Fair Pay Agreements

Nelson Tasman Chamber of Commerce







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Advises on full range of employment issues

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Overview

- Theory
- What are they?
- How do they come about?
- Who will negotiate them?
- What will they contain?
- Practical considerations



- Enhance employee's bargaining power
- Set a new 'floor' for specific industries or occupations
- Improving productivity

What are they?

- Effectively supersized collective employment agreements
- Not expected to cover all aspects of employment, but set minimum terms and conditions
- Designed to cover relatively lowly paid industries, but not limited

How do they come about?

- An eligible union must apply to MBIE using one of two tests:
 - The "representation test", where either 1,000 workers or 10% of a specified workforce support the application;
 - The "public interest test", where workers are lowly paid and:
 - Have little bargaining power at work, or
 - Have a lack of pay progression at work, or
 - Are lowly paid considering factors like long hours, night shifts, weekends or uncertainty of
 - employment

Then what?

- The initiating union must use 'best endeavours' to identify all unions and employers covered by the proposed FPA
- Anyone identified must be provided (by the employer) with an approved form stating:
 - Employers must provide contact details for covered employees (unless employee opts out)
 - Explanation as to why contact details are needed, how they will be used, who the information can be provided to, and the consequences of not providing them
- Employers must also pass on a union drafted statement with information about the FPA

Then what?

- Employee and Employer Bargaining Sides are formed:
 - Employee Bargaining Sides:
 - Initiating union;
 - Any other union may apply to join
 - Employer Bargaining Sides:
 - Relevant Industry Association;
 - Public Service Commission;
 - Specific Employer Bargaining Party
- What if no one steps forward?

Contents

- All FPAs must contain:
 - Term (between three and five years)
 - Coverage
 - Standard working hours
 - Wages, including overtime and penalty rates
 - Training and development arrangements
 - Leave entitlements
- Can have district variations, and differentiate between occupations or roles
- Can contain starting out or training wages

Mandatory discussions

- Bargaining sides are required to discuss (but not agree on):
 - Objectives of the FPA
 - Health and safety requirements
 - Flexible working arrangements
 - Redundancy arrangements

Other matters

- Parties can seek a recommendation from the ERA
- Each bargaining side will be provided with up to \$50,000 for expenses
- MBIE will set up "Bargaining Support Services"
- If no agreement parties are directed to mediation (unless it won't practically advance the position)
- If still no agreement ERA can fix terms
- ERA has to approve any agreed FPA to ensure compliance
- Ratification by simple majority of each side
- To be covered, an employee must have 25% of their work covered by the FPA. The Labour Inspector is the final arbiter of coverage

Practical matters: Union access

- Unions will be able to access workplaces to discuss matters relating to the FPA
- Must not unduly disrupt business operations
- Must comply with health and safety requirements
- Discussions with employees must be of a reasonable duration
- Can relate to compliance with the FPA

Practical matters: FPA meetings

- Employees entitled to attend two FPA meetings
- No longer than two hours
- Must be arranged 14 days in advance and ensure business is maintained
- Full pay

Practical matters: The FPA

- Cannot contract out
- Any terms inconsistent and inferior are replaced with FPA terms
- Any terms inconsistent and superior remain

Questions and discussion

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