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UK Employment Law Update

Prof. Dr. Ronald B. Crawford - Director FIRODC Postgraduate Training Institute

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UK Employment Law Update - Changes to UK Employment Lay

Area of Change, Date & Reference

Details of Change

National Living Wage (NLW)

From:

<u>Department for Business, Innovation</u> & Skills

First published:

24 August 2015

Part of:

National Minimum Wage

Policy paper

National Living Wage (NLW)

Published 24 August 2015

Contents

- 1. About the new National Living Wage
- 2. Rates
- 3. Low Pay Commission and future rates

1. About the new National Living Wage

The government wants to move from a low wage, high tax, high welfare society to a higher wage, lower tax, lower welfare society.

With record employment, the highest GDP growth in the G7, over 2 million jobs created since 2010, and 1.1 million more forecast by the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), the government believes that now is the right time to take action to ensure low wage workers can take a greater share of the gains from growth.

The new National Living Wage is an essential part of this. It ensures that work pays, and reduces reliance on the state topping up wages through the benefits system.

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	2. Rates	
	From April 2016, the government will introduce a new mandatory National Living Wage	
	(NLW) for workers aged 25 and above, initially set at £7.20 – a rise of 50p relative to the	
	current National Minimum Wage (NMW) rate. That's a £910 per annum increase in earnings	
	for a full-time worker on the current NMW.	
	The adult NMW rate is currently £6.70. From 1 April 2016 the premium will come into effect	
	on top of the NMW, taking the National Living Wage to £7.20. The NMW will continue to	
	apply for those aged 21 to 24, with the premium added on top for those aged 25 and over,	
	taking the total hourly rate to the National Living Wage.	
	3. Low Pay Commission and future rates	
	The government published the Low Pay Commission's (LPC) new remit on 8 July 2015.	
	The government has asked the LPC to recommend the level of the path of the National	
	Living Wage going forward, with the target of the total wage reaching 60% of median	
	earnings by 2020. On OBR forecasts a full-time NMW worker will earn over £4,800 more by	
	2020 from the NLW in cash terms.	
	The LPC will also continue to provide recommendations for the other NMW rates as they	
	have done previously.	
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Holiday Entitlement Clarifies	1. Entitlement	
Aug 11, 2015 https://www.gov.uk/employers-adoption-	Almost all workers are legally entitled to 5.6 weeks' paid holiday per year (known as	
pay-leave/recover-statutory-pay	statutory leave entitlement or annual leave). An employer can include bank holidays as part	
	of statutory annual leave.	
	Working 5 days a week	
	Most workers who work a 5-day week must receive 28 days' paid annual leave per year.	
	This is calculated by multiplying a normal week (5 days) by the annual entitlement of 5.6	
	weeks.	
	Working part-time	
	Part-time workers are also entitled to a minimum of 5.6 weeks of paid holiday each year,	
	although this may amount to fewer actual days of paid holiday than a full-time worker would	
	get.	
	Example	
	A worker works 3 days a week. Their leave is calculated by multiplying 3 by 5.6, which	
	comes to 16.8 days of annual paid leave.	
	Irregular hours	
	People working irregular hours - eg shift work or term-time work - need to calculate their	
	leave entitlement for irregular hours.	
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Limits on statutory leave

Statutory paid holiday entitlement is limited to 28 days. Staff working 6 days a week are only entitled to 28 days' paid holiday and not 33.6 days (5.6 multiplied by 6).

Bank holidays

Bank or public holidays do not have to be given as paid leave.

An employer can choose to include bank holidays as part of a worker's statutory annual leave.

Extra leave

An employer can choose to offer more leave than the legal minimum. They don't have to apply all the rules that apply to statutory leave to the extra leave. For example, a worker might need to be employed for a certain amount of time before they become entitled to it.

Other aspects of holiday entitlement

Workers have the right to:

- get paid for leave
- build up ('accrue') holiday entitlement during maternity, paternity and adoption leave
- build up holiday entitlement while off work sick
- choose to take holiday at the same time as <u>sick leave</u>

Use the statutory leave calculator to work out a worker's leave.

Disputes

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	Paid annual leave is a legal right that an employer must provide. If a worker thinks their		
	right to leave and pay are not being met there are a number of ways to resolve the dispute.		
	2. Holiday pay: the basics		
	Workers are entitled to a	a week's pay for each week of leave they take.	
	A week's pay is worked	out according to the kind of hours someone works and how they're	
	paid for the hours. This includes full-time, part-time and casual workers.		
	Working pattern	Pay	
	Fixed hours and fixed pay (part time or full time)	A week's holiday pay equals how much a worker gets for a week's work	
	Shift work with fixed	A week's holiday pay equals the average number of	
	hours (part time or full	weekly fixed hours a worker worked in the previous 12	
	time)	weeks at their average hourly rate	
	No fixed hours (ie	A week's holiday pay is the average pay a worker got over	
	casual work)	the previous 12 weeks (in which they were paid)	

Calculating average hourly rate

To calculate average hourly rate, only the hours worked and how much was paid for them should be counted. Take the average rate over the last 12 weeks. If no pay was paid in any week, count back a further week, so that the rate is based on 12 weeks in which pay was paid.

Rolled-up holiday pay

Holiday pay should be paid for the time when annual leave is taken. An employer cannot include an amount for holiday pay in the hourly rate (known as 'rolled-up holiday pay'). If a current contract still includes rolled-up pay, it needs to be re-negotiated.

More information

This is a general guide and doesn't cover every type of working arrangement or all scenarios. For specific information about your holiday pay entitlement, contact the <u>Advisory</u>, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Acas

Telephone: 0300 123 11 00

Textphone: 18001 0300 123 1100

Monday to Friday, 8am to 8pm

Saturday, 9am to 1pm

3. Calculate leave entitlement

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	Annual leave begins to build up ('accrue') as soon as a worker starts their job.	
	An employer can use a 'leave year' or an 'accrual' system to work out how much leave their	
	staff should get.	
	Leave year	
	An employer must usually tell their staff the dates of their statutory leave year as soon as	
	they start working, eg it might run from 1 January to 31 December.	
	Workers must take their statutory leave during this time. If a leave year isn't set out in a	
	contract then it will start:	
	 on the 1st day of a new job (if started after 1 October 1998) 	
	 on 1 October (if started on or before 1 October 1998) 	
	The leave year and holiday entitlement is not affected by maternity, paternity or adoption	
	leave. The employee still builds up ('accrues') holiday over these periods.	
	Leave entitlement when starting a new job	
	If a worker starts their job part-way through a leave year, they're only entitled to part of their	
	total annual leave for the current leave year. What they get depends on how much of the	
	year is left.	
	Use the holiday entitlement calculator to work out how much leave someone has left.	

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Accrual system

An employer can use an accrual system to work out a worker's leave during the first year of the job. Under this system, a worker gets one twelfth of their leave in each month. So by the third month they'd be entitled to a quarter of of their total leave, eg 7 days out of 28 for a 5-day week.

Carrying over leave

The worker's contract says how many days' leave they can carry over into the next year. If a worker gets 28 days' leave, they can carry over up to a maximum of 8 days.

If a worker gets more than 28 days' leave, their employer may allow them to carry over any additional untaken leave. Check the employment contract, company handbook or intranet site to see what the rules say.

If a worker can't take all of their leave entitlement because they're already on a different type of leave (eg sick, maternity or parental leave), they can carry over some or all of the untaken leave into the next leave year.

An employer must allow a worker to carry over a maximum of 20 of their 28 days' leave entitlement if the worker couldn't take annual leave because they were off sick.

4. Booking time off

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	The general notice period for taking leave is at least twice as long as the amount of leave a	
	worker wants to take (eg 2 days' notice for 1 day's leave), unless the contract says	
	something different.	
	An employer can refuse a leave request but they must give as much notice as the amount	
	of leave requested, eg 2 weeks' notice if the leave requested was 2 weeks.	
	Although employers can refuse to give leave at a certain time, they can't refuse to let	
	workers take the leave at all.	
	Part leave days	
	Some workers may be entitled to a part leave day - eg if they're part-time or have a half	
	day's leave to take. How a part-day should be taken is up to the employer.	
	When leave can and can't be taken	
	Employers can:	
	 tell their staff to take leave, eg bank holidays or Christmas 	
	 restrict when leave can be taken, eg at certain busy periods 	
	There may be rules about this in the employment contract or it may be what normally	
	happens in the workplace. The notice period for this is at least twice as long as the leave	
	they want their staff to take.	

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	5. Taking holiday before leaving a job	
During their notice period the worker may be able to take whatever is left of their state		
	annual leave.	
	Use the holiday entitlement calculator to work this out. How much they get depends on how	
	much of the holiday year has passed.	
	Taking more leave than the entitlement	
	If a worker has taken more leave than they're entitled to, their employer must not take	
	money from their final pay unless it's been agreed beforehand in writing. The rules in this	
	situation should be outlined in the employment contract, company handbook or intranet site.	
	Getting paid instead of taking holidays	
	The only time someone can get paid in place of taking statutory leave (known as 'payment	
	in lieu') is when they leave their job. Employers must pay for untaken statutory leave (even	
	if the worker is dismissed for gross misconduct).	
	If an employer offers more than 5.6 weeks' annual leave, they can agree separate	
	arrangements for the extra leave.	

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Employment Appeals Tribunal Rules that Overtime Counts For Holiday Pay Tuesday, November 4, 2014

http://www.gmb.org.uk/newsroom/eat-rules-overtime-counts-for-holiday-pay

GMB Welcome EAT Judgement That Overtime Pay Should Be Included In Pay For Holiday Leave

Members who did not get the same pay during holiday as during the rest of the year should contact union to be advises of their rights and to have claims assessed and taken forward says GMB

GMB commented on the EAT judgement that overtime pay is part of normal remuneration and to be included as such in the calculation of pay for holiday leave. See notes to editors for copy of press release from EAT.

Paul Kenny, GMB General Secretary, said "This judgment ensures that workers are properly paid for holidays and is a good and welcome result.

This judgment clarifies that voluntary overtime and time spent waiting for emergency call outs must be included in holiday pay calculations.

Members who did not get the same pay during holiday as during the rest of the year should contact GMB to be advises of their rights and to have their claims assessed and taken forward.

GMB look forward to a sensible discussion with employers who need to have a rethink about the way holiday pay is dealt with.

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	No doubt certain elements and interest will condemn the European Directive upon which this court decision is based that will give workers in the UK the extra pay they have been denied by UK employers and politicians for years."	
Employment Appeals Tribunal Rules that Overtime Counts For Holiday Pay By Katie Hope Business reporter, BBC News	Workers have won a landmark case at the Employment Appeal Tribunal (EAT) to include regular overtime in holiday pay. But what does the ruling mean and how will it affect you?	
	What was the court hearing actually about?	

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until now most employers have paid holiday at an employee's basic rate of pay
Under EU law, workers are entitled to four weeks' holiday pay a year but there are no
details on how it should be calculated. Up until now, the UK government has interpreted the

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	EU Working Time Directive as saying that holiday pay should be at an employee's basic	
	rate of pay, which means any additional payments for regular overtime aren't included.	
	As a result, most employers have not included regular overtime in their calculation of	
	holiday pay.	
	The tribunal ruling suggests that the government and UK companies have been interpreting	
	the EU directive wrongly.	
	The Employment Appeal Tribunal ruled on three test cases against the engineering	
	company Amec, industrial services firm Hertel and maintenance company Bear Scotland.	
	The staff at these firms said they consistently worked overtime, but that was not included in	
	holiday pay, meaning they received considerably less pay when on holiday compared to	
	when they were working.	
	How many people will this affect?	

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It's difficult to say for sure. The government estimates that one-sixth of the 30.8 million people currently in work get paid overtime.

However, the government's figures are based on data from the Office for National Statistics data on the number of people in work between June and August 2014. It's not an accurate

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	figure of the number of people who have worked regular overtime and who are likely to	
	bring a claim.	
	"This decision does not open up the floodgates for past claims. What this decision does say	
	to workers is, going forward, you will receive what the UN asked for in 1938 and again in	
	1970, and what Europe then asked for in 1998. Namely, you will receive a normal wage for	
	your periods of rest," said Unite executive director Howard Beckett.	
	A recent survey of Federation of Small Business (FSB) members found that a third of small	
	businesses with employees paid staff for voluntary overtime. It said that this suggested that	
	up to 400,000 firms could be affected.	
	I work regular overtime. How do I make a claim?	

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Workers who feel they have a claim could contact conciliation service Acas
Unions are already asking workers who haven't received the same pay during their holidays
as the rest of the year to contact them.

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	If workers are not part of a union, they could contact a claimants firm to fight their case, or	
	approach their employer directly or via conciliation service Acas.	
	"Employers will now have to include overtime in calculating holiday pay, and those that	
	don't should be under no illusion that Unite will fight to ensure that our members receive	
	their full entitlement," said Unite's Mr Beckett.	
	 23% of full-time working men and 15% of part-time working men do overtime 	
	 12% of full-time working women and 15% of part-time working women do overtime 	
	Source: ONS, government	
	Getty Images	
	While the Employment Tribunal has found in favour of the workers the companies can still	
	appeal against the decision. The cases could then be referred to the more senior domestic	
	Court of Appeal, or to the EU courts in Luxembourg for clarification on how the European	
	law should be interpreted.	
	However, Addleshaw Goddard managing associate Annabel Mackay told the BBC this	
	shouldn't affect a worker's claim.	
	"The decision may be appealed, but this main point on holiday pay is difficult to argue with.	
	The key principle is guided by EU health and safety law that they don't want people to be	
	put off taking their holiday because they will be paid less," she added.	
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How far back can I make a claim for?



there is a gap of more than 3 months, a worker can only claim for the previous holiday

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	The potential for backdated claims has been limited, with the tribunal ruling that employees	
	cannot claim more than three months after the last incorrect payment.	
	Under some circumstances, employees may be able to claim holiday pay further back using	
	a breach of contract claim.	
	"They [employees] would have to try and argue that the entitlement to holiday at the right	
	rate was part of the contract and bring a breach of contract claim. Those claims can go	
	back 6 years," adds Ms Mackay.	
	What does this mean for employers?	

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The Institute of Directors has called the issue a 'time bomb' which could wipe out some small businesses.

The Institute of Directors has called the issue a "time bomb" which could wipe out some small businesses.

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	And manufacturers' organisation EEF has said more than 90% of its members expect
	payroll costs to "spiral" as a result of the ruling.
	Two-thirds of its members estimate that the change to holiday pay calculations will add
	more than 3% to their current payroll costs, while two out of five anticipate an increase of at
	least 5%.
	"We won't see the full extent of damage until further down the line. There is a real danger
	that this ruling could ultimately hit jobs, pay and future investment," said Tim Thomas, head
	of employment policy at EEF.
	Law firm DLA Piper says many employers will now need to decide how to deal with existing
	claims.
	"Unions have already filed a substantial number of claims for underpaid holiday pay, which
	have been stayed pending the outcome of the appeal cases. The decision of the EAT may
	provide an incentive to settle claims, as the potential for back pay is now limited." it said.
	It also said longer term, employers are likely to try to minimise the increased liability for
	holiday pay by using bank or agency staff to cover periods of increased demand rather than
	offering permanent staff overtime.

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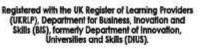
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Employment Appeals Tribunal (EAT) Ruling on Carry Over of Holiday Pay Gives Employers Greater Certainty Sept. 22, 2013 http://www.foxwilliams.com/news/845	The relationship between workers' rights, their holiday and how those rights are affected by sickness absence has been a much debated subject in recent years. A particular issue has been to what extent a worker on long-term sick leave, who has been unable to take holiday due to sickness, is entitled to carry forward accrued but untaken holiday to a subsequent leave year.
	Sood Enterprises Ltd v Healy adds more clarity for employers regarding this issue. In Sood the EAT held that the holiday that a sick worker can carry over is a maximum of 4 weeks (20 days) per holiday year and that unless there is a relevant agreement in place, employers are not compelled to carry over any further contractual leave.
	The law
	The European Working Time Directive (the Directive) governs this area of law and was implemented in the UK by way of the Working Time Regulations 1998 (WTR).

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	Workers in the UK are entitled to 28 days annual leave in each leave year. This is
	comprised of:
	 20 days 'ordinary' annual leave (regulation 13, WTR), a right guaranteed by the
	Directive.
	 8 days 'additional' annual leave (regulation 13A, WTR), a right under domestic
	legislation only.
	Prior to Sood ordinary annual leave could be carried over to the following leave year when a
	worker is on long - term sick leave, but the question remained whether the 'additional' 8
	days could carry over.
	Facts
	The claimant, Mr Healy had worked for Sood Enterprises as a handyman and carwash
	worker for several years and was entitled to 28 days' statutory annual leave. In July 2010
	he suffered a stroke and was absent from work until he resigned in June 2011. He had
	taken 11 days' holiday out of his 28-day entitlement in 2010 (leaving him with 17 days'
	leave), and had accrued 14 days' holiday in 2011 when his employment ended. He
	received no payment in lieu of accrued holiday on termination of his employment and
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	brought unpaid holiday claims.
	ET decision
	The employment tribunal relied on the EAT decision in NHS Leeds v Larner, in which the
	EAT found that a worker who was signed off sick for the whole of the leave year was
	presumed not to have been well enough to exercise what the ECJ has described as the
	"right to enjoy a period of relaxation and leisure" and was therefore entitled to carry over the
	full holiday entitlement to the next leave year.
	The employment tribunal found Mr Healy was entitled to be paid in lieu of holiday accrued
	under both regulation 13 and 13A for both the 2010 and 2011 leave years and ordered the
	Respondent to pay him in lieu of a total of 31 days' holiday made up of 17 days' holiday
	accrued but not taken owning to long-term sickness in 2010, and 14 days' holiday accrued
	but not taken for the same reason in 2011 to date of termination.
	EAT decision
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UK Employment Law Update – Changes to UK Employment Lay Area of Change, Date & Reference Details of Change The EAT upheld the decision regarding the 2011 leave year. However it rejected the Tribunal's approach regarding the 2010 year, finding that regulation 13A, did not allow for the carrying over or payment in lieu of the additional 8 days' entitlement, only the 20 days of ordinary statutory leave. On that basis the EAT reduced the award for 2010 to a payment of £725.90 to £384.30 The EAT also clarified that the Directive was enforceable against private employers. Relying on the Court of Appeal decision in *Larner* where it explained that there is a direct effect against emanations of the state, and that domestic law should be interpreted if possible to be compatible with the Directive. Therefore, the WTR has to be read as to be compatible with the Directive even where the litigants are private individuals or companies. What does this mean for employers? This decision is good news for employers as, provided there are appropriate clauses within the employment contract, a worker on long term sick leave will only be able to carry forward the maximum 20 days in respect of any given year and not the full 28 days as previously

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	feared.
	Government reforms
	The Coalition has indicated that when the WTR are amended in line with recent ECJ
	decisions on holiday and sickness, its intention is to limit the carry over of holiday to the 20
	days minimum amount and not the additional 8 days. The Sood judgment should go some
	way to push government in the right direction.
European Ruling on Work Travel Time	European ruling on work travel time may raise Irish wages bill
http://www.irishtimes.com/business/work/european-ruling-on-work-travel-time-may-raise-irish-wages-bill-1.2349005	Firms may have to pay employees without fixed base for journeys to and from work

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Because the ruling covers the European Union working time directive, it is expected to affect workers across the bloc. Photograph: Thinkstock

Charlie Taylor

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	/ork
	Sep 12, 2015, 01:00
	First published: Sat, Sep 12, 2015, 01:00
	ore Sharing Services
	Irish companies could face substantial wage bill increases after a European Court of Justice
	(ECJ) ruling that time spent travelling to and from home by staff without a fixed working
	base should count towards hours worked.
	The decision relates to a case involving staff at a Spanish security firm named Tyco.
	However, because the ruling covers the European Union working time directive, it is
	expected to affect workers across the bloc.
	The ruling says excluding journeys made by employees from working time would be
	contrary to the objective of protecting the safety and health of workers pursued by EU law. It
	essentially means businesses will have to pay employees without a fixed working base for
	their journey time and will also affect how rest break entitlements and maximum working
	hours are calculated.
	The case came about after Tyco closed a large number of regional offices across Spain in
	2011 and technically assigned all its employees to the company's headquarters in Madrid.

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	No fixed place of employment
	The staff employed by the firm instal and maintain security equipment in homes and on
	commercial premises located within whatever geographical area are assigned to them, and
	so have no fixed place of employment. With some staff members travelling for up to three
	hours a day without pay, employees went to court to argue that time spent commuting from
	home to business appointments should be officially classified as working time.
	The British government tried to intervene in the case, arguing that allowing travelling time to
	be counted as working time would lead to substantially higher business costs. The ECJ
	dismissed this argument and sided with the Spanish employees.
	It said that where workers who do not have a fixed or habitual place of work, time spent
	travelling between their homes and the premises of the first and last customers designated
	by their employer constitutes working time within the meaning of the directive.
	Carrying out duties
	"The court considers workers in such a situation to be carrying out their activity or duties
	over the whole duration of those journeys," it said, adding that it also took the view that staff

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	are at the employer's disposal during travelling time and should officially be classified as
	working at such moments.
	The ruling is potentially good news for those who don't have a set workplace such as
	tradespeople and care workers. However, Patrick Walshe, employment law expert at Irish
	legal firm Philip Lee, advised employees not to get overexcited by the decision.
	"I suspect that in an extreme case such as this one where someone has to spend hours
	travelling to work without pay may be one thing but I strongly doubt whether many people
	would successfully be able to argue this," he said.
	"Obviously decisions of the ECJ are binding on the entire community but I think this is one
	that is going to have to result in an amendment to our Working Time Act Once our
	legislation is amended – which could be years away – it would fall on individual courts and
	tribunals to interpret."
	Employers' group Ibec said careful consideration must be given to those employers with
	workers travelling to a variety of locations in the course of the working day.

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	"Our advice has consistently been that travel time from a worker's home to a variety of
	possible working locations is likely to be considered working time," said lbec head of
	employment law services Rhona Murphy.
Shared Parental Leave and Pay	1. Overview
Oct 28, 2015 https://www.gov.uk/shared-parental-leave-	Employees may be entitled to Shared Parental Leave (SPL) and Statutory Shared Parental
and-pay-employer-guide/overview	Pay (ShPP) if:
	their baby is due on or after 5 April 2015
	they adopt a child on or after 5 April 2015
	Until 4 April 2015 fathers may get Additional Paternity Leave and Pay instead.
	Employees can start SPL if they're eligible and they or their partner end their maternity or
	adoption leave or pay early. The remaining leave will be available as SPL. The remaining
	pay may be available as ShPP.
	Employees can take SPL in up to 3 separate blocks. They can also share the leave with
	their partner if they're also eligible. Parents can choose how much of the SPL each of them
	will take.

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Area of Change, Date & Reference	Details of Change
	ExampleA mother could end her maternity leave after 12 weeks, leaving 40 weeks (of the
	total 52 week entitlement) available for SPL. If both the mother and her partner are eligible,
	they can share the 40 weeks. They can take the leave at the same time or separately.
	SPL and ShPP must be taken between the baby's birth and first birthday (or within 1 year of
	adoption).
	SPL and ShPP are only available in England, Scotland and Wales.
Statutory Adoption Pay and Leave	1. Entitlement
	When an employee takes time off to adopt a child or have a child through a surrogacy
	arrangement they might be eligible for Statutory Adoption Pay and Leave.
	Statutory Adoption Leave
	Employees can take up to 52 weeks' Statutory Adoption Leave. The first 26 weeks is known
	as 'Ordinary Adoption Leave', the last 26 weeks as 'Additional Adoption Leave'.
	Leave can start:
	 on the date the child starts living with the employee or up to 14 days before the
	expected placement date (UK adoptions)

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	 when an employee has been matched with a child to be placed with them by a UK
	adoption agency
	 when the child arrives in the UK or within 28 days of this date (overseas adoptions)
	 the day the child's born or the day after (parents in surrogacy arrangements)
	Statutory Adoption Pay
	Statutory Adoption Pay (SAP) for employees is:
	 90% of their gross average weekly earnings for the first 6 weeks
	 £139.58 a week or 90% of their gross average weekly earnings (whichever is lower)
	for the next 33 weeks
	Tax and National Insurance need to be deducted.
	Calculate an employee's adoption leave and pay using the maternity and paternity
	<u>calculator</u> .
	Some employment types like agency workers, directors and educational workers have
	different rules for entitlement.
	Extra leave or pay
	You can offer more than the statutory amounts if you have a company scheme for adoption
	leave and pay. You must make sure your scheme's policies are clear and available to staff.

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Employment rights

An employee's <u>employment rights</u> (like the right to pay, holidays and returning to a job) are protected during adoption leave. You still have to pay Statutory Adoption Pay even if you stop trading.

2. Eligibility

Some employees won't qualify for both leave and pay.

Statutory Adoption Leave

Employees must:

- give you the correct notice
- be classed as an <u>employee</u>

They don't have to give you proof of the adoption or surrogacy unless you request it.

Statutory Adoption Pay

Employees must:

- have worked for you <u>continuously</u> for at least 26 weeks by the week they were matched with a child
- be on your payroll and earn at least £112 a week in an 8-week period the 'relevant period'
- give you the correct notice
- give you <u>proof of the adoption or surrogacy</u>

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UK Employment Law Update – Changes to UK Employment Lay	
Area of Change, Date & Reference	Details of Change
	Calculate an employee's matching week, relevant period, notice period and adoption pay
	using the maternity and paternity calculator.
	There are special rules for some employee situations, eg if they leave, become sick or if
	they or their child dies.
	Overseas adoptions
	The conditions are the same, except the employee:
	 must have 'official notification' (permission from a UK authority) that they can adopt
	from abroad
	 must fill in the declaration on form SC6 if they're adopting a child with their partner
	Form SC6 confirms they're not taking paternity leave or pay.
	Employees in surrogacy arrangements
	The child must be due on or after 5 April 2015 for the employee to be eligible for Statutory
	Adoption Pay and Leave.
	The other conditions are the same except for Statutory Adoption Pay they must have
	worked for you continuously for at least 26 weeks by the 15th week before the week the
	baby is due.
	If you ask, they must give you proof that they intend to become the baby's legal parent.

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Who can't qualify

Employees won't qualify for either adoption leave or pay if they:

- · become a special guardian or kinship carer
- adopt a stepchild
- · adopt a family member or stepchild
- adopt privately, eg without permission from a UK authority or adoption agency

3. Notice period

Notice doesn't have to be in writing unless you request it.

Statutory Adoption Leave

Within 7 days of being matched with a child, employees must tell you:

- how much leave they want
- their leave start date
- the 'date of placement' the expected or actual date the child is placed with them

You have 28 days to write to them confirming their leave start and end date.

Employees in surrogacy arrangements

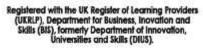
At least 15 weeks before the due date, employees must tell you when the baby is due and when they want to start their leave. You can ask for this in writing.

Changes to leave dates

UK Employment Law Update – Changes to UK Employment Lay		
Area of Change, Date & Reference	Details of Change	
	Employees must tell you about changes to leave dates at least 28 days before their original	
	start date or the new start date - whichever is earlier.	
	You must write to them if you have to amend their leave start and end dates.	
	Employees must give 8 weeks' notice if they want to change the date they return to work.	
	Statutory Adoption Pay	
	Employees must usually give you 28 days' notice before they want to be paid Statutory	
	Adoption Pay, unless the time between the child being matched and placed is less than	
	that.	
	Overseas adoptions - leave	
	The rules are different for leave if it's an overseas adoption. Employees must tell you:	
	 the date of their 'official notification' and the expected date the child arrives in the UK 	
	- within 28 days of getting the notification	
	 the actual date the child arrives in the UK - within 28 days of this date 	
	 how much leave they want and when they want it to start - giving you 28 days' notice 	
	You have 28 days to write to them confirming their leave start and end date.	
	4. Proof of adoption	
	Employees must give you proof of adoption to qualify for Statutory Adoption Pay. Proof isn't	
	needed for Statutory Adoption Leave unless you ask for it.	
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UK Employment Law Update – Changes to UK Employment Lay	
Area of Change, Date & Reference	Details of Change
	For adoption, the proof must show the:
	 name and address of the agency and employee
	 date the child was matched, eg the matching certificate
	 the expected or actual date of placement, eg a letter from the agency
	 the relevant UK authority's 'official notification' confirming the parent is allowed to
	adopt (overseas adoptions only)
	 the date the child arrived in the UK, eg plane ticket (overseas adoptions only)
	You must keep records of the proof.
	Surrogacy arrangements
	Proof isn't needed for leave or pay unless you ask for it.
	If you ask, employees must give you a written statement ('statutory declaration') to confirm
	they intend to apply for a parental order in the 6 months after the baby's birth.
	5. Refusing pay or leave
	Statutory Adoption Leave
	You can't refuse adoption leave or change the amount of leave employees want to take off.
	For adoption, you can delay the start date if the employee doesn't have a reasonable
	excuse for giving you the wrong amount of notice. To delay it, write to them within 28 days
	of their leave request.
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Statutory Adoption Pay

You can refuse Statutory Adoption Pay if the employee doesn't qualify.

To refuse it, give the employee <u>form SAP1</u> within 7 days of your decision. They must get this form within 28 days of their request for Statutory Adoption Pay or the date they were matched with the child (whichever is earlier).

6. Record keeping

You must keep records for HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), including:

- proof of adoption
- the date Statutory Adoption Pay started
- the payments of Statutory Adoption Pay you've made including dates
- the payments you've <u>reclaimed</u>
- any weeks you didn't pay and why

You must keep records for 3 years from the end of the tax year they relate to (eg by using form SAP2 or keeping your own records).

7. Help with statutory pay

For financial help with statutory pay, you can:

- reclaim payments (usually 92%)
- apply for an advance if you can't afford payments



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- 11. Hotel 'Academies', Conference and Meeting Rooms are utilised for course delivery purpose.

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