



Please note – This is a previous WA award summary and does not contain the current rates of pay

WA Award Summary

Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award

1 July 2017

About this Award Summary

This WA Award Summary is a summary of the state Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award and does not include all obligations required by the award. It is important that you also refer to the full Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award that is available on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au

Provisions of other employment legislation also apply to employees and have been included in this WA Award Summary where appropriate. You may need to refer to the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*, the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*, and the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* for full details.

This document is formatted for viewing on the Wageline website and contains web links to other relevant information. If you are using a printed copy in which links are not visible, all additional information can be found at www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/wageline or by contacting Wageline on 1300 655 266.

How can we help?

- Pay rates
- Leave entitlements
- Long service leave
- Employment arrangements
- Record keeping obligations



Three Step Check: to make sure this WA Award Summary is relevant to you

<p>Step 1 - is the business in the state system?</p>	<p>This information applies to businesses in the state industrial relations system. It covers businesses (and their employees) that operate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ sole traders (eg Jane Smith trading as Jane’s Motel) ✓ unincorporated partnerships (eg Jane and Bob Smith trading as Jane’s Motel) ✓ unincorporated trust arrangements (Jane and Bob Smith as trustees for Jane’s Motel) <p>This information does not cover businesses and organisations in the national ‘fair work’ industrial relations system which operate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Pty Ltd businesses that are trading or financial corporations (eg Smith Pty Ltd trading as Jane’s Motel) ✗ incorporated partnerships or incorporated trusts ✗ incorporated associations and other non-profit bodies (that are trading or financial corporations) <p>For more information visit the Guide to who is in the WA state system page. If the business or organisation is in the national system visit the Fair Work Ombudsman website www.fairwork.gov.au</p>
<p>Step 2 - is the business covered by the Clerks’ (Hotel, Motels and Clubs) Award?</p>	<p>The Clerks’ (Hotel, Motels and Clubs) Award covers many types of businesses in the state industrial relations system. Businesses covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hotels ✓ Motels ✓ Sporting clubs ✓ Taverns
<p>Step 3 - is the employee’s job covered by the Clerks’ (Hotel, Motels and Clubs) Award?</p>	<p>The Clerks’ (Hotel, Motels and Clubs) Award sets pay rates, working hours and other employment arrangements for full time, part time and casual employees working as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Clerks and clerical assistants ✓ Receptionists



Employers covered by this WA Award are legally required to keep employment records. Employers can be fined up to \$5,000 for not keeping employment records, for keeping inadequate or fraudulent records, or for not providing records to Industrial Inspectors when required to do so. Page 5 details record keeping requirements.

The Clerks’ (Hotel, Motels and Clubs) Award is a legal document that outlines the minimum wages and condition of employment that must be provided to employees who are covered by the award. Employers and employees cannot agree to lesser conditions.

Industrial Inspectors at the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety have statutory powers to investigate employee complaints about underpayment of wages or leave entitlements under this WA Award and state employment laws. The Department can prosecute employers in the Industrial Magistrates Court for not paying the rates of pay, including overtime, penalty rates and allowances required by this WA Award.



Rates of pay

All rates of pay are gross rates (before tax). Current rates applied from the first pay period on or after **1 July 2017**.



Rates of pay – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2017 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2018 (new rates applied first pay period on or after 1 July 2018)

Classification	Rate	Fortnightly	Hourly	Casual (includes 20% loading)
Senior Clerk		\$1,542.20	\$20.29	\$24.35
Adult Clerk (21 years and over)*	100%	\$1,529.70	\$20.13	\$24.15
20 years of age	90%	\$1,376.70	\$18.11	\$21.74
19 years of age	80%	\$1,223.80	\$16.10	\$19.32
18 years of age	70%	\$1,070.80	\$14.09	\$16.91
17 years of age	60%	\$917.80	\$12.08	\$14.49

- *The Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award contains a scale of pay rates for adult employees aged 21 -24 years of age. It is unlawful under the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* to pay adult employees less or more based solely on their age. As such the adult rate for a 25 year old is listed here.
- The Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award also provides wage rates for employees 16 years of age and under 16 years of age. Please consult the award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au for details. Page 4 has information on employment of children laws.



Trainees

For pay rates for registered trainees working under the Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award, please contact Wageline on 1300 655 266.



To receive email updates when WA award pay rates change, subscribe to the Wageline Newsletter at www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/wageline.



Deductions from pay

An employer may deduct from an employee's pay and amount:

- the employer is authorised, in writing, by the employee to deduct and pay on behalf of the employee
- the employer is authorised to deduct and pay on behalf of the employee under the relevant WA award
- the employer is authorised or required to deduct by law or a court order.



Allowances

Meal allowance

An employee who is required to continue working for two hours or more after that employee's rostered ordinary time for ceasing work on any day, must be supplied with a suitable meal or if that meal is not provided, be paid a meal allowance of **\$8.10**.

Location allowance

Employees working in specified regional towns in Western Australia are entitled to a weekly location allowance. Visit the [Location Allowance](#) page for the amount payable for each town.



Hours and overtime

- The ordinary hours of work for a full time employee are 76 per fortnight, and must be rostered so that an employee is not be required to commence work on more than 10 days in each fortnight.
- Each ordinary hours shift must not be less than four or more than 10 ordinary hours and must be worked in a spread of shift not exceeding 12 hours.
- An employee must be paid an extra **\$1.55** for each hour where they are required to work before 7:00am or after 7:00pm, on any day Monday to Friday.
- All ordinary hours worked on a Saturday or a Sunday must be paid at the ordinary rate plus 50%.

Overtime

- All hours worked outside the rostered ordinary hours or outside the daily spread of shift are considered overtime.
- All overtime worked on weekdays is paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that.
- All overtime worked on a Saturday or Sunday must be paid for at the rate of double time.

Part time employees

- A part time employee means an employee who regularly works 20 or more ordinary hours per fortnight, provided that the ordinary hours are less than 76 per fortnight.
- At the time of engagement the employer and the part time employee must agree to the number of ordinary hours to be worked by the employee each fortnight. Such number of ordinary hours, once agreed, may be varied on either side by giving one week's notice (upon the employee's request and with the consent of the employer, such notice period may be waived).

Casual employees

- A casual employee may be employed for periods not exceeding four weeks and must receive a minimum payment of four hours for each work period.
- The duration of the casual engagement may be extended to 13 weeks in the event that the employee is engaged to cover for another employee who is absent on account of long service leave, annual leave, sick leave, injury, or an authorised period of unpaid leave.



Meal breaks

- An employee is entitled to a meal break of not less than 30 minutes and not more than one hour.
- If an employee's rostered work period on any day is eight hours or less, the employee must be released for a meal break after not more than five hours of work. If an employee's rostered work period on any day exceeds eight hours, the employee must be released for a meal break after not more than six hours of work.
- Where the employer cannot grant the meal break on any day, the employee is to be paid an additional 50% of the applicable hourly rate, from the time the meal break should have been taken until the employee is released for a meal.



Employment of children

- Under the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*, it is illegal to employ children under the age of 15 in this industry, except if the child is working as part of a school program or in a family business.
- School aged children must not be employed during school hours, unless participating in a school program.
- Visit the [When children can work in Western Australia](#) page for more information.



Employment records

- Employers are legally required to keep employment records which demonstrate that employees have been paid all entitlements under the Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award and relevant legislation.
- Employers must keep all employment records for at least seven years after they are made for both current and past employees. Records relating to long service leave must be kept for seven years from the date employment ends.
- Employers can be fined up to \$5,000 by the Industrial Magistrates Court for not keeping employment records or for keeping inadequate or fraudulent records. A common requirement that employers fail to observe is a lack of detail in keeping employment records.
- Employers must keep records that detail:
 - Employee's name
 - Date of birth if under 21 years of age
 - Date employee commenced with the employer
 - Total number of hours worked each week
 - The gross and net amounts paid to the employee
 - All information required to calculate long service leave entitlements and payment
 - All pay deductions and reasons for them
 - Name of WA award that applies
 - Daily start and finish time and meal breaks taken
 - Employment status (full time, part time, casual)
 - Employee's classification under the award
 - All leave taken, whether paid, partly paid or unpaid
 - Any other information necessary to prove that the wages received by an employee comply with the requirements of the Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award, such as overtime hours worked and allowances paid. Contact [Wageline](#) or view the full Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au for details.
- Employment records can be written or electronic as long as they are in a form that can be printed. Time and wage books can be used to keep employment records, however, it is the employer's responsibility to ensure the time and wage book includes all of the required information.
- The records must be in English.
- Wageline's [record keeping templates](#) help small business employers meet their legal obligations for time and wages record keeping and keep accurate employee leave records.



Payslips

- An employer may provide a payslip to an employee that includes details of the number of hours worked for the pay period, wages and allowances payable and any deductions made.
- If a payslip is not provided, the employee is required to inspect the record and sign it, if correct, at the time of payment.
- Visit the [Record keeping requirements page](#) for Wageline's payslip and record keeping templates.



Public holidays

- Full time employees are entitled to public holidays without deduction of pay. Part time employees are entitled to public holidays without deduction of pay if they would ordinarily be required to work on that day if it was not a public holiday.
- If employees work ordinary hours on a public holiday it must be paid at time and one half in addition to the ordinary rate of pay (i.e. the employee must be paid double time and one half in total). If employees work overtime on a public holiday it must be paid for at the rate of double time and one half.
- Visit the [Public Holidays in Western Australia](#) page to view the public holiday dates.



Leave entitlements

Quick reference guide

Leave entitlement	Full time	Part time	Casual
Annual leave	✓	✓	✗
Sick and carer's leave	✓	✓	✗
Unpaid carer's leave	✓	✓	✓
Bereavement leave	✓	✓	✓
Unpaid parental leave	✓	✓	✓
Long service leave	✓	✓	✓

This WA Award summary covers the basic leave entitlements for employees covered by the Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award but does **not** include all details on leave obligations and entitlements. Full details of conditions are contained in the Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au, the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*.



Annual leave

- Full time employees are entitled to a minimum of four weeks of paid annual leave for each year of completed service, up to 152 hours. Part time employees are entitled to a minimum of annual leave of four weeks per year paid on a pro rata basis according to the number of hours they are required ordinarily to work in a four week period. Casual employees are not entitled to annual leave.
- Annual leave is a minimum entitlement in the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award sets out additional requirements regarding annual leave and annual leave loading.
- During a period of annual leave an employee must be paid annual leave loading of 17.5%. Annual leave loading is not paid on pro rata leave paid out on termination.
- Annual leave accrues on a weekly basis:
 - A full time employee accrues 2.923 hours of annual leave for each completed week of work.
 - A part time employee accrues the relevant proportion of 2.923 hours annual leave for each completed week of work.
 - Visit Wageline's [Annual Leave Calculation Guide](#) to help work out annual leave entitlements.
 - Wageline's [record keeping templates](#) include an annual leave record template.



Sick and carer's leave

- Sick and carer's leave entitles a full time or part time employee to paid time off work due to either illness or injury to themselves (sick leave), or because they have to care for an ill or injured family or household member (carer's leave).
- Full time and part time employees are entitled to paid sick and carer's leave equal to the number of hours they would ordinarily work in a two week period, up to 76 hours per year. Sick and carer's leave is a cumulative entitlement, and any leave not taken in one year can be carried over to the next year.
- Sick and carer's leave accrues on a weekly basis for full and part time employees.
- In the first year of employment, a full time or part time employee can use any paid sick and carer's leave that they have accrued to date for caring purposes.
- In the second and subsequent years of employment, a full time employee can only use a maximum of 76 hours of their accrued sick leave entitlement for caring purposes, or a part time employee the relevant proportion of 76 hours based on their ordinary hours of work.
- An employee is entitled to up to two days of unpaid carer's leave per occasion if an employee does not have sufficient paid leave accrued or has exceed the maximum amount of carer's leave that can be taken in any 12 month period.
- Casual employees are not entitled to paid sick leave or paid carer's leave. Casual employees can access up to two day's unpaid carer's leave per occasion.
- Sick and carer's leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.
- Wageline's [Sick Leave Calculation Guide](#) can assist with calculating sick and carer's leave entitlements.
- Wageline's [record keeping templates](#) include a sick and carer's leave record template.



Long service leave

- Full time, part time and casual employees are entitled to long service leave (LSL).
- Long service leave is an entitlement from the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*.
- The length of continuous employment for an employee's long service leave entitlement is based on the total time with the business, rather than any one employer. An employer who buys a business or part of a business will take on the long service leave obligations for existing employees if there has been a transmission of business. This applies regardless of anything written in the sale contract.

Amount of continuous employment with same business	Amount of leave
After 10 years of continuous employment	8 ^{2/3} weeks
For every 5 years of continuous employment after this initial 10 years	4 ^{1/3} weeks
When an employee is terminated (except for serious misconduct) or resigns after they have completed between 7 and 10 years continuous employment	The employee is entitled to be paid out for LSL on a proportionate basis. LSL payment is worked out on a pro-rata basis for the entire period of employment, including years, months and days
When an employee is terminated or resigns after they have worked continuously for 10 or more years	The employee is entitled to be paid out for LSL. LSL payment is worked out on completed years of service only

- An employee who has completed a full qualifying period of service (e.g. 10 years) is entitled to be paid out their full long service leave entitlement (e.g. 8^{2/3} weeks) on termination, regardless of the circumstances of the termination.
- Where an employee has a period of service that is less than the full qualifying period and they were terminated by their employer for serious misconduct, they are not entitled to **pro rata** LSL.
- Visit the [Long Service Leave](#) page for more details and a calculation guide.
- Wageline's [record keeping templates](#) include a long service leave record template.



Parental leave

- Employees, including eligible casual employees, are entitled to the unpaid parental leave entitlements in the National Employment Standards of the *Fair Work Act 2009*, as well as a number of more beneficial conditions contained in the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* (a return to work after parental leave on a modified basis and a reversion to pre-parental leave working conditions). Visit the [Parental leave](#) page for further details.



Bereavement leave

- All employees, including casual employees, are entitled to two days paid bereavement leave per occasion on the death of a spouse, de facto partner, parent, step-parent, grandparent, child, step-child, grandchild, sibling or any other member of the employee's household. The two days need not be consecutive.
- Bereavement leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.



Resignation, termination and redundancy

Resignation by the employee

- Full time and part time employees are required to provide one week's notice.
- A casual employee can resign by providing one hour's notice to the employer.

Termination

- An employer is required to give a casual employee one hour's notice of termination.
- Except in cases of serious misconduct, an employer is required to give full time and part time employees the following period of notice of termination (or payment in lieu):

Period of continuous service	Notice period
Not more than 1 year	1 week
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years*	2 weeks
More than 3 years but not more than 5 years*	3 weeks
More than 5 years*	4 weeks

- *Employees over 45 years of age with two or more years of continuous service must receive an additional week's notice.
- These obligations are in the *Fair Work Act 2009* which applies rather than the notice provisions in the Clerks (Hotels, Motels and Clubs) Award.

Redundancy

- An employee is redundant when their employer has made a definite decision that they no longer wish the job the employee has been doing to be done by anyone.
- An employer has a number of obligations in redundancy situations and may be required to pay severance pay. Visit the [Redundancy](#) page for redundancy obligations.

Dismissal requirements

- Under State laws, employees cannot be dismissed if to do so would be harsh, unfair or oppressive. There must be a valid and fair reason for dismissal, such as:
 - consistent unsatisfactory work performance (which has been raised with the employee and the employee given further training and an opportunity to improve their work performance)
 - inappropriate behaviour or actions or
 - serious misconduct.
- The [Dismissal information](#) page outlines obligations and requirements when an employee is terminated.

Not the current wage rates

Disclaimer

The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety has prepared this WA award summary to provide information on pay rates and major award provisions. It is provided as a general guide only and is not designed to be comprehensive or to provide legal advice. The Department does not accept liability for any claim which may arise from any person acting on, or refraining from acting on, this information.