

Labour Hire & Contracting Across the ASX100

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ABOUT ACCR

The Australasian Centre for Corporate Responsibility (ACCR) is a research and shareholder advocacy organisation. We publish research and analysis on the environmental, social and governance practices of corporate Australia. We have a small portfolio of shares that we hold for the purpose of engaging with companies, including through the filing of shareholder resolutions. ACCR is philanthropically funded, not-for-profit, and independent.

ACCR's workers' rights program has four streams: decent worker, worker-driven social responsibility, safety at work, and climate equity.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report has been prepared by Dr Katie Hepworth, ACCR's Director of Workers' Rights, with additional support from the ACCR research team. Dr Hepworth has worked extensively on workers' rights in global supply chains across a range of academic, international development and trade union roles.

ACCR would like to acknowledge the feedback from academics, companies, investors and trade unions at various stages of the research and preparation of the report.

FORWARD

The COVID-19 crisis—and the accompanying recession—has both illuminated and intensified divisions in the Australian workforce.

Workers in essential sectors such as health care, cleaning, transport, logistics, education, energy and resources are being relied upon to produce and provide for us all in extreme and often dangerous circumstances. Many workers on the ‘front lines’ are being poorly paid or underpaid, and lack access to adequate health and safety equipment (PPE).

Many are experiencing an intensification of their workloads, but without being compensated for it. Many of these workers are employed in insecure and precarious situations.

They lack job security and have no access to paid sick leave. There have already been numerous reports in Australia and globally of workers unable to properly self-isolate, due to a lack of wage and welfare payments or other entitlements, along with reports of workers feeling unable to raise virus-related OHS issues due to the precarious nature of their employment.

Millions of other workers, of course, have lost jobs or shifts.

Australia’s labour hire workforce is a crucial part of this picture. Labour hire and contracting is no longer just used to manage short-term and seasonal fluctuations. As this report highlights, in some sectors, labour hire has been used to substitute large sections of the permanent workforce.

In producing this report, ACCR set out to investigate the particular risks to companies - and investors - of this workforce transformation. Many of these risks have been acutely highlighted by the pandemic.

Suppliers, contractors and labour hire workers are—in most cases—acutely exposed to the health and economic impacts of the pandemic. These indirect workforces are exposed to economic hardship through the cancellation of supplier contracts in industries affected by shutdowns. Labour hire and contracting workers face greater health risks due to their exclusion from pandemic sick leave provisions. In addition, temporary migrant workers face particular vulnerabilities—including heightened risk of falling into slavery-like conditions.

COVID-19 is a whole-of-economy crisis requiring a whole-of-economy response. While governments are leading with stimulus, there is a role for investors in ensuring companies adhere to strong social, labour rights and human rights standards.

The pandemic is an opportunity for investors to bolster their engagement on the “S” in ESG. By advocating for an economic recovery based on decent, safe and secure work, investors can ensure that we “build back better” after the crisis.

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Executive Summary

Over the last three decades, one of the most profound changes to the structuring of the Australian workforce has been the expansion of labour hire employment arrangements, particularly in specific industries and sectors. Originally used primarily to manage short-term or seasonal fluctuations in demand, in some sectors labour hire now constitutes a significant proportion—or even the majority—of the regular workforce.

Labour hire is broadly defined as a triangular employment arrangement involving three parties: a worker; a host company; and an intermediary, such as a labour hire agency. In the ‘standard’ form of this triangular arrangement, the host company contracts an intermediary labour hire agency to provide them with labour. The labour hire agency then contracts a worker to provide that labour, and is responsible for paying the worker.

Fundamentally, labour hire arrangements split contractual and control relationships: the labour hire worker has a direct contractual relationship with the labour hire agency, but it is the host company who oversees their day-to-day work. The introduction of sub-contracting arrangements can further complicate the contractual and control relationships.

Employers may choose to use labour hire workers for a number of reasons, including:

- to reduce costs

- to adapt to volatile labour markets
- to outsource particular segments of their operations (e.g. recruitment and HR)
- to gain access to specialised workforces
- to undermine or circumvent union presence
- to avoid employer obligations
- to exert greater control over a workforce
- to shift risks and liabilities away from an employer.¹

However, in doing so, they may also increase their exposure to a range of workforce, business and operational risks.

The report describes the key workforce and operational risks associated with triangular working arrangements, analyses how ASX100 companies in selected sectors are exposed to these risks, and how they are reporting on their use of these arrangements.

It focuses on three key sectors: mining, construction, and commercial cleaning.² As large scale property owners have some of the highest exposure to cleaning related business risks (including modern slavery), the cleaning section focuses on both cleaning providers and property services companies. The report has also highlighted risks in an emerging area of the construction sector: large-scale solar installation.

These sectors were chosen because they demonstrated high rates of

labour hire, involve significant non-compliance by labour hire providers with employment and other legislation, and/or due to the severity of risks in a sector.

COMPANIES REVIEWED WERE:

AWS	Alumina
BHP	BHP
CHC	Charter Hall
CIM	CIMIC
DXS	Dexus
DOW	Downer
EVN	Evolution Mining
FMG	Fortescue
GMC	Goodman
GPT	GPT
ILU	Iluka
LLC	Lendlease
MGR	Mirvac
NCM	Newcrest
NST	Northern Star
RIO	Rio Tinto
SCG	Scentre
S32	South 32
SGP	Stockland
VCX	Vicinity
WHC	Whitehaven

While this report focuses on publicly listed companies within selected “high-risk” sectors, the risks discussed in the report are common to public companies across the index and to private companies which engage labour hire services.

1. R Hall, *Labour Hire in Australia: Motivation, Dynamics and Prospects*, Sydney, University of Sydney, April 2002.

2. The oil and gas sector was originally included in this report, as this sector has also seen a dramatic expansion of the labour hire industry in recent years. However, due to rapid and significant changes in the sector due to COVID-19, it has been excluded from the report, and will be released as a follow-up briefing paper later in 2020.

KEY RISKS

While there are a number of reasons why companies may choose to use labour hire, the triangular nature of these arrangements also introduces significant risks, including:

- Poorer Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) outcomes
- Increased possibility of involvement in modern slavery, labour exploitation and wage theft
- Lower levels of worker engagement and loyalty
- Loss of human and intellectual capital
- Reduced visibility of workforce composition, including diversity
- Reduced workforce development, due to less access to training, skills acquisition

COVID-19 has illustrated specific risks associated with the fissuring of the workforce and the outsourcing of responsibility from host companies to labour hire agencies and contractors. For example, the failure to extend sick leave and other entitlements to this segment of the workforce can put the whole workforce at risk - including direct employees. There have been numerous examples in Australia and globally of workers unable to properly self-isolate, due to a lack of wage and welfare payments or other entitlements, along with reports of workers unable to raise virus-related OHS issues due to the precarious nature of their employment.

Investor engagement on these risks is currently being hampered by poor company reporting on workforce issues. Although labour hire workers make up a substantial proportion of the workforce in certain sectors, most companies only report on their 'direct' workforce. Generally speaking, company reporting across the ASX is insufficient to allow investors to engage with companies about their

employment models and overall workforce strategy.

In response, ACCR has developed a reporting framework, to guide companies in providing investors with reliable material and materiality-based disclosures, and to support investors to engage with companies on their management and performance in relation to these risks (see Section Five, pp. 35-37).

KEY FINDINGS

ACCR analysed the workforce reporting of 19 "host companies" in the mining, construction and property service sectors, with a focus on disclosures regarding the labour hire and contract workforce. This analysis found:

- **Company disclosure on labour hire and/or contractors is very limited.** Very few companies publicly report any information about their use of labour hire and contractors. Of the companies analysed, 42% made no material disclosure about their labour hire and/or contracting workforce in annual reporting documents. Only one company provided data relating to the size of their labour hire and/or contracting workforce in all operations (in Australia and, if applicable, globally), as well as disaggregated data on health and safety outcomes for their labour hire and/or contracting workforce specifically.
- **Most companies do not define 'labour hire' and/or 'contractor' as terms in their reporting.** Only two companies define these terms, and their definitions capture different sections of their respective workforces. Without these definitions, it is impossible to tell whether company disclosures reflect the entirety

of the labour hire/contractor workforce.

- **Most companies do not report on the size of their labour hire and/or contractor workforce, in either their Australian or global operations.** All companies analysed have operations in Australia, but only 42% reported the total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in these operations. Of the companies analysed with global operations, 64% reported the total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in their global operations.
- **While most companies report some numerical health and safety data, very few disaggregate this for their contractor and/or labour hire workforce.** 84% of companies reported at least some numerical information on health and safety outcomes. However, only 26% companies provide any safety data disaggregated by direct employees and contractors.

This analysis is presented in Section 3.

Sectors



Mining



Commercial Construction



Contract Services in Construction and Mining



Property Services/
Commercial Cleaning
Services



Emerging: Large Scale Solar
Installation

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report is divided into five sections:

01

Section one provides a background on the use of labour hire in Australia, outlines the diverse range of triangular employment arrangements that are broadly considered to be labour hire, and identifies key sectors that are significantly exposed to labour hire related risks.

02

Section two outlines the range of business and operational risks associated with the use of labour hire.

03

Section three presents the results of ACCR's analysis of company reporting on labour hire.

04

Section four details the specific risks in each of the high-risk sectors, using case studies from ASX100 companies to highlight the relevance of these risks to investors. Sectors featured in this section are: mining, construction, commercial cleaning, and the emerging sector of large-scale solar farm installation.

05

Section five is a guide for improved reporting and engagement on this issue, for companies and investors.

Methodology

This report identifies key workforce risks associated with the use of labour hire. It combines analysis of academic literature, government inquiries, media reporting and company reporting on labour hire in Australia.

To identify key workforce risks related to labour hire working arrangements, ACCR completed a desktop analysis of state and federal government inquiries³ covering labour hire matters over the last five years, and an academic literature review on the use of labour hire in Australia. Additional information was then gathered from media reportage, statements by the Fair Work Ombudsman, court documents, and enterprise agreements.

This report focuses on three industry sectors where labour hire is particularly prevalent, or where the risks associated with the use of labour hire are considerable: **mining, construction, and commercial cleaning**. The report has also highlighted risks in an emerging area of the construction sector that evidences specific risks: **large-scale solar installation**. In identifying the sectors to be analysed in this report, ACCR took into account the rates of labour hire in sector, non-compliance by labour hire providers with employment and other relevant legislation, and the severity of risks in each sector.

Sectors where there are no ASX100 host companies were excluded from

this analysis (e.g. meat processing and horticulture). In both these sectors, ASX100 companies are exposed to labour hire related risks through their supply chains, and have a degree of control of their suppliers to address these risks. However, it was determined that they were beyond the scope of this report.

To identify the relevant subset of ASX100 companies for each sector, ACCR used both IBISWorld and Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry codes to draw from a list of ASX100 companies (see Appendix). The ASX100 list was current as of 30 December 2019.

ACCR reviewed relevant company documents—including Annual Reports, Sustainability Reports, Corporate Governance statements or appendixes, and/or ESG Analyst toolkits. Company documents were reviewed for the fiscal year ending 30 June 2019 or the calendar year ending 30 December 2018, depending on a company's reporting cycle. The cut-off date for information to be included in our analysis was 30 December 2019.

Case studies have also been used to illustrate labour hire related risks in each sector. The case studies are illustrative only and are not intended to provide a comprehensive picture of all labour hire related risks in every sector. Case study information was prepared by reviewing government inquiries, media reportage, and materials from corporate regulatory bodies.

In preparing this report, ACCR also consulted with companies, unions, investors, and government agencies.

NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

ACCR's desktop review identified a number of terms to describe triangular employment relationships, including: labour hire, contingent workforce, contractors, and particularly in the case of the property services and cleaning sectors, suppliers. These terms were often used interchangeably, and unless defined, provide limited information regarding the nature of the employment relationship.

As discussed in Section One of this report, each of these terms may encompass quite different relationships between the host company, direct employer and the individual worker. These differences often relate to whether a worker is required to perform their work onsite or offsite, and whether their work is required daily or almost daily for the routine operation of that site.

In this report, we use the term "labour hire" and "contractor" interchangeably to refer to all types of triangular employment arrangements, unless otherwise specified for clarity. We note that "contractors" may be used to refer to individual workers and to companies providing contract services.

3. Since 2015, several state and federal government inquiries have examined the dynamics of labour hire and other third party contracting arrangements in Australia, or discussed labour hire as a dimension of other industrial relations matters, such as wage theft. These inquiries include: Inquiry into the Labour Hire Industry and Insecure Work, Victoria (2015 - 2016); Inquiry into the Practices of the Labour Hire Industry in Queensland (2015 - 2016); Black Economy Taskforce (2016 - 2017); Corporate Avoidance of the Fair Work Act (2016 - 2017); Inquiry into the Extent, Nature and Consequence of Insecure Work in the ACT (2017); Select Committee on the Future of Work and Workers (2017 - 2018); Inquiry into Wage Theft in Queensland (2018); Migrant Workers' Taskforce (2016 - 2019).

GLOBAL REPORTING INDEX (GRI)

Employees

The GRI (2018, p.8) defines an employee as “an individual who is in an employment relationship with the organization, according to national law or its application.”

Workers

The GRI (2018, p.22) defines a worker as “a person that performs work.” It specifies:

1. The term ‘**workers**’ includes, but is not limited to, **employees**.
2. Further examples of workers include interns, apprentices, self-employed persons, and persons working for organizations other than the reporting organization, e.g., for suppliers.
3. In the context of the GRI Standards, in some cases it is specified whether a particular subset of workers is to be used.

Contractors

The GRI (2018, p.19) considers contractors to be a **subset of suppliers**, specifically: “Persons or organizations working onsite or offsite on behalf of an organization. A contractor can contract their own workers directly, or contract subcontractors or independent contractors.” Using this definition, **contractors could also include labour hire providers and/or agencies**.

Sub-contractors

Persons or organizations working onsite or offsite on behalf of an organization that have a direct contractual relationship with a contractor or sub-contractor, but not necessarily with the organization. A sub-contractor can contract their own workers directly or contract independent contractors.

BACKGROUND

Labour Hire In Australia

WHAT IS LABOUR HIRE?

Labour hire is broadly defined as a “triangular employment arrangement”, involving three parties: a worker supplying labour; a host company or entity; and an intermediary, such as a labour hire agency (see Figure 1).

In the ‘standard’ form of this arrangement, the host company contracts an intermediary labour hire agency to provide them with labour. The labour hire agency then contracts a worker to provide that labour and is responsible for paying the worker.

Fundamentally, labour hire arrangements split contractual and control relationships: the labour hire worker has a direct contractual relationship with the labour hire agency, but it is the host company who oversees their day-to-day work. The introduction of sub-contracting arrangements can further complicate these contractual and control relationships.

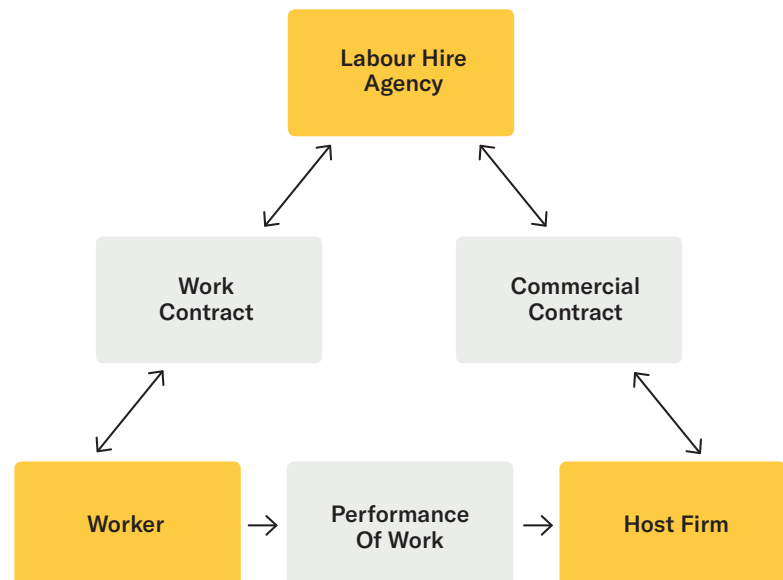
There are considerable variations in the contractual and control relationships that are broadly defined as labour hire, including:

- Labour hire workers filling short term vacancies for a host
- Labour hire workers performing seasonal work for a host on a short-term basis

- Labour hire workers performing long term work for a host, alongside permanent direct employees of the host
- The staffing of a host’s entire business, or a specific business unit, with labour hire workers
- A host contracting out a particular business function (e.g. maintenance) to a labour hire agency⁴

Each of these employment arrangements represents diverse risks to the company, and may have different impacts on the host company’s long-term value. Investors engaging companies on their use of labour hire must seek to understand the types of employment arrangements used by a company, and their potential impact on a company’s overall value creation.

FIGURE 1. STANDARD LABOUR HIRE ARRANGEMENT



4. Department of Premier and Cabinet, *Inquiry into the Labour Hire Industry and Insecure Work (2015 - 2016)*, Melbourne, Victorian Department of Premier and Cabinet, 2016, p. 52, <<https://bit.ly/2UN0zRo>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

CONTEMPORARY LABOUR HIRE ARRANGEMENTS IN AUSTRALIA

Triangular or intermediary working arrangements are not a recent innovation and have existed since at least the 1950s.⁵ However, the use of labour hire has grown rapidly since the 1990s. This growth has been accompanied by a transformation of the role of labour hire employment in the labour market, from a model that predominantly involved the use of “short term, supplementary or ‘top up’ labour” to one that “increasingly takes in a variety of work arrangements which may extend through to longer-term supplementation of the workforce or substitution of permanent workers”.⁶

There are a number of reasons why employers may choose to use labour hire workers: to reduce costs, to adapt to volatile labour markets, for specialisation, to undermine or circumvent union presence, to avoid employer obligations, to exert greater control over a workforce, or to shift risks and liabilities away from an employer.⁷

The contemporary labour hire industry includes many different types of labour hire agencies, spanning from large, multinational corporations with thousands of staff (e.g. CIMIC), through medium-sized and mid-tier labour hire providers, to operators consisting of an individual (or a few individuals) “with a van and mobile phone”.⁸ Different types of labour hire agencies are often specific to individual sectors and represent a diverse range of risks to host companies and investors.

THE EXTENT OF LABOUR HIRE IN AUSTRALIA

It is difficult to ascertain the exact size of the labour hire workforce in Australia. Researchers argue that existing datasets may significantly under-report numbers of labour hire workers in Australia for various reasons, including confusion on the part of labour hire workers regarding their employment relationship, and whether they are “being paid by a labour hire firm or the organisation they are on-hired to”.⁹

The use of labour hire varies considerably between different sectors. According to ABS 2019 data, the sectors with the highest proportion of non-employees (both independent contractors and other business operators) were agriculture, forestry and fishing (56%) and construction (39%), while the sectors with the highest percentage of independent contractors were construction (27%), administration and support services (17%) and professional, scientific and technical services (14%).¹⁰

Furthermore, particular types of labour hire arrangements are more prevalent in particular sectors. For example, the Queensland Mining Inspectorate (QMI) reports that 50% of the QLD mining workforce are labour hire, with some mining operations being staffed almost entirely by labour hire workers (see Section Four).

5. Hall, p. 4.

6. *Inquiry into the Practices of the Labour Hire Industry in Queensland*, Brisbane, Queensland Government, 2016, p. 9, <<https://bit.ly/34dbjvm>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

7. Hall.

8. Department of Premier and Cabinet, p. 52.

9. G Gilfillan, *Trends in Use of Non-standard Forms of Employment*, Canberra, Parliament of Australia, 18 December 2018, <<https://bit.ly/3e0vukU>>; see also Hall.

10. ABS, ‘6333.0 - Characteristics of Employment, Australia, August 2019, Table 10 Form of employment by industry, occupation and educational qualification’, ABS, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/3cn4Txg>> [accessed 19 December 2019].

LABOUR HIRE

Business, Operational
and Workforce Risks

This section draws on a range of academic literature, government inquiries and reports to outline the most significant risks associated with the growth of labour hire.

Key risks include:

- Poorer Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) outcomes
- Increased possibility of involvement in modern slavery, labour exploitation and wage theft
- Loss of human and intellectual capital
- Reduced visibility of workforce composition, including diversity
- Reduced workforce development, due to less access to training, skills acquisition

ACCR's analysis of company documents found that insufficient and/or inconsistent reporting also limited investors' oversight of workforce diversity.

Given these risks, investors should engage companies on their whole

workforce, including both direct employees and labour hire or contract workers, in order to make judgements on the sustainability and appropriateness of their employment model.¹¹

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND
SAFETY (OHS)

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines OHS as: "the promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations by preventing departures from health, controlling risks and the adaptation of work to people, and people to their jobs".¹²

A poor OHS record can erode company and shareholder value. It can lead to increased compensation premiums, decreased productivity and delays,¹³ absenteeism, higher health care costs, potential lawsuits, negative publicity, reputational damage, and a loss of investor and consumer trust.¹⁴ It may even decrease access to external capital.¹⁵

A growing body of research highlights the occupational health and safety risks associated with precarious workplace arrangements, including labour hire.¹⁶ Studies have shown that labour hire workers face greater health and safety risks than other workers undertaking equivalent work.¹⁷ Significantly, "all studies of labour hire workers and occupational health and safety in Australia and overseas have found that labour hire employees are more likely to be injured at work, compared to direct hire workers in like occupations".¹⁸

The increased vulnerability of labour hire workers to occupational injuries, accidents and poor health is due to a range of interrelated factors affecting contingent workers, including:

- Contested or disarticulated responsibility for health and safety management between host companies and labour hire agencies.¹⁹
- Labour hire workers receiving poor induction, training and/or having reduced familiarity of the rules governing OHS on each job site, as

11. NAPF, *Where is the workforce in corporate reporting?*, London, NAPF, 2015, p. 14, <<https://bit.ly/2ReWcfM>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

12. V Forastieri, *Improving health in the workplace: ILO's framework for action*, Geneva, ILO, 2014, <<https://bit.ly/34eOs2x>> [accessed 15 January 2020].

13. For example, in November 2019, the Queensland Mining Inspectorate (QMI) stated that it had shut down mines on 58 separate occasions in the previous year due to safety concerns (Queensland Department of Natural Resources 2019).

14. N Khushrushahi, *Investor guidance on occupational health and safety in Canada: An overview of corporate best practices*, Toronto, SHARE Canada, 2012, <<https://bit.ly/34cO8BD>> [accessed 6 April 2020]; see also ACSI, *The Future of Health and Safety Reporting: A Framework for Companies*, Melbourne, ACSI, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/2V5DqbR>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

15. E Ekevell, B Gillespie & L Riege, *Improving safety performance in the Australian mining industry through enhanced reporting*, PWC, 2008, <<https://pwc.to/2xXs6Xb>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

16. see C Gallagher, E Underhill & M Rimmer, 'Occupational safety and health management systems in Australia: barriers to success', in *Policy and Practice in Health and Safety*, vol. 1, 2003, 67–81; M Quinlan et al., 'Supply Chains and the Manufacture of Precarious Work: The Safety Implications of Outsourcing/ Offshoring Heavy Aircraft Maintenance', in *E-Journal of International and Comparative Labour Studies*, vol. 5, 2016, 1–30.

17. R Johnstone & M Quinlan, 'The OHS regulatory challenges posed by agency workers: evidence from Australia', in *Employee Relations*, vol. 28, 2006, 273–289.

18. E Underhill, *Response to Workplace Relations Framework Draft Report*, 2015, <<https://bit.ly/2ULUi8z>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

19. M Quinlan, R Johnstone & M McNamara, 'Australian Health and Safety Inspectors' Perceptions and Actions in Relation to Changed Work Arrangements', in *The Journal of Industrial Relations*, Bohle, vol. 51, 2009, 557–573.

compared to direct hire workers.²⁰

- Labour hire workers are often reluctant or unable to raise OHS issues, due to their vulnerability to termination.²¹
- Additional complexities for the implementation of effective Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems (OHSMS), imposed by temporary and precarious forms of employment.²²
- Occupational health and safety risks can be more difficult to monitor and identify, particularly for workplace inspectors.²³

MODERN SLAVERY, LABOUR EXPLOITATION AND WAGE THEFT

Wage theft and modern slavery anywhere in a company's value chains can lead to negative publicity, public campaigns, and a loss of consumer confidence that can have a negative impact on shareholder value. This can be seen from growing public attention and even boycotts by consumers in response to several high profile "wage theft" cases.

There are an estimated 15,000 people living in slavery-like conditions in Australia. In high-risk sectors, like

commercial cleaning, non-compliance with labour law is endemic and often severe, and is linked to a range of factors including:

- A predominantly migrant workforce, often with low English language competency and knowledge of Australian workplace laws, and precarious—or no—visa rights
- Significant downward price pressures by lead companies, particularly in sectors where lead companies have significant market power
- **Complex and informal sub-contracting and labour hire arrangements**, often involving sophisticated pyramid structures and multiple sub-contracting arrangements
- **Low barriers to entry for labour hire providers**²⁸

Modern slavery exists on a spectrum of labour exploitation and abuse. Wage theft and excessive working hours can quickly deteriorate into modern slavery through threats and coercion, with some workers particularly vulnerable to falling into slavery-like conditions.²⁹

A number of legal and other compliance initiatives have emerged in recent years, in order to address modern slavery and labour exploitation risks in supply chains,

Over-representation of labour hire workers in OHS incidents

- The 2015 Victorian Inquiry into the Labour Hire Industry and Insecure Work found higher injury rates for labour hire workers than for direct employees.²⁴
- ACSI found that contractors were significantly overrepresented in workplace fatalities, making up 70% of all reported fatalities across the ASX200 in 2018. Note: that labour hire workers may be included in these figures.²⁵
- Since 2001, contractors on QLD mines have been over-represented in fatalities involving vehicle interaction and tyre management, relative to the proportion of the workforce they represent.²⁶
- Labour hire workers represented 64% of serious accidents in Queensland coal mines in 2018/19 and 67% in 2017/18,²⁷ despite only making up approximately 50% of the workforce.

20 M Quinlan & P Bohle, 'Over-Stretched and Unreciprocated Commitment: Reviewing Research on the OHS Effects of Downsizing and Job Insecurity', in *International Journal of Health Services*, vol. 39, 2009, 1–44.

21 E Underhill & M Quinlan, 'Beyond statutory enforcement - alternative approaches to improving OSH in the temporary agency sector', in *Policy and Practice in Health and Safety*, vol. 9, 2011, 109–131 (pp. 109–111).

22 Gallagher, Underhill and Rimmer, 67–81 (p. 78).

23 Quinlan, Johnstone and McNamara, 557–573.

24 Department of Premier and Cabinet, p. 22.

25 ACSI, *The Future of Health and Safety Reporting: A Framework for Companies*, p. 15.

26 State of Queensland, *Queensland Mines and Quarries Safety Performance and Health Report 2016/2017*, Brisbane, State of Queensland, 2017, <<https://bit.ly/2RcuIRp>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

27 State of Queensland, *Queensland Mines and Quarries Safety Performance and Health Report 2018/2019*, Brisbane, State of Queensland, 2019, p. 36, <<https://bit.ly/2XoQ1Kb>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

28 Commonwealth of Australia, *Report of the Migrant Workers Taskforce*, Canberra, Commonwealth of Australia, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/39SJs5a>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

29 J Nolan & M Boersma, *Addressing Modern Slavery*, Sydney, UNSW Press, 2019, p. 10.

Labour Hire and Contracting Across the ASX100

Section 2: Labour Hire, Business, Operational and Workforce Risks

and to prevent lead companies from “outsourc[ing] their non-compliance”.³⁰ These include:

- The Modern Slavery Act
- The Fair Work Ombudsman (FWO) using accessorial liability provisions and proactive compliance agreements to hold the top of the chain accountable
- Labour hire licensing schemes, in different state jurisdictions
- Multi-stakeholder agreements that include lead companies, suppliers, trade unions, and which include an active role for workers

The Modern Slavery Act

The Commonwealth Modern Slavery Act (MSA) came into effect on 1 January 2019. The MSA requires Australian businesses with a revenue of at least AU\$100 million to submit annual reports on the risks of modern slavery to their supply chains and operations to a central, public register. For companies reporting on a financial year, their first reporting period will end on 30 June 2020, and they will be required to report by 31 December 2020.³¹

There are seven mandatory criteria that must be included in a reporting entity’s modern slavery statement. These include a description of the risks in the entity’s operations and supply chains, the actions taken by the entity, including any due diligence and reporting processes, and how the

company assesses the actions they take.³² ACSI has produced detailed guidance for companies and investors on the Act and its implications for reporting and engagement.³³

Accessorial Liability and Proactive Compliance Agreements

The FWO has paid increasing attention to the responsibility of lead companies in a supply chain for labour rights violations by their suppliers and labour hire providers. They have two mechanisms at their disposal:

1. Accessorial Liability: this allows parties other than the direct employer to be considered an accessory to any contraventions of workplace laws, and be held liable for any penalties and compensation that stem from this contravention.³⁴ The Fair Work Act includes accessorial liability provisions. These were increased via the Protecting Vulnerable Workers Act in 2017.

2. Proactive Compliance Deeds: these are legally binding enforcement mechanisms between the FWO and a company or companies accused of non-compliance with the Fair Work Act. Companies at the top of the supply chain and/or host companies can be parties to a deed if the FWO believes they have legal, ethical or moral responsibility to promote compliance, due to their:

- significant power over suppliers and/or contractors, or

- a degree of oversight over their supply chain, and therefore a legal, ethical or moral responsibility to promote compliance.³⁵

Labour hire licensing schemes

Labour hire licensing schemes were recently established in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia to increase barriers to entry for labour hire providers, and reduce rates of non-compliance. The schemes include significant penalties for providers who operate without a licence and for host companies who utilise the services of unlicensed labour hire providers. Each state-based scheme defines labour hire services, and outlines who or what is considered a labour hire provider.³⁶ All three schemes capture a variety of intermediary working arrangements, including different types of service providers such as contract cleaners.

Multi-stakeholder agreementss

Reviews of workplace compliance initiatives in global supply chains have found that voluntary self-regulation and “private compliance initiatives” (codes of conduct, auditing, etc.) are insufficient to effectively manage business and operational risks from labour violations in supply chains.³⁷ Research has found that workplace audits alone are insufficient for identifying and understanding workplace issues such as harassment, wage theft, excessive overtime, and freedom of association violations, and

30. S Kaine & M Rawling, ‘Strategic “Co-enforcement” in Supply Chains: The Case of the Cleaning Accountability Framework’, in *Australian Journal of Labour Law*, 2019, 305–331 (p. 329).

31. Parliament of Australia, ‘Modern Slavery Bill 2018: Explanatory Memorandum’, Parliament of Australia, 2018, <<https://bit.ly/3aYztN3>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

32. Department of Home Affairs, *Commonwealth Modern Slavery Act 2018: Guidance for reporting entities*, 2018, p. 96, <<https://bit.ly/2WlWUd0>> [accessed 5 April 2020].

33. ACSI, *Modern Slavery, risks, rights and responsibilities*, Melbourne, ACSI, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/3bVUmIz>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

34. Lander & Rogers Lawyers, ‘Accessorial Liability – where do your responsibilities begin and end?’, 2014, <<https://bit.ly/2UPE7ax>> [accessed 15 January 2020].

35. FWO, ‘Compliance partnerships’, in *Fair Work Ombudsman*, 2020, <<https://bit.ly/2yGsUQP>> [accessed 7 April 2020].

36. See: The Queensland *Labour Hire Licensing Act 2017*, section 7 [<https://bit.ly/2wlqXIM>]; The South Australia *Labour Hire Licensing Act 2017*, section 7 [<https://bit.ly/2RflhHv>]; The Victoria *Labour Hire Licensing Act 2018* (Vic.), section 7 [<https://bit.ly/2yE2KhE>].

37. ILO (2016). *Workplace Compliance in Global Supply Chains*, https://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/publications/WCMS_540914/lang--en/index.htm, pp.10 – 15; Ethical Trading Initiative (2004) “Putting Ethics to Work”, <http://www.ethicaltrade.org/Z/lib/annrep/2004/en/index.shtml>; World Bank (2003) “Strengthening Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility in Global Supply Chains”, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPSD/Resources/CSR/Strengthening_Implementatio.pdf.

Labour Hire and Contracting Across the ASX100

Section 2: Labour Hire, Business, Operational and Workforce Risks

that auditing can capture “distort[ed]... realities of a workplace”.³⁸ Audits are also limited in identifying modern slavery.³⁹

By contrast, multi-stakeholder initiatives, which actively involve workers and their representatives in compliance measures, have been shown to be effective in addressing labour risks.⁴⁰ These initiatives often support workers to raise workplace issues early, allowing businesses to resolve them “before they escalate into more lengthy and complex disputes that may come at a high cost”.⁴¹

An example of a multi-stakeholder agreement that includes an active role for workers, the Cleaning Accountability Framework, is discussed in Section Four (p. 31).

“TWO-TIER” WORKFORCES AND THE LOSS OF HUMAN CAPITAL

The use of labour hire can result in the creation of a “two-tier” workforce, where labour hire workers do not receive the same wages and conditions as the directly employed workforce. Conditions that are not extended to the labour hire workforce may include holiday leave, access to training, security of employment, and even wage rates.

Under Australian law, enterprise agreements that cover direct employees do not apply to the labour hire or contractor workforce. These workers must negotiate a separate agreement with their direct employer. While host companies can choose

to extend the same conditions to labour hire workers and contractors, in practice this is rarely done. As discussed in detail in the mining section, labour hire workers can earn as much as 30% less than permanent employees working side-by-side in the same job on the same site.

A two-tier workforce may have negative, material impacts on a company. It may impact on:

...the ability to generate a positive culture throughout an organisation. Subsequently, this risks having a damaging impact upon staff morale, potentially resulting in higher attrition rates and thus higher recruitment costs for employers.⁴²

If the creation of a two-tier workforce undermines a company’s ability to retain human and intellectual capital, any immediate cost-benefits that stem from this structure may be outweighed by the broader impacts to productivity, and costs associated with recruitment and retraining, with impacts on long-term value creation.⁴³

Furthermore, where equivalent training is not extended to the labour hire workforce, this will result in long-term deskilling of the overall workforce—particularly in sectors such as mining, that require a relatively skilled workforce and where labour hire makes up a majority of the workforce. Additionally, where companies choose to engage workers on short-term contracts (either through labour hire, or individual contracts) to carry out specialised or skilled work, this can erode or

undermine the skills development of the company’s permanent workforce. When particular skills are siphoned away from the permanent workforce in this manner, a company’s workforce loses opportunities to upskill, and to progress into higher skilled roles.

Labour hire, sick leave and COVID-19

24.4% of Australian employees have no access to paid sick leave as they are employed on a casual basis. 37% of self-employed people also have no access to paid sick leave. It is argued that casuals receive a loading to compensate them for their lack of leave. However, analysis finds that casual workers in many industries routinely earn 30% less than permanently employed workers.⁴⁴

While casual work and labour hire are distinct categories of precarious work, there is significant overlap between these categories. In the commercial cleaning sector, most - if not all - contract cleaners are also casual. Similarly, an increasing proportion of contract mine workers are hired on casual contracts and have no access to sick leave.

The COVID-19 crisis has highlighted the risks to individual workers, communities and businesses of a significant percentage of workers having no access to paid sick leave. Many workers without sick leave cannot afford to self-isolate, or to take other necessary precautions to protect themselves and others. In early March, newspapers reported on a hospitality worker who had gone to work at the Hobart casino, despite being told to self-isolate awaiting tests for the

38. ILO, *Workplace Compliance in Global Supply Chains*, Geneva, ILO, 2017, <<https://bit.ly/35taMpO>> [accessed 1 March 2019].

39. Nolan and Boersma.

40. <https://wsr-network.org/success-stories/>.

41. L Curtze & S Gibbons, *Access to remedy - operational grievance mechanisms. An issues paper for ETI*, London, ETI, 2017, <<https://bit.ly/2KXxLjm>> [accessed 3 March 2019].

42. NAPF, p. 14.

43. S Young & S Rawsthorne, *Hidden Talent: What do Companies’ Annual Reports tell us about their Workers?: An Analysis of the FTSE 100*, London, PLSA, 2017, <<https://bit.ly/2xNOp1D>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

44. Credit Suisse, *Not Such a Casual Cost*, 23 August 2018.

virus.⁴⁵ As a low paid casual worker this person stated that he could not afford to quarantine without having access to paid leave.

A number of employers have recognised the risks to their entire workforces if all staff cannot afford to quarantine due to a lack of paid sick leave and have extended paid sick leave provisions to casual staff.⁴⁶ However, in almost all cases these schemes have not been extended to labour hire workers and contractors.⁴⁷

DIMINISHED INVESTOR OVERSIGHT OF WORKFORCE COMPOSITION, INCLUDING DIVERSITY

Diversity is an “essential component of sound corporate governance and critical to a well-functioning organisation”.⁴⁸ Companies with strong gender and racial diversity tend to outperform peers on a range of financial metrics.⁴⁹ Furthermore, a failure to adequately implement sound Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policies may lead to increased recruitment, reputational and legal risks.⁵⁰

ACCR’s review of company reporting on gender and Indigeneity found that reporting was focused on employees only. This diminishes investor oversight of the overall workforce composition, hindering engagement and the mitigation of risks associated with a lack of diversity. It also impacts investors’ ability to assess the efficacy of a company’s diversity policies and targets.

Case Study

DIVERSITY IN THE MINING SECTOR



In the Australian mining sector, labour hire and contractors make up 60% of the entire workforce in some companies, and almost the entire workforce on some sites (see Section Four).

ACCR reviewed the reporting documents of 10 mining companies (see Appendix). While 80% of companies analysed provided reporting on the gender division of their employees, only 20% of companies provided any information on the gender division

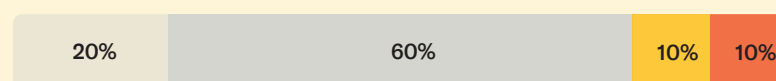
of either their labour hire or contract workforce. As labour hire workers are estimated to earn up to 30% less than permanent employees, the failure to report on gender diversity in permanent and labour hire roles means investors are unable to adequately judge a company’s gender pay gap.

Additionally, while 50% of companies reported data on their Indigenous workforce, only 10% provided data on their Indigenous labour hire and/or contractor workers.

FIGURE 2. MINING COMPANIES REPORTING ON DIVERSITY

- Doesn't report
- Reports figures for **employees only**.
- Provides combined figure for **employees and LH**. Contractors excluded.
- Provides a breakdown for **contractors and employees**. LH not included.

GENDER



INDIGENEITY



45. L Shannon, ‘Hotel employee went to work while awaiting coronavirus test results’, in *ABC News*, 8 March 2020, <<https://ab.co/3e8ULcr>> [accessed 9 April 2020].

46. Crown Casino, ‘Crown announces support to employees facing challenges associated with coronavirus’, 2020, <<https://bit.ly/3a0L1hu>> [accessed 9 April 2020].

47. For example, the extension of leave provisions to public sector casuals left out the 23,000 labour hire workers and contractors who provide core services to the APS. L Hart, ‘Union wins paid COVID-19 leave for casuals’, in *Community and Public Sector Union*, 2020, <<https://bit.ly/2wqilk1>> [accessed 9 April 2020].

48. UNPRI, ‘Incorporating diversity’, 2016, <<https://bit.ly/2V3tCzb>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

49. UNPRI.

50. Glass Lewis, ‘2019 Proxy Paper Guidelines: An overview of the Glass Lewis Approach to Proxy Advice’, Glass Lewis, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/2JMbVZ2>> [accessed 6 April 2020]; ICCR, ICCR’s 2019 Proxy Resolutions and Voting Guide, ICCR, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/2YNBs3i>> [accessed 1 May 2020].

Company Reporting on Labour Hire Across the ASX100

Given the risks and challenges associated with the use of labour hire employment, investors should seek comprehensive disclosures on a company's entire workforce, including direct employees and labour hire workers, in order to make reasonable judgements about the appropriateness and sustainability of a companies' employment model. Reporting should be sufficient to allow investors to ask questions about whether a company's workforce strategy is based on low labour costs or maintaining and developing its human capital, and whether it will deliver long-term value for the company.⁵¹

ACCR conducted a review of reporting by 19 ASX100 companies with a significant exposure to labour hire or contractor related risks in key sectors identified in this report: mining, construction, and commercial cleaning (property services). The two ASX100 listed contracting companies, CIMIC and Downer, were not included in this analysis as they are not strictly "host companies". **See Appendix for the full list of companies, and Methodology for how companies were selected.**

Section Two identified a number of risks associated with the increased

use of labour hire and contractors. Improved reporting across a number of key indicators that would allow investors engage companies on the extent to which their employment model exacerbates or mitigates these risks. These indicators are:

- Clear definitions of labour hire and/or contractors.
- Disaggregated workforce numbers for direct employees AND labour hire and/or contractors.
- Disaggregated OHS data for direct employees AND labour hire and/or contractors.
- Disaggregated diversity data for direct employees AND labour hire and/or contractors.
- Disaggregated turnover data for direct employees AND labour hire and/or contractors.

Finding 1: Company disclosure on labour hire and/or contractors is very limited.

See Table 1

Company reporting on labour hire and contract workers is very limited. Very few companies publicly report any information about their use of labour hire and contractors.⁵² Of the companies analysed, 8 (or 42%) made no material disclosure about their labour hire and/or contracting

workforce in annual reporting documents.

Where companies do disclose, they typically provide only general statistical data, which gives limited insight into a company's overall employment model and the total make-up of its workforce.

Overall, it is impossible to deduce if and how companies are using labour hire and/or contract workers in their operations, or to make useful comparisons between companies. It is fair to say that in reporting on their workforces, companies are only providing 'part of the picture'.

Finding 2: Very few companies define what they mean by 'contractor' or 'labour hire'.

See Table 1

Even where there was some reporting on these issues, it is not clear which part of the workforce was captured in the data, given differences in the terms used, and a lack of clarity about how these terms were defined by each company. Without these definitions, it is impossible to determine whether company disclosures reflect the entirety of a company's workforce.

Only two companies (11%) defined their use of the terms labour hire and/or contractor in their company documents: Rio Tinto and Fortescue.⁵³

51. NAPF, p. 14.

52. As part of our engagement, ACCR asked companies if they did use labour hire and/or contractors over the reporting period, but did not disclose this in reporting documents; or b. did not use labour hire and/or contractors over the reporting period, and could therefore not be expected to report any information. No company responded to say that they did not use labour hire workers and/or contractors over the reporting period.

53. In their feedback Evolution Mining provided ACCR with definitions for labour hire (staff who are sourced from a labour hire company to carry out specific programs of work and whose work is directed and managed by an Evolution manager) and contractors (staff who work for a subcontracted business who carry out work on behalf of Evolution and whose work is directed and managed by the contractor).

Labour Hire and Contracting Across the ASX100

Section 3: Company Reporting

RIO Tinto (2019, p.83)

“Contractor is a person or organisation providing services to an employer at the employer’s workplace in line with agreed specifications, terms and conditions. In the context of our Rio Tinto’s health, safety and environmental standards, we classify contractors in three categories:

- Category 1: Individuals working on temporary contracts within existing operations
- Category 2: Companies or individuals hired for a discrete project which will be carried out in a designated area separate from existing operations
- Category 3: Companies or individuals contracted to carry out specific tasks or provide specified services within existing operations.”

Fortescue (2019, p.124)

Labour hire workers are defined as: “Contractors backfilling permanent Fortescue roles and not hired in a service contractor capacity.”

Contractors are defined as: “non-Fortescue employees, working with the company to support specific business activities”.

Each of the categories defined above describe third-party employment relationships. All Rio categories may include workers employed via labour hire arrangements. To complicate matters, while Fortescue does distinguish between contractors and labour hire workers, their definition of contractors could include workers employed through labour hire agencies, as the primary distinction between “contractors” and “labour hire” is determined by

their relationship to the permanent workforce NOT on the type of contract they are employed under.

As these two definitions make clear, company reporting on labour hire and contractors is variable, and may include a range of different employment relationships. Secondly, where companies do not define the terms they are reporting on, the data presented may not reflect the true numbers of workers employed under triangular employment relationships. For example: Fortescue only reports on its labour hire workers (provides a number), but not contractors.

Finding 3: Company reporting on the size of their labour hire and/or contractor workforce is poor.

See Table 2

All 19 companies analysed have operations in Australia. Of these, only 8 (42%) companies reported the total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in their Australian operations.

Of the 19 companies analysed, 11 have global operations. Of these, 7 (64%) reported the total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in their global operations.

Finding 4: While most companies report some health and safety data, very few provide disaggregated data for their contractor and/or labour hire workforce.

See Table 3

Most companies reported at least some numerical information on health and safety outcomes. ACCR interpreted this very broadly— ‘some numerical information’ could include any combination of data on, for the reporting period: numbers of fatalities, All Injury Frequency Rate (AIFR),

Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR), Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate (MTIFR), ‘near miss’ or High Potential Incident (HPI), injury severity rates, and/or recordable occupational illness rates.

3 of 19 (16%) of companies provided no numerical data at all.

Only 5 of 19 (26%) companies reported any disaggregated OHS data for their labour hire and/or contractor workforce.⁵⁴

Overall, OHS information disclosure varied substantially among companies, and was selective and limited. Companies used inconsistent OHS indicators, and were not clear or forthcoming about why particular indicators were used, or how numbers and percentages had been calculated. As SafeWork Australia has noted, many commonly used indicators, including LTIFR (“Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate”), are not valid or reliable measurements of injury or wellbeing, and tell us little about health and safety risks and controls, or about the frequency or consequences of injuries.⁵⁵

Finding 5: No companies provide turnover data for labour hire or contractors.

ACCR acknowledges the difficulty in providing turnover data for labour hire and contract staff, given that a percentage are employed on short term contracts to meet very specific and/or fluctuating needs. However, where labour hire is used to replace large sections of the workforce, and where workers are employed on regular and long-term rosters, this data should be available to investors as it would provide better visibility of why workers are employed on repeated fixed term contracts.

54. Similarly, ACSI found that: “in 2018 only 19% of ASX200 companies disclosed whether contractors were included in their LTIFR or TRIFR (or both) figures. The rest did not disclose contractor injury rates or did not indicate whether contractors were included in their data.” ACSI, p. 16.

55. SafeWork Australia, *Safe Work Australia, SafeWork Australia*, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/3beaGni>> [accessed 6 December 2019].

Labour Hire and Contracting
Across the ASX100

Section 3: Company Reporting

Sectors



Mining






















Construction



Property Services (cleaning)

TABLE 01: ANY MATERIAL DISCLOSURE ON LABOUR HIRE AND/OR CONTRACTING

Company	Defines “labour hire” and/or “contractor” in reporting documents	Provides any material disclosure on labour hire and/or contracting workforce ⁵⁶
 Alumina (AWS)	×	×
 BHP (BHP)	×	✓
 Evolution Mining (EVN)	×	✓
 Fortescue (FMG)	✓ Both	✓
 Iluka (ILU)	×	✓
 Newcrest (NCM)	×	✓
 Northern Star (NST)	×	✓
 Rio Tinto (RIO)	✓ Contractor only	✓
 South 32 (S32)	×	×
 Whitehaven (WHC)	×	×
 Charter Hall (CHC)	×	×
 Dexus (DXS)	×	✓
 Goodman (GMG)	×	✓
 GPT (GPT)	×	×
 Lendlease (LLC)	×	×
 Mirvac (MGR)	×	×
 Scentre (SCG)	×	✓
 Stockland (SGP)	×	×
 Vicinity (VCX)	×	✓

56. Includes: reporting on total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in Australian and, if applicable, global operations (See Table 2); reporting on OHS data, disaggregated for the company’s labour hire and/or contractor workforce, as well as direct employees (See Table 3).














57. Company provides some reporting on its ‘contingent’ workforce, which includes contractors.

Notes: Companies were considered to have provided material disclosure if they provided quantitative, disaggregated data on any of the following: numbers of labour hire and/or contractors in either their global or Australian operations, OHS data.

Labour Hire and Contracting
Across the ASX100

Section 3: Company Reporting

TABLE 02: DISCLOSURES ON THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR HIRE WORKFORCE

Company	Operations	Reports total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in global operations	Percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in global operations	Reports total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in Australian operations	Percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in Australian operations
 Alumina (AWS)	Australia and global	×	×	×	×
 BHP (BHP)	Australia and global	✓	60%	✓	54%
 Evolution Mining (EVN)	Australia and global	NA	NA	✓	30%
 Fortescue (FMG)	Australia and global	✓	16%	×	×
 Iluka (ILU)	Australia and global	✓	29%	✓	40%
 Newcrest (NCM)	Australia and global	✓	55%	✓	60%
 Northern Star (NST)	Australia and global	✓	33%	×	×
 Rio Tinto (RIO)	Australia and global	✓	68%	×	×
 South 32 (S32)	Australia and global	×	×	×	×
 Whitehaven (WHC)	Australia only	NA	NA	✓ ⁵⁹	NA ⁶⁰
 Charter Hall (CHC)	Australia only	NA	NA	×	×
 Dexus (DXS)	Australia only	NA	NA	✓ ⁶¹	11% ⁶²
 Goodman (GMG)	Australia and global	×	×	×	×

58. Footnote next: Note: this figure is for the two Australian sites (Telfer and Cadia) as Newcrest disaggregates contractor numbers by individual sites, exploration (total) and corporate offices (total).

59. Only reports total number of FTE contractors.

60. A percentage was not able to be calculated, as Whitehaven provided a total number of employees plus the total number of FTE contractors only.












61. For 'contingent workforce': Contractors, agency temps or consultants that performed work on a time and materials basis (e.g. a project with a defined beginning and end date). Note: this does not include cleaners, who are classified as "critical suppliers".

62. FTE only.

Labour Hire and Contracting
Across the ASX100

Section 3: Company Reporting

TABLE 02 (continued)

Company	Operations	Reports total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in global operations	Percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in global operations	Reports total number and/or percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in Australian operations	Percentage of contractors and/or labour hire in Australian operations
  GPT (GPT)	Australia only	NA	NA	×	×
  Lendlease (LLC)	Australia and global	×	×	×	×
  Mirvac (MGR)	Australia only	NA	NA	×	×
  Scentre (SCG)	Australia and global	✓	60%	✓	61%
  Stockland (SGP)	Australia only	NA	NA	×	×
 Vicinity (VCX)	Australia only	NA	NA	✓	5%

Sectors























-  Mining
-  Construction
-  Property Services (cleaning)

TABLE 03: DISCLOSURES ON THE SIZE OF THE LABOUR HIRE WORKFORCE

Company		Reports on OHS (any data)	Reports on OHS data, disaggregated for labour hire and/or contractor workforce
	Alumina (AWS)	×	×
	BHP (BHP)	✓	×
	Evolution Mining (EVN)	✓	✓
	Fortescue (FMG)	✓	✓
	Iluka (ILU)	✓	×
	Newcrest (NCM)	✓	✓
	Northern Star (NST)	×	×
	Rio Tinto (RIO)	✓	×
	South 32 (S32)	✓	×
	Whitehaven (WHC)	✓	×
	Charter Hall (CHC)	✓	×
	Dexus (DXS)	✓	×
	Goodman (GMG)	✓	✓
	GPT (GPT)	×	×
	Lendlease (LLC)	✓	×
	Mirvac (MGR)	✓	×
	Scentre (SCG)	✓	×
	Stockland (SGP)	✓	×
	Vicinity (VCX)	✓	×

Sectors



Mining



Construction



Property Services (cleaning)

Labour Hire in Key Sectors

As noted elsewhere in this report, there is considerable differentiation among sectors in terms of: the extent of the use of labour hire, the type of labour hire arrangements, and the risks involved. For these reasons, investors should have an understanding of the risks associated with the use of labour hire in general, as well as more specifically in relation to a given sector or subsector of the labour market.

The report focuses on key sectors: mining, construction, commercial cleaning, and large-scale solar installation.⁶³ These sectors were chosen because they evidenced high rates of labour hire, significant non-compliance by labour hire providers with employment and other legislation, and/or due to the severity of risks in a sector (see Methodology for further information). In this section of the report, we discuss each sector in more detail, and outline some more specific, sector-related risks involved in the use of labour hire. This section also reviews two ASX-listed contractors.

MINING



Sector Overview

The mining sector includes companies that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, including bauxite, iron ore and other precious metals and minerals. Activities include underground or open cut mining, dredging, quarrying, well operations or evaporation pans, recovery from ore dumps or tailings, and other preparation work customarily performed at a mine site, or as a part of mining activity. Mining processes are often incorporated into Australian mining activities.

ASX100 companies in the mining sector

Alumina Ltd. (AWS), BHP Group Ltd. (BHP), Evolution Mining Ltd. (EVN), Fortescue Metals Group Ltd. (FMG), Iluka Resources Ltd. (ILU), Newcrest Mining Ltd. (NCM), Northern Star Resources Ltd. (NST), Rio Tinto Ltd. (RIO), South 32 (S32), Whitehaven Coal Ltd. (WHC). Two ASX100 service contractors in the mining industry - Downer Edi Ltd. and CIMIC Group Ltd. - are discussed below in 'Contract Services in the Mining and Construction Sectors', on p. 30.

Labour hire in the mining sector

The mining sector has some of the highest rates of labour hire in Australia. In some mining operations, labour hire and contract workers constitute almost the entirety of operations.⁶⁴

While labour hire has always been used in the mining sector, since 2012 "many mining operators have moved to predominantly labour hire workforces in recent years with the stated aim of reducing overheads and increasing workforce flexibility".⁶⁵ In 2017, Rio Tinto announced that they will only use labour hire workers in their iron ore operations.⁶⁶ Deloitte notes that 88% of new hires to BHP in the two years to 2019 were labour hire, while 50% of new workers at Fortescue in the same period were indirect hires.⁶⁷

A recent Queensland government labour hire inquiry identified four types of labour hire arrangements in the mining sector. Each of these arrangements is "triangular" in some way, although there are significant differences in the relationship between the three parties involved (the host company, labour hire agency/contractor, and workers).

63. The oil and gas sector was originally included in this report, as this sector has also seen a dramatic expansion of the labour hire industry in recent years. However, due to rapid and significant changes in the sector due to COVID-19, it has been excluded from the report, and will be released as a follow-up briefing paper later in 2020.

64. Queensland Government, p. 11.

65. Queensland Government; see also Commonwealth of Australia, *Keep it in the Regions*, Canberra, Commonwealth of Australia, 2018, <<https://bit.ly/3dY6SsN>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

66. B Creagh, 'Rio Tinto contractor conundrum: The new normal in the Pilbara?', in *Australian Mining*, 2016, <<https://bit.ly/2V4qjYy>> [accessed 7 February 2020].

67. P Milne, 'Casual workforce a "threat" to mine culture, says industry expert', in *The West Australian*, 29 January 2019, First edition, section News, p. 7.

- **Contract-run mining operations:** where a labour hire organisation is contracted to run the mining operation on behalf of a lease holder. This gives an overall appearance of permanency, and workers may even have an Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (EBA) with the labour hire organisation. However, the leaseholder will still exert a degree of control over employees - employees can be terminated if the leaseholder terminates the contract of the labour hire agency, and have their conditions changed by the leaseholder.
- **Long-term contracting:** long-term contracted workers are considered “full-time” employees of a labour hire company, employed on contracts over 6 months. They usually have skills that direct employees at a mine site do not. The mine operator can remove their rights to work at any time.⁶⁸
- **Short-term contracting:** where workers are employed for short-term tasks such as repairs. They generally work full-time for the length of the task.
- **Casual, temporary supplementary labour:** this is the most prevalent form of labour hire in the industry. These are non-permanent workers, who receive a flat rate of pay. While technically ‘casual’, many of these workers will be on regular, long-term rosters.⁶⁹

Deloitte summarises the companies in the above arrangements into two predominant groups: “labour hire agencies” and “service contractors”.⁷⁰ Service contractors are companies engaged to undertake specific, often specialised tasks and will often have their own workforces and equipment, while labour hire workers are “employed by a labour hire company but undertake work for the host minerals company”, typically under the direction of the host company. This distinction corresponds to feedback provided by companies profiled in this report.

Risk: A two-tier workforce

In the Australian mining industry, labour hire employees are often employed on significantly different conditions to their directly employed counterparts on the same site. The federal parliamentary inquiry Keep It in the Regions found significant differences in the conditions of labour hire workers and permanent staff in the mining industry:

- Labour hire workers are paid on average 30 percent less than permanent workers (even taking into account casual loading, and considering unpaid leave arrangements);
- 72 percent of workers on labour hire contracts reported they are worse off than their previous employment in regards to pay and conditions.⁷¹

Another area of difference between direct employees and labour hire

workers is in the provision of safety equipment. The Queensland Mining Inspectorate (QMI) also found that in many cases labour hire workers and contractors were asked to provide their own safety equipment.⁷² This is in breach of Queensland OHS legislation, which states that the company in charge of a worksite must provide equipment for the entire onsite workforce, irrespective of whether workers are direct employees or contractors. The lack of protective equipment is just one factor in poorer safety outcomes for labour hire and contract workers (see below).

The implementation of a two-tier workforce can be an explicit company strategy. At BHP’s Mt Arthur coal mine in the NSW Hunter Valley, the workforce is a mix of employees hired directly by BHP, and casual labour hire workers employed by Chandler McLeod on the Chandler Macleod Northern Districts of NSW Enterprise Agreement 2015. These labour hire workers reportedly earn 40% less than their directly employed counterparts.⁷³ The shift to a two tier workforce at the Mt Arthur mine is detailed in a 2015 internal BHP report. That report outlined a strategy to reduce the percentage of direct, permanent employment to 60% by 2017, with the remaining workers employed as casuals via a third party labour hire provider. This was despite the report acknowledging significant short-comings in the use of labour hire, including that permanent staff have better safety records and bring “greater productivity to the table”.⁷⁴

68. Note: in some cases the majority of functions can be contracted to different companies, with only a small core workforce who are directly employed. The Queensland Mining Inspectorate noted that on some of the mine sites they monitor, the directly employed workforce can be under 10% of the total workforce.
69. Queensland Government.

70. A Ponsonby, *Economic effects of changes to labour hire laws*, Deloitte Access Economics, 2019, p. iv, <<https://bit.ly/2xVw6rb>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

71. Commonwealth of Australia, *Keep It in the Regions*, pp. 142–3.

72. V Zhou, ‘Mining inspectorate probes worker safety allowance in QLD’, in *Safe To Work*, 2018, <<https://bit.ly/2UOeNBA>>.

73. Kirkwood, ‘Big Mount Arthur coal mine class action launched at Beresfield on Tuesday’, in *Newcastle Herald*, 26 June 2018, <<https://bit.ly/39NbAXf>> [accessed 5 February 2020].

74. McCarthy, ‘BHP strategy for more casual workers’, in *Newcastle Herald*, 19 October 2015, <<https://bit.ly/3e3AISl>> [accessed 7 February 2020].

Labour Hire and Contracting Across the ASX100

Section 4: Labour Hire in Key Sectors

As discussed below (p. 25), this can increase litigation and other compensation risks for companies.

Additionally, Deloitte has argued that a shift to contract labour in the mining sector may undermine the loyalty of workers, which is necessary for “safety, collaboration and innovation”.⁷⁵

Deloitte cites differential rates of pay, along with employment agreements that allow contracts to be terminated with as little as four hours notice, as factors that may impact on loyalty and performance.

Risk: Poorer OHS outcomes for labour hire employees and service contractors

The Queensland Mining Inspectorate (QMI) is one of the few sources of publicly available OHS data in Australia that disaggregates information for contractors and direct employees.⁷⁶ QMI reports that since 2001, contractors have been overrepresented in fatalities involving vehicle interaction and tyre management, relative to the proportion of the workforce they represent.⁷⁷ Contractors also represented 64% of serious accidents in coal mines in 2018/19 and 67% in 2017/18,⁷⁸ despite only making up approximately 50% of the coal mining workforce.

Academic studies indicate similar trends. Given this, it is concerning that only three ASX100 mining companies report any safety data that is disaggregated by employees and labour hire: Evolution Mining,

Fortescue and Newcrest Mining (see company reporting, pp. 17-22).

The lack of equivalent training offered to labour hire workers also has negative OHS implications. Workers’ representatives in this industry have reported that:

... labour hire has led to more workers entering mining worksites without proper training. It’s certainly something that has led to a lot of inexperienced people coming in, not being trained or not mentored right, and has led to a culture of behaviour where the employer just thinks they can do whatever they like and get away with it.⁷⁹

Additionally, the presence of multiple labour hire agencies and service contractors can stymie the flow of information between workers and companies, undermining site safety and risk management. Groups of workers may be isolated from each other, with different start and finish times, break times, meal locations, even parking arrangements.

The correlation between extensive use of labour hire and poorer OHS outcomes has been posited as a factor in the spate of mining deaths in Queensland,⁸⁰ with eight fatalities reported in the two years to January 2020.⁸¹

Risk: Increased litigation and compensation risk from wrongly defined casuals

A significant proportion of workers employed by labour hire agencies in the mining industry are employed as casuals.⁸² Another recent and well-publicised court case involving WorkPac, the 2018 *WorkPac Pty Ltd v Skene* case, led by the CFMMEU, introduced litigation and compensation risks associated with casual employment in the mining sector.

In this case, the Full Federal Court found that Fly-in Fly-out (FIFO) labour hire worker, Paul Skene, was an employee entitled to annual leave payments under the National Employment Standards (NES). Skene was employed as a truck operator on a continuous roster arrangement - seven days on, and seven days off - but was categorised as a casual worker in his contract. He worked for nearly two years, before being dismissed.

The court determined that Skene was not a casual worker, based on a number of factors, including that he was available on an ongoing basis and had a stable and regular roster or hours.⁸³ It found that it is the substance of the employment relationship that determines whether someone is a casual, not whether they are simply described as a casual or paid a casual loading. Factors identified as defining a casual employment relationship include:

- the absence of a firm, advance commitment as to the duration of

75. Milne, p. 7.

76. Labour hire workers are included in their contractor statistics.

77. State of Queensland, *Queensland Mines and Quarries Safety Performance and Health Report 2016/2017*, p. 12.

78. State of Queensland, *Queensland Mines and Quarries Safety Performance and Health Report 2018/2019*, p. 36.

79. K Gregory, “‘It should have been a wedding, not a funeral’: Jack Gerdes went to work at a coal mine and never came home”, in *ABC News*, , 2019, <<https://ab.co/2Xg1mMg>> [accessed 3 February 2020].

80. Gregory.

81. ABC News, ‘Miner “trapped in machinery” dies at central Queensland coal mine’, in *ABC News*, 13 January 2020, <<https://ab.co/2UOmd80>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

82. Milne, p. 7.

83. Credit Suisse.

the employee's employment or the days (or hours) the employee will work;

- no advance commitment from the employer to continuing and indefinite work according to an agreed pattern of work; and
- irregular work patterns, uncertainty, discontinuity, intermittency of work and unpredictability.⁸⁶

This case has increased litigation and compensation risks for labour hire providers. Relatedly:

- The CFMMEU has brought a class action against WorkPac on behalf of a mineworker who worked for three years as a casual on a flat hourly rate at the Mount Thorley Warkworth mine in the Hunter Valley.
- Law firm Adero has launched class actions against Hays and Stellar Recruitment,⁸⁷ and are considering further class actions at Mt Arthur Coal Mine in NSW and with Glencore and its contractors Programmed and Skilled, and at Coal & Allied and its recruitment company SubZero.⁸⁸
- The Electrical Trades Union (ETU) is currently signing up workers to pursue potential underpayment claims in the Federal Court for workers wrongly classified as casuals.⁸⁹

In the Skene case the Court did not award “pecuniary damages”, as the company's actions were not knowingly deliberate. However, future settlements may include penalties in addition to damages and interest.⁹⁰

Case Study

UNFAIR DISMISSAL OF LABOUR HIRE WORKER FOR RAISING SAFETY ISSUES AT BHP MITSUBISHI ALLIANCE (BMA) MINE: MS KIM STAR V WORKPAC PTY LTD T/A WORKPAC GROUP [2018] FWC 5745



Due to their relative job insecurity, labour hire workers may be less willing or less able to raise health and safety issues with their employer or host company.

This issue was demonstrated in the **Ms Kim Star v WorkPac Pty Ltd T/A WorkPac Group** case.⁸⁴ WorkPac is a major labour hire supplier, particularly in the mining and construction industries.

Kim Star had been supplied as a casual employee by WorkPac at BHP Billiton Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA)'s Goonyella Riverside mine, for a period of four years. BMA then directed its client, WorkPac, to demobilise Ms Star from the worksite. Ms Star was not assigned any further or alternate work.

On the shift immediately prior to this notification, Star had been involved in a safety incident. During that incident,

Ms Star refused to complete a task until sufficient lighting, that accorded with the relevant standard operating procedure (SOP), was provided.

The Fair Work Commission (FWC) ruled that Star's dismissal was unfair, and ordered that she be reinstated on the basis that it was “more probable than not” that her notification of dismissal was related to this incident. The FWC directed WorkPac to reinstate Ms Star to her position at BMA.

This case raises questions about the extent to which casuals and labour hire workers can raise safety issues at work. It is particularly concerning given that BMA's own internal investigations into major safety incidents found that the company had a culture of favouring productivity over safety, which had led to significant near miss incidents and even the death of a worker.⁸⁵

Given the significance of the decision for the organisation of work on mining sites, ACCR has concerns that no mining companies reported on the impact of this decision on their business in their annual reporting documents. It is unclear how listed companies in this sector are addressing these risks and taking steps to bring their employment practices in line with the Workpac v Skene decision.

84. Fair Work Commission, ‘Ms Kim Star v WorkPac Pty Ltd T/A WorkPac Group (U2017/12786)’, 2018, <<https://bit.ly/2V5h6ze>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

85. S Elks, ‘Production before worker safety for miner’, in *The Australian*, 31 January 2020, <<https://bit.ly/2xX36zj>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

86. I Landau & D Allen, ‘Major Court and Tribunal Decisions in Australia in 2018’, in *Journal of Industrial Relations*, vol. 61, 2019, 421–437 (p. 423).

87. D Marin-Guzman, ‘Hays, Stellar Recruitment hit with \$50 million class actions over casuals’, in *Australian Financial Review*, 8 January 2019, <<https://bit.ly/3e480Lv>> [accessed 8 February 2020].

88. Kirkwood.

89. <https://www.etunational.asn.au/stopcasualripoffs>

90. Credit Suisse, *Not Such a Casual Cost*, 23 August 2018.

Case Study

BHP AND OPERATIONS SERVICES & THE CREATION OF “IN-HOUSE” LABOUR HIRE



Shortly after the Skene decision, BHP registered two new subsidiaries as part of a move to internalise a portion of their contract labour force.⁹¹ These subsidiaries will operate under a new group: BHP Operations Services. Prior to the creation of Operations Services, BHP reported that 54% of its workforce was contractors.

BHP has stated that this change was made in recognition of the impact of the growth of contractor numbers on the company’s social licence, and that through this change they will be able to: “promote permanent employment opportunities, in line with expectations of governments, communities and employees”.⁹²

However, the creation of Operations Services (OS) may not address community expectations or the loss of social licence, and creates a second-tier BHP workforce. OS employees wear BHP-branded uniforms and are employed on BHP sites. However, their contracts stipulate:

- Significantly lower wages and conditions than current employees, including lower rates of pay, no accident pay, no payment for FIFO flights home.
- OS employees are hired on an OS enterprise agreement with significantly lower rates than the current BMA agreement, and the payment of FIFO flights is at the discretion of the company.
- OS employees have minimal control over their deployment between BHP sites and even regions, beyond being provided with “reasonable notice”. Under their employment agreement, workers may be transferred to any BHP site in Australia.
- OS employees have less control over shift rostering. At BHP’s FY19 AGM, the CFMMEU put questions to the company about why projected rosters for OS employees indicated that these workers could be required to

work on Christmas Day - with some OS rosters requiring workers to spend six of the next seven Christmases working.⁹³ By comparison, workers on the union BMA agreement only work Christmas Day if they agree to do so.

These conditions are set out in the Operations Services Production Agreement 2018 and the Operations Services Maintenance Agreement 2018. At the time of writing, these agreements were yet to be approved by the Fair Work Commission, and had been appealed by the CFMMEU.⁹⁴

BHP reports that they have brought their workforce in-house due to high turnover in their labour hire workforce. Given that BHP only provides turnover rates for its direct employees, ACCR was unable to confirm this, nor is it able to assess whether there has been a significant drop in turnover in the workforce brought in-house under OS.

91. M Stevens, ‘BHP forms its own labour hire firm to make casuals permanent’, in *Australian Financial Review*, 6 December 2018, <<https://bit.ly/3e4qpIq>> [accessed 19 December 2019].

92. M Stevens, ‘BHP returns to direct employment in the coal fields’, in *Australian Financial Review*, 5 December 2018, <<https://bit.ly/2IPLFmZ>> [accessed 14 February 2020].

93. R Thompson, ‘Workers are voting with their feet: Drayton’, in *Muswellbrook Chronicle*, 8 November 2019, <<https://bit.ly/3e21qoR>> [accessed 8 April 2020].

94. See: https://www.fwc.gov.au/documents/documents/agreements_applications/ag2018_5649.pdf; https://www.fwc.gov.au/documents/documents/agreements_applications/ag2018_6025.pdf

COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION



Sector Overview

The commercial building and construction industry in Australia includes companies involved in heavy and civil engineering construction, residential and non-residential building construction, and other construction services such as land development and installation.

ASX100 Companies in the Commercial Construction Sector

Charter Hall Group Ltd. (CHC), Goodman Group Ltd. (GMG), GPT Group Ltd. (GPT), Lendlease Group Ltd. (LLC), Mirvac Group Ltd. (MGR), Scentre Group Ltd. (SCG), Stockland Ltd. (SGP). Two ASX100 service contractors in the construction industry - Downer Edl Ltd. (DOW) and CIMIC Group Ltd. (CIM)- are discussed below under 'Contract Services in the Mining and Construction Sectors' on p. 30.

Labour hire in the construction sector

The Australian construction industry is highly fragmented and characterised by short term contracting, informal employment practices, and layers of subcontracting.⁹⁵ Many contract and labour hire firms in the construction industry are small-scale, and provide services to primary building contractors, property developers and building and infrastructure owners.⁹⁶

As with the mining industry, the construction industry heavily relies upon labour hire, with host companies contracting out a range of activities from the provision of labour, to the management of independent contractors, and even the contracting out of core operations see Contract Services in the Mining and Construction Sectors, p. 30.). Having fast and flexible access to a casual workforce is attractive to companies wanting to manage the volatility of the industry, by shifting workers onto project-based employment to manage fluctuations in demand.

Labour hire and subcontracting arrangements in the construction industry share many similarities to those in the mining sector. They range from the provision of casual/temporary supplementary labour, short-term contractors, long-term contractors, and contract service providers contracted to run whole segments of a project.

However, there is a significant difference between the commercial construction and mining sector — the proliferation of two illegitimate and illegal subcontracting practices: phoenixing and sham contracting.⁹⁷

ACCR is not alleging that any of the ASX100 companies analysed here are directly engaged in these activities. However, due to the lack of consistent and transparent reporting requirements on this issue there is no way to tell. However, these are illegal practices that they may be exposed to through their supply chains, and which

may expose them to further risks, like modern slavery. These companies must therefore take steps to mitigate this exposure through the implementation of rigorous supplier and contractor procurement processes.

Risk: Illegal Phoenix Activity

ASIC defines illegal phoenix activity as where:

... a new company is created to continue the business of an existing company that has been deliberately liquidated to avoid paying outstanding company debts, which can include taxes, trade creditors and employee entitlements.⁹⁸

In the construction industry, phoenix companies are often labour hire providers and or subcontractors. Highlighting the scale of this problem in the construction industry the Australian Tax Office (ATO)⁹⁹ found that of 19,800 potential phoenix groups, 72% contained at least one building or construction entity.

The sector-wide risks of illegal phoenixing activity were highlighted in a 2019 inquiry into the NSW building industry that was called after a series of high profile building failures.¹⁰⁰ The inquiry found that illegal phoenixing heightened the risk of defects, by allowing companies to avoid the responsibility of having to rectify defects. The inquiry highlighted a number of cases of developers:

...creating special purpose companies that they can wind

95. H Lingard, T Cooke & N Blismas, 'Safety climate in conditions of construction subcontracting: A multi-level analysis', in *Construction Management and Economics*, vol. 28, 2010, 813–825.

96. A Kelly, *Industry Report E - Construction in Australia*, IBISWorld, IBISWorld, September 2019.

97. Commonwealth of Australia, *Black Economy Taskforce Final Report*, Canberra, Commonwealth of Australia, 2017, <<https://bit.ly/3dXDCMt>> [accessed 6 April 2020]; see also H Anderson, 'Is illegal phoenix activity rife among construction companies?', in *The Conversation*, 12 June 2015, <<https://bit.ly/2ULN70b>> [accessed 6 April 2020]; PWC, *Phoenix activity: Sizing the problem and matching the solutions*, Fair Work Ombudsman, 2012, <<https://bit.ly/34eJAug>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

98. 'ASIC action on illegal phoenix activity', 2020, <<https://bit.ly/2wYNODb>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

99. *Submission: Inquiry into insolvency in the Australian construction industry*, Australian Taxation Office, 2015, p. 20, <<https://bit.ly/3aONSv3>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

100. NSW Legislative Council, *Regulation of building standards, building quality and building disputes*, Sydney, NSW Legislative Council, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/2x0Nwmu>> [accessed 6 April 2020]. For a full list of failures see pp. 10-17.

Labour Hire and Contracting
Across the ASX100

Section 4: Labour Hire in Key Sectors

up after they have completed the work, and therefore there is no party that people can go to legally to seek recompense for defective works.¹⁰¹

A number of reforms have been proposed to address illegal phoenixing activity, however, this process has stalled.

Risk: Sham contracting

Sham contracting is rife in the Australian construction industry.¹⁰² Sham contracting is the illegal practice of mischaracterising a genuine employment relationship as a contracting relationship, shifting risks and obligations away from employers and onto workers.¹⁰³ It is used by employers to shirk their legal obligations under the Fair Work Act 2009, such as paying workers minimum wage and penalty rates, leave and redundancy. The use of sham contracting also frustrates workers' access to legal regulatory regimes intended to protect and support them, such as workers compensation, occupational health and safety laws, and superannuation provisions.

Risk: Unlicensed trades subcontracted to the construction industry

Another issue that has emerged through various government inquiries and media reports, is the hiring of unlicensed tradespeople to complete skilled, often dangerous work. This work is typically in the electrical industry. For example, in NSW, electricians are required to be licensed to carry out electrical work. However, there is substantial evidence that unlicensed electrical work is taking place in the construction industry.¹⁰⁴

In some cases, this overlaps with the issue of sham contracting, with the Black Economy Taskforce hearing evidence of “unscrupulous labour hire firms organising ABNs for backpacker workforces on various high-rise construction sites”.¹⁰⁵

101. NSW Legislative Council, p. 59.

102. Senate Standing Committee on Education and Employment, Corporate Avoidance of the Fair Work Act, Canberra, Parliament of Australia, September 2017, <<https://bit.ly/3eOpWH3>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

103. Victorian Government, ‘Sham contracting in the building and construction industry’, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/2wiGfOk>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

104. NSW Legislative Council.

105. Commonwealth of Australia, Black Economy Taskforce Final Report, p. 248.

**CONTRACT SERVICES
IN THE MINING AND
CONSTRUCTION SECTORS****Sector Overview**

A significant and growing proportion of contracting in the mining and construction industries relies on “service contractors”. In this arrangement, a host company contracts a “service contractor” to manage and deliver core operations on their behalf. A service contractor is a company that will have their own workforce composed of direct employees and labour hire workers. Service contractors will typically provide their own labour, machinery and materials to deliver contracted operations for the host. A service contractor may also engage subcontractors to perform particular operations and/or provide supplementary labour.

If the host company terminates the contract with the service contractor, the service contractor can then terminate the contracts with its workforce and subcontractors.

There may be multiple service contractors on a given site, each contracted to deliver specific elements of a project.

Key ASX100 Companies

There are two ASX100 companies who contract and provide services to the mining and construction sectors: Downer Edi Ltd. (DOW) and CIMIC Group Ltd. (CIM). Both companies’ core business is providing services to the mining, oil and gas, and construction sectors (with a focus on infrastructure). However, a small

proportion of their income comes from contracts for services (e.g. cleaning).

Both Downer and CIMIC have a number of subsidiaries who are contracted to provide various services:

- Downer: Downer, KHSA, Spotless
- CIMIC: CPB Contractors, Sedgman, Thiess, UGL

UGL and a number of Downer’s subsidiaries are licensed under the Queensland Labour Hire Act to provide labour hire services in Queensland.¹⁰⁶

Downer’s subsidiary, Spotless provides cleaning, maintenance and security services.

Risks associated with contract services

Downer and CIMIC are exposed to the industry wide risks that were detailed above in the mining and construction sections. While both Downer and CIMIC are predominantly known as service contractors who provide

services to other companies, they also engage subcontractors and labour hire agencies. In fact, both Downer and CIMIC note that their largest expense is subcontractors, with their subcontractor expenses comparable to their direct personnel expenses.¹⁰⁷

Downer and CIMIC are used by mining and construction companies to provide labour to host companies on inferior conditions to the general workforce. For example, in 2014 CIMIC subsidiary Thiess put in a bid to BHP to replace directly employed workers with lower-cost contractors at their Norwich Park mine site. Internal documents showed that BHP intended to “leverage off the success of this model to introduce it to other operations”.¹⁰⁸

Both companies have also used subsidiaries to hire workers on conditions substantially below conditions in the parent company’s enterprise agreement.

Case Study**CARRAPATEENA CONSTRUCTION PROJECT**

In 2017, the Downer—Ausenco JV partnership were awarded a contract by Oz Minerals for works on the Carrapateena copper gold mine project in Port Augusta, South Australia.¹⁰⁹ Work began in 2018. The recruitment process for the site was managed by Downer and job advertisements carried the Downer brand. However, when workers

accepted the job and received their contract, the contract was not with Downer EDI. Instead, the contracting party was Maclab Services, and the contract specified that workers would be paid in accordance with the Maclab Services Enterprise Agreement, which included lower rates of pay than the Downer Enterprise agreement.

106. <https://ols.oir.qld.gov.au/licence-register/>.

107. Subcontracting expenses represent 32% of CIMIC’s total expenses. Subcontracting expenses in CY18 were \$4,391,500, personnel expenses in the same year were \$3,634,000. Subcontracting expenses represent 36.88% of Downer’s total expenses. Subcontracting expenses in FY18 were \$4,193,700, while personnel expenses in the same year were \$4,340,400.

108. E Bagshaw, ‘BHP, Thiess wanted to pick a fight with the unions to drive down wages’, in *Sydney Morning Herald*, 20 February 2018, <<https://bit.ly/2UUCmc6>> [accessed 8 April 2020].

109. <https://www.ausenco.com/en/Carrapateena-epc-contract>.

COMMERCIAL CLEANING SERVICES



Sector Overview

Commercial cleaning services involve the cleaning of large residential and commercial buildings, including supermarkets, hospitals, and offices.

ASX100 Companies in the Commercial Cleaning Services Sector

There is only one ASX100 provider of commercial cleaning services in Australia: Downer EDI (through its subsidiary Spotless).

However, several other companies across the ASX100 procure and manage commercial cleaning services. Property owners often manage a number of services - including cleaning - for their clients, and are particularly exposed to risks due to their contracting of cleaning services. ASX100 companies whose primary business is property ownership and management are: Charter Hall Group Ltd. (CHC), Dexus Ltd. (DXS), Goodman Group Ltd. (GMG), GPT Group Ltd. (GPT), Lendlease Group Ltd. (LLC), Mirvac Group Ltd. (MGR), Scentre Group Ltd. (SCG), Stockland Ltd. (SGP), and Vicinity Ltd. (VCX).

Labour hire and other forms of contracting in the Commercial Cleaning Services Sector

Commercial cleaning services has been identified as one of the Australian sectors at highest risk for modern slavery.¹¹⁰ As detailed in Section Two, a significant factor in the high

levels of non-compliance in this sector is the complexity of labour hire and contracting relationships, often involving multiple layers subcontracting. As Kaine and Rawling note:

In this sector, owners of large buildings and their tenants outsource work to cleaning companies who may engage workers and/or outsource the work to smaller cleaning businesses, creating a structural pressure that contributes to low pay and poor working conditions (and often poor quality cleaning for clients and unsustainable cleaning contractor business models).¹¹¹

The same structural issues that have led to widespread legal non-compliance have significant implications for OHS, with rates of work-place injuries increasing to more than twice the national average in recent years.¹¹²

Accessorial Liability, Proactive Compliance Agreements and the Cleaning Accountability Framework

This game-changing initiative aims to support ethical labour practices in the cleaning industry – for cleaners and cleaning companies, property owners, tenants and investors. [...] Once approved, certification can be displayed, letting tenants and patrons know our conduct with cleaners is ethical and fair. This aligns with our commitment to maintaining high ethical standards on all Cbus Property projects and investments,

and to work with suppliers whose values are consistent with ours.¹¹³

Cbus Property

ACSI argues that the high-risk of slavery-like practices flourishing in services procurement, including cleaning, can only be addressed via a “cross-sector approach between business, property owners and managers, unions and statutory agencies”.¹¹⁴

The Cleaning Accountability Framework (CAF) is an example of a multistakeholder approach, and involves lead/host companies (e.g. property owners), investors and asset managers; cleaning companies; employee representatives, industry associations, and the Fair Work Ombudsman.¹¹⁵ CAF advocates for responsible contracting practices. Participants involved in this scheme, including investors, have described how it assists in ensuring that labour practices in the cleaning industry are ethical, fair, and high-quality.¹¹⁶

There are two elements which distinguish CAF from most other compliance initiatives:

- Cleaners are given a formal role in the certification of buildings, and in the ongoing compliance with labour standards.
- CAF has determined benchmarks for productivity rates and on-costs to assess whether the contract is sufficient to enable cleaners (including employees of any subcontractors) to work within safe productivity levels and be paid at least legal minimum wages and entitlements.

110. ACSI, *Modern Slavery, Risks, Rights and Responsibilities*.

111. Kaine and Rawling, 305–331 (p. 309).

112. Kaine and Rawling, 305–331 (pp. 316–317).

113. CBUS Property: *Sustainability Report 2018*, CBUS, 2018, <<https://bit.ly/3bSeScY>>.

114. ACSI, *Modern Slavery, Risks, Rights and Responsibilities*, p. 14.

115. CAF, ‘Cleaning Accountability Framework - About’, in *Cleaning Accountability Framework Inc.*, 2020, <<https://bit.ly/3e2EHJd>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

116. Daryl Browning, Chief Executive Officer, ISPT: “ISPT is proud to have been a supporter of the Cleaning Accountability Framework since its inception demonstrating how we value workers rights. Our customers value quality cleaning services when they are in an ISPT building. This leads to longer leases and ultimately returns for our investors, and the 50% of Australian workers these investors represent.” ISPT, *Sustainability Report*, ISPT, 2017, <<https://bit.ly/3bTcTp0>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

The CAF Advisory Group includes: AustralianSuper, United Workers Union (UWU), ISPT Super Property, AMP Capital, JLL, CBRE, BIC, ISS Facility Services, and Property Council of Australia (PCA). The Fair Work Ombudsman is also a member of the committee, and was actively involved in developing CAF.

In selected cases of significant and widespread exploitation, the FWO has included participation in building certification via CAF in their legally-binding proactive compliance agreements. For example, in August 2018, FWO entered into a legally binding, proactive compliance agreement with Woolworths about the company's cleaning supply chains. The agreement requires regular audits of cleaning contractors and strengthens contracting requirements.

COVID-19: modern slavery and exposure risks for cleaners

There is a risk of significant job losses in the commercial cleaning industry due to the shutdown of some commercial buildings. CAF warns that job losses and workplace shutdowns related to the COVID-19 crisis may increase modern slavery risks for those currently employed in the cleaning industry, including contractors. Already, cleaners are reporting a significant loss of shifts due to COVID-19 related shutdowns.

At the time of writing, temporary migrant workers are not eligible for either the JobSeeker or JobKeeper payments if they are stood down or terminated due to the virus. Temporary migrant workers make up a significant proportion of the industry workforce. These low paid workers live paycheck to paycheck, and have minimal or low savings. Job losses puts these workers at greater risk of falling into slavery-like conditions as they are likely to seek out:

...even more precarious work and expos[e] themselves to a greater risk of exploitation. ... As work dries up, desperation among workers grows. In such circumstances working conditions can quickly deteriorate at the hands of unscrupulous employers.¹¹⁷

As companies respond to the COVID-19 crisis, their focus has been predominantly on their direct workforce. It is crucial that companies also take responsibility for their labour hire and contracting workforce - particularly where those workers perform core functions for a company, as in the case of cleaners.

CAF has outlined a set of best practice principles and ethical business conduct guidelines for building owners, including steps that they can take to minimise impacts on contract cleaning workers who are currently vulnerable due to job losses and a lack of social security support. The advice includes

maintaining oversight of the cleaning contractor workforce to ensure that reductions in hours are spread between workers, and the redirection of any government support payments to workers.¹¹⁸

COVID-19: intensification of work, OHS risk and ensuring tenant confidence in building hygiene

Following the relaxation of COVID-19 restrictions, commercial business tenants who have moved to working from home arrangements for their employees will need assurance from building owners that cleaning services are sufficient to meet the additional hygiene requirements, before any employees return to work.

Building owners may also have to reassess their cleaning contracts to ensure that they are sufficient (in terms of staff and hours) to cover the additional cleaning required to meet new hygiene and safety standards and advice. Lead or host companies which do need to increase or update their supplier contracts to reflect these new standards must ensure that contracted cleaners are not working unpaid to keep buildings safe. Companies must also ensure that their contractors are providing workers with satisfactory safeguards (including fit-for-purpose personal protective equipment), implementing recommended social distancing and hygiene policies, and providing sufficient training in how to carry out their work safely. Building owners have a responsibility to ensure that keeping their buildings safe for all tenants does not occur at the expense of workers.

Similarly, host companies in sectors that have seen an intensification of cleaning requirements due to COVID-19 (e.g. aged care and hospitals) must revise their cleaning contracts to reflect this, and ensure that cleaners are paid for all additional cleaning hours worked to stop the spread of the virus.

117. Boersma and Nolan in CAF, 'Cleaners are our frontline defence', in *Cleaning Accountability Framework Inc.*, 2020, <<https://bit.ly/2XkOuom>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

118. CAF, *Advice Relating to Reductions in Cleaning Services*, CAF, 17 April 2020.

EMERGING SECTORS: LARGE-SCALE SOLAR INSTALLATION



Large-scale solar installation

Large-scale solar installations are commonly known as “solar farms”.

ASX100 companies in the large-scale solar installation sector

There are currently 16 large-scale solar installations being funded by the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA).¹¹⁹ No ASX100 companies are listed as lead organisations. Two ASX100 companies are primary contractors on four solar farms: CIMIC Group Ltd. and Downer Edi Ltd. (DOW).

Labour hire in the large scale solar industry

Large scale solar installation can be considered a subset of the construction industry, however the nature of the installation and the remoteness of the sites, means that there are unique risks associated with this emerging sector. There have been a number of media reports, inquiry submissions, and Worksafe audits which all highlight a range of significant risks in the sector, including:

- Migrant workers are being employed on wages significantly below Australian legal minimums, and who are vulnerable to falling into modern slavery.
- Unlicensed labourers being used to perform electrical work, in breach of OHS legislation.
- Labour hire workers told to provide their own protective equipment, in breach of OHS legislation.
- Use of subsidiaries and contractors to undercut wages and conditions.

Risk 1. Exploitation of migrant labour and the potential for modern slavery

In their submission to the *Senate Inquiry into the Effectiveness of the Current Temporary Skilled Visa system in Targeting Genuine Skills shortages*, the Electrical Trades Union (ETU) stated that they had evidence of Filipino and Thai workers employed on subclass 400 “specialist” visa arrangements, earning only \$40 per day, on a site in Collinsville, North Queensland. These workers were eating plain white rice for every meal, as “it was the only sustenance they could afford”.¹²⁰

The ETU also presented evidence of 115 Bulgarian nationals who had been flown in to complete work on a different site. These workers were kept separate to the local workgroup. They had their own accommodation, canteen, shift patterns, and communicated with management via a translator.

These wages are significantly below legal minimums and substantially below the typical wage for even unskilled labourers on solar sites. Nevertheless, there is some evidence that free trade agreements, which Australia is signatory to, have created the requirement for classes of visas to be created to employ temporary foreign workers on country of origin wages and conditions.

While the practice of hiring workers on wages below Australian minimums is therefore - in many cases - legal, it is exploitative, and leaves workers vulnerable to falling into modern slavery. As noted in Section Two, modern slavery exists on a spectrum of labour exploitation and wage theft, with migrant workers who are

particularly vulnerable to falling into slavery-like conditions due to language barriers and precarious visa conditions. This is exacerbated by the remoteness of most solar farms, which significantly limits oversight by regulators and unions.

Keeping groups of workers separated also increases OHS risks on a site. As discussed in Section Two, the presence of multiple, isolated work groups on a site increases OHS risk, as incidents and lessons are not able to be effectively communicated between different groups.

There is also evidence that labour exploitation in the solar industry is undermining the social licence of renewables projects more broadly (see p. 34).

The Collinsville solar farms discussed at the hearing were all managed by Edify Energy. Downer EDI provided some contract labour to the site, but it is not alleged that they employed the migrant labour discussed here.

Risk 2. Unlicensed labour undermining OHS and workmanship

There is substantial evidence of contractors using unlicensed workers to perform electrical work on solar farms in contravention of various state legislations and regulations, and with potentially deadly consequences for the workers on a site. It also has implications for the ongoing performance of the installation and the overall longevity of the project.

For example, in September 2019, WorkCover Queensland released their report on their audit of Queensland solar farms with the Electrical Safety Commission. As

119. For a list of current projects see: <https://arena.gov.au/projects/?project-value-start=0&project-value-end=200000000>

120. ETU, *Submission to Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs Inquiry into the effectiveness of the current temporary skilled visa system in targeting genuine skills shortages*, ETU, 2018, <<https://bit.ly/3aQ6AT5>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

Labour Hire and Contracting
Across the ASX100

Section 4: Labour Hire in Key Sectors

part of those audits, they visited 30 farms over 12 months and issued 67 improvement and infringement notices, for issues including: unsafe isolation and securing and protection of cables, earthing, marking and labelling, and testing. They also found unlicensed people performing electrical work, including carrying out cable installation (including on high voltage installations), making connections for the earthing system, and making the plug-in connections of the interconnecting wiring between PV panels.¹²¹

In Victoria, the ETU reported that UGL (CIMIC) had hired unlicensed backpackers to perform electrical work on a site in Bannerton, Northern Victoria.¹²² In response, Energy Safe Victoria released advice clarifying who was eligible to work on large scale electrical installations.¹²³ Job ads for these workers show rates substantially below those for licensed electricians.

Risk 3: Undermining the social licence for the expansion of the renewables sector

[F]ailing to take account of the social dimension will give rise to pressures to delay, dilute or abandon climate policy. This will make the shift to a low carbon economy less likely, thereby placing investors at risk from rising climate costs.¹²⁴

The Keep it in the Regions Inquiry highlighted how the use of labour hire to undercut labour conditions risks undermining a sector's social licence in the communities where projects are based.¹²⁵ While the inquiry didn't explicitly look at large-scale solar

farm installation, its conclusions and recommendations are relevant to this sector.

The risks outlined above are immediate and significant risks to the workers, projects, companies and investors. They also have the potential to undermine the social licence of large-scale solar installations in rural communities, and impact on broader acceptance of the need to shift to renewable power generation. This puts the expansion of the renewable sector at risk, and slows - or may even halt - necessary and urgent action to transition to a low-carbon economy and prevent climate catastrophe.

The transition to a low-carbon economy is a "whole-economy challenge" that involves governments, investors, companies, workers and unions. Investors have a role in integrating social and workforce dimensions in all their climate engagement actions.¹²⁶ As the examples above make clear, there is an immediate role for investors to play in engaging companies on decent work in their clean energy projects, and promoting high labour standards and inclusive growth in all their clean energy projects.

121. WorkCover Queensland, 'Electrical safety on solar farms', in *WorkSafe Queensland*, 2019, <<https://bit.ly/2xXe6gs>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

122. ETU, 'Solar Scandal', 2019, <<https://bit.ly/34l7VyT>> [accessed 8 April 2020].

123. Energy Safe Victoria, 'Who can work on large-scale solar farms?', in *Energy Safe Victoria*, 2020, <<https://bit.ly/3c15qUR>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

124. N Robins, V Brunsting & D Wood, *Climate Change and the Just Transition: A Guide for Investor Action*, London, UNPRI, Grantham Research Institute, London School of Economics, Harvard Kennedy School, 2018, p. 11, <<https://bit.ly/3dTLp4i>> [accessed 6 April 2020].

125. Commonwealth of Australia, *Keep It in the Regions*.

126. Robins, Brunsting and Wood, p. 11.

Company Reporting and Investor Engagement Guide

This report has highlighted general shortcomings in the reporting by ASX100 on their use of labour hire and/or contractor workforces. In almost all cases, the reporting was found to be insufficient to allow investors to identify the employment model used, let alone determine the sustainability of that model and how it contributes to long-term shareholder value.

ACCR notes that this lack of reporting also reflects the absence of indicators in commonly used reporting frameworks, such as the GRI.¹²⁷

ACCR has developed this framework to guide companies on the types of material and materiality-based disclosures that would provide investors with sufficient information to assess their workforce strategy. Investors should use their ownership rights to engage companies on their disclosures and on the risks and benefits of their workforce strategy.

In preparing this guide, ACCR reviewed existing benchmarking and reporting initiatives, and identified indicators that broadly captured the contingent, contractor, or labour hire workforce. Where possible, this guide has sought to extend these initiatives rather than developing entirely new sets of indicators and disclosures.

UNDERSTANDING THE EMPLOYMENT MODEL

Definitions of labour hire, contractors and/or any other significant segments of the indirect workforce.

The boundary of each workforce segment should be clearly defined, and the definition should clearly articulate the level of control the company has over each group of workers.

As identified above, in the cleaning section, suppliers may be included as part of the core workforce, particularly if they perform tasks that are necessary to the daily operations of a company (for example).

In many sectors, it should also include independent contractors delivering core services on behalf of the company.

Groups of workers who are not considered as part of the core workforce and excluded from reporting should be noted, so that investors can assess the validity of these exclusions.

Number of workers, disaggregated according to the definitions provided above and type of contract (e.g. full-time, part-time, casual)

Where indirect workers are higher on a very short-term contractors (e.g. to perform specific tasks), it may be more appropriate to provide an average for the reporting period either as numbers of workers or FTE.

These disclosures are aimed at providing investors with transparent data that gives a clear picture of the employment model used by a company, and the breakdown of the whole workforce (including direct employees and any triangular employment relationships).

127. ACCR has reviewed a number of existing labour rights benchmarks and ESG frameworks and their suggested reporting metrics for contingent, supplier, contractor, subcontractor and labour hire workforces, including: Committee on Workers' Capital (CWC) Guidelines for the Evaluation of Workers' Human Rights and Labour Standards; Corporate Human Rights Benchmark (CHRB); Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) Base Code; Global Reporting Initiative (GRI); OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs); UN Principles of Responsible Investment (UNPRI); Workforce Disclosure Initiative (WDI).

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OHS)

Reporting on safety incidents should be disaggregated by direct hires AND labour hire and/or contractors

At a minimum, companies should provide detail on fatalities, critical incidents and the severity of incidents. These disclosures should be disaggregated by direct hires AND labour hire and/or contractors. If a segment of the workforce is excluded from these disclosures, this should be noted and an explanation given as to why.

Note: in many cases, companies are already recording the number of hours worked by contractors as part of their OHS disclosures. The publication of disaggregated data would therefore not unduly burden them.

Reporting on Occupational Health and Safety Management System (OHSMS) should include specific detail on inclusion on labour hire workers and contractors

This should include information on the OHS induction and training process for labour hire workers and contractors, and if it differs to the process for direct employees.

It should also detail how information is shared between contractors and the host company, and between contractors. In particular, how incidents and lessons learnt are communicated to contractors.

It should detail what due diligence the host company undertakes to audit the safety performance of its contractors.

ACSI has developed a detailed framework for companies and investors on improved health and safety disclosures.¹²⁸ ACCR supports this framework, which sets out four key themes underpinning health and safety management, questions for investors to ask to satisfy themselves as to how companies are addressing those themes, and sample qualitative and quantitative disclosures for companies. The above questions are provided as an adjunct to that framework, and are aimed at guiding investors in determining the impact of a company's employment model on OHS outcomes, and what policies and procedures it has in place to address the particular OHS risks associated with labour hire and/or contractor workforces.

In addition, in high-risk industries, investors may also seek to engage companies on regulatory disclosures, and specifically, whether any of their primary contractors/labour hire agencies received notices for regulatory breaches or penalties, for work on a host company's site. If their primary contractors/labour hire agencies have received notices, investors should seek to determine what due diligence the host company has taken with respect to those breaches.

MODERN SLAVERY AND LABOUR EXPLOITATION

Host or lead companies with control over a worksite or worksites where a risk of modern slavery has been identified, should outline their "approach to collaboration" with key stakeholders to assess, monitor, mitigate and remediate modern slavery risks.

A number of guides have been produced to assist companies to meet their responsibilities under the Modern Slavery Act 2018 (Cth), and develop best practice approaches to addressing modern slavery in their value chains.¹²⁹ Each of these guides note that company responses to identified modern slavery risks will depend on the degree of control a company has over a worksite or worksites, the amount of leverage that the company has over a supplier, and the severity of risk in a particular sector and/or supply chain.

As noted above, some Australian companies are exposed to modern slavery risks through their procurement of services in Australia (e.g. cleaning and security), on sites that they control. In these cases, companies should undertake more extensive due diligence. Where the level of control is sufficient, they may be responsible for remediation where adverse human rights impacts are identified.

As discussed in Section Two, host or lead company participation in multi-stakeholder mechanisms or agreements, where workers have an active role in monitoring and assessment, has been identified as necessary to addressing modern slavery risks and responsibilities in high-risk industries.

128. ACSI, *The Future of Health and Safety Reporting: A Framework for Companies*, pp. 19–28.

129. ACSI, *Modern Slavery, Risks, Rights and Responsibilities*; Department of Home Affairs, p. 96.

A TWO-TIER WORKFORCE

Benefits provided to direct employees that are not provided to contractors and/or labour hire

GRI indicator 402.02 asks companies to report on “benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees”, with this data to be disaggregated by significant locations of operation. In companies and sectors where there are a significant number of indirect workers employed to perform core operations for a host company (as opposed to specialised tasks), investors should also review how the conditions extended to labour hire workers and contractors compare to direct employees. These conditions include rates of pay, leave provisions, and training opportunities.

MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN AND INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL – TURNOVER

The turnover rate disaggregated for the direct and indirect workforce

This should note if any segments of the workforce were excluded from reporting and why. For example, contractors were hired on a task or project basis.

AND/OR

Average length of service of full-time/part-time/contractor workers by type of employment

This should note if any segments of the workforce were excluded from reporting and why. For example, contractors were hired on a task or project basis.

Labour hire and/or contract labour may impact the ability for companies to attract and retain necessary human and intellectual capital. Turnover rates of the permanent workforce can be indicative of corporate stability, and satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) amongst the workforce. They may also indicate structural changes in the organisation.

In the case of labour hire workers and contractors hired on a seasonal or project basis, turnover data may not necessarily be representative of a company’s retention of human capital. However, in cases where labour hire is used to replace large sections of the workforce, where labour hire workers are employed on regular and long term rosters, and/or where a host company contracts out core business operations, turnover rates for the contingent workforce compared to the direct employed workforce would allow investors to assess the sustainability of a company’s chosen employment model and its success in retaining necessary human and intellectual capital.

For these contract types, it may be more appropriate to provide the average length of service by contract type. Alternatively, it may be more appropriate to the percentage of indirect contracts that completed their contract term versus those that ended prior to the completion of the contract.

WORKFORCE COMPOSITION – DIVERSITY

Number of workers for materially relevant diversity disclosures, disaggregated by direct/indirect workforce (at a minimum)

Companies report on a wide range of diversity metrics, including

gender, race, indigeneity, disability, sexuality. Where this data is provided, it should also be provided for the indirect workforce. Data should specify the segment of the workforce they capture, if significant parts of the workforce are excluded, and if so, why.

Disclose company policies regarding the workforce diversity of suppliers






















A number of companies include supplier workforce diversity statistics and policies in their supplier selection criteria.

Workforce diversity measures are now a common part of corporate governance engagement and reporting by Australian listed companies. Investors and other stakeholders, including ACCR, have taken an interest in how companies are reporting on issues including gender diversity, Equal Opportunity Employment, and the recruitment of Indigenous employees. Many companies have been eager to demonstrate their commitment to these issues. For example, through WGEA reporting and awards, Reconciliation Actions Plans (RAPs), and Australian Workforce Equality Index (AWEI).

In order to adequately assess a company’s performance against its stated diversity policies and targets, investors and other stakeholders need to be provided with clear information and data. From a workforce point of view, this means reporting on the company’s entire workforce, not just its direct employees. If company reporting is partial, incomplete or unclear, then investors will be unable to properly assess the extent to which a company is meeting its diversity goals and targets.

Appendix: company selection

The following companies were identified using both IBISWorld and Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) industry codes, to draw from a list of ASX100 companies, current as at 30 December 2019. For further information, see the Methodology section of the report, pp. 8-9.

SECTOR	COMPANY	GICS IDY3DESC
	Alumina Ltd. (AWS)	Mining and Metals
	BHP Group Ltd. (BHP)	Mining and Metals
	Charter Hall Group Ltd. (CHC)	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)
	CIMIC Group Ltd. (CIM)	Construction & engineering
	Dexus Ltd. (DXS)	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)
	Downer Edi Ltd. (DOW)	Commercial Services & Supplies
	Evolution Mining Ltd. (EVN)	Mining and Metals
	Fortescue Metals Group Ltd. (FMG)	Mining and Metals
	Goodman Group Ltd. (GMG)	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)
	GPT Group Ltd. (GPT)	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)
	Iluka Resources Ltd. (ILU)	Mining and Metals
	Lendlease Group Ltd. (LLC)	Real estate management & development
	Mirvac Group Ltd. (MGR)	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)
	Newcrest Mining Ltd. (NCM)	Mining and Metals
	Northern Star Resources Ltd. (NST)	Mining and Metals
	Rio Tinto Ltd. (RIO)	Mining and Metals
	Scentre Group Ltd. (SCG)	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)
	South 32 Ltd. (S32)	Mining and Metals
	Stockland Ltd. (SGP)	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)
	Vicinity Ltd. (VCX)	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)
	Whitehaven Coal Ltd. (WHC)	Coal and Consumable Fuels

Sectors



Mining



Commercial Construction



Contract Services in
Construction and Mining



Property Services/
Commercial Cleaning
Services

