INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY – some employment law and further legal perspectives

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- "People who choose to be contractors should be able to be contractors [and] people should not be coerced into contracting arrangements when they want to be employees"
- Dr Craig Emerson, Minister for Independent Contractors, as quoted in the Sydney Morning Herald 12 December 2006.

Former Minister Andrews in Second Reading to Independent Contractors Changes:

- Genuine independent contractor relationship should be governed by commercial law, not industrial law.
- Impediments to genuine contracting should be removed.

- What is genuine contracting?
- Go to Common Law and factual substance
- Therein lies the difficulty?
- Stephens v Brodribb (1986) 160 CLR 16;
- Hollis v Vabu (2001) 207 CLR 21;
- Sweeney v Boylan Nominees (2006) 222 CLR 161

- **Contractor** commercial relationship entrepreneurial.
- Sell their skills and labour to those who bid, work for numerous, election to be contractor, control over selves, ABN?

- Employee totality of the relationship and within that totality, control is an important part. Hence:
- tied to one employer; control of work direction; emanations; tax, superannuation, exclusive service.
- Legal intervention on hunam rights grounds

- Significance of Distinction:
- 1. DUTIES owed eg tax, superannuation (although note superannuation rulings)
- 2. LIABILITY employer is liable for employee wrongs (and wrongs of agent), but independent contractor is liable for self.

Sweeney v Boylan Nominees

- Customer injured by fridge door.
- Financially sue companies not individual mechanic.
- Mechanic liable why?
- Discuss reasoning...

- Points to whole problem in Construction Sector – Grey area and significance of distinction.
- Second reading of Independent Contractor legislation notes significance of contractors in construction sector.

- Between obvious employee and obvious contractor is grey area (eg) labour hire, outsourced work, franchises.
- Part 22 Workplace Relations Act 1996 (sections 900-902) speak of prohibition on sham contractors and need not to allow dismissal of employees so as to make them become contractors.

BUT

- Sections also speak of <u>dominant purpose</u> of changing employee status; and
- Defence of <u>belief/state of mind/intent</u>.
- These are inherently difficult concepts Floyd on TPA and waterfront dispute.

Employee Test is inherently difficult to apply:

Difficulties include:

- Shams eg Corporations Law allows for \$1 company – what if job only available for those who have ABN but that person works in substance as an employee and only for one company?
- 2. Beneficial and Punitive Legislation cases.
- 3. Phoenix Companies interface between genuine corporate and genuine contractor?
- 4. Sub Class 457 Visas.

Possible Future Developments

THE WORKER

 The Worker is found in Work Cover and some reference made to it superannuation rulings. That is, if a person, no matter how engaged, supplies, labour, they are covered.

Further Developments:

- Final Report of Royal Commission into the Building and Construction Industry (2003) – misuse of ABNs and cost to tax income of country
- Possible discrimination against employees due to preferential tax treatment – although they do the same job?

- Further developments:
- Security of Payments legislation;
- Minimum standards legislation and prohibitions on unfair contracts;
- Promote collective bargaining see TPA changes – when is collective bargainnig for the commercial good (given then commercial paradigm)?
- State Purchasing Policy?