

PENSIONS AUTOMATIC ENROLMENT: KEY INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYERS



While the phased implementation of pensions auto-enrolment may be complete, the severe penalties for non-compliance mean it is vital that employers continue to meet their ongoing legal responsibilities.

AUTO-ENROLMENT: AN OVERVIEW

Automatic enrolment was first introduced in 2012, with the aim of encouraging more people to save for their retirement. The legislation places duties on employers to automatically enrol eligible 'workers' into a work-based pension scheme and pay a minimum contribution into the fund.

An employer's main duties are:

- Assessing the types of workers in the business
- Providing a qualifying automatic enrolment pension scheme for the relevant workers
- Writing to most of their workers explaining what automatic enrolment into a workplace pension scheme means for them
- Automatically enrolling all 'eligible jobholders' into the scheme and paying employer contributions
- Completing the declaration of compliance and keeping records
- Completing the re-enrolment process every three years.

For businesses that do not currently have any employees, their automatic enrolment duties will start when they employ their first member of staff (known as the duties start date).

ASSESSING THE WORKFORCE

When assessing their workforce, an employer must determine whether they employ anyone classed as a 'worker'. A worker may be:

- An employee, or
- A person who has a contract to provide work or services personally and is not undertaking the work as part of their own business.

There are three categories of workers: eligible jobholders; non-eligible jobholders; and entitled workers.

Eligible jobholders for whom automatic enrolment is required are those who:

- Are aged between 22 years and the State Pension Age (SPA)
- Have qualifying earnings above the £10,000 earnings trigger for automatic enrolment
- Are working, or ordinarily working, in the UK
- Are not already a member of a qualifying pension scheme.

Other workers (non-eligible jobholders) may have the right to 'opt in' (i.e. join a scheme), and should therefore be treated as eligible jobholders. 'Entitled workers' have a right to join the scheme but there is no requirement on the employer to make employer contributions in respect of these workers.

Even where an employer does not have any staff that are currently eligible for automatic enrolment, they will still need to fulfil their other legal duties, including completing the declaration of compliance.

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

All businesses will eventually need to contribute at least 3% on the qualifying pensionable earnings for eligible jobholders. However, to help employers to adjust, compulsory contributions are being phased in.

The employer minimum contribution increased from 1% to 2% from 6 April 2018, with a further rise planned in April 2019. It is the employer's responsibility to ensure that these increases are implemented.

Period	Duration	Employer minimum	Employee contribution	Total minimum contribution
1	Employer's staging date to 5 April 2018	1%	1%	2%
2	6 April 2018 to 5 April 2019	2%	3%	5%
6 April 2019 onwards		3%	5%	8%

While in most cases the employee will need to contribute, an employer may choose to pay the full 8% or even higher.

Contributions are payable on earnings between the lower threshold of £6,032 and the higher threshold of £46,350 in 2018/19. Earnings between these amounts are called qualifying earnings and are reviewed each tax year.

Earnings cover all of the following:

- Salary
- Wages
- Commission
- Bonuses

EMPLOYER'S DUTY

Employers must auto-enrol eligible staff into a workplace pension scheme.

Re-assessing

Employers must reassess their compliance requirements. The Pension Regulator requires employers to re-enrol eligible staff into a workplace pension scheme.

As part of this process, employers must carry out a re-assessment of their compliance requirements.

- **Choose the date for re-enrolment** – employers must choose a date for re-enrolment which is no more than 12 months before the staging date. There is no requirement to re-enrol staff who have already been enrolled in a workplace pension scheme.
- **Reassess the workforce** – employers must reassess their workforce to determine who should be re-enrolled. The Pension Regulator requires employers to reassess their workforce and subsequently either: re-enrol eligible staff into a workplace pension scheme; left the pension scheme; or stopped or reduced contributions to the minimum level (and who must be re-enrolled). Once the assessment is complete, employers should re-enrol eligible staff into a qualifying workplace pension scheme making contributions within six weeks of their re-enrolment date.
- **Write to those who have been re-enrolled** – the employer will need to write to each employee who has been re-enrolled into the pension scheme. This should be done within six weeks of the re-enrolment date. Template letters are available at: www.thepensionsregulator.gov.uk.
- **Complete the re-declaration of compliance** – the employer is required to complete and submit the re-declaration of compliance to TPR. This should be done within five months of the third anniversary of the staging date, even if no staff have been re-enrolled.

Remember, re-enrolment and re-declaration is a legal requirement and failure to comply with the regulations may result in a fine.

Monitoring staff

It is important for employers to keep track of their employees' ages and earnings as some members of staff may move between the different categories of worker. This is especially important for workers who earn below the qualifying earnings threshold, or who are under 22 years of age. Employers must enrol them into a pension scheme and notify them in writing within six weeks from the day they meet the age and earnings criteria.

Managing joiners and leavers

Employers have an ongoing duty to manage requests to opt in or leave the workplace pension scheme. An employee who wishes to join the employer's scheme must submit their request in writing and they must be enrolled within a month of the employer receiving their request.

Employees who have been automatically enrolled have the right to opt out of the employer's pension scheme. When they give notice they are required to refund the employer's contributions. The pension scheme must refund the employer for any contributions made on their behalf.

Employees who have not been automatically enrolled must be notified by law. Employees who do not meet their employer's pension scheme requirements must be notified. Employees must be notified into a pension scheme.

Employers must ensure that the pension scheme is compliant with the requirements of the Pensions Act 2008. The Pension Regulator requires employers to ensure that the pension scheme is compliant with the requirements of the Pensions Act 2008.

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The government is also proposing to remove the lower threshold for qualifying pensionable earnings (£6,032 in 2018/19). Under the plans, employers and employees contributing to pensions via automatic enrolment would make contributions across an increased band of earnings (rather than from the lower threshold), up to the higher threshold.

The government plans to implement the proposals in the mid-2020s.

For further information and advice, please contact us.

Factsheets

are available in the following formats:

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 £120 for the first 100, then £30 per 50 run on.
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