

#### Virtual event: Covid-19 update from an employment law perspective







# Covid-19 update from an employment law perspective

3 November 2020

Charlotte Sloan & Sarah Burke – Senior Associates

Ted Powell – Trainee Solicitor







#### Thank you









### Key topics we will focus on today:

- Furlough and the Job Support Scheme
- Returning to work
- Varying terms
- Redundancies
- Agile and flexible working
- Discipline and grievances







## Furlough and the Job Support Scheme

What next?



MANOR ROYAL BUSINESS DISTRICT Ceminars



#### **Extension to the Job Retention Scheme**

- The current furlough scheme (Job Retention Scheme) has been extended until December 2020
- All employers with a UK bank account and UK PAYE schemes can claim the grant. Neither the employer nor the employee needs to have previously used the furlough scheme.
- Government will pay 80% of employees wages up to a cap of £2,500
- Employers will pay employer National Insurance Contributions (NICs) and pension contributions for the hours the employee does not work
- Top ups allowed
- Flexible furloughing allowed
- Employee must be on PAYE before 31 October 2020







#### Job Support Scheme Open

- Will now open in **December 2020**, but this could change
- Employee must work at least 20% of their usual (pre furlough) hours. Paid normal wage for these hours by employer
- For each hour not worked, employees paid up to two-thirds (66.67%) of their usual wage. Employer contributes 5% (capped at £125 per month). Government will contribute the remaining 61.67% (capped at £1541.75 per month).
- Employers have to pay employee up front and reclaim government contribution in arrears from 8 December 2020
- Employers will have to pay NIC's and pension contributions on the full amount paid
- Top ups allowed.







#### **Job Support Scheme Closed**

- Job Support Scheme has been expanded for businesses legally required to close
- Will mainly affect businesses in the hospitality sector in areas under "tier 3" restrictions
- Government will pay two-thirds of wages, up to a maximum of £2,083.33 a month
- Employers will not have to contribute to salary, but can **top up**
- Employers need to cover NICs and pension contributions







#### Job Support Scheme – Employer Qualification

- All **SMEs** are eligible if some, or all, of their employees are working reduced hours
- SMEs = less than 250 employees on 23 September 2020
- Large businesses must complete a Financial Impact Test
- Financial Impact Test turnover has remained equal or fallen due to COVID-19







#### Job Support Scheme – Employee Qualification

- Working at least 20% of their usual hours
- Employees on PAYE payroll before 23 September 2020
- Employees do not need to have been furloughed
- Employees will be able to undertake training voluntarily in non-working hours
- Written agreement agreeing to changes needed







#### **Job Retention Bonus**

Employers can claim a Job Retention Bonus of £1,000 per employee from **1 February 2021** provided the employee:

- Has been furloughed and continues to be employed without a break in service
- Has received an average of £520 a month between 1 November 2020 and 31 January 2021
- Is not under notice of dismissal for any reason (as at 31 January)

The grant is payable to and can be retained by the employer







## Returning to work







#### Working in the age of coronavirus

- Staff previously encouraged to return to work where possible
- Government produced 14 sector guides on 'working safely during coronavirus' and separate guidance for reopening schools and colleges – these are frequently updated
- Schools/colleges re-opened for face to face teaching from 1
  September. Will stay open through November lockdown
- New national lockdown Staff told to 'work from home if you can' from 5 November but anyone who can't should 'go to their place of work'







#### **Reluctant returners**

Right for employees not to suffer detriment/dismissal for exercising their right to leave the workplace

Danger wider than a feature of workplace – can come from other people

- There must be actual danger (objective test)
- The seriousness and imminence of the danger is a matter for the employee's reasonable belief (subjective test)
- Cases don't deal with the risk of infection from other employees or the use of public transport whilst commuting
- Only take action when confident it is justified. There will be case law do you want to be part of it?







#### High risk groups

- Must protect those who are higher risk of infection/and or an adverse outcome
- Shielding programme ended on 1 August for most people should work from home unless that's not possible. Otherwise must get safest on site role
- Higher risk groups include:
  - Older males
  - Anyone with a high BMI
  - People with pre-existing conditions
  - People from BAME backgrounds







#### Working from home – health and safety

#### Equipment

- Quick H&S checks during lockdown need to be updated new arrangements expected to last for six months
- HSE requires you to carry out a full workstation assessment (can be done remotely) and 'provide workers with appropriate equipment and advice on control measures'
- Ensure compliance with display screen equipment rules. May have to provide desk, chair, screen etc if the employee doesn't have suitable equipment will belong to you unless you agree otherwise
- Some employers contribute to the cost of equipment and agree who owns what (may be tax implications for employee)







#### Working from home – health and safety

Lone working can negatively impact on employees' work related stress levels and their mental health

- HSE Stress Management Standards include factors which if not managed properly can lead to work related stress
- Good support may be more difficult to achieve remotely so you may have to be creative
- Need to maintain good contact it should not just be about work tasks
- Managers need to recognise when someone might be having difficulties and intervene early







# Changes to terms and conditions







#### **Changing terms and conditions**

- What changes do you want to make?
- Do you have an express contractual right to make the change even if the employee doesn't agree?
- Language must be unambiguous and clear
- Must still act reasonably trust and confidence key







#### No contractual right to vary?

- Consult & seek agreement
- Unilaterally impose changes
- Dismissal and re-engagement

Is collective consultation required?







## Redundancy







#### **Redundancy defined**

**s139 ERA 1996:** An **employee** is dismissed by reason of redundancy if the reason for the dismissal is:

- The employer ceases/intends to cease carrying on the business in which the employee worked
- The employer ceases/intends to cease carrying on the business in the place the employee worked
- The business needs fewer people carrying out work of a particular kind







#### **Process – key steps**









#### Redundancy and the end of furlough

- The end of the furlough scheme may be relevant to issue of fairness of redundancy dismissal
- Employers must consider alternatives to redundancy, such as the Job Support Scheme
- Job Support Scheme is less affordable than current furlough scheme, employers must now contribute at least 25% of wages
- Increased cost of Job Support Scheme may mean redundancies are reasonable







#### Notice and redundancy pay

- Usual rules apply employees entitled to notice prior to being made redundant and a redundancy payment if have worked for two years or more
- Can notice pay/redundancy pay be based on furlough pay?
- Can furlough grant be used to pay employee notice pay/redundancy pay?
- Can employee be made redundant whilst on the Job Support Scheme?







## **Flexible working**







#### Flexible working applications

Requests to work from home for all or some of contracted hours

- If you agree, you don't need to go through the full flexible working application process just deal with the formalities (variation of contractual terms)
- If have doubts or unresolved questions about whether it will work use the statutory procedure and stick to the time limits [3 months unless agree to extend]
- Do you need to set down extra conditions? Why?
- Should you impose a trial period? [Generally only necessary if WFH on an extended basis imposes obligations/disciplines that were not necessary during lockdown]







#### Flexible working applications

Before turning down an application, consider the risk of these claims:

- Direct discrimination (eg; turning down a request from a man where would have granted to a woman)
- Indirect discrimination (eg; if routinely turn down applications, may affect more women than men)
- A failure to make reasonable adjustments (where someone is disabled)
- Constructive unfair dismissal (turning down request could amount to a fundamental breach of contract)







#### Scenario – Reluctant Returners and Flexible Working

Fly Away is a travel agency whose employees have been working from home for the last 6 months. They decide that their employees cannot work from home and ask them to work from the office. They receive the following responses:

- Karam
- Does not want to return to the office.
- Lives with disable parent who was required to shield.
- Concerned about risk of Covid-19 in the office.
- Believes he can work well from home, but his performance has dropped slightly whilst out of the office.





#### Lucy

- Does not want to return to the office.
- Lives an hour away from the office and does not want to commute again.
- Says she can use additional time in the mornings to increase productivity.
- Lives alone and has no underlying health conditions.



## **Discipline and grievances**



MANOR ROYAL BUSINESS DISTRICT



#### You still need to manage the everyday stuff

#### Discipline and grievances:

- Suspensions should be for no longer than necessary (issue of trust and confidence)
- Proceed as normal without 'unreasonable delay' (with adjustments for social distancing or remote meetings)
- Can still investigate/hold meetings with people who are furloughed doesn't amount to work
- Risk of undermining implied duty of trust and confidence if delay unreasonably







#### **Remote hearings**

- Technology need reliable platform and time to test beforehand
- Documents still have to provide in advance of investigation or hearing – number/size of downloads may need to be considered if don't have time to post everything out
- Privacy/confidentiality need method for allowing conversations between participants (interviewer/panel) and employee and companion – chair should be able to control proceedings
- Housekeeping/rules mute when not speaking; try and avoid noisy environments; ask employee to confirm no-one else is there (to coach or support them) and that they are not recording the meeting









#### **Panellists**



Sarah Burke Senior Associate

01293 742887 07787 241500 Sarah.Burke@irwinmitchell.com



**Trainee Solicitor** 01293 742 732

Ted.Powell@Irwinmitchell.com



Senior Associate 📞 01293 742959

07795366329 Charlotte.Sloan@irwinmitchell.com



**Clare Silva Operations Manager – Manor Royal BID** 

01293 813866 07539054414 clare@manorroyal.org







### Expert Hand. Human Touch.



@IrwinMitchell irwinmitchell.com



Irwin Mitchell LLP is authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority.



