

Detailed guidance for employers

Automatic re-enrolment: Putting workers back
into pension scheme membership

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Information to workers

Summary of information requirements in a quick-reference table format



The different types of worker

Diagram of the different categories of worker and the criteria for each category



Employer duties and safeguards

At-a-glance summary of the duties and safeguards

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About this guidance

This guidance is aimed at professional advisers and employers with in-house pensions professionals. Trustees, managers and pension scheme providers should also familiarise themselves with the automatic re-enrolment process

It contains information on the law surrounding automatic re-enrolment. There are two types of automatic re-enrolment – cyclical and immediate. Paragraphs 6 to 47 describe the process an employer must follow when carrying out cyclical re-enrolment broadly every three years. Paragraphs 48 to 56 describe the process an employer must follow when carrying out immediate re-enrolment when a jobholder’s active membership of a qualifying scheme ceases not on their own account.

Employers reading this guidance should have already read the following guidance in this series:

- Detailed guidance no. 1 – Employer duties and defining the workforce
- Detailed guidance no. 3 – Assessing the workforce
- Detailed guidance no. 5 – Automatic enrolment

In addition, it will be helpful for employers to be familiar with the content in **Detailed guidance no. 4 – Pension schemes** that is relevant to them.


‘Month’ means ‘calendar month’ throughout this guidance.

We recognise that many employers will already have pension provision for their workers, and that this will often match or exceed the minimum requirements contained in the duties. In these cases, such employers may just need to check that the minimum requirements are covered in their existing processes.

Use our automatic enrolment planner to understand what you need to do and when for automatic enrolment. It also summarises the main steps towards achieving compliance. Employers may find this helpful when navigating this guidance: www.tpr.gov.uk/ae-planner.

It will be helpful to employers to be familiar with the different categories of workers. These are explained in detail in **Detailed guidance no. 1 – Employer duties and defining the workforce** or a quick reminder is available in the Key terms.

This guidance forms part of the detailed guidance for employers (published April 2014). The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) recently introduced some technical changes to the legislation which came into effect from 1 April 2014. In this version of the guidance the reference to the four month deadline for completing a declaration of compliance (registration) with the Pensions Regulator has been updated to five months and the footnote removed. As a result we have made some minor changes to content. The section Changes from last version has a list of these alterations.



**Guidance
about cyclical
and immediate
re-enrolment**

Introduction

1. An underlying principle of the new duties is that an employer must put their jobholders back into pension saving. They must do this on a periodic basis or where the break in membership was not on the jobholder's own account. Just as with automatic enrolment it is the employer's responsibility to make arrangements to establish active membership of the pension scheme again. The process of automatically putting workers back into pension saving is known as 'automatic re-enrolment'.
2. There are two types of automatic re-enrolment – cyclical and immediate. With cyclical automatic re-enrolment an employer must put their eligible jobholders who are no longer in pension saving (because they chose to opt out or cease membership after the employer's staging date) back into an automatic enrolment scheme on a three-yearly cycle. With immediate automatic re-enrolment an employer must put a jobholder (whose active membership of a qualifying scheme has ceased even though it was not their choice) back into an automatic enrolment scheme immediately when certain conditions are met.
3. Whether it is cyclical or immediate, the process of automatic re-enrolment is the same as automatic enrolment. The process is described in **Detailed guidance no. 5 – Automatic enrolment**. Once enrolled, the jobholder becomes an active member of an automatic enrolment scheme and has the right to opt out.
4. Outside the enrolment duties, some employers may choose to annually re-enrol workers back into the pension scheme if they have ceased membership in the year. This guidance covers the statutory automatic re-enrolment required as part of the employer duties. Employers may continue to use their existing practices for more frequent re-enrolment but any re-enrolment outside of the duties is on a voluntary basis (employers often use contractual agreements with their staff, for example the contracts of employment, to obtain this consent. We describe this as contractual enrolment). Such employers will still be required to follow the statutory cyclical automatic re-enrolment every three years. Where this coincides with re-enrolment under the scheme rules they will need to adapt their process to match the statutory requirements if they wish to combine the re-enrolment under the scheme rules with statutory automatic re-enrolment.

5. Paragraphs 6 to 47 describe the timings and process for assessing cyclical automatic re-enrolment. Paragraphs 48 to 56 describe the events that trigger immediate automatic re-enrolment. Whether automatic re-enrolment is at the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date or the immediate automatic re-enrolment date the process of automatically re-enrolling the eligible jobholder is the same. This is described at paragraphs 57 to 71.

Cyclical automatic re-enrolment

6. Cyclical automatic re-enrolment occurs approximately every three years after an employer's staging date. Essentially cyclical re-enrolment is a repeat of the process the employer carried out on their staging date (or deferral date if they used postponement to postpone all their workers at staging).
7. However there are some key differences between automatic re-enrolment and automatic enrolment:
 - While both automatic re-enrolment and automatic enrolment apply to eligible jobholders, automatic re-enrolment will only apply to eligible jobholders who have already had an automatic enrolment date with that employer. Automatic enrolment dates are explained in **Detailed guidance no. 3c – Having completed the assessment**
 - Postponement cannot be used with automatic re-enrolment. If the eligible jobholder criteria are met by a worker on the automatic re-enrolment date, automatic re-enrolment must take place with effect from that date.

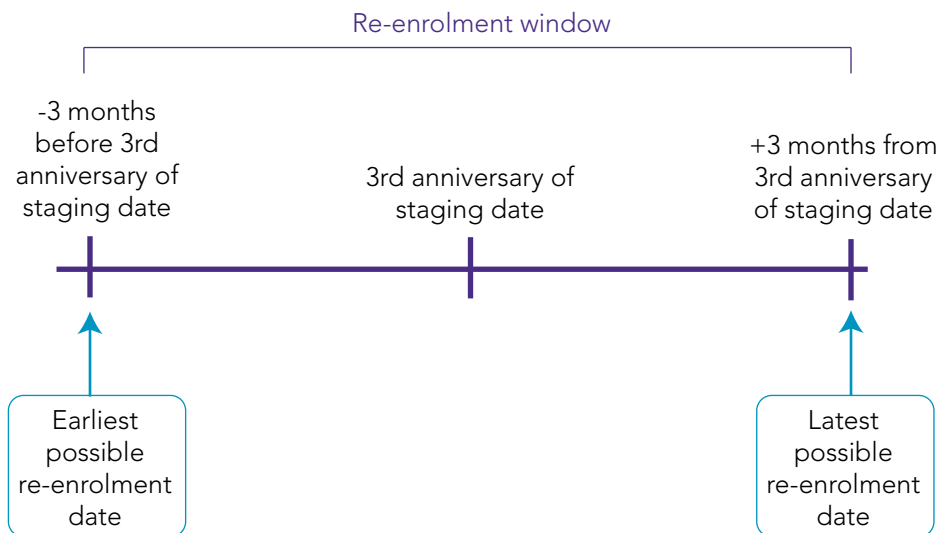
Crucially, the employer does not have to assess all their workers to identify if any meet the eligible jobholder criteria. Instead they must assess only the workers who have opted out or voluntarily ceased active membership of a qualifying scheme. The assessment of worker categories carried out on the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date is separate to the employer's usual assessment process, which they run each pay reference period to identify whether automatic enrolment or any information requirements are triggered.

8. There are a number of steps an employer must take to prepare for cyclical automatic re-enrolment. As it is broadly a repeat of what the employer did at staging, some of the steps in getting ready for automatic re-enrolment are the same as those taken when getting ready for automatic enrolment at staging.
 - a. The first step is to choose the cyclical automatic enrolment date. The employer should then work back from this date to understand when they should take the actions outlined below to prepare for this date
 - b. Make an initial assessment of the workforce to identify if it is likely they will have eligible jobholders to automatically re-enrol
 - c. Engage early with their pension provider to ensure the pension scheme for automatic re-enrolment is ready to process a number of new joiners in a short period of time

- d. Get information ready for those eligible jobholders who are being automatically re-enrolled
- e. Assess the impact on their business processes and software supporting the administration of the employer duties
- f. Get ready to manage opt-outs as the eligible jobholder has a one-month period after automatic re-enrolment during which they may choose to opt out.

Choosing the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date

9. The first step for an employer is to know their cyclical automatic re-enrolment date. The employer may choose this date from any date that falls within a six month window, starting three months before the third anniversary of their original staging date and ending three months after that anniversary.



10. Employers should note that 'months' means calendar months. Some examples of re-enrolment windows are below.

Examples of re-enrolment windows

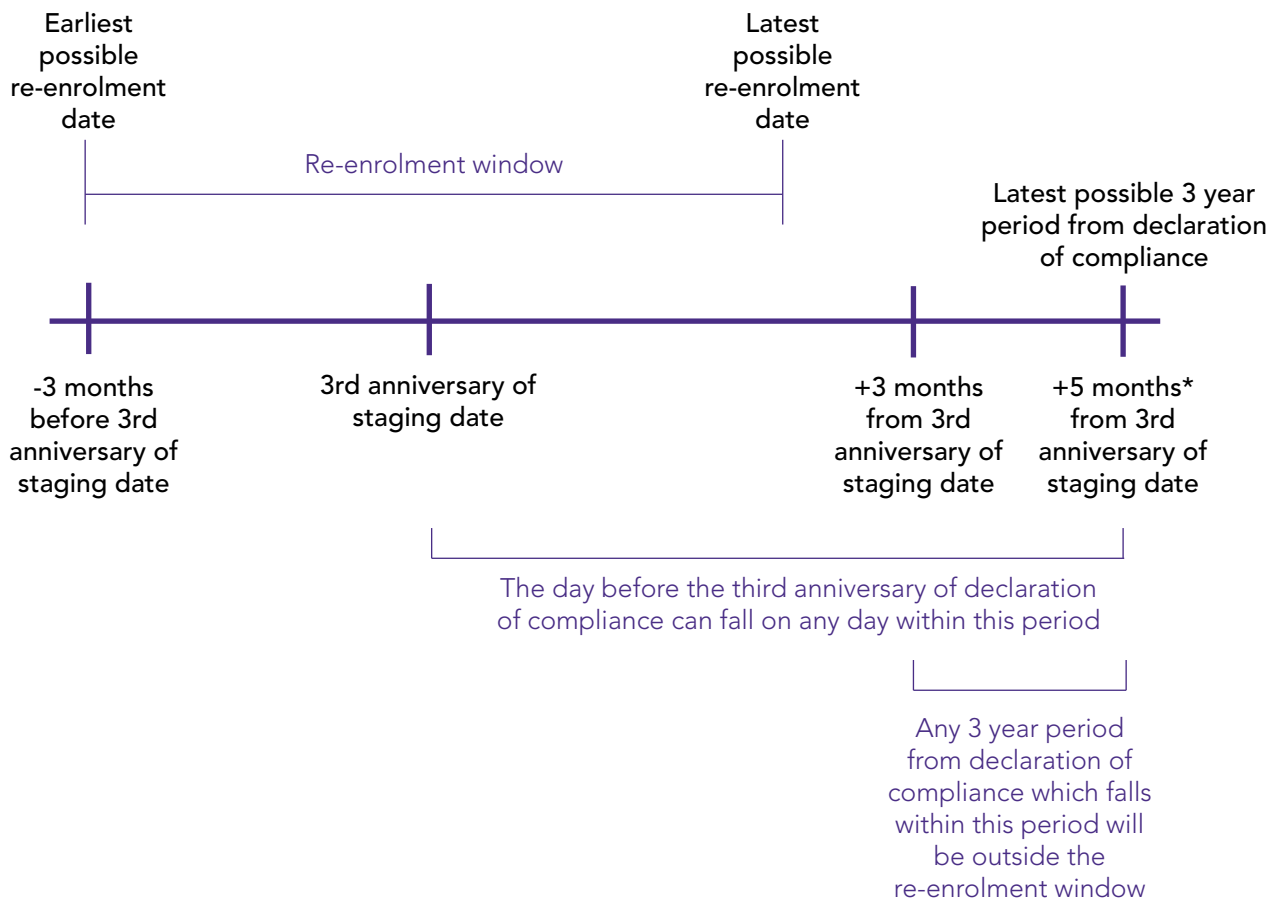
Employer A has a staging date of 1 April 2013. Their first re-enrolment window is 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2016.

Employer B has a staging date of 1 October 2015. Their first re-enrolment window is 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018.

Employer C has a staging date of 1 February 2017. Their first re-enrolment window is 1 November 2019 to 30 April 2020.

11. The first day of the six month window is the earliest possible re-enrolment date that the employer can choose. The last day of the six month window is the latest possible re-enrolment date that the employer can choose.
12. The employer can choose any date within the re-enrolment window as their automatic re-enrolment date (but see paragraph 18 below). Unlike the automatic enrolment date, the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date is an employer level date. So an employer cannot apply different dates to different workers or groups of workers. For example, an employer cannot use one re-enrolment date for monthly paid salaried workers and a different re-enrolment date for weekly paid workers – the same date applies to all the workers included in the assessment.
13. The automatic re-enrolment date is also:
 - the date from which active membership of a pension scheme must start for those eligible jobholders who are being automatically re-enrolled
 - the start date of the joining window (the six week period during which automatic re-enrolment must be completed)
 - the start date for the calculation of contributions due to the pension scheme for those eligible jobholders who are being automatically re-enrolled.

14. As it is such a key date, there are certain considerations an employer may wish to consider when choosing their cyclical automatic re-enrolment date:
 - An employer may wish to align the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date with other key dates in their business calendar. For example the start of the corporate year, their existing arrangements for re-enrolment under the scheme rules or, for those employers operating a flexible benefits system, the date workers choose their options
 - An employer may have seasonal peaks they wish to avoid, as automatic re-enrolment may result in an influx of new pension scheme members along with the associated communication activities
 - Postponement is not available for an employer to use at automatic re-enrolment. If an employer does not wish to have part period pension contributions calculations then they may wish to consider choosing an automatic re-enrolment date that is the first day of a pay reference period.
15. When choosing their cyclical automatic re-enrolment date employers should be aware of the interaction with their duty to re-declare their compliance (re-registration). If an employer does not have workers who meet the criteria for cyclical automatic re-enrolment the deadline for re-declaration with The Pensions Regulator is the day before the third anniversary of the employer's first declaration of compliance.
16. Given that the employer had four months from their staging date (for an employer whose staging date was before 1 January 2014) and five months from their staging date (for an employer whose staging date was after 1 January 2014) to submit their declaration, it is possible that the third anniversary of the employer's declaration may fall within the re-enrolment window (as the re-enrolment window runs for three months after the third anniversary of the staging date (see diagram below). This will not be relevant to an employer who used postponement at their staging date for the maximum three months.



17. An employer who did not use postponement at their staging date for the maximum three months should identify where the third anniversary of their declaration falls within the re-enrolment window. Every employer will have received written confirmation of their declaration of compliance from the regulator. An employer should keep a record of the date of declaration. In addition, an employer will be able to see the date they submitted their declaration to us on the online declaration of compliance portal available on our website.

18. Where an employer did not use postponement at their staging date for the maximum three months, the deadline for re-declaration where there are no workers to re-enrol will fall part way through the re-enrolment window. If the employer chooses a cyclical automatic re-enrolment date after this deadline and then finds that they have no eligible jobholders to re-enrol they will have missed the deadline for re-declaration and be in breach of the duty.
19. In these circumstances, if an employer cannot be sure that they will have an eligible jobholder to automatically re-enrol, then to be able to comply with their re-declaration duty, the last date from which they can choose their cyclical automatic re-enrolment date is at the end of the period of three years starting from when they provided the previous declaration or re-declaration information.

Make an initial assessment of the workforce

20. An employer must automatically re-enrol any workers:
 - who have had an automatic enrolment date with that employer, and
 - who are not active members of a qualifying pension scheme with that employer, and
 - who opted out or ceased membership of a qualifying pension scheme with that employer more than 12 months before the automatic re-enrolment date, and who meet the criteria to be an eligible jobholder on the automatic re-enrolment date.
21. In practice, this is a worker who:
 - a. the employer has previously automatically enrolled into an automatic enrolment scheme and who then opted out or voluntarily ceased active membership under the scheme rules more than 12 months before the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date. (This includes a worker ceasing active membership of the scheme and where active membership has continued but the scheme is no longer a qualifying scheme in relation to the worker, for example, because the worker has chosen to reduce the level of pension contributions they pay as part of a flexible benefits package), or
 - b. the employer has previously enrolled (following opt-in) into an automatic enrolment scheme, who whilst an active member met the criteria to be an eligible jobholder, and who then opted out or voluntarily ceased active membership under the scheme rules more than 12 months before the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date, or

- c. was an active member of a qualifying scheme on the employer's staging date, voluntarily ceased active membership of that scheme more than 12 months before the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date and whilst an active member they met the criteria to be an eligible jobholder, and

who meets the criteria to be an eligible jobholder on the automatic re-enrolment date.

22. It also includes any worker who the employer 'contractually enrolled' (enrolled into a pension scheme with the worker's consent) into a qualifying scheme who:
 - ceased membership of that scheme more than 12 months before the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date, and
 - whilst an active member met the criteria to be an eligible jobholder, and
 - meets the criteria to be an eligible jobholder on the automatic re-enrolment date.
23. For some employers it may be easy to see that they will have workers who fall within the categories in paragraph 22. This is likely to be especially true for larger employers for example, because they have workers who opted out more than 12 months before the re-enrolment date and with earnings above the earnings trigger for automatic enrolment.
24. For others it may be less straightforward. An employer should make an initial assessment to get a view of the likely makeup of the workforce on the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date. This does not have to be an in-depth assessment, but it is necessary in order to give the employer an idea of whether they will have workers who they will have to automatically re-enrol. The employer will then be able to determine what preparations they need to make.

The pension scheme for cyclical automatic re-enrolment

25. The pension scheme to be used for automatic re-enrolment must meet the criteria to be an automatic enrolment scheme. More information of these criteria can be found in **Detailed guidance no. 4 – Pension schemes**. It is likely that such a pension scheme will already be in place as the employer will be using it to fulfil their automatic enrolment duty.
26. The employer and the trustees or managers of the pension scheme must follow the same process for establishing active membership under automatic re-enrolment as required under automatic enrolment, so there is unlikely to be any need for changes to the joining process. However, the employer should engage early with their pension provider to ensure that the trustees and managers are ready to process a large number of new joiners in a short period of time.

Preparing information for workers

27. The employer is only required to give information to those eligible jobholders who are being automatically re-enrolled. There are no additional information requirements for those workers who are not being re-enrolled.
28. The employer must give the eligible jobholders being automatically re-enrolled the enrolment information as required under the automatic enrolment process. However there are some differences and so the employer will not be able to use the standard letter or email they used for automatic enrolment.
29. An employer should be aware that their usual assessment process for the pay reference period in which the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date falls continues on alongside the re-enrolment assessment. They may identify, through this usual assessment process, eligible jobholders who they must automatically enrol with effect from the same date as the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date falls, for example because they have chosen the first day of a pay reference period as the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date.
30. The employer will need to issue these eligible jobholders with enrolment information about automatic enrolment, and the eligible jobholders being automatically re-enrolled with the enrolment information about automatic re-enrolment. There are subtle differences in the wording required for automatic re-enrolment (for example automatic re-enrolment date rather than automatic enrolment date) and as a result, where the employer has workers to automatically enrol and re-enrol at the same time they may need to use two versions of the enrolment information. Templates employers may use to give the enrolment information are available on our website: www.tpr.go.uk/writing.

Assessing the impact on business processes

31. An employer will have existing business processes and software supporting the administration of the employer duties. It is likely that this will involve an employer's HR, pensions administration and payroll functionality as a minimum, and may include third parties such as the provider of the pension scheme.
32. The re-enrolment assessment is a standalone assessment, so the employer should review whether any changes to their software and processes are required. This is particularly true of the payroll functionality. Postponement cannot be used at re-enrolment, so unless the employer has chosen a cyclical automatic re-enrolment date which coincides with the first day of a pay reference period, part period pension contribution calculations will be required unless the scheme rules provide otherwise.
33. Making changes to software and processes can take time, so employers should plan ahead. They should work with any third-party suppliers (for example payroll software providers) and the pension provider or administrator to ensure any necessary changes are made in good time.

Getting ready to manage opt-outs

34. An eligible jobholder has a one-month period after automatic re-enrolment during which they may choose to opt out. This is the same as for automatic enrolment and so an employer can utilise their existing opt-out and refund processes.

The re-enrolment assessment

35. The re-enrolment assessment is an assessment of a group of the employer's workers to identify whether any meet the criteria to be an eligible jobholder. The assessment date is the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date.
36. The process of the assessment is the same as for automatic enrolment, which the employer is running as part of their usual monitoring processes each pay reference period (as described in **Detailed guidance no. 3 – Assessing the workforce**). The only difference is that the assessment does not have to distinguish between non-eligible jobholders and entitled workers.
37. The employer must make the assessment based on the worker's circumstances on the assessment date. The employer may be able to carry out the assessment ahead of time, if they are confident the circumstances will not change.
38. Similarly, it may be possible to make the assessment after the assessment date and look back to what the criteria was on the assessment date. However, an employer should be aware that if they choose to do it this way, they will reduce the amount of time available to them to complete automatic re-enrolment as this must be completed within six weeks of the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date.
39. Unlike at their staging date, the employer does not have to include all their workers in the assessment. An employer can exclude the following workers from the re-enrolment assessment:
 - Any worker who is an active member of a qualifying scheme that they provide on the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date
 - Any worker aged 21 or under on that date
 - Any worker who is at state pension age (SPA) or over on that date
 - Any worker who has not yet had an automatic enrolment date on the date they are identifying the workers to be included in the assessment. This will be any worker:
 - who has been a non-eligible jobholder or an entitled worker since the start of employment or the staging date and has never met the criteria to be an eligible jobholder, or
 - when they have met the criteria the employer used postponement and on the deferral date the criteria to be an eligible jobholder were not met, or

- who was an active member of a qualifying scheme at the employer's staging date but has never met the criteria to be an eligible jobholder either whilst an active member or after they ceased active membership
 - is subject to the transitional period for DB and hybrid pension schemes on the cyclical automatic enrolment date, or
 - is subject to postponement on that date.
- Any worker who also meets the definition of 'qualifying person' for the purposes of separate UK legislation on occupational pension schemes and cross-border activities within the European Union. This only applies in a minority of cases. A 'qualifying person' is an individual employed under a contract of service and whose place of work under that contract is sufficiently located in an EEA state other than the UK (the host EEA state) so that the relationship with the employer is subject to the social and labour law (relevant to the field of occupational pension schemes) of that EEA state. For more information see **Detailed guidance no. 1 – Employer duties and identifying the workforce**.

40. Any worker who opted out or ceased active membership of a qualifying pension scheme in the 12 months before the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date can also be excluded from the re-enrolment assessment. This does not just include those workers who were previously automatically enrolled or enrolled (following opt-in) and then opted out or voluntarily ceased active membership. It will also include any worker who was an active member of a qualifying scheme on the employer's staging date and who voluntarily ceased active membership in the 12 months before the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date, as well as any worker who the employer contractually enrolled and who ceased active membership in the 12 months before the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date. Ceasing active membership of a qualifying pension scheme includes both the worker ceasing active membership and the scheme ceasing to be a qualifying scheme.
41. Having identified the workers to be included in the re-enrolment assessment, the employer must assess these workers to identify if any meet the criteria to be an eligible jobholder on the cyclical automatic re-enrolment date.

Having completed the assessment

42. The worker is an eligible jobholder if, at the end of this assessment, the employer has identified that:

- the worker is aged between 22 and state pension age
- they are working or ordinarily work in the UK under their contract²
- qualifying earnings are payable in the relevant pay reference period, that are above the earnings trigger for automatic enrolment.

43. If this assessment of the worker identifies that they are an eligible jobholder, the employer must automatically re-enrol them. Postponement cannot be used at re-enrolment. The process of automatic re-enrolment is described in paragraphs 57 to 71.

44. For those workers who do not meet the eligible jobholder criteria, the employer has no further duties until the next cyclical automatic re-enrolment, unless the worker gives the employer an opt-in or joining notice or the employer has not yet given the worker:

- information about the right to opt in to an automatic enrolment scheme for jobholders with a right to opt in. If the employer previously used postponement for the worker and the general notices or the tailored notice for a jobholder, this information will have been included in the postponement notice. If the employer had previously applied the transitional period for pension schemes with defined benefits, this information will also have been included in the notice issued to the worker about the deferral of automatic enrolment
- information about the right to join a pension scheme for entitled workers. If the employer previously used postponement for the worker and the general notices or the tailored notice for an entitled worker, this information will have been included in the postponement notice, and
- information about the scheme for jobholders who are active members of a qualifying scheme (if the employer previously used postponement for the worker and general notice A this information will have been included in the postponement notice).

45. If the employer has not already discharged these information requirements for that worker they will have to keep monitoring the worker each pay reference period to identify when any outstanding information requirement is triggered.

46. The employer must also re-declare their compliance with the regulator to tell us how they have complied with their automatic re-enrolment duty.

47. More information about the information requirements can be found in **Detailed guidance no. 10 – Information to workers.**

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Except workers in offshore employment for whom the employer does not have to consider whether they are working or ordinarily work in the UK. A worker in offshore employment is a person who works under a worker's contract in the territorial waters of the UK, or in connection with the exploration of the sea-bed or subsoil, or the exploitation of their natural resources, in the UK sector of the continental shelf (including the UK sector of a cross-boundary petroleum field).

Immediate automatic re-enrolment

- 48. Immediate re-enrolment is triggered by the occurrence of specific events, broadly where a jobholder’s active membership of a qualifying scheme has ceased because of an action by a third party, ie not on the jobholder’s own account.
- 49. When these events occur the employer must put the jobholder back into an automatic enrolment scheme with effect from the automatic re-enrolment date. However, this automatic re-enrolment date is not the cyclical re-enrolment date. It is a date specific to the jobholder and to the type of event that has occurred.
- 50. The table below shows these re-enrolment events.

Table 1
Immediate re-enrolment events and automatic re-enrolment dates

	Event	Conditions	Example	Automatic re-enrolment date
A	The employer has caused (either by an act or omission) active membership of a qualifying scheme to cease and it was not at the request of the jobholder.	Worker is a jobholder when active membership ceased. Jobholder did not request employer to take action or omission on their behalf.	For example by amending the eligibility criteria in the scheme rules.	Jobholder’s automatic re-enrolment date is the day after active membership of a qualifying scheme ceased. Note: Automatic re-enrolment must take place if the jobholder criteria are met, ie their earnings are above the lower level of qualifying earnings and they are aged between 16 and 74.

continued...

	Event	Conditions	Example	Automatic re-enrolment date
B	The employer has caused (either by an act or omission) the scheme of which the jobholder is an active member to cease to be a qualifying scheme for that jobholder and it was not at the request of the jobholder.	Worker is a jobholder when the scheme ceased to be a qualifying scheme in respect of that jobholder. Jobholder did not request employer to take action or omission on their behalf.	For example by reducing contributions in a DC scheme to a lower tier in the pension scheme rules which is below the minimum contribution entitlement.	Jobholder's automatic re-enrolment date is the day after the scheme ceased to be a qualifying scheme for that jobholder. Note: Automatic re-enrolment must take place if the jobholder criteria are met, ie their earnings are above the lower level of qualifying earnings and they are aged between 16 and 74.
C	The trustees or managers of a pension scheme or another third party have caused the jobholder's active membership of a qualifying scheme to cease.	Worker is a jobholder when active membership ceased. Jobholder did not request employer to take action or omission on their behalf.	For example, the managers of a personal pension scheme make the scheme paid up.	Jobholder's automatic re-enrolment date is the day after active membership of a qualifying scheme ceased. Note: Automatic re-enrolment must take place if the jobholder criteria are met, ie their earnings are above the lower level of qualifying earnings and they are aged between 16 and 74.

continued...

	Event	Conditions	Example	Automatic re-enrolment date
D	A jobholder's active membership of a qualifying scheme ceased after automatic enrolment because the jobholder ceased to be working or ordinarily working in the UK.	Worker is an eligible jobholder when active membership ceased.	For example the rules of the scheme do not allow membership if the member is no longer working or ordinarily working in the UK.	The automatic re-enrolment date is the first date that the jobholder criteria are next met ie their earnings are above the lower level of qualifying earnings and they are aged between 16 and 74.
E	A jobholder's active membership of a qualifying scheme ceased after automatic enrolment because the jobholder who was automatically enrolled ceased to have qualifying earnings in the relevant pay reference period.	Worker is an eligible jobholder when active membership ceased.	For example the rules of the scheme did not allow active membership to continue when earnings fell below the lower level of qualifying earnings in a pay reference period.	The automatic re-enrolment date is the first date that the jobholder criteria are next met ie their earnings are above the lower level of qualifying earnings and they are aged between 16 and 74.

51. Where active membership of a qualifying scheme ceases or the scheme ceases to be a qualifying scheme for a jobholder and it was not on the jobholder's own account or because they asked the employer or third party to take the action, the employer will have to assess the worker to see what category they were on the date it ceased. This is to determine which of the five scenarios above applies.
52. If none apply then the employer need take no further action (assuming all the information requirements have been met) until the next cyclical automatic re-enrolment.

53. If A, B or C apply and the next day is within the same pay reference period, the employer must automatically re-enrol the jobholder with effect from the next day. They have six weeks in which to complete the process of automatic re-enrolment. If the day after active membership of a qualifying scheme has ceased and is in a new pay reference period, the employer must assess the worker again and if appropriate on day one of the following pay reference periods. The first day that the jobholder criteria are met will be the automatic re-enrolment date and the employer must automatically re-enrol with effect from this date.
54. If D applies, then the employer must assess the worker after they return to be working or ordinarily working in the UK on that date and if appropriate on day one of the following pay reference periods. The first day after their return to working or ordinarily working in the UK that the worker meets the jobholder criteria is the worker's automatic re-enrolment date and the employer must automatically re-enrol with effect from this date.
55. If E applies, the employer must assess the earnings of the worker each pay reference period to identify the first day that the jobholder criteria are met. This will be the automatic re-enrolment date and the employer must automatically re-enrol with effect from this date.
56. Regardless of which event triggered immediate automatic re-enrolment, the process is the same as described below.

The automatic re-enrolment process

57. If the employer is automatically re-enrolling the eligible jobholder, whether it be as a result of cyclical or immediate automatic re-enrolment, they must make arrangements so that the eligible jobholder becomes an active member of an automatic enrolment scheme with effect from their automatic re-enrolment date.
58. The employer must follow the same steps set out in law as for automatic enrolment, so that the jobholder becomes an active member with effect from their automatic re-enrolment date.
59. The process of automatic enrolment is described in **Detailed guidance no. 5 – Automatic enrolment**. When reading this guidance and applying it to automatic re-enrolment, the following terms apply:
 - a. for 'automatic enrolment' read 'automatic re-enrolment',
 - b. for 'automatically enrolled' read 'automatically re-enrolled' and
 - c. for 'automatic enrolment date' read 'automatic re-enrolment date'.
60. In addition, when reading **Detailed guidance no. 5 – Automatic enrolment** and applying it to immediate automatic re-enrolment, references to 'eligible jobholder' should be taken to refer to 'jobholders'.
61. There are two exceptions to this, where the employer may choose to use a modified process for automatic re-enrolment. These are:
 - a. if the eligible jobholder being automatically re-enrolled (cyclical or immediate) is already a member of a personal pension scheme with that employer and the employer wants to use that scheme to fulfil their re-enrolment duty, or
 - b. if the eligible jobholder is being automatically re-enrolled as a result of active membership of the qualifying scheme ceasing, either because they ceased to be working or ordinarily working in the UK or they ceased to have qualifying earnings in the relevant pay reference period (immediate re-enrolment). In this case re-enrolment under the modified process can be into a personal pension scheme or an occupational pension scheme.

Modified automatic re-enrolment process

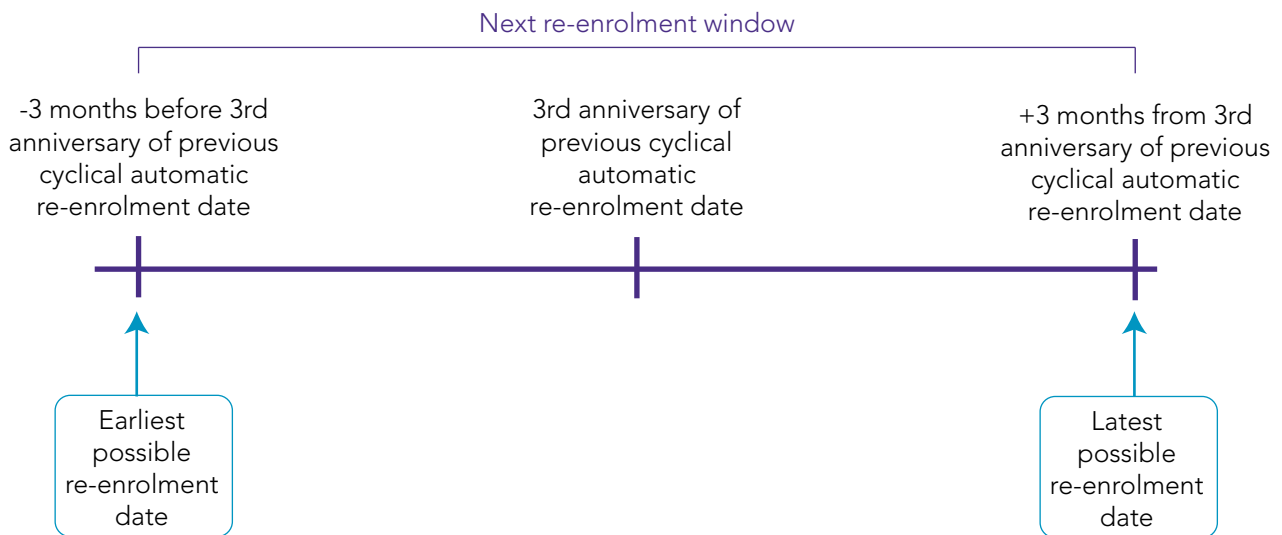
62. Under the modified process, before the end of what is known as the 'joining window' (the six week period from the automatic re-enrolment date) the employer must make arrangements to achieve active membership for the eligible jobholder, effective from their automatic re-enrolment date by making arrangements with the provider of a personal pension scheme or the trustees or managers of an occupational scheme, so that:
 - the scheme is an automatic enrolment scheme, and
 - the eligible jobholder is an active member of that scheme.
63. In the case of a personal pension scheme, as part of ensuring that the scheme is an automatic enrolment scheme, there will need to be agreements in place that meet the minimum requirements part of the qualifying criteria for pension schemes. There may not be any need to put new agreements in place, just to reactivate the existing agreements or the parts of the agreements that will relate to the minimum contribution entitlement. This will depend on:
 - a. what agreements were in place between the pension scheme provider, the jobholder and the employer when the jobholder was first an active member
 - b. the pension scheme provider's processes for administering the policy.
64. However, if reactivating previous agreements or parts of these agreements, the jobholder cannot be required to give consent or provide any information as this would mean the scheme does not meet the automatic enrolment criteria.
65. The minimum contribution entitlement for DC schemes, (part of the qualifying criteria for personal or occupational pension scheme), will increase on 1 October 2017 and again on 1 October 2018 (this is known as 'phasing'). In addition to the increases due to phasing, the qualifying earnings thresholds are reviewed every year and may change. This may also result in an increase in the minimum contribution entitlement. If the automatic re-enrolment date falls after one of the phasing dates or after an increase in qualifying earnings, then the minimum contribution rates at the time of re-enrolment may be different from those under the scheme rules or governing documentation, (agreements under a personal pension scheme), that applied when active membership of the qualifying scheme was created.

66. Where those previous scheme rules or governing documentation required contributions of only the minimum amount and this has increased as a result of phasing, then unless the original documents gave the provider or the employer the ability to change contribution rates without consent, the provider will not be able to reactivate these agreements or parts of these agreements. Unless they can be reactivated at the level of the minimum contribution entitlement that applies at the automatic re-enrolment date, (without requiring consent), the pension scheme cannot be made an automatic enrolment scheme. In this case the employer and the provider cannot therefore practically use the modified automatic re-enrolment process.
67. The employer should also be mindful that they may be required to consult with members if they are making a change to the scheme that increases member contributions. If an employer is required to consult, the consultation period is a period of 60 days and this timing should be built into their planning for their cyclical re-enrolment and choice of automatic re-enrolment date.
68. The employer must follow the full automatic enrolment process described in **Detailed guidance no. 5 – Automatic enrolment** where:
 - a. they want to use a different personal pension scheme than the one of which the jobholder is a member, or
 - b. they want to use a personal pension scheme for automatic enrolment and the jobholder is not a member of a personal pension scheme
 - c. the eligible jobholder was previously automatically enrolled or enrolled and opted out during the opt-out period (this is because the effect of opt-out is that the worker is treated as never having been a member)
 - d. they are unable to use the modified process.

After automatic re-enrolment

69. Once automatic re-enrolment (cyclical or immediate) has been completed, an employer will have ongoing responsibilities either:
 - with the pension scheme, as the jobholder remains a member of the scheme, such as paying contributions, or
 - to manage the opt-out process, if the jobholder chooses to opt out of the pension scheme, and
 - to keep records.

70. Once cyclical automatic re-enrolment has been completed, an employer must re-declare their compliance with the regulator to tell us how they have discharged their re-enrolment duty. They must continue with their usual monitoring process each pay reference period and their ongoing responsibilities for those workers who are active members of a qualifying scheme that they provide. At the next cyclical automatic re-enrolment date they must repeat the re-enrolment assessment.
71. The next cyclical automatic re-enrolment date is a date of the employer's choice; from a six month window starting three months before the third anniversary of the employer's last cyclical automatic re-enrolment date and ending three months after that anniversary.



Changes from last version

All footnotes with a reference to one month have been deleted, with relevant content updated to reflect the new six week time period effective from 1 April 2014.

This table lists other substantial changes included in this version.

Location	Change
About this guidance	Updated with reference to the legislative change taking effect from 1 April 2014 and the reason for the update of the guidance
Paragraph 16	Updated with reference to change in the deadline for completing declaration of compliance (registration) with the regulator
Paragraph 21	Missing words 'who whilst an active member met the criteria to be an eligible jobholder' added to point b

Key terms

Summary of the different categories of worker

Category of worker	Description of worker
Worker	An employee or someone who has a contract to perform work or services personally, that is not undertaking the work as part of their own business.
Jobholder	A worker who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is aged between 16 and 74• is working or ordinarily works in the UK under their contract• has qualifying earnings.
Eligible jobholder	A jobholder who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is aged between 22 and state pension age• has qualifying earnings above the earnings trigger for automatic enrolment.
Non-eligible jobholder	A jobholder who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is aged between 16 and 21 or state pension age and 74• has qualifying earnings above the earnings trigger for automatic enrolment or <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is aged between 16 and 74• has qualifying earnings below the earnings trigger for automatic enrolment.
Entitled worker	A worker who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• is aged between 16 and 74• is working or ordinarily works in the UK under their contract• does not have qualifying earnings.

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Detailed guide for employers no. 11
Automatic re-enrolment

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