



Pensions Act 2008

2008 CHAPTER 30

PART 1

PENSION SCHEME MEMBERSHIP FOR JOBHOLDERS

CHAPTER 1

EMPLOYERS' DUTIES

Jobholders

1 Jobholders

- (1) For the purposes of this Part a jobholder is a worker—
 - (a) who is working or ordinarily works in Great Britain under the worker's contract,
 - (b) who is aged at least 16 and under 75, and
 - (c) to whom qualifying earnings are payable by the employer in the relevant pay reference period (see sections 13 and 15).
- (2) Where a jobholder has more than one employer, or a succession of employers, this Chapter applies separately in relation to each employment.
- (3) Accordingly—
 - (a) references to the employer are references to the employer concerned;
 - (b) references to membership of a pension scheme are references to membership in relation to the employment concerned.

Employers' duties

2 Continuity of scheme membership

- (1) If a jobholder is an active member of a qualifying scheme, the employer must not take any action, or make any omission, by which (without the jobholder ceasing to be employed by the employer)—
 - (a) the jobholder ceases to be an active member of the scheme, or
 - (b) the scheme ceases to be a qualifying scheme.
- (2) Subsection (1) is not contravened if the jobholder remains an active member of another qualifying scheme.
- (3) Subsection (1) is not contravened if the jobholder becomes an active member of another qualifying scheme within the prescribed period.
- (4) Subsection (1) is not contravened if the action or omission is at the jobholder's request.
- (5) In this Part as it applies in the case of any jobholder, references to a qualifying scheme are references to a pension scheme which is a qualifying scheme in relation to that jobholder (see section 16).

3 Automatic enrolment

- (1) This section applies to a jobholder who—
 - (a) is aged at least 22, and
 - (b) has not reached pensionable age.
- (2) The employer must make prescribed arrangements by which the jobholder becomes an active member of an automatic enrolment scheme with effect from the automatic enrolment date.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the jobholder was an active member of a qualifying scheme on the automatic enrolment date.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply if, within the prescribed period before the automatic enrolment date, the jobholder ceased to be an active member of a qualifying scheme because of any action or omission by the jobholder.
- (5) For the purposes of arrangements under subsection (2) regulations may require information to be provided to any person by the employer or—
 - (a) where the arrangements relate to an occupational pension scheme, the trustees or managers of the scheme;
 - (b) where the arrangements relate to a personal pension scheme, the provider of the scheme.
- (6) For the purposes of arrangements made under subsection (2) in relation to a personal pension scheme, regulations may deem an agreement to exist (subject to section 8) between the jobholder and the provider of the scheme for the jobholder to be an active member of the scheme on terms and conditions determined in accordance with the regulations.
- (7) The automatic enrolment date, in relation to any person, is the first day on which this section applies to the person as a jobholder of the employer.

- (8) In this Part as it applies in the case of any jobholder, references to an automatic enrolment scheme are references to a pension scheme which is an automatic enrolment scheme in relation to that jobholder (see section 17).

4 Postponement of automatic enrolment

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that in prescribed cases the automatic enrolment date is a date, determined in accordance with regulations under this section, which is later than the date specified in section 3(7).
- (2) Where a person becomes an active member of a scheme in accordance with regulations under this section, the employer must not take any action, or make any omission, by which within the minimum period—
- (a) the person ceases to be an active member of the scheme, or
 - (b) the scheme ceases to be a scheme of the relevant kind.
- (3) The minimum period is so much of a prescribed period as the person remains a jobholder of the employer.
- (4) A scheme ceases to be a scheme of the relevant kind, in the case of any person, if it ceases to have a feature by reference to which regulations under this section operated so as to postpone the automatic enrolment date in that person's case.
- (5) Subsection (2) does not apply to any action or omission at the member's request.

5 Automatic re-enrolment

- (1) This section applies to a jobholder who—
- (a) is aged at least 22, and
 - (b) has not reached pensionable age.
- (2) The employer must make prescribed arrangements by which the jobholder becomes an active member of an automatic enrolment scheme with effect from the automatic re-enrolment date.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the jobholder was an active member of a qualifying scheme on the automatic re-enrolment date.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply if, within the prescribed period before the automatic re-enrolment date, the jobholder—
- (a) ceased to be an active member of a qualifying scheme because of any action or omission by the jobholder, or
 - (b) gave notice under section 8.
- (5) Subsection (2) is subject to section 6(6).
- (6) For the purposes of arrangements under subsection (2) regulations may require information to be provided to any person by the employer or—
- (a) where the arrangements relate to an occupational pension scheme, the trustees or managers of the scheme;
 - (b) where the arrangements relate to a personal pension scheme, the provider of the scheme.

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- (7) For the purposes of arrangements made under subsection (2) in relation to a personal pension scheme, regulations may deem an agreement to exist (subject to section 8) between the jobholder and the provider of the scheme for the jobholder to be an active member of the scheme on terms and conditions determined in accordance with the regulations.
- (8) Automatic re-enrolment dates are dates, after the automatic enrolment date, that are to be determined in accordance with regulations.

6 Timing of automatic re-enrolment

- (1) Regulations under section 5(8) must either—
 - (a) secure that for any jobholder there is no automatic re-enrolment date less than three years after the jobholder's automatic enrolment date, and that there is not more than one automatic re-enrolment date in any period of three years, or
 - (b) secure that for any employer there is not more than one automatic re-enrolment date in any period of three years.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not restrict the provision that regulations may make about the timing of a jobholder's automatic re-enrolment date ("the relevant date") in the following cases.
- (3) The first case is where the jobholder became an active member of a scheme in accordance with regulations under section 4 and—
 - (a) at any time before the end of the minimum period under that section, the jobholder ceases to be an active member of the scheme or the scheme ceases to be a scheme of the relevant kind for the purposes of that section,
 - (b) that event is not the effect of any action or omission by the jobholder or the employer, and
 - (c) the relevant date is the jobholder's first automatic re-enrolment date after that time.
- (4) The second case is where—
 - (a) at any time after the jobholder's automatic enrolment date, the jobholder ceases to be an active member of a qualifying scheme or a qualifying scheme of which the jobholder is an active member ceases to be such a scheme,
 - (b) that event is not the effect of any action or omission by the jobholder or the employer, and
 - (c) the relevant date is the jobholder's first automatic re-enrolment date after that time.
- (5) The third case is where—
 - (a) there is a period beginning at any time after the jobholder's automatic enrolment date during which the requirements of section 1(1)(a) or (c) are not met (so that the person is not a jobholder for that period), and
 - (b) the relevant date is the jobholder's first automatic re-enrolment date after that period.
- (6) Where subsection (3) applies—
 - (a) section 5(2) has effect as if the reference to an automatic enrolment scheme were, in relation to the relevant date, a reference to a scheme ("the new scheme") of the kind referred to in subsection (3)(a), and

- (b) section 4(2) to (5) apply in relation to the new scheme as they applied in relation to the scheme referred to in subsection (3).

7 Jobholder's right to opt in

- (1) This section applies to a jobholder who is not an active member of a qualifying scheme.
- (2) But it does not apply at a time when—
 - (a) arrangements are required to be made under section 3 or 5 in respect of the jobholder, or
 - (b) the jobholder's automatic enrolment date is postponed under section 4.
- (3) The jobholder may by notice require the employer to arrange for the jobholder to become an active member of an automatic enrolment scheme.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision—
 - (a) about the form and content of the notice;
 - (b) about the arrangements that the employer is required to make;
 - (c) for determining the date with effect from which the jobholder is to become an active member under the arrangements.
- (5) For the purposes of arrangements under subsection (3) regulations may require information to be provided to any person by the employer or—
 - (a) where the arrangements relate to an occupational pension scheme, the trustees or managers of the scheme;
 - (b) where the arrangements relate to a personal pension scheme, the provider of the scheme.
- (6) For the purposes of arrangements made under subsection (3) in relation to a personal pension scheme, regulations may deem an agreement to exist (subject to section 8) between the jobholder and the provider of the scheme for the jobholder to be an active member of the scheme on terms and conditions determined in accordance with the regulations.
- (7) Subsections (8) and (9) apply where a jobholder becomes an active member of an automatic enrolment scheme in pursuance of a notice under this section and, within the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which that notice was given—
 - (a) ceases to be an active member of that scheme, and
 - (b) gives the employer a further notice under this section.
- (8) The further notice does not have effect to require the employer to arrange for the jobholder to become an active member of an automatic enrolment scheme.
- (9) But any arrangements the employer makes for the jobholder to become, within that period, an active member of such a scheme must be made in accordance with regulations under this section.

8 Jobholder's right to opt out

- (1) This section applies on any occasion when arrangements under section 3(2), 5(2) or 7(3) apply to a jobholder (arrangements for the jobholder to become an active member of an automatic enrolment scheme).
- (2) If the jobholder gives notice under this section—

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- (a) the jobholder is to be treated for all purposes as not having become an active member of the scheme on that occasion;
 - (b) any contributions paid by the jobholder, or by the employer on behalf or in respect of the jobholder, on the basis that the jobholder has become an active member of the scheme on that occasion must be refunded in accordance with prescribed requirements.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (2)(b) may, in particular, make provision about—
- (a) the time within which contributions must be refunded;
 - (b) how the amount to be refunded is calculated;
 - (c) the procedure for refunding contributions.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations make further provision in relation to notices under this section.
- (5) The regulations may in particular make provision—
- (a) as to the form and content of a notice;
 - (b) as to the period within which a notice must be given;
 - (c) as to the person to whom a notice must be given;
 - (d) requiring any person to make prescribed arrangements for enabling notices to be given;
 - (e) requiring any person to take prescribed action in consequence of a notice (in addition to any action prescribed under subsection (2)(b)).
- (6) The regulations must provide for the notice—
- (a) to include information about the effect in relation to jobholders of giving notice under this section, and
 - (b) to be signed or otherwise authorised by the jobholder.

Duty in relation to workers without qualifying earnings

9 Workers without qualifying earnings

- (1) This section applies to a worker—
- (a) to whom paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 1(1) apply (working in Great Britain and aged between 16 and 75),
 - (b) to whom paragraph (c) of section 1(1) does not apply (qualifying earnings), and
 - (c) who is not an active member of a pension scheme that satisfies the requirements of this section.
- (2) The worker may by notice require the employer to arrange for the worker to become an active member of a pension scheme that satisfies the requirements of this section.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision—
- (a) about the form and content of the notice;
 - (b) about the arrangements that the employer is required to make;
 - (c) for determining the date with effect from which the worker is (subject to compliance with any requirements of the scheme) to become an active member under the arrangements.

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- (4) Subsections (5) and (6) apply where a worker becomes an active member of a pension scheme in pursuance of a notice under this section and, within the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which that notice was given—
 - (a) ceases to be an active member of that scheme because of any action or omission by the worker, and
 - (b) gives the employer a further notice under this section.
- (5) The further notice does not have effect to require the employer to arrange for the worker to become an active member of a pension scheme.
- (6) But any arrangements the employer makes for the worker to become, within that period, an active member of a pension scheme that satisfies the requirements of this section must be made in accordance with regulations under this section.
- (7) A pension scheme satisfies the requirements of this section if—
 - (a) it is registered under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004 (c. 12), and
 - (b) in the case of a personal pension scheme, there are, in relation to the worker concerned, direct payment arrangements (within the meaning of section 111A of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48)) between the worker and the employer.

Supplementary provision about the duties

10 Information to be given to workers

- (1) The Secretary of State must make provision by regulations—
 - (a) for all jobholders to be given information about the effect of sections 2 to 8 in relation to them;
 - (b) for all workers to whom section 9 applies to be given information about the effect of that section in relation to them;
 - (c) for a prescribed person to be required to provide the information.
- (2) Regulations under this section must state—
 - (a) what information must be given;
 - (b) in what circumstances it must be given;
 - (c) how and when it must be given.

11 Information to be given to the Pensions Regulator

- (1) The Secretary of State may make regulations requiring employers to provide the Pensions Regulator (“the Regulator”) with information about action they have taken or intend to take for the purposes of any provision of, or of regulations under, sections 2 to 10.
- (2) The regulations may in particular—
 - (a) require an employer to provide information about pension schemes to which any action relates;
 - (b) require an employer to identify which of any prescribed descriptions a scheme falls within;

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- (c) require an employer to provide information that appears to the Secretary of State to be required for the performance by the Regulator of its functions under Chapter 2 of this Part;
- (d) make provision about how and in what form any information is to be provided.

12 Introduction of employers' duties

The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that sections 2 to 9 do not apply in the case of an employer of any description until such date after the commencement of those sections as is prescribed in relation to employers of that description.

Qualifying earnings

13 Qualifying earnings

- (1) A person's qualifying earnings in a pay reference period of 12 months are the part (if any) of the gross earnings payable to that person in that period that is—
 - (a) more than £5,035, and
 - (b) not more than £33,540.
- (2) In the case of a pay reference period of less or more than 12 months, subsection (1) applies as if the amounts in paragraphs (a) and (b) were proportionately less or more.
- (3) In this section, “earnings”, in relation to a person, means sums of any of the following descriptions that are payable to the person in connection with the person's employment—
 - (a) salary, wages, commission, bonuses and overtime;
 - (b) statutory sick pay under Part 11 of the Social Security Contributions and Benefits Act 1992 (c. 4);
 - (c) statutory maternity pay under Part 12 of that Act;
 - (d) ordinary statutory paternity pay or additional statutory paternity pay under Part 12ZA of that Act;
 - (e) statutory adoption pay under Part 12ZB of that Act;
 - (f) sums prescribed for the purposes of this section.

14 Review of qualifying earnings band

- (1) The Secretary of State must in each tax year determine whether the amounts in section 13(1)(a) and (b) have maintained their value.
- (2) The Secretary of State must in particular make a determination under subsection (1) by reference to a review under section 148 of the Social Security Administration Act 1992 (c. 5) (review of general level of earnings for revaluation of earnings factors).
- (3) If the Secretary of State determines under this section that the amounts in section 13(1) (a) and (b) have not maintained their value, the Secretary of State must make an order substituting in those provisions the amounts that the Secretary of State considers appropriate for maintaining their value.

15 Pay reference period

- (1) In relation to any person a pay reference period is the period prescribed.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations—
 - (a) make provision for determining a person's earnings in any pay reference period;
 - (b) make provision for determining the first date of each pay reference period in relation to a person.
- (3) A reference in any provision to the relevant pay reference period is a reference to the period determined in accordance with regulations under this section, as they apply for the purposes of that provision in the case concerned.

Qualifying schemes and automatic enrolment schemes

16 Qualifying schemes

- (1) A pension scheme is a qualifying scheme in relation to a jobholder (J) if—
 - (a) the scheme is an occupational pension scheme or a personal pension scheme,
 - (b) the scheme is registered under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004 (c. 12), and
 - (c) while J is an active member, the scheme satisfies the quality requirement in relation to J.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that subsection (1)(b) does not apply in relation to a scheme to which section 25 or 27 applies, if prescribed requirements are satisfied.
- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that a scheme is not a qualifying scheme in relation to J if—
 - (a) while J is an active member, the payments that must be made to the scheme by, or on behalf or in respect of, J for purposes other than the provision of benefits exceed a prescribed amount,
 - (b) while J is an active member, the contributions that must be paid to the scheme by, or on behalf or in respect of, J exceed a prescribed amount, or
 - (c) the scheme provides for average salary benefits to be provided to or in respect of J and contains prescribed features.

17 Automatic enrolment schemes

- (1) A pension scheme is an automatic enrolment scheme in relation to a jobholder (J) if—
 - (a) it is a qualifying scheme in relation to J,
 - (b) it satisfies the conditions in subsection (2), and
 - (c) it satisfies any further conditions prescribed.
- (2) The conditions mentioned in subsection (1)(b) are that—
 - (a) no provision of the scheme prevents the employer from making arrangements prescribed by regulations under section 3(2), 5(2) or 7(4) for J to become an active member of the scheme;
 - (b) no provision of the scheme requires J to express a choice in relation to any matter, or to provide any information, in order to remain an active member.

18 Occupational pension schemes

For the purposes of this Part, each of these is an occupational pension scheme—

- (a) an occupational pension scheme within the meaning of section 1(1) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48) that has its main administration in the United Kingdom;
- (b) an institution for occupational retirement provision within the meaning of Article 6(a) of the IORP Directive, that has its main administration in an EEA State other than the United Kingdom;
- (c) a pension scheme that is prescribed or is of a prescribed description and that has its main administration elsewhere than in an EEA State.

19 Personal pension schemes

For the purposes of this Part, a personal pension scheme is a pension scheme that is not an occupational pension scheme.

Quality requirements

20 Quality requirement: UK money purchase schemes

- (1) A money purchase scheme that has its main administration in the United Kingdom satisfies the quality requirement in relation to a jobholder if under the scheme—
 - (a) the jobholder's employer must pay contributions in respect of the jobholder;
 - (b) the employer's contribution, however calculated, must be equal to or more than 3% of the amount of the jobholder's qualifying earnings in the relevant pay reference period;
 - (c) the total amount of contributions paid by the jobholder and the employer, however calculated, must be equal to or more than 8% of the amount of the jobholder's qualifying earnings in the relevant pay reference period.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that, where a certificate has been issued under section 7(1) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 stating that the employment of the jobholder is contracted-out employment by reference to the scheme, paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (1) have effect with prescribed modifications.
- (3) A scheme does not fail to satisfy the quality requirement under this section merely because the trustees or managers of the scheme may on any occasion refuse to accept a contribution below an amount prescribed for the purposes of this section on the grounds that it is below that amount.

21 Quality requirement: UK defined benefits schemes

- (1) Subject to subsection (3), a defined benefits scheme that has its main administration in the United Kingdom satisfies the quality requirement in relation to a jobholder if the jobholder is in contracted-out employment.
- (2) A defined benefits scheme that has its main administration in the United Kingdom satisfies the quality requirement in relation to a jobholder who is not in contracted-out employment if it satisfies the test scheme standard in relation to that jobholder.

- (3) The Secretary of State may by order provide that a scheme does not satisfy the quality requirement in relation to a jobholder who is in contracted-out employment unless it satisfies the test scheme standard in relation to that jobholder, with the substitution of a higher fraction, not exceeding 1/80th, for the fraction of 1/120th in section 23(4)(a).
- (4) In relation to any scheme, a jobholder is in contracted-out employment for the purposes of this section and section 22 if a certificate has been issued in respect of the jobholder under section 7(1) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48) stating that the employment of the jobholder is contracted-out employment by reference to the scheme.

22 Test scheme standard

- (1) A scheme satisfies the test scheme standard in relation to a jobholder (J) if the pensions to be provided for the relevant members of the scheme are broadly equivalent to, or better than, the pensions which would be provided for them under a test scheme.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the relevant members are J and—
 - (a) if J is not in contracted-out employment, all active members who are not in contracted-out employment and are jobholders of the same employer as J;
 - (b) if J is in contracted-out employment, all active members who are in contracted-out employment and are jobholders of the same employer as J.
- (3) In applying this section the pensions to be provided for relevant members must be considered as a whole.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for the manner of, and criteria for, determining whether the pensions to be provided for the relevant members under a scheme are broadly equivalent to, or better than, the pensions which would be provided for them under a test scheme.
- (5) Regulations under subsection (4) may provide for the determination to be made in accordance with guidance issued from time to time by the Secretary of State.
- (6) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that a scheme only satisfies the test scheme standard if the scheme actuary certifies that it does.
- (7) Except in prescribed circumstances, the scheme actuary is the actuary appointed under section 47(1)(b) of the Pensions Act 1995 (c. 26) (professional advisers) in relation to the scheme.

23 Test scheme

- (1) A test scheme is an occupational pension scheme which satisfies—
 - (a) the requirements of subsections (2) and (4), and
 - (b) any prescribed requirements.
- (2) The scheme must provide for a member to be entitled to a pension commencing at the appropriate age and continuing for life.
- (3) The appropriate age is 65 or any higher age prescribed.
- (4) The annual rate of the pension at that age must be—

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- (a) 1/120th of average qualifying earnings in the last three tax years preceding the end of pensionable service,
multiplied by
- (b) the number of years of pensionable service, up to a maximum of 40.

(5) Section 13(1) (qualifying earnings) applies for the purposes of this section as if the reference to a pay reference period were a reference to a tax year.

24 Quality requirement: UK hybrid schemes

- (1) A hybrid scheme that has its main administration in the United Kingdom satisfies the quality requirement in relation to a jobholder if it satisfies the requirements mentioned in whichever of these is the appropriate paragraph—
 - (a) the requirements for a money purchase scheme under section 20, subject to any prescribed modifications;
 - (b) the requirements for a defined benefits scheme under sections 21 to 23, subject to any prescribed modifications.
- (2) Which paragraph of subsection (1) is appropriate for any hybrid scheme is to be determined by rules made by the Secretary of State.
- (3) The rules may provide for different paragraphs to be appropriate for different provisions of a scheme.
- (4) The rules may provide for the paragraphs to be appropriate as alternatives, for any scheme or any provisions of a scheme.

25 Quality requirement: non-UK occupational pension schemes

The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision as to the quality requirement to be satisfied in the case of an occupational pension scheme within section 18(b) or (c).

26 Quality requirement: UK personal pension schemes

- (1) This section applies to a personal pension scheme if the operation of the scheme—
 - (a) is carried on in such a way as to be a regulated activity for the purposes of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (c. 8), and
 - (b) is carried on in the United Kingdom by a person who is in relation to that activity an authorised person or an exempt person under section 19 of that Act.
- (2) The scheme satisfies the quality requirement in relation to a jobholder if the following conditions are satisfied.
- (3) The first condition is that all of the benefits that may be provided to the jobholder under the scheme are money purchase benefits.
- (4) The second condition is that, in relation to the jobholder, there is an agreement between the provider of the scheme and the employer under which—
 - (a) the employer must pay contributions in respect of the jobholder;
 - (b) the employer's contribution, however calculated, must be equal to or more than 3% of the amount of the jobholder's qualifying earnings in the relevant pay reference period.

- (5) In subsection (6), “shortfall” means the difference (if any) between—
 - (a) the employer’s contribution in respect of the jobholder under the agreement referred to in subsection (4), and
 - (b) 8% of the amount of the jobholder’s qualifying earnings in the relevant pay reference period.
- (6) The third condition is that if there is a shortfall there is an agreement between the provider of the scheme and the jobholder under which the jobholder must pay contributions which, however calculated, are equal to or more than the shortfall.
- (7) The fourth condition is that, in relation to the jobholder, there are direct payment arrangements (within the meaning of section 111A of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48)) between the jobholder and the employer.
- (8) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that, where the scheme is an appropriate scheme within the meaning of section 7(4) of the Pension Schemes Act 1993, subsections (4)(b) and (5)(b) have effect with prescribed modifications.
- (9) A scheme does not fail to satisfy the quality requirement under this section merely because the provider of the scheme may on any occasion refuse to accept a contribution below an amount prescribed for the purposes of this section on the grounds that it is below that amount.

27 Quality requirement: other personal pension schemes

The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision as to the quality requirement to be satisfied in the case of a personal pension scheme to which section 26 does not apply.

28 Sections 20, 24 and 26: certification that quality requirement is satisfied

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that, subject to provision within subsection (6)(f), a scheme to which this section applies is to be taken to satisfy the relevant quality requirement in relation to any jobholder of an employer if a certificate given in accordance with the regulations is in force in relation to the employer.
- (2) The certificate must state that, in relation to the jobholders of the employer who are active members of the scheme, the scheme is in the opinion of the person giving the certificate able to satisfy the relevant quality requirement throughout the certification period.
- (3) This section applies to—
 - (a) a money purchase scheme to which section 20 applies;
 - (b) a personal pension scheme to which section 26 applies;
 - (c) a hybrid scheme, to the extent that requirements within section 24(1)(a) apply.
- (4) The “relevant quality requirement”—
 - (a) for a scheme within subsection (3)(a), means the quality requirement under section 20;
 - (b) for a scheme within subsection (3)(b), means the quality requirement under section 26;
 - (c) for a scheme within paragraph (c) of subsection (3), means the requirements mentioned in that paragraph.

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- (5) Regulations may make further provision in relation to certification under this section.
- (6) Regulations may in particular make provision—
 - (a) as to the period for which a certificate is in force (the “certification period”);
 - (b) as to the persons by whom a certificate may be given;
 - (c) as to procedures in connection with certification or where a certificate has been given;
 - (d) requiring persons to have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State;
 - (e) requiring an employer to calculate the amount of contributions that a scheme, and any section 26 agreements, required to be paid by or in respect of any jobholder in the certification period;
 - (f) as to cases where the requirements of a scheme, and any section 26 agreements, as to payment of contributions by or in respect of jobholders of an employer did not satisfy prescribed conditions.
- (7) Provision within subsection (6)(f) includes in particular provision for a scheme not to be treated by virtue of regulations under this section as having satisfied the relevant quality requirement unless prescribed steps are taken (which may include the making of prescribed payments).
- (8) In subsection (6) “section 26 agreements” means the agreement required, in the case of a scheme within subsection (3)(b), by section 26(4) and any agreement required, in the case of such a scheme, by section 26(6).
- (9) The Secretary of State may by order repeal this section.

Transitional

29 Transitional periods for money purchase and personal pension schemes

- (1) During the first transitional period for money purchase and personal pension schemes—
 - (a) sections 20(1)(b) and 26(4)(b) have effect as if for “3%” there were substituted “1%”;
 - (b) sections 20(1)(c) and 26(5)(b) have effect as if for “8%” there were substituted “2%”.
- (2) The first transitional period is a prescribed period of at least one year, beginning with the coming into force of section 20.
- (3) During the second transitional period for money purchase and personal pension schemes—
 - (a) sections 20(1)(b) and 26(4)(b) have effect as if for “3%” there were substituted “2%”;
 - (b) sections 20(1)(c) and 26(5)(b) have effect as if for “8%” there were substituted “5%”.
- (4) The second transitional period is a prescribed period of at least one year, beginning with the end of the first transitional period.

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30 Transitional period for defined benefits and hybrid schemes

- (1) Subsection (3) applies if, in relation to a person who on the employer's first enrolment date is a jobholder to whom section 3 applies, the conditions in subsection (2) are satisfied, and continue to be satisfied during the transitional period for defined benefits and hybrid schemes.
- (2) The conditions are that—
 - (a) the jobholder has been employed by the employer for a continuous period beginning before the employer's first enrolment date,
 - (b) at a time in that period before the employer's first enrolment date, the jobholder became entitled to become an active member of a defined benefits scheme or a hybrid scheme,
 - (c) the jobholder is, and has always since that time been, entitled to become an active member of a defined benefits scheme or a hybrid scheme, and
 - (d) the scheme to which that entitlement relates is a qualifying scheme, and any scheme to which it has related on or after the employer's first enrolment date has been a qualifying scheme.
- (3) Where this subsection applies, section 3 has effect in relation to the jobholder with the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection—

“(2) The employer must make prescribed arrangements by which the jobholder becomes an active member, with effect from the end of the transitional period for defined benefits and hybrid schemes, of an automatic enrolment scheme which is a defined benefits scheme or a hybrid scheme.”
- (4) If at any time in the transitional period for defined benefits and hybrid schemes the condition in subsection (2)(c) or (d) of this section ceases to be satisfied, subsection (5) applies instead of subsection (3) (and the day after the last day on which that condition is satisfied is referred to as “the closure date”).
- (5) Where this subsection applies, section 3 has effect in relation to the jobholder with the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection—

“(2) The employer must make prescribed arrangements by which the jobholder either—

 - (a) becomes an active member, with effect from the closure date, of an automatic enrolment scheme which is a defined benefits scheme or a hybrid scheme, or
 - (b) becomes an active member, with effect from the automatic enrolment date, of an automatic enrolment scheme which is a money purchase scheme.”
- (6) If the jobholder becomes a member of a scheme under arrangements made under subsection (2)(b) of that section (as substituted by subsection (5))—
 - (a) the employer's contributions are payable with effect from the automatic enrolment date;
 - (b) any requirement of the scheme (in accordance with section 20(1)) for contributions to be payable by the jobholder does not apply in respect of the period of the jobholder's membership before the closure date;
 - (c) regulations made for the purposes of section 3(2)(b) must secure that the jobholder may pay, within a period prescribed by the regulations, any

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contributions which would have been payable by the jobholder but for paragraph (b) of this subsection.

- (7) Where subsection (3) or (5) of this section applies, section 3(3) and (4) apply as if references to the automatic enrolment date were references to the day on which arrangements would by virtue of this section fall to be made in respect of the jobholder.
- (8) The transitional period for defined benefits and hybrid schemes is a prescribed period beginning with the day on which section 3 comes into force.
- (9) In this section, the “employer’s first enrolment date” means the first day on which section 3 applies in the case of the employer (where that day falls within the transitional period for defined benefits and hybrid schemes).

Miscellaneous

31 Effect of freezing order or assessment period

- (1) Where a jobholder is an active member of a qualifying scheme and a freezing event occurs in relation to the scheme, the jobholder does not, for the purposes of this Chapter, cease to be an active member of the scheme, and the scheme does not, for those purposes, cease to be a qualifying scheme, by virtue of any relevant provision.
- (2) Where a worker is an active member of a scheme that satisfies the requirements of section 9 and a freezing event occurs in relation to the scheme, the worker does not, for the purposes of section 9(1)(c), cease to be an active member of the scheme by virtue of any relevant provision.
- (3) In this section—
 - “freezing event” in relation to a scheme means—
 - (a) the making of a freezing order under section 23 of the Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35) in relation to the scheme, or
 - (b) the beginning of an assessment period within the meaning of section 132 of that Act in relation to the scheme;
 - “relevant provision” means—
 - (a) in relation to a freezing order, provision contained in the order, or the provision made with respect to the order by section 23 of the Pensions Act 2004;
 - (b) in relation to an assessment period, the provision made with respect to the period by section 133 of that Act.

32 Power of trustees to modify by resolution

- (1) The trustees of an occupational pension scheme may by resolution modify the scheme—
 - (a) with a view to enabling the scheme to comply with the conditions in section 17(2), or
 - (b) by increasing the amount required to be paid in contributions, in order for the scheme to satisfy the requirements contained in section 20(1) or those requirements as modified under section 24(1)(a).
- (2) An increase under subsection (1)(b) may be made only—

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- (a) by increasing the amount of any contribution, directly or by modifying the basis on which it is calculated, or
 - (b) by increasing the frequency of any contributions.
- (3) No modification may be made by virtue of subsection (1) without the consent of the employer in relation to the scheme.
- (4) In the application of subsection (3) to a scheme in relation to which there is more than one employer, references to the employer have effect as if they were references to a person nominated by the employers, or by the scheme, to act as the employers' representative for the purposes of this section or, if no such nomination is made, to all of the employers.
- (5) Regulations may provide that this section does not apply to occupational pension schemes within a prescribed class or description.

33 Deduction of contributions

- (1) An employer who arranges for a person to become a member of a scheme in accordance with section 3(2), 5(2) or 7(3), or of an occupational pension scheme in accordance with section 9(2), may deduct the person's contributions to the scheme from the person's remuneration and pay them to the trustees or managers of the scheme (in the case of an occupational pension scheme) or the provider of the scheme (in the case of a personal pension scheme).
- (2) Regulations prescribing arrangements for the purposes of section 3(2), 5(2), 7(3) or 9(2), may require the employer to make such a deduction or payment at any time on or after the date with effect from which the jobholder is to become an active member of a scheme under the arrangements.

CHAPTER 2

COMPLIANCE

Effect of failure to comply

34 Effect of failure to comply

- (1) Contravention of any of the employer duty provisions does not give rise to a right of action for breach of statutory duty.
- (2) But nothing in the employer duty provisions or this Chapter affects any right of action arising apart from those provisions.
- (3) In this Chapter, references to the employer duty provisions are references to any provision of sections 2 to 11 or of regulations under those sections.

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Compliance notices and unpaid contributions notices

35 Compliance notices

- (1) The Regulator may issue a compliance notice to a person if the Regulator is of the opinion that the person has contravened one or more of the employer duty provisions.
- (2) A compliance notice is a notice directing the person to whom it is issued to take, or refrain from taking, the steps specified in the notice in order to remedy the contravention.
- (3) A compliance notice may, in particular—
 - (a) state the period within which any step must be taken or must cease to be taken;
 - (b) require the person to whom it is issued to provide within a specified period specified information relating to the contravention;
 - (c) require the person to inform the Regulator, within a specified period, how the person has complied or is complying with the notice;
 - (d) state that, if the person fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, the Regulator may issue a fixed penalty notice under section 40.
- (4) The steps specified in the notice may, in particular, include such steps as the Regulator thinks appropriate for placing the worker in the same position (as nearly as possible) as if the contravention had not occurred.
- (5) If the compliance notice is issued in respect of a failure to comply with an enrolment duty and the specified steps relate to membership of a defined benefits scheme or a hybrid scheme, the notice may, in particular, require the employer to ensure that the worker is entitled to the same benefits under the scheme as if the employer had complied with that duty.

36 Third party compliance notices

- (1) The Regulator may issue a third party compliance notice if it is of the opinion that—
 - (a) a person has contravened one or more of the employer duty provisions,
 - (b) the contravention is or was, wholly or partly, a result of a failure of another person (the “third party”) to do any thing, and
 - (c) that failure is not itself a contravention of any of the employer duty provisions.
- (2) A third party compliance notice is a notice directing the third party to take, or refrain from taking, the steps specified in the notice in order to remedy or prevent a recurrence of the failure.
- (3) A third party notice may, in particular—
 - (a) state the period within which any step must be taken or must cease to be taken;
 - (b) require the third party to inform the Regulator, within a specified period, how the third party has complied or is complying with the notice;
 - (c) state that, if the third party fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, the Regulator may issue a fixed penalty notice under section 40.
- (4) A third party notice may give the third party a choice between different ways of remedying or preventing the recurrence of the third party’s failure.

37 Unpaid contributions notices

- (1) The Regulator may issue an unpaid contributions notice to an employer if it is of the opinion that relevant contributions have not been paid on or before the due date.
- (2) An unpaid contributions notice is a notice requiring an employer to pay into a pension scheme by a specified date an amount in respect of relevant contributions that have not been paid.
- (3) “Due date” has the meaning prescribed.
- (4) An unpaid contributions notice may, in particular—
 - (a) specify the scheme to which the contributions are due;
 - (b) specify the workers, or category of workers, in respect of whom the contributions are due;
 - (c) state the period in respect of which the contributions are due;
 - (d) state the due date in respect of the contributions;
 - (e) require the employer to take such other steps in relation to remedying the failure to pay the contributions as the Regulator considers appropriate;
 - (f) state that if the employer fails to comply with the notice, the Regulator may issue a fixed penalty notice under section 40.
- (5) In this section, “employer” in relation to a worker means the person by whom the worker is or, if the employment has ceased, was employed.

38 Calculation and payment of contributions

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) a compliance notice issued to an employer in respect of a contravention of section 2(1) or a failure to comply with an enrolment duty;
 - (b) an unpaid contributions notice.
- (2) The notice may, in particular, include—
 - (a) a requirement to calculate the amount of relevant contributions that are of a description specified in the notice (“unpaid relevant contributions”);
 - (b) if the contributions are being paid within the prescribed period after the appropriate date, a requirement to pay an amount equal to the amount of unpaid relevant contributions within section 39(2)(a);
 - (c) if the contributions are not being paid within the prescribed period after the appropriate date, a requirement to pay (on the employer’s own account) an amount equal to the amount of unpaid relevant contributions;
 - (d) if paragraph (b) applies, a requirement to ensure—
 - (i) that the worker is not required to pay an amount equal to the balance of the unpaid relevant contributions during the prescribed period, and
 - (ii) that, if the worker chooses to pay that amount, it may be paid in instalments;
 - (e) if the contributions are payable to a money purchase scheme, a hybrid scheme or a personal pension scheme, a requirement to pay interest on the amount required by the notice to be paid in respect of unpaid relevant contributions, at a rate and in respect of a period determined in accordance with regulations.

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- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision about the way in which the Regulator may (without prejudice to subsection (2)(a)) estimate the amount of contributions that an employer has failed to pay on behalf or in respect of a worker.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (3) may include, in particular, provision about the sources of information that the Regulator may use in estimating that amount, other than information provided by the employer.
- (5) In this section, “appropriate date” means—
 - (a) in the case of a compliance notice, such date as may be specified in the notice;
 - (b) in the case of an unpaid contributions notice, the due date within the meaning of section 37(3).
- (6) In this section, “employer” in relation to a worker means the person by whom the worker is or, if the employment has ceased, was employed.

39 Meaning of “relevant contributions”

- (1) In sections 37 and 38 “relevant contributions” are—
 - (a) in relation to a jobholder, employer contributions payable to a qualifying scheme in relation to the jobholder;
 - (b) in relation to a worker to whom section 9 applies, employer contributions payable to a pension scheme which satisfies the requirements of that section.
- (2) In subsection (1), employer contributions means contributions payable by the employer—
 - (a) on the employer’s own account (but in respect of the worker), or
 - (b) on behalf of the worker out of deductions from the worker’s earnings.

Penalty notices

40 Fixed penalty notices

- (1) The Regulator may issue a fixed penalty notice to a person if it is of the opinion that the person has failed to comply with—
 - (a) a compliance notice under section 35,
 - (b) a third party compliance notice under section 36,
 - (c) an unpaid contributions notice under section 37, or
 - (d) a notice issued under section 72 of the Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35) (provision of information).
- (2) The Regulator may issue a fixed penalty notice to a person if it is of the opinion that the person has contravened—
 - (a) any provision of regulations under section 3(2) or 5(2) (prescribed arrangements for automatic enrolment or re-enrolment),
 - (b) any provision of regulations under section 7(4) (prescribed arrangements: jobholder’s right to opt in),
 - (c) section 8(2)(b) (refund of contributions if jobholder opts out of scheme membership), and any provision of regulations under that provision,
 - (d) section 10 (requirement to give information to workers), and any provision of regulations under that section, or

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- (e) any provision of regulations under section 60 (requirement to keep records).
- (3) A fixed penalty notice is a notice requiring the person to whom it is issued to pay a penalty within the period specified in the notice.
- (4) The penalty—
 - (a) is to be determined in accordance with regulations, and
 - (b) must not exceed £50,000.
- (5) A fixed penalty notice must—
 - (a) state the amount of the penalty;
 - (b) state the date, which must be at least 4 weeks after the date on which the notice is issued, by which the penalty must be paid;
 - (c) state the period to which the penalty relates;
 - (d) if the notice is issued under subsection (1), specify the failure to which the notice relates;
 - (e) if the notice is issued under subsection (2), specify the provision or provisions that have been contravened;
 - (f) if the notice is issued under subsection (1), state that, if the failure to comply continues, the Regulator may issue an escalating penalty notice under section 41;
 - (g) notify the person to whom the notice is issued of the review process under section 43 and the right of referral to the Pensions Regulator Tribunal under section 44.

41 Escalating penalty notices

- (1) The Regulator may issue an escalating penalty notice to a person if it is of the opinion that the person has failed to comply with—
 - (a) a compliance notice under section 35,
 - (b) a third party compliance notice under section 36,
 - (c) an unpaid contributions notice under section 37, or
 - (d) a notice under section 72 of the Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35) (provision of information).
- (2) But the Regulator may not issue an escalating penalty notice if—
 - (a) it relates to failure to comply with a notice within subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c), the person to whom that notice was issued has applied for a review of it under section 43, and any review has not been completed;
 - (b) it relates to failure to comply with any notice within subsection (1), the person has exercised the right of referral to the Pensions Regulator Tribunal under section 44 in respect of a fixed penalty notice issued in relation to that notice, and the reference has not been determined.
- (3) An escalating penalty notice is a notice requiring a person to pay an escalating penalty if the person fails to comply with a notice referred to in subsection (1) before a specified date.
- (4) An escalating penalty is a penalty which is calculated by reference to a prescribed daily rate.
- (5) The prescribed daily rate—

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- (a) is to be determined in accordance with regulations, and
 - (b) must not exceed £10,000.
- (6) An escalating penalty notice must—
- (a) specify the failure to which the notice relates;
 - (b) state that, if the person fails to comply with the notice referred to in subsection (1) before a specified date, the person will be liable to pay an escalating penalty;
 - (c) state the daily rate of the escalating penalty and the way in which the penalty is calculated;
 - (d) state the date from which the escalating penalty will be payable, which must not be earlier than the date specified in the fixed penalty notice under section 40(5)(b);
 - (e) state that the escalating penalty will continue to be payable at the daily rate until the date on which the person complies with the notice referred to in subsection (1) or such earlier date as the Regulator may determine;
 - (f) notify the person of the review process under section 43 and the right of referral to the Pensions Regulator Tribunal under section 44.

42 Penalty notices: recovery

- (1) Any penalty payable under section 40 or section 41 is recoverable by the Regulator.
- (2) In England and Wales, any such penalty is, if a county court so orders, recoverable under section 85 of the County Courts Act 1984 (c. 28) or otherwise as if it were payable under an order of that court.
- (3) In Scotland, a fixed penalty notice or escalating penalty notice is enforceable as if it were an extract registered decree arbitral bearing a warrant for execution issued by the sheriff court of any sheriffdom in Scotland.
- (4) The Regulator must pay into the Consolidated Fund any penalty recovered under this section.

Reviews and references

43 Review of notices

- (1) The Regulator may review a notice to which this section applies—
 - (a) on the written application of the person to whom the notice was issued, or
 - (b) if the Regulator otherwise considers it appropriate.
- (2) This section applies to—
 - (a) a compliance notice issued under section 35;
 - (b) a third party compliance notice issued under section 36;
 - (c) an unpaid contributions notice issued under section 37;
 - (d) a fixed penalty notice issued under section 40;
 - (e) an escalating penalty notice issued under section 41.
- (3) Regulations may prescribe the period within which—
 - (a) an application to review a notice may be made under subsection (1)(a);

- (b) a notice may be reviewed under subsection (1)(b).
- (4) On a review of a notice, the effect of the notice is suspended for the period beginning when the Regulator determines to carry out the review and ending when the review is completed.
- (5) In carrying out a review, the Regulator must consider any representations made by the person to whom the notice was issued.
- (6) The Regulator’s powers on a review include power to—
 - (a) confirm, vary or revoke the notice;
 - (b) substitute a different notice.

44 References to the Pensions Regulator Tribunal

- (1) A person to whom a notice is issued under section 40 or 41 may, if one of the conditions in subsection (2) is satisfied, make a reference to the Pensions Regulator Tribunal in respect of—
 - (a) the issue of the notice;
 - (b) the amount of the penalty payable under the notice.
- (2) The conditions are—
 - (a) that the Regulator has completed a review of the notice under section 43;
 - (b) that the person to whom the notice was issued has made an application for the review of the notice under section 43(1)(a) and the Regulator has determined not to carry out such a review.
- (3) On a reference to the Pensions Regulator Tribunal in respect of a notice, the effect of the notice is suspended for the period beginning when the Tribunal receives notice of the reference and ending—
 - (a) when the reference is withdrawn or completed, or
 - (b) if the reference is made out of time, on the Tribunal determining not to allow the reference to proceed.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (3), a reference is completed when—
 - (a) the reference has been determined,
 - (b) the Tribunal has remitted the matter to the Regulator, and
 - (c) any directions of the Tribunal for giving effect to its determination have been complied with.
- (5) In section 102(2) of the Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35) (functions of the Pensions Regulator Tribunal)—
 - (a) the words from “by this Act” to the end become paragraph (a);
 - (b) at the end insert—
 - “(b) by section 44 of the Pensions Act 2008 or any provision in force in Northern Ireland corresponding to that section.”
- (6) In section 103 of that Act (references to the Tribunal), after subsection (1) insert—
 - “(1A) A reference to the Tribunal under section 44 of the Pensions Act 2008 must be made during such period as may be specified in rules made under section 102.”
- (7) In subsection (2) of that section, at the end insert “or (1A)”.

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- (8) In Schedule 4 to that Act (constitution, procedure etc. of the Tribunal), in paragraph 7(5)—
- (a) the words from “under this Act” to the end become paragraph (a);
 - (b) at the end insert—
 - “(b) under section 44 of the Pensions Act 2008 or any provision in force in Northern Ireland corresponding to that section.”
- (9) In that Schedule, in paragraph 13—
- (a) after “a reference” (in both places where it occurs) insert “under this Act, or any provisions in force in Northern Ireland corresponding to this Act,”;
 - (b) at the end insert—
 - “(3) The Lord Chancellor may by regulations make provision about the award of costs and expenses by the Tribunal on a reference made under section 44 of the Pensions Act 2008 or any provision in force in Northern Ireland corresponding to that section.”

Offences and monitoring

45 Offences of failing to comply

- (1) An offence is committed by an employer who wilfully fails to comply with—
 - (a) the duty under section 3(2) (automatic enrolment),
 - (b) the duty under section 5(2) (automatic re-enrolment), or
 - (c) the duty under section 7(3) (jobholder’s right to opt in).
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or both;
 - (b) on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum.

46 Offences by bodies corporate

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where an offence under section 45 committed by a body corporate is proved—
 - (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the body corporate, or
 - (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of an officer of the body corporate.
- (2) The officer, as well as the body corporate, is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (3) “Officer” in this section means—
 - (a) a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer, or
 - (b) a person purporting to act in such a capacity.
- (4) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, this section applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with the member’s functions of management as if the member were an officer of the body corporate.

47 Offences by partnerships and unincorporated associations

- (1) Proceedings for an offence under section 45 alleged to have been committed by a partnership or an unincorporated association may be brought in the name of the partnership or association.
- (2) For the purposes of such proceedings—
 - (a) rules of court relating to the service of documents are to have effect as if the partnership or association were a body corporate;
 - (b) the following provisions apply in relation to the partnership or association as they apply in relation to a body corporate—
 - (i) section 33 of the Criminal Justice Act 1925 (c. 86) and Schedule 3 to the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 (c. 43);
 - (ii) section 70 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 46).
- (3) A fine imposed on a partnership or association on its conviction of an offence under section 45 is to be paid out of the funds of the partnership or association.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies where an offence under section 45 committed by a partnership is proved—
 - (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a partner, or
 - (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of a partner.
- (5) The partner, as well as the partnership, is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (6) Subsection (7) applies where an offence under section 45 committed by an unincorporated association is proved—
 - (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the association, or
 - (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of an officer of the association.
- (7) The officer, as well as the association, is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- (8) “Officer” in this section means—
 - (a) an officer of the association or a member of its governing body, or
 - (b) a person purporting to act in such capacity.
- (9) “Partner” in this section includes a person purporting to act as a partner.

48 Offences of providing false or misleading information

In section 80(1)(a) of the Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35) (offences of providing false or misleading information)—

- (a) at the end of sub-paragraph (iv) insert “or
 - (v) regulations under section 11 of the Pensions Act 2008,”;
- (b) omit “or” at the end of sub-paragraph (iii).

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49 Monitoring of employers' payments to personal pension schemes

In section 111A of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48) (monitoring of employers' payments to personal pension schemes), at the end insert—

“(18) In this section, “employee” includes a jobholder within the meaning of section 1 of the Pensions Act 2008 and “employer” is to be read accordingly.”

CHAPTER 3

SAFEGUARDS: EMPLOYMENT AND PRE-EMPLOYMENT

Prohibited recruitment conduct

50 Prohibited recruitment conduct

- (1) An employer contravenes this section if any statement made or question asked by or on behalf of the employer for the purposes of recruitment indicates (expressly or impliedly) that an application for employment with the employer may be determined by reference to whether or not an applicant might opt out of automatic enrolment.
- (2) The reference in subsection (1) to a statement made or a question asked for the purposes of recruitment is a reference to one made or asked in the course of any of the following—
 - (a) inviting applications for employment;
 - (b) requesting information from an applicant, referee or other person in connection with an application for employment;
 - (c) providing information about employment;
 - (d) proposing terms or conditions of employment.
- (3) The reference in subsection (1) to an applicant opting out of automatic enrolment is a reference to the applicant, if becoming at any time in the course of the employment a jobholder to whom section 3 or 5 applies, giving notice in accordance with section 8 in relation to arrangements made by the employer under the relevant section.
- (4) In this section and sections 51 and 52, “employer” means the prospective employer in relation to any employment.

51 Compliance notices

- (1) The Regulator may issue a compliance notice to an employer if the Regulator is of the opinion that the employer has contravened section 50.
- (2) A compliance notice is a notice directing the employer to take, or refrain from taking, the steps specified in the notice in order to—
 - (a) remedy the contravention, or
 - (b) prevent the contravention being repeated.
- (3) A compliance notice may, in particular—
 - (a) state the period within which any step must be taken or must cease to be taken;
 - (b) require the employer to provide within a specified period specified information relating to the contravention;

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- (c) require the employer to inform the Regulator, within a specified period, how the employer has complied or is complying with the notice;
 - (d) state that, if the employer fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, the Regulator may issue a penalty notice under section 52.
- (4) A compliance notice must specify the contravention to which the notice relates.

52 Penalty notices

- (1) The Regulator may issue a penalty notice to an employer if the Regulator is of the opinion that the employer—
- (a) has contravened section 50, or
 - (b) has failed to comply with a compliance notice under section 51.
- (2) A penalty notice is a notice requiring the person to whom it is issued to pay a penalty within the period specified in the notice.
- (3) The penalty—
- (a) is to be determined in accordance with regulations, and
 - (b) must not exceed £50,000.
- (4) A penalty notice must—
- (a) state the amount of the penalty;
 - (b) state the date, which must be at least 4 weeks after the date on which the notice is issued, by which the penalty must be paid;
 - (c) specify the contravention or failure to which the notice relates;
 - (d) notify the employer of the review process under section 43 and the right to make a reference under section 44 (as applied by section 53).
- (5) Section 42 (penalty notices: recovery) applies to a penalty payable under this section, and to a notice under this section, as it applies to a penalty payable under section 40, and to a notice under that section.

53 Review of notices and references to Pensions Regulator Tribunal

- (1) Section 43 (review of notices) also applies to a compliance notice issued under section 51 and to a penalty notice issued under section 52.
- (2) Section 44 (references to the Pensions Regulator Tribunal) applies in relation to a penalty notice issued under section 52 as it applies in relation to a notice issued under section 40 or 41.

Inducements

54 Inducements

- (1) An employer contravenes this section if the employer takes any action for the sole or main purpose of—
- (a) inducing a worker to give up membership of a relevant scheme without becoming an active member of another relevant scheme within the period prescribed under section 2(3), or

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- (b) inducing a jobholder to give a notice under section 8 without becoming an active member of a qualifying scheme within the period prescribed under section 2(3).
- (2) Section 35 applies in relation to a contravention of this section as it applies in relation to a contravention of section 2(1), and sections 38 to 44 apply accordingly.
- (3) But the Regulator may not issue a compliance notice in respect of a contravention of this section unless the contravention occurred within the prescribed period before—
 - (a) the time when a complaint was made to the Regulator about the contravention, or
 - (b) the time when the Regulator informed the employer of an investigation of the contravention, if no complaint was made before that time.
- (4) A compliance notice in respect of a contravention of this section may direct the employer to take or refrain from taking specified steps in order to prevent the contravention being repeated.
- (5) For the purposes of this section a worker gives up membership of a relevant scheme if the worker—
 - (a) takes action or makes an omission by which the worker, without ceasing to be employed by the employer, ceases to be an active member of the scheme, or
 - (b) requests or authorises the employer to take such action or to make such an omission.
- (6) In this section, “relevant scheme” means—
 - (a) in relation to a jobholder, a qualifying scheme;
 - (b) in relation to a worker to whom section 9 applies, a scheme which satisfies the requirements of that section.

Protection of employment rights

55 The right not to suffer detriment

- (1) A worker has the right not to be subjected to any detriment by an act, or a deliberate failure to act, by the worker’s employer, done on the ground that—
 - (a) any action was taken, or was proposed to be taken, with a view to enforcing in favour of the worker a requirement to which this section applies,
 - (b) the employer was prosecuted for an offence under section 45 as a result of action taken for the purpose of enforcing in favour of the worker a requirement to which this section applies, or
 - (c) any provision of Chapter 1 of this Part applies to the worker, or will or might apply.
- (2) It is immaterial for the purposes of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1)—
 - (a) whether or not the requirement applies in favour of the worker, or
 - (b) whether or not the requirement has been contravened,
 but, for that subsection to apply, the claim that the requirement applies and, if applicable, the claim that it has been contravened must be made in good faith.
- (3) This section applies to any requirement imposed on the employer by or under any provision of Chapter 1 of this Part.

- (4) This section does not apply where the detriment in question amounts to dismissal within the meaning of Part 10 of the Employment Rights Act 1996 (c. 18) (unfair dismissal).
- (5) In this section references to enforcing a requirement include references to securing its benefit in any way.

56 Enforcement of the right

- (1) A worker may present a complaint to an employment tribunal that the worker has been subjected to a detriment in contravention of section 55.
- (2) Subject to the following provisions of this section, the provisions of sections 48(2) to (4) and 49 of the Employment Rights Act 1996 (complaints to employment tribunals and remedies), apply in relation to a complaint under this section as they apply in relation to a complaint under section 48 of that Act, but taking references in those provisions to the employer as references to the employer within the meaning of section 55(1).
- (3) Where—
 - (a) the detriment to which the worker is subjected is the termination of the worker’s contract, but
 - (b) that contract is not a contract of employment,any compensation awarded under section 49 of the Employment Rights Act 1996 by virtue of subsection (2) must not exceed the limit specified in subsection (4).
- (4) The limit is the total of—
 - (a) the sum which would be the basic award for unfair dismissal, calculated in accordance with section 119 of the Employment Rights Act 1996, if the worker had been an employee within the meaning of that Act and the contract terminated had been a contract of employment, and
 - (b) the sum for the time being specified in section 124(1) of that Act which is the limit for a compensatory award to a person calculated in accordance with section 123 of that Act.
- (5) Where the worker has been working under arrangements which do not fall to be regarded as a worker’s contract for the purposes of the Employment Rights Act 1996, the worker is to be treated for the purposes of subsections (3) and (4) as if any arrangements under which the worker has been working constituted a worker’s contract falling within section 230(3)(b) of that Act.
- (6) In section 18(1) of the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 (c. 17) (proceedings where conciliation is available), after paragraph (u) insert “, or
(v) under section 56 of the Pensions Act 2008.”

57 Right of employee not to be unfairly dismissed

- (1) The Employment Rights Act 1996 (c. 18) is amended as follows.
- (2) After section 104C (flexible working) insert—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“104D Pension enrolment

- (1) An employee who is dismissed shall be regarded for the purposes of this Part as unfairly dismissed if the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for the dismissal is that—
 - (a) any action was taken, or was proposed to be taken, with a view to enforcing in favour of the employee a requirement to which this section applies;
 - (b) the employer was prosecuted for an offence under section 45 of the Pensions Act 2008 as a result of action taken for the purpose of enforcing in favour of the employee a requirement to which this section applies; or
 - (c) any provision of Chapter 1 of that Part of that Act applies to the employee, or will or might apply.
- (2) It is immaterial for the purposes of paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) above—
 - (a) whether or not the requirement applies in favour of the employee, or
 - (b) whether or not the requirement has been contravened,
 but, for that subsection to apply, the claim that the requirement applies and, if applicable, the claim that it has been contravened must be made in good faith.
- (3) This section applies to any requirement imposed on the employer by or under any provision of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Pensions Act 2008.
- (4) In this section references to enforcing a requirement include references to securing its benefit in any way.”
- (3) In section 105 (redundancy as unfair dismissal), in subsection (1)(c) (which refers to any of subsections (2A) to (7J) of that section applying) for “(7J)” substitute “(7JA)”.
- (4) After subsection (7J) of that section insert—

“(7JA) This subsection applies if the reason (or, if more than one, the principal reason) for which the employee was selected for dismissal was one of those specified in subsection (1) of section 104D (read with subsection (2) of that section).”
- (5) In section 108 (exclusion of right: qualifying period of employment) in subsection (3) (cases where no qualifying period is required) after paragraph (gi) insert—

“(gj) subsection (1) of section 104D (read with subsection (2) of that section) applies.”.
- (6) In section 237(1A) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992 (c. 52) (cases where employee may complain of unfair dismissal despite participation in unofficial industrial action), in paragraph (a)—
 - (a) for “, 103A or 104C” substitute “, 103A, 104C or 104D”;
 - (b) for “protected disclosure and flexible working” substitute “protected disclosure, flexible working and pension scheme membership”.
- (7) In section 238(2A)(a) of that Act (cases where employment tribunal to determine whether dismissal of an employee is unfair despite limitation in subsection (2) of that section)—
 - (a) for “, 103 or 104C” substitute “, 103, 104C or 104D”;

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (b) for “, employee representative and flexible working” substitute “, employee representative, flexible working and pension scheme membership”.

58 Restrictions on agreements to limit operation of this Part

- (1) Any provision in any agreement (whether a worker’s contract or not) is void in so far as it purports—
 - (a) to exclude or limit the operation of any provision of this Part, or
 - (b) to preclude a person from bringing proceedings under section 56 before an employment tribunal.
- (2) The fact that an agreement is to any extent void under subsection (1) does not entitle the employer to recover any property transferred, or the value of any benefit conferred, as an inducement to enter into, or otherwise in connection with, the agreement.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to any agreement to refrain from instituting or continuing proceedings where a conciliation officer has taken action under section 18 of the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 (c. 17) (conciliation).
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to any agreement to refrain from instituting or continuing before an employment tribunal any proceedings within section 18(1)(v) of the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 (proceedings under this Act where conciliation is available) if the conditions regulating compromise agreements under this Act are satisfied in relation to the agreement.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (4) the conditions regulating compromise agreements under this Act are that—
 - (a) the agreement must be in writing,
 - (b) the agreement must relate to the particular proceedings,
 - (c) the worker must have received advice from a relevant independent adviser as to the terms and effect of the proposed agreement and, in particular, its effect on his ability to pursue his rights before an employment tribunal,
 - (d) there must be in force, when the adviser gives the advice, a contract of insurance, or an indemnity provided for members of a profession or a professional body, covering the risk of a claim by the worker in respect of loss arising in consequence of the advice,
 - (e) the agreement must identify the adviser, and
 - (f) the agreement must state that the conditions regulating compromise agreements under this Act are satisfied.
- (6) A person is a relevant independent adviser for the purposes of subsection (5)(c) if that person—
 - (a) is a qualified lawyer,
 - (b) is an officer, official, employee or member of an independent trade union who has been certified in writing by the trade union as competent to give advice and as authorised to do so on behalf of the trade union,
 - (c) works at an advice centre (whether as an employee or a volunteer) and has been certified in writing by the centre as competent to give advice and as authorised to do so on behalf of the centre, or
 - (d) is a person of a description specified in an order made by the Secretary of State.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (7) But a person is not a relevant independent adviser for the purposes of subsection (5) (c) in relation to the worker—
- (a) if the person is employed by, or is acting in the matter for, the employer or an associated employer,
 - (b) in the case of a person within subsection (6)(b) or (c), if the trade union or advice centre is the employer or an associated employer,
 - (c) in the case of a person within subsection (6)(c), if the worker makes a payment for the advice received from the person, or
 - (d) in the case of a person of a description specified in an order under subsection (6)(d), if any condition specified in the order in relation to the giving of advice by persons of that description is not satisfied.
- (8) In this section “qualified lawyer” means—
- (a) as respects England and Wales—
 - (i) a barrister (whether in practice as such or employed to give legal advice),
 - (ii) a solicitor who holds a practising certificate, or
 - (iii) a person other than a barrister or solicitor who is an authorised advocate or authorised litigator (within the meaning of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990);
 - (b) as respects Scotland—
 - (i) an advocate (whether in practice as such or employed to give legal advice), or
 - (ii) a solicitor who holds a practising certificate.
- (9) For the purposes of this section any two employers are associated if—
- (a) one is a company of which the other (directly or indirectly) has control, or
 - (b) both are companies of which a third person (directly or indirectly) has control;
- and “associated employer” is to be read accordingly.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

59 Employment Appeal Tribunal

In section 21(1) of the Employment Tribunals Act 1996 (c. 17) (jurisdiction of appeal tribunal), after paragraph (gc) insert—

“(gd) the Pensions Act 2008.”.

CHAPTER 4

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION ABOUT COMPLIANCE AND INFORMATION-SHARING

Records and information

60 Requirement to keep records

- (1) For the purposes of Chapter 1 or 2 of this Part, the Secretary of State may by regulations make provision requiring any person—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) to keep, in such form and manner as may be prescribed, such records as may be prescribed;
 - (b) to preserve those records for such period, not exceeding 6 years, as may be prescribed;
 - (c) to provide those records, on request, to the Regulator.
- (2) Regulations under subsection (1) may provide that section 10 of the Pensions Act 1995 (c. 26) (civil penalties) applies to a person who fails to comply with those requirements.

61 Powers to require information and to enter premises

- (1) The Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35) is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 72, after subsection (1) insert—
- “(1A) If the Regulator requires information which is relevant to the exercise of its functions under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Pensions Act 2008 or section 51 of that Act, the Regulator may, by notice in writing, require a person to whom subsection (2) applies—
- (a) to furnish the Regulator with an explanation of any document or information required under subsection (1);
 - (b) to attend before the Regulator at such time and place as may be specified in the notice under that subsection to furnish any such explanation.
- (1B) The Regulator may not require a person to answer any question or furnish any information which might incriminate the person or, if that person is married or a civil partner, the person’s spouse or civil partner.”
- (3) In section 74, before subsection (1) insert—
- “(A1) An inspector may, for the purposes of investigating whether an employer is contravening, or has contravened—
- (a) any provision of, or of regulations under, Chapter 1 of Part 1, or section 50 or 54, of the Pensions Act 2008, or
 - (b) any corresponding provision in force in Northern Ireland,
- at any reasonable time enter premises liable to inspection.
- (B1) Premises are liable to inspection for the purposes of subsection (A1) if the inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that—
- (a) the employer employs workers there,
 - (b) documents relevant to any of the following are being kept there—
 - (i) the administration of the employer’s business,
 - (ii) the duties of the employer under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Pensions Act 2008 or under any corresponding provision in force in Northern Ireland,
 - (iii) the administration of a pension scheme that is relevant to the discharge of those duties, or
 - (c) the administration of the employer’s business, or work connected with that administration, is being carried out there.

- (C1) In subsections (A1) and (B1) “employer” and “worker” have the meaning given by section 88 of the Pensions Act 2008.
- (D1) In the application of subsections (A1) and (B1) in relation to any provision mentioned in subsection (A1)(b) (a “corresponding Northern Ireland provision”), references in those subsections to “employer” or “worker” are to be read as having the meaning that they have for the purposes of the corresponding Northern Ireland provision.”
- (4) In section 75(1), after “subsection” (in the third place where it occurs) insert “(A1),”.
- (5) In section 76(9), after “subsection” (in the second place where it occurs) insert “(A1),”.

62 Disclosure of tax information etc

- (1) In the Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35), for section 88 (tax information) substitute—

“88 Tax information etc

- (1) This section applies to information held by the Revenue and Customs if it is held by them in connection with a function of the Revenue and Customs that relates to any of these matters—
- (a) tax or duty;
 - (b) national insurance contributions;
 - (c) the national minimum wage.
- (2) An officer of Revenue and Customs may disclose to the Regulator information to which this section applies, if the disclosure is made for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Regulator to discharge its functions.
- (3) Where information to which this section applies is disclosed to the Regulator by virtue of subsection (2) above or section 19 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (disclosure of information held by revenue departments), it must, subject to subsections (4) and (5), be treated for the purposes of section 82 as restricted information.
- (4) Information to which this section applies which is disclosed to the Regulator as mentioned in subsection (3) may not be disclosed by the Regulator or any person who receives the information directly or indirectly from the Regulator except—
- (a) to, or in accordance with authority given by, the Commissioners for Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs,
 - (b) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any criminal proceedings,
 - (c) with a view to the institution of any other proceedings by the Regulator, or for the purposes of any such proceedings instituted by the Regulator,
 - (d) in accordance with section 84, otherwise than for the purposes of any proceedings, or
 - (e) in the form of a summary or collection of information so framed as not to enable information relating to any particular person to be ascertained from it.

- (5) Accordingly sections 82(3), 83, 85 to 87 and 235, and paragraph 4 of Schedule 10, do not apply to such information, and section 84 applies subject to subsection (4)(d).
- (6) In subsection (4)(c) and (d), “proceedings” includes the issue of notices or any other enforcement action taken by the Regulator under Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Pensions Act 2008 or any other enactment.
- (7) In this section “the Revenue and Customs” and a “function of the Revenue and Customs” have the same meaning as in section 18 of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (confidentiality).”
- (2) In section 82 of that Act (restricted information), in subsection (3) for “88(4)” substitute “88(5)”.

63 Information for private pensions policy and retirement planning

- (1) In Schedule 10 to the Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35) (use and supply of information for purposes relating to private pensions policy and retirement planning), after paragraph 3 insert—

“Supply of information held by the Regulator

- 4 (1) This paragraph applies to information which is held—
- (a) by the Regulator;
 - (b) by a person providing services to the Regulator, in connection with the provision of those services.
- (2) Information to which this paragraph applies may be supplied—
- (a) to the Secretary of State or the Northern Ireland Department, or
 - (b) to a person providing services to the Secretary of State or the Northern Ireland Department,
- for use for the purposes of functions relating to private pensions policy or retirement planning.
- (3) In this paragraph—
- “private pensions policy” means policy relating to schemes which are occupational pension schemes or personal pension schemes within the meaning of Part 1 of the Pensions Act 2008;
- “retirement planning” and “the Northern Ireland Department” have the same meaning as in paragraph 2.”

- (2) Section 323 of the Pensions Act 2004 (extent) is amended as follows.
- (3) In subsection (2)(c) (provisions extending to Northern Ireland)—
- (a) for “paragraph 2” substitute “paragraphs 2 and 4”;
 - (b) for “that paragraph” substitute “those paragraphs”.
- (4) In subsection (4), for “paragraph 2” substitute “paragraphs 2 and 4”.
- (5) Section 3 of the Social Security Act 1998 (c. 14) (use of information) is amended as follows.
- (6) In subsection (5), in the definition of “private pensions policy”—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (a) the words from “occupational” to the end become paragraph (a), and
- (b) after that paragraph insert “or
 - (b) occupational pension schemes or private pension schemes within the meaning of Part 1 of the Pensions Act 2008, if they do not fall within paragraph (a);”.

64 Penalty for disclosure

- (1) In section 82(5)(a) of the Pensions Act 2004 (penalty for disclosure of restricted information, on summary conviction), at the end insert “, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or both”.
- (2) After subsection (5) insert—
 - “(6) In relation to an offence under subsection (5) committed before the commencement of section 282 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (short sentences) the reference in subsection (5)(a) to 12 months has effect as if it were a reference to six months.
 - (7) Subsection (6) does not extend to Scotland.”

Objectives of the Regulator

65 Objectives of the Regulator

- In section 5(1) of the Pensions Act 2004 (c. 35) (Regulator’s objectives), before “and” at the end of paragraph (c) insert—
- “(ca) to maximise compliance with the duties under Chapter 1 of Part 1 (and the safeguards in sections 50 and 54) of the Pensions Act 2008,”.

Functions of the Pensions Ombudsman

66 Functions of the Pensions Ombudsman

- (1) Section 146 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48) (functions of the Pensions Ombudsman) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (7), after paragraph (ba) insert—
 - “(bb) a person who has given notice in accordance with section 8 of the Pensions Act 2008 (right to opt out of membership of an automatic enrolment scheme);”
- (3) In paragraph (c)(i) of that subsection, for “or (ba)” substitute “, (ba) or (bb)”.

CHAPTER 5

DUTY TO ESTABLISH A PENSION SCHEME

Pension scheme

67 Duty to establish a pension scheme

- (1) The Secretary of State must establish a pension scheme and make provision for its administration and management.
- (2) A scheme established under this section is to be treated for all purposes as established under an irrevocable trust.
- (3) It must be a scheme that is able to be registered under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004 (c. 12).
- (4) It must when registered under that Chapter be a scheme such that a jobholder's employer, if a participating employer, may comply with an enrolment duty by arranging for the jobholder to become an active member of the scheme.
- (5) It must be a scheme that complies with any provision of Northern Ireland legislation corresponding to subsection (4).
- (6) The scheme administrator must ensure that the scheme is and remains registered under Chapter 2 of Part 4 of the Finance Act 2004.
- (7) "Scheme administrator" has the same meaning here as in that Part.
- (8) The power to make provision in pursuance of subsection (1) is exercisable by order.
- (9) If an order establishes a scheme, any further provision that may be made by order in relation to the scheme may also be made by rules (and rules may be made so as to come into force at the same time as the establishing order).
- (10) That is subject to subsections (11) and (12).
- (11) Rules are subject to any provision made by order.
- (12) No provision may be made by rules about—
 - (a) the purpose or object of the scheme;
 - (b) the appointment or removal of trustees;
 - (c) (as regards trustees, or members of any corporate trustee) meetings, committees or delegation of functions;
 - (d) any exclusion of liability on the part of trustees, or the provision of any indemnity or insurance out of the funds of the scheme.
- (13) Except as expressly provided, nothing in this Act limits the generality of the powers conferred by this section.

68 Scheme orders: general

- (1) An order under section 67 establishing a scheme must provide for the trustee corporation (the body established by section 75) to be a trustee on the coming into force of the scheme.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (2) An order under section 67 may provide for any provision of the Trustee Act 2000 (c. 29) to apply as if an order or rules under section 67 were a trust instrument.
- (3) An order under section 67 may provide for the trustees to have power to make rules under that section.
- (4) Where the trustees have power to make rules, an order under section 67 may provide—
 - (a) that they may not exercise the power in specified circumstances;
 - (b) that they may exercise it subject to conditions;
 - (c) that they must comply with requirements for consultation or publication or other procedural requirements when exercising the power.
- (5) An order under section 67 may make provision for the exclusion of, or indemnity against, liability of a trustee, or an officer or employee of a trustee, arising out of the administration or management of a scheme.

69 Consultation of members and employers

- (1) If an order under section 67 establishes a scheme, the Secretary of State must by order under that section require the trustees to make and maintain arrangements for consulting the members of the scheme and participating employers about the operation, development and amendment of the scheme.
- (2) The arrangements must include establishment and maintenance of—
 - (a) a panel of persons to represent members (“the members' panel”), and
 - (b) a panel of persons to represent employers (“the employers' panel”).
- (3) The composition and functions of the panels are to be determined by order under section 67, or by the trustees under an order.
- (4) The functions of the members' panel may include nominating individuals to be members of the trustee corporation.
- (5) An order under section 67 may provide for payments to panel members out of scheme funds.

70 Contribution limits

- (1) An order under section 67 must prescribe the maximum amount of contributions that may be made by or in respect of a member in any tax year.
- (2) For the purposes of provision under subsection (1) an order may in particular make provision as to—
 - (a) what is a contribution;
 - (b) when a contribution is to be treated as made;
 - (c) how contributions are to be treated if the maximum is exceeded;
 - (d) circumstances in which a payment is to be made to any person in respect of an excess contribution;
 - (e) who is to make any such payment and how it is to be calculated.
- (3) An order may prescribe a maximum amount for payments that may be made by a member and that are not contributions for the purposes of provision under subsection (1).

- (4) The Secretary of State may by order repeal this section.

71 Procedure for scheme orders

- (1) Subsection (2) applies to any order under section 67 relating to a scheme, except the order establishing the scheme and an order taking effect at the same time as that order.
- (2) The Secretary of State may not make the order without the consent of the trustees.
- (3) But the trustees may not withhold their consent without giving reasons.
- (4) The trustees must consult the members' panel and the employers' panel before deciding whether to give consent.

72 Procedure for rules

- (1) A person who proposes to make rules under section 67 must publish a draft of the rules and invite comments.
- (2) They must have regard to any comments made in accordance with the invitation.
- (3) If they make the rules they must publish an account in general terms of those comments and their response to them.
- (4) If the rules they make differ from the draft published under subsection (1), they must publish details of any differences that they think are significant.
- (5) Subsection (6) applies to any rules made by the Secretary of State under section 67 relating to a scheme, except rules taking effect at the same time as the order establishing the scheme.
- (6) The Secretary of State may not make the rules without the consent of the trustees.
- (7) But the trustees may not withhold their consent without giving reasons.
- (8) The trustees must consult the members' panel and the employers' panel—
- (a) before making rules under section 67;
 - (b) before deciding whether to give consent under subsection (6).
- (9) If the Secretary of State or the trustees make rules under section 67 they must publish them.
- (10) Anything published under this section must be published in a way designed to bring it to the attention of the persons likely to be interested or affected.
- (11) The publication must not be limited to electronic publication.

73 Application of enactments

- (1) The Interpretation Act 1978 (c. 30) applies in relation to rules under section 67 as if they were contained in a deed not made under an enactment.
- (2) A scheme established under section 67 is not to be treated as a public service pension scheme for the purposes of any enactment.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

74 Review

- (1) The Secretary of State must appoint a person to review in relation to a scheme established under section 67—
 - (a) the effect of provision made under section 70 (maximum amount of contributions),
 - (b) the effect of any restrictions on rights to transfer into the scheme or transfer out to another pension scheme, and
 - (c) such other matters as the Secretary of State may direct.
- (2) The appointment under subsection (1) must be made on or after the later of—
 - (a) 1 January 2017;
 - (b) the end of five years beginning with the first day on which contributions are paid to the scheme by or in respect of members.
- (3) The person appointed under subsection (1) must—
 - (a) prepare a report of the review, and
 - (b) send a copy of the report to the Secretary of State.
- (4) The Secretary of State must lay before Parliament a copy of the report.
- (5) The Secretary of State may pay to the person appointed under subsection (1) such remuneration and expenses as the Secretary of State may determine.

Trustee corporation

75 Trustee corporation

- (1) There is to be a body corporate, referred to in this Chapter as the trustee corporation.
- (2) The name of the body is to be determined by order made by the Secretary of State.
- (3) The trustee corporation is not to be regarded as the servant or agent of the Crown or as enjoying any status, immunity or privilege of the Crown.
- (4) Property held by the corporation is not to be regarded as property of, or property held on behalf of, the Crown.
- (5) Schedule 1 makes provision about the trustee corporation.

76 Functions

- (1) The functions of the trustee corporation are—
 - (a) to act as a trustee of any scheme established under section 67, and
 - (b) any other functions it is given by or under an enactment in connection with the scheme.
- (2) The corporation may do anything calculated to facilitate, or incidental or conducive to, the carrying out of any of its functions.
- (3) In particular the corporation may—
 - (a) enter into agreements;
 - (b) borrow money;
 - (c) invest money.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (4) The corporation’s powers within subsection (3)(b) and (c) are exercisable only with the consent of the Secretary of State.
- (5) Subsections (3) and (4) are without prejudice to the exercise by the trustee corporation of any power vested in it as a trustee of a scheme established under section 67.

77 Application of pension trustee legislation

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that legislation applying in relation to a person as trustee of a pension scheme, or as director of a company which is a trustee of a pension scheme, applies in relation to the trustee corporation, or its members, with any modifications prescribed in the regulations.
- (2) In this section “legislation” means any provision of an Act or subordinate legislation (and “subordinate legislation” has the same meaning as in the Interpretation Act 1978 (c. 30)).

Interpretation

78 Interpretation of Chapter

In this Chapter—

- “employers' panel” has the meaning given by section 69(2)(b);
- “members' panel” has the meaning given by section 69(2)(a);
- “trustees”, in relation to a scheme established under section 67, means the trustee or trustees of the scheme.

CHAPTER 6

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS DELIVERY AUTHORITY

Functions

79 Functions

- (1) Section 21 of the Pensions Act 2007 (c. 22) (initial function of the Authority) ceases to have effect.
- (2) The Personal Accounts Delivery Authority (referred to in this Chapter as the “Authority”) has the following functions—
 - (a) to give any assistance and advice that the Secretary of State may require, and any advice that the Authority considers expedient, for or in connection with the establishment and operation of a scheme under section 67(1);
 - (b) to give any assistance and advice that the Secretary of State or the Regulator may require, and any advice that the Authority considers expedient, for or in connection with arrangements to enable requirements imposed by or under Chapter 1 of this Part to be complied with and enforced.
- (3) Assistance or advice required by the Secretary of State under subsection (2)(a) may include assistance or advice to the trustees of the scheme.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (4) The Authority's functions under subsection (2) are in addition to any functions that may be conferred on it by or under this Act or any other enactment.
- (5) The Authority may do anything calculated to facilitate, or incidental or conducive to, the carrying out of any of its functions.
- (6) In particular, the Authority may—
 - (a) enter into agreements;
 - (b) borrow money.
- (7) The Authority's powers within subsection (6)(b) are exercisable only with the consent of the Secretary of State.

80 Principles

- (1) In carrying out its functions under section 79(2) the Authority must have regard to the principles in subsection (2).
- (2) The principles are that—
 - (a) participation in qualifying schemes should be encouraged and facilitated;
 - (b) the burdens imposed on employers as a result of this Part should be minimised;
 - (c) any adverse effects on qualifying schemes, and members and future members of those schemes, as a result of implementation of Chapter 5 of this Part should be minimised;
 - (d) the cost of membership of a scheme established under section 67 should be minimised;
 - (e) the preferences of members and future members should, so far as practicable, be taken into account in making any provision about investment choice in such a scheme;
 - (f) diversity among members and future members of such a scheme should be respected.
- (3) The Authority must take any steps it considers appropriate to promote and engage in discussion with relevant public authorities and others about its functions under section 79(2) and how it carries them out.

81 Directions and guidance

- (1) The Secretary of State may give the Authority guidance or directions about the discharge of its functions.
- (2) In discharging its functions, the Authority must have regard to any guidance, and comply with any directions, under this section.
- (3) Guidance or directions under this section may vary or revoke earlier guidance or directions under this section.
- (4) Directions under this section must be in writing.
- (5) The Secretary of State must publish any direction given under this section.

82 Finance

In Schedule 6 to the Pensions Act 2007 (c. 22), for paragraph 18 and the italic heading immediately before it, substitute—

“Finance

- 18 (1) The Secretary of State may, with the consent of the Treasury, give financial assistance to the Authority.
- (2) The assistance—
- (a) may take the form of grants, loans, guarantees or indemnities;
 - (b) may be given on conditions;
 - (c) in the case of a loan, must be given on a condition requiring the loan to be repaid with interest at a rate approved by the Treasury.
- (3) Section 5 of the National Loans Act 1968 (rates of interest on certain loans out of the National Loans Fund) has effect as respects the rate of interest on a loan under this paragraph as it has effect as respects a rate of interest within subsection (1) of that section.”

83 Disclosure of information by the Regulator

In section 84 of the Pensions Act 2004 (disclosure for facilitating exercise of functions by the Pensions Regulator), after subsection (3) insert—

- “(4) Section 82 does not preclude the disclosure by the Regulator to the Personal Accounts Delivery Authority of such information as appears to the Regulator to be necessary to enable the Authority to provide assistance or advice to the Regulator under section 79(2) of the Pensions Act 2008.”

Constitution

84 Non-executive committee

- (1) Schedule 6 to the Pensions Act 2007 (c. 22) is amended as follows.
- (2) In paragraph 6(3) and (5), for “the chairman and other non-executive members” substitute “the non-executive committee”.
- (3) In paragraph 7(2) and (3), for “the chairman and other non-executive members” substitute “the non-executive committee”.
- (4) At the beginning of Part 2 insert—

“Non-executive committee

- 8A (1) There is to be a committee of the Authority consisting of the chairman and every other non-executive member of the Authority (referred to in this Schedule as the “non-executive committee”).
- (2) The non-executive committee must—

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- (a) keep under review the question whether the Authority’s internal financial controls secure the proper conduct of its financial affairs, and
- (b) discharge the other functions conferred on it by this Schedule.
- (3) The non-executive committee must prepare a report on the discharge of the functions mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) for inclusion in the annual report of the Authority under paragraph 17.
- (4) The report under sub-paragraph (3) must relate to the same period as the Authority’s report.
- (5) The non-executive committee may establish a sub-committee.
- (6) The members of a sub-committee under sub-paragraph (5)—
 - (a) must include at least one non-executive member of the Authority, and
 - (b) must not include persons who are executive members or employees of the Authority.
- (7) A sub-committee under sub-paragraph (5) may include persons who are not members of the non-executive committee or the Authority.
- (8) Paragraphs 9 and 10 do not apply to the non-executive committee.”
- (5) In the italic heading immediately before paragraph 9, for “Committees” substitute “Other committees”.
- (6) In paragraph 11, in sub-paragraph (1)(b), at the beginning insert “subject to sub-paragraph (1A),”.
- (7) In that paragraph, after sub-paragraph (1) insert—
 - “(1A) The non-executive committee may, subject to this Schedule—
 - (a) regulate its own procedure;
 - (b) regulate the procedure of its sub-committees;
 - (c) enable its sub-committees to regulate their own procedure subject to any provision it makes.”
- (8) In that paragraph, in sub-paragraph (2)—
 - (a) for “the chairman and non-executive members of the Authority” substitute “the non-executive committee”;
 - (b) for “the non-executive members” substitute “the members of that committee”.
- (9) In that paragraph, in sub-paragraph (3), for “the chairman and non-executive members” substitute “the non-executive committee”.
- (10) In paragraph 17(2), before “and” at the end of paragraph (a) insert—
 - “(aa) the report prepared by the non-executive committee under paragraph 8A(3),”.

85 Executive members

- (1) Schedule 6 to the Pensions Act 2007 (c. 22) is amended as follows.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (2) For the italic heading immediately before paragraph 6, substitute “Executive members and employees”.
- (3) For paragraph 6(6) (chief executive and other executive members to be employees) substitute—
 - “(6) The chief executive is to be an employee of the Authority.
 - (6A) The Authority may appoint any other executive members as employees.”
- (4) In paragraph 7 (terms and conditions of executive members)—
 - (a) in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), before “employed by the Authority” insert “, if appointed as employees under paragraph 6(6A), are to be”;
 - (b) in sub-paragraph (3)(a), omit “employees who are”.

Winding up

86 Winding up of the Authority

- (1) Section 23 of the Pensions Act 2007 (c. 22) (winding up of the Authority) is amended as follows.
- (2) For subsection (1) substitute—
 - “(1) The Secretary of State may by order provide for the winding up and dissolution of the Authority.”
- (3) Subsections (2) to (4) are omitted.
- (4) In subsection (5)(a), after “Secretary of State” insert “or any other person”.
- (5) In subsection (7)—
 - (a) the words after “provision of” become paragraph (a) of that subsection; and
 - (b) at the end of that paragraph insert —
 - “.
 - ”
 - (b) sections 79 to 85 of the Pensions Act 2008.”

CHAPTER 7

STAKEHOLDER PENSION SCHEMES

87 Stakeholder pension schemes

- (1) The Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 (c. 30) is amended as follows.
- (2) Section 3 (duty of employers to facilitate access to stakeholder pension schemes) is amended as follows.
- (3) In subsection (1), for “the requirements set out below” substitute “the requirement in subsection (5)”.
- (4) After subsection (1) insert—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

“(1A) A relevant employee, in relation to an employer, is an employee of the employer who, on the relevant date, satisfies the conditions in subsection (1B).

(1B) The conditions are that—

- (a) the employee is a member of a stakeholder pension scheme;
- (b) the employee made a request under subsection (5) before the relevant date and that request has not been withdrawn;
- (c) the employee pays contributions (which are deducted in accordance with that request) to the scheme at regular intervals;
- (d) at least one deduction has been made before the relevant date in accordance with that request.

(1C) A person ceases to be a relevant employee—

- (a) on ceasing to be employed by the employer;
- (b) on withdrawing a request under subsection (5);
- (c) on ceasing to pay contributions at regular intervals.”

(5) Omit subsections (2) to (4).

(6) In subsection (5)—

- (a) omit the word “fourth”;
- (b) omit the words from “of his” to “qualifying scheme”;
- (c) in paragraph (a), for “scheme” substitute “stakeholder pension scheme”.

(7) After subsection (5) insert—

“(5A) That requirement only applies in relation to a request to make deductions made before the relevant date (whether or not that request is varied after that date).”

(8) Omit subsection (6).

(9) In subsection (7), for “any of the requirements” substitute “the requirement”.

(10) In subsection (8)—

- (a) for the words from “whether before” to “those purposes” substitute “while subject to the requirement in subsection (5)”;
- (b) omit paragraph (a)(ii) and (iii).

(11) In subsection (9), after the definition of “employer” insert—

““relevant date” means the date on which section 87 of the Pensions Act 2008 comes into force.”

(12) In that subsection—

- (a) omit the definition of “qualifying scheme”;
- (b) omit the definition of “relevant employees”.

(13) In section 6 (application of certain enactments), omit subsections (1), (2) and (4).

(14) In section 8 (interpretation), in subsection (1), omit the definition of “designated scheme”.

CHAPTER 8

APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION

Workers

88 “Employer”, “worker” and related expressions

- (1) This section applies for the purposes of this Part.
- (2) “Contract of employment” means a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether express or implied, and (if it is express) whether oral or in writing.
- (3) “Worker” means an individual who has entered into or works under—
 - (a) a contract of employment, or
 - (b) any other contract by which the individual undertakes to do work or perform services personally for another party to the contract.
- (4) But a contract is not within subsection (3)(b) if the status of the other party is by virtue of the contract that of a client or customer of a profession or business undertaking carried on by the individual concerned.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (3)(b), it does not matter whether the contract is express or implied or (if it is express) whether it is oral or in writing.
- (6) Any reference to a worker’s contract is to be read in accordance with subsections (3) to (5).
- (7) “Employer”, in relation to a worker, means the person by whom the worker is employed (subject to sections 37(5) and 38(6)).
- (8) “Employment” in relation to a worker, means employment under the worker’s contract, and related expressions are to be read accordingly.

89 Agency workers

- (1) This section applies to an individual (“the agency worker”)—
 - (a) who is supplied by a person (“the agent”) to do work for another person (“the principal”) under a contract or other arrangements made between the agent and the principal,
 - (b) who is not, as respects that work, a worker, because of the absence of a worker’s contract between the individual and the agent or the principal, and
 - (c) who is not a party to a contract under which the agency worker undertakes to do the work for another party to the contract whose status is, by virtue of the contract, that of a client or customer of a profession or business undertaking carried on by the individual.
- (2) Where this section applies, the other provisions of this Part have effect—
 - (a) as if there were a worker’s contract for the doing of the work by the agency worker, made between the agency worker and the relevant person under subsection (3), and
 - (b) as if that person were the agency worker’s employer.
- (3) The relevant person is—

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- (a) whichever of the agent and the principal is responsible for paying the agency worker in respect of the work, or
- (b) if neither the agent nor the principal is responsible for doing so, whichever of them pays the agency worker in respect of the work.

90 Directors

- (1) A person who holds office as a director of a company is not, by virtue of that office or of any employment by the company, a worker for the purposes of this Part, unless—
 - (a) the person is employed by the company under a contract of employment, and
 - (b) there is at least one other person who is employed by the company under a contract of employment.
- (2) In this section, “company” includes any body corporate.

91 Crown employment

- (1) This Part has effect in relation to employment by or under the Crown as it has effect in relation to other employment.
- (2) For the purposes of the application of the provisions of this Part in accordance with subsection (1)—
 - (a) references to a worker are to be construed as references to a person employed by or under the Crown;
 - (b) references to a worker’s contract are to be construed as references to the terms of employment of a person employed by or under the Crown.
- (3) This section does not impose criminal liability on the Crown.
- (4) But on the application of the Regulator the High Court or the Court of Session may declare unlawful a failure by the Crown to comply with any of the duties mentioned in section 45(1).

92 Armed forces

- (1) A person serving as a member of the naval, military or air forces of the Crown is not, by virtue of that service, a worker for the purposes of this Part.
- (2) A member of any of the forces specified in subsection (3) who assists the activities of any of those forces is not, by virtue of anything done in assisting those activities, a worker for the purposes of this Part.
- (3) The forces are—
 - (a) the Combined Cadet Force;
 - (b) the Sea Cadet Corps;
 - (c) the Army Cadet Force;
 - (d) the Air Training Corps.

93 House of Lords staff

- (1) This Part has effect in relation to employment as a relevant member of the House of Lords staff as it has effect in relation to other employment.

- (2) In this section, “relevant member of the House of Lords staff” means any person who is employed under a worker’s contract with the Corporate Officer of the House of Lords.

94 House of Commons staff

- (1) This Part has effect in relation to employment as a relevant member of the House of Commons staff as it has effect in relation to other employment.
- (2) In this section, “relevant member of the House of Commons staff” means any person—
- (a) who was appointed by the House of Commons Commission, or
 - (b) who is a member of the Speaker’s personal staff.
- (3) For the purposes of the application of the provisions of this Part in relation to a relevant member of the House of Commons staff—
- (a) references to a worker are to be read as references to a relevant member of the House of Commons staff, and
 - (b) references to a worker’s contract are to be read as references to the terms of employment of a relevant member of the House of Commons staff.

95 Police

- (1) This Part has effect in relation to a person who—
- (a) holds the office of constable or an appointment as a police cadet, and
 - (b) does not hold that office or appointment under a contract of employment,
- as if the person were employed by the relevant police authority under a worker’s contract.
- (2) A police authority that maintains a police force is the relevant police authority—
- (a) in relation to a constable, if the constable is a member of that police force;
 - (b) in relation to a police cadet, if the cadet is undergoing training with a view to becoming a member of that police force.

96 Persons working on vessels

- (1) Subject to regulations under this section, a person employed or engaged in any capacity on board a ship is not, by virtue of that employment or engagement, a worker for the purposes of this Part.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that, to the extent and for the purposes specified in the regulations, the relevant provisions apply, with or without modification, in relation to a person employed or engaged in any capacity on board a ship (whether or not that person is working or ordinarily works in any part of the United Kingdom).
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the relevant provisions are—
- (a) this Part (and any enactment as amended by this Part), and
 - (b) any provision in force in Northern Ireland corresponding to any provision of this Part (and any enactment as amended by such a provision).
- (4) Regulations under this section—
- (a) may provide for a provision to apply in relation to individuals whether or not they are British subjects;

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- (b) may provide for a provision to apply in relation to bodies corporate whether or not they are incorporated under the law of a part of the United Kingdom;
 - (c) may do so even where the application may affect the individual's or body's activities outside the United Kingdom.
- (5) Regulations under this section—
- (a) may provide for a court or tribunal on which jurisdiction is conferred by the relevant provisions to have jurisdiction, in respect of offences or other matters, for the purposes of any provision as it applies by virtue of the regulations;
 - (b) may exclude from the operation of section 3 of the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act 1878 (c. 73) (consents required for prosecutions) proceedings for offences under any provision as it applies by virtue of the regulations;
 - (c) may provide that such proceedings may not be brought without such consent as may be required by the regulations.
- (6) Any jurisdiction conferred on a court or tribunal under this section is without prejudice to jurisdiction exercisable apart from this section by that or any other court or tribunal.
- (7) In this section, “ship” includes—
- (a) a hovercraft within the meaning of the Hovercraft Act 1968 (c. 59), and
 - (b) every description of vessel used in navigation.

97 Persons in offshore employment

- (1) Her Majesty may by Order in Council provide that, to the extent and for the purposes specified in the Order, the relevant provisions apply, with or without modification, in relation to a person in offshore employment.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the relevant provisions are—
- (a) this Part (and any enactment as amended by this Part), and
 - (b) any provision in force in Northern Ireland corresponding to any provision of this Part (and any enactment as amended by such a provision).
- (3) In this section, “offshore employment” has the same meaning as in section 201(1) of the Employment Rights Act 1996 (c. 18).
- (4) An Order in Council under this section—
- (a) may provide for a provision to apply in relation to individuals whether or not they are British subjects;
 - (b) may provide for a provision to apply in relation to bodies corporate whether or not they are incorporated under the law of a part of the United Kingdom;
 - (c) may do so even where the application may affect the individual's or body's activities outside the United Kingdom.
- (5) An Order in Council under this section—
- (a) may make different provision for different cases;
 - (b) may provide for a court or tribunal on which jurisdiction is conferred by the relevant provisions to have jurisdiction, in respect of offences or other matters, for the purposes of any provision as it applies by virtue of the Order;
 - (c) may (without prejudice to subsection (1) and paragraph (a)) provide for a provision to apply in relation to any person in employment in a part of the

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areas referred to in section 201(1)(a) and (b) of the Employment Rights Act 1996 (c. 18);

- (d) may exclude from the operation of section 3 of the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act 1878 (c. 73) (consents required for prosecutions) proceedings for offences under any provision as it applies by virtue of the Order;
 - (e) may provide that such proceedings may not be brought without such consent as may be required by the Order.
- (6) Any jurisdiction conferred on a court or tribunal under this section is without prejudice to jurisdiction exercisable apart from this section by that or any other court or tribunal.
- (7) No Order in Council may be made under this section unless a draft of the Order has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

98 Extension of definition of worker

The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision for this Part to apply with or without modifications—

- (a) as if any individual of a prescribed description (who would not otherwise be a worker) were a worker,
- (b) as if there were in the case of any such individual a worker’s contract of a prescribed description under which the individual works, and
- (c) as if a person of a prescribed description were the employer under that contract.

General

99 Interpretation of Part

In this Part—

“active member”—

- (a) in relation to an occupational pension scheme, means a person who is in pensionable service under the scheme;
- (b) in relation to a personal pension scheme, means a jobholder in relation to whom there is an agreement within section 26(4) between the provider of the scheme and the employer or (where section 9 applies) a worker in relation to whom there are direct payment arrangements (within the meaning of section 111A of the Pension Schemes Act 1993 (c. 48)) between the worker and the employer;

“automatic enrolment scheme” is to be read in accordance with section 3(8);

“average salary benefits” means benefits the rate or amount of which is calculated by reference to the average salary of a member over the period of service on which the benefits are based;

“contract of employment” has the meaning given by section 88;

“defined benefits”, in relation to a member of an occupational pension scheme, means benefits which are not money purchase benefits (but the rate or amount of which is calculated by reference to earnings or service of the member or any other factor other than an amount available for their provision);

“defined benefits scheme” means an occupational pension scheme under which all the benefits that may be provided are defined benefits;

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“employer”, “employment” and related expressions have the meaning given by section 88;

“enrolment duty” means a duty under section 3(2), 5(2), 7(3) or 9(2);

“hybrid scheme” means an occupational pension scheme which is neither a defined benefits scheme nor a money purchase scheme;

the “IORP Directive” means Directive [2003/41/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the activities and supervision of institutions for occupational retirement provision;

“jobholder” has the meaning given by section 1(1);

“money purchase benefits”, in relation to a member of a pension scheme, means benefits the rate or amount of which is calculated by reference to a payment or payments made by the member or by any other person in respect of the member and which are not average salary benefits;

“money purchase scheme” means an occupational pension scheme under which all the benefits that may be provided are money purchase benefits;

“occupational pension scheme” has the meaning given by section 18;

“pension scheme” has the meaning given by section 1(5) of the Pension Schemes Act [1993 \(c. 48\)](#);

“pensionable age” has the meaning given by the rules in paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 to the Pensions Act [1995 \(c. 26\)](#);

“pensionable service”, in relation to a member of an occupational pension scheme, means service in any description of employment to which the scheme relates which qualifies the member (on the assumption that it continues for the appropriate period) for pension or other benefits under the scheme;

“personal pension scheme” has the meaning given by section 19;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations;

“provider”—

- (a) in relation to a personal pension scheme to which section 26 applies, means the person referred to in subsection (1)(b) of that section;
- (b) in relation to any other personal pension scheme, has the meaning prescribed;

“qualifying earnings” has the meaning given by section 13;

“qualifying scheme” is to be read in accordance with section 2(5);

“regulations” means regulations made by the Secretary of State;

“the Regulator” means the Pensions Regulator;

“tax year” means the 12 months beginning with 6th April in any year;

“trustee or manager”—

- (a) in relation to England and Wales or Scotland, is to be construed in accordance with section 178 of the Pension Schemes Act [1993 \(c. 48\)](#) (trustees and managers of schemes: interpretation);
- (b) in relation to Northern Ireland, is to be construed in accordance with section 173 of the Pension Schemes (Northern Ireland) Act [1993 \(c. 49\)](#) (trustees or managers of schemes);

“worker” has the meaning given by section 88.