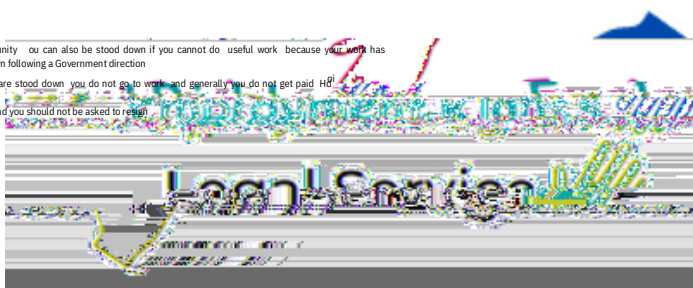
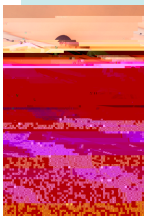


the community you can also be stood down if you cannot do useful work because your work has
closed down following a Government direction
while you are stood down you do not go to work and generally you do not get paid HR
to resign and you should not be asked to resign



Example: COVID-19 Stoppage of work



However your employer must consider whether there is any other useful work that you could perform before they decide to stand you down. If you can still do useful work such as continuing to do your job from home then your employer must allow you to do that if it is reasonably practicable.

Example: COVID-19 Useful work

Zeynep works in a pub serving meals and drinks. The Government has ordered that pubs shut to slow down the pandemic. As a result, Zeynep's pub closes and she could be stood down. However, the pub has a bottle shop that can still trade, so Zeynep starts work in the bottle shop selling take away drinks, instead, is not getting paid, but he is still technically employed.



Not everyone in the workplace needs to be stood down there may still be some work but not enough for everyone. It is very important that these stand down decisions are not made on a discriminatory basis.



Call: 02 8004 3270
Email: [coo dina o @e l .o g.a](mailto:coo_dina_o@e_l.o.g.a)

Recognised events

Recognised events are COVID lockdowns, hotspots or periods of restricted movement that

- [parts of Sydney](#) from June
- [parts of Greater Sydney](#) from June and
- [all other areas](#) of New South Wales

You can contact us for free legal advice about your situation. You have the right to go to the Fair Work Commission if you don't agree with decisions your employer has made about a stand down. This includes whether you should have been stood down, any proposed changes to your duties, hours or work location, a direction for you to take paid annual leave or for you to do additional training. If you think that you should not have been stood down, get legal advice quickly. If it turns out that you have been dismissed, you may only have 21 days to make a claim from the date your dismissal became effective. If your employer stands you down without pay when they should not have, you may be able to recover unpaid wages.