



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

WA Award Summary

Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award

1 July 2018

About this Award Summary

This WA Award Summary is a summary of the state Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award and does not include all obligations required by the award. It is important that you also refer to the full Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) 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 which operate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ sole traders (eg Jane Smith trading as Jane’s Fashion Store) ✓ unincorporated partnerships (eg Jane and Bob Smith trading as Jane’s Fashion Store) ✓ unincorporated trust arrangements. (eg Jane and Bob Smith as trustees for Jane’s Fashion Store) <p>This information does not cover businesses and organisations in the national 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 Fashion Store) ✗ 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 Shop and Warehouse Award?</p>	<p>The Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award covers many types of retail businesses in the state industrial relations system. Note - not all types of retail businesses are covered by this award.</p> <p>A complete list of types of businesses covered is available in the full Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au or contact Wageline</p>
<p>Step 3 Is the employee’s job covered by the Shop and Warehouse Award?</p>	<p>The Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award sets pay rates, working hours and other employment arrangements for full time, part time and casual employees in the business covered by the award working as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ shop assistants and store persons ✓ night fill workers



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 10 details record keeping requirements.

The Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) 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 2018**.

Full time - Shop Assistant, Salesperson, Demonstrator, Storeperson, Packer, Despatch Hand, Reserve Stockhand, Ticket Writer, Canvasser and Collector (See classification definitions on page 15) – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2018 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2019 (new rates applied first pay period on or after 1 July 2019)

Age	Hours worked as part of 38 ordinary hours per week				Sunday / Public holiday	
	Mon - Fri only (per week)	Sat up to 1 pm (per week)	Sat after 1 pm (per week)	Extra (per hour) on night of late night trading 6-9 pm (General and Special Retail shops only)	Sunday (Overtime in General Retail shops) (per hour)	Public holidays (per hour)
Adult - 21 and over - 100%	\$789.90	\$802.80	\$816.50	\$4.29	\$41.57	\$51.97
20 years - 90%	\$710.90	\$722.50	\$734.90	\$3.86	\$37.42	\$46.77
19 years - 80%	\$631.90	\$642.20	\$653.20	\$3.43	\$33.26	\$41.57
18 years - 70%	\$552.90	\$562.00	\$571.60	\$3.00	\$29.10	\$36.38
17 years - 60%	\$473.90	\$481.70	\$489.90	\$2.57	\$24.94	\$31.18

Adult in charge of shop, store or warehouse – full time – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2018 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2019 (new rates applied first pay period on or after 1 July 2019)

	Hours worked as part of 38 ordinary hours per week				Sunday / Public holiday	
	Mon - Fri only (per week)	Sat up to 1 pm (per week)	Sat after 1 pm (per week)	Extra (per hour) on night of late night trading 6-9 pm (General and Special Retail shops only)	Sunday (Overtime in General Retail shops) (per hour)	Public holidays (per hour)
In sole charge or in charge of less than 3 other workers	\$816.80	\$830.10	\$844.30	\$4.29	\$42.99	\$53.74
In charge of 3 to 9 workers	\$838.90	\$852.60	\$867.10	\$4.29	\$44.15	\$55.19
In charge of 10 or more workers	\$878.40	\$892.70	\$907.90	\$4.29	\$46.23	\$57.79

- For Canvassers and Collectors, the adult rates listed apply regardless of age.
- See Clause 7A of the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award for allowances for employees undertaking night fill duties.
- In General Retail stores, all work on Sunday is considered overtime and is additional to a full time employee's rostered 38 ordinary hours per week.
- For rates of pay for Storeperson Operators Grade 1 and Grade 2, Window Dressers and Visual Merchandisers, and full time employees aged 16 or under, please consult Clause 28 of the Shop and Warehouse Award.
- Additional rates are payable for employees in Small Retail shops working after 6pm Monday to Saturday, please refer to Clause 28 of the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award for further information.
- There are restrictions on when school aged children can work, see page 11.



Part time 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 2018**.

Part time - Shop Assistant, Salesperson, Demonstrator, Storeperson, Packer, Despatch Hand, Reserve Stockhand, Ticket Writer, Canvasser and Collector (See classification definitions on page 15) – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2018 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2019 (new rates applied first pay period on or after 1 July 2019)

Age	Hours worked as part of ordinary hours per week				Sunday / Public holiday	
	Mon - Fri only (per hour)	Sat up to 1 pm (per hour)	Sat after 1 pm (per hour)	Extra (per hour) on night of late night trading between 6-9 pm (General and Special Retail shops only)	Sunday (Overtime in General Retail shops) (per hour)	Public holidays (per hour)
Adult - 21 and over - 100%	\$20.79	\$24.01	\$24.29	\$4.29	\$41.57	\$51.97
20 years - 90%	\$18.71	\$21.61	\$21.86	\$3.86	\$37.42	\$46.77
19 years - 80%	\$16.63	\$19.21	\$19.43	\$3.43	\$33.26	\$41.57
18 years - 70%	\$14.55	\$16.81	\$17.00	\$3.00	\$29.10	\$36.38
17 years - 60%	\$12.47	\$14.41	\$14.57	\$2.57	\$24.94	\$31.18
16 years - 50%	\$10.39	\$12.01	\$12.14	\$2.15	\$20.79	\$25.98
Under 16 years - 40%	\$8.31	\$9.60	\$9.71	\$1.72	\$16.63	\$20.79

- There are restrictions on when school aged children can work, see page 11.

Adult in charge of shop, store or warehouse – part time – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2018 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2019 (new rates applied first pay period on or after 1 July 2019)

	Hours worked as part of ordinary hours per week				Sunday / Public holiday	
	Mon - Fri only (per hour)	Sat up to 1 pm (per hour)	Sat after 1 pm (per hour)	Extra (per hour) on night of late night trading between 6-9 pm (General and Special Retail stores only)	Sunday (Overtime in General Retail shops) (per hour)	Public holidays (per hour)
In sole charge or in charge of less than 3 other workers	\$21.49	\$24.83	\$25.11	\$4.29	\$42.99	\$53.74
In charge of 3 to 9 workers	\$22.08	\$25.50	\$25.79	\$4.29	\$44.15	\$55.19
In charge of 10 or more workers	\$23.12	\$26.70	\$27.01	\$4.29	\$46.23	\$57.79

- For Canvassers and Collectors, the adult rates listed apply regardless of age.
- See Clause 7A of the Shop and Warehouse Award for allowances for employees undertaking night fill duties.
- In General Retail stores, all work on Sunday is considered overtime.
- For rates of pay for Storeperson Operators Grade 1 and Grade 2, Window Dressers and Visual Merchandisers, please consult Clause 28 of the Shop and Warehouse Award.
- Additional rates are payable for employees in Small Retail shops working after 6pm Monday to Saturday, please refer to Clause 28 of the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award.
- There are restrictions on when school aged children can work, see page 11.



To receive email updates when WA award pay rates change, subscribe to the [Wageline Newsletter](#).



Casual 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 2018**.

Casual - Shop Assistant, Salesperson, Demonstrator, Storeperson, Packer, Despatch Hand, Reserve Stockhand, Ticket Writer, Canvasser and Collector (See classification descriptions on page 15) – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2018 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2019 (new rates applied first pay period on or after 1 July 2019)

Age	Hours worked as part of ordinary hours per week				Sunday / Public holiday	
	Mon - Fri full day (per hour)	Mon - Fri part day (per hour)	Saturday (per hour)	Extra (per hour) on night of late night trading between 6-9 pm (General and Special Retail stores only)	Sunday (Overtime in General Retail shops) (per hour)	Public holidays (per hour)
Adult - 21 and over - 100%	\$24.94	\$25.99	\$29.14	\$4.29	\$49.89	\$62.36
20 years - 90%	\$22.45	\$23.39	\$26.23	\$3.86	\$44.90	\$56.12
19 years - 80%	\$19.96	\$20.79	\$23.32	\$3.43	\$39.91	\$49.89
18 years - 70%	\$17.46	\$18.19	\$20.40	\$3.00	\$34.92	\$43.65
17 years - 60%	\$14.97	\$15.59	\$17.49	\$2.57	\$29.93	\$37.42
16 years - 50%	\$12.47	\$12.99	\$14.57	\$2.15	\$24.94	\$31.18
Under 16 years - 40%	\$9.98	\$10.40	\$11.66	\$1.72	\$19.96	\$24.94

- There are restrictions on when school aged children can work, see page 11.

Adult in charge of shop, store or warehouse – casual – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2018 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2019 (new rates applied first pay period on or after 1 July 2019)

	Hours worked as part of ordinary hours per week				Sunday / Public holiday	
	Mon - Fri full day (per hour)	Mon - Fri part day (per hour)	Saturday (per hour)	Extra (per hour) on night of late night trading 6-9 pm (General and Special Retail stores only)	Sunday (Overtime in General Retail shops) (per hour)	Public holidays (per hour)
In sole charge or in charge of less than 3 other workers	\$25.79	\$26.87	\$30.14	\$4.29	\$51.59	\$64.48
In charge of 3 to 9 workers	\$26.49	\$27.60	\$30.95	\$4.29	\$52.98	\$66.23
In charge of 10 or more workers	\$27.74	\$28.89	\$32.41	\$4.29	\$55.48	\$69.35

- For Canvassers and Collectors, the adult rates listed apply regardless of age.
- See Clause 7A of the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award for allowances for employees undertaking night fill duties.
- In General Retail stores, all work on Sunday is considered overtime.
- For rates of pay for Storeperson Operators Grade 1 and Grade 2, Window Dressers and Visual Merchandisers please consult Clause 28 of the Shop and Warehouse Award.
- Additional rates are payable for employees in Small Retail shops working after 6pm Monday to Saturday, please refer to Clause 28 of the Shop and Warehouse Award (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award.
- There are restrictions on when school aged children can work, see page 11.



Trainees

For pay rates for registered trainees working under the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award, please contact Wageline on 1300 655 266.



Types of shops

- The Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award defines a variety of types of retail shops, including General Retail, Special Retail and Small Retail shops. The spread of hours in which employees can work, arrangements for working Sundays and some allowances vary, based on shop type. See below for the spread of hours in each shop.
- Please see the full Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award on the WA Industrial Relations website www.wairc.wa.gov.au for definitions of General Retail, Special Retail and Small Retail shops.



Spread of hours

General Retail Shops –

- Ordinary hours of work must be worked between 7.00 am and 6.00 pm Monday to Saturday inclusive, except on the day of late night trading when hours may be worked between 7.00 am and 9.00 pm.
- All work done on Sunday in a General Retail shop is considered overtime, and not part of ordinary hours.

Small Retail Shops –

- Ordinary hours of work must be worked within a spread on 11 consecutive hours exclusive of meal breaks between the hours of 6.00 am and 11.30 pm, except on the day of late night trading where the spread may be 12 consecutive hours exclusive of meal breaks.
- Employees may be rostered to work on Sundays, provided the employee freely gives his/her consent on each occasion.

Special Retail Shops –

- Ordinary hours of work may be worked on any or all days of the week between the hours of 7.00 am and 6.00 pm except on the day of late night trading when the ordinary hours of work may be worked between 7.00 am and 9.00 pm.

See the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award on the WA Industrial Relations website www.wairc.wa.gov.au for definitions of these types of retail shops. Please note the definitions of shop types in the Shop and Warehouse Award are different from those applying under the *Retail Trading Hours Act 1987*.



Uniforms

- Any employer who requires an employee to wear a uniform must supply the uniforms free of charge or pay for its purchase and the uniform will remain the property of the employer.



Deductions from pay

An employer may deduct from an employee's pay:

- An amount the employer is authorised, in writing, by the employee to deduct and pay on behalf of the employee.

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



Ordinary working hours, penalty rates and overtime – full time employees

- Full time employees are engaged in ongoing employment and work 38 hours per week.
- Full time employees can be employed subject to a two month probationary period.

Ordinary hours of work – full time employees

- The ordinary hours for full time employees are as follows:
 - 38 hours per week to be worked in one of the five roster patterns explained in the award. Access the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) award on the WA Industrial Relations website www.wairc.wa.gov.au
 - Within the spread of hours defined by the type of retail shop (see page 5 for details).
 - Not more than 5 commencements in any week or 10 commencements in any fortnight.
 - Not more than 9.5 hours per day in ordinary hours, except on the day of late night trading when it is not more than 11.5 hours (except for Small Retail shops, where not more than 11 hours per day – or 12 hours on the day of late night trading - may be worked).
- When more than 38 hours are worked in any week during a period of two consecutive weeks overtime is not payable unless:
 - More than 76 ordinary hours are worked in that two week period; or
 - More than 38 ordinary hours are worked in that two week period if one week of a period of annual leave occurs in the two week period.

Overtime and penalty rates – full time employees

When penalty rates apply for a full time employee	Penalty rates
All time worked in ordinary hours on Easter Saturday	Time and a half
Work on Sunday in Special Retail and Small Retail shops	Double time

When overtime applies for a full time employee	Overtime rates
Outside the spread of ordinary hours prescribed for the type of shop they are employed in. The spread of ordinary hours varies between the types of shop (see page 5).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday to Friday and Saturday prior to 12 pm - time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that • After 12 pm Saturday and all day Sunday - double time
Before the usual starting time or after the usual finishing time in any establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday to Friday and Saturday prior to 12 pm - time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that • After 12 pm Saturday and all day Sunday - double time
Work on Saturday before 12 pm in establishments which work a five-day week (Monday to Friday inclusive)	Time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that
On a rostered day off	Time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that (minimum payment of four hours)
On a Sunday in a General Retail shop (In General Retail stores all work on Sunday is considered overtime and is additional to a full time employee's rostered 38 ordinary	Double time

When overtime applies for a full time employee	Overtime rates
hours per week)	
If an employee works on a public holiday (or a substituted public holiday)	Double time and a half



Ordinary working hours, penalty rates and overtime – part time employees

- Part time employees are engaged in ongoing employment and work for a minimum of 12 hours per fortnight and a maximum of 64 hours per fortnight.
- Part time employees receive the same wages and conditions as full time employees but on a proportionate basis to the hours they work.
- Part time employees can be employed subject to a two month probationary period.

Ordinary hours of work – part time employees

- The ordinary hours for part time employees are as follows:
 - Minimum of 12 hours and maximum of 64 hours per fortnight, Monday to Saturday (or Monday to Sunday in a Special or Small Retail shop).
 - Within the spread of hours defined by the type of retail shop (see page 5 for details).
 - Not more than 10 work commencements in any fortnight.
 - Not to be engaged for less than 3 hours in any one day.
 - No more than 9.5 hours per day except on the day of late night trading when it is not more than 11.5 hours per day (except for Small Retail shops, where not more than 11 hours per day - or 12 hours on the day of late night trading - may be worked).

Overtime and penalty rates – part time employees

When penalty rates apply for a part time employee	Penalty rates
All time worked in ordinary hours on Easter Saturday	Time and a half
Work on Sunday in Small and Special Retail stores	Double time

When overtime applies for a part time employee	Overtime rates
Outside the spread of ordinary hours prescribed for the type of shop they are employed in. The spread of ordinary hours varies between the types of shops (see page 5).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday to Friday and Saturday prior to 12 pm - time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that • After 12 pm Saturday and all day Sunday - double time
Before the usual starting time or after the usual finishing time in any establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monday to Friday and Saturday prior to 12 pm - time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that • After 12 pm Saturday and all day Sunday - double time
Work on Saturday before 12 pm in establishments which work a five-day week (Monday to Friday inclusive)	Time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that
On a rostered day off	Time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that (minimum payment of four hours)
On a Sunday in a General Retail shop (In General Retail stores, all work on Sunday is considered overtime)	Double time
If an employee works on a public holiday (or a substituted	Double time and a half

When overtime applies for a part time employee	Overtime rates
public holiday)	



Ordinary working hours – casual employees

- Casual employees work on an irregular basis, with no expectation of ongoing work, for not more than 30 hours per week in ordinary hours.

Ordinary hours of work – casual employees

- The ordinary hours for casual employees are as follows:
 - Maximum of 30 hours per week, except for up to 4 weeks at a time when a casual employee can work 38 hours per week.
 - Any shift must be at least 3 consecutive hours, except that school students who are employed solely to collect trolleys in or about a shopping centre complex may be employed for a minimum of two consecutive hours between 4.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. Monday to Saturday inclusive.

Overtime and penalty rates – casual employees

When penalty rates apply for a casual employee	Penalty rates
All time worked in ordinary hours on Easter Saturday	Time and a half
Work on Sunday in Small and Special Retail shops	Double time

When overtime applies for a casual time employee	Overtime rates
Outside the spread of ordinary hours prescribed for the type of shop they are employed in. The spread of ordinary hours varies between the types of shop (see page 5).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monday to Friday and Saturday prior to 12 pm - time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that After 12 pm Saturday and all day Sunday - double time
Before the usual starting time or after the usual finishing time in any establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monday to Friday and Saturday prior to 12 pm - time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that After 12 pm Saturday and all day Sunday - double time
Work on Saturday before 12 pm in establishments which work a five-day week (Monday to Friday inclusive)	Time and a half for the first two hours and double time after that
On a Sunday in a General Retail shop (in General Retail stores, all work on Sunday is considered overtime)	Double time
If an employee works on a public holiday (or a substituted public holiday)	Double time and a half



Meal breaks – all employees

- On every day that an employee works more than five ordinary hours, he or she must be provided with an unpaid meal break of 45 minutes to one hour, which can be shortened to 30 minutes by agreement.

- An employee must not take a meal break before he or she has worked at least two and a half hours and must not work more than five hours without a meal break. An employee working more than four and a half but not exceeding eight ordinary hours on any day must also receive one paid 10 minute tea break.
- An employee working more than eight ordinary hours on any day must receive two 10 minute paid tea breaks, one to be taken in the morning and one in the afternoon. Where an employee works more than five ordinary hours before or after a meal break, the tea break must be 15 minutes instead of 10 minutes.



Employment records

- Employers are legally required to keep employment records which demonstrate that employees have been paid all entitlements under the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) 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 Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award, such as overtime hours worked and allowances paid. Contact [Wageline](#) or view the full Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) 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 employees for each pay period which includes the number of ordinary and overtime hours worked each day and the total for the pay period, the wages and any allowances paid as well as any deductions made.
- If a payslip is not provided the employer must allow the employee to inspect the payment record.
- Visit the [Record keeping requirements page](#) for Wageline's payslip and record keeping templates.



Employment of children

- Under the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*, it is illegal to employ children under the age of 13 in this industry, except if the child is working as part of a school program, in a not for profit organisation or in a family business.
- Children who are 13 or 14 year old years may work in a shop or retail outlet between 6 am and 10 pm (not in school hours) if the employer has obtained written permission from a parent or guardian of the child.
- Children who are school aged must not be employed during school hours, unless participating in a school program.
- The [Employment of children laws in WA – shop, restaurant, fast food or takeaway food businesses](#) page has more information about employing children under the age of 15 years, including a template for written parental permission.



Public holidays

- Under the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award, when a public holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the public holiday is observed on the following Monday. When Boxing Day falls on a Monday, that public holiday is observed on the following Tuesday.
- Visit the [Public Holidays in Western Australia](#) page to view the public holiday dates.

Full time and part time employees

- Full time and part time employees who would normally be required to work on one or more of the designated public holidays, but who are not required to work because it is a public holiday, are entitled to be paid for that day.
- If a full time or part time employee is required to work on one or more of these days, public holiday pay rates will apply.
- The Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award provides that when any of the days that are public holidays under the award fall on a day that a full time or part time employee is usually required to work less than one fifth of their ordinary weekly hours of duty, the employee is entitled to time off duty without deduction of pay equivalent to the difference between the time usually worked on that day and one fifth of their ordinary weekly hours.
- The Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award also provides that when a public holiday falls on an accrued day off (known as a 'rostered day off'), an employee is to be compensated in one of the following methods by agreement between the employer and employee:
 - payment of an additional day's wages, or
 - another day shall be allowed with pay within twenty eight days, or
 - an additional day shall be added to the annual leave entitlement.

Casual employees

- Casual employees who are required to work on one of the days that are public holidays for the purposes of the award must be paid at public holiday rates.



Allowances

Allowance	When allowance is paid	Rate
Meal allowance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When an employee is required to continue working after the usual finishing time for more than one hour When an employee commences work prior to 1.00 pm on the day of late night trading and is required to work beyond 7.00 pm 	Meal allowance of \$12.75 per occasion - may be paid prior to meal period on the day, or as part of the normal wage
First Aid Allowance	Where an employee possesses a First Aid Certificate and is appointed to perform first aid duties	Allowance of \$10.65 per week
Location Allowance	Paid when working in certain regional towns in Western Australia (paid on a proportionate basis to casual/part time employees and apprentices)	Visit the Location Allowance page for the amount payable for each town or Clause 39 of the Award

Motor vehicle allowance also applies if an employee is required and authorised to use their own motor vehicle in the course of their duties. See Clause 32 of the Shop and Warehouse Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au for details.



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 Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) Award but does **not** include all details on leave obligations and entitlements. Full details of conditions are contained in the Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) 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*.



Bereavement leave

- All employees, including casual employees, are entitled to two days paid bereavement leave 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 2 days need not be consecutive. Bereavement leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.



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 more details.



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.



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 four weeks of paid annual leave 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 Shop and Warehouse (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) 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%.
- On termination, annual leave loading of 17.5% is paid out on fully accrued annual leave entitlements for completed years of employment. Annual leave loading is not paid on proportionate leave (leave accrued in an incomplete year of employment) 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.



Resignation, termination and redundancy

Resignation by the employee

- A casual employee can resign by giving one hour's notice to the employer.
- Full time and part time employees are required to provide the following notice of resignation:
 - Employees with more than 2 months of service - one week's notice.
 - Employees with between 1 and 2 months of service - one day's notice.
 - Employees with less than 1 month of service - a moment's notice.

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.

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 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.



Shop Assistant means an employee performing one or more of the following functions in retail or wholesale establishments:

- the receipt into and preparation for sale and or display of goods in or about any shop
- the prepacking or packing, weighing, assembling, pricing or preparing of goods or provisions or produce for sale
- the display, shelf filling, replenishing or any other method of exposure or presentation for sale of goods
- the sale of goods by any means
- the receiving, arranging or making payment by any means
- the recording by any means of a sale or sales
- the wrapping or packing of goods for despatch.

Shop assistants include:

- milk bar assistants
- checkout operators
- refund assistants
- persons employed as spruikers in shops
- persons employed as layby attendants
- persons employed in hiring out activities in a shop
- persons engaged to collect trolleys by any means
- persons employed on information desks or booths
- persons employed on customer service or as door greeter
- persons employed on service desks
- persons employed as bag checkers in or about the entrance to stores
- persons engaged in operating photographic processing machinery
- persons engaged in the stocking or collection of money from and preparation of commodities for sale in automatic vending devices
- persons engaged in the cooking and or preparation of provisions for sale in the shop of the employer other than for consumption in a cafeteria.

Storeperson means a worker performing one or more of the following duties: receiving, handling, storing, assembling, recording, preparing, packing, weighing and/or wrapping, branding, sorting, stacking or unpacking, checking, distributing or despatching or distributing goods in a shop, store or warehouse or delivering goods from a shop, store or warehouse for transit. Such duties include the use of computerised equipment where necessary.

Storeperson Operator Grade I means an employee employed as such carrying out the duties of a storeperson who is substantially required to operate the following mechanical equipment in the performance of his or her duties:

- Ride-on power operated tow motor
- Ride-on power operated pallet truck
- Walk beside power operated high lift stacker.

Storeperson Operator Grade II means an employee employed as such carrying out the duties of a storeperson who is substantially required to operate the following mechanical equipment in the performance of his or her duties:

- Ride-on power operated forklift
- High lift stock picker
- High lift stacker
- Power operated overhead traversing hoist.

Despatch hand means an employee who is substantially engaged in handling or receiving goods in or from departments for despatch or who passes them over to the packing room, or prepares and hands over packages to carters for delivery and who, if required, is responsible for the proper checking off of such packages and for the proper branding and marking thereof, and keeping necessary records, such as rail notes and cart notes.

Packer means an employee who packs goods for transport by air, post, rail or ship. An employee who packs goods for delivery by road transport to destinations beyond a radius of 25 miles (40 kilometres) of the nearest post office to the employer's business is classed as a packer.

Canvasser means an employee who collects or requests orders by retail for goods in places other than the employer's establishment, but does not include motor vehicle salespeople.

Collector means an employee whose principal duties consist of collecting money for the employer in places other than the employer's establishment. The duties of a Canvasser or Collector may be amalgamated to suit the convenience of the employer's business.

Window Dresser/Visual Merchandiser means an employee whose principal duties consist of the arranging, creating, labelling or presentation of merchandise, fixtures and surrounding areas. Such duties include the use of tools, paint and other equipment associated with the visual display and presentation of goods and merchandise.

Wholesale Salesperson means a worker performing one or more of the following duties in any establishment selling by wholesale: receiving, selling, assembling orders, distributing, handling goods for manufacture or sale by wholesale.

Disclaimer

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