

Your responses suggest that your employer breached their statutory obligation to offer you a conversion to a permanent position.

Subdivision B—Employer offers for casual conversion

66B Employer offers

- (1) Subject to section 66C, an employer must make an offer to a casual employee under this section if:
- (a) the employee has been employed by the employer for a period of 12 months beginning the day the employment started; and
 - (b) during at least the last 6 months of that period, the employee has worked a regular pattern of hours on an ongoing basis which, without significant adjustment, the employee could continue to work as a full-time employee or a part-time employee (as the case may be).

Note: An employee who meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) would also be a regular casual employee because the employee has been employed by the employer on a regular and systematic basis.

- (2) The offer must:
- (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) be an offer for the employee to convert:
 - (i) for an employee that has worked the equivalent of full-time hours during the period referred to in paragraph (1)(b)—to full-time employment; or
 - (ii) for an employee that has worked less than the equivalent of full-time hours during the period referred to in paragraph (1)(b)—to part-time employment that is consistent with the regular pattern of hours worked during that period; and
 - (c) be given to the employee within the period of 21 days after the end of the 12 month period referred to in paragraph (1)(a).

Note: If an offer is accepted, the conversion to full-time employment or part-time employment has effect for all purposes (see section 66K).

- (3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(b), in determining whether an award/agreement free employee has worked the equivalent of full-time hours, regard may be had to the hours of work of any other full-time employees of the employer employed in the same position as (or in a position that is comparable to) the position of the employee.