

Ending employment

What is termination of employment?

Termination of employment is when an employee's employment with an employer ends. Employment can end for many different reasons. An employee may resign or can be dismissed (fired).

However it ends, it's important to follow the rules about dismissal, notice and final pay. There are also different rights and obligations when a job is made redundant or when a business is bankrupt.

Commonwealth workplace laws have rules about terminating employment. These rules establish whether the termination of the employment was unlawful or unfair, what entitlements an employee is owed at the end of their employment, and what must be done when an employee is dismissed because of redundancy.

Who can help?

The Fair Work Ombudsman (FWO) and the Fair Work Commission (the Commission) regulate Commonwealth workplace laws about terminating employment.

Fair Work Ombudsman

The FWO is responsible for:

- educating employers and employees about their rights and obligations
- ensuring compliance with workplace laws, and
- prosecuting employers that contravene workplace laws in some circumstances.

Fair Work Commission

The Commission deals with:

- unfair dismissal
- general protections dismissals
- unlawful termination applications.

If you have lost your job, contact the Commission first if you think you were sacked because of:

- a reason that was harsh, unjust or unreasonable
- discrimination
- another protected right.

What is unfair dismissal?

Unfair dismissal is when an employee is dismissed from their job in a harsh, unjust or unreasonable manner.

The Commission may consider an employee has been unfairly dismissed if:

- the dismissal was harsh, unjust or unreasonable
- the dismissal was not a case of genuine redundancy
- the employee worked for a small business and the dismissal was not done according to the Small Business Fair Dismissal Code.

What is considered harsh, unjust or unreasonable?

The Commission will decide if a dismissal is harsh, unjust or unreasonable, and they consider all the following circumstances:

- if there was a valid reason for the dismissal related to the employee's capacity or conduct
- if the employee was notified of that reason and given an opportunity to respond
- if the employer didn't allow the employee to have a support person present at any discussions about the dismissal, was that unreasonable
- whether the employee had been previously warned that their performance was unsatisfactory
- if the size of the business, or lack of dedicated human resource management specialists or expertise impacted on the procedures that the employer followed when they dismissed the employee, and
- any other matters that the Commission considers relevant.

Who can apply?

Employees covered by the national workplace relations system can apply to the Commission for unfair dismissal if they have been dismissed by their employer, or forced to resign because of something the employer did, and they have worked the minimum employment period.

The minimum employment period means being employed:

- in a small business for at least 12 months (a small business is defined as any business with fewer than 15 employees. This is calculated on a simple headcount of all employees who are employed on a regular and systematic basis), or
- in a larger business for at least 6 months.

If there was a change of business ownership, service with the first employer may count as service with the second employer when calculating the minimum employment period.

To be eligible, employees must also be:

- covered by an award
- covered by an enterprise agreement, or
- award and agreement-free and have an annual earnings rate which is less than the high-income threshold. This threshold is indexed each financial year starting on 1 July. Find the current high-income threshold amount at [fairwork.gov.au/award-free](https://www.fairwork.gov.au/award-free)

For more information and to check if you are eligible to lodge an unfair dismissal application, take the Commission's unfair dismissal eligibility quiz at [fwc.gov.au/unfair-dismissal-eligibility-quiz](https://www.fwc.gov.au/unfair-dismissal-eligibility-quiz)

Employees must **apply to the Commission within 21 calendar days of the dismissal taking effect.**

If you think you have been unfairly dismissed, you need to contact the Commission as soon as possible. To learn more about unfair dismissal and find out how to lodge the application form, visit the Commission's website at [fwc.gov.au/job-loss-or-dismissal](https://www.fwc.gov.au/job-loss-or-dismissal)

The FWO does not investigate unfair dismissal complaints.

What is the Small Business Fair Dismissal Code?

Small businesses have different rules for dismissal which are set out in the Small Business Fair Dismissal Code (the Code). A small business is any business with less than 15 employees. This is calculated on a simple headcount of all employees who are employed on a regular and systematic basis.

The Code provides protection for small business employers against any unfair dismissal claims that are lodged with the Commission.

The Commission will rule that the dismissal was fair if the employer can provide evidence that the Code was followed before dismissing the employee.

Download the Small Business Fair Dismissal Code and Checklist at [fairwork.gov.au/unfairdismissal](https://www.fairwork.gov.au/unfairdismissal)

What is unlawful termination?

Unlawful termination is when an employee is dismissed by their employer for one or more of the following reasons:

- because of a protected attribute such as race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, breastfeeding, gender identity, intersex status, age, mental or physical disability, marital status, family or carer's responsibilities, pregnancy, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, or because they are (or have been) experiencing family and domestic violence (some exceptions apply, such as where it's based on the inherent requirements of the job)
- temporary absence from work because of illness or injury (supported by a medical certificate or statutory declaration)
- trade union membership or non-membership, or participation in industrial activities
- seeking office as, or acting or having acted in the capacity of, a representative of employees
- being absent from work during parental leave
- temporary absence from work to engage in a voluntary emergency management activity, or
- filing a complaint or participating in legal proceedings against the employer for breaching the law.

Unlawful termination is different to the general protections provisions of the Fair Work Act (FW Act). Most employees are protected from unlawful dismissal under the general protections provisions of the FW Act. However, all employees are protected from unlawful termination.

For more information on general protections, including who they apply to, see our Protections at work fact sheet at [fairwork.gov.au/factsheets](https://www.fairwork.gov.au/factsheets)

If you think you have been unlawfully terminated, you need to contact the Commission as soon as possible. Employees must **apply to the Commission within 21 calendar days of the dismissal taking effect.**

To check if you are eligible to lodge a general protections dismissal application, take the Commission's general protections eligibility quiz at [fwc.gov.au/general-protections-dismissal-quiz](https://www.fwc.gov.au/general-protections-dismissal-quiz)

To check if you are eligible to lodge an unlawful termination application, and for more information about unlawful termination go to the Fair Work Commission's website at [fwc.gov.au/job-loss-or-dismissal](https://www.fwc.gov.au/job-loss-or-dismissal)

Should an employee be given notice of termination?

Generally, an employer must not terminate an employee's employment unless they have given the employee written notice of the last day of employment. An employer can either let the employee work through their notice period or pay it out to them (also known as pay in lieu of notice).

The amount of notice depends on the age of the employee, their employment type and how long they have been employed on a continuous basis by the employer.

For more information on notice of termination, including the minimum notice period which must be given to an employee, and any exceptions, please see our Notice of termination and redundancy pay fact sheet at [fairwork.gov.au/factsheets](https://www.fairwork.gov.au/factsheets)

What entitlements should be paid on termination?

When an employment relationship ends, employees should receive the following entitlements in their final pay:

- any outstanding wages or other remuneration still owing
- any pay in lieu of notice of termination
- any accrued annual leave and long service leave entitlements
- the balance of any time off instead of overtime that the employee has accrued but not yet taken
- any redundancy pay or entitlements if the employee has been made redundant and is eligible.

If an employee has taken leave in advance and their employment ends before they've accrued it all back, the employer can deduct the amount still owing from the employee's final pay.

If an employee believes that they have not been paid for all their entitlements when their employment ends, the FWO can investigate and take action to make sure that all entitlements are paid.

Employers who fail to comply with their obligations under relevant Commonwealth workplace laws may face significant penalties.

You can check the current maximum civil penalties at [fairwork.gov.au/litigation](https://www.fairwork.gov.au/litigation)

From 1 January 2025, intentional underpayment of wages by an employer is a criminal offence. This could include where an employer intentionally withholds an employee's entitlements when their employment ends, resulting in a deliberate underpayment.

For more information about criminal prosecution see [fairwork.gov.au/criminal](https://www.fairwork.gov.au/criminal)

Redundancy

What is redundancy?

Redundancy occurs when an employer either decides they no longer need an employee's job to be done by anyone, or the employer becomes insolvent or bankrupt, and terminates their employment.

The job itself, not the employee, becomes redundant. Redundancy can happen when the business:

- introduces new technology (for example, the job can be done by a machine)
- slows down due to lower sales or production
- closes down
- relocates interstate or overseas, or
- restructures or reorganises because a merger or takeover happens.

What redundancy pay might be payable?

An employee covered by the national workplace relations system, who has at least one year of continuous service and who works for an employer that employs 15 or more employees may be entitled to redundancy or severance payments (to a maximum of 16 weeks' pay) under the National Employment Standards (NES).

Who doesn't get redundancy pay?

Some employees don't get redundancy pay when their job is made redundant. The following employees don't get redundancy pay:

- employees whose period of continuous service with the employer is less than 12 months
- employees who are employed for a set period of time or a season
- employees terminated because of serious misconduct
- most casual employees
- trainees engaged only for the length of the training agreement
- apprentices
- most employees of a small business.

Awards can specify other situations in which redundancy pay does not apply to the termination of an employee's employment.

There are special arrangements for employees whose employment transfers when the business they work for is sold. Find out more on our [When businesses change owners](#) page at fairwork.gov.au/transferofbusiness

Employees of small businesses

A small business is one that employs fewer than 15 employees. Some small businesses don't have to pay redundancy pay when making an employee redundant.

To work out if the business is a small business, count:

- all permanent employees employed at the time of the redundancy
- the employee and any other employees being terminated at that time
- only regular and systematic casual employees employed by the business at the time of the redundancy
- employees of associated entities.

The size of the business is counted at the earliest of:

- when the employee is told their employment will be terminated, or
- when the employee is given their notice of termination.

A non-small business can become a small business as part of the process of downsizing its workforce. This can be due to insolvency in the period leading up to

(or after) becoming bankrupt or going into liquidation. Non-small business employers that become a small business employer in these circumstances may still be required to pay their employees redundancy pay.

For more information on redundancy pay, please see our [Notice of termination and redundancy pay fact sheet](#) at fairwork.gov.au/factsheets

What happens if my employer goes bankrupt or into liquidation?

Sometimes businesses shut down because they aren't profitable or run out of money. This can mean that employees lose their jobs, and in some cases, the employer may not be able to pay them the wages and entitlements they are owed.

When a business is bankrupt, also known as going into liquidation or insolvency, employees can get help through the Fair Entitlements Guarantee (FEG).

The FEG is available to eligible employees to help them get their unpaid entitlements.

This can include:

- wages – up to 13 weeks of unpaid wages (capped at the FEG maximum weekly wage)
- annual leave
- long service leave
- payment in lieu of notice of termination – maximum of 5 weeks
- redundancy pay – up to 4 weeks per full year of service.

It doesn't include:

- superannuation
- reimbursement payments
- one-off or irregular payments
- bonus payments
- non-ongoing or irregular commissions.

For more information call the FEG Hotline on 1300 135 040 or visit the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations FEG webpage at dewr.gov.au/fair-entitlements-guarantee

The FWO can assist if entitlements haven't been paid during voluntary administration. Learn how we can help at fairwork.gov.au/ending-employment

Redundancy and unfair dismissal

Genuine redundancy is not considered unfair dismissal.

A genuine redundancy is when:

- the person's job doesn't need to be done by anyone
- the employer followed any consultation requirements in the award or enterprise agreement
- there was no reasonable opportunity for the person to be redeployed within the employer's business or an associated business.

When an employee's dismissal is a genuine redundancy, the employee can't make an unfair dismissal claim.

A dismissal is not a genuine redundancy if the employer:

- still needs the employee's job to be done by someone (for example, hires someone else to do the job)
- has not followed relevant requirements to consult with the employee about the redundancy under an award or enterprise agreement, or
- could have reasonably, in the circumstances, given the employee another job within the employer's business or an associated entity.

CONTACT US

Fair Work online: [fairwork.gov.au](https://www.fairwork.gov.au)

Fair Work Infoline: **13 13 94**

Need language help?

Contact the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) on **13 14 50**

Help for people who are deaf or have hearing or speech difficulties

You can contact us through the National Relay Service (NRS).

Select your [preferred access option](#) and give our phone number: **13 13 94**

The Fair Work Ombudsman is committed to providing you with advice that you can rely on. The information contained in this fact sheet is general in nature. If you are unsure about how it applies to your situation you can call our Infoline on 13 13 94 or speak with a union, industry association or a workplace relations professional.

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