



GLAA Brief

Issue 59 – March 2019
Charge Rate Guidance

This Brief publishes the latest guidance on indicative minimum charge rates between labour providers and labour users, effective from 1 April 2019. This Brief replaces GLAA Brief 55.

Introduction

This indicative guidance sets out the minimum charge rates to apply between a labour provider and labour user. The rates cover statutory requirements as well as a basic overhead. This latest guidance takes account of new national insurance thresholds, increased labour sourcing costs, an increase to 3% for employer pension auto-enrolment contributions and new national minimum/living wages and Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland agricultural minimum wages.

These rates are effective from April 2019. The rates do not include any margin for a labour provider's profit. The figures have been compiled for the GLAA by the Association of Labour Providers (ALP). This Brief replaces GLAA Brief 55.

Please note that these rates are purely indicative. Depending on its business model, a labour provider could charge less than the rates published. However, any figure significantly less than the published rates raises concerns of non-compliance to reduce costs. The GLAA will closely scrutinise charges that are less than the published rates to make sure the labour provider is operating compliantly.

What the figures mean

Statutory Charge Factors

This includes the appropriate Minimum Wage, employer's national insurance, statutory holiday entitlement, Apprenticeship Levy and pension auto-enrolment costs at 3% of qualifying earnings.

Labour Provider Overhead and Service Charge

Defra analysis has estimated overhead costs as 30% on top of the National Minimum Wage, but state that this figure is likely to understate the actual costs of almost all

businesses **as well as making no allowance for management costs or profit**. In reaching this figure of 30% Defra state that the result is not intended to be a realistic description of the costs of any particular labour provider business (e.g. it makes no attempt to allow for the costs of rent/interest charges on office accommodation, which may vary widely from one business to another). Rather this is intended to be an illustration of the minimum unavoidable costs that flow from observing the law on basic employment matters such as the minimum wage, national insurance, employers' liability insurance, and maintaining and insuring roadworthy vehicles. Labour providers should ensure that their own fixed, variable and service costs are properly reflected in the charge rate offered to labour users together with sustainable business profit.

The figure for Overhead and Service Charge Costs is indicative only and will vary with each contract depending on the efficiency of a labour provider and the particular circumstances of the client and site to which labour is supplied. For example, contracts where the labour provider is required to provide work wear, where there is volatility of supply, where transport or supervision costs are high, where invoices are factored, and so on will all incur a greater overhead cost. The actual rate charged is ultimately a commercial agreement between the labour provider and user. Any agreed rate should take into account the particular costs of supply. However, charge rates lower than those in the rates tables plus a sustainable net margin may indicate illegal activity - unless there is a legitimate and demonstrable explanation.

NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE AND NATIONAL LIVING WAGE	Apprentices	Age 16-17	Age 18-20	Age 21-24	Age 25 plus
1. Minimum wage	£3.90	£4.35	£6.15	£7.70	£8.21
2. Employers' National Insurance ("NI") Contributions				£0.49	£0.56
3. Annual Holiday Pay (5.6 weeks entitlement)	£0.47	£0.53	£0.74	£1.01	£1.08
4. Apprenticeship Levy (for businesses with over £3m paybill)	£0.02	£0.02	£0.04	£0.04	£0.05
5. Pensions Auto-Enrolment Cost (3% of qualifying earnings)				£0.14	£0.16
6. Total Wage Costs	£4.39	£4.90	£6.93	£9.38	£10.05
7. Guideline Statutory Sick/Maternity Pay cost	£0.11	£0.11	£0.11	£0.11	£0.11
8. Guideline Minimum Labour Provider Overhead & Service Cost	£0.80	£0.80	£0.80	£0.80	£0.80
9. Hourly Cost of Supply (not including Labour Provider Margin)	£5.30	£5.81	£7.84	£10.29	£10.96

WALES AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES (to be confirmed)	Grade 1 & Age 21-24 & <52 weeks	Grade 1 & Age 25+ & <52 weeks	Grade 1 Overtime no holiday	Grade 1 Overtime with holiday
1. Minimum wage	£7.70	£8.21	£12.32	£12.30
2. Employers' NI Contributions	£0.48	£0.55	£1.70	£1.70
3. Annual Holiday Pay	£1.13	£1.21		£1.95
4. Apprenticeship Levy (for businesses with over £3m paybill)	£0.04	£0.05	£0.06	£0.07
5. Pensions Auto-Enrolment Cost (3% of qualifying earnings)	£0.14	£0.16	£0.37	£0.37
6. Total Wage Costs	£9.49	£10.17	£14.45	£16.40
7. Guideline Statutory Sick/Maternity Pay cost	£0.11	£0.11		
8. Guideline Minimum Labour Provider Overhead & Service Cost	£0.80	£0.80	£0.80	£0.80
9. Hourly Cost of Supply (not including Labour Provider Margin)	£10.40	£11.08	£15.25	£17.20

SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEE	All Ages	Overtime no holiday	Overtime with holiday
1. Minimum wage	£8.21	£12.32	£12.32
2. Employers' NI Contributions	£0.55	£1.70	£1.70
3. Annual Holiday Pay	£1.08		£1.74
3a. Special Holiday Pay	£0.08		£0.12
4. Apprenticeship Levy (for businesses with over £3m paybill)	£0.05	£0.06	£0.07
5. Pensions Auto-Enrolment Cost (3% of qualifying earnings)	£0.16	£0.37	£0.37
6. Total Wage Costs	£10.11	£14.45	£16.31
7. Guideline Statutory Sick/Maternity Pay cost	£0.11		
8. Guideline Minimum Labour Provider Overhead & Service Cost	£0.80	£0.80	£0.80
9. Hourly Cost of Supply (not including Labour Provider Margin)	£11.02	£15.25	£17.11

In addition, workers who have been with the same employer for more than 26 weeks and who hold a relevant qualification are entitled to be paid an additional sum of at least £1.25 per hour.

NORTHERN IRELAND AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYEES	Age 21-24 & <40 weeks Service	Age 25+ & <52 weeks Service	<40 weeks overtime no holiday	<40 weeks Overtime
1. Minimum wage	£7.70	£8.21	£12.32	£12.32
2. Employers' NI Contributions	£0.48	£0.55	£1.70	£1.70
3. Annual Holiday Pay	£1.00	£1.08		£1.74
4. Apprenticeship Levy (for businesses with over £3m paybill)	£0.04	£0.05	£0.06	£0.07
5. Pensions Auto-Enrolment Cost (3% of qualifying earnings)	£0.14	£0.16	£0.37	£0.37
6. Total Wage Costs	£9.36	£10.03	£14.45	£16.19
7. Guideline Statutory Sick/Maternity Pay cost	£0.11	£0.11		
8. Guideline Minimum Labour Provider Overhead & Service Cost	£0.80	£0.80	£0.80	£0.80
9. Hourly Cost of Supply (not including Labour Provider Margin)	£10.27	£10.94	£15.25	£16.99

Total Wage Costs include charge items numbers 1-5 shown in green covering statutory legal requirements

Definitions and Explanations

The numbers below refer to the numbered charge elements in the rates tables above:

- The hourly minimum rate represents the National Minimum/Living Wage and Agricultural Minimum Wage for Grade 1 workers on commencement. The rate increases in Northern Ireland after 40 weeks' service for workers aged under 25; and after 52 weeks' service for agricultural sick pay in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (plus a holiday increment).

Workers employed in agriculture in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales have a statutory entitlement to overtime after 39 hours (after 48 hours during the first 26 weeks of employment in Scotland) in accordance with the appropriate Wages Order. N.B. There is no protection from age discrimination for rates above the

NMW, hence the ALP uses the overtime rate for over 25s for workers aged under 25.

2. Employer's National Insurance (NI) must be paid at 13.8% on earnings above the secondary threshold of £166 per week for workers aged above 21. The first £166 is NI free (NI free up to the Upper Secondary Threshold for workers below 21). The NI figures for non-overtime rates are based on 40 hours worked in non-agriculture and 39 hours in agriculture.

For temporary agricultural employees working overtime, the £166 NI free amount will generally already have been used so employer's NI has been calculated at the full 13.8%.

3. Holiday Pay

- a. Calculations of holiday pay to be charged are based on the hourly rate plus Employers' NI and Pension as when holiday pay is paid to the worker, both of these must be paid and therefore need be accrued from the charge rate.
- b. Non Agricultural Workers - are entitled to 5.6 weeks holiday (calculated pro rata as 12.07% of the hourly rate and NI = 5.6 weeks / (52 weeks-5.6 weeks)).

Agricultural Employees in Wales - Workers are entitled to a variable amount of "total annual holiday entitlement" depending on how many days per week they have retrospectively worked. Based on a 5-day week, workers are entitled to 31 days paid annual holiday from the first day of work equivalent to 13.54% of the hourly rate and NI.

Agricultural Employees in Scotland - are entitled to 5.6 weeks holiday plus 2 special days per year. A week is equivalent to the number of days that an employee would be expected to work in a regular working week. This is equivalent to 13.04% of the relevant hourly rate and NI.

Agricultural Employees in Northern Ireland are entitled to 5.6 weeks equivalent to 12.07% of the hourly rate and NI. After the completion of 12 months' continuous employment with the same employer the annual holiday entitlement increases to 5.8 weeks paid annual holiday equivalent to 12.55% of the relevant hourly rate and NI.

- c. With regard to accrual of holiday for workers who work irregular hours:

When working on assignment where that worker works a fixed number of hours in a week or other period specified in the Worker Assignment Sheet (which forms part of the contract with that worker), and where for hours worked above these fixed number of hours the worker is entitled to overtime pay, these fixed hours are considered the "normal working hours". "Normal working hours" include periods of guaranteed and non-guaranteed compulsory overtime and also voluntary overtime which is "sufficiently regular so as to amount to normal remuneration" but will not include infrequent and irregular voluntary overtime.

However, where hours are not specified in the contract or there are no fixed number of hours above which the worker is entitled to overtime pay all hours worked will accrue holiday.

Holiday pay is based on the average hourly rate over the previous 12 weeks (replacing weeks in which no pay was received with previous weeks worked) for “normal working hours” or all hours where there are no “normal working hours”. Pay used to calculate holiday pay should include any payments intrinsically linked to the work done such as shift pay, performance related bonuses etc.

4. The Apprenticeship Levy applies to all employers with a payroll of over £3million (including agency workers on contracts for services) and is a statutory charge of 0.5% on all pay elements subject to employer’s NI.
5. Pension auto-enrolment from April 2019 is a statutory minimum of 3% of qualifying earnings for eligible workers who have not opted out.
6. This figure shows the actual minimum unavoidable Total Wage Costs to meet minimum legal requirements.
7. Provision for statutory sick pay absence, in line with the Defra estimate of 2 weeks at £94.25 per week accrued on normal time only, not on overtime. This figure also covers the 8% of statutory maternity, paternity, adoption and statutory shared parental pay payments that must be met by the labour provider. Agricultural wages sick pay is payable in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales after 52 weeks’ employment.
8. Guideline minimum Labour Provider Overhead & Service Cost - Indicative figure. 2003 DEFRA analysis estimated overhead costs as 30% on top of the National Minimum Wage, but state that this figure is likely to understate the actual costs of almost all businesses as well as making no allowance for management costs or profit. In reaching this figure, Defra state that the result is not intended to be a realistic description of the costs of any particular labour provider business (e.g. it makes no attempt to allow for the costs of rent/interest charges on office accommodation, which may vary widely from one business to another). It also makes no allowance for any management cost or business profit. Rather this is intended to be an illustration of the minimum unavoidable costs that flow from observing the law on basic employment matters such as the minimum wage, national insurance, employers’ liability insurance, and maintaining and insuring roadworthy vehicles.
9. This is the total hourly cost of supply but **does not include any margin to cover labour provider profit.**

Further information

10. If you have any questions regarding the figures in the above tables, please contact the ALP.
11. If you any further queries, please contact the GLAA helpline on 0345 602 5020 or email licensing@gla.gov.uk.
12. For the latest news and updates from the GLAA:



Twitter: [@UK_Glaa](https://twitter.com/UK_Glaa)



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