

## **EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO**

### **The Shared Parental Leave Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015**

#### **SR 2015 No. 93**

#### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. This Explanatory Memorandum has been prepared by the Department for Employment and Learning to accompany the Statutory Rule (details above) which is laid before the Northern Ireland Assembly.
- 1.2. The Statutory Rule is made under Articles 70C(2), 107E, 107F(1), (4), (7) to (14), and (16), 107G(1) to (6), 107H(1) and (3), 107(I)(1), (4), (7) to (14), and (16), 107K(1), (4), and (5), 107L, 107M(1) and 131 of the Employment Rights (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 and is subject to the confirmatory resolution procedure.

#### **2. Purpose**

- 2.1. The Shared Parental Leave Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 (“the Leave Regulations”), in association with the Statutory Shared Parental Pay (General) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 (“the Pay Regulations”) provide an entitlement for a mother/adopter and a child’s father/adoptive parent or a mother’s or adopter’s partner to take shared parental leave and pay. The right to shared parental leave and statutory shared parental pay are new statutory rights for employees with a partner who is working, or has recently been working (whether employed or self-employed). Eligible employees will be able to share up to 50 weeks of shared parental leave and up to 37 weeks of statutory shared parental pay.
- 2.2. These Regulations set out the qualifying requirements that must be satisfied by an employee, and also by their partner, for the employee to qualify for shared parental leave. They also set out the notice and evidence requirements which must be met for the employee to qualify for shared parental leave.
- 2.3. Shared parental leave can be taken at any time between the birth of a child, or the placement of a child for adoption or with prospective adopters, and must be taken before the child’s first birthday or the first anniversary of the placement. Shared parental leave arises from untaken maternity leave or untaken adoption leave. An eligible mother or adopter must curtail her maternity or adoption leave in order for shared parental leave to arise. She or he may do this, as now, by simply returning to work. Or she or he may do it giving notice to curtail their maternity or adoption leave at a specified future date. The curtailment of maternity or adoption leave and pay is facilitated by separate regulations.

#### **3. Background**

- 3.1. The Work and Families Act (Northern Ireland) 2015 provides a legislative framework for the making of regulations that allow for the voluntary sharing of leave and pay entitlement between parents following the birth or adoption of a child, and for conferring other rights relating to the first year

after birth, or placement, of the child. The Act further facilitates extension to the right to request flexible working for all qualifying employees.

- 3.2. These Regulations are part of a group of Statutory Rules which, taken collectively, have the purpose of enabling eligible working parents to share leave and pay entitlement in respect of children due to be born, or placed for adoption, on or after 5th April 2015.

#### **4. Consultation**

- 4.1. Public consultation explaining Great Britain proposals and asking whether it would be appropriate to take forward comparable measures in Northern Ireland took place between 6th June and 23rd August 2013.
- 4.2. The consultation asked for views on the merits of the Great Britain programme; the extent (if any) to which it should be implemented in Northern Ireland; and whether alternative options would be appropriate.
- 4.3. There were 28 substantive responses to the consultation, demonstrating substantial support for the introduction of rights to leave and pay for Northern Ireland's working parents corresponding to the entitlements being brought forward in Great Britain.
- 4.4. The Department considered a number of policy options. The first was to retain unchanged the present leave, pay and/or flexible working arrangements, making such minor legislative amendments as necessary to support that objective. This received no substantive support.
- 4.5. The second option was to develop pay, leave and/or flexible working arrangements bespoke to Northern Ireland. Although the consultation did not make any specific alternative proposals concerning leave and pay, it did ask for stakeholder input on available options. None were identified.
- 4.6. The third option available to the Department was to provide leave, pay and/or flexible working entitlements corresponding to those envisaged in Great Britain. As this option received substantial support, the Department proceeded on this basis.

#### **5. Equality Impact**

- 5.1. An assessment of the equality impact of the complete package of proposals concluded that, of the nine equality categories set out under section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, the primary beneficiaries of the proposals are anticipated to be older workers, male and female employees, dependants and persons with disabilities.
- 5.2. These Regulations, constituting part of that package, will contribute to a positive impact from an equality perspective in that they will support working fathers in their family life and provide parents with additional choice and flexibility in balancing their responsibilities at work and in the home.

#### **6. Regulatory Impact**

- 6.1. A Regulatory Impact Assessment, carried out on the basis of the corresponding exercise in Great Britain, has identified only modest costs in respect of the package of new rights for working parents.

- 6.2. The assessment anticipates one-off transitional costs across all employers totalling £1,467,000, relating to the cost of management time in changes to payroll/HR systems in implementing the new right.
- 6.3. Annually recurring costs of £747,000 are expected to be associated with parents exercising the new rights in respect of adoption leave and pay, antenatal appointments, unpaid parental leave and shared parental leave and pay.

## **7. Financial Implications**

- 7.1. Estimated additional costs to the Exchequer in respect of introducing the new rights to Northern Ireland are: one-off transitional costs of £207,000 associated with preparing for the implementation of the new rights; and annually recurring costs totalling £288,000 comprised of administrative costs and costs associated with parents exercising the new rights in respect of adoption leave and pay and shared parental leave and pay.

## **8. Section 24 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998**

- 8.1. The Department is satisfied that this legislation is compliant with section 24 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.
- 8.2. The package of which the Regulations are part impacts on family life to the extent that it increases choice and flexibility, improving options with regard to childcare. Negative impacts on the right to family life are not considered to arise.

## **9. EU Implications**

- 9.1. Not applicable.

## **10. Parity or Replicatory Measure**

- 10.1. The Regulations correspond to the Shared Parental Leave Regulations 2014 in Great Britain (S.I. 2014/3050), and contribute to the continuation and enhancement of a UK wide system of rights for working parents. This reflects the wishes of contributors to successive public consultations in this area of law.

## **11. Additional Information**

- 11.1. Not applicable.