





Important information about your pay and conditions

For help in your language visit fairwork.gov.au/language-help

Employees in Australia have entitlements and protections at work, under:

Fair Work laws	Awards	Enterprise agreements	Employment contracts
			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ set minimum entitlements for all employees ▶ includes the National Employment Standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ set minimum pay and conditions for an industry or occupation ▶ cover most employees in Australia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ set minimum pay and conditions for a particular workplace ▶ negotiated and approved through a formal process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ provide additional conditions for an individual employee ▶ can't reduce or remove minimum entitlements

Find your award at fairwork.gov.au/awards Check if your workplace has an enterprise agreement at fwc.gov.au/agreements

Other information statements

Your employer may also need to give you other information statements.




The Casual Employment Information Statement (CEIS) must be provided to **casual employees** before, or as soon as possible after, the start of employment, and also at set times throughout their employment. For more information and to access the CEIS go to fairwork.gov.au/ceis

The Fixed Term Contract Information Statement (FTCIS) must be provided to **employees on a fixed term contract** before, or as soon as possible after, entering into the contract. You can find the FTCIS at fairwork.gov.au/ftcis

Your pay

Your **minimum pay rates** are in your **award or enterprise agreement**. If there isn't an award or agreement for your job, you must get at least the National Minimum Wage. Minimum pay rates are usually updated yearly.

Find out what you should get at fairwork.gov.au/minimum-wages

National minimum wage From 1 July 2024	 \$24.10 per hour or \$915.90 per week (based on a 38 hour week) for full-time employees	 \$24.10 per hour for part-time employees	 \$30.13 per hour for casual employees
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This is the adult minimum rate for employees with no award or enterprise agreement. Lower rates may apply to juniors, apprentices and trainees. They also may apply to employees with disability if their disability affects their productivity. Lower rates may also apply under some awards. For example, introductory rates might apply for a limited time after an employee starts their job. You can't agree to be paid less than the minimum pay rates that apply for your job.



Use our free calculators to check your pay, leave and termination entitlements. Visit fairwork.gov.au/pact

Who can help?

Fair Work Ombudsman	Fair Work Commission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ has information and advice about pay and entitlements ▶ provides free calculators, templates and online courses ▶ helps fix workplace problems ▶ enforces workplace laws and seeks penalties for breaches of workplace laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ deals with disputes about a range of issues, including unfair dismissal, bullying, sexual harassment, discrimination and 'adverse action' at work ▶ approves, varies and terminates enterprise agreements ▶ makes, reviews and varies awards ▶ issues entry permits and resolves industrial disputes ▶ regulates registered organisations.
Visit fairwork.gov.au or call on 13 13 94.	Visit fwc.gov.au or call on 1300 799 675.



National employment standards

The National Employment Standards (NES) are minimum entitlements that apply to all employees. NES entitlements include the right to be given certain information statements. You also have the right to request flexible working arrangements, and a right to get superannuation contributions from your employer. The table below summarises other NES entitlements. Rules and exclusions apply. **Your award or agreement may provide more.** Find more information on the NES at fairwork.gov.au/nis

	Full-time and part-time employees	Casual employees
Annual leave	✓ 4 weeks paid leave each year. Part-time employees get a pro rata amount. Eligible shift workers get 1 extra week.	✗ No entitlement to paid annual leave.
Personal leave (Sick or carer's leave)	✓ 10 days paid leave each year. Part-time employees get a pro rata amount.	✗ No entitlement to paid personal leave.
Carer's leave	✓ If all paid personal leave has been used, employees can take 2 days unpaid leave on each permissible occasion.	✓ 2 days unpaid leave on each permissible occasion.
Compassionate leave	✓ 2 days paid leave on each permissible occasion.	✓ 2 days unpaid leave on each permissible occasion.
Family and domestic violence leave	✓ 10 days paid leave each year.	✓ 10 days paid leave each year.
Community service leave Jury duty Voluntary emergency management activities	✓ 10 days paid leave with make-up pay and unpaid leave as required for jury duty. ✓ Unpaid leave to engage in eligible community service. This includes voluntary emergency management activities.	✓ Unpaid leave as required for jury duty. ✓ Unpaid leave to engage in eligible community service. This includes voluntary emergency management activities.
Long service leave	✓ May be entitled to long service leave under the NES, an enterprise agreement or under state or territory laws. Amount and eligibility rules vary.	✓ May be entitled to long service leave under the NES, an enterprise agreement or under state or territory laws. Amount and eligibility rules vary.
Parental leave Eligible after 12 months employment	✓ 12 months unpaid leave. Can extend up to 24 months with employer's agreement.	✓ 12 months unpaid leave for regular and systematic casuals. Can extend up to 24 months with employer's agreement.
Maximum hours of work	✓ Full-time employees – 38 hours each week plus reasonable additional hours. ✓ Part-time employees – 38 hours or the employee's ordinary weekly hours, whichever is less. They may work reasonable additional hours.	✓ 38 hours or the employee's ordinary weekly hours, whichever is less. They may work reasonable additional hours.
Public holidays	✓ A paid day off if you'd normally work that day. If asked to work you can refuse, if it's reasonable to do so.	✓ An unpaid day off. If asked to work you can refuse, if it's reasonable to do so.
Notice of termination	✓ 1 to 5 weeks notice (or pay instead of notice) based on length of employment and age.	✗ No entitlement to notice of termination.
Redundancy pay Eligible after 12 months employment	✓ 4 to 16 weeks pay based on length of employment. Some exclusions apply.	✗ No entitlement to redundancy pay.
Employee choice about casual employment	✗ Not applicable.	✓ The right to notify an employer to change to full-time or part-time employment in some circumstances. Rules apply.



Flexibility

After 12 months employment, you may have the right to make a written **request for flexible working arrangements**. This includes if you're pregnant, 55 or over, a carer, have a disability, are experiencing family and domestic violence, are supporting a member of your immediate family or household who is experiencing family and domestic violence, or are the parent of, or have caring responsibilities for, a child of school age or younger. Employers need to follow certain rules for responding to a request for flexible working arrangements, including responding in writing within 21 days. Find out more about the rules for flexible working arrangements at fairwork.gov.au/flexibility

You and your employer can also **negotiate an individual flexibility arrangement**. This would change how certain terms in your award or enterprise agreement apply to you. An individual flexibility arrangement must be a genuine choice, it can't be a condition of employment. The arrangement must leave you better off overall.



Right of entry

Union officials with an entry permit can enter the workplace to talk to workers that they're entitled to represent. They can also enter to investigate suspected safety issues or breaches of workplace laws.

They must comply with certain requirements, such as notifying the employer, and can inspect or copy certain documents. Strict privacy rules apply to the permit holder and their organisation. They also apply to your employer. The rules protect your personal information. Find out more about entry permits at fwc.gov.au/entry-permits



Agreement making

Employers and employees (or their representatives, like a union) can negotiate for an agreement for their workplace. This process is called 'bargaining' and must follow set rules. The Fair Work Commission checks and approves agreements. For information about making, varying, or terminating an enterprise agreement visit fwc.gov.au/agreements



Transfer of business

If a transfer of business occurs, your employment with your old employer ends. If you're employed by the new employer within 3 months to do the same (or similar) job, some of your entitlements might carry over. This may happen if, for example, the business is sold or work is outsourced. Find out about the rules for a transfer of business at fairwork.gov.au/transfer-of-business



Protections at work

All employees have protections at work. You can't be treated differently or worse because you have or exercise a workplace right. For example, the right to request flexible working arrangements, take leave, or make a complaint or enquiry about your employment.

You have the right to join a union or choose not to, and to take part in lawful industrial activity or choose not to.

You have the right to talk about (or not talk about) your current or past pay. You can also discuss the terms and conditions of employment that would be needed to work out your pay, such as your hours of work. You can also ask other employees about their pay and terms and conditions of employment, but they don't have to tell you.

You have protections when you're temporarily away from work due to illness or injury. You are also protected from discrimination, bullying, sexual harassment, coercion, misrepresentation, sham contracting, and undue influence or pressure. Find out more about your protections at work at fairwork.gov.au/protections

Find information about bullying and harassment at fairwork.gov.au/bullying-harassment



Ending employment

When your employment ends, your final pay should include **all outstanding entitlements**. This includes wages, unused annual leave and long service leave.

You may be entitled to **notice of termination**, or pay instead of notice. If you're dismissed for serious misconduct, you're not entitled to notice. If you resign you may have to give your employer notice. You can check if notice is required and what should be in your final pay.

Visit fairwork.gov.au/ending-employment

If you think your **dismissal was unfair or unlawful**, you have **21 calendar days** to lodge a claim with the Fair Work Commission. Rules and exceptions apply. Find out more about unfair dismissal at fwc.gov.au

Did you know?

You can create a free **My account** to save your workplace information in one place. Visit fairwork.gov.au/register

You can find **free online courses** to help you start a new job or have difficult conversations at work.

Go to fairwork.gov.au/learning

You can access a wide range of **free tools and resources**. This includes templates, best practice guides and fact sheets. Find them at fairwork.gov.au/tools-and-resources