employer and penalty rate	constituted in a tables below n is made in on.	AM2017/51 v dealing with that matter	and only to the	asuals will not be e extent that the e industry—ordi	ecome by are				
					Ordinary hours	Public holiday	Afternoon & night ¹	Permanent night shift ¹					
					125%	275%	15%	30%		Comme	ented [FWC26]: Ordinary hourly in cl 11.9(b).	rate + 25% casual	
						hourly rate ²		y weekly rate		Comme	ented [FWC27]: Relevant percen	ntage in cl 37.3(a) +	
				Trainee	24.36	53.60	\$ 111.12	\$ 222.24		Comme	ual loading in cl 11.9(b). ented [FWC28]: Relevant percen	ntage in cl 29.3 +	
				Skill level 1	25.08	55.17	114.32	228.63		1 22	le ordinary hourly rate. ented [FWC29]: (Minimum weel	kly rate ÷ 38) in cl	
				Skill level 2	26.03	57.26	118.70	237.39		19.1.	ented [FWC30]: Minimum week		
				Skill level 3	26.93	59.24	122.78	245.55		Commi	tited [1 11 eso]. Minimum week	ay late in or 17.1.	
				Skill level 4	28.38	62.43	129.38	258.75					
				Skill level 5 and thereafter	30.15	66.33	137.49	274.98					
				¹ Payment per shift ² Rates in table are				see clauses C.1.1 a	nd C.1.2				
33.	23 March	Statement [2020] FWCFB 1539 and Background Paper published by Commission	NA										A background paper summarising submissions filed in response to the fifth ED and draft determination was published.
	2020												None of the parties' submissions addressed or made reference to clauses relating to payment of shiftwork.
34.	8 April 2020	Report to Full Bench issued by Commissioner Bissett	NA										None of the issues summarised addressed or made reference to clauses relating to payment of shiftwork.

35.	Sixtn <u>Exposure</u>		Textil Awar This export Textile, Corrected to the corre	DSURE DRAFT le, Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries at 2020XX osure draft has been prepared by staff of the Fair Work Commission based on the Clothing, Footwear and Associated Industries Award 2010 (the Textile award) as tober 2015 and incorporates award updates up to 8 April 2020. This exposure draft to seek to amend any entitlements under the Textile award, Instead, it has been at to address some of the structural issues identified in modern awards and to apply guage drafting principles and techniques. The entire in the entire i	A sixth ED and second draft determination published. The relevant parts remained the same
		Draft published by the Commission	(a (b N	A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award rate for the classification concerned. A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the weekly award rate for the classification concerned. IOTE: See Schedule C—Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay for a summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalty rates.	as the fifth ED.

C.3 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers

C.3.1 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftworkers other than in the textile industry—ordinary and penalty rates

	Ordinary hours	Permanent night shift ²	Afternoon & night ²	Public holiday		
	% ordinary hourly rate ¹	% of ordinar	% ordinary hourly rate ¹			
	100%	30%	15%	250%		
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Trainee	19.49	222.24	111.12	48.73		
Skill level 1	20.06	228.63	114.32	50.15		
Skill level 2	20.82	237.39	118.70	52.05		
Skill level 3	21.54	245.55	122.78	53.85		
Skill level 4	22.70	258.75	129.38	56.75		
Skill level 5 and thereafter	24.12	274.98	137.49	60.30		

 $^{^{1}}$ Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses C.1.1 and C.1.2.

² Payment is per shift in addition to applicable ordinary hourly rate.

			C.5	Casual employees—shi	ftworkers	_	
			C.5.1	Casual employees—shiftwo	orkers other than in the texti	le industry—ordinary	
					% ordinary hourly rate ¹		
					125%		
					\$		
				Trainee	24.36		
				Skill level 1	25.08		
				Skill level 2	26.03		
				Skill level 3	26.93		
				Skill level 4	28.38		
				Skill level 5 and thereafter	30.15		
				¹ Rates in table are calculated b			
36	6 October 2020	Full Bench issued Decision - [2020] FWFB 5307		further conference will be ch in AM2017/51 has det			
37	20 November 2020	Joint correspondence from Ai Group and others	NA				The correspondence concerned only the issue of meal breaks for shiftworkers.
38	3 December 2020	Full Bench issued Decision [2020] FWCFB 6520	the Text view tha variation achieve reasons insofar a consider Subject this deci	ere are no other technical ile Award. In our 29 Janual the variation of the mode determinations was, in rethe modern awards object set out in the decisions as they are relevant to the rations in ss.134(1)(a) to the amendments set of sion, we confirm our provenal variation determination in this decision, with the	The decision dealt with outstanding matters and minor amendments in relation to the calculation of overtime for casuals and meal breaks. It did not deal with the relevant parts of the ED. The Commission indicated that a final determination varying the 2010 Award to reflect the outcome of the redrafting process would be issued and would commence operation on 1 February 2021.		

39.	Determination published by the Commission (continued on the following page)	(a) A shiftworker while on afternoon or night shift will be paid 115% of the weekly award rate for the classification concerned. (b) A shiftworker while on permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the weekly award rate for the classification concerned.	
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	C.3 Full-time and part-time employees—shiftw C.3.1 Full-time and part-time employees—shift	orkers workers other than in	the textile industr	y—ordinary and p	penalty rates	
			Ordinary hours	Afternoon & night ²	Permanent night shift ²	Public holiday
			% ordinary hourly rate ¹	% of ordina	ary weekly rate	% ordinary hourly rate ¹
			100%	15%	30%	250%
			s	s	s	s
		Trainee	19.84	113.07	226.14	49.60
		Skill level 1	20.41	116.31	232.62	51.03
		Skill level 2	21.19	120.77	241.53	52.98
		Skill level 3	21.92	124.92	249.84	54.80
		Skill level 4	23.09	131.64	263.28	57.73
		Skill level 5 and thereafter	24.54	139.89	279.78	61.35
	¹ Rates in table are calculated based on the ² Payment is per shift in addition to appli	he minimum hourly ra	nte, see clauses <u>C.1</u> rate.	1.1 and <u>C.1.2</u> .		

			C.5 Casual C.5.1 Casu	employees—shiftworkers al employees—shiftworkers	other than in the text	ile industry—ordin	ary and penalty r	ates		
						Ordinary hours	Afternoon & night ²	Permanent night shift ²	Public holiday	
						% ordinary hourly rate ¹	% of ordin	nary weekly rate	% ordinary hourly rate ¹	
						125%	15%	30%	275%	
						s	s	s	s	
					Trainee	24.80	113.07	226.14	54.56	
					Skill level 1	25.51	116.31	232.62	56.13	
					Skill level 2	26.49	120.77	241.53	58.27	
					Skill level 3	27.40	124.92	249.84	60.28	
					Skill level 4	28.86	131.64	263.28	63.50	
					Skill level 5 and thereafter	30.68	139.89	279.78	67.49	
			1 Ra 2 Pay	tes in table are calculated ba rment is per shift in addition	sed on the minimum l	nourly rate, see clar y hourly rate.	uses <u>C.1.1</u> and <u>C.</u>	1.2.		
40.	27 January 2021	Determination published by Commission (correction)	NA							Did not relate to the relevant parts of the determination.
41.	1 February 2021	The variations to the 2010 Award commenced operation.	NA	_						

Shiftwork Provisions in Other Modern Awards

The table below summarises the provisions concerning afternoon, night and permanent night shifts found in all modern awards that contain such provisions.

The rates specified in this table have largely been taken from the summary of rates attached to each award. These summaries sometimes include applicable all-purpose or industry allowances in the ordinary hourly rate. Where an all-purpose or industry allowance is included in the relevant ordinary hourly rate, we have identified this below.

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
1.	Aged Care Award 2010	26.1 Shift allowances and penalty rates Employees working afternoon or night shift will be paid the following percentages in addition to the ordinary rate for such shift. Provided that employees who work less than 38 hours per week will only be entitled to the additional rates where their shift commence prior to 6.00 am or finish subsequent to 6.00 pm. (a) Afternoon shift commencing at 10.00 am and before 1.00 pm—10% of the ordinary hourly rate (b) Afternoon shift commencing at 1.00 pm and before 4.00 pm—12.5% of the ordinary hourly rate (c) Night shift commencing at 4.00 pm and before 4.00 am—15% of the ordinary hourly rate (d) Night shift commencing at 4.00 am and before 6.00 am—10% of the ordinary hourly rate	Shift rates are paid hourly. Aged Care – General employees Afternoon shift rates range from: • \$26.37 - \$31.94 (starting at 10am and before 1pm) • \$26.97 - \$32.67 (starting at 1pm and before 4pm) Night shift rates range from: • \$27.57 - \$33.40 (starting at 4pm and before 4am) • \$26.37 - \$31.94 (starting at 4am and before 6am) Aged care – Most senior food services employees Afternoon shift rates range from: • \$33.12-\$36.74 (starting at 10am before 1pm) • \$33.87 - \$37.58 (starting at 1pm and before 4pm)

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	Award		Shiftwork clause		Summary
					Night shift rates range from: • \$34.63 - \$38.41 (starting at 4pm and before 4 am) • \$33.12 - \$36.74 (starting at 4 am and before 6 am)
					Aged care – Direct care employees Afternoon shift rates range from: • \$30.33 - \$36.74 (starting at 10am before 1pm) • \$31.02 - \$37.58 (starting at 1pm and before 4pm)
					Night shift rates range from: • \$31.71 - \$38.41 (starting at 4pm and before 4 am) • \$30.33 - \$36.74 (starting at 4 am and before 6 am)
		17.3 Shift rates The following rates mus	t be paid for all shifts worked from Mond	ay to Friday:	Shift rates are paid hourly . Early morning or afternoon shift rates range from:
2.	Airline Operations – Ground Staff Award 2020	Shift type Early morning shift	Commencing no earlier than 4.00 am but before 7.00 am	% of employee's ordinary hourly rate	 \$27.99 – \$33.07 for aviation transport shiftworkers; \$28.88 - \$38.85 for elegical administration
		Afternoon shift	Finishing after 6.00 pm and at or before midnight	115	clerical, administration and support shiftworkers;

Award		Shiftwork clause		Summary
	Night shift	Finishing after midnight and at or before 8.00 am	122.5	• \$26.00 - \$35.22 for maintenance and
	Night shift	Commencing after midnight and before 4.00 am	122.5	engineering shiftworkers;
	17.4 Night shifts			 \$27.57 - \$30.85 for storepersons and logistics shiftworkers.
	(a) works night (b) remains or (c) works on a	n night shift for more than 4 consecutive we	her shift or with day work so that	Night shift rates range from: • \$29.82 - \$35.23 for aviation transport shiftworkers; • \$30.76 - \$41.38 for clerical, administration
	roster cycl	orker does not have at least one third of the e, the shiftworker must be paid 130% of the ring ordinary working hours on night shifts v	ordinary hourly rate for all time	and support shiftworkers • \$27.70 - \$37.52 for maintenance and engineering shiftworkers; • \$29.36 - \$32.87 for storepersons and logistics shiftworkers.
				Rates for working night shifts only, or for working night shifts for more than four consecutive weeks or working a roster cycle that doesn't include at least one third of their working time off night shift range from: • \$31.64 - \$37.39 for aviation transport shiftworkers; • \$32.64 - \$43.91 for

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
			and support shiftworkers; • \$29.39 - \$39.82 for maintenance and engineering shiftworkers; • \$31.16 - \$34.88 for storepersons and logistics shiftworkers.
			Shift penalties are paid hourly .
			Technical services employees
			Night shift rates range from \$28.97 - \$46.44.
		24. Shiftwork penalty rates 24.2 Shift payment	Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$32.75 - \$52.49.
		(a) A shiftworker whilst on a shift, any part of which is a night shift, must be paid for such shift 115% of the minimum hourly rate, except as specified in clause 24.2(b) .	Administrative services employees
3.	Airport Employees Award 2020	(b) A shiftworker on non-rotating night shift must be paid 130% of the minimum hourly rate.	Night shift rates range from \$28.36 – \$48.99.
		(c) The additional payment prescribed by clause 24.2 will not be taken into account in the calculation of overtime or in determination of any allowance based upon the minimum	Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$32.06 - \$55.38.
		hourly rate, nor will it be paid with respect to any shift for which any other form of penalty payment is made under this award.	Ground services employees Night shift rates range from \$26.96 – \$34.24.
			Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$30.47 - \$38.70.
			Professional engineer employees

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
			Night shift rates range from \$37.34 - \$56.65.
			Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$42.21 - \$64.04.
		21. Penalty rates	Shiftwork loading is paid hourly .
		21.1 Shiftwork loading (a) A shiftwork loading of \$3.93 for each ordinary hour worked is payable to an employee whilst	(Rates below include the industry allowance)
4	Aluminium Industry Award 2020	on an afternoon or a rotating night shift on Monday to Friday (inclusive).	Afternoon or rotating night shift rates range from \$28.51 -
		(b) A shiftwork loading of \$7.85 for each ordinary hour worked is payable to an employee whilst on a permanent night shift Monday to Friday (inclusive).	\$37.59
			Permanent night shift rates range from \$32.43 - \$41.51.
ŧ	Ambulance and Patient Transport Industry Award 2020	(g) Shift allowance A shift allowance of \$53.09 per rostered shift is payable to employees whose rostered hours of ordinary duty finish between 6.00 pm and 8.00 am or commence between 6.00 pm and 6.30 am.	Shift work allowance is payable per shift as a lump sum .
			Shift penalties are paid hourly .
		21.2 Shiftwork penalty rates	Animal care industry inspectors Morning and afternoon shift
		The following rates apply to ordinary hours of work for employees engaged on shiftwork:	rates range from \$34.97 - \$39.68.
	Animal Care and	(a) 115% of the minimum hourly rate for a shift finishing after 8.00 pm;	Night shift rates range from
6		(b) 130% of the minimum hourly rate for a shift where the majority of hours on the shift occur between the hours of midnight and 8.00 am; and	\$39.53 - \$45.06.
		(c) 115% of the minimum hourly rate for a shift commencing at or before 6.30 am.	Practice managers, veterinary nurses and animal attendants and assistants
		(d) Overtime rates for shiftwork are paid instead of the shiftwork penalty rates in clause 20.1(a)(ii).	Morning and afternoon shift rates range from \$26.00 - \$34.52.

	Award		Shiftwork clause	Summary
				Night shift rates range from \$29.39 - \$39.03.
		20. Shiftwork and penalty rates		
		20.2 Shift penalty rates		0.76
		(a) The penalty rates provided for	for in clause 20.2(b) are not cumulative.	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
	A so le a lé les divates à Avravel	(b) Afternoon and night shift per	nalty rates	(Rates below include applicable all-purpose allowances)
7.	Asphalt Industry Award 2020	(i) An employee whilst v ordinary hourly rate of p	working afternoon or night shift will be paid 115 % of their pay.	Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$28.31 - \$32.69.
			vorks permanent night shifts will be paid 130 % of their pay for all time worked during ordinary working hours on	Permanent night shift rates range from \$32.01 - \$36.96.
		permanent night shift. C requests to work perma	Clause 20.2(b)(iv) will not apply where the employee anent night shift.	
		13. Ordinary hours of work and roste	ering	
		13.7 Shiftwork		Shift penalties are paid hourly .
			rates will apply in relation to the working of shiftwork on	Afternoon shift rates range from \$28.76 - \$40.62
8.	Banking, Finance and Insurance Industry Award 2020	% ot	day between 8.00 am and 12.00 pm: f minimum hourly	Permanent afternoon shift rates range from \$29.96 - \$43.31
	Award 2020	Early morning shift 112.		Night shift rates range from
		Afternoon shift 1 120		\$29.96 - \$43.31
		Night shift ¹ 125		Permanent night shift rates
		¹ Employees who permanently work after an additional 5% loading.	ernoon or night shift or a combination thereof will be paid	range from \$31.16 - \$44.01.
9.	Black Coal Mining Industry Award 2020	23. Penalty rates and weekend work		Shift penalties are paid hourly .

Award	Shiftwo	ork clause	Summary
	23.1 An employee will be paid the following add during the following periods:	ditional penalties for all ordinary hours worked	Production and engineering employees
	J.	Additional penalty (% of minimum hourly rate)	Monday to Friday afternoon or
	Monday to Friday		rotating night shift rates range
	Day work / day shift	0	from \$31.84 - \$40.11.
	Afternoon shift or rotating night shift	15	<u>-</u>
	Permanent night shift	25	Monday to Friday Permanent
	Saturday		night shift rates range from
	Day work / day shift—first 4 hours	50	\$34.61 - \$43.60.
	Day work / day shift—after 4 hours	100	Saturday afternoon and rotating
	Afternoon shift or rotating night shift—first 4 hours	72.5	night shift rates (first 4 hours) rates range from \$47.77 -
	Afternoon shift or rotating night shift—after 4 hours	130	\$60.17.
	Permanent night shift—first 4 hours	87.5	Saturday afternoon and rotating
	Permanent night shift—after 4 hours	150	night shift rates (after 4 hours)
	Sunday		rates range from \$63.69 -
	Day work / day shift	100	\$80.22.
	Afternoon shift or rotating night shift	130	
	Permanent night shift	150	Sunday afternoon and rotating night shift rates range from \$63.69 - \$80.22.
			Saturday permanent night shift (first 4 hours) rates range from \$51.92 - \$65.40.
			Saturday permanent night shift (after 4 hours) rates range from \$69.23 - \$87.20.
			Sunday permanent night shift rates range from \$69.23 - \$87.20.

Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		Staff employees
		Monday to Friday afternoon and rotating night shift rates range from \$34.13 - \$38.28.
		Monday to Friday permanent night shift rates range from \$37.10 - \$41.61.
		Saturday afternoon and rotating night shift rates (first 4 hours) rates range from \$51.20 - \$57.43.
		Saturday afternoon and rotating night shift rates (after 4 hours) rates range from \$68.26 - \$76.57.
		Sunday afternoon and rotating night shift rates range from \$68.26 - \$76.57.
		Saturday permanent night shift (first 4 hours) rates range from \$55.65 - \$62.42.
		Saturday permanent night shift (after 4 hours) rates range from \$74.20 – 83.23.
		Sunday permanent night shift rates range from \$74.20 – 83.23.

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		44. Penalty rates – Announcers and Broadcaster/Journalists 44.4 Shift penalties	Shift work penalties are paid hourly for all relevant classifications.
		(a) An announcer or a broadcaster/journalist required to work between 10.00 pm and 9.00 am (other than on a midnight to dawn shift) must be paid at 115% at the minimum hourly rate with a minimum payment of one hour.	Announcers and Broadcaster/Journalists
		(b) An announcer or a broadcaster/journalist required to work on a midnight to dawn shift must be paid at 115% of the minimum hourly rate for the entire shift worked.	Shift penalties for night work and midnight to dawn work range from \$32.00 - \$32.86.
		(c) The shift penalties prescribed by clause 44.4 are not cumulative upon any other entitlement under any other clause in this award.	<u>Journalists</u>
		45. Penalty rates – Technical staff	Evening shift rates range from: • Metro TV station
	Broadcasting.	45.2 Shift penalties	\$31.43 - \$46.94 • Non-metro TV station \$31.43 - \$46.62
10.	Recorded Entertainment and Cinemas Award 2020	(a) A technical employee who works on a shift, any part of which falls between 6.00 pm and 7.00 am, will be paid an additional penalty of 15% of the relevant minimum hourly rate for the entire shift worked.	• Not working for TV station \$31.43 - \$47.55.
		(b) A technical employee required to work ordinary hours continuously for a period exceeding 4 weeks on a shift falling wholly within the hours of 6.00 pm and 7.00 am must be paid an additional penalty of 30% of the relevant minimum hourly rate for each entire shift worked.	Night shift rates range from: • Metro TV station \$33.57 - \$49.72 • Non-metro TV station \$33.57 - \$49.17
		(c) The additional payments prescribed in clause 45.2 are not to be taken into account in the calculation of overtime payment or to be paid with respect to any shift for which any other form of penalty payment is made under this award, except where the employee is	 Not working for a TV station \$33.57 - \$50.80.
		required to work on public holidays or a rostered day off.	<u>Cadet journalists</u>
		(d) The period for which the additional payment prescribed by clause 45.2 will be calculated is to the nearest quarter of an hour in each weekly period.	Evening shift rates range from:Metro TV station\$24.87 - \$28.28
		51. Shift penalties [Journalists]	• Non-metro TV station \$26.00 - \$29.10.

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		51.1 Any employee who is rostered to perform and performs ordinary duty on a shift:	Not working for TV station \$24.87 - \$28.28.
		(a) any part of which falls between the times of 6.00 am and 7.00 am or is rostered to perform and performs ordinary duty on a shift that concludes between 6.00 pm and 8.30 pm will be paid 110% of the minimum hourly rate for the entire shift worked; and	Night shift rates range from: • Metro TV station \$26.57 - \$30.21
		(b) any part of which falls between 8.30 pm and 6.00 am will be paid 117.5% of the minimum hourly rate for the entire shift worked.	 Non-metro TV station \$28.55 - \$31.65. Not working for a TV station \$26.57 - \$30.21.
		17. Shiftwork 17.1 General building and construction and metal and engineering construction sectors	Shift penalties are paid hourly . (Rates below include some applicable allowances)
		(a) Definitions For the purposes of clause 17.1 : afternoon shift means a shift starting at or after 1.00 pm and before 3.00 pm.	Daily hire – General building and construction – residential work Morning or early
		night shift means a shift starting at or after 3.00 pm and before 11.00 pm.	afternoon (5 in a row – Mon to Fri) rates range
		early morning shift means a shift commencing at or after 11.00 pm and before 4.30 am.	from \$32.20 - \$41.13 • Afternoon, night or early
11.		morning shift means a shift starting at or after 4.30 am and before 6.00 am.	morning (5 in a row – Mon to Fri) rates range
	On-site Award 2020	early afternoon shift means a shift starting on or after 11.00 am and before 1.00 pm.	from \$38.64 - \$49.35
		(b) When an employee is employed continuously (inclusive of public holidays) for 5 shifts Monday to Friday, the following rates will apply:	Weekly hire – General building and construction – Residential work
		(i) afternoon, night and early morning shift— 150% of the ordinary hourly rate ;	Morning or early afternoon shift (5 in a
		(ii) morning and early afternoon shifts— 125% of the ordinary hourly rate .	row) Mon-Fri rates range from \$31.21 -
		(c) Where a job finishes after proceeding on shiftwork for more than 5 consecutive days	\$39.86
		or the employer terminates the employee's services during the week, the employee must be paid at the rate specified in clause 17.1(b) for the time actually worked.	 Afternoon, night or early morning (5 in a row) Mon-Fri \$37.46 - \$47.84

Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
	(d) In the case of broken shifts (i.e. less than 38 ordinary hours worked over 5 consecutive shifts Monday to Friday) the rates prescribed will be 150% for the first 2 hours and 200% thereafter.	Daily hire – General building and construction – not residential
	17.2 Civil construction sector (a) Definitions	 Morning or early afternoon shift (5 in a row) Mon – Fri rates range from \$32.60 - \$41.54
	For the purpose of clause 17.2 : shiftwork means any system of work in which operations are being continued by the employment of a group of employees upon work on which another group had been engaged previously	Afternoon, night or early morning shift (5 in a row) – Mon – Fri rates range from \$39.12 - \$49.85.
	day shift means any shift starting on or after 6.00 am and before 10.00 am	
	afternoon shift means any shift starting at or after 10.00 am and before 8.00 pm	Weekly hire – General building and construction – not residential
	night shift means any shift starting at or after 8.00 pm and before 6.00 am	Morning or early
	rostered shift means a shift of which the employee concerned has had at least 48 hours' notice.	afternoon shift (5 in a row) Mon- Fri rates range from \$31.60 - \$41.80
	(j) Shift rates A shiftworker whilst on afternoon or night shift other than on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday must be paid 115% of the ordinary hourly rate. (k) Saturdays	 Afternoon, night or early morning shift (5 in a row) Mon – Fri rates range from \$37.92 - \$50.16
	An employee who is working a shift between midnight on Friday and midnight on Saturday must be paid 150% of the ordinary hourly rate for ordinary hours of work inclusive of time worked for accrual purposes as prescribed in clause 17.2(e).	Forepersons and Supervisors – metal and engineering construction – daily hire
	(I) Sundays and public holidays	 Morning or early afternoon shift (5 in a
	(i) Subject to clause 17.2(I) , the provisions of clause 36 — Public holidays , will apply to shiftworkers.	row) Mon- Fri rates range from \$35.29 - \$39.31

Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
	 (ii) Where shifts start between 11.00 pm and midnight on a Sunday or public holiday, the time so worked before midnight will not entitle the employee to the Sunday or public holiday rate; provided that the time worked by an employee on a shift commencing before midnight on the day preceding a Sunday or public holiday and extending into a Sunday or public holiday will be regarded as time worked on the Sunday or public holiday. (iii) Where shifts fall partly on a Sunday or a public holiday that shift, the major portion of which falls on a Sunday or a public holiday, will be regarded as the Sunday or public holiday shift. (m) Five successive shifts Shiftworkers who work on any afternoon or night shift which does not continue for at least 5 successive afternoons or nights will be paid 150% of the ordinary hourly rate for all ordinary hours of work occurring during the shift. (n) Permanent night shift 	 Afternoon, night or early morning shift (5 in a row) Mon – Fri rates range from \$42.35 - \$47.18 Forepersons and Supervisors – metal and engineering construction – Weekly hire Morning or early afternoon shift (5 in a row) Mon- Fri rates range from \$34.20 - \$38.10 Afternoon, night or early morning shift (5 in a row) Mon – Fri rates range from \$41.04 - \$45.72
	An employee who (except at their own request pursuant to clause 17.2(b)(i)): (i) during a period of engagement on shift, works night shift only; or (ii) remains on a night shift for a longer period than 4 successive weeks; or (iii) works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with day work so as to give the employee at least one third of their working time off night shift in each cycle; must, during such engagement, period or cycle be paid 130% of the ordinary hourly rate for all ordinary hours of work on night shift.	Civil construction – daily hire • Afternoon or night shift (5 in a row) Mon – Fri rates range from \$29.99 - \$37.58 • Permanent night shift – Mon – Fri rates range from \$33.90 - \$42.48 Civil construction – weekly hire • Afternoon or night shift (5 in a row) Mon – Fri rates range from \$29.07 - \$36.43 • Permanent night shift – Mon – Fri rates range from \$32.86 - \$41.18

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
122	Rusiness Equipment	22.2 Standard shiftwork (c) Afternoon and night shift allowances The following allowances apply to standard shiftworkers (as defined). An employee is entitled to an allowance of: (i) \$3.84 per hour for time worked on an afternoon shift; (ii) \$4.61 per hour for time worked on a night shift, except as provided for in clause 22.2(c)(iii); and (iii) \$5.50 per hour for time worked on permanent night shift, instead of the allowance prescribed in clause 22.2(c)(ii). (d) Rate for Saturday and Sunday shifts The minimum rate to be paid to a standard shiftworker for work performed: (i) between midnight on Friday and midnight on Saturday will be 150% of the ordinary hourly rate for the first 4 hours and 200% of the ordinary hourly rate thereafter. (ii) between midnight on Saturday and midnight on Sunday will be 200% of the ordinary hourly rate. These extra rates are in substitution for and not cumulative upon the shift allowances prescribed in clause 22.2(c).	Shift work allowance or rate is paid hourly . Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.05 – \$34.47. Night shift rates range from \$27.82 - \$35.24 Permanent night shift rates range from \$34.51 - \$43.79
13	<u>Car Parking Award</u> 2020	 22. Shift penalty rates 22.1 Definitions (a) Afternoon shift means the period of work performed by an employee between 7.00 pm and midnight. (b) Night shift means the period of work performed by an employee between midnight and 7.00 am. 	Shift work penalties paid hourly . Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$26.73 - \$28.60. Non-alternating night shift rates range from \$29.70 - \$31.78.

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		22.2 An employee, including a casual employee, who works shiftwork must be paid for each hour worked during an afternoon shift or a night shift 112.5 % of the minimum hourly rate for the appropriate classification.	
		22.3 A shiftworker working on a night shift which does not alternate with another shift or day work must be paid 125% of the minimum hourly rate for the appropriate classification for each hour worked during ordinary working hours on that night shift.	
		21. Penalty Rates	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
		21.1 Afternoon shifts Afternoon shift means any shift finishing after 6.00 pm and at or before midnight. If the employee is rostered to work an afternoon shift, the employee must be paid at 115% of the ordinary hourly	(Rates below include the industry all-purpose allowance)
	Cement, Lime and	rate for such shift. A casual employee will be paid at 140% of the ordinary hourly rate. 21.2 Night shift	Cement and Lime Industry Afternoon shift rates range from \$28.20 - \$33.24
14.		(a) Night shift means any shift finishing after midnight and at or before 8.00 am. If the employee is rostered to work a night shift, the employee must be paid at 115% of the ordinary hourly rate for such shift. A casual employee will be paid at 140% of the ordinary	Night shift rates range from \$28.20 - \$33.24
	Quarrying Award 2020	hourly rate. An employee working permanent night shifts will be paid at 130% of the ordinary hourly rate. A casual employee will be paid at 155% of the ordinary hourly rate.	Permanent night shift rates range from: \$31.88 - \$37.57.
		(b) Permanent night shift means when an employee who:	Quarrying Industry Afternoon shift rates range from
		(i) during a period of engagement on shiftwork, works night shift only; or	\$26.96 – \$31.99
		(ii) remains on night shift for a longer period than 4 consecutive weeks; or	Night shift rates range from \$26.96 – \$31.99
		(iii) works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with day work so as to give him or her at least 1/3rd of his or her working time off	Dormonant night shift rates
		night shift in each shift cycle.	Permanent night shift rates range from \$30.47 - \$36.17
		23.4 Shiftwork	Shift allowances are paid
	Children's Services	(c) The following allowances will be paid for shiftwork:	hourly.
15.	Award 2010	Shift % loading	Afternoon shift rates
		Early morning 10	range from \$27.58 -
		Afternoon 15	\$48.06

	Award		Shiftwork clause				
		Night shift, rotatir afternoon Night shift, non-ro	,	17.5 30		 Night shift rates range from \$27.15 - \$49.10 Night shift, non-rotating rates range from: \$30.04 - \$54.33 	
16	Cleaning Services Award 2020	20. Penalty rates 20.2 An employer must pay an emperiod, or on a day, specified in content (a) for a full-time employer minimum hourly rate of the (b) for a part-time employer minimum hourly rate of the (c) for a casual employeer minimum hourly rate of the Table 7—Penalty rates Column 1 Period or day Monday to Friday shift that starts before 6.00 am or finishes after 6.00 pm excluding a public holiday Any shift that finishes after midnight but no later than 8.00 am and does not rotate or	ee, at the percentage employee; or ree, at the percentage employee; or ree, at the percentage, at the percentage, at the percentage	—Penalty rates: e specified in colum ge specified in colur	n 2 of that Table of the		

	Award		Sh	iftwork clause			Summary
		alternate with another shift or day work excluding hours on a day that is a public holiday					
		All hours from midnight Friday to midnight Saturday	150%	165%	175	%	
		All hours from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday	200%	215%	225	%	
		All hours on a public holiday 31. Penalty rates for shift work	250%	265%	275	%	
17	, <u>Clerks – Private Sector</u> Award 2020	31.1 An employer must pay an emclause 25 — Application of Part the Penalty rates for shiftwork (dependent of the minimum hourly rate of the example 7—Penalty rates for shiftward of the minimum hourly rates for shiftward of the example 7—Penalty rates for shiftward of the example 8 and 10 a	e relevar ending or employee	nt percentage specified in n when the shift was worke e, under clause 16 — Mini	column 2 e	of Table 7— cified in column 1)	Shift work rates are paid hourly . Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$27.57 - \$38.08.
		Column 1 Shift Afternoon or night Permanent night		Column 2 Penalty rate (% of minimum hourly r 115 130	rate)		Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.16 - \$43.04.
		Saturday, Sunday or public holida		150			
			,				
18	13. Ordinary hours of work and rostering 13.4 Shiftwork (a) Definitions (i) Afternoon shift means any shift, the ordinary hours of which finish after 7.00 pm and at or before midnight. (ii) Night shift means any shift, the ordinary hours of which finish after midnight and at or before 8.00 am.					Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon shift and night shift rates range from \$29.64 - \$38.97. Permanent night shift rates range from \$32.21 - \$42.36.	
		(iii) Permanent night shift works night shift o		a shift during a period wh	ich an em	ployee:	

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary	
		 stays on night shift for a longer period than 4 consecutive weeks; or works on a roster that does not give at least one third of the employee's working time off night shift in each roster cycle. 		
		(b) Shiftwork rates A shiftworker or continuous shiftworker will be paid the following rates, on the following shifts: Wof minimum hourly rate		
		Night shift 115		
		Permanent night shift 125		
19.	Concrete Products Award 2020	21.6 Afternoon or night shift rates (a) A shiftworker on afternoon or night shifts will be paid 115% of the ordinary hourly rate for such shift. (c) An employee who: (i) during a period of engagement on shift, works night shift only; (ii) remains on night shift for a longer period than 4 consecutive weeks; or (iii) works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with dawork so as to give the employee at least 1/3rd of their working time off night shift in each shift cycle, will during such engagement period or cycle be paid 125% of the employee's ordinary hourly rate for all time worked during ordinary working hours on such night shift.	Shift penalties are paid hourly . (Rates below include the industry allowance) Afternoon and night shift rates range from \$26.78 - \$30.89 Permanent night shift rates range from \$29.11 - \$33.58.	
20.	Contract Call Centres Award 2020	21.2 Shift penalty rates(a) The shift penalty rates in clause 21.2 apply only to time worked on afternoon or night shift by employees who are designated by the employer as shiftworkers, in respect of the relevant roster period or shift.		

	Award	Shiftwork clause	9	Summary	
		(b) Subject to clause 21.2(a) :	Night shift rates range from \$27.69 - \$38.08		
		(i) employees on an afternoon shift will be paid 115% of the minimum hourly rate; and			
		(ii) except as provided for in clause 21.20 paid 115% of the minimum hourly rate.	c) , employees on a night shift will be		
		(c) Subject to clause 21.2(a) , an employee who:			
		(i) during a period of engagement on shift	twork, works night shift only;		
		(ii) remains on night shift for a longer per	iod than 4 consecutive weeks; or		
		(iii) works on a night shift which does not or with day work so as to give the employ off night shift in each shift cycle,			
		will be paid 130% of the minimum hourly rate for penalty rate is in substitution for and not cumulati prescribed in clause 21.2(b)(ii).			
		20.3 Penalty rates Penalty rates apply to each ordinary hour worked in the fo	ollowing span:	Shift rates payable per hour .	
	Corrections and	Hours worked during	% of minimum hourly rate	Night span rates range from \$26.93 - \$32.96	
21.	Detention (Private	Night span	115	\$20.93 - \$32.90	
	Sector) Award 2020	Night span (permanent night work)	130	Night span (permanent night	
		Saturday span	150	work) rates range from: \$30.45 -	
		Sunday span	200	\$37.27	
		Public holiday span	250	0.76	
		20. Penalty rates		Shift work penalties are paid hourly.	
22.	<u>Dredging Industry</u> <u>Award 2020</u>	 20.2 Shiftwork loading		Employees engaged on a non-	
				propelled dredge	

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		(a) A shiftwork loading of 30% of the ordinary hourly rate is payable to an employee working shiftwork and which shift commences at or after 6.00 pm on any Monday to Friday inclusive. (b) If a 3 shift per day system is worked, an additional shiftwork loading of 15% of the ordinary hourly rate is payable in respect of the afternoon and night shifts.	Night shift rates range from \$32.67 - \$38.77 Afternoon or night shift rates with a 3 shift per day system range from \$28.90 - \$34.29. Employees engaged on a dredge other than a non-propelled dredge that is not fully operational Night shift rates range from \$34.14 - \$41.21. Afternoon or night shift rates with a 3 shift per day system
23	Dry Cleaning and Laundry Industry Award 2020	 25. Shiftwork 25.3 An employee who works shiftwork must be paid 115% of the minimum hourly rate prescribed for the appropriate classification for each hour worked during a morning, afternoon or night shift. 25.4 An employee who works on a night shift which does not alternate with another shift or day work must be paid for each hour worked 130% of the minimum hourly rate prescribed for the appropriate classification. 	range from \$30.20 - \$36.46. Shift rates are payable per hour . Night or afternoon shift rates range from \$26.00 - \$30.11 (Dry cleaning employees) Night or afternoon shift rates range from \$26.35 - 29.06 (Laundry employees) Permanent night shift rates range from \$29.39 - \$34.03 (Dry cleaning employees) Permanent night shift rates range from \$29.78 - \$32.85 (Laundry employees)

	Award	Shift	work clause			Summary
244	Educational Services	21.1 Definitions For the purposes of clause 21 the following d (a) afternoon shift means any shift if (b) night shift means any shift finish (c) permanent night shift means any shifts or day work and which continue 21.2 Payment for shiftwork (a) An employee will be paid the following permanent night shift Afternoon and non-permanent night shift Permanent night shift Saturday, Sunday and Public holiday	Shift penalties are paid hourly. General staff Afternoon and non-permanent night shift rates range from \$27.57 - \$52.73. Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.16 - \$59.61.			
25	22. Penalty Rates 22.2 Payment for shiftwork 22.2 Payment for shiftwork (a) An employee working an afternoon shift or night shift will be paid 115% of the minimum hourly rate. (b) An employee working a permanent night shift will be paid 130% of the minimum hourly rate.					Shift rates are payable per hour . Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$26.71 - \$47.68. Permanent night shift rates range from \$30.20 - \$53.90.

	Award	Shiftwork cla	use	Summary
2	6. <u>Electrical Power</u> Industry Award 2020	20. Penalty Rates Penalty rates are payable in respect of ordinary hours Afternoon shift (where more than one third of rostered ordinary hours are on afternoon shift) Night shift (where more than one third of rostered ordinary hours are on night shift) Permanent night shift (where an employee works only night shift) Saturday Sunday Public holiday	at the following rates: % of minimum hourly rate 116 122.5 130 150 200 250 250	Shift rates are payable per hour . Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.42 - \$54.45 Night shift rates range from \$28.96 - \$57.50 Permanent night shift rates range from \$30.73 - \$61.02
2	7. Electrical, Electronic and Communications Contracting Award 2020	 13.13 Shift allowances (a) An employee whilst on afternoon or night shift as of shift at 115% of the employee's ordinary hourly rate. (c) An employee is on permanent night shift when the (i) during a period of engagement on shift, wo (ii) remains on night shift for a longer period the (iii) works on a night shift which does not rotate work so as to give the employee at least one each shift cycle. (d) An employee on permanent night shift must, during paid 130% of the employee's ordinary hourly rate for a shift cycle. 	ne employee : rks night shift only; han 4 consecutive weeks; or te or alternate with another shift or with day third of their working time off night shift in g such engagement, period or cycle, be	Shift penalties are paid hourly . (Rates below include applicable allowances) Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$27.49 - \$39.85. Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.07 - \$45.05

	Award		Summary		
		21. Penalty rates An employer must pay penalty rates to a Table 6—Penalty rates			
		For ordinary hours worked:	Full-time and part-time employees	Casual employees	Shift rates payable per hour .
			% of minimum hourly rate	% of minimum hourly rate	Monday – Friday 10pm –
28	<u>Fast Food Industry</u> <u>Award 2020</u>	Monday to Friday—between 10.00 pm and midnight	110	135	midnight rates range from: \$27.29 - \$29.60
		Monday to Friday—between midnight and 6.00 am	115	140	Monday – Friday midnight to 6 am rates range from \$28.44 -
		Saturday—any time of day	125	150	\$30.95
		Sunday (Level 1 employees)—any time of day	125	150	
		Sunday (Level 2 and 3 employees)— any time of day	150	175	
		Public holiday—any time of day	225	250	
29	Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing Award 2020	 (a) An employee who works on early hourly rate for that shift. (b) An employee who works on afte hourly rate for that shift. (c) (d) An employee who works on perromagnetic personal contents. 	Shiftwork rates are paid hourly . Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$26.00 - \$31.06. Permanent night shift rates range from \$29.39 - \$35.11.		
	hourly rate for all time worked during ordinary working hours on an engagement, period or cycle on permanent night shifts.				
		20. Shiftwork			Shift penalties are paid hourly .
30	2020				Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.13 - \$32.41.
		(a) A shiftworker whilst on afternoon shift	Ψσ Ψσ2		

	Award		Shif	twork clause		Summary
			 19. Overtime and penalty rates 19.8 Subject to clause 19.2 , an employee will be paid overtime and penalty rates for work during the following periods 			-
		Hours worked	Rate for full-time and part-time employees	Rate for casual employees (inclusive of casual loading)	Minimum payment	
			% of minimum hour	ly rate		
		Afternoon shift	115	140	_	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
		Night shift	130	155	_	Para reality
31.	Gas Industry Award	Saturday— ordinary hours	150	175	4 hours	Afternoon shift rates range from \$26.93 - \$37.71.
	<u>2020</u>	Sunday—all hours	200	225	4 hours	
		Public holiday—all hours	250	275	4 hours	Night shift rates range from \$30.45 - \$42.63.
		Early start—first 2 hours	150	175	-	
		Early start—after 2 hours	200	225	-	
		Overtime—first 2 hours	150	175	_	
		Overtime—after 2 hours	200	225	-	
		25.1 Shiftwork rates				Shift penalties are paid hourly .
32.	General Retail Industry Award 2020	of 130% of th the minimum	shiftwork between midnight Sunday and midnight Friday must be paid at the rate 30% of the minimum hourly rate for full-time and part-time employees and at 155% of ninimum hourly rate for casual employees (inclusive of the casual loading). production employees—early morning shift rates			All shiftwork (other than Saturday or Sunday) rates for full-time and part-time other than baking production employees range from \$32.15 - \$39.29.
		(a) A baking production employee who begins a shift at or after 2.00 am and before 6.00 am is entitled to an early morning shift rate of 112.5% of the minimum hourly rate for full-time and part-time employees and 137.5% of the minimum hourly rate for casual employees, inclusive of the casual loading.			Shiftwork rates for full-time and part-time baking production employees starting between 2:00 am and 6:00 am range from \$27.82 - \$34.00.	

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		 (b) A baking production employee who begins a shift at or after midnight and before 2.00 am is entitled to a night shift rate of 130% of the minimum hourly rate for full-time and part-time employees and 155% of the minimum hourly rate for casual employees, inclusive of the casual loading. (c) The rates set out in clauses 25.2(a) and 25.2(b) apply instead of shiftwork rates and overtime payments for all hours up to 38 hours per week and 9 hours per day. 	Shiftwork rates for full-time and part-time baking production employees starting between midnight and before 2:00 am range from \$32.15 - \$39.29.
33.	Graphic Arts, Printing and Publishing Award 2020	 14.3 Shift allowances—morning, afternoon and night shift (a) Morning, afternoon and night shift An employee on morning shift, afternoon shift, or night shift which rotates with or alternates with day work and/or afternoon shift will be paid 20% of the day work rate in addition to the day work rate prescribed by this award for the ordinary hours they perform on that shift. (b) Permanent night shift An employee when on permanent night shift will be paid 30% of the day work rate in addition to the day work rate prescribed by this award for the ordinary hours they perform during any such night cycle. (c) The shift allowance is payable during overtime in accordance with this award. 	Shift penalty is paid based on ordinary hours worked. Rotating morning, afternoon and night shift rates range from \$27.13 - \$34.28 Permanent night shift rates range from \$23.39 - \$37.14
34.	Health Professionals and Support Services Award 2020	 26.3 Shiftwork penalty rates (a) Where the ordinary rostered hours of work of a shiftworker finish between 6.00 pm and 8.00 am or commence between 6.00 pm and 6.00 am, the employee will be paid 115% of the minimum hourly rate of pay applicable to their classification and pay point. (b) A casual employee who works shiftwork as defined in clause 26.3(a) will be paid 140% of the minimum hourly rate of pay applicable to their classification and pay point but will not be paid the casual loading of 25%. 	Shift penalties payable hourly Shift rates range from \$27.57 - \$40.30

	Award	Sh	iftwork clause	Summary
		(c) The shiftwork penalty rates pre performed by any employee on Sa payment prescribed in clause 26. holidays, apply.		
35	<u>Higher Education</u> . <u>Industry – General Staff</u> <u>– Award 2020</u>	(b) Afternoon shift finishes after (c) Night shift finishes after midni	er 6.00 am and finishes at or before 6.00 pm. 6.00 pm and at or before midnight. ght and at or before 8.00 am. g penalty rates for all ordinary hours worked by the Penalty rate % of minimum hourly rate 115 130 150 200	Shift rates payable per hour . Non-PACCT staff Afternoon and rotating night shift rates range from: \$27.84 - \$53.22 Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$31.47 - \$60.16 PACCT staff Afternoon and rotating night shift rates range from: \$28.80 - \$55.03 Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$32.55 - \$62.21 Clause 2: PACCT staff means professional, administrative, clerical, computing and technical employees by whatever name called.
36	Horticulture Award 2020	13. Ordinary hours of work and rostering arrangements 13.3 The ordinary hours of work for a shiftworker will not exceed 152 hours over a 4 week period provided that: (a) The ordinary hours will be worked between Monday and Friday inclusive.		Shift rates payable hourly . Afternoon and night shift rates are the same (115% of the ordinary hourly rate) and range from: \$26.00 - \$30.11.

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		(i) afternoon shift means any shift finishing after 6.00 pm and at or before midnight; and	
		(ii) night shift means any shift finishing after midnight and at or before 8.00 am.	
		(c) If an employee is directed to work on shifts the shift must not exceed 8 hours without the payment of overtime.	
		(d) Shiftworkers whilst on afternoon and night shifts will be paid 115% of the ordinary hourly rate.	
		24. Penalty rates	Shift penalties are paid hourly.
		24.3 Shiftwork rates	(Rates below include the industry allowance)
37	Hydrocarbons Industry (Upstream) Award 2020	(a) A shiftworker or continuous shiftworker must be paid 115% of the ordinary hourly rate for each ordinary hour worked on afternoon shift or night shift.	Afternoon and night shift rates range from \$28.70 - \$39.15.
		(b) A shiftworker or continuous shiftworker must be paid 130% of the ordinary hourly rate for each ordinary hour worked on permanent night shift.	Permanent night shift rates range from \$32.45 - \$44.25.
		25. Shiftworkers	
		25.4 Shift rates	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
38	Joinery and Building	(a) Other than for work on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the rate of pay for afternoon and night shift is 150% of the ordinary hourly rate, provided that the employee is employed continuously for 5 shifts Monday to Friday in any week.	Continuous afternoon and night shift rates range from \$33.92 - \$41.75.
	Trades Award 2020	(b) Other than for work on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the rate of pay for early morning and early afternoon shift is 125 % of the ordinary hourly rate , provided that the employee is employed continuously for 5 shifts Monday to Friday in any week.	Continuous early afternoon shift work rates range from \$28.26 - \$34.79
		(c) A public holiday in any week is not a break in continuity for the purposes of clause 25.4(b).	

	Award	Shiftwork clause		Summary
		 (d) An employee who is employed for less than 5 consecutive shifts Monday to Friday must be paid for each day the employee works on shiftwork at 150% of the ordinary hourly rate for the first 2 hours and 200% thereafter. (e) When a job finishes after proceeding on shiftwork for more than one week, or the employee terminates their services during the week, the employee must be paid at the rates specified in clause 25.4(a) and 25.4(b) for the time actually worked. 		
		19. Shiftwork and weekend rates		Shift penalties are payable hourly.
		19.1 Morning and afternoon shifts		Metropolitan daily newspaper,
		Subject to the provisions of clause 19 , an employee who is instructed perform and performs ordinary hours on a shift will be entitled to be p		magazine or wire service employees
		ordinary hourly rate for all ordinary hours worked on a shift:		Afternoon shift rates (not weekend) range from \$31.43 -
		(a) any part of which falls between the hours of 6.00 am and	7.00 am, or	\$46.94.
		(b) that concludes between the hours of 6.00 pm and 8.30 pm	n.	Metropolitan daily newspaper, magazine or wire service employees Afternoon shift rates (not weekend) range from \$31.43 - \$46.94. Night shift rates (not weekend) range from \$33.57 - \$49.72. Suburban newspaper employees Afternoon shift rates (not weekend) range from \$31.43 - \$42.59. Night shift rates (not weekend) range from \$33.57 - \$44.89.
39	Journalists Published	19.2 Night shifts		
	Media Award 2020	Subject to the provisions of clause 19, an employee who is instructed perform and performs ordinary hours on a shift, any part of which falls		
		pm and 6.00 am, will be entitled to be paid the following additional rat worked on that shift:		weekend) range from \$31.43 -
		Employees employed by a	Additional % of	\$42.59.
			ordinary hourly rate	
		Metropolitan daily newspaper, suburban newspaper, a magazine or a wire service	17.5%	Regional daily, country non-daily
		Regional daily newspaper, country non-daily newspaper or digital publication	15%	and digital publication employees

	Award		Shiftwork clause		Summary
					Afternoon shift rates (not weekend) range from \$31.43 - \$46.62
					Night shift rates (not weekend) range from \$32.86 - \$48.32.
		21. Shiftwork			
		21.3 Early morning, afternoon	and night shift penalty rates		
		An employee will be paid the following shifts:	owing shift penalty rates for all or	dinary hours worked by the	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
40.	<u>Legal Services Award</u> <u>2020</u>	Shift	Penalty rate	Casual penalty rate (inclusive of 25% loading)	range from \$28.88 - \$36.83.
		Afternoon or night	115%	140%	range from \$32.64 - \$41.64.
		Early morning	110%	135%	
		Permanent night	130%	155%	
		33.2 Rates for shiftworkers (no	t vehicle manufacturing employe	es)	
		(d) Afternoon or night shift			
		An employee working on afternoon	on or night shift must be paid 115	% of the ordinary hourly rate.	Shift rates payable per hour .
	Manufacturing and Associated Industries				Afternoon or night shift rates
41.	and Occupations Award	(f) Permanent night shift			Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$28.88 - \$36.83. Permanent night shift rates range from \$32.64 - \$41.64. Shift rates payable per hour .
	<u>2020</u>	An employee who:			
		(i) during a period of er	gagement on shift, works night s	hift only; or	
		(ii) remains on night shi	ft for a longer period than 4 conse	ecutive weeks; or	

Award	Shiftwork	clause	Summary
(iii) works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with day work so as to give the employee at least one third of their working time off night shift in each cycle,			
	must be paid 130% of the ordinary hourly rate for a on such night shift.	all time worked during ordinary working hours	
	56. Shiftwork and rates – vehicle manufacturing	g employees	
	56.1 Penalty rates for shiftworkers – weekday a	and Saturday shifts	
	(b) An employee who works an afternoon or night (i) which does not continue for 5 successive v		Shift rates payable per hour .
	workshop or 6 successive afternoons or ni least the number of ordinary hours prescril		Nightshift rates range from \$29.39 - \$46.03, and \$25.44-
Manufacturing and	(ii) which has been in operation for 5 success workshop or 6 successive afternoons or ni the following amounts:	ive afternoons or nights or more in a 5 day ghts or more in a 6 day workshop will be paid	Alternating night and afternoon shift rates range from \$26.68 - \$41.78
Associated Industries and Occupations Award	Shift (other than continuous)	% of minimum hourly rate	Afternoon shift rates range from \$26.68 - \$41.78 and \$25.44 -
<u>2020</u>	Night shift only	130	\$39.84 for alternating day and afternoon shifts.
	Alternating night and afternoon shifts	118	alternoon shirts.
	Alternating day and night shifts—rate for the night shift	112.5	Afternoon and night shift rates (when part of alternating day,
	Afternoon shift only	118	afternoon and night shifts) range
	Alternating day and afternoon shifts—rate for the afternoon shift	112.5	from \$25.44 - \$39.84.
	Alternating day, afternoon and night shifts—rate for the afternoon and night shift	112.5	Continuous work shifts on an afternoon or night shift rates
	(c) The extra rates prescribed above will be payab 3 weeks or shift cycle agreed pursuant to clause 5 rates prescribed for night shifts and afternoon shift	0.1(b) or clause 50.1(a), otherwise the extra	range from \$25.44 – \$39.84.

		Award	Shiftwork (clause	Summary
			 (d) An employee working continuous work shifts will at the rate of 112.5% of the minimum hourly rate. (e) The minimum rate to be paid to a shiftworker for and midnight on a Saturday will be 125% of the misubstitution for and not cumulative upon the shift proclauses 56.1(c) and 56.1(d). 	work performed between midnight on Friday nimum hourly rate . This rate will be in	
_			23.3 Shiftwork rates		
			(a) Afternoon shift		Shift penalties are paid hourly .
		Mark ford and an Assessed	A shiftworker will be paid 115% of the minimum hou afternoon shift.	ırly rate for all ordinary hours worked on	Afternoon shift rates range from \$26.00 - \$31.21.
	42.	Meat Industry Award 2020	(b) Night shift A shiftworker will be paid 125% of the minimum hou shift.	urly rate for all ordinary hours worked on night	Night shift rates range from \$28.26 - \$33.93.
			(c) Fixed night shift A shiftworker will be paid 130% of the minimum hounight shift.	urly rate for all ordinary hours worked on fixed	Fixed night shift rates range from \$29.39 - \$35.28.
		Madical Devices	21. Penalty rates 21.1 Payment of shift penalty rates An employee will be paid the following penalty rates employee during the following periods: (a) Doctors in Training	s for all ordinary hours worked by the	Shiftwork penalty rates paid hourly except for Doctors in Training (Intern, Resident Medical Practitioner, Registrar or Senior Registrar) employees where the shift penalty is expressed as 2.5% of the
	43.	Medical Practitioners Award 2020	(1)	Penalty rate	minimum weekly rate per occasion.
		7.111d 2020	Rostered ordinary duty commencing or ending between 9.00 pm and 6.00 am *Payment per occasion in addition to payment for h based on the rate for first year of experience of each		This would range from the following amounts per occasion: Intern: \$28.39 RMP: \$30.16 - \$31.66 Registrar: \$34.30 -
	(b) Career Medical Practitioners and Senior Career Medical Practitioners				\$38.47

Award		Shiftwork clause		Summary
	Ordinary hours worked:	Penalty rate	Casual penalty rate ¹	 Senior Registrar: \$44.82 - \$46.59.
		% of ordinary hoเ	irly rate	ψ 10.00.
	Monday to Friday— between 6.00 pm and midnight	112.5	137.5	For all other classifications, shift penalties are payable per hour .
	Monday to Friday—between midnight and 8.00 am	125	150	Career Medical Practitioners
	Saturday—all hours	150	175	and Senior Career medical
	Sunday—all hours	175	200	practitioners
	¹ Includes 25% casual loading provided	d in clause 11.1(a)		Weekday evening shift rates
	(c) Senior Doctors			range from \$53.63 - \$66.67
	Ordinary hours worked:	Penalty rate	Casual penalty rate ¹	Weekday night shift rates range
		% of ordinary ho	ourly rate	from \$59.59 - \$74.08
	Monday to Friday—between 6.00 pm and midnight	112.5	137.5	Senior Doctors (Specialist, Senior Specialist, Principal
	Saturday—between 7.00 am and midnight	150	175	Specialist, Senior Principal Specialist, Deputy Director of
	Sunday—between 7.00 am and midnight	175	200	Medical Services or Director of Medical Services)
	Public holidays—all hours	250	275	
	¹ Includes 25% casual loading provided	d in clause 11.1(a)		Weekday afternoon shift rates
	(d) Community Medical Practitioners			range from \$61.51 - \$84.35
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Penalty rate	Casual penalty rate ¹	Community Medical Practitioners
		% of ordinary ho	ourly rate	
	Shift starting between 5.00 am and before 6.30 am	102.5	127.5	Morning and evening shift rates range from \$48.85 - \$60.70
	Shift finishing between 6.00 pm and before midnight	102.5	127.5	Night shift rates range from
	Shift or part of shift rostered between midnight and 5.00 am	104	129	\$49.56 - \$61.59
	Shifts permanently worked between midnight and 5.00 am*	105	130	Permanent night shift rates range from \$50.04 - \$62.18

		Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
			*Permanently worked means any period in excess of 4 consecutive weeks	
			¹ Includes 25% casual loading provided in clause 11.1(a)	
		21. Shiftwork and Penalty Rates		
			21.1 Definitions	
			afternoon shift means any shift finishing after 7.00 pm and at or before midnight.	
			continuous shiftworker means an employee engaged in a continuous process who is	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
			rostered to work regularly on Sundays and public holidays.	(Rates below include the industry allowance)
١,	14.	Mining Industry Award	night shift means any shift finishing after midnight and at or before 8.00 am.	,
•	•••.	<u>2020</u>	permanent night shift means a period of shiftwork where an employee works night shift only; or remains on night shift for longer than 4 consecutive weeks; or works on night	Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$28.03 - \$38.47
			shift that does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with day work so as to give that employee at least one third of working time off the night shift in each cycle.	Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.68 - \$43.49.
			21.2 A shiftworker or a continuous shiftworker must be paid:	
			(a) 115% of their ordinary hourly rate of pay, while on afternoon shift or night shift; and	
			(b) 130% of their ordinary hourly rate of pay, while on permanent night shift.	
			23. Shiftwork	Shiftwork penalties paid hourly .
4	45 .	Mobile Crane Hiring	23.1 An employee may be required to work shiftwork.	(Rates below include the industry allowance)
4		<u>Award 2020</u>	23.2 Except as otherwise provided for in clause 23 , shiftworkers will be paid at 115 % of the ordinary hourly rate for such shifts.	Afternoon or night shift rates range from \$31.82 - \$37.89
			20. Shiftwork	Shift work penalties are paid
				hourly
	16	Nurses Award 2020	20.2 Shiftwork loading	Other than aged care
4	16 .	Nurses Award 2020	(a) Where an employee works a rostered afternoon shift between Monday and Friday,	Other than aged care employees
			the employee will be paid a loading of 12.5% of the minimum hourly rate applicable to	omproyees
			their classification and pay point.	Nursing assistant

Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
Award	(b) Where an employee works a rostered night shift between Monday and Friday, the employee will be paid a loading of 15% of the minimum hourly rate applicable to their classification and pay point. (c) The provisions of clause 20 do not apply where an employee commences their ordinary hours of work after 12.00 noon and completes those hours at or before 6.00 pm on that day. (d) The shiftwork loadings prescribed in clause 20 will not apply to shiftwork performed by an employee on Saturday, Sunday or public holiday where the payment prescribed by clause 21 — Saturday and Sunday work and clause 28 — Public holidays applies. (e) The provisions of clause 20 will not apply to Registered nurse levels 4 and 5.	Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.65 - \$29.45. Night shift rates range from \$28.27 - \$30.11. Enrolled nurse
		Nursing assistant

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
			 Afternoon shift rates range from \$31.80 - \$33.87 Night shift rates range from \$32.51 - \$34.63
			 Enrolled nurse Afternoon shift rates range from \$29.55 - \$36.29 Night shift rates range from \$30.21 - \$37.10
			Registered nurse • Afternoon shift rates range from \$36.91 - \$52.07 • Night shift rates range from \$37.73 - \$53.22
			 Nurse practitioner Afternoon shift rates range from \$56.81 - \$58.50 Night shift rates range from \$58.08 - \$59.80
4-	Oil Refining and	23. Penalty rates 23.3 Shiftwork penalty rates (a) A shiftworker or continuous shiftworker must be paid 115% of the ordinary hourly rate for each ordinary hour worked on afternoon shift or night shift.	Shift penalties are paid hourly . (Rates below include the industry allowance payable to non-clerical employees)
47	. <u>Manufacturing Award</u> <u>2020</u>	(b) A shiftworker must be paid 120% of the ordinary hourly rate for each ordinary hour worked on permanent afternoon shift.(c) A shiftworker or continuous shiftworker must be paid 130% of the ordinary hourly rate for each ordinary hour worked on permanent night shift.	Non-clerical employees (all categories) Afternoon and night shift rates range from \$29.54 - \$42.01

	Award	Shift	twork clause	Summary
				Permanent afternoon shift rates range from \$30.83 - \$43.84
				Permanent night shift rates range from \$33.40 - \$47.49
				Clerical employees
				Afternoon and night shift rates range from \$29.93 - \$37.73
				Permanent afternoon shift rates range from \$31.24 - \$39.37
				Permanent night shift rates range from \$33.84 - \$42.65
		PART 7 – PIG BREEDING AND RAISING		
		42. Penalty rates for shiftwork		
	42.2 Rates for shiftwork	Shift penalties are paid hourly .		
		An employer must pay an employee working clause 42.1 at the rates in the table below:	ordinary hours on the shifts defined in	Shift penalties are paid hourly . Piggery attendant employees Successive afternoon or night shift rates range from \$26.00 -
48	Pastoral Award 2020	Shift	Penalty rate (% of minimum hourly rate)	
		Successive afternoon or night shift	115%	\$31.06.
		Non-successive afternoon or night shift	First 3 hours, 150% After first 3 hours, 200%	Permanent night shift rates
		Permanent night shift	130%	range from \$29.39 - \$35.11.
		Saturday or Sunday	See clause 44 — Saturday and Sunday penalty rates	
		Public holiday	See clause 45 — Payment for public holidays	
49	Pest Control Industry	22. Shiftwork		Shift penalties are paid hourly .
	<u>Award 2020</u>	22.1 Definitions		

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		 (a) Afternoon shift means any shift finishing after 6.00 pm and at or before midnight where the majority of time worked is between the hours of 6.00 pm and midnight. (b) Night shift means any shift finishing after midnight and at or before 8.00 am or where the majority of time worked is between the hours of midnight and 8.00 am. 22.2 An employee who works an afternoon shift must be paid at 115% of the minimum hourly rate. 22.3 An employee who works a night shift must be paid at 120% of the minimum hourly rate. 22.4 An employee who works a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or day work must be paid at 125% of the minimum hourly rate. 22.5 The shiftwork penalty rates in clauses 22.2, 22.3 and 22.4 are not payable where an employee is entitled to another penalty rate for overtime, weekends or public holidays. 	Afternoon shift rates range from \$26.27 - \$30.38. Night shift rates range from \$27.41 - \$31.70. Permanent night shift rates range from \$28.55 - \$33.03
5	D. Pharmaceutical Industry Award 2020	 20. Shift penalty rates 20.2 Afternoon and night shift penalty rates (a) An employee who works on afternoon or night shift must be paid 115% of the minimum hourly rate for the shift. (c) An employee who is required to work on permanent night shift must, during such engagement, period or cycle, be paid 130% of the minimum hourly rate for all time worked during ordinary working hours on such night shift. 	Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon and night shift rates range from \$27.69 - \$30.28 Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.30 - \$34.23
5	Port Authorities Award 2020	 19. Overtime and penalty rates 19.7 Shiftwork penalty rates (a) An employee whilst on afternoon shift as defined will be paid a penalty rate of 112.5% of the employee's ordinary hourly minimum rate of pay. 	Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon shift rates range from \$25.44 - \$78.46 Night shift rates range from \$26.00 - \$80.20.

	Award	Shiftwork clause			Summary	
			(b) An employee whilst on night shift as defined will be paid a penalty rate of 115% of the employee's ordinary hourly minimum rate of pay.			
52.	Ports, Harbours and Enclosed Water Vessels Award 2020	19. Shiftwork 19.2 Shiftwork rates Type of shift Afternoon shift Night shift Permanent night shift	% of the ordinary 115	nourly rate		Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon / night shift rates range from \$29.14 - \$35.27. Permanent night shift rates range from \$32.94 - \$39.87.
53.	Poultry Processing Award 2020	20. Penalty rates 20.2 An employee will be paid the following rates for all ordinary hours worked during the following periods. Ordinary hours worked on: Monday to Friday—shiftworkers Early morning shift Afternoon shift or night shift Permanent night shift 115 Permanent night shift 125 Weekend work—all employees (including shiftworkers) Saturday Sunday 150 Sunday		% ordinary hourly rate 110 115 125	Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon / night shift rates range from \$26.83 - \$29.37 Permanent night shift rates range from \$29.16 - \$31.93	
54.	Premixed Concrete Award 2020	Public holiday 21. Penalty rates 21.1 An employee will be pemployee during the follow Ordinary hours worked:	ing periods.	ty rates for all ordir	Casual penalty rate (includes casual loading)	Shift penalties are paid hourly . (Rates below include the industry allowance) Afternoon / night shift rates range from \$27.57 - \$30.97

	Award	Shiftwork clause			Summary	
				% of ordinary h	ourly rate	Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.16 - \$35.01
		Ordinary hours—no penalty rate	See clause 13.1 .	100%	125%	
		Public holiday	All hours on a public holiday	250%	275%	
		Shiftworkers				
		Afternoon	Any shift finishing after 6.00 pm and at or before midnight	115%	140%	
		Night	Any shift finishing after midnight and at or before 8.00 am	115%	140%	
		Permanent night shift		130%	155%	
		Public holiday	Any shift where all or part of the shift is on a public holiday	250%	275%	
						Shift allowance payable per hour.
55	Rail Industry Award 2020	 21. Penalty rates 21.2 Shiftwork allowances (a) For each hour worked on early morning shift or afternoon shift an employee will be paid \$3.47. (b) For each hour worked on night shift, an employee will be paid \$4.12. (c) For each hour worked on permanent night shift, an employee will be paid \$7.82. 				 Clerical, administration and professional employees: Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.25 - \$49.87 Night shift rates range from \$27.90 - \$50.52 Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.60 - \$54.22.

	Award		Shiftwork clause	•	Summary
					Technical and civil infrastructure employees: • Afternoon shift rates range from \$26.69 - \$34.29 • Night shift rates range from \$27.34 - \$34.94 • Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.04 - \$38.64 Operations employees: • Afternoon shift rates range from \$26.08 - \$37.46 • Night shift rates range from \$26.73 - \$38.11 • Permanent night shift rates range from \$30.43
56	Road Transport and Distribution Award 2020	22. Shiftwork 22.3 Shift rates For ordinary hours Shift Afternoon shift Night shift	shiftworkers must be paid as follows: % of the ordinary hourly rate 117.5% 130%		- \$41.81 Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon shift rates range from \$28.07 - \$32.95 Night shift rates range from \$31.06 - \$36.45
57	Salt Industry Award 2020	22. Penalty rates 22.1 Shiftwork per (a) A full-tin		ternoon or night shift must be	Shift penalties are paid hourly . (Rates below include the industry allowance)

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		(b) A full-time or part-time shiftworker on permanent night shift must be paid 130% of the ordinary hourly rate.	Afternoon / night shift rates range from \$27.91 - \$32.07
		(c) A casual shiftworker whilst on afternoon or night shift must be paid 140% of the ordinary hourly rate.	Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.55 – 36.26
		(d) A casual shiftworker on permanent night shift must be paid 155% of the ordinary hourly rate.	
		20. Penalty rates and shiftwork	
		20.5 Afternoon and night shift penalty rates	
		(a) An employee who works on afternoon or night shift must be paid 115% of the minimum hourly rate for such shift.	
			Shift penalties are paid hourly .
		(c) Permanent night shift	Afternoon / night shift rates
58.	Seafood Processing Award 2020	An employee who:	range from \$26.00 - \$30.11.
		(i) during a period of engagement on shift, works night shift only; or	Permanent night shift rates
		(ii) remains on night shift for a longer period than 4 consecutive weeks; or	range from \$29.39 - \$34.03.
		(iii) works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with day work so as to give the employee at least one third of their working time off night shift in each shift cycle;	
		must, during such engagement, period or cycle, be paid 130% of the minimum hourly rate for all time worked during ordinary working hours on such night shift.	
		20. Shiftwork	Shift allowance is paid hourly .
59.	Silviculture Award 2020	20.10 Shift allowances	(Rates below include the
		A shiftworker whilst on afternoon or night shift (other than on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday) must be paid at 115% of the ordinary hourly rate for the shift.	industry allowance)

Ī		Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
				Afternoon / night shift rates range from \$30.04 - \$33.19 Shift penalties are paid hourly .
				 SACS employees (ERO rates) Afternoon shift rates range from \$36.24 - \$71.20 Night shift rates range from \$37.04 - \$72.78
	60.	Social, Community, Home Care and Disability Services Industry Award 2010	 29. Shiftwork 29.3 Shift allowances and penalty rates (a) An employee who works an afternoon shift will be paid a loading of 12.5% of their ordinary rate of pay for the whole of such shift. (b) An employee who works a night shift will be paid a loading of 15% of their ordinary rate of pay for the whole of such shift. (c) An employee who works a public holiday shift will be paid a loading of 150% of their ordinary rate of pay for that part of such shift which is on the public holiday. 	Crisis accommodation employees (ERO rates) • Afternoon shift rates range from \$40.50 - \$60.96 • Night shift rates range from \$41.40 - \$62.32. Family day care employees • Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.59 - \$48.10 • Night shift rates range from \$28.20 - \$49.17
				 Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.29 - \$35.82 Night shift rates range from \$27.89 - \$36.61 Home care employees (aged care)

	Award		Shiftwork clause		Summary
					 Afternoon shift rates range from \$31.38 - \$41.19 Night shift rates range from \$32.08 - \$42.10
•	State Government Agencies Award 2020	21. Shiftwork rates 21.2 Payment for shiftwork, Saturday A shiftworker will be paid the following during the following periods: Shift Afternoon or rotating night Non-rotating night Saturday (except public holiday) Sunday (except public holiday) Gazetted public holiday	ys, Sundays and public holidays shift rates for all ordinary hours worked b Penalty rate % of minimum hourly rate 115 130 150 200 250	y the employee	Administrative stream Afternoon and rotating night shift rates range from \$27.12 - \$52.44 Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$30.65 - \$59.28 Technical stream Afternoon and rotating night shift rates range from \$28.12 -\$44.00 Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$28.12 -\$44.00 Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$31.79 - \$49.74 Professional stream Afternoon and rotating night shift rates range from \$32.17 - \$55.19 Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$36.36 - \$62.39
6	Stevedoring Industry Award 2020	23. Penalty rates 23.2 Payment for shiftworkers An employee will be paid the following employee during the following periods	penalty rates for all ordinary hours worke :	ed by the	Shift penalties are paid hourly Evening shift (Monday – Friday) rates range from \$36.82 - \$51.88

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		(a) day shift on Monday to Friday— 100% of the ordinary hourly rate;	Night shift (Sunday – Friday) rates range from \$49.10 -
		(b) day shift on Saturday— 200% of the ordinary hourly rate;	\$69.18
		(c) day shift on Sunday— 250% of the ordinary hourly rate;	
		(d) evening shift on Monday to Friday— 150% of the ordinary hourly rate;	
		(e) evening shift on Saturday— 200% of the ordinary hourly rate;	
		(f) evening shift on Sunday— 250% of the ordinary hourly rate;	
		(g) night shift on Sunday to Friday— 200% of the ordinary hourly rate; and	
		(h) night shift on Saturday— 250% of the ordinary hourly rate.	
		20. Shiftwork	
		20.4 Shift penalty rates	
		(a) An employee while on early morning shift will be paid for such shift at 112.5% of the minimum hourly rate.	Shift penalty rates are paid hourly.
63	Storage Services and Wholesale Award 2020	(b) An employee while on afternoon shift will be paid for such shift at 115% of the minimum hourly rate.	Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.69 - \$30.28.
		(c) An employee while on night shift will be paid for such shift at 130% of the minimum hourly rate.	Night shift rates range from \$31.30 - \$34.23
		(d) Employees required to work ordinary shifts on a public holiday will be paid in accordance with clause 22.3, instead of their shift penalty rate.	
		30. Shiftwork	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
64	Sugar Industry Award 2020	30.5 Afternoon and night shift allowances —other than field sector	Milling, distillery, refinery and maintenance employees

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		 (a) Employees other than field sector workers, whilst engaged on afternoon shift and night shift, must be paid a shift allowance for each such shift of 15% in addition to the minimum hourly rate applicable. (b) Employees other than field sector workers, required to work afternoon or night shift continuously or employees required to work afternoon and night shift, without rotation to day shift, must be paid 30% in addition to the minimum hourly rate instead of any other shift allowance. 30.6 Afternoon shift and night shift rates—field sector Field sector employees whilst engaged on afternoon shift and night shift, must be paid for each shift as follows: (a) afternoon shift—112.5% of the minimum hourly rate; or (b) night shift—115% of the minimum hourly rate for the employee's employment classification. 	 Afternoon / night shift rates range from \$26.00 - \$34.52 Non-rotating shift rates range from \$29.39 - \$39.03. Bulk terminal operations employees Afternoon / night shift rates range from \$26.00 - \$37.11 Continuous afternoon or night shift rates range from \$29.39 - \$41.95 Field sector employees Afternoon shift rates range from \$25.67 - \$30.17. Night shift rates range from \$26.24 - \$30.84.
65.	Supported Employment Services Award 2020	 21. Penalty rates 21.1 An employee who works their ordinary hours in a shift which finishes after 6.00 pm and at or before 12.00 midnight Monday to Friday, will be paid at 115% of their ordinary hourly rate for the whole shift. 21.2 By agreement between an employer and employee, an employee who works their hours in a rotating roster shift which finishes after 12.00 midnight and at or before 8.00 am Monday to Friday, will be paid at 130% of their ordinary hourly rate for the whole shift. 	Penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon shift rates range from \$5.77 - \$34.18 Night shift rates range from \$6.53 - \$38.64
66.	Telecommunications Services Award 2020	21. Penalty rates 21.2 Shiftwork penalty rates (a) Employees on an afternoon shift are entitled to 115% of the ordinary hourly rate.	Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon / night shift rates range from \$27.69 – \$38.07.

	Award	Shiftwork clause	Summary
		(b) Except as provided for in clause 21.2(c), employees on a night shift are entitled to 115% of the ordinary hourly rate.	Permanent night shift rates range from \$31.30 - \$43.03
		(c) An employee who:	
		(i) during a period of engagement on shift, works night shift only; or	
		(ii) remains on night shift for a longer period than 4 consecutive weeks; or	
		(iii) works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with afternoon shift or with day work so as to give the employee at least one third of the working time off night shift in each shift cycle; is entitled to 130% of the ordinary hourly rate for time worked on such permanent night shift. This penalty is in substitution for and not cumulative upon the night shift penalty	
		prescribed in clause 21.2(b) . 27. Penalty rates and shiftwork arrangements	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
	Timber Industry Award 2020	27.3 Rates for shiftworkers (b) Payment for ordinary shifts	General Timber Stream and Wood and Timber Furniture Stream
67.		(i) Day shift An employee whilst on day shift will be paid the ordinary hourly rate. (ii) Afternoon shift	Afternoon / night rotating shift rates range from \$26.00 - \$32.86
		An employee whilst on afternoon shift will be paid 115 % of the ordinary hourly rate.	Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$29.39 - \$37.14
		(iii) Night shift—rotating An employee whilst on night shift which rotates with another shift will be paid 115% of the ordinary hourly rate.	Pulp and Paper Stream Afternoon / night rotating shift
		(iv) Night shift—non-rotating An employee who, other than at the employee's own request works night shifts only will be paid 130% of the ordinary hourly rate.	rates range from \$27.27 - \$33.80

	Award	Shiftwork claus	e		Summary
		(v) Where in any establishment bound by the pro- employee working on shift is engaged and the m shiftwork receive higher shift premiums for worki rates will be paid to the employee in substitution clause 27.3. (vi) If agreement is reached a system of averaging	Non-rotating night shift rates range from \$30.82 - \$38.21		
		21. Shiftwork	<u> </u>	7 11 7	
		 21.8 Shiftwork rates—shiftworkers			
		Shiftworkers must be paid the following shift rates for all following periods: Shift	ordinary hours of	Casual shift	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
	<u>Transport (Cash in</u> <u>Transit) Award 2020</u>		% of ordinary	rates	(Rates below include the
		Afternoon shift	76 Of Ordinary	nourly rate	industry allowance)
		Rotating afternoon shift	115	140	Detetion of our conclusion
		Permanently working afternoon shift	117.5	142.5	Rotating afternoon shift rates range from \$30.11 - \$31.72
68.		Afternoon shift (where the shift continues for fewer than 5 consecutive afternoons			Permanent afternoon shift rates
		—first 3 hours	150	175	range from \$30.76 - \$32.41
		—after 3 hours	200	225	
		Night shift			Permanent night shift rates
		Rotating night shift	120	145	range from \$34.04 - \$35.85
		Permanently working night shift	130	155	Rotating night shift rates range
		Night shift (where the shift continues for fewer than 5 consecutive nights)			from \$31.42 - \$33.10
		—first 3 hours	150	175	
		—after 3 hours	200	225	
		Permanently working alternate night and afternoon shift:			
		—when on afternoon shift	117.5	142.5	
		—when on night shift	130	155	

	Award	Shiftwork clause		Summary
				Shift penalties are paid hourly .
				RS&R employees
		25. Shiftwork penalty rates		Afternoon shift only rates range from \$26.68 - \$30.89
		25.2 An employee working on afternoon or night shift will excep public holiday be paid an amount equal to the following relevan minimum hourly rate:		Night shift only rates range from \$29.39 - \$34.03
		minimum nouny rate.		Alternating afternoon and night shift rates range from \$27.13 -
		Shift	% of minimum hourly rate	\$31.42
		Night shift only	130	••••
	Vehicle Repair,	Afternoon shift only	118	Afternoon / night shift that does
69.	Services and Retail	Alternating afternoon and night shifts	120	not continue for at least 5
03.	Award 2020	Alternating day and night shifts—rate for the night shift	112.5	successive shifts \$33.92 -
	<u>/a.a 2020</u>	Alternating day, afternoon and night shifts—rate for the afternoon and night shift	112.5	\$39.27
		Alternating day and afternoon shifts—rate for the afternoon shift	112.5	Console operators, driveway attendants and roadhouse
		25.3 An employee engaged on an afternoon or night shift which successive working days or such shorter work cycle as may be clause 22 — Ordinary hours of work and rostering will be paid a rate for each such shift.	worked pursuant to	attendants Afternoon shift only rates range from \$26.68 - \$29.35 Night shift only rates range from \$29.39 - \$32.33
				Alternating afternoon and night shift rates range from \$27.13 - \$29.84
70.	Waste Management Award 2020	20. Shiftwork		Shift penalties are paid hourly .

	Award		Summary			
		20.3 Shift rates Shiftworkers must be paid the following rates for ordinary hours worked on shifts as follows:				(Rates below include the industry allowance) Afternoon shift rates range from
			Weekly employees Casual employees % of the ordinary hourly rate		\$31.45 - \$38.32	
		Afternoon shift	117.5	142.5		Night shift rates range from
		Night shift	130	155		\$34.80 - \$42.39
71.	Water Industry Award 2020	21. Shiftwork 21.10 Shiftwork penalties (a) Shiftwork penalties apply according to a pre-determine one shift per day and beyond (b) Shiftwork penalty rates (i) 115% of the minim shift; and (ii) 130% of the minim	Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon shift rates range from \$27.72 - \$44.52 Night shift rates range from \$31.33 - \$50.32			
72.	Wine Industry Award 2020	, ,	neans any shift finishing af s any shift finishing after r ift penalty rates	Shift penalties are paid hourly . Afternoon and night shift rates range from \$26.37 - \$32.00 Permanent night shift rates range from \$29.81 - \$36.18.		

	Award Shiftwork clause		Summary
	An employee who works on afternoon or night shift must be paid at 115% of the minimum hourly rate.		
		(ii) Permanent night shift	
		An employee who: • during a period of engagement on shift, works night shift only; or	
		• remains on night shift for a longer period than 4 consecutive weeks; or	
		 works on a night shift which does not rotate or alternate with another shift or with day work so as to give the employee at least one third of their working time off night shift in each shift cycle, 	
		must be paid at 130% of the minimum hourly rate for all time worked during ordinary working hours on such night shift.	
		22. Penalty rates	
		22.2 Shiftwork penalty rates	Shift penalties are paid hourly .
73	<u>Wool Storage,</u> Sampling and Testing	(a) Full-time and part-time shiftworkers or continuous shiftworkers	Afternoon and night shift rates range from \$26.59 - \$31.56.
	Award 2020	(i) A shiftworker or continuous shiftworker whilst on afternoon shift or night shift must be paid 115% of the minimum hourly rate.	Permanent night shift rates range from \$30.06 - \$35.67.
		(ii) A shiftworker or continuous shiftworker whilst on permanent night shift must be paid 130% of the minimum hourly rate.	