

Your responses suggest that the statutory General Protection against adverse action applies in your circumstances.

(Fair Work Act 2009)

341 Meaning of *workplace right*

*Meaning of **workplace right***

- (1) A person has a **workplace right** if the person:
- (a) is entitled to the benefit of, or has a role or responsibility under, a workplace law, workplace instrument or order made by an industrial body; or
 - (b) is able to initiate, or participate in, a process or proceedings under a workplace law or workplace instrument; or
 - (c) is able to make a complaint or inquiry:
 - (i) to a person or body having the capacity under a workplace law to seek compliance with that law or a workplace instrument; or
 - (ii) if the person is an employee—in relation to his or her employment.

*Meaning of **process or proceedings under a workplace law or workplace instrument***

- (2) Each of the following is a **process or proceedings under a workplace law or workplace instrument**:
- (a) a conference conducted or hearing held by the FWC;
 - (b) court proceedings under a workplace law or workplace instrument;
 - (c) protected industrial action;
 - (d) a protected action ballot;
 - (e) making, varying or terminating an enterprise agreement;
 - (f) appointing, or terminating the appointment of, a bargaining representative;
 - (g) making or terminating an individual flexibility arrangement under a modern award or enterprise agreement;
 - (h) agreeing to cash out paid annual leave or paid personal/carer's leave;
 - (i) making a request under Division 4 of Part 2-2 (which deals with requests for flexible working arrangements);
 - (j) dispute settlement for which provision is made by, or under, a workplace law or workplace instrument;
 - (k) any other process or proceedings under a workplace law or workplace instrument.

Prospective employees taken to have workplace rights

- (3) A prospective employee is taken to have the workplace rights he or she would have if he or she were employed in the prospective employment by the prospective employer.

Note: Among other things, the effect of this subsection would be to prevent a prospective employer making an offer of employment conditional on entering an individual flexibility arrangement.

Exceptions relating to prospective employees

- (4) Despite subsection (3), a prospective employer does not contravene subsection 340(1) if the prospective employer makes an offer of employment conditional on the prospective employee accepting a guarantee of annual earnings.
- (5) Despite paragraph (1)(a), a prospective employer does not contravene subsection 340(1) if the prospective employer refuses to employ a prospective employee because the prospective employee would be entitled to the benefit of Part 2-8 or 6-3A (which deal with transfer of business).