### **Claimant Commitment overview: Guidance**

#### **Contents**

Introduction
Building the Claimant Commitment
Work Plan
Earning thresholds
Accepting the Claimant Commitment
Expected hours of work
Job goals and work-related activities
Work availability and switching-off requirements

#### Introduction

The Claimant Commitment and Work Plan record all accepted and tailored workrelated activities which give claimants the best prospects of:

- getting work
- moving closer to work, or
- increasing their earnings

The Claimant Commitment links to a Work Plan where all jobs and activities for the claimant are displayed.

# **Building the Claimant Commitment**

Each claimants circumstances are different and every Claimant Commitment must be personal. There is no 'one size fits all' approach when agreeing what should be included in the Claimant Commitment. See Building the Claimant Commitment.

#### **Work Plan**

When a Claimant Commitment is created, it links to a separate page where jobs and activities can be added. This is known as the Work Plan.

The Work Plan is updated as part of an appointment without the need for the claimant to accept a new Claimant Commitment.

When the Work Plan is updated, the latest jobs and activities show up in all Work Plan links. The claimant is notified of the jobs and activities through their journal.

If the claimant does not understand or disagrees with their Work Plan, they can ask for another agent to review the requirements and consider if they are reasonable.

If it is found that the requirements on the Work Plan are reasonable and will improve the claimant's prospects of finding work, the agent must inform them that the activities will remain on their Work Plan and explain the consequences of non-compliance.

If the second agent agrees with the claimant that the work-related requirements are not reasonable, the Work Plan must be amended with new requirements set as appropriate.

See Claimant Commitment not accepted and the Second opinion section of the same guide.

### **Earnings thresholds**

The Administrative Earnings Threshold (AET) has been introduced to highlight those claimants with no income or are on a very low income below the level of the AET. This is so that they can receive the most intensive support.

The Conditionality Earnings Threshold (CET) ensures that claimants earning above a certain level will not be asked to carry out work-related activity. The CET is calculated on an individual basis, by multiplying the National Minimum Wage or National Living Wage by the claimant's expected hours or work.

For couples, the AET and CET are applied separately to each individual, but a household threshold is then applied against the combined household earnings.

For detailed guidance, see Administrative and Conditionality Earnings Threshold.

# **Accepting the Claimant Commitment**

All claimants must accept their Claimant Commitment.

Couples must both accept their own individual commitments for the household to qualify for Universal Credit. Whenever these are updated, they must be accepted by the claimant.

There may be circumstances where the requirement to accept a Claimant Commitment can be removed temporarily or permanently.

The requirement to accept a commitment is removed permanently when a claimant meets the DWP definition for being terminally ill, or they are physically or mentally unable to accept it and this is unlikely to change. For more information, see Terminal illness.

For more information about when the requirement to accept a Commitment can be removed permanently or temporarily, see Removal of the requirement to accept a Claimant Commitment.

If the Universal Credit claim is made by phone, the claimant has no access to their online account and means that the agent must mark the Claimant Commitment as being accepted. This must also be recorded in the commitment notes.

The claimant must accept the Claimant Commitment verbally and give consent for the agent to mark it as accepted on their behalf. The agent must then record that verbal consent was given (and the reasons why the claimant was unable to accept it digitally) in the commitment notes. The call with the claimant, during which their acceptance was made, does not need to be recorded.

Appointees cannot accept a Claimant Commitment on behalf of a claimant. Find out more about claimant commitments and appointees in Appointees, Personal Acting Bodies and Corporate Acting Bodies: Guidance

## **Expected hours of work**

Expected hours are the maximum number of hours that a claimant can be expected to engage in work-related activities. These must be adjusted to take into account any health condition or caring responsibilities that the claimant may have. See Availability for work and expected hours of work-related activity.

## Job goals and work-related activities

Claimants must take responsibility for carrying out the work-related activities agreed and recorded on their Claimant Commitment and Work Plan. Most work-related activities agreed on the commitment carry a risk of reduced payments (sanctions) if not undertaken and the claimant must be told when this applies.

Other work-related activities to be recorded can be those that the claimant has been:

- encouraged to undertake, or
- volunteered to carry out

Work-related activities that a claimant is required to undertake will depend on the Labour Market regime they are allocated to. See the following useful links:

Job Goals
Work search activities
Work preparation activities
Other work-related activities
Work-related activities and the Labour Market regimes

When a timebound activity is set, an appointment should be made for when the time period has ended so that the activity can be reviewed with the claimant. This allows for a thorough review of the Claimant Commitment or Work Plan ensuring the activity is removed once completed.

## Work availability and switching-off requirements

It is important to build a positive individual relationship with each claimant so that work-related activities (whether mandatory or voluntary) can be properly identified and agreed.

Any change in circumstances can change the claimant's work-related activities.

The Claimant Commitment must be reviewed after every change in the claimant's circumstances. For detailed guidance see Availability for work and expected hours of work-related activity and Switching off work availability and work related activities.