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Parenting on WATC, Parenting

The Employment Amendment Act and how it has changed maternity leave rights

Article by Hatti Scarel, Consumer Advocate and host of podcast Get Legally Speaking*.*

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Having a baby is one of the most exciting times of our lives, as well as the most challenging, so are our laws to support you with modern life in mind? Hatti Scarel explains how parents can be faced with during early days of parenthood?

Recent changes to our Employment Relations Act, known as Variation to Working Hours, took effect from 5 April 2020 and they have been welcomed. Employment Law is complex and it's important employees know their rights. The Employment Amendment Act 2020 has made it easier for employees to request flexible working arrangements, and it's now a default right to request flexible working arrangements from day one of employment. Employers may also provide a part or full paid parental leave scheme.

From 5 April 2021 the statutory maternity pay rate was increased to $157.87 per week, new rate was $160.00 per week.

Employees may agree to do so if they:

- work – known as 'Keeping in touch days' (also known as 'KIT') – during the maternity leave period without affecting their entitlement to leave
- are entitled to return to work after taking parental leave.

After additional maternity leave, an employee is entitled to return to either the same job or, if that is not reasonably practicable, to another suitable job, on terms and conditions that are the same overall as those that applied to the previous job.

Pregnant employees and those who are on maternity leave have significant protections. They are entitled not to be unfairly dismissed, and it is unlawful for an employer to treat them less favourably because of pregnancy and maternity leave.

In a snapshot, key points to consider are:

- All pregnant employees are entitled to 52 weeks' unpaid parental leave. This is referred to as OAL's, and 26 weeks' additional maternity leave, regardless of length of service, or the length of your service.
- All employees in paid employment working in the two weeks (four weeks if you work in a factory) immediately before the birth of a child.
- Employees may qualify for up to 39 weeks' statutory maternity pay or maternity allowance. Employers may also provide a part or full paid parental leave scheme.
- From 5 April 2021 the statutory maternity pay rate was increased to $157.87 per week, new rate was $160.00 per week.
- Pregnancy and maternity are also protected characteristics under particular health and safety obligations to ensure employees are not exposed to risks.

In a snapshot, key points to consider are:

Payments	From 1 April 2018	From 5 April 2019	From 5 April 2021
Statutory shared parental pay (SSPP)	$148.68	$151.20	$157.57
Statutory rate or 90% of employee's weekly earnings if this is lower.	$148.68	$151.20	$157.57
Statutory maternity pay (SMP)	$148.68	$151.20	$157.57
First six weeks – 90% of employee's average weekly earnings. Remaining weeks at the statutory rate or 90% of employee's weekly earnings if this is lower.	$148.68	$151.20	$157.57
Statutory adoption pay (SAP)	$148.68	$151.20	$157.57
First six weeks – 90% of employee's average weekly earnings. Remaining weeks at the statutory rate or 90% of employee's weekly earnings if this is lower.	$148.68	$151.20	$157.57
Statutory paternity pay (SPP)	$148.68	$151.20	$157.57
Statutory rate or 90% of employee's weekly earnings if this is lower.	$148.68	$151.20	$157.57
Statutory parental bereavement pay (SPBP)	N/A	$151.20	$157.57
Lower earnings limit (per week)	$116	$120	$120

These rates are reviewed and updated annually each April.

Statutory shared maternity leave was introduced on 5 April 2015. It has also been a much-welcomed change for parents, and it gives a lot more parents options. Many of us are not aware of statutory shared maternity leave, but what it does it means that eligible parents can take up to 50 weeks of Shared Parental Leave (SPL) and up to 37 weeks of Shared Parental Pay (SPP). You can take SPL at a different time from your partner, or at the same time. For example, you could both take time off together and be paid at 50% at the same time.

About the author

Hatti Scarel is host of the UK's leading law podcast, Get Legally Speaking. She is a law expert and consumer advocate. Her focus is to help the British population become more legally savvy. Commonly, she's known for being calm, unflappable and inaccessible to the everyday person, something which Hatti is striving to change as they understand how the law serves them.

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