Getting ahead of April 2024 Legislative Changes in Flexible Working and Family-Inclusion

Area of legislative change	What are the key changes for employers? More info here Hogan Lovells	What else should employers do to boost engagement and retention? Bright Horizons
Flexible Working	 Employees can ask for flexible working from day one of employment. Employees can make two requests in any 12-month period and do not have to explain impact on employer when making a request. Employers must decide requests within two months unless extension agreed. Employers must consult before refusing a request (i.e. meet with the employee to discuss and consider alternatives). 	 Ensure managers are knowledgeable. Include helping managers understand which types of work are best done onsite or remotely. Explore flexible time as well as flexible location. Be willing to trial arrangements: review deliverables to fit hours and seek feedback. Does it work for the employee as well as for the team, clients / customers, organisation? Foster high levels of trust: measure performance by outputs rather than hours or physical presence.
Paternity Leave	 Employees can take paternity leave as one week, two continuous weeks or two weeks at different times. Leave must be taken within 52 weeks of birth / placement. Employees give notice of entitlement to leave plus notice of each period of leave. 	 Consider the rising trend towards equal leave and/or enhanced shared parental leave. Offer specialist <u>coaching</u> for all new parents to boost retention a confident return and keep career on track. Train internal buddies or mentors to provide peer support.
Protection from redundancy in connection with family leave	 The right to be offered available suitable alternative employment applies if employee is at risk of redundancy: During pregnancy – once notified employer. While on maternity / adoption / shared parental leave (as was the case pre-April). After return from maternity / adoption leave – for 18 months after birth / placement. After return from at least six consecutive weeks' shared parental leave – for 18 months after birth / placement. 	 Be Gender-inclusive: noting that this applies to shared parental leave longer than 6 weeks. Help managers to be prepared for key conversations (Bright Horizons Parental Leave Toolkit hand-holds the manager as well as the team member). Ensure effective and pro-active communication at all stages: pre, during and post-leave and return. Make good use of Keeping in Touch days so the leave-taker is not out of the loop.
Carer's Leave	 One week's unpaid leave (pro rata) per year to provide / arrange care for dependant with a long term care need. Employees can take leave flexibly – in periods of a day or half a day. Employer cannot ask for evidence of entitlement. Employees must give three days' notice, or twice the period of leave requested (if greater). Employers can only refuse if absence would cause undue disruption. 	 Consider paid leave to differentiate your offering. Support your people in finding care, which can otherwise be time-consuming and overwhelming (Bright Horizons Work+Family Space offers this). Ensure your teams have access to back-up care so they have a contingency plan. Consider a Carers' Network: to exchange advice, offer mutual support and act as the voice of carers in your organisation.

Note that Neonatal Leave and Pay is now expected to come into force next year in April 2025

- It applies if child needs at least one week of neonatal care within 28 days of birth
- Employees can take up to 12 weeks' leave (probably)
- Leave will be taken at end of maternity / paternity leave
- Leave is a day one right; Pay is subject to service and earnings requirements

Employers can also consider extending enhanced pay to cover this period, provide access to support such as helplines or Employee Assistance Programmes and expert Coaching for the new parent.

