## Submissions from parties on plain language draft of the Pharmacy Industry Award exposure draft AM2014/209

This document provides a summary of submissions from the following parties on the plain language draft of the Pharmacy Industry Award exposure draft:

- Association of Professional Engineers, Scientists and Managers Australia (APESMA), 10 December 2015
- Pharmacy Guild of Australia (PGA), 10 December 2015
- Shop Distributive and Allied Employees' Association (SDA), 10 December 2015
- Health Services Union (HSU), 11 December 2015
- Business SA, 10 December 2015

EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)		(blue=I	tted clauses based on plain language draft PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI W Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
Part 1-	-Application and Operation	Part 1-	-Application and Operation	
1.	Title	1.	Title	
1.1	This award is the <i>Pharmacy Industry Award 2010</i> .	1.1	This is the <i>Pharmacy Industry Award</i> [2016].	
	ended in accordance with para [11] [2014] FWCFB 9412 and para [8] 5] FWCFB 4658	1.2	This award comes into operation on [insert date].	
1.2	This modern award, as varied, commenced operation on 1 January 2010. A variation to this award does not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability that a person acquired, accrued or incurred under the award as it		s 1.2, 1.4 and 1.5 of the Exposure Draft Pharmacy Industry Award evised 25 September 2015) will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
	existed prior to the variation.	2.	Definitions	
1.3	Schedule D—Definitions sets out definitions that apply in this award.	Schedu	le G—Definitions defines expressions used in this award.	
1.4	The monetary obligations imposed on employers by this award may be absorbed into overaward payments. Nothing in this award requires an employer to maintain or increase any overaward payment.			
1.5 inse	erted in accordance with para [16] of [2014] FWCFB 9412			
1.5	Neither the making of this award nor the operation of any transitional arrangements is intended to result in a reduction in the take-home pay of employees covered by the award. On application by or on behalf of an employee who suffers a reduction in take-home pay as a result of the making of this award or the operation of any transitional arrangements, the Fair Work Commission may make any order it considers appropriate to remedy the situation.			
2	The National Employment Standards and this award	This cla	use will be dealt with in Part B of the process	

	EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)		ted clauses based on plain language draft PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI W Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
3	Coverage	4.	Coverage	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)
3.1	This industry award covers employers throughout Australia in the community pharmacy industry and their employees in the classifications listed in Schedule A—Classification Definitions to the exclusion of any other modern award.  Community pharmacy means any business conducted by the employer in premises:  (a) that are registered under the relevant State or Territory legislation for the regulation of pharmacies; or  (b) are located in a State or Territory where no legislation operates to provide for the registration of pharmacies;  and  (c) that are established either in whole or in part for the compounding or dispensing of prescriptions or vending any medicines or drugs; and  (d) where other goods may be sold by retail	4.1	<ul> <li>This industry award covers, to the exclusion of any other modern award:</li> <li>(a) employers in the community pharmacy industry throughout Australia; and</li> <li>(b) employees (with a classification defined in Schedule A—Classification Definitions) of employers mentioned in clause 4.1(a).</li> <li>This award also covers:</li> <li>(a) on-hire employees working in the community pharmacy industry (with a classification defined in Schedule A—Classification Definitions) and the on-hire employers of those employees; and</li> <li>(b) trainees employed by a group training employer and hosted by an employer covered by this award to work in the community pharmacy industry (with a classification defined in Schedule A—Classification Definitions) and the group training employers of those trainees.</li> </ul>	Term 'industry award' should be retained in coverage clause. (para. 7). Proposed change to plain language clause 4.1 highlighted.  Definition of 'community pharmacy' in Schedule G should be moved to coverage clause. (paras 8–10) (see also Schedule G in this document)  ABI and NSW Business Chamber  Term 'community pharmacy' should be retained. Proposed change to plain language clause 4.1(a) highlighted. (paras 3.1–3.4)
3.3	This award does not cover employment in:  (a) a pharmacy owned by a hospital or other public institution; or  (b) a pharmacy operated by government,	commu	However, this award does not cover:  ord "community" has been included at 4.3(a) because if it were not a unity pharmacy there would be no need for the exclusion as it would within the coverage set out in clauses 4.1 and 4.2.	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)  Proposed change to plain language clause 4.3(a) highlighted. (paras 11–12)  PGA
3.4	where their goods or services are not sold by retail to the general public.  This award covers any employer which supplies labour on an on-hire basis in the industry set out in clause 3.1 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.		<ul> <li>(a) employees working in a community pharmacy that does not sell medicines or drugs by retail and that is:</li> <li>(i) owned by a hospital or other public institution; or</li> <li>(ii) operated by government; or</li> </ul>	Plain language clause 4.3 should be replaced with:  '4.3 However, this award does not cover employees working in a pharmacy that is:  (a) owned by a hospital or other public institution; or  (b) operated by government; that does not sell medicines or drugs by retail to the general public.'
3.5	This award covers employers which provide group training services for trainees engaged in the industry and/or parts of industry set out at 3.1 and those trainees engaged by a group training service hosted by a company to perform work at a location where the activities described in clause 3.1 are being performed. This subclause operates subject to the exclusions from coverage in this award.		<ul> <li>(b) employees excluded from award coverage by the Act; or NOTE: See section 143(7) of the Act.</li> <li>(c) employees covered by a modern enterprise award or an enterprise instrument; or</li> </ul>	(para. 12)
3.6	<ul> <li>This award does not cover:</li> <li>(a) employees excluded from award coverage by the Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth) (the Act);</li> <li>(b) 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</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>(d) employees covered by a State reference public sector modern award or a State reference public sector transitional award; or</li> <li>(e) employers of employees mentioned in clauses 4.3(a) to (d).</li> </ul>	

(revised 25 September 2015)		Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
	<ul> <li>(Cth)), or employers in relation to those employees; or</li> <li>(c) 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.</li> </ul>		
Note del 3.7	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.	<ul> <li>4.4 If an employer is covered by more than one award, an employee of the employer is covered by the award that is most appropriate to the work that they do and the industry in which they work.</li> <li>NOTE: An employee working in the community pharmacy industry who is not covered by this award may be covered by an award with occupational coverage.</li> </ul>	
4.	Award flexibility	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
5.	Facilitative provisions	This clause will be dealt with in I art B of the process	Business SA  The contents of the table in this clause are award-specific and should be part of Part A of the process.
Part 2—	-Types of Employment and Classifications	Part 2 Types of Employment and classifications	<u>PGA</u>
6.	Employment categories	7. Types of employment	Proposed changes to plain language clauses 7.1 highlighted. (para. 13)
6.1	Employees under this award will be employed in one of the following categories:  (a) full-time;  (b) part-time; or  (c) casual.	<ul> <li>(a) full-time employees; or</li> <li>(b) part-time employees; or</li> <li>(c) casual employees.</li> </ul>	Plain language clause 7.2 should be reworded to provide that 'hours (which may be averaged over 2 consecutive weeks)' (para. 14)  SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)  Proposed changes to plain language clauses 7.2 and 7.5 highlighted. (paras 13–19)
6.2	At the time of engagement, an employer will inform each employee of the terms of their engagement and, in particular, whether they are to be full-time, part-time or casual.	76 hours averaged over 2 consecutive weeks) is a full-time employee.  7.3 An employee who is engaged to work for fewer ordinary hours per	
6.3	Full-time employee is engaged to work an average of 38 hours per week.	week than mentioned in clause 7.2 and whose hours of work are reasonably predictable is a part-time employee.  7.4 An employee who is not covered by clause 7.2 or 7.3 may be engaged and paid as a casual employee.  7.5 At the time of engagement On engaging an employee, the employer	
		must inform the employee of the terms on which they are engaged, including whether they are engaged as a full-time, part-time or casual	

	-time employees  A part-time employee:  (i) is engaged to work less than 38 hours per week; and  (ii) has reasonably predictable hours of work;	7.6	(a)	ime employment Subject to this award, the pay and conditions on which a part-	ABI and NSW Business Chamber
	A part-time employee:  (i) is engaged to work less than 38 hours per week; and  (ii) has reasonably predictable hours of work;		(a)	• •	
(a) (b)	<ul><li>(i) is engaged to work less than 38 hours per week; and</li><li>(ii) has reasonably predictable hours of work;</li></ul>			Subject to this award, the nay and conditions on which a nart-	
	<ul> <li>(iii) except as provided elsewhere in this award, receives on a prorata basis pay and conditions equivalent to those of full-time employees who do the same kind of work.</li> <li>At the time of engagement, the employer and the part-time employee will agree, in writing, on a regular pattern of work, specifying at least: <ol> <li>(i) the hours worked each day;</li> <li>(ii) which days of the week the employee will work;</li> <li>(iii) the actual starting and finishing times of each day;</li> <li>(iv) that any variation will be in writing;</li> </ol> </li></ul>		(b)	time employee is engaged must, proportionately, be the same as those on which a for a full-time employee who does engaged to do the same kind of work is engaged.  At the time of engagement of On engaging a part-time employee, the employer must agree in writing with the employee:  (i) the number of ordinary hours to be worked each day; and  (ii) the days of the week on which the employee will work; and  (iii) the times at which the employee will start and finish work each day; and  (iv) when meal breaks may be taken and their duration; and  (v) that any variation will be in writing.	Proposed change to plain language clause 7.6(b)(i) highlighted. (para. 13)  Clause 12.2 of the <u>current modern award</u> dealing with agreement to vary regular pattern of work should be reinstated to plain language clause 7.6 (para. 17)
	<ul> <li>(v) that the minimum daily engagement is three hours;</li> <li>(vi) all time worked in excess of agreed hours is paid at the overtime rate; and</li> <li>(vii) the times of taking and the duration of meal breaks.</li> </ul>		(c)	An agreement under clause 7.6(b)) must also provide that:  (i) the minimum period for which the employee may be rostered to work on any shift is 3 consecutive hours;  (ii) for each ordinary hour worked, the employee must be paid in accordance with clause 12.1;  (iii) for each hour worked in excess of the agreed number of ordinary hours, the employee must be paid at the overtime rate in accordance with clause 16.2;  (iv) subject to this clause, the agreement can only be varied, permanently or temporarily, by the parties in writing.	Plain language clause 7.6 is confusing should be replaced with clauses 6.7 to 6.15 of the PGA's Plain English Draft. (para. 18)
(c)	<ul> <li>(i) Any agreement to vary the regular pattern of work will be made in writing before the variation occurs.</li> <li>(ii) Any agreement to vary the agreed hours may be either a permanent agreed variation to the pattern of work or a temporary agreed variation (e.g. a single shift or roster period). The varied hours will be the 'agreed hours' for the purposes of</li> </ul>		(e)	The employer must keep a copy the original of any agreement or variation and give a copy to the employee.  Subject to clause 7.6(f), the roster of a part-time employee, but not the agreed number of hours, may be changed:  (i) by the employer giving the employee 7 days, or in an emergency 48 hours, written notice of the change; or  (ii) at any time by the employer and employee by mutual	Proposed change to plain language clause 7.6(d) highlighted. (para. 16)

(revised 25 September 2015)				lauses based on plain language draft yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI usiness Chamber)	Summary of submissions
		minimum hourly rate of pay for the relevant classification in clause 10.1.		(ii) so as to avoid any award entitlement.	
	(e)	An employer is required to roster a part-time employee for a minimum of three consecutive hours on any shift.	(g)	A part-time employee who has worked the agreed number of hours on any day or in any pay period may agree to work additional hours on the terms applicable to hours worked by a	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)  Plain language clause 7.6(g) should be replaced with exposure draft clause
	<b>(f)</b>	Rosters		casual employee and up to any maximum applicable to those hours under this award.	6.5(i) on additional hours as casual hours. (paras 31–36)
		(i) A part-time employee's roster, but not the agreed number of hours, may be altered:		nours under this award.	
		• by the employer giving the employee seven days' written notice; or			
		• in the case of an emergency, by the employer giving the employee 48 hours' written notice; or			
		• at any time by mutual agreement between the employer and the employee.			
		(ii) Rosters will not be changed from week to week, or fortnight to fortnight.			
		(iii) Rosters will not be changed to avoid any award entitlements.			
	(g)	An employee who does not meet the definition of a part-time employee and who is not a full-time employee will be paid as a casual employee in accordance with clause 6.5—Casual employment.			
	(h)	Conversion of existing employees	Moved to 7.8		
6.5	Casu	ial employment	7.7 Cas	sual employment	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)
	(a)	A casual employee is an employee who is engaged and paid as a casual employee.	(a)	A casual employee does not have an entitlement to reasonably predictable hours of work.	Plain language clause 7.7 should retain exposure draft clause 6.5(c) on casual loadings (currently dealt with in plain language clause 10). (paras 41–44)
	<b>(b)</b>	A casual employee does not have an entitlement to reasonably predictable hours of work.	(b)	The minimum number of hours for which a causal employee may be rostered to work on any day is 3.	Business SA
	(c)	Casual loading	(c)	Unless casual employees agree to be paid weekly or fortnightly, they must be paid at the end of the rostered hours	Plain language clause 7.7(c) requires payment to be made at the end of each day. Business SA submits that, because an engagement may be for longer than
		For each ordinary hour worked, a casual employee must be paid:		each day.	one day, this is a substantive change to the award.
		• the minimum hourly rate; and			
		• a loading of 25% of the minimum hourly rate			
		for the classification in which they are employed.			
	( <b>d</b> )	Casual employees will be paid at the termination of each engagement, but may agree to be paid weekly or fortnightly.			
	(e)	The minimum daily engagement for a casual employee is three hours.			

	<u>d 25 September 2015)</u> (0	nnotated clauses based on plain language draft lue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=AB nd NSW Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
	<ul> <li>(i) No full-time or casual employee will be transferred by an employer to part-time employment without the written consent of the employee.</li> <li>(ii) Where such transfer occurs all leave entitlements accrued will be deemed to be continuous.</li> <li>(iii) A full-time employee who requests part-time work and is given such work may revert to full-time employment on a specified future date by agreement with the employer. This agreement is to be recorded in writing.</li> <li>(i) Additional hours as casual hours</li> <li>A part-time employee who has worked their agreed hours may agree to work additional hours which are not reasonably predictable up to the daily, weekly or fortnightly maximum ordinary hours as a casual employee. These extra hours will be subject to the casual employee provisions of this award.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Moving between types of employment</li> <li>(a) A full-time or casual employee cannot become a part-time employee without the employee's written consent.</li> <li>(b) Moving to part-time employment does not affect the continuity of any leave entitlements.</li> <li>(c) A full-time employee: <ul> <li>(i) may request to be given part-time work; and</li> <li>(ii) may return to full-time employment at a date agreed with the employer.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(d) An agreement mentioned in clause 7.8(c)(ii) must be recorded in writing.</li> </ul>	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)
7. 7.1 7.2	Classifications  All employees covered by this award must be classified according to the structure set out in Schedule A—Classification Definitions. Employers must advise their employees in writing of their classification and of any changes to their classification.  The classification by the employer must be according to the skill level or levels required to be exercised by the employee in order to carry out the principal functions of the employment as determined by the employer.	An employer must classify an employee covered by this award in accordance with Schedule A—Classification Definitions.  The classification must be based on the skill level that the employed determines is required to be exercised in order for the employee to carry out the principal functions of the employment.	'The employee must be classified according to the skill level or levels they are required to exercise in order to carry out the principal functions of the employment required by the employer.'  (paras 451–54)
Part 3-	—Hours of Work P	art 3—Hours of Work	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)
8. 8.1 8.2	Ordinary hours of work and rostering  This clause does not operate to limit, increase or in any way alter the trading hours of any employer as determined by the relevant State or Territory legislation.  Ordinary hours and roster cycles  (a) Ordinary hours may be worked between 7.00 am and midnight, Monday to Sunday.	Ordinary hours may be worked on any day between 7.00 am and midnight.  Ordinary hours of work are continuous, except for rest breaks and meal breaks.  The maximum number of ordinary hours that can be worked by an employee on any day is 12.	
	<ul> <li>(b) Hours of work on any day will be continuous, except for rest breaks and meal breaks.</li> <li>(c) Hours of work must not exceed 12 hours per day.</li> <li>(d) The ordinary hours of work for a full-time employee will be 38 hours per week.</li> </ul>	Nothing in this clause affects the shop trading hours of a community pharmacy under relevant State or Territory legislation.	Plain language clause 9.4 may be unnecessary. (para. 19)

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	(e) (f)	a per	Il-time employee's ordinary weekly hours may be averaged over iod of two consecutive weeks.  ordinary hours of work for a part-time or casual employee will accordance with clause 6—Types of employment.			
8.3	Rost		-Permanent employees	10.	Rostering arrangements - Full-time and Part-time Employees	<u>PGA</u>
	(a)		following roster requirements will apply to permanent oyees:	10.1	The following rostering arrangements apply to permanent full-time and part time employees:	Proposed change to plain language clause 10.0 highlighted. (paras 20–21) Clause should be replaced with PGA's Plain English Draft clause 8. (para. 22)
		(i) (ii)	Ordinary hours will be rostered to provide employees with two consecutive days off each week or three consecutive days off in a two week period.  Ordinary hours and any reasonable additional hours may not be rostered over more than six consecutive days.		<ul> <li>(a) employees must be rostered to work ordinary hours in such a way that they have:</li> <li>(i) 2 consecutive days off each week; or</li> <li>(ii) 3 consecutive days off in a 2 week period;</li> </ul>	
		(iii)	Except as provided for in clause 8.3(a)(iv), ordinary hours may not be rostered over more than five days in a week.		(b) subject to clause 10.1(c), employees must not be rostered to work ordinary hours on more than 5 days in a week;	
		(iv)	Ordinary hours may be rostered on six days in one week where ordinary hours are rostered on no more than four days in the following week.		(c) employees may be rostered to work ordinary hours on 6 days one week if they are rostered to work ordinary hours on no more than 4 days the following week;	
		( <b>v</b> )	An employee may be rostered to work on a maximum of three Sundays in any four week cycle and must have three consecutive days off every four weeks, including a Saturday and Sunday.		<ul> <li>(d) employees must not be rostered to work (whether ordinary hours or overtime) on more than 6 consecutive days;</li> <li>(e) employees may be rostered to work (whether ordinary hours or</li> </ul>	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)
	<b>(b)</b>	Alte	ternative rostering arrangements		overtime) on up to 3 Sundays in a 4 week cycle must be if they are rostered to have 3 consecutive days off every 4 weeks, including a Saturday and Sunday.	Proposed change to plain language clause 10.1(e) highlighted. (paras 59–61) Proposed change to plain language clause 10.3 highlighted. (para. 62)
		<b>(i)</b>	The rostering requirements in clause 8.3(a) will not apply where an employee makes a written request and the employer agrees to other arrangements.	10.2	Clause 10.1(e) does not apply to a part-time employee who has agreed under clause 7.6 to work Saturday or Sunday (or both) each week and have at least 2 consecutive days off.	1 roposed change to plain language clause 10.3 inglingited. (para. 02)
		(ii) (iii)	The agreement must be recorded in the time and wages record.  It cannot be a condition of employment that an employee make a request for alternative rostering arrangements.	10.3	Clause 10.1 does not apply to the extent that where the employer and employee agree to different arrangements at the written request of the employee.	ABI and NSW Business Chamber  Proposed change to plain language clauses 10.3–10.8 highlighted. (paras 5.1–5.4)
		(iv)	An employee may terminate the agreement by giving four weeks' notice to the employer. The notice does not need to be given where the agreement terminates on an agreed date or at the end of an agreed period. This provision does not apply to part-time employees' agreed pattern of work under clause 6.4(b).	10.4 10.5 10.6	Different arrangements agreed under clause 10.3 must be recorded in the time and wages record.  The employee may end an agreement under clause 10.3 at any time by giving the employer 4 weeks written notice.  An agreement under clause 10.3 may specify that it terminates on a	
		(v)	The rostering provision of clause 8.3(a)(v)does not apply to a part-time employee whose agreed hours under clause 6.4(b)(ii) provide that the employee will:	10.7	particular date provide for it to end automatically on a day, or at the end of a period, specified in it.  An employee cannot be required, by as a condition of employment, to make a request an arrangement under clause 10.3.	
			<ul> <li>work on either or both Saturday and Sunday each week; and</li> <li>have at least two consecutive days off work each week.</li> </ul>	10.8	Nothing in clause 10.5 applies to an agreement under clause 7.6(b).	

						Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)			Summary of submissions
9.	Break	ks				11.	Breaks		
9.1	An employee working four or more hours on any day will be entitled to a 10 minute paid rest break.  An employee working more than five hours on any day will be entitled to an unpaid meal break of at least 30 minutes but no more than one hour, plus a 10 minute paid rest break.			11.1	on any one day specified in an	ny day the number of ordinary hours item of column 1 of Table 1 is entitled ed in column 2-of that Table opposite al and rest break(s)	ABI and NSW Business Chamber  Proposed change to plain language clause 11.1 highlighted. (para. 6.1)  SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)		
9.3		nployee working 7.6					Column 1	Column 2	Plain language clause 11.1 should be replaced with:
		d meal break of at lo 0 minute paid rest br			an one hour, plus		4 or more but not more than 5	One 10 minute paid rest break	'The following table prescribes the entitlement to a break or breaks (Column
	(a)	-	e to be taker	n after at least 2.5 h	ours and not later		More than 5 but less than 7.6	One 10 minute paid rest break One 30 to 60 minute unpaid meal break	2) for employees, depending on the number of ordinary hours worked on any day (column 1).  (para. 63)
	` /	the rest breaks are not to be taken in the first hour of work or in the first hour after the meal break.				7.6 or more	Two 10 minute paid rest breaks	Disingle and the state of the s	
		Ordinary hours per day  4 hours and up to and including 5 hours  Break  One 10 minute paid rest break			One 30 to 60	One 30 to 60 minute unpaid meal	Plain language clause 11.2 should be replaced with exposure draft 9.3(a) or the following:		
				rest break	11.2	A meal break cannot be taken of work.	in the first 2.5 hours, or after 5 hours,	'A meal break must be taken within the first 5 hours of work, but not before the first 2.5 hours'	
		More than 5 and less than 7.6 hours One 10 minute paid rest break One 30 to 60 minute unpaid meal break  7.6 hours or more Two 10-minute paid rest breaks		11.3			(para. 65)		
		One 30 to 60 minute unpaid meal break					(b) In the first hour of work	arter a mear oreax.	
Part 4	-Wage	and Allowances			·	Part 4—Wages and Allowances			<u>PGA</u>
10.	C	mum wages				12.	Wages		Plain language clause 12.1 fails to take account of students who do not commence in term 1. (para 23)
10.1	Adult	t employees				12.1 An employer must pay an employee in accordance with Table 2 for			commence in term 1. (para 23)
		• •			ordinary hours worked by the employee:				
		Employee classification	Minimu weekly r	ate hourly rate	Casual hourly rate		opposite that classification		
		Pharmacy Assistants	***************************************	\$	<b>D</b>			aployee with a classification specified the minimum hourly rate specified on in column 3; and	
		Level 1	721.50	18.99	23.74			oyee with a classification specified in	
		Level 2	738.70	) 19.44	24.30		column 1, wages at the opposite that classification	minimum casual hourly rate specified on in column 4: and	
		Level 3	764.90	20.13	25.16				ABI and NSW Business Chamber
		Level 4	796.30	20.96	26.20		(u) for an employee who is t	under 21 years of age and classified as	Plain language clause 12.1(d) should be moved to after Table 2 (change

## EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)

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Pharmacy Students			
1st year of course	721.50	18.99	23.74
2nd year of course	738.70	19.44	24.30
3rd year of course	764.90	20.13	25.16
4th year of course	796.30	20.96	26.20
Pharmacy Interns			
First half of training	806.80	21.23	26.54
Second half of training	834.40	21.96	27.45
Pharmacist	943.90	24.84	31.05
Experienced Pharmacist	1,033.80	27.21	34.01
Pharmacist in Charge	1,058.00	27.84	34.80
Pharmacist Manager	1,179.10	31.03	38.79

**(b)** A summary of hourly rates of pay including overtime and penalties is provided in Schedule B of this Award.

Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)

a pharmacy assistant, at the following percentage of the minimum rate that would otherwise be applicable under Table 2:

- (i) 45% for an under 16 year old;
- (ii) 50% for a 16 year old;
- (iii) 60% for a 17 year old;
- (iv) 70% for an 18 year old;
- (v) 80% for a 19 year old;
- (vi) 90% for a 20 year old.

**Table 2—Minimum wages for adult employees** 

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Employee classification	Minimum weekly rate	Minimum hourly rate	Minimum casual hourly rate (inclusive of 25% casual loading)
pharmacy assistant			
Level 1	\$721.50	\$18.99	\$23.74
Level 2	\$738.70	\$19.44	\$24.30
Level 3	\$764.90	\$20.13	\$25.16
Level 4	\$796.30	\$20.96	\$26.20
pharmacy student			
1 <sup>st</sup> year of course	\$721.50	\$18.99	\$23.74
2 <sup>nd</sup> year of course	\$738.70	\$19.44	\$24.30
3 <sup>rd</sup> year of course	\$764.90	\$20.13	\$25.16
4 <sup>th</sup> year of course	\$796.30	\$20.96	\$26.20
pharmacy intern			
1 <sup>st</sup> half of training	\$806.80	\$21.23	\$26.54
2 <sup>nd</sup> half of training	\$834.40	\$21.96	\$27.45
pharmacist	\$943.90	\$24.84	\$31.05
experienced pharmacist	\$1,033.80	\$27.21	\$34.01
pharmacist in charge	\$1,058.00	\$27.84	\$34.80

Summary of submissions

highlighted) (para. 7.1)

EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)	Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)				ISU); grey=ABI	Summary of submissions
		pharmacist manager	\$1,179.10	\$31.03	\$38.79	
		NOTE: Schedule I summary of hourl rates.	B—Summary of y rates of pay,	Hourly Rates of including overt	f Pay contains a ime and penalty	
	assistant,	mployee who is uno, at the following e be applicable under	percentage of			
(c) Each year of a pharmacy student's course commences on the first day of the relevant academic term. A pharmacy student's progression through the pay rate is line with the student's progression through the course. If the pharmacy student completes subjects faster than the usual course progression for that year of study, the student will progress to the next pay rate even if they have not been on the previous pay rate for a year. A pharmacy student will not move to the next pay rate if they have not completed and passed all of the subjects required in the usual course progression for that year of study, even if they remain on the same pay rate for more than one year. Students undertaking a Master of Pharmacy will commence at the 3rd year pay rate.	12.3	A pharmacy studer course from day 1 of Subject to clause Pharmacy course is	of term 1 of that 12.2, a pharmac	year of the cours y student begin	e.  ning a Master of	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)  Plain language clause 12.3 should provide that a pharmacy student beginning Master of Pharmacy course should receive the Graduate Intern rate. (para. 66)  Business SA  Plain language clauses 12.2 and 12.3 seem to have removed the ability of the employer to move a student up a pay level if they accelerate their course completion, or to leave them at that rate for more than 1 year if that section of the course is not completed within the year.

	SURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 1 25 September 2015)	Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
10.3(b)	<ul> <li>(a) Wages will be paid either weekly or fortnightly, according to the actual hours worked for each week or fortnight.</li> <li>(b) All wages will be paid on a regular pay day within four days of the end of the pay period. The employer must notify the employee in writing as to which day is the pay day. Where for any reason the employer wishes to change the pay day, then the employer shall provide at least four weeks' written notice to the employee of such change.</li> <li>(b) All wages will be paid on a regular pay day within four days of the end of the pay period. The employer must notify the employee in writing as to which day is the pay day. Where for any reason the employer wishes to change the pay day, then the employee of such change.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The employer may determine the pay period of an employee, which must be either weekly or fortnightly.</li> <li>Wages must be paid for a pay period according to the number of hours worked by the employee in the period, [as provided in clause 7.2] // [subject to the averaging provision in clause x].</li> <li>Wages must be paid on a regular pay day no later than 4 days after the end of the pay period.</li> <li>Employers must notify employees in writing about which day is the regular pay day.</li> <li>The regular pay day of an employee may only be changed by the employer giving the employee 4 weeks written notice.</li> <li>For employees eligible for a supported wage, see Schedule D—Supported Wage System.</li> <li>For employees undertaking a traineeship, see Schedule E—National Training Wage.</li> </ul>	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)  Proposed change to plain language clause 12.5 highlighted. (para. 68)  PGA  Proposed change to plain language clause 12.5 highlighted to follow current clause. (paras 24)
10.2	Junior employee  Junior employees will be paid the following percentage of the appropriate wage rate for pharmacy assistant classifications in clause 10—Minimum weekly wages:	Note: This clause has been moved to clause 12.1(d) and appears here for comparative purposes only.  (d) for an employee who is under 21 years of age and classified as a pharmacy assistant, at the following percentage of the minimum rate that would otherwise be applicable under Table 2:	
	Age % of weekly wage	(i) 45% for an under 16 year old;	
	Under 16 years of age 45	•	
	16 years of age 50	(ii) 50% for a 16 year old;	
	17 years of age 60	(iii) 60% for a 17 year old;	
	18 years of age 70	(iv) 70% for an 18 year old;	
	19 years of age 80	(v) 80% for a 19 year old;	
	20 years of age 90	(vi) 90% for a 20 year old.	
10.3	Payment of wages	Note: Clause 10.3 of the Exposure Draft (revised 25 September 2015) has been moved to clause 12.4.	
10.4	Annualised salary (Pharmacists only)	13 Annual salary for pharmacists	
	(a) An annualised salary for pharmacist employees may be developed. The annual salary may be in satisfaction of any or all of the following provisions of the award:	(a) A pharmacist may agree in writing with their employer to be paid an annual salary that satisfies this award in relation to all or any of the following matters:	
	(i) overtime;	(i) overtime rates;	

_		DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 otember 2015)	(blue=PGA; y	nuses based on plain language draft vellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI siness Chamber)	Summary of submissions
	(b) (c)	<ul> <li>(ii) payments for public holidays taken;</li> <li>(iv) annual leave taken;</li> <li>(v) annual leave loading;</li> <li>(vi) meal allowance; and</li> <li>(vii) meal break on call entitlements.</li> <li>The annual salary paid over a year must be no less than the amount the employee would have received under this award for the work performed over the year (or if the employment ceases before the completion of a year over such lesser period as has been worked).</li> <li>When payment in accordance with this clause is adopted, the employer will keep a daily record of hours worked by the employee which will show the date and start and finish times of the employee for the day. The record will be countersigned weekly by the employee and will be kept at the place of employment for a period of at least six years.</li> <li>The employee may be represented in discussions relating to the making of an agreement under clause 10.4 by either their union or nominated representative, and any agreement reached under this clause must be recorded in writing, and a copy retained by the employer.</li> </ul>	(b) (c) (d) (e)	<ul> <li>(iii) payments for public holidays;</li> <li>(iv) payments for annual leave;</li> <li>(v) annual leave loading;</li> <li>(vi) meal allowances;</li> <li>(vii) on premise meal allowances.</li> <li>A pharmacist may be represented by a union or other representative nominated by them in any discussion about the making of an agreement under clause 13(a).</li> <li>An annual salary must not result in a pharmacist being paid less for a period than would have been the case if an annual salary had not been agreed.</li> <li>The employer must keep the original of any agreement under clause 13(a) and give a copy to the pharmacist.</li> <li>The employer must keep a record of hours worked each day by a pharmacist who has entered into an agreement under clause 13(a) showing the times at which the pharmacist started and finished work on that day.</li> <li>A record mentioned in clause 13(e) must be:</li> <li>(i) countersigned weekly by the pharmacist; and</li> <li>(ii) kept at the place of employment for at least 6 years.</li> </ul>	PGA Proposed change to plain language clause 13(d) highlighted. (para. 24)  ABI and NSW Business Chamber Proposed change to plain language clause 13(e) highlighted. (para. 8.1)
10.5 10.6		orted wage system nal training wage	These clauses	will be dealt with in Part B of the process	

EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)			ated clauses based on plain language draft PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI SW Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
11. 11.1 11.2	Allowances  Employers must pay to an employee the allowances the employee is entitled to under this clause. See Schedule C for a summary of monetary allowances and method of adjustment.  Expense related allowances  (i) An employee who has worked six hours or more during ordinary time and who is then consecutively required to work overtime, or beyond the employee's ordinary time of ending work, for more than one and a half hours, will be:  • supplied with an adequate meal by the employer; or  • paid a meal allowance of \$17.46.  (ii) Where overtime referred to in clause 11.2(a)(i) exceeds four hours a further meal allowance of \$15.64 will be paid.  (iii) Clauses 11.2(a)(i) and (ii) will not apply when the employer has advised the employee of the requirement to work overtime on the previous day.		Allowances  (a) This clause applies to an employee who:  (i) has worked 6 or more ordinary hours on any day; and  (ii) is required to work on that day overtime, or beyond the time at which the employee ordinarily finishes work for the day, for more than 1.5 hours; and  (iii) was not advised of the requirement mentioned in clause 14.1(a)(ii) on or before the previous day; and  (iv) cannot reasonably return home for a meal within the period of the meal break.  (b) The employer must:  (i) pay the employee a meal allowance of \$17.46; or  (ii) supply the employee with an adequate meal.  (c) If the number of hours worked under a requirement mentioned in clause 14(a)(ii) exceeds 4, the employer must pay the employee a further meal allowance of \$15.64.	ABI and NSW Business Chamber
	<ul> <li>(iv) No meal allowance will be payable where any employee could reasonably return home for a meal within the period allowed.</li> <li>(v) No meal allowance will be payable where the additional hour are agreed hours as per clause 6.4(c).</li> </ul>		(d) This clause does not apply if the hours worked under a requirement mentioned in clause 14.1(a)(ii) were agreed under clause 7.6.	Plain language clause 14.1(d) should include the words:  'about the employee's agreed pattern of work'  (para. 9.1)
	(b) On-premise meal allowance (Pharmacists only)  A pharmacist who is required to take their meal break on the premises for the purpose of attending to urgent matters requiring the input of a qualified pharmacist will be paid at 150% of the minimum hourly rate for the period of the meal break, regardless of other penalties that apply on that day.	2	<ul> <li>(a) This clause applies to a pharmacist who is required to take a meal break on the premises so as to be available to attend to urgent matters requiring the involvement of a pharmacist.</li> <li>(b) The employer must pay the pharmacist at the enhanced hourly rate for the period of the meal break, regardless of any other payments, penalty rates or allowances to which the pharmacist is entitled.</li> <li>(c) In clause 14.2(b), the enhanced hourly rate means 150% of the minimum hourly rate applicable, according to the classification of the pharmacist, under column 3 of Table 2.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>(c) Special clothing</li> <li>(i) Where the employer requires an employee to wear any protective or special clothing such as a uniform or othe clothing the employer will reimburse the employee for the cos of purchasing the special clothing and the cost of replacemen items, when replacement is due to normal wear and tear. This provision will not apply where the special clothing is supplied</li> </ul>	r t t	<ul> <li>Clothing allowance</li> <li>(a) This clause applies to an employee who is required to wear special clothing, such as a uniform or protective clothing, that is not supplied or paid for by the employer.</li> <li>(b) The employer must reimburse the employee for the cost of purchasing the clothing, including purchasing replacement</li> </ul>	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)  Plain language clause 14.3 should retain either existing modern award language or exposure draft language to ensure legal meaning is retained. (paras 73–75)  PGA

EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)	Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
and/or paid for by the employer.	<del>clothing due to normal wear and tear.</del>	Plain language clause 14.3(a)–(b) should be replaced with:
(ii) Where an employee is required to launder any special clothing,	(c) The employer must, if the clothing needs to be laundered:	'(a) Where an employee is required to wear special clothing, such as a
the employer who provided that clothing will arrange for its cleaning or will pay:	(i) undertake the laundering at no cost to the employee; or	uniform or protective clothing, that is not supplied or paid for by the employer, the employer must reimburse the employee for the cost of
• \$6.25 per week to a full-time employee; or	(ii) pay the employee an allowance of:	purchasing the clothing, including purchasing replacement clothing due to normal wear and tear.'
• \$1.25 per shift to a part-time or casual employee.	• \$6.25 each week for a full-time employee; or	(paras 26–27)
	• \$1.25 each shift for a part-time or casual employee.	
(d) Transfer of employee expenses	14.4 Moving expenses	ABI and NSW Business Chamber
Where an employer transfers an employee from one township to another, the employer will be responsible for and will pay the whole	(a) This clause applies if an employer transfers an employee from one township to another.	There are unresolved issues with plain language clause 14.4. (para. 10.1)
of the moving expenses, including fares and transport charges, for the employee and the employee's family.  (e) Transport allowance	(b) The employer is responsible for, and must pay, the total cost of moving the employee and the employee's family, including fares and other transport charges.	
Where an employer requests an employee to use their own motor vehicle in the performance of their duties the employee will be paid an allowance of \$0.78 cents per kilometre.	·	
(f) Transport of employees reimbursement	14.6 Taxi fare reimbursement	
(i) An employee will be reimbursed the cost of a taxi fare between	(a) This clause applies if:	
the place of employment and the employee's usual place of residence where:	(i) an employee starts work before 7.00 am or finishes work after 10.00 pm; and	
• the employee commences and/or finishes work before 7.00 am or after 10.00 pm; and	<ul><li>(ii) the employee's regular means of transport is not available; and</li></ul>	
• the employee's regular means of transport is not available; and	(iii) the employee is unable to arrange their own alternative means of transport; and	
• the employee is unable to arrange their own alternative transport.	(iv) a proper means of transport to or from the employee's usual place of residence is not provided to, or arranged for, the employee by the employer at no cost to the employee.	
(ii) Clause 11.2(f)(i) will not apply if the employer provides or arranges proper transportation to and or from the employee's usual place of residence at no cost to the employee.	(b) The employer must reimburse the employee the cost they incurred in taking a taxi between the place of employment and the employee's usual place of residence.	
12. Superannuation	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
Part 5—Penalties and Overtime	Part 5—Overtime and Penalty Rates	
13. Overtime		

	d 25 September 2015)	Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
13.1	<ul> <li>(a) Subject to clause 13.1(b) an employee other than a casual employee may be required to work reasonable overtime at the applicable overtime rate.</li> <li>(b) An employee may refuse to work overtime in circumstances where the working of such overtime would result in the employee working hours which are unreasonable having regard to: <ol> <li>(i) any risk to employee health and safety;</li> <li>(ii) the employee's personal circumstances including any family responsibilities;</li> <li>(iii) the needs of the workplace or enterprise;</li> <li>(iv) the notice (if any) given by the employer of the overtime and by the employee of their intention to refuse it; and</li> <li>(v) any other relevant matter.</li> </ol> </li></ul>		
13.2	<ul> <li>(a) For a full-time employee, overtime is paid for additional hours worked at the direction of the employer in excess of the ordinary number of hours prescribed in clauses 8.2(a) to 8.2(e).</li> <li>(b) For a part-time employee, overtime is payable in accordance with clause 6.4(b)(vi).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>16.1 An employer must pay a full-time employee at the overtime rate for any hours worked at the direction of the employer: <ul> <li>(a) in excess of those mentioned in clauses 7.2 and 9.3; or</li> <li>(b) between midnight and 7.00 am.</li> </ul> </li> <li>16.2 An employer must pay a part-time employee at the overtime rate for any hours worked in excess of the number of ordinary hours that the employee has agreed to work under clause 7.6(b).</li> <li>Overtime for casual employees will be considered by a separate Full Bench in casual employment common issue proceedings in matter AM2014/197.</li> <li>NOTE: Under the National Employment Standards (section 62) an employee (whether full-time, part-time or casual) may refuse to work additional hours if they are unreasonable. Section 62 sets out factors to be taken into account in determining whether the additional hours are reasonable or unreasonable.</li> </ul>	Proposed change to plain language clause 16.1 highlighted. (para. 28)  SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)  Plain language clause 16 (NES entitlement on reasonable overtime) should retain exposure draft clause 13.1 (paras 79–84)  Plain language clause 16.1 should reference plain language clause 9.2 and exposure draft clauses 8.2(a)–(e). (para. 86)  Plain language clause 16.2 should state that part-time employees are entitled to overtime for hours worked in a broader range of circumstances. (para. 91)  Plain language clause 16 should include an entitlement for casuals to receive overtime (para. 93)  Business SA  Plain language clause 16 is not clear, specifically 16.2 must also be subject to 7.6 (g).
13.3	Payment for overtime  (a) The employer will pay to an employee the following rates for overtime worked during the specified period:  Overtime rate % of minimum hourly rate	<ul> <li>The overtime rate is the relevant percentage specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the overtime was worked as specified in column 1 of that Table) of the minimum hourly rate applicable, according to the classification of the employee, under column 3 of Table 2.</li> <li>Table 3—Overtime rates</li> </ul>	ABI and NSW Business Chamber  Plain language clause 16.3 should be the subject of further consideration. (para. 11.1)  Business SA  At 16.3 mention of table 2 must stipulate the table's name and clause number.

amplayaa talkaa naid annual laaya	EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)					ted clauses based on plain language dra PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APES W Business Chamber)		Summary of submissions
Monday to Saturday after 2  200 hours  Sunday—all day  200 Public holiday—all day  250  (b) The penalty rates in clause 14.1 are not cumulative on overtime rates. (c) Cassual loading is not payable on overtime worked by a cusual employee.  (c) Cassual loading is not payable on overtime worked by a cusual employee. Accordingly, the overtime rate for the penalty rates of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks? of the overtime heing worked.  (d) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks? of the overtime heing worked.  (d) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) To reach hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment may be accumulated and half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  (d) With the consent of the employer and employee is entitled for each hour of overtime varies to the hour was worked a specified in column 2 of Table 2, not column 3 of Table 2, not column 3 of Table 2, not column 3 of Table 2, not column 4 of the map of the care that the covertime rate is 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee is entitled for each hour of overtime rate is 15.6(b) and the map of the period of time off epayment may be accumulated and included in a period of finated of payment may be accumulated and included in a period during which an employee and employee an								
hours Sunday—all day Public holiday—all day 200 Public holiday—all day 250 (b) The penalty rates in clause 14.1 are not cumulative on overtime rates. (c) Casual loading is not payable on overtime worked by a casual employee. (c) Casual loading is not payable on overtime worked by a casual employee. Accordingly, the overtime rate for a casual enable to 25% casual loading.  13.4 Time off instead of payment  (a) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (b) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who cleets to take time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off coulum 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as specified in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when t				200				
Sunday—all day   250		l.	ay to Saturday after 2			·		
(b) The penalty rates in clause 14.1 are not cumulative on overtime rates. (c) Casual loading is not payable on overtime worked by a casual employee. Accordingly, the overtime rate for a casual employee is based on the inimum hourly rate in column 3 of Table 2, not column 4 which includes the 25% casual loading.  13.4 Time off instead of payment  (a) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take time off instead of receiving payment for overtime.  (b) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee who worked; and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment will be cuited to a period of time off equal to the time worked, an employee who elects to take time off in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  16.5 Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and the overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  16.6 Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and employee the overtime is worked; and the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and the period of being paid for overtime and the proposed change to plain language clause 16.6 highlighted. (para. 95)  16.6 Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) withi		Sunda	ny—all day	200				
(b) The penalty rates in clause 14.1 are not cumulative on overtime rates. (c) Casual loading is not payable on overtime worked by a casual employee.  13.4 Time off instead of payment  (a) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (b) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off cythat was not a public holiday is entitled to time off of 3 hours (2 x 150 / 100).  Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and employee who worked off payment will be entitled to a period of time off to 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  16.6 Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and employee.  16.7 Despite clause 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  16.6 Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and employee.  16.7 Despite clause 16.6, the employer and employee may agree that time off instead of payment will be emitted to a period of time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of a greed by the employer and employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of a greed by the employer and employee who wheel the		Public	c holiday—all day	250		·		
(c) Casual loading is not payable on overtime worked by a casual employee.  13.4 Time off instead of payment  (a) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take time off instead of receiving payment for overtime.  (b) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g., where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  NOTE: Casual loading is not paid on overtime worked by a casual employee is based on the minimum hourly rate in column 3 of Table 2, not column 4 which includes the 25% easual loading.  With the consent of the employer, an employee may choose to take time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient of overtime worked is the relevant percentage of that hour specified in column 4 which includes the 25% easual loading.  The period of time off to which an employee is based on the minimum hourly rate in column 3 of Table 2, not column 4 which includes the 25% easual loading.  The period of time off to which an employee is based on the minimum hourly rate in column 3 of Table 2, not column 4 which includes the 25% easual loading.  The period of time off to which an employee is based on the minimum hourly rate in column 3 of Table 2, not column 4 which includes the 25% easual loading.  The period of time off to which an employee is the time off instead of payment will be entitled for each hour of overtime was vorked (e.g. of Table 3 to the time off instead of payment worked is the relevant periodic of	(lt	(b) The pe	enalty rates in clause 14.1 are r	not cumulative on overtime rates.		Public holiday—all day	250%	
time off instead of receiving payment for overtime.  (b) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  (a) Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee. The off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an employee is entitled for each hour of overtime of that hour specified in column 1 of that Table).  (EXAMPLE: An employee who worked 2 hours of overtime on a Tuesday that was not a public holiday is entitled to time off of 3 hours (2 x 150 / 100).  (a) Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period agreed by the employer and employee.  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee.  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee change to plain language clause 16.6 highlighted. (para. 95)  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee change to plain language clause 16.7 should be amended as it is not clear on wheth time off should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual leave.	(0	(c) Casual	l loading is not payable on			employee. Accordingly, the overtime r based on the minimum hourly rate in	ate for a casual employee is a column 3 of Table 2, not	
(a) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take time off instead of receiving payment for overtime.  (b) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off of equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  16.5  The period of time off to which an employee is entitled for each hour of overtime on the that Table).  EXAMPLE: An employee who worked 2 hours of overtime on a Tuesday that was not a public holiday is entitled to time off of 3 hours (2 x 150 / 100).  Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  16.6  Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an applicable overtime of should be amended as it is not clear on wheth time off should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual leave.	13.4 T	Time off inst	stead of payment		16.4			
(b) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.  (c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  (a) Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an apprive taken equil annual leave.  (a) Where an employee and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an apprive taken equil annual leave.  (b) Despite clause 16.6, the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an apprive taken equil annual leave.  (b) Despite clause 16.6, the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an apprive taken equil annual leave.	(2	(a) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take				time off instead of being paid for overting	ne.	
(c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  (b) At a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an employee clause 16.6, the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an employee clause 16.7 should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual leave.  (a) Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an employee clause 16.7 should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual leave.		<ul><li>(b) Time off instead of payment will be taken at a mutually convenient time and within four weeks' of the overtime being worked.</li><li>(c) Despite clause 13.4(b), where agreed between the employer and employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and</li></ul>		16.5				
employee, time off instead of payment may be accumulated and taken as part of annual leave.  (d) For each hour of overtime worked, an employee who elects to take time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  (a) Where an employee chooses to take time off must be taken:  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and employee.  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an ampleyee toke paid annual leave.  (b) ABI and NSW Business Chamber  Plain language clause 16.7 should be amended as it is not clear on wheth time off should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual leave.	(l			in column 2 of Table 3 (depending on when the hour was worked as				
time off instead of payment will be entitled to a period of time off equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and employee and employer and employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an own love taken point and a period of time off time off should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual points.  SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)  Proposed change to plain language clause 16.6 highlighted. (para. 95)  ABI and NSW Business Chamber  Plain language clause 16.7 should be amended as it is not clear on whether time off should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual paid and the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and the proposed change to plain language clause 16.6 highlighted. (para. 95)	(0					Tuesday that was not a public holiday		
equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and the overtime is worked; and employee and employee and employee.  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an appropriate takes poid annual leaves.  (a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and the overtime is worked; an	(0							SDA (supported by APESMA and HSII)
overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half hours of time off, or where the rate is 200%, two hours).  (b) at a time within that period agreed by the employer and employee.  16.7 Despite clause 16.6, the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an employee takes poid approach to a period of paid annual looks.		equal to the time worked multiplied by the applicable overtime rate for the period in which the overtime was worked (e.g. where the overtime rate is 150%, one hour of overtime equals one and a half		(a) within the period of 4 weeks after the overtime is worked; and				
Despite clause 16.6, the employer and employee may agree that time off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an applying takes poid applyed logic.  ABI and NSW Business Chamber  Plain language clause 16.7 should be amended as it is not clear on whether time off should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual logic.					1	greed by the employer and		
off may be accumulated and included in a period during which an				16.7		mnlovee may agree that time		
reave. (para. 11.2)				10.7	off may be accumulated and included		Plain language clause 16.7 should be amended as it is not clear on whether the time off should be taken instead of, or in addition to, a period of paid annual leave. (para. 11.2)	
14. Penalties 17. Penalty rates SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)	14. P	Penalties			17.	Penalty rates		SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)
17.1 I chique tates	14.1 P	The employer will pay to an employee the following rates for all ordinary				An employer must pay an employee in	accordance with Table 4 for	Plain language clause 17.1, table 4 should be replaced with the table in
ordinary hours worked by the employee during a period specified in exposure draft clause 14.1 (para. 96)	Т					ordinary hours worked by the employee during a period specified in		exposure draft clause 14.1 (para. 96)
(a) for an employee other than a casual employee, at the ABI and NSW Business Chamber								ABI and NSW Business Chamber
percentage specified in column 2 of Table 4 of the minimum hourly rate applicable, according to the classification of the employee, under column 3 of Table 2; or			2 James Tuto	(inclusive of casual		hourly rate applicable, according	g to the classification of the	Plain language clause 17.1 should be the subject of further consideration (para. 12.1)
% of minimum hourly rate (b) for a casual employee, at the percentage specified in column 3			% of m	inimum hourly rate		•		
Monday to Friday of Table 4 of the minimum hourly rate applicable, according to	N	Monday to F	Friday			of Table 4 of the minimum hourly	rate applicable, according to	
Before 8.00 am 150 175 the classification of the employee, under column 3 of Table 2.		•		175		the classification of the employee	, under column 3 of Table 2.	

XPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 evised 25 September 2015)				Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)			Summary of submissions
Between 7.00 pm and 9.00 pm	125	150		Table 4—Penalty rates			
Between 9.00 pm and midnight	150	175		Column 1	Column 2	Column	
Saturday				For hours work on	Penalty rate	Casual penalty rate (inclusive of	
Before 8.00 am	200	225				casual loading)	
Between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm	125	150		Monda Between 7.00 am and	y to Friday	175%	
Between 6.00 pm and 9.00 pm	150	175		8.00 am			
Between 9.00 pm and	175	200		Between 7.00 pm and 9.00 pm	125%	150%	
midnight Sunday—all day	200	225		Between 9.00 pm and midnight	150%	175%	
Public holidays—all day	250	275			turday		
				Between 7.00 am and 8.00 am	200%	225%	
Schedule B for a summary of alties.	hourly rates of p	pay including overtime and		Between 8.00 am and 6.00 pm	125%	150%	
				Between 7.00 pm and 9.00 pm	150%	175%	
				Between 9.00 pm and midnight	175%	200%	
				Sunday—all day	200%	225%	
				Public holidays—all day	250%	275%	
				Penalty rates are not cumulative on overtime rates.		es.	
				NOTE: See Schedule B—Sum summary of hourly rates of prates.			
6—Leave, Public Holidays and Other NES Entitlements							
Annual leave			This cla	ause will be dealt with in Part B o	the process		
Personal/carer's leave and compassionate leave  This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process							

	URE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 25 September 2015)	Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=AB and NSW Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
17.	Parental leave and related entitlements	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
18.	Public holidays	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
19.	Community service leave	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
20.	Termination of employment	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
21.	Redundancy	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
Part7	Consultation and Dispute Resolution	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
23.	Dispute resolution	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process	
Schedu	e A—Classification Definitions	Schedule A—Classification Definitions	
A.1	<b>Pharmacy Assistant Level 1</b> is an employee who has commenced employment in a community pharmacy for the first time, or holds no qualifications in community pharmacy.	<b>A.1 pharmacy assistant level 1</b> is an employee working as a pharmacy assistant in a community pharmacy who is not covered by any othe classification in this Schedule.	
A.2	<b>Pharmacy Assistant Level 2</b> is an employee who has acquired the competencies listed for a holder of Certificate II in Community Pharmacy, as determined from time to time by the National Quality Council or any successor thereto.	<b>A.2 pharmacy assistant level 2</b> is an employee who has acquired the competencies required to be the holder of a Certificate II in Community Pharmacy, as determined by the National Quality Council or a successor body.	1
A.3	<b>Pharmacy Assistant Level 3</b> is an employee who has acquired the competencies listed for a holder of Certificate III in Community Pharmacy, as determined from time to time by the National Quality Council or any successor thereto and who is required by the employer to work at this level.	<b>A.3 pharmacy assistant level 3</b> is an employee who has acquired the competencies required to be the holder of a Certificate III in Community Pharmacy, as determined by the National Quality Council or a successor body, and who is required by the employer to work at this level.	n y
	<ul> <li>(a) A Pharmacy Assistant who is a holder of Certificate III in Community Pharmacy may be required to supervise Pharmacy Assistants at Competency levels 1 and 2.</li> <li>(b) A Dispensary Assistant will be paid as Pharmacy Assistant</li> </ul>	A pharmacy assistant level 3 may be required by the employer to:  (a) to supervise pharmacy assistants levels 1 or 2; or	
	Competency Level 3.	<ul> <li>(b) to assist a pharmacist in the dispensing section of a community pharmacy; or</li> </ul>	7
	(c) A Pharmacy Assistant, who for the majority of their duties is assisting with extemporaneous preparations working in a compounding lab or compounding section of a community pharmacy, will be paid as Pharmacy Assistant Competency Level 3.	(c) to work in a compounding lab or compounding section of a community pharmacy assisting with extemporaneou preparations as the major part of their duties.	

EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)			ted clauses based on plain language draft PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI W Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions		
A.4	<b>Pharmacy Assistant Level 4</b> is an employee who has acquired the competencies listed for a holder of Certificate IV in Community Pharmacy and who is required by the employer to work at this level. A Pharmacy Assistant Competency level 4 may be required to supervise Pharmacy Assistants at Competency levels 1, 2 and 3.	A.4	<ul> <li>pharmacy assistant level 4 is an employee who has acquired the competencies required to be the holder of a Certificate IV in Community Pharmacy, as determined by the National Quality Council or a successor body, and who is required by the employer to work at this level.</li> <li>A pharmacy assistant level 4 may be required by the employer to supervise pharmacy assistants levels 1, 2 or 3.</li> </ul>			
A.5	<b>Pharmacy Student</b> means a person who is undertaking an approved program of study, under the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation National Law, leading to registration as a pharmacist and who enters into a contract of employment with a proprietor of a pharmacy to work in that pharmacy.	A.5	<ul> <li>pharmacy student is an employee who is undertaking training as part of an approved program of study, as defined by section 5 of the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law.</li> <li>pharmacy intern is an employee who has satisfied the examination requirements of an accredited program of study, as defined by</li> </ul>			
A.6	<b>Pharmacy Intern</b> means a person who has satisfied the examination requirements for an accredited course of study leading to registration as a pharmacist and is engaging in the period of pre-registration training required under the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation National Law.		section 5 of the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law, and who is undertaking clinical training;  pharmacist is an employee registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law, to practice in the pharmacy profession	r e		
A.5	<b>Pharmacist</b> is a person who is registered as a pharmacist pursuant to the relevant State or Territory law.		Regulation National Law to practise in the pharmacy profession (other than as a student).			
A.6	<b>Experienced Pharmacist</b> is a Pharmacist who has gained at least four years full-time experience or the part-time equivalent as a Community Pharmacist.	A.8	<b>experienced pharmacist</b> is an employee who is a pharmacist with at least 4 years full-time experience (or the part-time equivalent) in a community pharmacy.			
<b>A.7</b>	<b>Pharmacist in Charge</b> is a pharmacist who assumes responsibility for the day to day supervision and functioning of a community pharmacy practice.	A.9	<b>pharmacist in charge</b> is an employee who is a pharmacist who assumes responsibility for the day to day supervision and functioning of the community pharmacy.			
<b>A.8 Pharmacist Manager</b> is a pharmacist who is responsible to the proprietor for all aspects of the business.			A.10 pharmacist manager is an employee who is a pharmacist who is responsible to the owner of the community pharmacy for all aspects of the business.			
Schedule B—Summary of Hourly Rates of Pay			use will be dealt with in Part B of the process			
Schedule C—Summary of Monetary Allowances			This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process			
Schedule D—Supported Wage System			This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process			
Schedule E—National Training Wage			This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process			
Schedul	le F—2014 Part-day public holidays	This clause will be dealt with in Part B of the process				

EXPOSURE DRAFT – Pharmacy Industry Award 2014 (revised 25 September 2015)	Annotated clauses based on plain language draft (blue=PGA; yellow=SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU); grey=ABI and NSW Business Chamber)	Summary of submissions
Schedule G—Definitions	Schedule G—Definitions	SDA (supported by APESMA and HSU)
In this award, unless the contrary intention appears:	Act means the Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth)	Plain language definition of community pharmacy should be moved to clause 4 (coverage) and not Schedule G (paras 8–10)
Act means the Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth)	community pharmacy means a business conducted on premises:	4 (coverage) and not beneaute of (paras 6-10)
<b>community pharmacy</b> means any business conducted by the employer in premises:	(a) that are established wholly or partly for compounding or dispensing prescriptions or selling medicines or drugs; and	
• that are registered under the relevant State or Territory legislation for the regulation of pharmacies; or	(b) from which other goods may be sold by retail; and	
<ul> <li>are located in a State or Territory where no legislation operates to provide for the registration of pharmacies;</li> </ul>	(c) that, if required to be registered under legislation for the regulation of pharmacies in force in the place in which they are situated, are so registered.	
and		
<ul> <li>that are established either in whole or in part for the compounding or dispensing of prescriptions or vending any medicines or drugs; and</li> </ul>		
where other goods may be sold by retail.		
<b>defined benefit member</b> has the meaning given by the <i>Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992</i> (Cth)		
<b>default fund employee</b> means an employee who has no chosen fund within the meaning of the <i>Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992</i> (Cth)		
employee means national system employee within the meaning of the Act	<b>employee</b> means a national system employee as defined by <u>section</u> 13 of the Act.	
employer means national system employer within the meaning of the Act  exempt public sector superannuation scheme has the meaning given by	employer means a national system employer as defined by section	
the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (Cth)	14 of the Act.	
<b>MySuper product</b> has the meaning given by the <i>Superannuation Industry</i> (Supervision) Act 1993 (Cth)	enterprise instrument has the meaning given by subitem 2(1) of Schedule 6 to the Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009 (Cth).	
<b>NES</b> means the National Employment Standards as contained in <u>sections 59</u> to 131 of the <i>Fair Work Act 2009</i> (Cth)	<b>on-hire employee</b> means an employee of an on-hire employer who is on-hired to an employer covered by this award.	
<b>on-hire</b> means the on-hire of an employee by their employer to a client, where such employee works under the general guidance and instruction of the client or a representative of the client	<b>on-hire employer</b> means a person who carries on a business of employing individuals for the purpose of on-hiring them to an enduser employer.	
Definition of 'small business employer' deleted as a result of para [35] [2014] FWCFB 9412	National Employment Standards, see Part 2-2 of the Act.	
standard rate means the minimum weekly wage for a Pharmacy Assistant Level 3 in clause 10	<b>State reference public sector modern award</b> has the meaning given by subitem 3(2) of Schedule 6A to the <i>Fair Work (Transitional Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009 (Cth)</i> .	
	<b>State reference public sector transitional award</b> has the meaning given by subitem 2(1) of Schedule 6A to the <i>Fair Work (Transitional</i>	

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	Provisions and Consequential Amendments) Act 2009 (Cth).	
	<b>Table 1</b> means the Table in clause 11.1.	
	<b>Table 2</b> means the Table in clause 12.1.	
	<b>Table 3</b> means the Table in clause 16.3.	
	<b>Table 4</b> means the Table in clause 17.1.	