

Employee vs Contractor Test

There are many differences between contractors and employees that affect the rights and obligations of the business and the worker. This test is designed to help you understand the difference and plan for your Safetree Field Audit accordingly. If there are concerns about employment conditions when you are audited in the field you will be required to submit an accountant verified employment survey as a corrective action.

These tests have been developed in the courts. Consider all the points that apply to your case to help you decide. No individual point provides the answer. If you are still unsure after you've read this document, you should seek legal advice.

There are four tests:

- The intention test
- The control versus independence test
- The integration test
- The fundamental economic reality test

Answer all the questions in the 4 tests to check what requirements will be looked for in the Field Audit. Once you have checked who is and isn't employees, please advise on your worker numbers here:

How many workers do you employ?

How many workers do you contract services from?

Why do I need to know the difference between an employee and a contractor?

Here are just a few examples ...

Employers: If you hire someone as a contractor when they are actually an employee, you may later be held liable for extra costs including: unpaid PAYE tax, unpaid minimum wages, holidays and leave entitlements. You may also be at risk of receiving penalties from the IRD and/or Employment Relations Authority (that could harm your reputation). Also, you may be declined approval to bring in workers from overseas.

Employees: If you are hired as a contractor incorrectly rather than as an employee, then you may miss out on your minimum employment rights and your Kiwi Saver employer subsidy (NZ Resident), plus you may end up paying tax and ACC levies that you didn't have to.

What are the main rights and obligations related to employees' vs contractors?

An employee is a person employed to do any work for hire or reward under a contract of services (commonly called an employment agreement). The hire or reward is almost always a wage or salary.



Employees must get: 1) at least the minimum wage, 2) holiday and leave entitlements and 3) an employment agreement. Employees also have extra rights, like the right to take a personal grievance. Also, the employer must keep employee records such as an employment agreement and wage-keeping details.

A contractor is a person engaged by a principal (the other party) to perform services under a contract for services (commonly called an independent contractor agreement). Contractors are self-employed. He/she earns income by invoicing the principal for their services. A contractor must pay his/her own tax and is responsible to pay ACC levies.

Contractors are not covered by employment laws. They are not eligible for employment entitlements (like paid holidays) unless such rights are agreed as part of their contract. Businesses don't have to hold contractor records.

INTENTION TEST



The intention of the parties is relevant, but it does not on its own determine the true nature of the relationship between them. Intention is typically indicated in the written agreement between the parties.

	Y/N	REQUIREMENT		
1. Does your worker have:		 Employee	 Contractor	Conditions that will be looked for in the Field Audit
An employment agreement		✓	✗	An employee MUST have an employment agreement (contract of service) in writing
Contract for Services		✗	✓	A contractor has a 'contract for services' with a principal rather than an employment agreement
Holiday pay		✓	✗	An employee is entitled to holiday pay.
Entitlements for public holidays		✓	✗	An employee is entitled to time and half pay for working a public holiday or a day in lieu.

CONTROL VS INDEPENDENCE TEST

The greater the control exercised over the worker's work content, hours and methods, the more likely it is that a person is an employee.

A worker with greater freedom to choose who to work for, where to work, the tools used and so on, is more likely to be a contractor.



	Y/N	REQUIREMENT		
2. Does your worker have:		 Employee	 Contractor	Conditions that will be looked for in the Field Audit
Control over work, time, location		✗	✓	An employee usually has little to no control over the work to be done e.g. the employer largely directs the work.
Set hours		✓	✗	A contractor generally has more discretion regarding how much time is spent at work compared to an employee who will likely have set times and days to be at work.
Control over their availability		✗	✓	A contractor generally has more control over their own availability to provide services e.g. they may make themselves unavailable on certain days of the week, or for a longer period because they are going on holiday. An employee generally must request permission from their employer to take a day off, or to go on leave
Supervision and direction		✓	✗	A contractor has their own "plan" of what work to do each day and which site to work at. He/she is usually a specialist in their field of work, and so does not need to be closely supervised or instructed how to do their job.

INTEGRATION TEST

This test looks at whether the work performed by the employee is integral to the employer's business (an whether they are 'part and parcel' of the organisation. Usually the work performed by a contractor is only an accessory to the business.



A person is more likely to be an employee of the organisation if the work is:

- a. The type that is commonly done by employees
- b. Continuous (Not a one-off project)
- c. For the benefit of the business rather than for the benefit of the worker

	Y/N	REQUIREMENT		
3. Does your worker have		 Employee	 Contractor	Conditions that will be looked for in the Field Audit
Works with own equipment		X	✓	For an employee, the employer should provide all tools and equipment to do to work e.g. work van. A contractor generally provides his/her own tools and specialist equipment.
Team Integration		✓	X	A contractor is less likely to be integrated into the team e.g. not invited to company events
Paid by results		X	✓	An employee usually has a set fee for their work e.g. a salary or wage, whereas a contractor may be paid by results.
Reimbursed for work related expenses e.g. travel, petrol, equipment hire		✓	X	An employee is more likely to be reimbursed for work related expenses, whereas for a contractor, these form part of the costs of running their business.
Uniform that has the logo of the company working for		✓	X	An employee is likely to wear the employer's uniform (if it has one) whereas a contractor would supply their own clothes.

FUNDAMENTAL/ECONOMIC REALITY TEST

The test involves examining the total situation of the work relationship to determine its economic reality. A contractor is a person in business in their own account.

	Y/N	REQUIREMENT		
4. Does your worker have		 Employee	 Contractor	Conditions that will be looked for in the Field Audit
Fees		✗	✓	A contractor usually charges a fee for their services, whereas an employee is paid a salary or a wage.
Minimum wage		✓	✗	A contractor can be paid whatever rate is agreed to. An employee must receive at least the minimum wage for all hours worked.
Pays tax directly to IRD		✗	✓	For an employee, the employer pays PAYE tax and ACC on the employee's behalf, and the employee is paid net wages or salary. A contractor generally pays their own tax directly to the IRD. In special situations the company or person the contractor is contracted to may deduct withholding tax (WT) on their behalf.
GST registration		✗	✓	A contractor must register for GST if earning over \$60,000.
ACC bill		✗	✓	A contractor is responsible for paying their own ACC levies.
Profit		✗	✓	A contractor can profit from their work. For example, they can often decide how much to charge for their services, and how many jobs to take on.
Have employees do the work		✗	✓	An employee is required to perform their job personally and is not able to engage anyone to replace them at work. A contractor can often get someone else to do the work instead of him/her either by subcontracting the work, or employing their own staff.
Financial risk		✗	✓	A contractor carries financial risk. For example, they may not profit from a job if their costs exceed budget. They may also give guarantees to cover breaches of their obligations. They may carry their own insurance to help protect against these risks.
Mainly working for one entity		✓	✗	A contractor may work for multiple principals at the same time e.g. a builder having contracts to do work for Company 'A', Company 'B' and Company 'C'.
Advertises for work		✗	✓	An employee looks for work e.g. answers a job ad looking for a worker, compared to a contractor who often advertises his/her services.
Invoices		✗	✓	A contractor usually issues invoices setting out their fees or charges to get paid. An employee usually gets paid automatically, and receives a pay slip.