



Job Retention
Scheme &
Furlough Leave

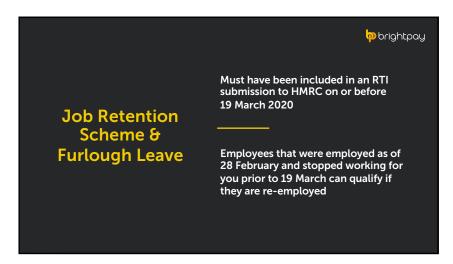
Designed to support employers whose operations have been severely affected by COVID-19

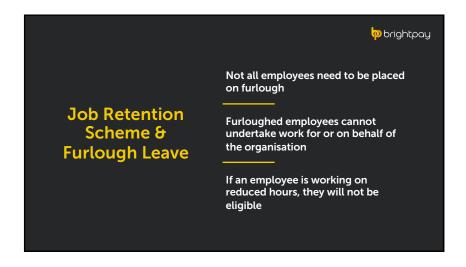
A way of preventing layoffs and redundancies

Furloughed employee – an employee who has been placed on a leave of absence

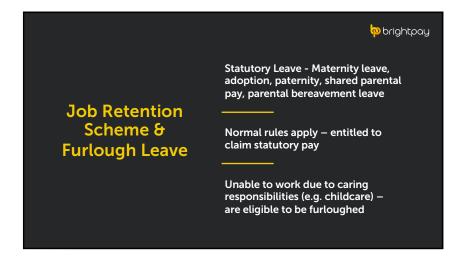


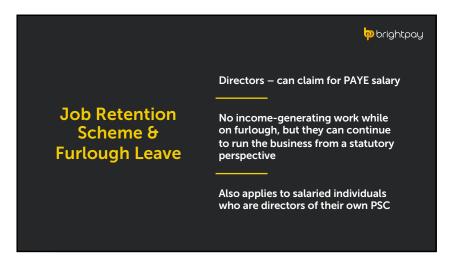








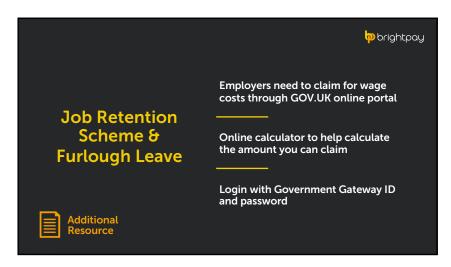


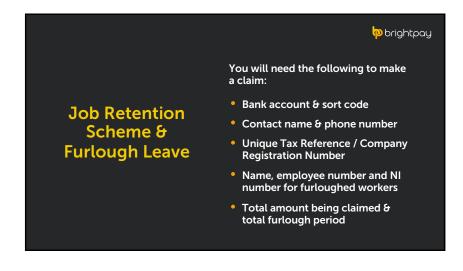


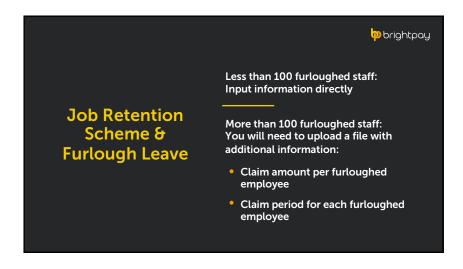












You cannot make more than one claim during a claim period

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Claims can be backdated to 1 March but cannot claim earlier than start date

Claims should start from the date the employee finishes work

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Businesses and agents that are authorised to act on behalf of clients will be able to claim

File only agents will not be able access the service due data protection reasons

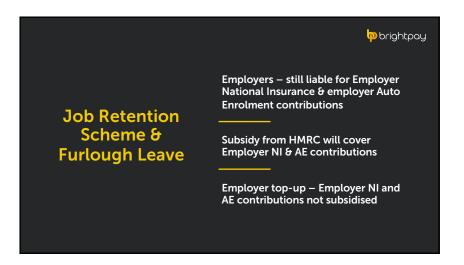
You should receive the payment from HMRC within 6 working days

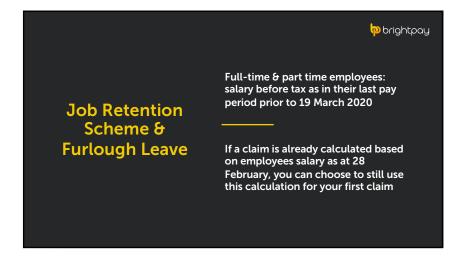
At a minimum – whichever is lower:

• 80% of their regular wage

• £2,500 per month

Employees wage is subject to Income Tax, National Insurance, Auto Enrolment contributions





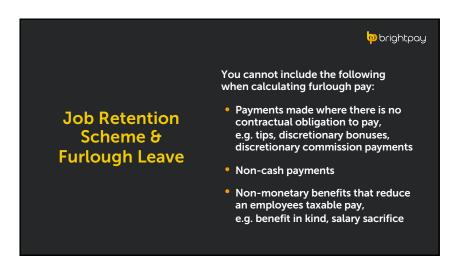
Variable pay, higher of:

• Same month's earning from the previous year

• Average monthly earnings from 2019/20 tax year

Variable pay – less than 12 months: Claim for an average of their earnings to date





Employees only entitled to NMW / NLW for the hours they are working

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Furlough Leave

Time spent training – must be paid the appropriate minimum wage



Furlough Leave
& Employment
Legislation

Deciding who to furlough – equality and discrimination laws apply

Furloughed employee's retain their rights – SSP, maternity, unfair dismissal, redundancy payments

When the scheme ends – redundancy may be necessary





