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The ongoing influence of COVID
Wages movement
Domestic Violence Leave
Ongoing issue - contractors and employees

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The Covid Two step

- After two years of rapid and often bewildering change, COVID specific regulations continue to change rapidly
- Inconsistency remains across:
 - International Borders
 - State lines
 - Industries;
 - Modern Awards
- Albanese government has recently announced a change to isolation periods, set to commence from Friday 9 September
- Regardless of COVID regulations, employer obligations remain the same:
 - Provide a workplace that is safe and without risk to health
 - Monitor the health and safety of your workplace



Wages Movement

- Quarterly FWC reports indicate 1000 Enterprise Agreements certified in first quarter 2022
- Average Annual Wage Increase (AAWI) in employment generally is 2.6% (same as December quarter)
- AAWI in transport and warehousing is slightly higher at 2.7% (also the same as December quarter)
- 2.7% sits well above the Wages Price Index of 2%, which is the average increase for all wages (WPI)
- The market is hot
 - Increased pressure for higher salaries on commencement
 - Internal relativities under pressure as new hires skew the balance



Domestic Violence Leave

- All employees covered by the Fair Work Act (which is not all employees) are entitled to 5 days unpaid Family and Domestic Violence Leave
- The Albanese Government has introduced a bill in late July 2022 proposing to introduce 10 days paid family and domestic violence leave in each 12 month period
- FDVL will be:
 - available to full-time, part-time and casuals
 - available upfront at commencement of each year (no need to accrue);
 - payable at the rate would have earned if had worked (incl casuals)
- The Bill also proposes to use the external affairs power to extend FDVL to employees not usually covered by the National Employment Standards
- FDVL may change significantly by the time is passed into legislation

Contractors and Employees

The never ending story

- Remember, contractors can be deemed to be employees under such schemes as superannuation, tax and WorkCover, even when workers are genuinely contractors – you cannot escape those obligations, make sure your accountant / lawyer understands the deeming provisions and is onto it.
- When determining whether a worker is a contractor or an employee, it is irrelevant:
 - what the parties call themselves;
 - what the parties understand (because their opinion of the law is irrelevant
- What is persuasive is factors such as;
 - rights and duties of the parties;
 - the right of control;
 - payment amount, method and terms;
 - termination rights
- Getting it wrong has significant implications:
 - sham contracting penalty provisions
 - underpayment claims and penalties potential solvency implications



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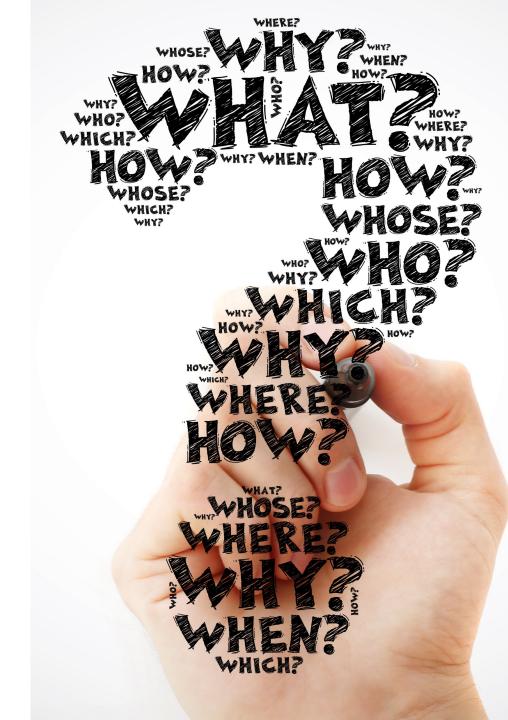
Questions and comments

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