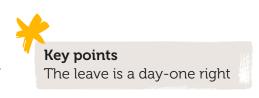


Neonatal care leave and pay entitlement: What you need to know



What is neonatal care leave?

Leave for parents of babies receiving neonatal care for seven days or more. The leave is paid if employees meet eligibility criteria.

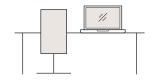


How much leave can people take?

One week of leave for each seven full consecutive days child receives neonatal care.

Maximum of 12 weeks.





When can they take the leave?

Following neonatal care that:

- Lasts for seven full consecutive days
- Starts within 28 days of the child's birth.

Parents can take leave in:

Tier 1

Tier 1 period is when the baby is still receiving neonatal care, and including one week after the care has ended. Tier 1 leave can be taken in an unlimited number of blocks to allow the employee to stop work at short notice to care for their baby in neonatal care.



Tier 2 period is any period outside the Tier 1 period and before the end of 68 weeks from the date of the child's birth. Tier 2 leave will be taken in one continuous block.

Who can take neonatal care leave?

- Child's parents
- Partner of the child's mother
- ✓ Intended parent in cases of surrogacy
- Child's adopter or prospective adopter
- ✓ Overseas adopter
- ✓ Partner of adopter or partner of prospective adopter
- Partner of overseas adopter.

Who is entitled to neonatal care pay?

Employees who:

- Have at least 26 weeks continuous employment
- Earn Lower Earnings Limit.



How much pay do they receive?

Statutory neonatal care pay is paid at the same rate as other family related payments, so either the <u>current statutory rate</u> or 90% of weekly earnings, whichever is lower.



What should HR do to comply with this new law?

- Review any systems used to track leave and absence.
 This will help you understand how much entitlement an employee has accrued and used.
- Create a neonatal care leave and pay policy.
- Update contracts or issue amendments to cover this new right.
- Inform employees of this new right.

When does this new right start?

6 April 2025 in England, Wales and Scotland.



Please note: While every care has been taken in compiling this content, the CIPD cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions. These notes are not intended to be a substitute for specific legal advice.