

PAY AND CONDITIONS GUIDE

Passenger Vehicle Transportation Award 2010 [MA000063]


('modern award')

replacing terms and conditions in or derived from

Transport Industry - Mixed Enterprises Interim (State) Award [AN120606] ('pre-modern award')

(NSW)

Effective from 01 July 2013.

Published 28 April 2014 

Background

This guide was developed by the Fair Work Ombudsman to assist employers and employees covered by this modern award, pre-modern award and pay scales derived from this pre-modern award to identify minimum wages, penalties, loadings and allowances.

Transitional arrangements

Modern awards commenced operation on 01 January 2010. However, minimum wage, loading and penalty entitlements commence from 01 July 2010. Almost all modern awards include provisions to 'transition' employers and employees from their pre-modern award to the modern award system.

This modern award includes transitional provisions that provide for the 'phasing in' of increases or decreases in minimum wages, penalties and loadings in the modern award in 5 increments over 4 years from 01 July 2010. All other terms and conditions in this modern award apply in full from 01 January 2010.

The rates in this guide are current from the first pay period on or after 01 July 2013. The rates set out in this guide will change from the first full period on or after 01 July each year to take account of Fair Work Australia's annual wage review and transitional arrangements. The rates may also change as a result of a Fair Work Australia decision to vary the modern award or pay and condition entitlements of the modern award from time to time.

Transitional arrangements for Division 2B State awards

Division 2B State awards (other than Division 2B enterprise awards) terminate at the end of 31 December 2010 and, from 1 January 2011, employers and employees are covered by the relevant modern award. However, most modern awards provide that all the terms of Division 2B State awards continue to apply until the end of the full pay period which started before 1 February 2011.

The employers affected include sole traders, partnerships, other unincorporated entities and non-trading corporations in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania who are covered by a Division 2B State award.

From the first full pay period starting on or after 1 February 2011, an employer who was covered by a Division 2B State award, must comply with all of the terms and conditions contained in their relevant modern award, and any transitional arrangements that apply. Transitional arrangements in most modern awards for Division 2B State award employers provide that from the first full pay period starting on or after 1 February 2011, they must pay at least the same minimum wage rates, penalties and loadings as national system employers who are transitioning from the equivalent NAPSA. There are some exceptions and special transitional arrangements that apply in certain situations. If you require help determining whether these exceptions or special transitional arrangements apply to you, please contact the Fair Work Infoline on 13 13 94.

Note: Modern awards are not intended to reduce an employee's take-home pay. An employee or his/her union can apply to Fair Work Australia for a take-home pay order to remedy any reduction in his/her overall take-home pay.

Who should use the guide?

Employees and employers who were entitled to terms and conditions in or derived from this pre-modern award and who are now covered by this modern award.

A guide that has an AP (Pre-reform award) code typically applies to employees employed by a constitutional corporation. Usually these are companies that engage in trading or financial activities. Private companies are often identified by the 'Pty Ltd' in their name. It applies to employers in those categories who were bound by the award immediately prior to 01 January 2010.

A guide that has an AN (Notional agreement preserving State awards) code also typically applies to employees employed by a constitutional corporation. However, unlike pre-reform awards these are notional federal agreements that were created on 27 March 2006. Generally, they preserved the terms and conditions of employment (not including wage rates) in state awards and/or state legislation that applied immediately before 27 March 2006 to employees of constitutional corporations in NSW, QLD, SA, WA and TAS where State award/laws applied to those employers prior to 27 March 2006.

A guide that has an AT code typically applies to employees employed by non-constitutional corporations immediately before 27 March 2007 where the employer was bound by a Federal award. These will be sole traders, partnerships, other unincorporated entities or non-trading/financial corporations.

The guide contains information from this modern award about:

- who the modern award covers;
- wage rates, including rates for casual employees, junior employees, trainees and apprentices;
- penalty rates for working at particular times or under particular arrangements;
- allowances; and
- other conditions of employment.

What if an agreement applies to employees covered by the modern award?

Minimum wage entitlements in a modern award override lesser wage entitlements in an agreement or contract of employment at all times, including agreements and contracts that were made before the commencement of the *Fair Work Act 2009*. All employees covered by the modern award must not be paid less than the rate of pay in the modern award.

However, the penalty rates and allowances in the modern award do not apply to agreement-covered employees, unless the agreement is read in conjunction with the modern award (e.g. a pre-reform certified agreement (a type of collective agreement made before 27 March 2006)).

If you require assistance with any provisions of this guide please contact the **Fair Work Infoline** on **13 13 94**.

Coverage

This industry award covers employers throughout Australia in the passenger vehicle transportation industry and their employees in the classifications listed in clause 14 - Minimum wages to the exclusion of any other modern award.

Passenger vehicle transportation industry means the transport of passengers by:

- motor vehicle, limousine or hire car;
- bus or coach; and
- electric tramway, monorail or light rail.

The award does not cover an employee excluded from award coverage by the Act.

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.

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.

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.

This award covers employers which provide group training services for trainees engaged in the industry and/or parts of industry set out at clause 4.1 and those 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.

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.

Wages

This modern award includes transitional arrangements that apply to minimum wage entitlements from the first pay period on or after 01 July 2010 until the first pay period on or after 01 July 2014 (when modern award wages commence in full).

The following wage tables set out base rates of pay for classifications under the modern award.

It also sets out how the modern award classification matches up with pre-modern award classification. If there is no classification match the employee may be covered by another pre-modern award, or another modern award, such as a modern award that covers the employee's occupation rather than the industry.

The base rates of pay in this guide include any applicable industry allowance. The base rates of pay also include any increase from Fair Work Australia's annual wage review. For more information about transitional arrangements for minimum wage entitlements, please visit www.fairwork.gov.au

Casual employees

The rates for casual employees set in the table below are minimum rates for **ordinary hours** only.

Please visit www.fairwork.gov.au for information about penalty entitlements for casual employees.

*Post 26 March 2006 employer

Wage rates for casual employees of employers that became part of the national system after 26 March 2006 do not include annual leave loading because those employees did not have a pre-modern award entitlement to annual leave loading.

Adult

The rates in this guide are current from the first pay period on or after 01 July 2013 until the final pay period before 01 July 2014 only.

Full & Part Time

Modern award classification	Pre-modern award classification	Base rate of pay (hourly)
Grade 2	Chauffeurs/drivers	\$18.05

Casual

Modern award classification	Pre-modern award classification	Base rate of pay (hourly)	Post 26 March 2006 employer*
Grade 2	Chauffeurs/drivers	\$22.54 (24.92%)	\$22.20 (23%)

Junior

The rates in this guide are current from the first pay period on or after 01 July 2013 until the final pay period before 01 July 2014 only.

**Full & Part Time
Grade 2**

Modern award classification	Pre-modern award classification	Base rate of pay (hourly)
Under 19 years	Chauffeurs/drivers	\$13.57
19 years to under 20 years	Chauffeurs/drivers	\$15.06
20 years	Chauffeurs/drivers	\$18.05

**Casual
Grade 2**

Modern award classification	Pre-modern award classification	Base rate of pay (hourly)	Post 26 March 2006 employer*
Under 19 years	Chauffeurs/drivers	\$16.95 (24.92%)	\$16.69 (23%)
19 years to under 20 years	Chauffeurs/drivers	\$18.82 (24.92%)	\$18.53 (23%)
20 years	Chauffeurs/drivers	\$22.54 (24.92%)	\$22.20 (23%)

Where a junior employee aged 18 years or more is required to drive a passenger vehicle and is in sole charge of that vehicle, the employee must be paid the adult rate assigned to the class of driving work that the employee is required to perform.

Apprentice

Apprentice employees are not covered by this guide for the modern award and pre-modern award.

Trainee

This modern award incorporates trainee rates derived from the National Training Wage Award 2000 (AP790899), as adjusted from time to time.

Supported Wage

Please refer to clause 14.3 of the modern award.

For detail of the supported wage provisions see the full version of the modern award.

Penalties and Loadings (other than casual or part-time loadings for ordinary hours)

Where an employee had an entitlement to a loading/penalty rate before 01 January 2010 that is exactly the same as the modern award loading/penalty entitlement the modern award loading/penalty applies in full from 01 January 2010.

Transitional arrangements

This modern award includes transitional arrangements that apply to loading/penalty entitlements where there is a difference in modern award and pre-modern award loading/penalty entitlements. Transitional arrangements apply from the first pay period on or after 01 July 2010 until the first pay period on or after 01 July 2014 (when modern award loadings/penalties apply in full).

Different arrangements apply depending on whether the entitlements are "equivalent" or not.

- A pre-modern award loading/penalty will be "equivalent" to a modern award entitlement where the loading/penalty applies:
 - for the same purpose (e.g. Saturday penalty);
 - for the same time periods; and
 - in the same way#.
 - #A pre-modern award and modern award loading/penalty applies in the same way if the entitlements are both:
 - paid at the same frequency, such as per hour or per shift; and
 - paid as a percentage of the same amount (e.g. both penalties are paid as a percentage of the employee's classification rate, rather than as a percentage of a different amount or paid as a flat dollar amount).

Casual loadings and penalties also need to interact with each other in the same way in the pre-modern award and modern award to be equivalent (e.g. the loading and penalty rate are calculated on the base hourly rate in both instruments).

Equivalent entitlements

If the pre-modern award loading/penalty rate is "equivalent" to the modern award loading/penalty rate the penalty rate is calculated as follows:

1. The difference between the two loading/penalty rates is referred to as a "transitional percentage". The transitional percentage stays the same every year.
2. A proportion of the transitional percentage is calculated each year as follows:

First full pay period on or after	Proportion of transitional percentage
01 July 2010	80%

01 July 2011	60%
01 July 2012	40%
01 July 2013	20%
01 July 2014	0%

3. Where the modern award loading/penalty is higher, the penalty rate is obtained by subtracting the proportion of the transitional percentage.

Example:

The table below shows the percentage penalty rates that apply from the first full pay period on or after 01 July 2010 until the last full pay period before 01 July 2011 for common penalty rates.

Please note the below table is a guide **only** and can only be used when the entitlements are equivalent and the modern award penalty is higher.

1/01/2010	1/07/2014	1/07/2010
Pre-modern award penalty	Modern award penalty	Penalty rate (phased)
25%	50%	30%
50%	75%	55%
50%	100%	60%
75%	100%	80%

4. Where the modern award loading/penalty is lower, the penalty rate is obtained by adding the proportion of the transitional percentage.

Example:

The table below shows the percentage penalty rates that apply from the first full pay period on or after 01 July 2010 until the last full pay period before 01 July 2011 for common penalty rates.

Please note the below table is a guide **only** and can only be used when the entitlements are equivalent and the modern award penalty is lower.

1/01/2010	1/07/2014	1/07/2010
Pre-modern award penalty	Modern award penalty	Penalty rate (phased)
50%	25%	45%
75%	50%	70%
100%	50%	90%
100%	75%	95%

Entitlements that are not equivalent

If pre-modern award and modern award penalty rates are not "equivalent", the following approach applies:

1. Loadings/penalty rates from a modern award are phased in from zero in five instalments of 20% by multiplying the penalty rate by the following percentage:

First full pay period on or after	Percent of modern award loading/penalty
01 July 2010	20%
01 July 2011	40%
01 July 2012	60%
01 July 2013	80%

01 July 2014	100%
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2. Pre-modern award loadings/penalty rates are phased out to zero in five instalments of 20% by multiplying the penalty rate by the following percentage:

First full pay period on or after	Percent of pre-modern award loading/penalty
01 July 2010	80%
01 July 2011	60%
01 July 2012	40%
01 July 2013	20%
01 July 2014	0%

Please note that a pre-modern award penalty rate can be 'phased out' at the same time that a modern award penalty is 'phasing in' (i.e. where different entitlements apply in the same time period). This means that two different rates may apply for the same time period.

Example:

The table below shows the percentage penalty rates that apply from the first full pay period on or after 01 July 2010 until the last full pay period before 01 July 2011 for common penalty rates.

Please note the below table is a guide **only** and can only be used when the entitlements are not equivalent.

1/01/2014 Modern award penalty	1/07/2010 Penalty rate (phased) (20.00%)
10.00%	2.00%
20.00%	4.00%
25.00%	5.00%
50.00%	10.00%
75.00%	15.00%
100.00%	20.00%
120.00%	24.00%
125.00%	25.00%
130.00%	26.00%
150.00%	30.00%

1/01/2010 Pre-modern award penalty	1/07/2010 Penalty rate (phased) (80.00%)
10.00%	8.00%
20.00%	16.00%
25.00%	20.00%
50.00%	40.00%
75.00%	60.00%
100.00%	80.00%
120.00%	96.00%
125.00%	100.00%
130.00%	104.00%
150.00%	120.00%

New entitlements

Where an employee did not have a particular loading/penalty entitlement before 01 January 2010, the modern award loading/penalty is phased in from zero as a new entitlement from the first pay period on or after 01 July 2010 by multiplying the penalty rate by the following percentage:

First full pay period on or after	Percent of modern award loading/penalty
01 July 2010	20%
01 July 2011	40%
01 July 2012	60%
01 July 2013	80%
01 July 2014	100%

Example:

The table below shows the percentage penalty rates that apply from the first full pay period on or after 01 July 2010 until the last full pay period before 01 July 2011 for common penalty rates.

Please note the below table is a guide **only** and can only be used when the entitlements in the modern award are new.

1/07/2014	1/07/2010
Modern award penalty	Penalty rate (phased)
25%	5%
50%	10%
75%	15%
100%	20%

For more information about transitional arrangements for loading/penalty entitlements please visit www.fairwork.gov.au and/or contact the **Fair Work Infoline** on **13 13 94** for advice and assistance.

Allowances

Allowances in modern awards apply in full from 01 January 2010 (although the rates may change from time to time).

All states covered by this instrument Full Time, Part Time, Casual

Clause	Allowance Type	Description	Effective Date	Rate
15.1(a)	First aid allowance	An employee trained to render first aid who holds a current and appropriate first aid qualification such as a certificate from St John Ambulance or similar body, if appointed by the employer as a first aid officer will be paid an allowance of 1.9% of the standard rate per week.	1/07/2013	\$0.3635 per hour. This weekly allowance has been converted to an hourly amount. It should be applied to all ordinary hours of work (up to a maximum of 38 hours per week). (1.90%)
15.1(b)	Articulated bus allowance	An employee required to drive an articulated bus. (1.56% x 38 = 59.28%)	1/07/2013	\$11.3412 per shift (59.28%)
15.2(d)(iv)	Vehicle allowance	Where no form of public transport is available and an employee is required to use a personal vehicle for transportation between the ordinary starting and finishing place and such other place of work decided by the employer, the employee will be paid an allowance	1/07/2013	\$0.7600 per kilometre
15.2(d)(v)	Vehicle allowance	An employee who by agreement with their employer uses the employee's own motor vehicle in the course of their work will be paid an allowance.	1/07/2013	\$0.7600 per kilometre

Clause	Allowance Type	Description	Effective Date	Rate
15.2(f)	Meal allowance	Employees who work more than two hours' overtime beyond their ordinary finishing time will be paid a meal allowance.	1/07/2013	\$11.8000 per occasion

Other Conditions

The following conditions in the modern award apply in full from 1 January 2010. Please note that the below table is a summary of commonly applicable entitlements in the modern award, there may be other entitlements in the modern award that are relevant to particular employers or employees. Please refer to the modern award for full details.

Note: The National Employment Standards (**NES**) operate together with modern awards to provide minimum conditions of employment for employers and employees in the national system. The NES sets out ten minimum statutory entitlements that apply to all employees, including leave and termination of employment entitlements.

For more information about the NES, please visit www.fairwork.gov.au

All states covered by this instrument

Clause	Conditions Type	Description
7	Award flexibility (Instrument)	<p>An employer and an individual employee may agree to vary the following terms of this award to meet the genuine needs of the employer and the individual employee with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arrangements for when work is performed - overtime rates - penalty rates - allowances - leave loading. <p>Other conditions concerning award flexibility are contained within the Fair Work Act 2009.</p>
8	Consultation (Instrument)	<p>The award contains information on the employer's responsibility to consult regarding major workplace change including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - duty to notify, and

Clause	Conditions Type	Description
		- duty to discuss change.
9	Dispute resolution (Instrument)	The award sets out a dispute resolution procedure for dealing with disputes in relation to a matter under the award or the National Employment Standards (NES).
10.4	Part-time conditions (Instrument)	<p>A part-time employee is an employee who is engaged to work reasonably predictable hours of work less than 38 ordinary hours per week.</p> <p>Before commencing part-time employment, the employee and employer must agree upon: the usual hours to be worked by the employee, the days upon which they will be worked and the expected commencing and finishing times for the work; and the classification applying to the work to be performed.</p> <p>Additional hours to those specified in clause 10.4(b)(i) may be offered and worked by agreement. Where a part-time employee agrees to perform additional duty then such duty will stand alone and count towards the ordinary hours of duty for that week.</p> <p>Except as otherwise provided in this award, a part-time employee is entitled to be paid for the hours agreed upon in accordance with clause 10.4(b)(i) and clause 10.4(c).</p> <p>The terms of the agreement may be varied by consent.</p> <p>The terms of the agreement or any variation to it must be in writing and retained by the employer. A copy of the agreement and any variation to it must be provided to the employee by the employer.</p> <p>A part-time employee must be paid per hour 1/38th of the weekly rate prescribed by clause 14—Minimum wages for the classification in which the employee is engaged. A part-time employee must receive a minimum payment of three hours for each day engaged.</p> <p>The terms of this award must apply pro rata to part-time employees on the basis that ordinary weekly hours for full-time employees are 38.</p> <p>All time worked in excess of the agreed hours referred to in clause 10.4(b)(i) and clause 10.4(c) will be paid at the appropriate overtime rate.</p>
10.5	Casual conditions	A casual employee is an employee engaged as such and paid by the hour.

Clause	Conditions Type	Description
	(Instrument)	An employer must wherever practicable notify a casual employee if their services are not required the next working day. A casual employee while working ordinary hours must be paid on an hourly basis 1/38th of the appropriate weekly wage rate prescribed by the award, plus 25% of ordinary time earnings for the work performed. A casual employee is to be paid a minimum payment of three hours pay for each shift. A casual employee solely engaged for the purpose of transportation of school children to and from school is to be paid a minimum payment of two hours for each engagement.
11.2	Termination of employment - notice of termination by an employee (Instrument)	The notice of termination required to be given by an employee is the same as an employer except there is no requirement to give additional notice based on age. If an employee fails to give the required notice the employer may withhold from any monies due on termination, the difference between the amount of notice required and the amount of notice actually given.
11.3	Termination of employment - job search entitlement (Instrument)	Where an employer has given notice of termination to an employee, an employee must be allowed up to one day's time off without loss of pay for the purpose of seeking other employment. The time off is to be taken at times that are convenient to the employee after consultation with the employer.
12.2	Redundancy - transfer to lower paid duties (Instrument)	Where an employee is transferred to lower paid duties by reason of redundancy, the same period of notice must be given as the employee would have been entitled to if the employment had been terminated. Alternatively, the employer may choose to pay the employee the difference between the former ordinary time rate of pay and the new ordinary time rate of pay for the number of weeks of notice still owing.
12.3	Redundancy - employee leaving during notice period (Instrument)	An employee given notice of termination in circumstances of redundancy may terminate their employment during the period of notice. The employee is entitled to receive the benefits and payments they would have received had they remained in employment until the expiry of the notice, but is not entitled to payment instead of notice.
12.4	Redundancy - job search entitlement (Instrument)	An employee given notice of termination in circumstances of redundancy must be allowed up to one day's time off without loss of pay during each week of notice for the purpose of seeking other employment. If the employee has been allowed paid leave for more than one day, the employee must, by request, produce proof of attendance at an interview or they will not be entitled to payment for the time absent. For this purpose a statutory declaration is sufficient.

Clause	Conditions Type	Description
12.5	Redundancy - transitional provisions (Instrument)	<p>An employee whose employment is terminated by an employer is entitled to redundancy pay in accordance with terms of a NAPSA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that would have applied to the employee immediately prior to 1 January 2010, if the employee had at that time been in their current circumstances of employment and no agreement-based transitional instrument or enterprise agreement had applied to the employee; and - that would have entitled the employee to redundancy pay in excess of the employee's entitlement to redundancy pay, if any, under the NES. <p>The employee's entitlement to redundancy pay under the NAPSA is limited to the amount of redundancy pay which exceeds the employee's entitlement to redundancy pay, if any, under the NES.</p> <p>This clause does not operate to diminish an employee's entitlement to redundancy pay under any other instrument.</p> <p>This clause ceases to operate on 31 December 2014.</p>
15.2(a)	Clothing, footwear and/or equipment (Instrument)	<p>Log book/work diary allowance</p> <p>An employee who is required to purchase a log book/work diary for the purpose of recording driving hours will be reimbursed by the employer for the cost of the log book/work diary.</p>
15.2(b)	Clothing, footwear and/or equipment (Instrument)	<p>Uniform allowance</p> <p>If an employee is required by their employer to wear a uniform, including boots or other required footwear, and the uniform is not provided by the employer, the employee will be reimbursed for all reasonable and necessary costs incurred in purchasing that uniform.</p>
15.2(c)	Away from home/usual place of employment (Instrument)	<p>Living away from home allowance</p> <p>An employee whose employment necessitates absence from home and who is unable to conveniently return home will be paid a minimum of eight hours per day Monday to Friday and a minimum of eight hours per day on Saturdays or Sundays plus penalty rates for actual time worked on any such day</p>
15.2(d)	Travelling time (Instrument)	<p>Fares and travelling time</p> <p>Where an employee commences work at a place, other than the ordinary starting or finishing place, the employee will be paid at ordinary rates for travelling time in excess of that normally spent in travelling to and from home.</p>

Clause	Conditions Type	Description
		<p>Travelling time will not be taken into account when calculating overtime.</p> <p>The employer will reimburse an employee for any reasonable travelling expenses incurred in connection with the provisions of this clause.</p>
15.2(e)	Medical examination allowance (Instrument)	<p>Medical examination allowance</p> <p>An employer may require an employee, and the employee will agree, to submit to a medical examination upon engagement, and thereafter periodically at the discretion of the employer. All medical evidence will be made available to the employer/employee on request. The employee will be paid an allowance which is equal to the difference between the cost of the medical examination and the cost of the Medicare rebate. Where an employee is required to undertake a medical examination for the purposes of obtaining a relevant licence, the employee will be paid an allowance which is equal to the difference between the cost of the medical examination and the Medicare rebate, provided that the employer determines the certified medical practitioner who is to perform the examination.</p>
16	District allowance (Instrument)	<p>An employee in the Northern Territory or Western Australia is entitled to payment of a district allowance in accordance with the terms of an award or NAPSA under the Workplace Relations Act 1996 that would have applied to the employee immediately prior to 1 January 2010, if the employee had at that time been in their current circumstances of employment and no agreement - based transitional instrument or enterprise agreement had applied to the employee, and that would have entitled the employee to payment of a district allowance.</p> <p>This clause ceases to operate on 31 December 2014.</p>
17	Accident pay (Instrument)	<p>An employee is entitled to accident pay in accordance with the terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a NAPSA that would have applied to the employee immediately prior to 1 January 2010 or an award made under the Workplace Relations Act 1996 (Cth) that would have applied to the employee immediately prior to 27 March 2006, if the employee had at that time been in their current circumstances of employment and no agreement-based transitional instrument or enterprise agreement had applied to the employee, and

Clause	Conditions Type	Description
		<p>- that would have entitled the employee to accident pay in excess of the employee's entitlement to accident pay, if any, under any other instrument.</p> <p>The employee's entitlement to accident pay under the NAPSA or award is limited to the amount of accident pay which exceeds the employee's entitlement to accident pay, if any, under any other instrument.</p> <p>This clause does not reduce an employee's entitlement to accident pay under any other instrument and ceases to operate on 31 December 2014.</p>
18	Higher duties (Instrument)	If an employee is required to perform duties of a higher grade, for at least two hours on any shift or day, the employee will be paid the higher rate for the whole of the day or shift.
20	Superannuation (Instrument)	<p>The award contains information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the employers responsibility to make superannuation contributions to a superannuation fund - the ability for an employee to authorise their employer to pay on their behalf contributions to a superannuation fund - the employers responsibility to make superannuation contributions to another superannuation fund that is chosen by the employee.
21	Hours of work (Instrument)	<p>The ordinary hours of work will be an average of 38 hours per week and may be worked on any day of the week and in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 38 hours on up to five days within a work cycle not exceeding seven consecutive days; - 76 hours on up to 10 days within a work cycle not exceeding 14 consecutive days; - 114 hours on up to 15 days within a work cycle not exceeding 21 consecutive days; or - 152 hours on up to 20 days within a work cycle not exceeding 28 consecutive days. <p>The ordinary hours of work may be worked in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing for one accrued rostered day off (eight hours) and 19 days of work over a continuous four week period; provided that, by agreement between employer and employee, accrued rostered days off may be accumulated to a maximum of 10 such days over a 40 week period; or - payment for ordinary hours worked in accordance with the provisions of clause 21.1.
21.3	Rostering (Instrument)	Ordinary hours, exclusive of meal breaks, must not exceed 10 hours on any one day.

Clause	Conditions Type	Description
21.4	Rostering (Instrument)	All known rostered duty, which may include broken shifts and days off, must be displayed at least seven days prior to the commencement of such duty. Changes to the roster, including alterations to days off, must be displayed at least 24 hours in advance and the employee must be notified. Any changes for which less than 24 hours' notice has been given must be agreed to by the employee.
21.5	Rostering (Instrument)	An employee who is engaged as a coach driver on a single day charter may have a rostered shift divided into two working periods, with no requirement to return to the depot during the rostered shift. Such an employee will be paid waiting time at the rate of 50% of the ordinary rate of pay plus any applicable penalty or loading, provided that the waiting time so paid for will not be taken into account in the computation of hours for overtime purposes. From 1 August 2013, an employee engaged as a bus driver on a single day charter is also entitled to this provision.
22.1	Breaks - meal (Instrument)	An employee may be rostered for an unpaid meal break of between 30 minutes and one hour to be taken at the depot or any other reasonable location. An employee must not be required to work for more than five and a half hours without a break for a meal.
22.2	Crib break (Instrument)	Where a rostered meal break cannot be provided, an employee will be provided with a paid crib break of between 15 and 30 minutes to be taken at any reasonable location.
23.3	Overtime – time off in lieu (Instrument)	An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take time off instead of payment for overtime at a time or times agreed with the employer and such time off will be taken on the basis of an hour for each hour worked.
23.6(a)(iv)	Public holidays (Instrument)	In addition to ordinary rates employees engaged on two-driver operations will be paid ordinary time plus an additional eight hours at ordinary time where hours of duty are worked on any public holiday other than Good Friday and Christmas Day.
24.2	Annual leave (Instrument)	For the purposes of Division 6 of the NES, a shiftworker means an employee who is a seven day shiftworker who is regularly rostered to work on Sundays and public holidays.
24.3	Annual leave loading (Instrument)	During each period of annual leave a full-time employee must be paid a loading of 17.5% on the ordinary wage rate prescribed for their classification under this award. The loading does not apply to proportionate leave on termination of employment.

Clause	Conditions Type	Description
24.4	Annual leave (Instrument)	By agreement between an employer and an employee a period of annual leave may be taken in advance of the entitlement accruing. Provided that if leave is taken in advance and the employment terminates before the entitlement has accrued the employer may make a corresponding deduction from any money due to the employee on termination.
24.5	Annual leave (Instrument)	An employer may direct an employee to take paid annual leave if the employee has accrued more than eight weeks paid annual leave, and the employer and employee are unable to reach agreement on the taking of the leave. An employer must give an employee at least 28 days' notice prior to the date the employee is required to commence the leave.

Frequency of Payment

All earnings, including overtime, must be paid weekly or fortnightly in the employer's time on a day to be fixed by the employer, but not later than Thursday of each pay period. Once fixed, the day must not be altered more than once in three months.

All earnings, including overtime, must be paid within two days of the expiration of the pay period in which they accrue.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this clause, the employer must pay to an employee who leaves or is dismissed all moneys due to the employee within two working days.

The employer at its discretion may pay an employee by electronic funds transfer to a bank account nominated by an employee.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Disclaimer

The Fair Work Ombudsman is committed to providing advice that you can rely on.

Your situation and the law can change so we encourage you to check back with us by looking at <http://www.fairwork.gov.au/pay/pay-and-conditions-guides/pages/default.aspx>