



Requests for flexible working arrangements and the National Employment Standards

Overview

Requests for flexible working arrangements form part of the National Employment Standards (NES). The NES apply to all employees covered by the national workplace relations system, regardless of any award, agreement or contract.

The NES include a right for certain employees to request flexible working arrangements (such as changes in hours of work) from their employer. An employer can only refuse such a request on 'reasonable business grounds'.

Who is eligible to make a request for a flexible working arrangement?

An employee may request a change in their working arrangements from their employer if they require flexibility because they:

- are the parent, or have responsibility for the care, of a child who is of school age or younger
- are a carer (within the meaning of the *Carer Recognition Act 2010*)
- have a disability
- are 55 or older
- are experiencing violence from a member of their family, or
- provide care or support to a member of their immediate family or household, who requires care or support because they are experiencing violence from their family.

If an employee is the parent of a child or has responsibility for the care of a child and is returning to work after taking parental or adoption leave, the employee may request to return to work on a part-time basis to help them care for the child.

Examples of changes in working arrangements may include:

- changes in hours of work (e.g. reduction in hours worked, changes to start/finish times),
- changes in patterns of work (e.g. working 'split-shifts' or job sharing arrangements)
- changes in location of work (e.g. working from home or another location).

Employees are not entitled to make the request unless they have completed at least 12 months of continuous service with their employer immediately before making the request.

Casual employees are entitled to make a request if:

- they have been employed by the employer on a regular and systematic basis for a sequence of periods of

employment of at least 12 months immediately before making the request

- there is a reasonable expectation of continuing employment by the employer on a regular and systematic basis.

What are the requirements for making and approving a request for a change to working arrangements?

The request must be made in writing and set out details of the change sought and reasons for the change.

Employers must give employees a written response to the request within 21 days, stating whether they grant or refuse the request. Employers may refuse the request only on reasonable business grounds. If the employer refuses the request, the written response must include the reasons for the refusal.

For further information on developing family-friendly flexible workplace strategies and their benefits, please see our [Best practice guide – work and family](#).

What are reasonable business grounds for refusing a request?

Reasonable business grounds for refusing a request for flexible working arrangements include but are not limited to:

- the new working arrangements requested by the employee would be too costly for the employer
- there is no capacity to change the working arrangements of other employees to accommodate the new working arrangements requested by the employee
- it would be impractical to change the working arrangements of other employees, or recruit new employees, to accommodate the new working arrangements requested by the employee
- the new working arrangements requested by the employee would be likely to result in significant loss of efficiency or productivity
- the new working arrangements requested by the employee would be likely to have a significant negative impact on customer service.

The NES do not require the employer to choose between granting an employee's request in full or refusing the request. Rather, employers and employees are encouraged to discuss their working arrangements and, where possible, reach an agreement that balances both their needs.

Example

Greg would like to start work at 10am, four days a week, to enable him to take his three year old son to pre-school. He submits a written request to his employer setting out the reasons for requesting the change in hours.

His employer considers the request, but is unable to agree, as Greg would miss an important nationwide teleconference each morning.

However, instead of simply refusing the request, Greg's employer discusses the situation with him. They agree to an arrangement where Greg will start work at 10am, four days a week, and participate in the teleconference by phone hook-up before he leaves home. He will attend in person the most important weekly agenda-setting meeting.

Greg's employer gives him a written response, setting out details of the reasons for the refusal of the initial request, as well as a statement of the revised agreed arrangements.

In addition, the *Fair Work Act 2009* allows State and Territory laws to continue to apply to employees where they provide more beneficial entitlements than the NES in relation to flexible work arrangements. In Victoria, for example, provisions of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1995* prohibit an unreasonable refusal to accommodate an employee's responsibilities as a parent or carer.

An employee may also have remedies under relevant discrimination legislation, including the discrimination provisions under the *Fair Work Act 2009*, if an employee considers they have been discriminated against by the employer's handling or refusal of their request.

For more information on unlawful workplace discrimination, please see our [Unlawful workplace discrimination fact sheet](#).

Can a refusal of a request be challenged?

Employers must either approve or refuse an employee's request in writing within 21 days. If the request is refused, the employer must also include reasons for the refusal. It is a contravention of the *Fair Work Act 2009* if an employer does not respond according to these requirements.

There is no requirement for an employer to agree to a request for flexible working arrangements. However, the *Fair Work Act 2009* empowers the Fair Work Commission or some other person to deal with a dispute about whether an employer had reasonable business grounds for refusing a request. This generally only happens if the parties to the dispute have agreed in an employment contract, enterprise agreement or other written agreement for that to occur.

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Fair Work Online: www.fairwork.gov.au

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