

ded for in section 123, order the employer to pay to the employee the lesser of a sum equal to that lost remuneration or to 3 months' ordinary time remuneration.

- (3) Despite subsection (2), the Authority may, in its discretion, order an employer to pay to an employee by way of compensation for remuneration lost by that employee as a result of the personal grievance, a sum greater than that to which an order under that subsection may relate.

Compare: 1991 No 22 s 41(1), (2)

Disputes

129 Person bound by, or party to, employment agreement may pursue dispute under this Act

- (1) Where there is a dispute about the interpretation, application, or operation of an employment agreement, any person bound by the agreement or any party to the agreement may pursue that dispute in accordance with Part 10.
- (2) If the dispute relates to a collective agreement, the person or party pursuing the dispute must ensure that all union and employer parties to the agreement have notice of the existence of the dispute.

Compare: 1991 No 22 s 44

Recovery of wages

130 Wages and time record

- (1) Every employer must at all times keep a record (called the **wages and time record**) showing, in the case of each employee employed by that employer,—
- (a) the name of the employee:
 - (b) the employee's age, if under 20 years of age:
 - (c) the employee's postal address:
 - (d) the kind of work on which the employee is usually employed:
 - (e) whether the employee is employed under an individual employment agreement or a collective agreement:
 - (f) in the case of an employee employed under a collective agreement, the title and expiry date of the agreement, and the employee's classification under it:
 - (g) the number of hours worked each day in a pay period and the pay for those hours:
 - (h) the wages paid to the employee each pay period and the method of calculation:
 - (i) details of any employment relations education leave taken under Part 7:
 - (j) such other particulars as may be prescribed.