COMPARISON DOCUMENT – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 / Plain Language Exposure Draft – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017

This comparison document follows the sequence of the Plain Language Exposure Draft (27 April 2017) (2nd column).

This comparison contains plain language award specific clauses.

Plain language versions of standard provisions are subject to broader consultation. The plain language drafts of these clauses are not reproduced in this comparison document.

The Schedules have not been reproduced in this comparison document.

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Part 1-	—Application and Operation	Part 1—Application and Operation of this Award		
1.	Title	1. Title and commencement		
This av	vard is the Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010.	1.1 This is the Hospitality Industry (General) Award [2017].		
2.	Commencement and transitional	1.2 This modern award, as varied, commenced operation on 1 January 2010.		
2.1	This award commences on 1 January 2010.	1.3 Neither the making of this award nor the operation of any transitional arrangements is intended to result in a reduction in the take-home pay of employees covered by this award.		
2.2	The monetary obligations imposed on employers by this award may be absorbed into overaward payments. Nothing in this award requires an employer to maintain or increase any overaward payment.	1.4 On application by or on behalf of an employee who suffers a reduction in take-home pay as a result of the making of this award or the operation of any transitional arrangements, the Fair Work Commission may make		
2.3	This award contains transitional arrangements which specify when particular parts of the award come into effect. Some of the transitional arrangements are in clauses in the main part of the award. There are also transitional arrangements in Schedule A, Schedule B and Schedule C. The arrangements in Schedule Schedule A, Schedule B and Schedule C deal with:	any order it considers appropriate to remedy the situation. Note: transitional arrangements have been removed — obsolete		
	minimum wages and piecework rates			
	• casual or part-time loadings			
	• Saturday, Sunday, public holiday, evening or other penalties			
	• shift allowances/penalties.			
2.4	Neither the making of this award nor the operation of any transitional arrangements is intended to result in a reduction in the take-home pay of employees covered by the award. On application by or on behalf of an employee who suffers a reduction in take-home pay as a result of the making of this award or the operation of any transitional arrangements, the Fair Work Commission may make any order it considers appropriate to remedy the situation.			
2.5	The Fair Work Commission may review the transitional arrangements in this award and make a determination varying the award.			
2.6	The Fair Work Commission may review the transitional arrangements:			
	(a) on its own initiative; or			
	(b) on application by an employer, employee, organisation or outworker entity 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) in relation to outworker arrangements, on application by an organisation that is entitled to represent the			

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industrial interests of one or more outworkers to whom the arrangements relate.

3. Definitions and interpretation

3.1 In this award, unless the contrary intention appears:

Act means the *Fair Work Act 2009* (Cth)

adult apprentice means an apprentice who is 21 years of age or over at the commencement of their apprenticeship

agreement-based transitional instrument has the meaning in the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act* 2009 (Cth)

appropriate level of training means that an employee:

- (a) has completed an appropriate training program that meets the training and assessment requirements of a qualification or one or more designated units of competency from a Training Package; and/or
- (b) has been assessed by a qualified skills assessor to have skills at least equivalent to those attained in an appropriate training course; and/or
- (c) as at 30 June 2010, has been doing the work of a particular classification for a period of at least three months.

(Note 1: Any dispute concerning (c) above may be referred to the Fair Work Commission for determination. The Fair Work Commission may require an employee to demonstrate to its satisfaction that the employee utilises skills and knowledge, and that these are relevant to the work the employee is doing.)

(Note 2: The minimum classification level for an employee who has completed AQF Certificate III qualifications relevant to the classification in which they are employed and who utilises skills and knowledge derived from Certificate III competencies relevant to the work undertaken is the Level 4 rate prescribed in clause 20.1. Any dispute concerning an employee's entitlement to be paid at Level 4 may be referred to the Fair Work Commission for determination. The Fair Work Commission may require an employee to demonstrate to its satisfaction that the employee utilises skills and knowledge derived from Certificate III competencies, and that these are relevant to the work the employee is doing.)

award-based transitional instrument has the meaning in the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act* 2009 (Cth)

casino means a gaming establishment holding a casino license under relevant State or Territory legislation

catering by a restaurant business means the provision by a restaurant of catering services for any social or business function where such services are incidental to the major business of the restaurant

default fund employee means an employee who has no chosen fund within the meaning of the *Superannuation Guarantee* (*Administration*) *Act 1992* (Cth)

defined benefit member has the meaning given by the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* (Cth)

Division 2B State award has the meaning in Schedule 3A of the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act* 2009 (Cth)

Division 2B State employment agreement has the meaning in Schedule 3A of the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009* (Cth)

employee means national system employee within the meaning of the Act

employer means national system employer within the meaning of the Act

2. Definitions

In this award:

Act means the *Fair Work Act* 2009 (Cth).

adult apprentice means an apprentice who is 21 years of age or over at the start of their apprenticeship.

adult employee means an employee who is 21 years of age or over.

all purpose allowance means an allowance that is payable for all purposes in accordance with clause 24.2(a).

NOTE 1: Where an allowance is payable for all purposes in accordance with clause 24.2(a), the allowance forms part of the employee's ordinary hourly rate and must be added to the minimum hourly rate when calculating penalties or overtime.

appropriate level of training, in relation to an employee other than a casino gaming employee, means that the employee:

- (a) has completed an appropriate training program that meets the training and assessment requirements of a qualification or one or more appropriate units of competency forming part of a training package; or
- (b) has been assessed by a qualified skills assessor as having skills at least equivalent to those attained in an appropriate training program; or
- (c) as at 30 June 2010, had been doing the work of a particular classification for a period of at least 3 months.

NOTE 1: The minimum classification level for an employee who has completed AQF Certificate III or higher qualifications relevant to the classification in which they are employed and who makes use of skills and knowledge derived from Certificate III competencies relevant to the work undertaken is Level 4 specified in clause 18.1 (Minimum rates). Any dispute about an employee's entitlement to be paid at Level 4 must be dealt with in accordance with clause 36—Dispute resolution.

NOTE 2: See Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions in relation to casino gaming employees.

casino means a gaming establishment holding a casino licence under relevant State or Territory legislation and does not include a gaming facility that is a part of a hospitality establishment such as a hotel or tavern operation.

defined benefit member has the meaning given by the *Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992* (Cth).

employee means a national system employee as defined by section 13 of the Act.

employer means a national system employer as defined by section 14 of the Act.

enterprise instrument has the meaning given by subitem 2(1) of Schedule 6 to the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009* (Cth).

exempt public sector superannuation scheme has the meaning given by the *Superannuation Industry* (Supervision) Act 1993 (Cth).

junior employee means an employee who is less than 21 years of age.

liquor service employee means a person employed to sell or dispense liquor in bars, bottle departments or shops and includes a cellar employee.

enterprise award-based instrument has the meaning in the Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009 (Cth)

exempt public sector superannuation scheme has the meaning given by the *Superannuation Industry* (Supervision) Act 1993 (Cth)

liquor service employee means a person employed to sell or dispense liquor in bars and/or bottle departments or shops and includes a cellar employee

Managerial Staff (Hotels) means an employee within the Managerial Staff (Hotels) classification level as defined in Schedule D

MySuper product has the meaning given by the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (Cth)

NES means the National Employment Standards as contained in sections 59 to 131 of the *Fair Work Act* 2009 (Cth)

on-hire means the on-hire of an employee by their employer to a client, where such employee works under the general guidance and instruction of the client or a representative of the client

ordinary hourly rate means the employee's applicable minimum hourly wage rate in clause 20.1

relevant apprenticeship legislation means any awards and/or regulations made by any State Apprenticeship Authority

resort means an establishment providing hotel services, accommodation, food and beverages with access to recreation facilities for guests, and includes an offshore island resort

restaurant means a restaurant, reception centre, night club, licensed cafe and licensed roadhouse and includes any tea room or cafe

rostered day off (RDO) means any continuous 24 hour period between the completion of the last ordinary shift and the commencement of the next ordinary shift on which an employee is rostered for duty

spread of hours means the period of time elapsing from the time an employee commences duty to the time the employee ceases duty within any period of 24 hours

standard hourly rate means the minimum hourly wage for a level 4 classification (Cook (tradesperson) grade 3) clause 20.1

standard weekly rate means the minimum weekly wage for a level 4 rate (Cook (tradesperson) grade 3) in clause 20.1

transitional minimum wage instrument has the meaning in the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act* 2009 (Cth)

3.2 Where this award refers to a condition of employment provided for in the NES the NES definition applies.

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long term casual employee has the meaning given by section 12 of the Act.

Managerial staff (Hotels) means an employee within the Managerial staff (Hotels) classification level as defined in Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions.

MySuper product has the meaning given by the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* (Cth).

National Employment Standards, see Part 2-2 of the Act. Divisions 3 to 12 of Part 2-2 of the Act constitute the *National Employment Standards*. An extract of section 61 of the Act is reproduced below.

The National Employment Standards are minimum standards applying to employment of employees. The minimum standards relate to the following matters:

- (a) maximum weekly hours (Division 3);
- (b) requests for flexible working arrangements (Division 4);
- (c) parental leave and related entitlements (Division 5);
- (d) annual leave (Division 6);
- (e) personal/carer's leave and compassionate leave (Division 7);
- (f) community service leave (Division 8);
- (g) long service leave (Division 9);
- (h) public holidays (Division 10);
- (i) notice of termination and redundancy pay (Division 11);
- (j) Fair Work Information Statement (Division 12).

on-hire means the on-hire of an employee by their employer to a client, where the employee works under the general guidance and instruction of the client or a representative of the client.

ordinary hourly rate means the minimum hourly rate for an employee plus any all purpose allowances to which the employee is entitled.

resort means an establishment that provides hotel services, accommodation and food and beverages together with access to recreation facilities for guests.

restaurant means a restaurant, reception centre, night club, cafe, roadhouse and includes any tea room operated in, or in connection with, a restaurant business.

rostered day off means a continuous 24 hour period between the end of the last ordinary shift, and the start of the next ordinary shift, on which an employee is rostered for duty.

shiftworker, see clause 28.2 (Annual leave).

spread of hours means the period between when an employee starts and finishes work within any period of 24 hours.

standard hourly rate means the minimum hourly rate for a Level 4 classification (Cook (tradesperson) grade 3) in Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1).

standard weekly rate means the minimum weekly rate for a Level 4 classification (Cook (tradesperson) grade 3) in Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1).

State reference public sector modern award has the meaning given by subitem 3(2) of Schedule 6A to the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009* (Cth).

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		State reference public sector transitional award has the meaning given by subitem 2(1) of Schedule 6A to the <i>Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act</i> 2009 (Cth).		
		Table 1—Facilitative provisions means the Table in clause 7.2.		
		Table 2—Entitlements to meal and rest break(s) means the Table in clause 16.2.		
		Table 3—Minimum rates means the Table in clause 18.1.		
		Table 4—Casino gaming minimum rates means the Table in clause 18.3.		
		Table 5—Junior employees (other than junior office employees) means the Table in clause 18.4(a).		
		Table 6—Junior office employees means the Table in clause 18.4(b).		
		Table 7—Cooking apprentice minimum rates means the Table in clause 19.1(a).		
		Table 8—Waiting apprentice minimum rates means the Table in clause 19.2(a).		
		Table 9—Supervisory allowance means the Table in clause 24.13.		
		Table 10—Overtime rates means the Table in clause 26.2.		
		Table 11—Penalty rates means the Table in clause 27.2.		
		Table 12—Employees on adult rates means the Table in clause 33.3.		
		Table 13—Employees on junior rates means the Table in clause 33.4.		
5.	Access to the award and the National Employment Standards	3. The National Employment Standards and this award		
either o	inployer must ensure that copies of this award and the NES are available to all employees to whom they apply on a noticeboard which is conveniently located at or near the workplace or through electronic means, whichever	3.1 The National Employment Standards (NES) and this award contain the minimum conditions of employment for employees covered by this award.		
makes	them more accessible.	3.2 Where this award refers to a condition of employment provided for in the NES, the NES definition applies.		
The NI award.	The National Employment Standards and this award ES and this award combine to contain the minimum conditions of employment for employees covered by this	3.3 The employer must ensure that copies of this award and of the NES are available to all employees to whom they apply, either on a notice board conveniently located at or near the workplace or through accessible electronic means.		
4.	Coverage	4. Coverage		
4.1		4.1 This industry award covers, to the exclusion of any other modern award:		
	the classifications within Schedule D—Classification Definitions to the exclusion of any other modern award. The award does not cover employers in the following industries:	(a) employers in the hospitality industry throughout Australia; and		
	(a) clubs registered or recognised under State or Territory legislation;	(b) employees (with a classification defined in Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions) of employers mentioned in paragraph (a).		
	(b) boarding schools;	4.2 For the purposes of clause 4.1, hospitality industry includes:		
	(c) residential colleges;	(a) hotels; and		
	(d) hospitals;	(b) motor inns and motels; and		
	(e) orphanages;	(c) boarding establishments; and		
	(f) any council, county council, municipal council, shire, shire council or local government body as defined by the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (NSW); the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i> (Vic); the <i>Local</i>			
	Government Act 1993 (Qld); the City of Brisbane Act 1924 (Qld), the Local Government Act 1995 (WA); the Local Government Act 1999 (SA); the Local Government Act 1993 (Tas); and the Local Government			

Act 2008 (NT);

- (g) catering by a restaurant business;
- (h) theme parks;
- (i) in-flight catering for airlines;
- restaurants covered by the Fast Food Industry Award 2010, the Registered and Licensed Clubs Award 2010 or the Restaurant Industry Award 2010;
- (k) contract cleaning undertaken by companies not operating exclusively in the hospitality industry;
- (I) catering services provided by aged care employers (except where these services are provided by a hospitality industry employer for or within an aged care facility);
- (m) contract security, contract gardening or contract maintenance provided by an external provider, whose primary business falls outside the hospitality operation; and
- (n) businesses primarily concerned with the sale of petroleum or mixed functions involving the sale of petroleum.
- 4.2 For the purpose of clause 4.1, **hospitality industry** includes hotels; motor inns and motels; boarding establishments; condominiums and establishments of a like nature; health or recreational farms; private hotels, guest houses, serviced apartments; caravan parks; ski lodges; holiday flats or units, ranches or farms; hostels, or any other type of residential or tourist accommodation; wine saloons, wine bars or taverns; liquor booths; resorts; caterers; restaurants operated in or in connection with premises owned or operated by employers otherwise covered by this award; casinos; and function areas and convention or like facilities operating in association with the aforementioned.
- 4.3 The award does not cover an employee excluded from award coverage by the Act.
- 4.4 The award does not cover employees who are covered by a modern enterprise award, or an enterprise instrument (within the meaning of the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act* 2009 (Cth)), or employers in relation to those employees.
- 4.5 The award does not cover employees who are covered by a State reference public sector modern award, or a State reference public sector transitional award (within the meaning of the *Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009* (Cth)), or employers in relation to those employees.
- 4.6 This award covers any employer which supplies labour on an on-hire basis in the industry set out in clause 4.1 in respect of on-hire employees in classifications covered by this award, and those on-hire employees, while engaged in the performance of work for a business in that industry. This subclause operates subject to the exclusions from coverage in this award.
- 4.7 This award covers employers which provide group training services for apprentices and/or trainees engaged in the industry and/or parts of industry set out at clause 4.1 and those apprentices and/or trainees engaged by a group training service hosted by a company to perform work at a location where the activities described herein are being performed. This subclause operates subject to the exclusions from coverage in this award.
- 4.8 Where an employer is covered by more than one award, an employee of that employer is covered by the award classification which is most appropriate to the work performed by the employee and to the environment in which the employee normally performs the work.

NOTE: Where there is no classification for a particular employee in this award it is possible that the employer and that employee are covered by an award with occupational coverage.

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- (f) private hotels, guest houses or serviced apartments; and
- (g) caravan parks; and
- (h) ski lodges; and
- (i) holiday flats or units, ranches or farms; and
- (j) hostels or any other type of residential or tourist accommodation; and
- (k) wine saloons, wine bars or taverns; and
- (I) liquor booths; and
- (m) resorts; and
- (n) caterers; and
- (o) restaurants operating in, or in connection with, premises owned or operated by employers otherwise covered by this award; and
- (**p**) casinos; and
- (q) function areas or convention or similar facilities operating in, or in connection with, premises mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (p).
- **4.3** This industry award also covers:
 - (a) on-hire employees working in the hospitality industry (with a classification defined in Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions) and the on-hire employers of those employees; and
 - (b) apprentices or trainees engaged or employed by a group training employer and hosted by an employer covered by this award to work in the hospitality industry (with a classification defined in Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions) and the group training employers of those apprentices or trainees.
- 4.4 However, this industry award does not cover any of the following:
 - (a) employees excluded from award coverage by the Act; or
 - NOTE: See section 143(7) of the Act.
 - (b) employees covered by a modern enterprise award or an enterprise instrument or their employers; or
 - (c) employees covered by a State reference public sector modern award or a State reference public sector transitional award or their employers; or
 - (d) employers in the following industries or their employees:
 - (i) clubs registered or recognised under State or Territory legislation; and
 - (ii) boarding schools or residential colleges; and
 - (iii) hospitals; and
 - (iv) orphanages; and
 - (v) councils, county councils, municipal councils, shires, shire councils or local government bodies established under State or Territory legislation; and
 - (vi) catering by a restaurant business; and

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	(vii) theme parks; and
	(viii) in-flight catering for airlines; and
	(ix) restaurants covered by the Fast Food Industry Award 2010, the Registered and Licensed Clubs Award 2010 or the Restaurant Industry Award [2017]; and
	(x) contract cleaning undertaken by companies not operating exclusively in the hospitality industry; and
	(xi) catering services provided by employers in the aged care industry (except where these services are provided for or within an aged care facility by employers otherwise covered by this award); and
	(xii) contract security, contract gardening or contract maintenance provided by an external provider, whose primary business falls outside the hospitality operation; and
	(xiii) businesses primarily concerned with the sale of petroleum or mixed functions involving the sale of petroleum.
	4.5 If an employer is covered by more than one award, an employee of that employer is covered by the award containing the classification that is most appropriate to the work performed by the employee and the industry in which they work.
	NOTE: An employee working in the hospitality industry who is not covered by this industry award may be covered by an award with occupational coverage.
No provision in current award	5. Effect of variations made by the Fair Work Commission
	A variation of this award made by the Fair Work Commission does not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under this award as in force before that variation.
7. Award flexibility	6. Individual flexibility arrangements
Standard clause - provision has not been not reproduced here	Standard clause – not reproduced here. Standard clauses subject to conference on 11 April 2017. Please see Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR591212
No provision in current award	7. Facilitative provisions for flexible working practices
	7.1 This award contains facilitative provisions which allow agreement between an employer and an individual employee, or the majority of employees, on how specific award provisions are to apply at the workplace.
	7.2 The following clauses have facilitative provisions:
	Table 1—Facilitative provisions
	Clause Provision Agreement between an employer and:
	15.2(b) Catering in remote locations the majority of employees
	15.3(a) Make-up time (introduction of system of make-up time) the majority of employees
	15.3(b) Make-up time (agreement to take make-up time) an individual employee

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			26.3	Time off instead of payment for overtime	an individual employee	
			28.9	Annual leave in advance	an individual employee	
			28.10	Cashing out of annual leave	an individual employee	
		7.3	The agreeme	nt must be kept by the employer as a time and	l wages record.	
Part 3-	-Types of Employment and Termination of Employment	Part 2	Types of Em	ployment and Classifications		
10.	Types of employment	8.	Types of em	ployment		
10.1	Employees under this award will be employed in one of the following categories:	8.1	An employee	e covered by this award must be one of the fol	lowing:	
	(a) full-time;		(a) a full-	ime employee; or		
	(b) part-time; or		(b) a part-	time employee; or		
	(c) casual.		(c) a casu	al employee.		
10.2	At the time of engagement an employer will inform each employee of the terms of their engagement and in particular whether they are to be full-time, part-time or casual.	8.2		of engaging an employee, the employer including whether they are engaged as a full-		terms of their
11.	Full-time employment	9.	Full-time en	nployment		
A full-t	me employee is an employee who is engaged to work an average of 38 ordinary hours per week.			ngaged to work an average of 38 ordinary hou full-time employee.	ars per week in accordance with an ag	greed hours of
		NOTE:		ork arrangement is agreed between the emplo	oyer and the employee. See clause 15	5.1(b) (Ordinary
12.	Part-time employment	10.	Part-time ei	nployment		_
12.1	An employer may employ part-time employees in any classification in this award.	Part-ti	me employme	at provisions may be affected by AM2014/196	Ś	
12.2	A part-time employee is an employee who:	10.1	An employe	e who is engaged to work for fewer than an	average of 38 ordinary hours per w	eek and whose
	(a) works less than full-time hours of 38 per week;			k are reasonably predictable is a part-time em	• •	
	(b) has reasonably predictable hours of work; and	10.2	1 "	may employ part-time employees with any of Definitions.	classification defined in Schedule A-	—Classification
	(c) receives, on a pro rata basis, equivalent pay and conditions to those of full-time employees who do the same kind of work.	10.3		applies to a part-time employee in the same wo	way that it applies to a full-time emp	loyee except as
12.3	At the time of engagement the employer and the part-time employee will agree in writing on a regular pattern of work, specifying at least the hours worked each day, which days of the week the employee will work and the actual starting and finishing times each day.	10.4		employee is entitled to payments in respect of ic holidays on a proportionate basis.	annual leave, personal/carer's leave,	, compassionate
12.4	Any agreed variation to the hours of work will be recorded in writing.	10.5		of engaging a part-time employee, the employ	er must agree in writing with the em	ployee to all of
12.5	An employer is required to roster a part-time employee for a minimum of three consecutive hours on any shift.		the following			
12.6	An employee who does not meet the definition of a part-time employee and who is not a full-time employee will be paid as a casual employee in accordance with clause 13—Casual employment.			mber of hours to be worked each day; and ys of the week on which the employee will wo	ork; and	
12.7	All time worked in excess of the hours as agreed under clause 12.3 or varied under clause 12.4 will be overtime and paid for at the rates prescribed in clause 33—Overtime.	10.7		nes at which the employee will start and finish	·	(h 1.1)
12.8	A part-time employee employed under the provisions of this clause must be paid for ordinary hours worked at	10.6	The employed writing.	r and the employee may vary an agreement u	nder clause 10.5. Any variation mus	t be recorded in

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	the rate of 1/38th of the weekly rate prescribed in clause 20—Minimum wages, for the work performed.	An agreement under clause 10.5, or any variation of it under clause 10.6, must satisfy each of the following conditions:			
Provisions in clause 29.2 (Ordinary hours) of the Modern Award concerning part-time employees have been inserted into clause 10—Part-time employees		(a) the minimum number of ordinary hours that may be worked on any day is 3 (excluding meal breaks); and			
29.2	 Part-time employees A part-time employee's regular pattern of work must meet the following conditions: (a) A minimum of three hours and a maximum of 11 and a half hours may be worked on any one day. The daily minimum and maximum hours are exclusive of meal break intervals. (b) An employee cannot be rostered to work for more than 10 hours per day on more than three consecutive days without a break of at least 48 hours immediately following. (c) No more than eight days of more than 10 hours may be worked in a four week period. (d) Where broken shifts are worked the spread of hours can be no greater than 12 hours per day. 	 (b) the maximum number of ordinary hours that may be worked on any day is 11.5 (excluding meal breaks); and (c) an employee who is rostered to work more than 10 ordinary hours on more than 3 consecutive days is entitled to a break of at least 48 hours after the last consecutive day on which the employee works more than 10 ordinary hours; and (d) the maximum number of days on which an employee may work more than 10 ordinary hours in a 4 week cycle is 8; and (e) the maximum spread of hours for an employee who works split shifts is 12. 10.8 An employer must roster a part-time employee to work on any shift for a minimum of 3 consecutive hours. 10.9 A part-time employee must be paid in accordance with clause 18—Minimum rates for each ordinary hour worked. 10.10 The employer must keep a copy of any agreement under clause 10.5, and any variation under clause 10.6, and 			
12		give another copy to the employee.			
13. 13.1 13.2 13.3	Casual employee is an employee engaged as such and must be paid a casual loading of 25% as provided for in this award. The casual loading is paid as compensation for annual leave, personal/carer's leave, notice of termination, redundancy benefits and the other entitlements of full-time or part-time employment. On each occasion a casual employee is required to attend work they are entitled to a minimum payment for two hours' work. A casual employee must be paid at the termination of each engagement, but may agree to be paid weekly or fortnightly.	 Casual employment provisions may be affected by AM2014/197 11.1 An employee who is not covered by clause 9—Full-time employment or clause 10—Part-time employment must be engaged and paid as a casual employee. 11.2 An employer must pay a casual employee for each ordinary hour worked a loading of 25% on top of the minimum hourly rate otherwise applicable under clause 18—Minimum rates. NOTE: The casual loading is payable instead of entitlements from which casuals are excluded by the terms of this award and the NES. See Part 2-2 of the Act. 11.3 An employer must pay a casual employee for a minimum of 2 hours' work on each occasion on which the casual employee is rostered to attend work even if the employee works for a shorter time. 11.4 An employer must pay a casual employee at the end of each engagement unless the employer and the employee have agreed that the pay period of the employee is either weekly or fortnightly. 			
13.4 This pro	Conversion to full-time or part-time employment ovision has not changed. It is subject to the outcome of AM2014/197. It has not been re-produced here.	11.5 Moving between types of employment Drafting of this clause will occur after determination of the Part-time and Casual common issue. See AM2014/197			

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017 14. **Apprentices 12. Apprentices** 14.1 Apprentices will be engaged in accordance with relevant apprenticeship legislation and be paid in accordance 12.1 An employer may engage apprentices. with clause 20.4. 12.2 Any engagement must be in accordance with the law regulating apprenticeships in force in the place in which 14.2 An apprentice under the age of 18 years must not, without their consent, be required to work overtime or shift the apprentice is engaged. 12.3 This award applies to an apprentice in the same way that it applies to a full-time employee except as otherwise 14.3 expressly provided by this award. No apprentice will, except in an emergency, work or be required to work overtime or shiftwork at times which would prevent their attendance at training consistent with their training contract. 12.4 An employer must pay an apprentice in accordance with clause 19—Apprentice rates. 14.4 Except as provided in this clause or where otherwise stated, all conditions of employment specified in this 12.5 An employer must not require an apprentice under the age of 18 to work overtime or shiftwork. However, an award apply to apprentices. apprentice may agree to work overtime or shiftwork if requested to do so. 14.5 Where an apprentice is required to attend block release training for training identified in or associated with their 12.6 Except in an emergency, an employer must not require an apprentice to work overtime or shiftwork at any training contract, and such training requires an overnight stay, the employer must pay for the excess reasonable time that would prevent their attendance at training in accordance with their training contract. travel costs incurred by the apprentice in the course of travelling to and from such training. Provided that this clause will not apply where the apprentice could attend an alternative Registered Training Organisation (RTO) 12.7 **Training** and the use of the more distant RTO is not agreed between the employer and the apprentice. An employer must release an apprentice from work to attend training or any assessment in accordance 14.6 For the purposes of clause 14.5, excess reasonable travel costs include the total costs of reasonable with their training contract without loss of pay or continuity of employment. transportation (including transportation of tools where required), accommodation costs incurred while travelling (where necessary) and reasonable expenses incurred while travelling, including meals, which exceed Subject to Schedule D—School-based Apprentices, time spent by an apprentice in attending training or those incurred in travelling to and from work. For the purposes of this subclause, excess travel costs do not any assessment in accordance with their training contract is to be regarded as time worked for the include payment for travelling time or expenses incurred while not travelling to and from block release employer for the purpose of calculating the apprentice's wages and determining the apprentice's training. employment conditions. 14.7 The amount payable by an employer under clause 14.5 may be reduced by an amount the apprentice is eligible An employer must reimburse an apprentice for all fees paid by the apprentice themselves to a registered to receive for travel costs to attend block release training under a Government apprentice assistance scheme. training organisation (RTO) for courses that the apprentice is required to attend, and all costs incurred This will only apply if an apprentice has either received such assistance or their employer has advised them in by the apprentice in purchasing textbooks (not provided or otherwise made available by the employer) writing of the availability of such assistance. that the apprentice is required to study, for the purposes of the apprenticeship. 14.8 All training fees charged by an RTO for prescribed courses and the cost of all prescribed textbooks (excluding The employer must make any reimbursement required under paragraph (c) by whichever of the those textbooks which are available in the employer's technical library) for the apprenticeship, which are paid following is the later: by an apprentice, shall be reimbursed by the employer within six months of the commencement of the apprenticeship or the relevant stage of the apprenticeship, or within three months of the commencement of the 6 months after the start of the apprenticeship; or training provided by the RTO, whichever is the later, unless there is unsatisfactory progress. 6 months after the relevant stage of the apprenticeship; or 14.9 An employer may meet its obligations under clause 14.8 by paying any fees and/or cost of textbooks directly to the RTO. (iii) 3 months after the start of the training provided by the RTO. 14.10 An apprentice is entitled to be released from work without loss of continuity of employment and to payment of Reimbursement under paragraph (c) is subject to the employer being satisfied that the apprentice is making satisfactory progress in the apprenticeship. the appropriate wages to attend any training and assessment specified in, or associated with, the training contract. 12.8 **Block release training** 14.11 Time spent by an apprentice in attending any training and/or assessment specified in, or associated with, the Clause 12.8 applies to an apprentice who is required to attend block release training in accordance with training contract is to be regarded as time worked for the employer for the purposes of calculating the their training contract. apprentice's wages and determining the apprentice's employment conditions. This subclause operates subject to the provisions of Schedule G—School-based Apprenticeship. If the training requires an overnight stay, the employer must pay for the reasonable travel costs incurred by the apprentice in travelling to and from the training. The employer is not obliged to pay costs under paragraph (b) if the apprentice could have attended

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employer and the apprentice.

Reasonable travel costs in paragraph (b) include:

training at a closer venue and attending the more distant training had not been agreed between the

(i) the total cost of reasonable transportation (including transportation of tools, where required) to

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 Junior employees 15.1 Junior employees will be paid in accordance with clause 20.5. Where the law permits, junior employees may be employed as liquor service employees (being persons employed to sell or dispense liquor in bars and/or botti departments or shops, as well as cellar employees or other places where liquor is sold) and must be paid at the adult rate of pay in clause 20.1 for the classification for the work being performed. 15.2 An employer may at any time demand the production of a birth certificate or other satisfactory proof for the purpose of ascertaining the correct age of a junior employee. If a birth certificate is required, the cost of it must be borne by the employer. 15.3 No employee under the age of 18 years will be required to work more than 10 hours in a shift. 	An employer may engage junior employees. 13.2 An employer must pay a junior employee in accordance with clause 18.4—Junior rates. 13.3 An employer must not require an employee under 18 years of age to work more than 10 hours in a shift.
19. Classifications	14. Classifications
The definitions of the classification levels in clause 20—Minimum wages are contained in Schedule D—Classification Definitions.	An employer must classify an employee covered by this award in accordance with Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions.
	NOTE: The minimum rates applicable to the classifications in this award are in clause 18—Minimum rates.
Part 5—Hours of Work and Related Matters	Part 3—Hours of Work
29. Ordinary hours of work (Full-time and part-time employees) 20.1 Full time employees	15. Ordinary hours of work
29.1 Full-time employees(a) The average of 38 hours per week is to be worked in one of the following ways:	15.1 Full-time employees (a) The employer and a full-time employee must agree on the arrangement for working the average of 38
 a 19 day month, of eight hours per day; four days of eight hours and one day of six hours; four days of nine and a half hours per day; 	ordinary hours per week required for full-time employment. (b) The following options are available: (i) working 19 days of 8 hours each per month; and (ii) working 4 days of 8 hours each and one day of 6 hours per week; and
• five days of seven hours and 36 minutes per day;	(iii) working 4 days of 9.5 hours each per week; and

- 152 hours each four week period with a minimum of eight days off each four week period;
- 160 hours each four week period with a minimum of eight days off each four week period plus a rostered day off;
- any combination of the above.
- (b) The arrangement for working the average of 38 hours per week is to be agreed between the employer and the employee from the alternatives in clause 29.1(a) and must meet the following conditions:
 - (i) A minimum of six hours and a maximum of 11 and a half hours may be worked on any one day. The daily minimum and maximum hours are exclusive of meal break intervals.
 - (ii) An employee cannot be rostered to work for more than 10 hours per day on more than three consecutive days without a break of at least 48 hours immediately following.
 - (iii) No more than eight days of more than 10 hours may be worked in a four week period.
 - (iv) Where broken shifts are worked the spread of hours can be no greater than 12 hours per day.
- (c) In addition to the conditions set out under clause 29.1(b), where the agreed hours of work arrangement provides for 160 hours per four week period with a rostered day off, the arrangement will be subject to the following:
 - (i) No employee is to work more than 10 days in a row without a rostered day off.
 - (ii) Where practicable the rostered day off must be contiguous with an employee's normal days off.
 - (iii) Rostered days may be banked, up to a maximum of five days.
 - (iv) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take rostered days off in part day amounts.
 - (v) If a rostered day off falls on a public holiday then, where practicable, the next day is to be taken as the rostered day off.
 - (vi) The entitlement to a rostered day off on full pay is subject to the following:
 - (A) each day of paid leave, except annual leave and long service leave, and any public holiday occurring during the four week cycle must be regarded as a day worked for accrual purposes; and
 - (B) an employee who has not worked a complete four week cycle in order to accrue a rostered day off must be paid a pro rata amount for credits accrued for each day worked in the cycle. The pro rata amount is 24 minutes pay for each eight hour day worked.
- (d) In addition to the conditions set out under clause 29.1(b), where the agreed hours of work arrangement provides for 152 hours each four week period, the arrangement will be subject to the following:
 - (i) No employee is to work more than 10 days in a row without a rostered day off;
 - (ii) Where an employee works more than 20 days each four week period, the 21st and any subsequent days worked in the four week period must be paid at the rates prescribed in clause 33—Overtime.

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- (iv) working 5 days of 7 hours and 36 minutes each per week; and
- (v) working 152 hours per 4 week cycle with at least 8 days off; and
- (vi) working 160 hours per 4 week cycle with at least 8 days off plus one rostered day off; and
- (vii) any combination of the ways set out in subparagraphs (i) to (vi).
- (c) The arrangement agreed must adopt one of the options mentioned in paragraph (b) and must satisfy the following conditions:
 - (i) the minimum number of ordinary hours that may be worked on any day is 6 (excluding meal breaks); and
 - (ii) the maximum number of ordinary hours that may be worked on any day is 11.5 (excluding meal breaks); and
 - (iii) an employee who is rostered to work more than 10 ordinary hours on more than 3 consecutive days is entitled to a break of at least 48 hours after the last consecutive day on which the employee works more than 10 ordinary hours; and
 - (iv) the maximum number of days on which an employee may work more than 10 ordinary hours in a 4 week cycle is 8; and
 - (v) the maximum spread of hours for an employee who works split shifts is 12; and
 - (vi) for the option mentioned in paragraph (b)(v), the conditions set out in paragraph (d) in addition to those set out in subparagraphs (i) to (v); and
 - (vii) for the option mentioned in paragraph (b)(vi), the conditions set out in paragraph (e) in addition to those set out in subparagraphs (i) to (v).
- **(d)** The additional conditions are:
 - (i) the employer must not roster an employee to work on more than 10 consecutive days without a rostered day off; and
 - (ii) if an employer rosters an employee to work on more than 20 days in a 4 week period, the employer must pay the employee at the overtime rate for each day worked in excess of 20 in that period.
- **(e)** The additional conditions are:
 - (i) the employer must not roster an employee to work on more than 10 consecutive days without a rostered day off; and
 - ii) where practicable, the employer must roster an employee's rostered day off for the day directly before or after a normal day off for the employee; and
 - (iii) up to 5 rostered days off may be banked; and
 - (iv) an employee may, with the consent of the employer, take rostered days off in part day amounts; and
 - (v) where practicable, if an employee's rostered day off falls on a public holiday, the rostered day off is moved to the next working day; and
 - (vi) in calculating the number of days worked in the 4 week cycle, each day of paid leave (other than annual leave and long service leave) and any public holiday occurring during the cycle must be regarded as a day worked; and

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			(vii) the employer must pay an employee, who has not accrued a rostered day off because the employee did not work a complete 4 week cycle, a proportionate amount at the rate of 24 minutes pay for each 8 hour day worked in the cycle.		
29.3	Cate	ering in remote locations	15.2	Catering in remote locations	
	(a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f)	Notwithstanding clauses 29.1(a) to 29.1(d) catering employers servicing clients in remote locations, may schedule work over consecutively recurring cycles followed by consecutive non-working days. Such work cycles will only be altered or introduced by agreement between an employer and the majority of their employees. The total ordinary hours of work during a cycle will not exceed 40 hours multiplied by the number of working and non-working weeks in the cycle. Overtime rates will be paid for any time in excess of eight hours per day or in excess of the total ordinary hours prescribed in clause 29.3(a) Wages may be paid according to a weekly average of the ordinary hours worked even though more or less than 40 ordinary hours may be worked in any particular week of the work cycle. An employee whose hours of duty are worked in accordance with this clause will accrue an entitlement to paid accrued days off in accordance with the provisions of clause 29.1(c). An employee will have no entitlement to payment for the non-working days.		 (a) Clause 15.2 applies to employers providing catering services to clients in remote locations and their employees. (b) Despite clause 15.1, the employer and a majority of the employees at a workplace may agree to schedule work over consecutive recurring cycles followed by consecutive non-working days. (c) The employer and a majority of the employees at the workplace may agree to vary a schedule of work under paragraph (b). (d) The maximum number of ordinary hours that may be worked during a cycle must not exceed 40 multiplied by the number of working and non-working weeks in the cycle. (e) An employer who rosters an employee to work any time in excess of the total number of ordinary hours in an agreed schedule of work under paragraph (b) must pay the employee at the overtime rate for any time worked in excess of that total number. (f) An employer must pay an employee at the overtime rate for any time worked in excess of 8 hours per day. (g) Wages may be paid according to the average number of hours per week in a roster cycle instead of the actual number of ordinary hours worked in any particular week of the cycle. (h) An employee accrues rostered days off as set out in clause 15.1(b)(vi). (i) An employee is not entitled to payment for non-working days other than rostered days off. 	
29.4	Mak	e-up time	15.3	Make-up time	
	(a)	Make-up time means an arrangement under which an employee takes time off during their ordinary hours of work and makes up that time later. The employer and a majority of employees in a workplace may agree to introduce make-up time subject to the following conditions:		(a) The employer and a majority of the employees at a workplace may agree to introduce an arrangement at the workplace under which an employee takes time off during the employee's ordinary hours of work and makes up that time later.	
		(i) An employer who intends to introduce make-up time will consult with its employees and their representatives.		(b) If an agreement under paragraph (a) has been made for a workplace, an employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take time off and make up that time later.	
		(ii) After the employer and a majority of employees have agreed to introduce make-up time an		(c) An employee working make-up time is entitled to breaks in accordance with clause 16—Breaks.	
	(b)	employee may elect, with the consent of their employer, to work make-up time. Make-up time arrangements must comply with the conditions set out in clauses 31—Breaks and 32—Penalty rates.		(d) If make-up time is worked at a time when penalty rates are applicable under clause 27—Penalty rates, the employer must pay the employee in accordance with Table 11—Penalty rates (see clause 27.2) for that time.	
	(c)	The employer must record make-up time arrangements in the time and wages records.		(e) The employer must keep a record of make-up time arrangements as a time and wages record.	
30.	Rost	ering	15.4	Rosters (Full-time and part-time employees)	
30.1		ster for full-time and part-time employees must be prepared by the employer and must be posted in a picuous place accessible to the employees concerned indicating:		(a) The following rostering provisions apply to full-time and part-time employees.	
	(a)	The name of each employee concerned and their starting and finishing times; and		(b) The employer must prepare a roster showing for each employee their name and the times at which they start and finish work.	
	(b)	A minimum 10 hour break between the finish of ordinary hours on one day and the commencement of ordinary hours on the following day. In the case of changeover of rosters, eight hours will be substituted for 10 hours.		(c) The employer must post the roster in a conspicuous place that is easily accessible by the employees.(d) The roster of an employee may be changed at any time by the employer and employee by mutual	
		TOT TO HOURS.		The roster of an employee may be changed at any time by the employer and employee by i	

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30.2	The roster will be alterable by mutual consent at any time or by amendment of the roster on seven days' notice. Where practicable two weeks' notice of rostered day or days off should be given provided that the days off may be changed by mutual consent or through sickness or other cause over which the employer has no control.	15.5 I	 (e) An employee must have one day and starts work of the Notice of days off (including range) (a) An employer must, where day off. (b) A rostered day off may 	loyer giving the employee 7 days' notice of the change. a minimum break of 10 hours between when the employee finishes work on on the next and a minimum break of 8 hours for a changeover of rosters. costered days off) re practicable, give an employee a minimum of 2 weeks' notice of any rostered be changed by the employer and employee by mutual agreement or for any of the employer (including sickness).
31.	Breaks	16.	Breaks	
31.1	Breaks	16.1	Clause 16 gives an employee ar	n entitlement to meal breaks and rest breaks.
31.2	An employee (including a casual employee) who is required to work a shift of more than five hours and up to six hours may elect to take an unpaid meal break of up to 30 minutes during the shift and the employer shall not unreasonably refuse the request. Longer shifts	t		amber of hours in any one shift specified in column 1 of Table 2—Entitlements tled to a break or breaks as specified in column 2. al and rest break(s)
	(a) If the employee is required to work a shift of more than six hours and up to eight hours, the employee is entitled to an unpaid meal break of no less than 30 minutes. The unpaid break may be taken no earlier than two hours after starting work and no later than six hours of starting work.	-	Column 1 Hours worked per shift	Column 2 Breaks
	(b) If the employee is required to work a shift of more than eight hours and up to 10 hours, the employee is entitled to an unpaid break of no less than 30 minutes and an additional 20 minute paid break (which may be taken as two 10 minute paid breaks).		More than 5 and up to 6 More than 6 and up to 8	30 minute unpaid meal break 30 minute unpaid meal break (to be taken after the first 2 hours of work and within the first 6 hours of work)
	The unpaid break may be taken no earlier than 2 hours after starting work and no later than six hours after starting work. Breaks should be spread evenly across the shift.		More than 8 and up to 10	30 minute unpaid meal break (to be taken after the first 2 hours of work and within the first 6 hours of work)
	(c) If the employee is required to work a shift exceeding 10 hours, the employee is entitled to an unpaid break of no less than 30 minutes and two 20 minute paid breaks. The unpaid break may be taken no earlier than two hours after starting work and no later than 6 hours after starting work. Breaks should be spread evenly across the shift.		More than 10	One 20 minute paid rest break (may be taken as two 10 minute paid rest breaks) 30 minute unpaid meal break (to be taken after the first 2
31.3	Request for unpaid meal break			hours of work and within the first 6 hours of work)
	(a) Where an employee elects to take an unpaid break, the request must be made in writing no later than at			Two 20 minute paid rest breaks
	the commencement of a shift and the employer shall not unreasonably refuse the request.		In rostering the additional paid across the shift.	I rest breaks, the employer must seek to ensure that breaks are spread evenly
31.4	(b) The written request will apply to all shifts undertaken by the employee of more than five hours, unless otherwise agreed between the employee and employer. This arrangement may be reviewed at any time.Break not given	1		f more than 5 and up to 6 hours who elects to take an unpaid meal break must later than the start of their shift. The employer must not unreasonably refuse
31.4	For a shift of more than six hours, if the employer does not release an employee for an unpaid meal break the			applies to all shifts of more than 5 hours worked by that employee unless
	employee shall be paid at the rate of 50% of the ordinary hourly rate extra for each hour or part of an hour from six hours after the employee started work until the employer gives the employee the unpaid meal break, or until the shift ends.	(otherwise agreed between the en	
31.5	Entitlement to additional breaks	1 1	more than 6 hours, the employ hourly rate from the end of 6 h	yer must pay the employee at the rate of 150% of the employee's ordinary hours after starting work until either the employee is allowed to take it or the
	(a) If the employer requires an employee to work more than five continuous hours after an unpaid break, the employer must give the employee an additional 20 minute paid break.		shift ends. Additional rest break	
	(b) If the employer requires an employee to work more than two hours' overtime after the employee	1	An employer must give an em	aployee an additional paid rest break of 20 minutes in any of the following

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completes his or her rostered hours, the employer must give the employee an additional 20 minute paid break.	circumstances: (a) the employee is required to work more than 5 continuous hours after an unpaid meal break; or (b) the employee is required to work more than 2 hours overtime after finishing their rostered hours.	
18 Work organisation	Part 4—Wages and Allowances	

18. Work organisation

Employees must undertake duties as directed within the limits of their competence and may undertake duties across the different streams contained in the classification definitions in Schedule D—Classification Definitions.

20. Minimum wages

20.1 General

An adult employee within a level specified in the following table (other than an apprentice) will be paid not less than the rate per week assigned to the classification, as defined in Schedule D—Classification Definitions, for the area in which such employee is working. An employee's rate of pay is inclusive of the award rate set out in this clause and the additional allowance for a fork-lift driver set out in clause 21.2(a).

Level	Classification	Minimum weekly wage	Minimum hourly wage	
		\$	\$	
Introductory		672.70	17.70	
Level 1	Food and beverage attendant grade 1	692.10	18.21	
	Guest service grade 1			
	Kitchen attendant grade 1			
Level 2	Clerical grade 1	718.60	18.91	
	Cook grade 1			
	Door person/security officer grade 1			
	Food and beverage attendant grade 2			
	Front office grade 1			
	Guest service grade 2			
	Kitchen attendant grade 2			
	Leisure attendant grade 1			
	Gardener grade 1			
	Storeperson grade 1			
Level 3	Clerical grade 2	743.30	19.56	
	Cook grade 2			
	Food and beverage attendant grade 3			

Part 4—Wages and Allowances

Work organisation

An employer may require an employee to perform duties across the different classification streams set out in Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions that they are competent to perform.

18. Minimum rates

An employer must pay an adult employee (other than an apprentice) the minimum hourly rate specified in column 3 (or for a full-time employee the minimum weekly rate specified in column 2) in accordance with the employee classification specified in column 1 of Table 3—Minimum rates.

NOTE 1: Adult employee is defined in clause 2—Definitions.

NOTE 2: Provisions for calculating wages for an employee aged under 21 years is at clause 18.4—Junior rates.

Table 3–Minimum rates

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Employee classification	Minimum weekly rate	Minimum hourly rate
Introductory level	\$672.70	\$17.70
Level 1	\$692.10	\$18.21
Food and beverage attendant grade 1		
Guest service grade 1		
Kitchen attendant grade 1		
Level 2	\$718.60	\$18.91
Clerical grade 1		
Cook grade 1		
Door person/security officer grade 1		
Food and beverage attendant grade 2		
Front office grade 1		
Guest service grade 2		
Kitchen attendant grade 2		
Leisure attendant grade 1		
Gardener grade 1		
Storeperson grade 1		
Level 3	\$743.30	\$19.56

	Fork-lift driver			Clerical grade 2	
	Front office grade 2			Cook grade 2	
	Guest service grade 3			Food and beverage attendant gra	de 3
	Handyperson			Fork-lift driver	
	Kitchen attendant grade 3			Front office grade 2	
	Leisure attendant grade 2			Guest service grade 3	
	Gardener grade 2			Handyperson	
	Storeperson grade 2			Kitchen attendant grade 3	
	Timekeeper/security officer grade 2			Leisure attendant grade 2	
Level 4	Clerical grade 3	783.30	20.61	Gardener grade 2	
Level 4		783.30	20.01	Storeperson grade 2	
	Cook (tradesperson) grade 3			Timekeeper/security officer grad	le 2
	Food and beverage attendant (tradesperson) grade 4			Level 4	\$783.30
				Clerical grade 3	
	Front office grade 3			Cook (tradesperson) grade 3	
	Guest service grade 4			Food and beverage attendant	
	Leisure attendant grade 3			(tradesperson) grade 4	
	Gardener grade 3 (tradesperson)			Front office grade 3	
	Storeperson grade 3			Guest service grade 4	
Level 5	Clerical supervisor	832.30	21.90	Leisure attendant grade 3	
	Cook (tradesperson) grade 4			Gardener grade 3 (tradesperson)	
	Food and beverage			Storeperson grade 3	
	supervisor			Level 5	\$832.30
	Front office supervisor			Clerical supervisor	
	Guest service supervisor			Cook (tradesperson) grade 4	
	Gardener grade 4			Food and beverage supervisor	
Y 1.6	(tradesperson)	054.60	22.40	Front office supervisor	
Level 6	Cook (tradesperson) grade 5	854.60	22.49	Guest service supervisor	
				Gardener grade 4 (tradesperson)	
				Level 6	\$854.60

\$20.61

\$21.90

\$22.49

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20.2 Managerial staff (Hotels)

The minimum annual salary payable to employees within the Managerial Staff (Hotels) classification level within Schedule D, will be \$44,518 per annum.

20.3 Casino gaming classifications

An adult employee of a classification specified in the table hereunder must be paid not less than the rate per week assigned to the classification, as defined in the Casino Gaming Stream within Schedule D—Classification Definitions, for the work on which the employee is engaged:

Level Classification		Minimum weekly rate	
		\$	
Introductory		692.10	
Level 1	Casino electronic gaming employee grade 1	734.00	
Level 2	Casino electronic gaming employee grade 2	758.70	
	Casino equipment technician grade 1		
	Casino table gaming employee grade 1		
	Customer liaison officer		
	Gaming finance employee grade 1		
Level 3	Casino equipment technician grade 2	783.30	
	Gaming finance employee grade 2		
	Security officer grade 1		
Level 3A	Casino table gaming employee grade 2	820.00	
Level 4	Casino equipment technician grade 3	832.30	
	Gaming finance employee grade 3		
	Security officer grade 2		
Level 5	Casino table gaming employee grade 3	857.10	
	Gaming finance employee grade 4		
Level 6	Casino table gaming employee grade 4	881.70	
	Gaming finance employee grade 5		
	Surveillance operator		

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18.2 Managerial staff (Hotels)

An employer must pay an employee within the Managerial Staff (Hotels) classification level as defined by Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions a minimum annual salary of \$44,518.00.

18.3 Casino gaming classifications

An employer must pay an adult employee (other than an apprentice) the minimum weekly rate specified in column 2 in accordance with the employee classification specified in column 1 of Table 4—Casino gaming minimum rates as defined by the Casino Gaming Stream in Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions.

Table 4—Casino gaming minimum rates

Column 1	Column 2
Employee classification	Minimum weekly rate
Introductory level	\$692.10
Level 1	\$734.00
Casino electronic gaming employee grade 1	
Level 2	\$758.70
Casino electronic gaming employee grade 2	
Casino equipment technician grade 1	
Casino table gaming employee grade 1	
Customer liaison officer	
Gaming finance employee grade 1	
Level 3	\$783.30
Casino equipment technician grade 2	
Gaming finance employee grade 2	
Security officer grade 1	
Level 3A Casino table gaming employee grade 2	\$820.00
Level 4	\$832.30
Casino equipment technician grade 3	
Gaming finance employee grade 3	
Security officer grade 2	
Level 5	\$857.10
Casino table gaming employee grade 3	
Gaming finance employee grade 4	

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		Level 6	\$881.70	
		Casino table gaming employee grade 4		
		Gaming finance employee grade 5		
		Surveillance operator		

20.5 Juniors

(a) Junior employees (other than office juniors)

The minimum rates of wages for junior employees are the undermentioned percentages of the rates prescribed for the appropriate adult classification for the work performed for the area in which such junior is working:

Age	% of adult rate	
16 years and under	50	
17 years	60	
18 years	70	
19 years	85	
20 years	100	

(b) Junior office employees

The minimum rates of wages for junior office employees are the undermentioned percentages of rates prescribed for the grade in which they are working:

Age	% of adult rate	
Under 16 years	45	
6 years	55	
17 years	65	
8 years	75	
9 years	90	
20 years	100	

18.4 Junior rates

NOTE: Junior employee is defined in clause 2—Definitions.

(a) Junior employees (other than junior office employees)

An employer must pay a junior employee, who is not a junior office employee, aged as specified in column 1 of Table 5—Junior employees (other than junior office employees) the minimum percentage specified in column 2 of the minimum rate that would otherwise be applicable under Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1).

Table 5—Junior employees (other than junior office employees)

Column 1	Column 2	
Age	% of minimum rate	
16 years of age and under	50%	
17 years of age	60%	
18 years of age	70%	
19 years of age	85%	
20 years of age	100%	

(b) Junior office employees

An employer must pay a junior office employee aged as specified in column 1 of Table 6—Junior office employees the minimum percentage specified in column 2 of the minimum rate that would otherwise be applicable under Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1).

Table 6—Junior office employees

Column 1	Column 2 % of minimum rate	
Age		
15 years of age and under	45%	
16 years of age	55%	
7 years of age	65%	
8 years of age	75%	
19 years of age	90%	
20 years of age	100%	

20.4 Apprentice wages

(a) Cooking apprenticeship

- (i) A person who has completed a full apprenticeship for cooking must be paid not less than the standard weekly rate.
- (ii) An employee apprenticed in the cooking trade will be paid the percentage of the standard weekly rate, as follows:

Year	%
First	55
Second	65
Third	80
Fourth	95

(b) Waiting apprenticeship

- (i) Any person who has completed a full apprenticeship as a qualified tradesperson must be paid not less than the standard weekly rate.
- (ii) An employee apprenticed in the waiting trade will be paid the standard weekly rate, or the wage as otherwise prescribed, as follows:

First six months	70%
Second six months	85%
Third six months	Midway between the total rate prescribed for food and beverage attendant grade 2 (waiter) in clause 20.1 and the standard weekly rate; and
Fourth six months	Midway between the total rate prescribed for third six months, above, and the standard weekly rate.

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19. Apprentice rates

19.1 Cooking apprenticeship

(a) An employer must pay an apprentice in the cooking trade at not less than the minimum weekly rate specified in column 3 in accordance with the year of the apprenticeship specified in column 1 of Table 7—Cooking apprentice minimum rates.

NOTE: The minimum weekly rates specified in column 3 are the percentage of the standard weekly rate specified in column 2 of Table 7—Cooking apprentice minimum rates.

Table 7—Cooking apprentice minimum rates

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3		
Year of apprenticeship	% of standard weekly rate	Minimum weekly rate		
1st year	55%	\$430.82		
2nd year	65%	\$509.15		
3rd year	80%	\$626.64		
4th year	95%	\$744.14		

(b) An employer must pay an employee who has completed a full apprenticeship for cooking at not less than the standard weekly rate.

19.2 Waiting apprenticeship

(a) An employer must pay an apprentice in the waiting trade at not less than the minimum weekly rate specified in column 3 in accordance with the stages of the apprenticeship specified in column 1 of Table 8—Waiting apprentice minimum rates. The rate in column 3 is calculated based on the method specified in column 2.

NOTE: The minimum weekly rates specified in column 3 are calculated as specified in column 2 of Table 8—Waiting apprentice minimum rates.

Table 8—Waiting apprentice minimum rates

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Stage of apprenticeship	How minimum weekly rate is calculated	Minimum weekly rate
1st 6 months	70% of the standard weekly rate	\$548.31
2nd 6 months	85% of the standard weekly rate	\$665.81
3rd 6 months	Midway between the minimum rate prescribed for Food and beverage attendant grade 2 in Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) and the standard weekly rate	\$750.95
4th 6 months	Midway between the rate specified for the 3 rd 6 months and the standard weekly rate	\$767.13

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				(b) An employer must pay an employee who has completed a full apprenticeship as a qualified tradesperson at not less than the standard weekly rate.
(c)	Prof	iciency payments—cooking trade	19.3	Proficiency payments—cooking trade
	(i)	Application		An employer must pay a 4th year apprentice in the cooking trade as follows:
	(ii)	Proficiency pay as set out in clause 20.4(c)(ii) will apply to apprentices who have successfully completed their schooling in a given year. Payments		(a) at the 4 th year apprentice rate specified in Table 7—Cooking apprentice minimum rates (see clause 19.1(a)) for the first 9 months of the year and the standard weekly rate for the rest of the year if the apprentice has successfully completed their schooling for a year on one occasion only;
	()	Apprentices must receive the standard weekly rate during the latter half of the fourth year of the apprenticeship where the standard of proficiency has been attained on one, two or three occasions on the following basis:		(b) at the 4th year apprentice rate specified in Table 7—Cooking apprentice minimum rates (see clause 19.1(a)) for the first 6 months of the year and the standard weekly rate for the rest of the year if the apprentice has successfully completed their schooling for a year on 2 occasions;
		(1) one occasion only:		(c) at the standard weekly rate for the entire 4th year if the apprentice has successfully completed their schooling for a year on 3 occasions.
		• for the first nine months of the fourth year of apprenticeship, the normal fourth year rate of pay;		
		• thereafter, the standard weekly rate.		
		(2) on two occasions:		
		• for the first six months of the fourth year of apprenticeship, the normal fourth year rate of pay;		
		• thereafter, the standard weekly rate.		
		(3) on all three occasions:		
		• for the entire fourth year, the standard weekly rate.		
(d)	Prof	iciency payments—waiting trade	19.4	Proficiency payments—waiting trade
	(i)	Application		An employer must pay a 2nd year apprentice in the waiting trade at the 2nd year apprentice rate specified in
		Proficiency pay as set out in clause 20.4(d)(ii) will apply to level 2 apprentices who have successfully completed their schooling in the first year.		Table 8—Waiting apprentice minimum rates (see clause 19.2(a)) for the first 6 months of the year and the standard weekly rate for the rest of the year if the apprentice has successfully completed their schooling for the first year.
	(ii)	Payments		
		Apprentices who have attained the standard of proficiency in their first year must receive the standard weekly rate during the latter half of the second year of apprenticeship.		
(e)	Adu	lt apprentices	19.5	Adult apprentices
	(i)	The minimum rate for an adult apprentice who commenced on or after 1 January 2014 and is in the first year of their apprenticeship must be 80% of the minimum wage for Level 4 in clause 20.1, or the rate prescribed by clause 20.4(a) or 20.4(b) for the relevant year of the apprenticeship, whichever is the greater.		NOTE: Adult apprentice is defined in clause 2—Definitions.(a) An employer must pay a first year adult apprentice who commenced on or after 1 January 2014 and is in the first year of their apprenticeship at not less than whichever of the following is the greater:
	(ii)	The minimum rate for an adult apprentice who commenced on or after 1 January 2014 and is in the second and subsequent years of their apprenticeship must be the rate for the lowest adult classification in clause 20.1, or the rate prescribed by clause 20.4(a) or 20.4(b) for the relevant		(i) 80% of the standard weekly rate; or(ii) the rate in either clause 19.1 or 19.2, as applicable, for the first year of the apprenticeship.
	(iii)	year of the apprenticeship, whichever is the greater. A person employed by an employer under this award immediately prior to entering into a training		(b) An employer must pay an adult apprentice who commenced on or after 1 January 2014 and is in the second or a subsequent year of the apprenticeship at not less than whichever of the following is the

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	agreement as an adult apprentice with that employer must not suffer a reduction in their minimum wage by virtue of entering into the training agreement, provided that the person has been an employee in that enterprise for at least six months as a full-time employee or twelve months as a part-time or regular and systematic casual employee immediately prior to commencing the apprenticeship. For the purpose only of fixing a minimum wage, the adult apprentice must continue to receive the minimum wage that applies to the classification specified in clause 20.1 or 20.3 in which the adult apprentice was engaged immediately prior to entering into the training agreement.	· ·	greater: (i) the lowest rate in Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1); (ii) the rate in either clause 19.1 or 19.2, as applicable, for the relevant year of the apprenticeship. (c) Paragraph (d) applies to an employee who, immediately before entering into a training agreement as an adult apprentice with an employer, had been employed by the employer as a full-time employee for not less than 6 months or as a part-time or long term casual employee for not less than 12 months. (d) The minimum rate that was applicable to the employee immediately before the person entered into the training agreement continues to be applicable to the employee throughout the apprenticeship.
25.	Higher duties	20. I	Higher duties
25.1	Except for Food and beverage attendants grade 2 and 3 as defined in Schedule D—Classification Definitions an employee engaged for two or more hours of one day on duties carrying a higher rate than their ordinary classification must be paid the higher rate for such day. If for less than two hours the employee must be paid the higher rate for the time so worked.	c h	An employer must pay an employee (other than an employee within the Food and beverage attendants grade 2 or 3 classification level), who performs for 2 or more hours on any particular day duties of a classification higher than the employee's ordinary classification, the minimum hourly rate specified in column 3 of Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) for that higher classification for the whole of that day.
25.2	A higher paid employee will, when necessary, temporarily relieve a lower paid employee without loss of pay.	o h 3	An employer must pay an employee (other than an employee within the Food and beverage attendants grade 2 or 3 classification level), who performs for less than 2 hours on any particular day duties of a classification nigher than the employee's ordinary classification, the minimum hourly rate specified in column 3 of Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) for that higher classification for the time during which those duties were performed.
			An employer may require an employee to temporarily perform the duties of a classification lower than the employee's ordinary classification without loss of pay.
26.	Payment of wages	21. I	Payment of wages
26.1	Except upon the termination of employment, all wages including overtime must be paid on any day other than	This clau	se may be affected by AM2016/8
26.2	Friday, Saturday or Sunday in each week. However, by agreement between the employer and the majority of employees in the workplace, in a week where a holiday occurs payment of wages may be made on Friday. By agreement between the employer and the employee wages may be paid either weekly or fortnightly by one	e	The employer and an individual employee may agree to a weekly or fortnightly pay period. However, the employer may determine that the pay period of an employee to whom clause 23—Salaries absorption (Managerial Staff (Hotels)) applies is monthly.
20.2	of the following means:		Except on termination of employment, wages may be paid on any day of the week other than a Friday,
	• cash;		Saturday or Sunday. However, if the employer and a majority of the employees at a workplace agree, wages may be paid on the Friday of a week during which there is a public holiday.
	• cheque; or	21.3 T	The employer and an individual employee may agree to wages being paid, without cost to the employee, by
	• payment into the employee's bank account by electronic funds transfer, without cost to the employee.	C	cash, cheque or electronic funds transfer into a bank account nominated by the employee. However, an employer may determine to pay an employee by cash.
26.3	However, an employer may pay an employee weekly by cash without consultation.	21.4 A	An employee paid by cash or cheque who has to wait at the workplace to be paid for more than 15 minutes is
26.4	Employees who are paid their wages at any time other than during their working time, will, if kept waiting more than 15 minutes, be paid overtime rates for all such waiting time.		entitled to be paid at the overtime rate for any time longer than 15 minutes spent so waiting. An employee paid by cash or cheque who has a rostered day off on a pay day is entitled to be paid on their last
26.5	Employees who are not paid by electronic funds transfer and whose rostered day off falls on pay day must be paid their wages, if they so desire, before going off duty on the working day prior to their day off.		day at work before their rostered day off.

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27.	Sala	ry arrangements	22.	Annualised salary arrangements
27.1	Ann	nalised Salary (Employees other than Managerial Staff (Hotels))	This cl	ause may be affected by AM2016/13
		This clause applies to employees other than those classified as Managerial Staff (Hotels).		Clause 22 applies to all employees other than casual employees and employees within the Managerial Staff (Hotels) classification level as defined by Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions.
	(a)	As an alternative to being paid by the week according to clause 20—Minimum wages, by agreement between the employer and the employee, the employer may pay the employee at a rate equivalent to an annual salary of at least 25% or more above the rate prescribed in clause 20—Minimum wages, times 52	22.2	An individual employee may agree with their employer to be paid an annualised salary. An agreement must be one that is genuinely made without coercion or duress.
		for the work being performed. The employer and the individual employee must genuinely make the agreement without coercion or duress.	22.3	An agreement must take account of the pattern of work in the part of the hospitality industry in which the employee works.
	(b)	An agreement provided for in subclause 27.1(a) will: (i) have regard to the pattern of work in the employee's occupation, industry or enterprise but must	22.4	An annualised salary must be at least 125% of the minimum weekly rate that would otherwise be applicable under Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) over the year.
		not disadvantage the employee involved; and	22.5	Unless the employer and the employee otherwise agree, an annualised salary satisfies this award in relation to
		(ii) unless the parties otherwise agree, relieve the employer of the requirements under clauses 32—Penalty rates and 33—Overtime (or other award clauses prescribing monetary entitlements, as		penalty rates and overtime. However, by agreement between the employer and the employee, an annualised salary may satisfy this award in relation to other monetary entitlements provided for by this award.
		specified in the agreement) to pay penalty rates and/or overtime (or other specified award-derived monetary entitlements) that the employer would otherwise be obliged to pay in addition to the weekly award wage for the work performed and the hours worked by the employee, provided that the salary paid over a year will be sufficient to cover what the employee would have been entitled to if all award overtime and penalty rate payment obligations (and other monetary entitlements	22.6	An annualised salary must not result in an employee being paid less over a year (or, if the employee's employment is terminated before a year is completed, over the period of that employment) than would have been the case if an annualised salary had not been agreed and the employee had instead been paid their weekly rate and any other amounts satisfied by the annualised salary.
		specified in the agreement) had been complied with.	22.7	An employee who has entered into an agreement under clause 22.2 must be rostered to have a minimum of 8 days off duty during each 4 week cycle of work.
	(c)	Provided further in the event of termination of employment prior to completion of a year the salary paid during such period of employment will be sufficient to cover what the employee would have been entitled to if all award overtime and penalty rate payment obligations had been complied with.	22.8	An employee who has entered into an agreement under clause 22.2 and who is required to work on a public holiday is entitled to paid time off of equal length to the time worked on the public holiday.
	(d)	An employee being paid according to this clause will be entitled to a minimum of eight days off per four week cycle. If such an employee is required to work on a public holiday, they are entitled to paid time off that is of equal length to the time worked on the public holiday or the equal length of time worked to be	22.9	The paid time off mentioned in clause 22.8 may be taken on another day agreed between the employee and the employer or added to the employee's annual leave entitlement.
	(e)	added to their annual leave entitlement. Where payment in accordance with this clause is adopted, the employer must keep a daily record of the	22.10	The employer must keep a record of hours worked each day by an employee who has entered into an agreement under clause 22.2 showing the date and the times at which the employee started and finished work that day.
	(0)	hours worked by an employee which will show the date and start and finish times of the employee for the	22.11	
		day. The record must be countersigned weekly by the employee and must be kept at the place of employment for a period of at least six years.	22.11	A record mentioned in clause 22.10 must be countersigned weekly by the employee and kept at the place of employment for 7 years.
			22.12	If an annualised salary paid to an employee has the result mentioned in clause 22.6 at the end of a year or period of employment, the employer must pay the employee the difference.
27.2	Sala	ries absorption (Managerial Staff (Hotels))	23.	Salaries absorption (Managerial Staff (Hotels))
	This	clause applies to those employees classified as Managerial Staff.	23.1	Clause 23 applies to all employees within the Managerial Staff (Hotels) classification level as defined by Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions who are paid a salary that is at least 125% of the
	(a)	Managerial Staff who are paid a salary of 25% in excess of the minimum annual salary rate of \$44,518 per annum as in clause 20.2 (in receipt of a salary of at least \$55,648 per annum), will not be entitled to the benefit of the terms and conditions within the following clauses:		minimum weekly rate that would otherwise be applicable under Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) over the year.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23.2	An employee is not entitled to the benefit of the terms and conditions within the following clauses:
		• clause 12—Part-time employment;		(a) Clause 10 —Part-time employment;
		• clause 21—Allowances;		(b) Clause 24 —Allowances;
		• clause 29—Ordinary hours of work (Full-time and part-time employees)		(c) Clause 15—Ordinary hours of work
		• clause 31—Breaks;		(d) Clause 16—Breaks;

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	• clause 32—Penalty rates;			(e) Clause 27—Penalty rates;		
		• clause 33—Overtime;		(f) Clause 26—Overtime;		
		• clause 34.2—Payment for annual leave;		(g) Clause 28.3—Payment for annual leave;		
		 clause 37.1(b)(i)—Additional arrangements for full-time employees (on public holidays); 		(h) Clause 31.3—Additional public holiday arrangements for full-time employees;		
		 clause 39—Provision of employee accommodation and meals. 		(i) Clause 33—Deductions for provision of employee accommodation and meals.		
	(b)	An employee being paid according to clause 27.2(a) will be entitled to a minimum of eight days off per	23.3	An employee must be rostered to have a minimum of 8 days off duty during each 4 week cycle of work.		
		four week cycle.	23.4	An employee who is required to work on a public holiday is entitled to paid time off of equal length to the		
		An employee being paid according to clause 27.2(a) who works on a public holiday will be entitled to paid time off that is of equal length to the time worked on the public holiday. This time is to be taken	22.5	time worked on the public holiday.		
		within 28 days of accruing it.	23.5	The paid time off mentioned in clause 23.4 must be taken within 28 days after the entitlement is accrued.		
		For the purpose of calculating the weekly equivalent of the annual salary rates prescribed by this clause,	23.6	Any calculation required to be made under this award to determine hourly amounts payable to an employee must be made by reference to the weekly equivalent of the annual salary of the employee. The weekly		
		the divisor of 52 will be used and the resultant amount will be taken to the nearest 10 cents. All calculations required to be made under this award for the purpose of determining hourly amounts payable		equivalent is determined by dividing the annual salary by 52 and rounding the result to the nearest \$0.10 .		
		to an employee will be calculated on the weekly equivalent of the annual salary.	23.7	Subject to compliance with any reimbursement policy approved by the employer, the employer must reimburse an employee for any money reasonably spent by the employee for and on behalf of the employer.		
		Managerial Staff will be reimbursed for all monies reasonably expended for and on behalf of the employer subject to hotel policy or approval.				
27.3	Paym	nent of salaries	This pr	This provision is written at clause 21.1 (Payment of wages)		
	In such circumstances and despite clause 26.2, where an employee is being paid in accordance with clause 27.1					
	or cla	use 27.2, the employer may elect to pay the employee monthly.				
21.	Allow	vances	24.	Allowances		
To view	the cur	rent monetary amounts of work-related allowances refer to the Allowances Sheet.	24.1	24.1 Clause 24 gives employees an entitlement to monetary allowances of specified kinds in specircumstances.		
21.1	Expe	nses incurred in the course of employment	NOTE: Schedule C—Summary of Monetary Allowances contains a summary of monetary allow			
	(a)	Meal allowance		methods of adjustment.		
		(i) An employee required to work overtime for more than two hours without being notified on the previous day or earlier that they will be so required to work must either be supplied with a meal by	24.2	All purpose allowances		
		the employer or be paid an allowance of \$12.57.		(a) Allowances paid for all purposes are included in the rate of pay of an employee who is entitled to the allowance, when calculating any penalties or loadings or payment while they are on annual leave.		
		(ii) If an employee who has been given notice of a requirement to work overtime has provided a meal and is not required to work overtime or is required to work less than the amount advised, they		(b) The fork-lift driver allowance in clause 24.3 is paid for all purposes under this award.		
		must be paid as prescribed above for the meal which they have provided but which is surplus.	24.4	Meal allowance		
				(a) Clause 24.3 applies to any full-time or part-time employee who:		
				(i) is required to work overtime of more than 2 hours; and		
				(ii) was not advised of that requirement on or before the previous day.		
				(b) The employer must:		
				(i) pay the employee a meal allowance of \$12.57; or		
				(ii) supply the employee with a meal.		
				(c) The employer must pay the employee a meal allowance of \$12.57 if all of the following apply:		

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			 (i) the employee is advised of a requirement to work overtime; and (ii) the employee provides a meal; and (iii) after providing the meal, the employee is no longer required to work overtime at all or only twork overtime of 2 hours or less.
(i) (ii) (iv) (v) (v) (v) (iv) (iv)	day or part thereof up to a maximum of \$7.60 per week. Where the employer requires an employee to wear any special clothing such as coats, dresses, caps, aprons, cuffs and any other articles of clothing, the employer must reimburse the employee for the cost of purchasing such special clothing. The provisions of this clause do not apply where the special clothing is paid for by the employer. Where the employee is responsible for laundering the special clothing the employer must reimburse the employee for the demonstrated costs of laundering it. The employer and the employee may agree on an arrangement under which the employee will wash and iron the special clothing for an agreed sum of money to be paid by the employer to the employee each week. For the purposes of this clause black and white attire (not being dinner suit or evening dress), shoes, hose and/or socks are not special clothing. Where it is necessary that an employee wear waterproof or other protective clothing such as waterproof boots, aprons, or gloves, the employer must reimburse the employee for the cost of purchasing such clothing. The provisions of this clause do not apply where the protective clothing is paid for by the employer. Wii) An employer may require an employee on commencing employment to sign a receipt for item/s of uniform and property. This receipt must list the item/s of uniform and property (or any of them) in accordance with the receipt, the employer will be entitled to deduct the value as stated on the receipt from the employee's wages. Wiii) In the case of genuine wear and tear, damage, loss or theft that is not the employee's fault the provisions of clause 21.1(b)(vii) will not apply. Where the employer requires an employee to provide and use any towels, tools, ropes, brushes, knives, choppers, implements, utensils and materials, the employer must reimburse the employee for the cost of purchasing such equipment. The provisions of this clause do not apply where these items are paid for by the employer.	24.5	
(ii	shoes, hose and/or socks are not special clothing.		
(d) La	aundry allowance—motel employees		

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	Where any employee is required to wear a special uniform such uniform must be provided and laundered by the employer free of cost to the employee or if mutually agreed that the employee will launder such uniform the employer must pay the employee an allowance of \$2.40 per uniform laundered with a maximum of \$7.45 per week.				
(e)	Vehicle allowance	24.7	Motor vehicle allowance		
	Employees defined as Managerial Staff (Hotels) who are required by their employer to use their own vehicle in or in connection with the official business of the employer must be paid an allowance of \$0.78 for each kilometre of authorised travel. An employer may require an employee to record full details of all such official travel requirements in a log book as a pre-condition for the employee qualifying for the allowance.		 (a) Clause 24.7 applies to an employee within the Managerial Staff (Hotels) classification level in Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions who is required to use their own motor vehicle in performing their duties. (b) The employer must pay the employee an allowance of \$0.78 for each kilometre travelled in performing duties. (c) The employer may require the employee, as a condition of qualifying for the allowance, to keep a written record of travel for which an allowance is payable. 		
(f)	Working late	24.8	Working late		
	When an employer requires an employee to work until it is unreasonable to travel by their normal		(a) Clause 24.8 applies to an employee to whom all of the following apply:		
	method of transport home the employer must pay the cost of transport for the employee to get home. This clause does not apply where the employer provides accommodation for the employee for the night free of charge or provides transport for the employee to get home.		(i) the employee finishes work at a time at which it is unreasonable for them to travel to their usual place of residence by their regular means of transport; and		
			(ii) the employee is not provided by the employer with accommodation or a means of transport to their usual place of residence at no cost to the employee.		
			(b) The employer must pay the employee the reasonable cost of transport to their usual place of residence.		
(g)	Working early	24.9	Working early		
	When an employer requires an employee to start work before their normal starting time and before their normal method of transport to work is available the employer must pay the cost of transport for the		(a) Clause 24.9 applies to an employee to whom all of the following apply:		
	employee to get to work. This clause does not apply where the employer provides transport for the employee to get to work.		(i) the employee is required to start work before their normal starting time and at a time at which their regular means of transport is not available; and		
			(ii) the employee is not provided by the employer with a means of transport to their place of work.		
			(b) The employer must pay the employee the cost of transport to their place of work.		
(h)	Working away from usual place of work	24.10	Working away from usual place of work		
	This clause applies where an employer requires an employee other than a casual to work at a place more than 80 kilometres from the employee's usual place of work. In these circumstances the employer must pay the employee an amount equal to the cost of fares reasonably spent by the employee in travelling		(a) Clause 24.10 applies to a full-time or part-time employee who is required to work at a place that is more than 80 kilometres from their usual place of work.		
	from the employee's usual place of work to the new place of work. However, the employer may recover any amount paid to an employee under this clause if the employee concerned leaves their employment or		(b) The employer must pay the employee an amount equal to the amount reasonably spent by the employee on fares to travel from their usual place of work to the new place of work.		
	is dismissed for misconduct within three months of receiving such a payment.		Parties are invited to make submissions on whether clause 24.10(c) complies with the requirements of the Act regarding termination of employment		
			(c) However, the employer may recover any amount paid to an employee under clause 24.10 if the employee leaves their employment, or is dismissed for misconduct, within 3 months after receiving that payment.		
(i)	Travel allowance—airport catering employees	24.11	Airport catering travel allowance		
	All employees engaged by airport catering employers must be paid a travelling allowance of \$6.68 for each day the employee attends work.		The employer of an airport catering employee must pay the employee a travel allowance of \$6.68 per day of work.		

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 21.2 (a) Fork-lift driver

Adjustment of expense related allowances

At the time of any adjustment to the standard rate, each expense related allowance will be increased by the relevant adjustment factor. The relevant adjustment factor for this purpose is the percentage movement in the applicable index figure most recently published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics since the allowance was last adjusted.

The applicable index figure is the index figure published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the Eight Capitals Consumer Price Index (Cat No. 6401.0), as follows:

Allowance	Applicable Consumer Price Index Figure
Meal allowance	Take away and fast foods sub-group
Clothing, equipment and tools allowance	Clothing and footwear group
Vehicle/travel allowance	Private motoring sub-group

24.3 Fork-lift driver allowance

An employer must pay an employee who is engaged to drive a fork-lift an all purpose allowance of:

(a) \$11.75 per week for a full-time employee; or

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This provision has been transferred to Schedule C—Summary of Monetary Allowances

\$2.35 per day up to a maximum of \$11.75 per week for a part-time or casual employee.

Allowances for responsibilities or skills that are not taken into account in rates of pay

In addition to the wage rates set out in clause 20.1, a fork-lift driver must be paid an additional allowance, per week, equal to 1.5% of the standard weekly rate for all purposes. A part-time or casual fork-lift driver must be paid an additional allowance, per day, equal to 0.3% of the standard weekly rate, to a maximum of 1.5% of the standard weekly rate per week.

First aid allowance

A full-time employee who has undertaken a first aid course and who is the holder of a current recognised first aid qualification such as a certificate from the St John Ambulance or similar body must be paid an additional allowance, per week, equal to 1.2% of the standard weekly rate if they are appointed by the employer to perform first aid duty.

A part-time or casual employee so appointed must be paid an additional allowance, per day, equal to 0.24% of the standard weekly rate, to a maximum of 1.2% of the standard weekly rate per week.

First aid allowance 24.12

- (a) Clause 24.12 applies to an employee who:
 - has a current first aid qualification from St John Ambulance or a similar body; and
 - is appointed by the employer to perform first aid duty.
- The employer must pay the employee an allowance of:
 - **\$9.40** per week for a full-time employee; or
 - \$1.88 per day up to a maximum of \$9.40 per week for a part-time or casual employee.

Airport catering

The following supervisory allowances are payable for employees of airport catering employers, and are to be treated as part of the wage rate for all award payment calculations:

Supervisory allowance	% of the standard rate per week
A person required to supervise:	
up to 5 employees	2.00
6 to 10 employees	2.75
11 to 20 employees	3.10
more than 20 employees	5.20

24.13 Airport catering supervisory allowance

Parties are asked to make submissions about whether the allowances in Table 9 are all purpose allowances? (See paragraph (c))

- (a) Clause 24.13 applies to an airport catering employee who is required to supervise other employees.
- The employer must pay the employee an allowance per week of the amount specified in column 2 of Table 9—Supervisory allowance depending on the number of employees supervised as specified in column 1 of that table.

Table 9—Supervisory allowance

Column 1	Column 2
Number of employees supervised	Allowance per week
Up to 5	\$15.67

Hospita	ality In	ndustry (General) Award 2010	Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017			
			(c	6 to 10 11 to 20 More than 20 The allowance is to be treated as calculations under this award.	\$21.54 \$24.28 \$40.73 part of the employee's ordinary rate	of pay for the purpose of
 Allowance for disabilities associated with the performance of particular tasks or work in particular conditions or locations (a) Broken periods of work Employees other than casuals who have a broken work day must receive an additional allowance as follows: • where the time between periods of work is two hours and up to three hours—an allowance per day equal to 0.33% of the standard weekly rate; or • where the time between periods of work is more than three hours—an allowance per day equal to 0.5% of the standard weekly rate. 		(a	24.14 Split shift allowance (a) Clause 24.14 applies to any full-time or part-time employee who works split shifts on (b) The employer must pay the employee an allowance of: (i) \$2.58 per day where the period between shifts is between 2 and 3 hours; and (ii) \$3.92 per day where the period between shifts is more than 3 hours.			
	(b)	 Overnight stay allowance Where an employee is requested to stay on the employer's premises for the purpose of providing prompt assistance to guests outside of ordinary business operating hours, the following arrangements will apply: (i) The employee will be paid an amount equal to 6% of the standard weekly rate per overnight stay period; (ii) This payment will be deemed to provide compensation for the overnight stay and also includes compensation for all work necessarily undertaken by an employee up to an hour's duration; (iii) Any work necessarily performed during an overnight stay period by an employee in excess of a total of one hour's duration must be paid for at the rate of 150%; and (iv) Time worked in accordance with this provision will not be taken into account for the purposes of hours of work, overtime, leave accruals and the like. 	(a (b	order to provide prompt assistance to An employer must pay the employee (i) an allowance of \$47.00 per ov (ii) at 150% of the ordinary hour 18.1) for work performed of n	vernight stay; and rly rate of the employee under Table 3— more than one hour in duration during an ng an overnight stay do not count for th 24.15(b)(i) is intended to compensate for	-Minimum rates (see clause n overnight stay. e purposes of hours of work,
28. This pro	-	erannuation has not been reproduced here.	25. Superannuation This clause has not been drafted in plain language in accordance with section 156(2)(c) of the Act This provision has not been reproduced here.			the Act
33. 33.1	Over Reas (a)	sonable overtime Subject to clause 33.1(b) an employer may require an employee other than a casual employee to work reasonable overtime at overtime rates. An employee may refuse to work overtime in circumstances where the working of such overtime would	26. O NOTE: Und unreasonab reasonable	vertime and Penalty Rates vertime er the NES (see section 62 of the Act) ar e. Section 62 sets out factors to be taken or unreasonable.		
	·~ <i>)</i>	result in the employee working hours which are unreasonable having regard to: (i) any risk to the employee's health and safety;	26.1 Pa	An employer must pay a full-time e ordinary hours.	mployee at the overtime rate for any tir	me worked in excess of their

- (ii) the employee's personal circumstances including any family responsibilities;
- (iii) the needs of the workplace or enterprise;
- (iv) the notice (if any) given by the employer of the overtime and by the employee of their intention to refuse it; and
- (v) any other relevant matter.

33.2 Entitlement to overtime rates

- (a) A full-time employee is paid at overtime rates for any work done outside of the hours set out in clause 29—Ordinary hours of work.
- **(b)** A part-time employee is paid at overtime rates in the circumstances specified in clause 12.7.

33.3 Overtime rates

- (a) The following overtime rates are payable to an employee, depending on the time at which the overtime is worked:
 - (i) Monday to Friday: 150% of their normal rate of pay for the first two hours of overtime; and twice their normal rate of pay for the rest of the overtime.
 - (ii) Between midnight Friday and midnight Sunday: twice their normal rate of pay for any work done.
 - (iii) On a rostered day off: twice their normal rate of pay for any work done. An employee must be paid for at least four hours even if they work for less than four hours.
- (b) The four hour minimum payment does not apply to work which is part of the normal roster which began the day before the rostered day off; or when overtime worked is continuous from the previous day's duty.

(c) Overtime stands alone

Overtime worked on any day stands alone.

33.4 Time off instead of payment for overtime

This provision has not changed – it has not been reproduced here.

32. Penalty rates

An employee performing work on the following days will be paid the following percentage of the minimum wage rate in clause 20—Minimum wages for the relevant classification:

	Monday to Friday	Saturday %	Sunday	Public holiday
Full-time and part-time	100	125	175	250
Casual (inclusive of the 25% casual loading)	125	150	175	275

32.3 Other penalty

Employees will be entitled to the following additional penalty for work performed at the following times:

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- (b) An employer must pay a part-time employee at the overtime rate for any time worked in excess of the number of ordinary hours agreed under clause 10.5 (Part-time employment), as varied under clause 10.6.
- (c) An employer must pay an employee at the overtime rate for any time that the employee is required to work on a rostered day off.
- (d) The employee is entitled to be paid for a minimum of 4 hours' work on a rostered day off even if the employee is only required to work for a shorter time. However, this entitlement does not apply if the work is part of, or continuous on, a normal roster that started the day before.

26.2 Overtime rate

The overtime rate mentioned in clause 26.1 is the relevant percentage specified in column 2 of Table 10—Overtime rates (depending on when the overtime was worked as specified in column 1) of the employee's ordinary base rate of pay.

Table 10—Overtime rates

Column 1	Column 2	
For overtime worked on	Overtime rate (% of ordinary base rate of pay)	
Monday to Friday—first 2 hours	150%	
Monday to Friday—after 2 hours	200%	
Midnight Friday to midnight Sunday	200%	
Rostered day off	200%	

26.4 Time off instead of payment for overtime

This provision has not changed – it has not been reproduced here.

27. Penalty rates

Clause 27 is subject to the outcome of the Penalty Rates Full Bench AM2014/305

- 27.1 Clause 27 sets out penalty rates for hours worked at specified times or on specified days that are not required to be paid at the overtime rate mentioned in clause 26.1.
- An employer must pay an employee as follows for hours worked by the employee during a period, or on a day, specified in column 1 of Table 11—Penalty rates:
 - (a) for a full-time or part-time employee, at the percentage specified in column 2 of that Table of the ordinary hourly rate of the employee under Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) plus the additional amount specified in that column for hours worked between 7.00 pm and 7.00 am on a Monday to Friday; or
 - for a casual employee, at the percentage specified in column 3 of that Table of the ordinary hourly rate of the employee under Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) plus the additional amount specified in that column for hours worked between 7.00 pm and 7.00 am on a Monday to Friday.

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 Monday-Friday-7.00 pm to midnight: 10% of the standard hourly rate per hour or any part of an hour for such time worked within the said hours; Monday-Friday—midnight to 7.00 am: 15% of the standard hourly rate per hour or any part of an hour for such time worked within the said hours. 32.4 **Penalty rates not cumulative**

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Table 11—Penalty rates

Column 1 Time of ordinary hours worked	Column 2 Full-time and part-time employees	Column 3 Casual employees	
	% of ordinary hourly rate	% of ordinary hourly rate (inclusive of casual loading)	
Monday to Friday—7.00 am to 7.00 pm	100%	125%	
Monday to Friday—7.00 pm to midnight	100% plus \$2.06 per hour or part of an hour	125% plus \$2.06 per hour or part of an hour	
Monday to Friday—midnight to 7:00 am	100% plus \$3.09 per hour or part of an hour	125% plus \$3.09 per hour or part of an hour	
Saturday	125%	150%	
Sunday	175%	175%	
Public holiday	250%	275%	

NOTE: Midnight to 7.00 am on a Monday is from midnight Sunday to 7.00 am Monday.

Except as provided in clause 31—Breaks, where time worked is required to be paid for at more than the ordinary rate such time will not be subject to more than one penalty, but will be subject to that penalty which is to the employee's greatest advantage.

27.3 Penalty rates not cumulative

- (a) Clause 27.3 applies where, but for it, more than one penalty would be payable for hours worked at a particular time.
- (b) The employer must pay the employee the higher of the penalties but not more than one.
- (c) However, any penalty payable under clause 16.6 (Breaks) is payable in addition to the higher of any other penalties payable in accordance with paragraph (b).

32.2 Public holidays

- (a) An employee other than a casual working on a public holiday will be paid for a minimum of four hours' work. A casual employee working on a public holiday will be paid for a minimum of two hours' work.
- (b) Employees who work on a prescribed holiday may, by agreement, perform such work at their applicable ordinary hourly rate plus 50% additional loading rather than the penalty rate prescribed in clause 32.1, provided that equivalent paid time is added to the employee's annual leave or one day instead of such public holiday will be allowed to the employee during the week in which such holiday falls. Provided that such holiday may be allowed to the employee within 28 days of such holiday falling due.
- (c) An employee other than a casual working on Christmas Day when it falls on a weekend, and is not prescribed as a public holiday under the NES will be paid an additional loading of 50% of their applicable ordinary hourly rate for the hours worked on that day and will also be entitled to the benefit of a substitute day.

27.4 Additional provisions for work on public holidays

NOTE: This clause is subject to application AM2014/301

- (a) A full-time or part-time employee who works on a public holiday is entitled to be paid for a minimum of 4 hours' work even if the employee works for a shorter time.
- (b) A casual employee who works on a public holiday is entitled to be paid for a minimum of 2 hours' work even if the employee works for a shorter time.
- An employer and a full-time or part-time employee may agree that, instead of the employee being paid at **250%** of the ordinary hourly rate of the employee under Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) for hours worked on a public holiday, the following arrangements are to apply:
 - (i) the employee is to be paid at **150%** of the ordinary hourly rate of the employee under Table 3—Minimum rates (see clause 18.1) for hours worked on the public holiday; and
 - (ii) an amount of paid time equivalent to the hours worked on the public holiday is to be added to the employee's annual leave or the employee is to be allowed to take a day off during the week in which the public holiday falls or within a period of 28 days after the public holiday.
- (d) Paragraph (e) applies to a full-time or part-time employee who is required to work on Christmas Day when it falls on a weekend and is not a public holiday.

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(e) The employer must pay the employee at **150%** of the employee's ordinary hourly rate for hours worked on Christmas Day and also allow the employee to take a substitute day off.

Part 6—Leave and Public Holidays

34. Annual leave

34.1 Leave entitlement

Annual leave is provided for in the NES. It does not apply to casual employees.

For the purpose of the additional week of leave provided by the NES, a **shiftworker** is a seven day shiftworker who is regularly rostered to work on Sundays and public holidays in a business in which shifts are continuously rostered 24 hours a day for seven days a week.

34.2 Payment for annual leave

The NES prescribes the basis for payment for annual leave, including payment for untaken leave upon the termination of employment.

In addition to the payment provided for in the NES, an employer is required to pay an additional leave loading of 17.5% of that payment.

34.3 Close-down

An employer may require an employee to take annual leave by giving at least four weeks' notice as part of a close-down of its operations.

34.4 Special leave without pay arrangements in respect of catering provided for boarding schools and residential colleges

Where an employee is employed at or in connection with catering functions in primary and secondary boarding schools or residential colleges associated with tertiary educational institutions the following provisions apply:

- (a) An employee may be required to take leave without pay during official term breaks, semester breaks and the Christmas/summer vacation (the relevant period) provided that:
 - an employee will be given as much notice as is practicable of the start and finish of the relevant period. Such notice must be at least one week. The notice must be provided to the employee in writing. Once the notice is provided to the employee, the period of leave without pay may be varied by agreement between the employee and employer;
 - an employee may take accrued annual leave or long service leave during the relevant period;
 - all periods of leave without pay will count for the purposes of accruing personal/carer's leave, annual leave and long service leave;
 - if appropriate work is available for the employee to perform during the relevant period, an employee will be offered that work. For the purposes of this subclause, appropriate work is work able to be performed by the employee within the employee's skills and experience; and
 - where an employee performs appropriate work, the employee will be paid at the rate applicable to the work performed.
- (b) No employee will have their employment terminated by reason of not being able to perform work during the relevant period.

Part 6—Leave and Public Holidays

28. Annual leave

The annual leave clause has been amended to incorporate PR583018

NOTE: Where an employee is receiving overaward payments resulting in the employee's base rate of pay being higher than the rate specified under this award, the employee is entitled to receive the higher rate while on a period of paid annual leave (see ss.16 and 90 of the Act).

28.1 Annual leave is provided for in the NES. It does not apply to casual employees.

28.2 Additional paid annual leave for certain shiftworkers

An employee who is a 7 day shiftworker and who is regularly rostered to work on Sundays and public holidays in a business in which shifts are continuously rostered 24 hours a day for 7 days a week is a shiftworker for the purposes of the NES.

28.3 Payment for annual leave

An employer must pay an employee a loading of 17.5% on the amount payable to the employee under the NES for a period of paid annual leave, including a period of untaken paid annual leave when the employment of the employee ends.

28.4 Temporary close-down

- (a) Clause 28.4 applies if an employer:
 - (i) intends to close down its operations at all or part of a workplace for a particular period (temporary close down period); and
 - (ii) wishes to require affected employees to take leave during that period.
- **(b)** The employer must give the affected employees at least 4 weeks' notice of a temporary close down period.
- (c) The employer may require any affected employee to take a period of paid annual leave during a temporary close down period.

28.5 Special leave without pay arrangements for certain catering employees

- (a) Clause 28.5 applies to an employee whose work is connected with catering in primary schools, secondary boarding schools or residential colleges associated with tertiary educational institutions.
- **(b)** The employer may require an employee to take a period of leave without pay during all or part of a term break, semester break or the Christmas/summer vacation.
- (c) The employer must give the affected employees at least one week's notice in writing of a requirement to take leave without pay and the period (**unpaid leave period**) for which that leave is to be taken.
- (d) The unpaid leave period may be varied by agreement between the employee and employer.
- (e) An employee may take accrued annual leave or long service leave instead of leave without pay during an unpaid leave period.
- (f) All unpaid leave periods count for the purposes of accruing annual leave, long service leave and personal/carer's leave.
- (g) An employer must offer work to an employee during an unpaid leave period if appropriate work is

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010	Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017	
	available. For this purpose, work is appropriate if the employee is able to perform it and it is within the employee's skills and experience.	
	(h) If the employee accepts an offer of appropriate work, the employer must pay the employee at the rate applicable to the work performed.	
	(i) An employer must not terminate the employment of an employee because the employee is not able to accept an offer of appropriate work.	
34.7 Excessive leave accruals: general provision	28.6 Excessive leave accruals: general provision	
Standard clause – not reproduced here.	Standard clause – not reproduced here.	
34.8 Excessive leave accruals: direction by employer that leave be taken	28.7 Excessive leave accruals: direction by employer that leave be taken	
Standard clause – not reproduced here	Standard clause – not reproduced here.	
34.9 Excessive leave accruals: request by employee for leave	28.8 Excessive leave accruals: request by employee for leave	
Standard clause – not reproduced here	Standard clause – not reproduced here	
34.5 Annual leave in advance	27.9 Annual leave in advance	
Standard clause – not reproduced here	Standard clause – not reproduced here	
34.6 Cashing out of annual leave	27.10 Cashing out of annual leave	
Standard clause – not reproduced here	Standard/common clause – not reproduced here	
35. Personal/carer's leave and compassionate leave	29. Personal/carer's leave and compassionate leave	
Personal/carer's leave and compassionate leave are provided for in the NES.	Personal/carer's leave and compassionate leave are provided for in the NES.	
36. Community service leave	30. Community service leave	
Community service leave is provided for in the NES.	Community service leave is provided for in the NES.	
37. Public holidays	31. Public holidays	
37.1 National Employment Standards	31.1 Public holiday entitlements are provided for in the <u>NES</u> .	
(a) Public holidays are provided for in the NES	31.2 Substitution of public holidays by agreement	
By agreement between the employer and the majority of employees in the relevant enterprise or section of the enterprise, an alternative day may be taken as the public holiday instead of any of the days prescribed in s.115 of the Act.		
(b) Additional arrangements for full-time employees:	31.3 Additional public holiday arrangements for full-time employees	
(i) A full-time employee whose rostered day off falls on a public holiday must, subject to clause 32.2, either:	An employer must, if the rostered day off of a full-time employee falls on a public holiday, do one of the following:	
 be paid an extra day's pay; or 	(a) pay the employee an extra day's pay; or	
 be paid all extra day's pay, of be provided with an alternative day off within 28 days; or 	(b) give the employee an alternative day off within 28 days; or	
 receive an additional day's annual leave. 	(c) give the employee an additional day's annual leave.	
Teceive an auditional day 8 annual leave.		

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017 A full-time employee who works on a public holiday which is subject to substitution as provided for by the NES will be entitled to the benefit of the substitute day. **Arrangements for part-time employees** Part-time employees are entitled to public holidays prescribed in s.115 of the Act without loss of pay if those public holidays fall on days agreed under clauses 12.3 and 12.4. Part-time employees who work on a public holiday must be paid in accordance with clause 32. **Part 7—Industry Specific Provisions Part 7—Industry Specific Provisions** 38. No deduction for breakages or cashiering underings **32.** No deduction for breakages or cashiering underings An employer must not deduct any sum from the wages or income of an employee in respect of breakages or cashiering Unless they arise out of wilful misconduct, an employer must not deduct any sum from the wages or other money payable to an employee for any of the following: underings except in the case of wilful misconduct. breakages; or cashiering underings. **39.** Provision of employee accommodation and meals 33. **Deductions for provision of employee accommodation and meals** NOTE: Schedule C—Summary of Monetary Allowances contains a summary of the deductions in Table 12 and Table 39.1 Right to make deductions When an employer provides their employees with accommodation, meals or both, then the employer may 33.1 An employer may make deductions from the wages of an employee for the provision of either or both of the deduct an amount of money from the employee's wages in accordance with this clause. following to the employee: accommodation; or **(b)** meals. 33.2 An employer may only deduct an amount from the wages of an employee for providing a meal if: the employee does not live in accommodation provided by the employer; and the meal is provided during the employee's normal working hours. 39.2 **Adult employees** 33.3 Adult employees and junior employees on adult wages The amounts set out in the table below may be deducted from the wages of an adult employee for the provision An employer may deduct from the wages of an adult employee, or the wages of a junior employee on adult of accommodation, meals or both by their employer. The same amounts may be deducted from the wages of a rates, the amount specified in column 2 of Table 12—Employees on adult rates for the service specified in junior employee in receipt of adult wages. column 1 provided by the employer: Service provided **Deduction** Table 12—Employees on adult rates \$ per week Column 1 Column 2 Single room and 3 meals a day 195.83 Service provided by employer **Deduction** \$ per week Shared room and 3 meals a day 190.93 Single room and 3 meals a day \$195.83 186.03 Single room only, no meals Shared room and 3 meals a day \$190.93 Shared room only, no meals 181.14

Updated 27 April 2017

7.83

NOTE: The 'Single room and 3 meals a day' amount is calculated at 25% of the standard weekly rate. The

A meal

following internal relativity is then applied:

Single room only; no meals

Shared room only; no meals

A meal

\$186.03

\$181.14

\$7.83

ty Industry (General) Award 2010		Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017
	%	
Single room and 3 meals a day	100	
Shared room and 3 meals a day	97.5	
Single room only, no meals	95.0	
Shared room only, no meals	92.5	
A meal	1% of the standard weekly rate	

39.3 Junior employees receiving junior rates

The amounts set out in the table below may be deducted from the wages of a junior employee who is being paid junior rates of pay for the provision of accommodation, meals or both by the employer. The amount which may be deducted depends on the age of the employee.

Service provided	Age Deduction		Deduction per week	
		% of adult deduction	\$	
Single room and 3 meals a day	15 yrs & under	45		
	16 yrs	55	107.71	
	17 yrs	70	137.08	
	18 yrs	80	156.66	
	19 yrs	90	176.25	
Shared room and 3 meals a day	15 yrs & under	45	\$ 88.12 107.71 137.08 156.66 176.25 85.92 105.01 133.65 152.74 171.84 83.71 102.32 130.22 148.82 167.43 81.51 99.63 126.80 144.91	
	16 yrs	55	105.01	
	17 yrs	70	133.65	
	18 yrs	80	152.74	
	19 yrs	90	171.84	
Single room only; no meals	15 yrs & under	55 107.71 70 137.08 80 156.66 90 176.25 der 45 85.92 55 105.01 70 133.65 80 152.74 90 171.84 der 45 83.71 55 102.32 70 130.22 80 148.82 90 167.43 der 45 81.51 55 99.63 70 126.80 80 144.91		
	16 yrs	55	102.32	
	17 yrs	70	130.22	
	18 yrs	80	148.82	
	19 yrs	90	167.43	
Shared room only; no meals	15 yrs & under	45	81.51	
	16 yrs	55	130.22 148.82 167.43 81.51	
	17 yrs	70	126.80	
	18 yrs	80	144.91	
	19 yrs	90	163.03	
A meal	Same rate all ages	_	7.83	

33.4 Junior employees on junior rates

An employer may deduct from the wages of a junior employee on junior rates aged as specified in column 2 of Table 13—Employees on junior rates the amount specified in column 3 for the service specified in column 1 provided by the employer.

Table 13—Employees on junior rates

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3 Deduction \$ per week	
Service provided by employer	Age		
Single room and 3 meals a day	15 years of age and under	\$88.12	
	16 years of age	\$107.71	
	17 years of age	\$137.08	
	18 years of age	\$156.66	
	19 years of age	\$176.25	
Shared room and 3 meals a day	15 years of age and under	\$85.92	
	16 years of age	\$105.01	
	17 years of age	\$133.65	
	18 years of age	\$152.74	
	19 years of age	\$171.84	
Single room only; no meals	15 years of age and under	\$83.71	
	16 years of age	\$102.32	
	17 years of age	\$130.22	
	18 years of age	\$148.82	
	19 years of age	\$167.43	
Shared room only; no meals	15 years of age and under	\$81.51	

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39.4 Deductions for meals		16 years of age	\$99.63	
An employer may deduct an amount from an employee's wages for providing the employee with a meal only		17 years of age	\$126.80	
if:		18 years of age	\$144.91	
(a) the employee does not live in accommodation provided by the employer; and		19 years of age	\$163.03	
(b) the meal is provided during the employee's normal working hours.	A meal	Same rate all ages	_	
Part 2—Consultation and Dispute Resolution	Part 8—Consultation and Dispute Resolution			
8. Consultation	34. Consultation about major	workplace change		_
Standard clause – not reproduced here	Standard clause – not reproduced he Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR		nference on 11 April 2017. Please see	
	35. Consultation about change	es to rosters or hours of work		
	Standard clause – not reproduced here. Standard clauses subject to conference on 11 April 2017. Please see Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR591212			
9. Dispute resolution	36. Dispute resolution			
Standard clause – not reproduced here	Standard clause – not reproduced he Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR		nference on 11 April 2017. Please see	
16. Termination of employment	Part 9—Termination of Employment and Redundancy			
Standard clause – not reproduced here	37. Termination of employment			
	Standard clause – not reproduced he Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR		nference on 11 April 2017. Please see	
17. Redundancy	38. Redundancy			
Standard clause – not reproduced here	Standard clause – not reproduced he Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR		nference on 11 April 2017. Please see	
	39. Transfer to lower paid job	on redundancy		
	Standard clause – not reproduced he Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR		nference on 11 April 2017. Please see	
	40. Employee leaving during i	redundancy notice period		
	Standard clause – not reproduced he Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR	ere. Standard clauses subject to cor	nference on 11 April 2017. Please see	
	41. Job search entitlement			
	Standard clause – not reproduced he Statement issued 27 March 2017 PR		nference on 11 April 2017. Please see	

Schedule D—Classification Definitions

D.1 Introductory level

In respect of all classification streams, introductory level means the level of an employee who enters the industry and who has not demonstrated the competency requirements of level 1. Such an employee will remain at this level for up to three months while the appropriate training for level 1 is undertaken and assessment made to move from the introductory level to level 1. At the end of three months from entry, an employee will move to level 1 other than where agreement has been reached and recorded between the employee and the employer that further training of up to three months is required for the employee to achieve competence for movement to level 1.

D.2 General classification definitions

D.2.1 Food and beverage stream

Food and beverage attendant grade 1 means an employee who is engaged in any of the following:

- picking up glasses;
- emptying ashtrays;
- general assistance to food and beverage attendants of a higher grade not including service to customers;
- removing food plates;
- setting and/or wiping down tables; and
- cleaning and tidying of associated areas.

Food and beverage attendant grade 2 means an employee who has not achieved the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:

- supplying, dispensing or mixing of liquor including the sale of liquor from the bottle department;
- assisting in the cellar or bottle department;
- undertaking general waiting duties of both food and/or beverage including cleaning of tables;
- receipt of monies;
- attending a snack bar; and
- engaged on delivery duties.

Food and beverage attendant grade 3 means an employee who in addition to the tasks performed by a **Food and beverage attendant grade 2** is engaged in any of the following:

- the operation of a mechanical lifting device;
- attending a wagering (e.g. TAB) terminal, electronic gaming terminal or similar terminal;
- full control of a cellar or liquor store (including the receipt, delivery and recording of goods within such an area);
- mixing a range of sophisticated drinks;
- supervising food and beverage attendants of a lower grade;
- taking reservations, greeting and seating guests; and
- training food and beverage attendants of a lower grade.

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Schedule A—Classification Structure and Definitions

Minor amendments have been made to the Classification Structure and Definitions to update redundant technologies and outdated terms. Parties are invited to make further submissions regarding classifications to ensure they are relevant and easy to apply in the workplace. See, for example, the clerical grade 3 (A.2.2(c)) and the additional requirements after the blocked text after the 10th dot point.

A.1 Introductory level

Introductory level is for an employee who enters the hospitality industry and does not demonstrate the competency requirements of level 1. The employee remains at Introductory level for up to 3 months while undertaking appropriate training and being assessed for competency to move to level 1. At the end of that period, the employee moves to level 1 unless the employee and the employer mutually agree that further training of up to 3 months is required for the employee to achieve the necessary competency.

NOTE: Any disagreement arising from this provision must be dealt with in accordance with clause 36—Dispute resolution.

A.2 General classification definitions

A.2.1 Food and beverage stream

- (a) Food and beverage attendant grade 1 means an employee who is engaged in any of the following:
 - picking up glasses;
 - emptying ashtrays;
 - providing general assistance to food and beverage attendants of a higher classification not including service to customers;
 - removing food plates;
 - setting and wiping down tables;
 - cleaning and tidying associated areas.
- **(b)** Food and beverage attendant grade 2 means an employee who has not achieved the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:
 - supplying, dispensing and mixing liquor, including selling liquor from the bottle department;
 - assisting in the cellar or bottle department;
 - undertaking general waiting duties for food or beverages or both, including cleaning tables;
 - receiving money;
 - attending a snack bar;
 - performing delivery duties.
- **Food and beverage attendant grade 3** means an employee who, in addition to the tasks performed by a Food and beverage attendant grade 2, is engaged in any of the following:
 - operating a mechanical lifting device;
 - attending a wagering terminal, electronic gaming terminal or similar terminal;
 - having full control of a cellar or liquor store (including the receipt, delivery and recording of

Food and beverage attendant (tradesperson) grade 4 means an employee who has completed an apprenticeship in waiting or who has passed the appropriate trade test and as such carries out specialised skilled duties in a fine dining room or restaurant.

Food and beverage supervisor means an employee who has the appropriate level of training including a supervisory course and who has the responsibility for supervision, training and co-ordination of food and beverage staff, or stock control for a bar or series of bars.

D.2.2 Kitchen stream

Kitchen attendant grade 1 means an employee engaged in any of the following:

- general cleaning duties within a kitchen or food preparation area and scullery, including the cleaning of cooking and general utensils used in a kitchen and restaurant;
- assisting employees who are cooking;
- assembling and preparing ingredients for cooking; and
- general pantry duties.

Kitchen attendant grade 2 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in specialised non-cooking duties in a kitchen or food preparation area, or supervision of kitchen attendants.

Kitchen attendant grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training including a supervisory course and has the responsibility for the supervision, training and co-ordination of kitchen attendants of a lower grade.

Cook grade 1 means an employee who carries out cooking of breakfasts and snacks, baking, pastry cooking or butchering.

Cook grade 2 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who performs cooking duties including baking, pastry cooking or butchering.

Cook (tradesperson) grade 3 means a commi chef or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or who has passed the appropriate trade test, and who is engaged in cooking, baking, pastry cooking or butchering duties.

Cook (tradesperson) grade 4 means a demi chef or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or has passed the appropriate trade test and who is engaged to perform general or specialised cooking, butchering, baking or pastry cooking duties and/or supervises and trains other cooks and kitchen employees.

Cook (**tradesperson**) **grade 5** means a chef de partie or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or has passed the appropriate trade test in cooking, butchering, baking or pastry cooking and has completed additional appropriate training and who performs any of the following:

- general and specialised duties including supervision or training of other kitchen staff;
- ordering and stock control; and
- supervising other cooks and other kitchen employees in a single kitchen establishment.

D.2.3 Guest services stream

Guest service grade 1 means an employee who performs any of the following:

• laundry and/or linen duties which may include minor repairs to linen or clothing such as buttons, zips, seams and working with flat materials;

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goods);

- mixing a range of sophisticated drinks;
- assisting in the training and supervision of food and beverage attendants of a lower classification;
- taking reservations and greeting and seating guests.
- (d) Food and beverage attendant grade 4 (tradesperson) means an employee who has completed an apprenticeship in waiting or has passed the appropriate trade test and who carries out specialised skilled duties in a fine dining room or a restaurant.
- (e) Food and beverage supervisor means an employee who has the appropriate level of training, including a supervisory course, and who has responsibility for the supervision, training and coordination of food and beverage staff or for stock control for one or more bars.

A.2.2 Kitchen stream

- (a) Kitchen attendant grade 1 means an employee engaged in any of the following:
 - general cleaning duties within a kitchen or food preparation area or scullery, including cleaning cooking and general utensils used in a kitchen or restaurant;
 - assisting employees who are cooking;
 - assembling and preparing ingredients for cooking;
 - general pantry duties.
- **(b) Kitchen attendant grade 2** means an employee who has the appropriate level of training, and who is engaged in specialised non-cooking duties in a kitchen or food preparation area or in supervising kitchen attendants of a lower classification.
- (c) **Kitchen attendant grade 3** means an employee who has the appropriate level of training, including a supervisory course, and has responsibility for the supervision, training and co-ordination of kitchen attendants of a lower classification.
- (d) Cook grade 1 means an employee who is engaged in cooking breakfasts and snacks, baking, pastry cooking or butchering.
- (e) Cook grade 2 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who performs cooking duties such as baking, pastry cooking or butchering.
- **(f)** Cook grade 3 (tradesperson) means a commi chef or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or passed the appropriate trade test or who has the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in cooking, baking, pastry cooking or butchering duties.
- (g) Cook grade 4 (tradesperson) means a demi chef or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or passed the appropriate trade test or who has the appropriate level of training and who is engaged to perform general or specialised cooking, butchering, baking or pastry cooking duties or supervises and trains other cooks and kitchen employees.
- (h) Cook grade 5 (tradesperson) means a chef de partie or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or passed the appropriate trade test or who has the appropriate level of training in cooking, butchering, baking or pastry cooking and who performs any of the following:
 - general and specialised duties, including supervision or training of kitchen employees; or
 - ordering and stock control; or

- the collection and delivery of guests' personal dry cleaning and laundry, linen and associated materials to and from accommodation areas;
- performs general cleaning duties; and
- parking guests' cars.

Guest service grade 2 means an employee who has not achieved the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:

- servicing accommodation areas and cleaning thereof;
- receiving and assisting guests at the entrance to the establishment;
- driving a passenger vehicle or courtesy bus;
- transferring guests' baggage to and from rooms;
- assisting in the dry cleaning process;
- cleaning duties using specialised equipment and chemicals; and
- providing butler services such as food, beverage and personalised guest service.

Guest service grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:

- supervising guest service employees of a lower grade;
- providing butler services such as food, beverage and personalised guest service;
- major repair of linen and/or clothing including basic tailoring and major alterations and refitting; and
- dry cleaning.

Guest service grade 4 means an employee who has completed an apprenticeship or who has passed the appropriate trade test or otherwise has the appropriate level of training to perform the work of a tradesperson in dry cleaning, tailoring or as a butler.

Guest service supervisor means an employee with the appropriate level of training including a supervisory course who supervises, trains and co-ordinates the work of employees engaged in a housekeeping department.

Front office grade 1 means an employee who is engaged as an assistant in front office duties including night auditing, telephonist, receptionist, cashier, information services or reservations.

Front office grade 2 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and is in the front office engaged in duties including telephonist, receptionist, cashier, information services or reservations.

Front office grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and is in the front office engaged in duties including assisting in training and supervision of front office employees of a lower grade.

Front office supervisor means an employee who has the appropriate level of training including a supervisory course and who supervises, trains and co-ordinates the work of front office employees.

D.2.4 Administration stream

Clerical grade 1 means an employee who is required to perform basic clerical and routine office duties such as collating, filing, photocopying and delivering messages.

Clerical grade 2 means an employee who is engaged in general clerical or office duties, such as typing, filing,

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• supervising kitchen employees in a single kitchen establishment.

A.2.3 Guest services stream

- (a) Guest service grade 1 means an employee who is engaged in any of the following:
 - performing laundry or linen duties including carrying out minor repairs to linen or clothing (for example, buttons, zips or seams) and working with flat materials;
 - collecting and delivering guests' personal dry cleaning and laundry, linen and associated materials to and from accommodation areas:
 - performing general cleaning duties;
 - parking guests' motor vehicles.
- **(b) Guest service grade 2** means an employee who has not achieved the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:
 - servicing and cleaning accommodation areas;
 - receiving and assisting guests at the entrance to the establishment;
 - driving a passenger vehicle or courtesy bus;
 - transferring guests' baggage to and from rooms;
 - assisting in the dry cleaning process;
 - performing cleaning duties using specialised equipment and chemicals;
 - providing butler services such as food, beverage and personalised guest service.
- (c) Guest service grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:
 - supervising guest service employees of a lower classification;
 - providing butler services such as food, beverage and personalised guest service;
 - carrying out major repairs to linen or clothing including basic tailoring and major alterations and refitting;
 - dry cleaning.
- (d) Guest service grade 4 means an employee who has completed an apprenticeship or passed the appropriate trade test or otherwise has the appropriate level of training to perform the work of a tradesperson in dry cleaning or tailoring or as a butler.
- **(e) Guest service supervisor** means an employee who has the appropriate level of training, including a supervisory course, and has responsibility for the supervision, training and co-ordination of employees engaged in a housekeeping department.
- (f) Front office grade 1 means an employee who is engaged as an assistant in front office duties including night auditing, performing duties as a telephonist, receptionist or cashier, providing information services or making reservations.
- (g) Front office grade 2 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and is in the front office engaged in performing duties including as a telephonist, receptionist or cashier, providing information services or making reservations.

basic data entry and calculating functions.

Clerical grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who performs any of the following:

- operates adding machines, switchboard, paging system, telex machine, typewriter or calculator;
- uses knowledge of keyboard and function keys to enter and retrieve data through computer terminal;
- copy types at 25 words per minute with 98% accuracy;
- maintains mail register and records;
- maintains established paper-based filing/records systems in accordance with set procedures including creating and indexing new files, distributing files within the organisation as requested, monitoring file locations;
- transcribes information into records, completes forms, takes telephone messages;
- acquires and applies a working knowledge of office or sectional operating procedures and requirements;
- acquires and applies a working knowledge of the organisation's structure and personnel in order to deal
 with inquiries at first instance, locates appropriate staff in different sections, relays internal information,
 responds to or redirects inquiries, greets visitors;
- keeps appropriate records; and
- sorts, processes and records original source financial documents (e.g. invoices, cheques, correspondence) on a daily basis; maintains and records petty cash; prepares bank deposits and withdrawals and does banking.

And who has the appropriate level of training and also performs any of the following:

- operates computerised radio telephone equipment, micro/personal computer, printing devices attached to personal computer, dictaphone equipment, typewriters;
- produces documents and correspondence using knowledge of standard formats, touch types at 40 words per minute with 98% accuracy, audio types;
- uses one or more software application package(s) developed for a micro/personal computer to operate and populate a database, spreadsheet/worksheet to achieve a desired result; graph previously prepared spreadsheet; use simple menu utilities of personal computer;
- follows standard procedures or template for the preceding functions using existing models/fields of information;
- Creates, maintains and generates simple reports;
- uses a central computer resource to an equivalent standard;
- uses one or more software packages to create, format, edit, proof read, spell check, correct, print and save text documents, e.g. standard correspondence and business documents;
- takes shorthand notes at 70 wpm and transcribes with 95% accuracy;
- arranges travel bookings and itineraries, makes appointments, screens telephone calls, follows visitor protocol procedures, establishes telephone contact on behalf of executive;
- applies a working knowledge of the organisation's products/services, functions, locations and clients;

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- (h) Front office grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and is in the front office engaged in duties including assisting in training and supervising front office employees of a lower classification.
- (i) Front office supervisor means an employee who has the appropriate level of training, including a supervisory course, and has responsibility for the supervision, training and co-ordination of front office employees.

A.2.4 Administration stream

- (a) Clerical grade 1 means an employee who is required to perform basic clerical and routine office duties such as collating, filing, photocopying and delivering messages.
- (b) Clerical grade 2 means an employee who is engaged in general clerical or office duties, such as typing, filing, basic data entry and calculating functions.
- (c) Clerical grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who performs any of the following duties:
 - operates a switchboard, paging system and office equipment;
 - uses knowledge of keyboard and function keys to enter and retrieve data through a computer terminal:
 - copy types at 25 words per minute with at least 98% accuracy;
 - maintains mail register and records;
 - maintains established paper-based filing or records systems in accordance with set procedures including creating and indexing new files, distributing files within the organisation as requested and monitoring file locations;
 - transcribes information into records, completes forms and takes telephone messages;
 - acquires and applies a working knowledge of office or sectional operating procedures and requirements;
 - acquires and applies a working knowledge of the organisation's structure and personnel in order to deal with inquiries at first instance, locates appropriate staff in different sections, relays internal information, responds to or redirects inquiries and greets visitors;
 - keeps appropriate records;
 - sorts, processes and records original source financial documents (for example, invoices, cheques and correspondence) on a daily basis; maintains and records petty cash; prepares bank deposits and withdrawals and does banking;

and who has the appropriate level of training and also performs any of the following:

- operates computerised radio telephone equipment, micro/personal computer, printing devices attached to a personal computer or dictaphone equipment;
- produces documents and correspondence using knowledge of standard formats, touch types at 40 words per minute with at least 98% accuracy or audio types;
- uses one or more software application packages developed for a micro/personal computer to operate and populate a database, spreadsheet or worksheet so as to achieve a desired result; graphs previously prepared spreadsheets; uses simple menu utilities of a personal computer;

- responds to and acts upon most internal/external inquiries in own function area;
- uses and maintains a computer-based record management system to identify, access and extract information from internal sources; maintains circulation, indexing and filing systems for publications, reviews files, closes files, archives files; and
- maintains financial records and journals, collects and prepares time and wage records; prepares accounts queries from debtors; posts transactions to ledger.

Clerical supervisor means an employee who has the appropriate level of training including a supervisory course and who co-ordinates other clerical staff.

D.2.5 Security stream

Doorperson/security officer grade 1 means a person who assists in maintenance of dress standards and good order at an establishment.

Timekeeper/security officer grade 2 means a person who is responsible for timekeeping of staff, for the security of keys, for the checking in and out of delivery vehicles and/or for the supervision of doorperson/security officer grade 1 personnel.

D.2.6 Leisure activities stream

Leisure attendant grade 1 means a person who acts as an assistant instructor, pool attendant and/or can be responsible for the setting up, distribution and care of equipment and the taking of bookings.

Leisure attendant grade 2 means a person who has the appropriate level of training and takes classes and/or directs leisure activities such as sporting areas, health clubs and swimming pools.

Leisure attendant grade 3 means a person who has the appropriate level of training and who plans and coordinates leisure activities for guests and may supervise other leisure attendants.

D.2.7 Stores stream

Storeperson grade 1 means an employee who receives and stores general and perishable goods and cleans the store area.

Storeperson grade 2 means an employee who, in addition to the duties for a storeperson grade 1, may also operate mechanical lifting equipment such as a fork-lift and/or who may perform duties of a more complex nature.

Storeperson grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who:

- implements quality control techniques and procedures;
- understands and is responsible for a stores/warehouse area or a large section of such an area;
- has a highly developed level of interpersonal and communications skills;
- is able to supervise and provide direction and guidance to other employees including the ability to assist in the provision of on-the-job training and induction;
- exercises discretion within the scope of this grade; and who may exercise skills attained through the successful completion of an appropriate warehousing certificate; and may perform indicative tasks at this level such as:
 - liaising with management, suppliers and customers with respect to stores operations; and
 - detailing and co-ordinating activities of other storepersons and acting in a leading hand capacity

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- follows standard procedures or template for the preceding functions using existing models or fields of information;
- creates, maintains and generates simple reports;
- uses a central computer resource to an equivalent standard;
- uses one or more software packages to create, format, edit, proof read, spell check, correct, print or save text documents, for example, standard correspondence and business documents;
- takes shorthand notes at 70 wpm and transcribes with at least 95% accuracy;
- arranges travel bookings and itineraries, makes appointments, screens telephone calls, follows visitor protocol procedures, establishes telephone contact on behalf of an executive;
- applies a working knowledge of the organisation's products or services, functions, locations and clients;
- responds to and acts on most internal or external inquiries in their own function area;
- uses and maintains a computer-based record management system to identify, access and extract information from internal sources; maintains circulation, indexing and filing systems for publications, reviews files, closes files or archives files;
- maintains financial records and journals, collects and prepares time and wage records; prepares accounts queries from debtors; posts transactions to ledger.
- (d) Clerical supervisor means an employee who has the appropriate level of training, including a supervisory course, and who co-ordinates other clerical staff.

A.2.5 Security stream

- (a) **Doorperson/security officer grade 1** means a person who assists in the maintenance of dress standards and good order at an establishment.
- **(b) Timekeeper/security officer grade 2** means a person who is responsible for the timekeeping of employees, for the security of keys, for the checking in and out of delivery vehicles or the supervision of doorperson/security officer grade 1 employees.

A.2.6 Leisure activities stream

- (a) Leisure attendant grade 1 means a person who acts as an assistant instructor or pool attendant or is responsible for the setting up, distribution and care of equipment and the taking of bookings.
- (b) Leisure attendant grade 2 means a person who has the appropriate level of training and takes classes or directs leisure activities such as sporting areas, health clubs and swimming pools.
- (c) Leisure attendant grade 3 means a person who has the appropriate level of training and who plans and co-ordinates leisure activities for guests and may supervise other leisure attendants.

A.2.7 Stores stream

- (a) Storeperson grade 1 means an employee who receives and stores general and perishable goods and cleans the store area.
- **Storeperson grade 2** means an employee who, in addition to the duties for a storeperson grade 1, may also operate mechanical lifting equipment such as a fork-lift or who may perform duties of a more complex nature.
- c) Storeperson grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who:

for in excess of 10 storepersons;

- maintains control registers including inventory control and being responsible for preparation and reconciliation of regular reports or stock movements, dispatches, etc; and
- supervises the receipt and delivery of goods, records, outgoing goods, responsible for the contents of a store.

D.2.8 Maintenance and trades—other than the cooking trade

[D.2.8 substituted by PR514972 ppc 04Oct11]

Handyperson means a person who is not a tradesperson and whose duties include the performance of routine repair work and maintenance in and about the employer's premises.

Fork-lift driver means an employee who has a recognised fork-lift licence and who is engaged solely on the basis of driving a fork-lift vehicle. Those employees who operate a fork-lift as only part of their duties will be paid at the level 3 classification rate in clause 20.1.

Gardener grade 1 means an employee primarily engaged in the following activities:

- keeping areas clean and tidy;
- weeding and watering;
- trimming, mowing of surrounds, etc., with hand implements;
- assistance in preparing areas for play;
- assistance in course or green maintenance and construction;
- operation of a limited range of vehicles, including motor vehicles;
- performs non-trade tasks incidental to the employee's work.

Gardener grade 2 means an employee who is engaged in any of the following activities in addition to the work of grade 1:

- operation and minor maintenance of motorised equipment under supervision, other than machinery or equipment requiring the holding of specialised licences;
- assistance in the maintenance, renovation and reconstruction of greens and fairways, and/or maintenance of playing surfaces, including mowing, rolling, top dressing, seeding, turfing and sprigging, fertilising under supervision, planting and maintenance of trees, pruning under supervision;
- applying fertilisers, fungicides, herbicides and insecticides under general supervision;
- gardening duties including the planting and trimming of trees, sowing, planting and cutting of grass, and the watering of plants, gardens, trees, lawns and displays;
- routine maintenance of turf, synthetic, artificial and other play surfaces;
- completion of basic records;
- assistance in the construction and installation of facilities and systems;
- performing tasks incidental to the employee's work;
- handyperson duties;

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- implements quality control techniques and procedures;
- understands and is responsible for a stores or warehouse area or a large section of such an area;
- has a highly developed level of interpersonal and communications skills;
- is able to supervise and provide direction and guidance to other employees, including the ability to assist in the provision of on-the-job training and induction;
- may exercise skills attained through the successful completion of an appropriate warehousing certificate;
- may perform indicative tasks at this level such as:
 - liaising with management, suppliers and customers with respect to stores operations; and
 - detailing and co-ordinating activities of other storepersons and acting in a leading hand capacity for more than 10 storepersons;
- maintaining control registers including inventory control and being responsible for the preparation and reconciliation of regular reports on matters such as stock movements or dispatches;
- supervising the receipt and delivery of goods, recording outgoing goods or being responsible for the contents of a store.

A.2.8 Maintenance and trades—other than the cooking trade

Handyperson means a person who is not a tradesperson and whose duties include performing routine repair work and maintenance for the employer's workplace.

Fork-lift driver means an employee who has a recognised fork-lift licence and who is engaged solely to drive a fork-lift vehicle.

Note: Employees who operate a fork-lift as only part of their duties will be paid at the level 3 classification rate in clause 18—Minimum rates.

- (a) Gardener grade 1 means an employee primarily engaged in the following activities:
 - keeping areas clean and tidy;
 - weeding and watering;
 - trimming or mowing surrounds or similar areas with hand implements;
 - assisting in preparing areas for play;
 - assisting in course or green maintenance and construction;
 - operating a limited range of vehicles, including motor vehicles;
 - performing non-trade tasks incidental to the employee's work.
- **(b) Gardener grade 2** means an employee who is engaged in any of the following activities in addition to the work of grade 1:
 - operating and carrying out minor maintenance of motorised equipment under supervision, other than machinery or equipment requiring the holding of specialised licences;
 - assisting in the maintenance, renovation and reconstruction of greens and fairways, or the maintenance of playing surfaces, including mowing, rolling, top dressing, seeding, turfing and

• supervising gardeners of a lower grade.

Gardener grade 3 (**tradesperson**) means an employee who has completed trade or equivalent qualifications and undertakes one or more of the following duties (including non-trade tasks incidental to the employee's work):

- operate, maintain and adjust machinery as appropriate;
- clean machinery and inspects machinery after each use, reporting any problems to a management employee;
- applying fertilisers, fungicides, herbicides and insecticides as directed by a management employee;
- preparing turf, synthetic, artificial and other surfaces for play;
- maintenance and repair of vehicles and/or motor engines;
- repair and minor renovation work;
- formation and maintenance of all gardens, lawns and greens;
- the planting, maintenance and care of trees;
- training and supervision of employees of a lower grade, including apprentices.

Gardener grade 4 (tradesperson) means an employee who has satisfactorily attained the appropriate level of training at trade or the equivalent level, together with the additional requirements in supervision or other appropriate specialist modules. In addition to the duties of levels 1 to 3, the employee is also engaged in the following activities:

- supervision and training of subordinate staff, including tradespersons;
- presentation of written and or verbal reports including budgets,
- general liaison with management;
- activities requiring application of specialist skills.

D.2.9 Managerial staff (Hotels)

For the purpose of this additional classification, **hotels** means hotels, resorts, casinos, taverns, wine saloons, wine and spirit merchants retailing to the general public and other retail licensed establishments in or in connection with accommodation, with the selling of drinks, preparing and serving food and drinks, cleaning and attending to the premises and all other services associated therewith.

In this additional classification, **hotel manager** means an employee (however designated) who:

- under the direction of senior management is required to manage and co-ordinate the activities of a relevant area or areas of the hotel; and
- directs staff to ensure they carry out their duties in the relevant area or areas of the hotel; and
- implements policies, procedures and operating systems for the hotel;

but excludes an employee who is employed to undertake the duties of senior management, responsible for a significant area of the operations of one or more hotels. Indicative position titles for such an employee include:

- Company secretary;
- Chief accountant;

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sprigging, fertilising under supervision, planting and maintenance of trees or pruning under supervision;

- applying fertilisers, fungicides, herbicides and insecticides under general supervision;
- performing gardening duties including planting and trimming trees, sowing, planting and cutting grass, and watering plants, gardens, trees, lawns and displays;
- carrying out routine maintenance of turf, synthetic, artificial or other surfaces for play;
- completing basic records;
- assisting in the construction and installation of facilities and systems;
- performing tasks incidental to the employee's work;
- handyperson duties;
- supervising gardeners of a lower classification.
- (c) Gardener grade 3 (tradesperson) means an employee who has completed trade or equivalent qualifications and undertakes one or more of the following duties (including non-trade tasks incidental to the employee's work):
 - operating, maintaining and adjusting machinery as appropriate;
 - cleaning machinery and inspecting machinery after each use and reporting any problems to a management employee;
 - applying fertilisers, fungicides, herbicides and insecticides as directed by a management employee;
 - preparing turf, synthetic, artificial or other surfaces for play;
 - maintaining and repairing vehicles or motor engines;
 - carrying out repairs and minor renovation work;
 - the formation and maintenance of all gardens, lawns and greens;
 - the planting, maintenance and care of trees;
 - training and supervision of employees of a lower classification, including apprentices.
- (d) Gardener grade 4 (tradesperson) means an employee who has satisfactorily attained the appropriate level of training at trade or the equivalent level, together with the additional requirements in supervision or other appropriate specialist modules. In addition to the duties of levels 1 to 3, the employee is also engaged in the following activities:
 - supervising and training employees of a lower classification, including tradespersons;
 - presenting written or oral reports, including budgets;
 - carrying out general liaison with management;
 - performing activities requiring application of specialist skills.

A.2.9 Managerial staff (Hotels)

For the purpose of this classification:

hotels means hotels, resorts, casinos, taverns, wine saloons, wine and spirit merchants retailing to the general

- Personnel or human resources manager;
- Financial controller;
- Industrial relations manager;
- Venue manager;
- General/hotel manager;
- Executive assistant manager;
- Regional manager; or
- a Manager to whom any of those positions report or are responsible.

An employee appointed as a Manager will have completed an appropriate level of training in business management or have relevant industry experience including the supervision of staff in one or more areas of an hotel. In a General Hotel, this classification is commonly known as an Assistant manager. In an Accommodation Hotel, this classification may include any of the following positions: Duty manager; Assistant food and beverage manager; Assistant rooms division manager; Assistant front office manager or equivalent position.

This additional classification does not apply to:

- Any hotel manager who is an employee of a proprietary or private company (within the meaning of the Corporations Law) where the Hotel Manager holds sufficient number of shares to entitle the Hotel Manager to voting control at general meetings of the company; or
- Any hotel manager who is the senior partner of a partnership or has at least 49% of that partnership; or
- A parent, spouse or de facto partner, son or daughter of a hotel manager excluded from the additional classification by this paragraph.

D.3 Definitions for the purposes of the Casino Gaming Stream

D.3.1 General

Casino means a gaming establishment holding a casino license under relevant State legislation. The term does not include a gaming facility that is a part or section of a hospitality establishment such as a hotel or tavern operation.

Casino table game means a casino game played under the control and direction of a table game employee. It includes games that are normally played at a table and games that include electronic aids to play the game such as Rapid Roulette.

Major game means a table game that requires a table game employee to undertake a minimum of 80 hours formal training to learn the game rules and competently deal the game in accordance with the minimum standards of the employer and the relevant casino regulatory authority.

Appropriate level of training for casino gaming employees means that a casino gaming employee has:

- completed a relevant training course accredited by the AQF; or
- completed training to a level or standard imposed by a statutory gaming licensing authority; or
- been assessed to have skills at least equivalent to those attained through the suitable training referred to above, such assessment to have been undertaken by a qualified skills assessor; or

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public and other retail licensed establishments in or in connection with accommodation, with the selling of drinks, preparing and serving food and drinks, cleaning and attending to the premises and all other associated services.

hotel manager means an employee (however designated) who:

- under the direction of senior management is required to manage and co-ordinate the activities of a relevant area or areas of the hotel; and
- directs staff to ensure they carry out their duties in the relevant area or areas of the hotel; and
- implements policies, procedures and operating systems for the hotel;

but excludes an employee who is employed to undertake the duties of senior management or is responsible for a significant area of the operations of one or more hotels. Indicative position titles for such an employee include:

- company secretary;
- chief accountant;
- personnel or human resources manager;
- financial controller;
- industrial relations manager;
- venue manager;
- general/hotel manager;
- executive assistant manager;
- regional manager; or
- a manager to whom any of those positions report or are responsible.

An employee appointed as a Manager must have completed an appropriate level of training in business management or have relevant industry experience, including in supervising employees in one or more areas of a hotel.

Note: In a General Hotel, this classification is commonly known as an assistant manager. In an Accommodation Hotel, this classification may include any of the following positions: duty manager; assistant food and beverage manager; assistant rooms division manager; assistant front office manager or equivalent position.

This additional classification does not apply to:

- a hotel manager who is an employee of a proprietary or private company (within the meaning of the Corporations Law) and who holds a sufficient number of shares to entitle them to voting control at general meetings of the company; or
- a hotel manager who is the senior partner of a partnership or who has at least 49% of that partnership; or
- a parent, spouse or de facto partner, son or daughter of a hotel manager excluded from the additional classification by this paragraph.

A.3 Casino Gaming Stream

A.3.1 General

• at 1 January 2010, had been doing the work of a particular classification for a period of at least three months.

D.3.2 Casino table gaming

Casino table gaming employee grade 1 means an employee who has completed the appropriate level of training and has commenced in one major game offered by the casino.

Casino table gaming employee grade 2 means an employee who has completed the appropriate level of training and has commenced in two major games offered by the casino.

Casino table gaming employee grade 3 means an employee who has completed the appropriate level of training and has commenced in three major games offered by the casino.

Casino table gaming employee grade 4 means an employee engaged as such who undertakes table game inspection duties including ensuring that correct procedures and standards are observed by table game employees of a lower grade. This classification does not apply to managerial employees. The provisions of clause 25—Higher duties, will apply to Casino table game employees who have not been appointed to this grade but are required to perform any functions of this position.

D.3.3 Casino electronic gaming

Casino electronic gaming employee grade 1 means an employee in a casino who has received the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:

- providing information on customer loyalty programs, electronic gaming promotions or services and facilities within a gaming machine area; and/or
- explaining to patrons the playing of gaming machines.

Casino electronic gaming employee grade 2 means an employee in a casino who has received the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:

- explaining to patrons the playing of gaming machines and providing pay-outs and rectifying minor malfunctions;
- selling and redeeming network gaming games such as Keno, TAB or other network games;
- conducting network games; and
- explaining to patrons the playing of gaming machines.

D.3.4 Casino Finance

Gaming finance employee grade 1 means an employee engaged to undertake any Count functions including:

- hard and/or soft count;
- shuffling and preparation of playing cards for table games;
- destruction of playing cards, dice, etc. for table games.

Gaming finance employee grade 2 means an employee engaged to undertake any Change Booth functions including:

- limited supervision of gaming finance grade 1 employees;
- counting of change and associated change booth duties;
- sale and redemption of electronic gaming tickets.

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For the purposes of the casino gaming stream:

cage function includes:

- front window cashier duties including exchanging gaming chips for currency, controlling a float, recording transactions and reconciliation duties; and
- bank cashiering including Fill Bank duties such as receiving, disbursing, reconciling and controlling receipt and issue of gaming chips to gaming tables from the Cage and Main Bank duties; and
- Premium Group settlements and buy-in.

cashier function includes supervising employees of a lower classification when required.

casino table game means a casino game played under the control and direction of a table game employee, including games that are normally played at a table and games that include electronic aids to play the game such as Rapid Roulette.

major game means a table game that requires a table game employee to undertake a minimum of 80 hours formal training to learn the game rules and competently deal the game in accordance with the minimum standards of the employer and the relevant casino regulatory authority.

A.3.2 Casino table gaming

- (a) Casino table gaming employee grade 1 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and deals one major game offered by the casino.
- b) Casino table gaming employee grade 2 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and deals 2 major games offered by the casino.
- (c) Casino table gaming employee grade 3 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and deals 3 major games offered by the casino.
- (d) Casino table gaming employee grade 4 means an employee (other than a managerial employee) who undertakes table game inspection duties, including ensuring that correct procedures and standards are observed by table game employees of a lower classification.

NOTE: Clause 21—Payment of wages applies to a casino table game employee who has not been appointed as a Casino table gaming employee grade 4 but is required to perform any duties of that classification.

A.3.3 Casino electronic gaming

- (a) Casino electronic gaming employee grade 1 means an employee in a casino who has the appropriate level of training and is engaged in any of the following:
 - providing information on customer loyalty programs, electronic gaming promotions or services and facilities within a gaming machine area; or
 - explaining to patrons the playing of gaming machines.
- (b) Casino electronic gaming employee grade 2 means an employee in a casino who has the appropriate level of training and is engaged in any of the following:
 - explaining to patrons the playing of gaming machines and providing pay-outs and rectifying minor malfunctions; or
 - selling and redeeming network gaming games such as Keno, TAB or other network games; or
 - conducting network games; or

Gaming finance employee grade 3 means an employee engaged to undertake all grade 2 change functions including supervision of employees of a lower grade when required plus any of the following:

- assisting with the verification of floats and change machines;
- training employees in duties and functions of a lower grade;
- an employee engaged to undertake one cage function.

Gaming finance employee grade 4 means:

- an employee engaged to undertake two cage cashier functions; or
- gaming finance revenue audit clerk functions.

Gaming finance employee grade 5 means an employee engaged to undertake more than two cage cashier functions.

For the purposes of the Gaming Finance Stream, cage function includes:

- front window cashier duties including exchanging gaming chips for currency, controlling a float, recording transactions and reconciliation duties; or
- bank cashiering including Fill Bank duties such as receiving, disbursing, reconciling and controlling receipt
 and issue of gaming chips to gaming tables from the Cage and Main Bank duties; or
- Premium Group settlements and buy-in.

For the purposes of the Gaming Finance Stream, **cashier function** includes supervision of employees of a lower grade when required.

D.3.5 Casino equipment technicians

Casino equipment technician grade 1 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who is competent at performing repairs, servicing and installation of non-electronic gaming and associated equipment as well as assisting Casino equipment technicians of a higher grade.

Casino equipment technician grade 2 means an employee including a tradesperson who has the appropriate level of training and who is competent at performing repairs, servicing and installation of electronic gaming and associated equipment under supervision.

Casino equipment technician grade 3 means an employee appointed as such who has the appropriate level of training and who without supervision applies technical knowledge and skills to the tasks of installing, repairing, maintaining, servicing, modifying, commissioning, testing, fault finding and diagnosing various forms of video and other electronically or mechanically-controlled gaming equipment. This level also includes an employee required to supervise and/or check the work of Casino equipment technicians of lower grades.

D.3.6 Casino security

Customer liaison officer means an employee in a casino who holds appropriate licenses and who is engaged to work as an area or door attendant to enforce dress, behaviour and entry requirements at the casino.

Security officer grade 1 means an employee in a casino who holds appropriate licenses and is required to carry out routine security functions throughout the Casino complex, including the duties of securing, watching, guarding and/or protecting the premises including responding to alarm signals and incidents.

Security officer grade 2 means an employee in a casino who performs work as required above and beyond the skills of an employee at grade 1 to the level of their training. At this level an employee is required to perform cash escort and soft drop duties. This level also includes a security employee who in the opinion of the

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• explaining to patrons the playing of gaming machines.

A.3.4 Casino Finance stream

- (a) Gaming finance employee grade 1 means an employee engaged to undertake any Count functions including:
 - hard or soft count; and
 - shuffling and preparation of playing cards for table games; and
 - destruction of playing cards, dice or simular items for table games.
- **(b)** Gaming finance employee grade 2 means an employee engaged to undertake any Change Booth functions including:
 - limited supervision of gaming finance grade 1 employees; and
 - counting of change and associated change booth duties; and
 - sale and redemption of electronic gaming tickets.
- (c) Gaming finance employee grade 3 means an employee engaged to undertake all grade 2 change functions including supervision of employees of a lower classification when required plus any of the following:
 - assisting with the verification of floats and change machines; or
 - training employees in duties and functions of a lower classification; or
 - undertaking one cage function.
- (d) Gaming finance employee grade 4 means an employee engaged to undertake:
 - 2 cage cashier functions; or
 - gaming finance revenue audit clerk functions.
- (e) Gaming finance employee grade 5 means an employee engaged to undertake more than 2 cage cashier functions.

A.3.5 Casino equipment technicians

- (a) Casino equipment technician grade 1 means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who is competent at performing repairs, servicing and installation of non-electronic gaming and associated equipment as well as assisting Casino equipment technicians of a higher grade.
- **(b)** Casino equipment technician grade 2 means an employee including a tradesperson who has the appropriate level of training and who is competent at performing repairs, servicing and installation of electronic gaming and associated equipment under supervision.
- (c) Casino equipment technician grade 3 means an employee appointed as such who has the appropriate level of training and who without supervision applies technical knowledge and skills to the tasks of installing, repairing, maintaining, servicing, modifying, commissioning, testing, fault finding and diagnosing various forms of video and other electronically or mechanically-controlled gaming equipment. This level also includes an employee required to supervise or check the work of Casino equipment technicians of lower grades.

A.3.6 Casino security

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employer has no previous relevant experience at this level, and is undertaking the tasks of a surveillance officer while undergoing training and gaining experience during the first six months of employment as such. Surveillance operator means an employee in a casino required to monitor, observe and report upon the operations of the casino by means of visual or remote observation, including the use of electronic surveillance and recording systems as follows: • input information or react to signals and instruments related to electronic surveillance; • keyboard operation to alter the parameters within an integrated security surveillance system; and • co-ordinate, monitor or record the activities of Security officers utilising a verbal communications system.	
22. Supported wage system See Schedule E	This provision has been transferred to Schedule E—Supported Wage System
23. National training wage See Schedule F	This provision has been transferred to Schedule F—National Training Wage
24. School-based apprenticeship See Schedule G	This provision has been transferred to Schedule D—School-based Apprentices
Schedule H—2016 Part-day Public Holidays	Schedule G—2017 Part-day Public Holidays The part-day public holidays schedule may be affected by AM2014/301 This Schedule has not been drafted in plain language.
Schedule I —Agreement to Take Annual Leave in Advance	Schedule I —Agreement to Take Annual Leave in Advance
This provision has not changed – it has not been reproduced here.	This provision has not changed – it has not been reproduced here.
Schedule J —Agreement to Cash Out Annual Leave	Schedule J —Agreement to Cash Out Annual Leave
This provision has not changed – it has not been reproduced here.	This provision has not changed – it has not been reproduced here.
Schedule K —Agreement for Time Off Instead of Payment for Overtime	Schedule H —Agreement for Time Off Instead of Payment for Overtime
This provision has not changed – it has not been reproduced here.	This provision has not changed – it has not been reproduced here.

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 No provision in current award

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Schedule B—Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay

Clause 25 is subject to the outcome of the Penalty Rates Full Bench AM2014/305

NOTE: Employers who meet their obligations under this schedule are meeting their obligations under the award.

B.1 Ordinary hourly rate

B.1.1 Ordinary hourly rate means the minimum hourly rate of pay for an employee plus any all purpose allowances to which the employee is entitled.

NOTE 1: Where an allowance is payable for all purposes in accordance with clause 24.2(a), the allowance forms part of the employee's ordinary hourly rate and must be added to the minimum hourly rate when calculating penalties or overtime.

B.1.2 The rates in the tables below are based on the **minimum hourly rates** in accordance with clause 18—Minimum rates. Consistent with clause B.1.1, all purpose allowances need to be added to the rates in the table where they are applicable.

B.2 Full-time and part-time general employees

B.2.1 Full-time and part-time general employees—ordinary and penalty rates

	Ordinary hours ¹			Public holiday			
		% of ordinary hourly rate ²					
	100%	125%	175%	250%			
Introductory Level	\$17.70	\$22.13	\$30.98	\$44.25			
Level 1	\$18.21	\$22.76	\$31.87	\$45.53			
Level 2	\$18.91	\$23.64	\$33.09	\$47.28			
Level 3	\$19.56	\$24.45	\$34.23	\$48.90			
Level 4	\$20.61	\$25.76	\$36.07	\$51.53			
Level 5	\$21.90	\$27.38	\$38.33	\$54.75			
Level 6	\$22.49	\$28.11	\$39.36	\$56.23			

Additional shift penalties may apply in accordance with Table 11—Penalty rates (see clause 27.2(b))

B.2.2 Full-time and part-time general employees—overtime rates

	Monday	Monday to Friday			
	First 2 hours	After 2 hours			
	%	% of ordinary hourly rate ¹			
	150%	200%	200%		
Introductory Level	\$26.55	\$35.40	\$35.40		

² Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses B.1.1 and B.1.2.

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017 Level 1 \$36.42 \$36.42 \$27.32 Level 2 \$28.37 \$37.82 \$37.82 Level 3 \$29.34 \$39.12 \$39.12 Level 4 \$30.92 \$41.22 \$41.22 Level 5 \$32.85 \$43.80 \$43.80 Level 6 \$33.74 \$44.98 \$44.98 Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses B.1.1 and B.1.2. **B.3** Casual employees **B.3.1** Casual employees—ordinary and penalty rates Ordinary hours 1 Saturday Sunday **Public holiday** % of ordinary hourly rate ² 125% 150% 175% 275% Introductory Level \$22.13 \$26.55 \$30.98 \$48.68 Level 1 \$22.76 \$27.32 \$31.87 \$50.08 Level 2 \$52.00 \$23.64 \$28.37 \$33.09 Level 3 \$24.45 \$29.34 \$34.23 \$53.79 Level 4 \$25.76 \$30.92 \$36.07 \$56.68 Level 5 \$27.38 \$32.85 \$38.33 \$60.23 Level 6 \$28.11 \$33.74 \$39.36 \$61.85 Additional shift penalties may apply in accordance with Table 11—Penalty rates (see clause 27.2(b)) ²Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses B.1.1 and B.1.2.

B.4 Full-time and part-time managerial staff (Hotels) employees

B.4.1 Full-time and part-time managerial staff (Hotels) employees—ordinary and penalty rates

	Ordinary hours ¹	Saturday	Sunday	Public holiday		
	% of ordinary hourly rate ²					
	100%	125%	175%	250%		
Managerial staff (Hotels)	\$22.00	\$27.50	\$38.50	\$55.00		

Additional shift penalties may apply in accordance with Table 11—Penalty rates (see clause 27.2(b))

²Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses B.1.1 and B.1.2.

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B.4.2 Full-time and part-time managerial staff (Hotels) employees—overtime rates

	Monday	Monday to Friday		
	First 2 hours	After 2 hours		
	%	of ordinary hourly 1	rate ¹	
	150%	200%	200%	
Managerial staff (Hotels)	\$33.00	\$44.00	\$44.00	

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

B.5 Full-time and part-time casino gaming employees

B.5.1 Full-time and part-time casino gaming employees—ordinary and penalty rates

	Ordinary hours	Saturday	Sunday	Public holiday
		% of ordinary	hourly rate ²	
	100%	125%	175%	250%
Introductory Level				
Level 1	\$17.79	\$22.24	\$31.13	\$44.48
Level 2	\$18.86	\$23.58	\$33.01	\$47.15
Level 3	\$19.50	\$24.38	\$34.13	\$48.75
Level 3A	\$20.13	\$25.16	\$35.23	\$50.33
Level 4	\$21.07	\$26.34	\$36.87	\$52.68
Level 5	\$21.39	\$26.74	\$37.43	\$53.48
Level 6	\$22.03	\$27.54	\$38.55	\$55.08

Additional shift penalties may apply in accordance with Table 11—Penalty rates (see clause 27.2(b))

B.5.2 Full-time and part-time casino gaming employees—overtime rates

	Monday	to Friday	Weekend		
	First 2 hours	After 2 hours			
	%	% of ordinary hourly rate ¹			
	150%	200%	200%		
Introductory Level	\$26.69	\$35.58	\$35.58		
Level 1	\$28.29	\$37.72	\$37.72		

²Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses B.1.1 and B.1.2.

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017 \$29.25 \$39.00 \$39.00 Level 2 Level 3 \$30.20 \$40.26 \$40.26 \$42.14 Level 3A \$31.61 \$42.14 Level 4 \$32.09 \$42.78 \$42.78 \$33.05 \$44.06 Level 5 \$44.06 Level 6 \$33.99 \$45.32 \$45.32 Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses B.1.1 and B.1.2. **B.6** Casual employees **B.6.1** Casual general employees—ordinary and penalty rates Ordinary hours¹ Saturday Sunday Public holiday % of ordinary hourly rate ² 125% 150% 175% 275% \$ \$ \$ \$ Introductory Level \$22.13 \$26.55 \$30.98 \$48.68 Level 1 \$22.76 \$27.32 \$50.08 \$31.87 Level 2 \$23.64 \$28.37 \$33.09 \$52.00 Level 3 \$24.45 \$29.34 \$34.23 \$53.79

Additional shift penalties may apply in accordance with Table 11—Penalty rates (see clause 27.2(b))

\$30.92

\$32.85

\$33.74

\$36.07

\$38.33

\$39.36

\$56.68

\$60.23

\$61.85

B.6.2 Casual managerial staff (Hotels) employees—ordinary and penalty rates

\$25.76

\$27.38

\$28.11

	Ordinary hours ¹			Public holiday	
	% of ordinary hourly rate ²				
	125%	150%	175%	275%	
Managerial staff (Hotels)	\$27.50	\$33.00	\$38.50	\$60.50	

Additional shift penalties may apply in accordance with Table 11—Penalty rates (see clause 27.2(b))

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Level 4

Level 5

Level 6

² Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses B.1.1 and B.1.2.

²Rates in table are calculated based on the minimum hourly rate, see clauses B.1.1 and B.1.2.

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017							
	B.6.3	Casual casino g	gaming employees—o	rdinary and penalty	rates		
			Ordinary hours	Saturday	Sunday P	ublic holiday	
				% of ordinary ho	urly rate ²		
			125%	150%	175%	275%	
	Introdu	ctory Level	\$22.24	\$26.69	\$31.13	\$48.92	
	Level 1		\$23.58	\$28.29	\$33.01	\$51.87	
	Level 2	,	\$24.38	\$29.25	\$34.13	\$53.63	
	Level 3		\$25.16	\$30.20	\$35.23	\$55.36	
	Level 3	A	\$26.34	\$31.61	\$36.87	\$57.94	
	Level 4		\$26.74	\$32.09	\$37.43	\$58.82	
	Level 5	;	\$27.54	\$33.05	\$38.55	\$60.58	
	Level 6		\$28.33	\$33.99	\$39.66	\$62.32	
	¹ Additi 27.2(b)		s may apply in accorda	nce with Table 11—	Penalty rates (see	clause	
	² Rates	in table are calcul	ated based on the minir	num hourly rate, see	clauses B.1.1 and	I B.1.2.	
	Rates	for junior employe	ees and apprentices will	l be included after de	etermination of the	e AWR 2017	
			of Monetary Allowan				
	C.1	Wage-related a		ore under this award.			
		The wage-relate	ed allowances in this av ly rate for a Level 4 cla				
		Allowance		Clause	% of standar weekly rate \$783.30		
		Fork lift driver a	allowance ¹ :				
		Full-time empl	oyee	24.3(a)	1.50%	\$11.75	
		Part-time or ca	sual fork-lift driver	24.3(b)	0.30%	\$2.35 per day	
			sual maximum paymen	24.3(b)	1.50%	\$11.75	-
		First aid allowar					-
		Full-time empl	<u> </u>	24.12(b)(i)		\$9.40	-
		Part-time or ca		24.12(b)(ii)		\$1.88 per day	-
		Part-time or ca	sual maximum paymen	t 24.12(b)(ii)	1.20%	\$9.40	

Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010	Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2010 Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017					
		Airport catering—supervisory allowance:	Table 9— Supervisory allowance (see clause 24.13(b))			
		Up to 5 employees		2.00%	\$15.67	
		6 to 10 employees		2.75%	\$21.54	
		11 to 20 employees		3.10%	\$24.28	
		More than 20 employees		5.20%	\$40.73	
		Split shift allowance:				
		2 hours and up to 3 hours	24.14(b)(i)	0.33%	\$2.58 per day	
		More than 3 hours	24.14(b)(ii)	0.50%	\$3.92 per day	
		Overnight stay allowance—outside ordinary business operating hours		6.00%	\$47.00 per overnight stay period	
		¹ This allowance applies for all purposes of thi	is award			
	C.1.1	Adjustment of wage-related allowances				
		Wage-related allowances are adjusted in acco	ordance with inc	eases to wages a	nd are based on percenta	ntage of
		the standard rate as specified.				
	C.2	Expense-related allowances				
		The expense-related allowances in this award as per the following:	will be adjusted	by reference to th	e Consumer Price Index	ex (CPI)
		Allowance	Clause	\$		
		Meal allowance—overtime of more than two hours without required notice	24.4(b)(i)	\$12.57 per	occasion	
		Clothing, equipment and tools - where a cook required to use their own tools:	24.5(a)			
		Per day		\$1.55 per day of	or part thereof	
		Per week (maximum)		\$7.60 pe	er week	
		Uniform/laundry allowance—catering employees, including airport catering employees:	24.6(c)(i)			
		Full-time employees		\$6.00 pe	er week	
		Part-time and casual employees	24.6(c)(i)	\$2.05 per unifo	orm laundered	
		Laundry allowance—motel employees:	24.6(c)(ii)			
		Per uniform		\$2.40 per unifo	11	

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		Per week (maximum)		\$7.45 per week
		Motor vehicle allowance	24.7(b)	\$0.78 per km
		Travel allowance—airport catering employees	24.11	\$6.68 per day of attendance
	C.2.1	Adjustment of expense-related allowances	S	

At the time of any adjustment to the standard rate, each expense related allowance will be increased by the relevant adjustment factor. The relevant adjustment factor for this purpose is the percentage movement in the applicable index figure most recently published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics since the allowance was last adjusted.

The applicable index figure is the index figure published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the Eight Capitals Consumer Price Index (Cat No. 6401.0), as follows:

Allowance	Applicable Consumer Price Index Figure
Meal allowance	Take away and fast foods sub-group
Clothing, equipment and tools allowance	Clothing and footwear group
Vehicle/travel allowance	Private motoring sub-group

C.3 Penalty rates

Clause 25 is subject to the outcome of the Penalty Rates Full Bench AM2014/305

The additional hourly rate component of the penalty rates in this award for ordinary hours worked Monday to Friday—7.00 pm to 7.00 am are based on the standard hourly rate as defined in clause 2 as the minimum hourly rate for a Level 4 classification (Cook (tradesperson) grade 3) in clause 18.1 = \$20.61

Penalty	Clause	% of standard hourly rate \$20.61	\$ per hour or part thereof
Monday to Friday—7.00 pm to midnight	Table 11— Penalty rates (see clause 27.2(b))	10%	\$2.06
Monday to Friday—midnight to 7.00 am	Table 11— Penalty rates (see clause 27.2(b))	15%	\$3.09

C.4 Deductions for provision of employee accommodation and meals

See clause 33 for full details on deductions for provision of employee accomdation and meals.

C.4.1 Adult employees and junior employees on adult wages

An employer may deduct from the wages of an adult employee, or the wages of a junior employee on adult rates, the amount specified in column 2 of Table 12—Employees on adult rates (in clause 33.3) for the service specified in column 1 provided by the employer.

NOTE: Column 3 sets out the relationship between the amount deducted and the standard weekly rate:

al) Award 2010	Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017			
	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	
	Service provided by employer	Deduction \$ per week	% of standard weekly rate	
	Single room and 3 meals day	a \$195.83	25% of standard weekly rate	
	Shared room and 3 meal a day	\$190.93	97.5% of 25% of standard weekly rate	
	Single room only; no meals	\$186.03	95% of 25% of standard weekly rate	
	Shared room only; no meals	\$181.14	92.5% of 25% of standard weekly rate	
	A meal	\$7.83	1% of standard weekly rate	

An employer may deduct from the wages of a junior employee on junior rates aged as specified in column 2 of Table 13—Employees on junior rates (in clause 33.4) the percentage specified in column 3 of the amount per week that would be deducted if the employee were on adult rates for the service specified in column 1 provided by the employer.

Column 1 Service provided by employer	Column 2 Age	Column 3 % of adult deduction
Single room and 3 meals a day	15 years of age and under	45%
	16 years of age	55%
	17 years of age	70%
	18 years of age	80%
	19 years of age	90%
Shared room and 3 meals a day	15 years of age and under	45%
	16 years of age	55%
	17 years of age	70%
	18 years of age	80%
	19 years of age	90%
Single room only; no meals	15 years of age and under	45%
	16 years of age	55%
	17 years of age	70%

ality Industry (General) Award 2010	Plain Language ED – Hospitality Industry (General) Award 2017		
		18 years of age	80%
		19 years of age	90%
	Shared room only; no meals	15 years of age and under	45%
		16 years of age	55%
		17 years of age	70%
		18 years of age	80%
		19 years of age	90%
	A meal	Same rate all ages	<u>—</u>