Shared Parental Leave Procedure and Guidance

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## Purpose

The purpose of this scheme is to set out the provisions available to employees and their partners around curtailing their maternity/adoption leave and using the Shared Parental Leave scheme.

## Scope

This scheme applies to employees covered by the NJC agreement for Local Government Services and to all other employees of the Council for whom there is no other specific Shared Parental Leave scheme laid down in national or local conditions of service, or where contractual conditions specify this scheme.

The scheme applies to full time and part time employees and is not dependent on the number of hours worked.

## Process

1. Employee informs the Council of their pregnancy/adoption and informal discussions can then be had around what type of leave will be taken, how much will be taken and how much will be taken by the partner.
2. Employee must provide notification to;
   1. curtail their maternity leave,
   2. notification they want to start shared parental leave and pay,
   3. confirmation of their entitlement to Shared Parental Leave and Pay,
   4. a declaration that their partner meet the criteria.

This can be done using the;

[Shared Parental Leave – Maternity forms](http://www.intouch.ccc/eLibrary/view.asp?ID=61068) or the

[Shared Parental Leave – Adoption forms](https://cumbria.gov.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/5901/6049/45160132616.docx).

1. Employee confirms what leave they will be taking and how this will be shared out between themselves and their partner.

This can be done using the;

[Notice form – Booking a period of continuous leave](http://www.intouch.ccc/eLibrary/view.asp?ID=61071) or the

[Notice form – Booking a period of discontinuous leave](http://www.intouch.ccc/eLibrary/view.asp?ID=61072)

1. If the request is for a period of discontinuous leave the Line Manager will need to decide if this is suitable for business needs, if not they will need to refuse this and negotiate with the employee to find something that suits both parties, otherwise the employee will need to take continuous leave.
2. Once the leave has been agreed between the Line Manager and Employee and the relevant forms have been completed the line manager will submit the forms to the HR, Payroll and Recruitment Admin ([via the HR, Payroll and Recruitment Admin Portal](https://servicecumbria.service-now.com/peoplemanagementportal)) or HR/Payroll Provider.

1. Employee will start leave and contact will be maintained with their Line Manager, notification to make changes to any of the periods of leave need to be given with 8 weeks’ notice.

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## Introduction

The Shared Parental Leave procedure allows eligible parents to choose how to share the care of their child during the first year of birth or adoption. Its purpose is to give parents more flexibility in considering how to best care for, and bond with, their child. All eligible employees have a statutory right to take Shared Parental Leave. There may also be an entitlement to some Shared Parental Pay. This procedure sets out the statutory rights and responsibilities of employees who wish to take statutory Shared Parental Leave (SPL) and statutory Shared Parental Pay (ShPP).

It is recommended by the Director of Children’s Services that this policy is adopted by schools. Where adopted by a school, for “Executive Director” read “Headteacher/Chair of Governors” and for “HR” read “HR provider”.

## Scope – Who is eligible for Shared Parental Leave?

SPL can only be used by two people:

* The mother/adopter **and**
* One of the following:
  + the father of the child (in the case of birth)or
  + the spouse, civil partner or partner of the child's mother/ adopter.

Both parents must share the main responsibility for the care of the child at the time of the birth/placement for adoption.

Additionally an employee seeking to take SPL must satisfy each of the following criteria:

* the mother/adopter of the child must be/have been entitled to statutory maternity/adoption leave or if not entitled to statutory maternity/adoption leave they must be/have been entitled to statutory maternity/adoption pay or maternity allowance and must have ended or given notice to reduce any maternity/adoption entitlements;
* the employee must still be working for the Council at the start of each period of SPL;
* the employee must pass the ‘continuity test’ requiring them to have a minimum of 26 weeks' service at the end of the 15th week before the child’s expected due date/matching date;
* the employee’s partner must meet the ‘employment and earnings test’ requiring them in the 66 weeks leading up to the child’s expected due date/matching date have worked for at least 26 weeks and earned an average of at least £30 (this is correct as of 2022 but may change annually) a week in any 13 of those weeks;
* the employee must correctly notify the Council of their entitlement and provide evidence as required.

## Entitlement

Eligible employees may be entitled to take up to 50 weeks SPL during the child’s first year in their family. The number of weeks available is calculated using the mother’s/adopter’s entitlement to maternity/adoption leave, which allows them to take up to 52 weeks’ leave. If they reduce their maternity/adoption leave entitlement then they and/or their partner may opt-in to the SPL system and take any remaining weeks as SPL.

A mother/adopter may reduce their entitlement to maternity/adoption leave by returning to work before the full entitlement of 52 weeks has been taken, or they may give notice to curtail their leave at a specified future date.

If the mother/adopter is not entitled to maternity/adoption leave but is entitled to Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP), Statutory Adoption Pay (SAP) or Maternity Allowance (MA), they must reduce their entitlement to less than the 39 weeks. If they do this, their partner may be entitled to up to 50 weeks of SPL. This is calculated by deducting from 52 the number of weeks of SMP, SAP or MA taken by the mother/adopter.

SPL can commence as follows:

* The mother can take SPL after she has taken the legally required two weeks of maternity leave immediately following the birth of the child
* The adopter can take SPL after taking at least two weeks of adoption leave
* The father/partner/spouse can take SPL immediately following the birth/placement of the child, but may first choose to exhaust any paternity leave entitlements (as the father/partner cannot take paternity leave or pay once they have taken any SPL or ShPP).

Where a mother/adopter gives notice to curtail their maternity/adoption entitlement then the mother/adopter’s partner can take leave while the mother/adopter is still using their maternity/adoption entitlements.

SPL will generally commence on the employee's chosen start date specified in their leave booking notice, or in any subsequent variation notice (see "[Booking Shared Parental Leave](#_Booking_Shared_Parental)" and "[Variations to arranged Shared Parental Leave](#_Variations_to_arranged)" below).

If the employee is eligible to receive it, Shared Parental Pay (ShPP) may be paid for some, or all, of the SPL period (see "[Shared Parental Pay](#_Statutory_Shared_Parental)" below).

SPL must end no later than one year after the birth/placement of the child. Any SPL not taken by the first birthday or first anniversary of placement for adoption is lost.

## Notifying the Council of an entitlement to Shared Parental Leave

An employee entitled and intending to take SPL must give their line manager notification of their entitlement and intention to take to SPL, at least eight weeks before they can take any period of SPL.

Part of the eligibility criteria requires the employee to provide Tthe Council with correct notification. Notification must be given using the appropriate forms and includes each of the following:

* the name of the employee;
* the name of the other parent;
* the start and end dates of any maternity/adoption leave or pay, or maternity allowance, taken in respect of the child and the total amount of SPL available;
* the date on which the child is expected to be born and the actual date of birth or, in the case of an adopted child, the date on which the employee was notified of having been matched with the child and the date of placement for adoption;
* the amount of SPL the employee and their partner each intend to take
* a non-binding indication of when the employee expects to take the leave.

The employee must provide The Council with a signed declaration stating:

* that they meet, or will meet, the eligibility conditions and are entitled to take SPL;
* that the information they have given is accurate;
* if they are not the mother/adopter they must confirm that they are either the father of the child or the spouse, civil partner or partner of the mother/adopter;
* that should they cease to be eligible they will immediately inform The Council.

The employee must provide The Council with a signed declaration from their partner confirming:

* their name, address and national insurance number (or a declaration that they do not have a national insurance number);
* that they are the mother/adopter of the child or they are the father of the child or are the spouse, civil partner or partner of the mother/adopter;
* that they satisfy the ‘employment and earnings test’ (see “[Who is eligible for Shared Parental Leave?](#_Scope_–_Who)” above), and had at the date of the child’s birth or placement for adoption the main responsibility for the child, along with the employee;
* that they consent to the amount of SPL that the employee intends to take;
* that they consent to The Council processing the information contained in the declaration form; and
* (in the case whether the partner is the mother/adopter), that they will immediately inform their partner should they cease to satisfy the eligibility conditions.

To submit for notification of entitlement to Shared Parental Leave employee’s should complete either the; [Shared Parental Leave – Maternity forms](file:///\\ccc-fs-chfexec\eLibrary\view.asp%3fID=61068) or the Shared Parental Leave – Adoption forms.

## Requesting further evidence of eligibility

The Council may, within 14 days of the SPL entitlement notification being given, request:

* the name and business address of the partner’s employer (where the employee’s partner is no longer employed or is self-employed their contact details must be given instead)
* in the case of biological parents, a copy of the child's birth certificate (or, where one has not been issued, a declaration as to the time and place of the birth).
* in the case of an adopted child, documentary evidence of the name and address of the adoption agency, the date on which they were notified of having been matched with the child and the date on which the agency expects to place the child for adoption

In order to be entitled to SPL, the employee must produce this information within 14 days of the employer’s request.

## Fraudulent claims

The Council can, where there is a suspicion that fraudulent information may have been provided or where The Council has been informed by the HMRC that a fraudulent claim was made, investigate the matter further in accordance with the usual company investigation and disciplinary procedures, and also without acting in a discriminatory manner in relation to any of the protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010.

## Discussions regarding Shared Parental Leave

An employee considering/taking SPL is encouraged to contact their line managerto arrange an informal discussion as early as possible regarding their potential entitlement, to talk about their plans and to enable the company to support the individual.

The line managermay upon receiving a notification of entitlement to take SPL seek to arrange an informal discussion with the employee to talk about their intentions and how they currently expect to use their SPL entitlement.

Upon receiving a leave booking notice the line managerwill usually arrange a meeting to discuss it ([using the letter template provided](#_Letter_-_Request)). Where a notice is for a single period of continuous leave, or where a request for discontinuous leave can without further discussion be approved in the terms stated in the employee's notice booking leave, a meeting may not be necessary.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss in detail the leave proposed and what will happen while the employee is away from work. Where it is a request for discontinuous leave the discussion may also focus on how the leave proposal could be agreed, whether a modified arrangement would be agreeable to the employee and The Council, and what the outcome may be if no agreement is reached.

## Booking Shared Parental Leave

In addition to notifying the employer of entitlement to SPL/ShPP, an employee must also give notice to take the leave. In many cases, notice to take leave will be given at the same time as the notice of entitlement to SPL.

Notice can be given using either the [Notice - Continuous Leave form](http://www.intouch.ccc/eLibrary/view.asp?ID=61071) or the [Notice – Discontinuous Leave form](http://www.intouch.ccc/eLibrary/view.asp?ID=61072).

The employee has the right to submit **three** notifications specifying leave periods they are intending to take. Each notification may contain either

(a) a single period of weeks of leave; or

(b) two or more weeks of discontinuous leave, where the employee intends to return to work between periods of leave.

SPL can only be taken in complete weeks but may begin on any day of the week. For example if a week of SPL began on a Tuesday it would finish on a Monday. Where an employee returns to work between periods of SPL, the next period of SPL can start on any day of the week.

The employee must book SPL by giving the correct notification at least eight weeks before the date on which they wish to start the leave and (if applicable) receive ShPP.

### Continuous leave notifications

A notification can be for a period of **continuous leave**, which means a notification of a number of weeks taken in a single unbroken period of leave (for example, six weeks in a row).

An employee has the right to take a continuous block of leave notified in a single notification, so long as it does not exceed the total number of weeks of SPL available to them (specified in the notice of entitlement) and the employer has been given at least eight weeks’ notice.

An employee may submit up to three separate notifications for continuous periods of leave.

### Discontinuous leave notifications

A single notification may also contain a request for two or more periods of **discontinuous leave**, which means asking for a set number of weeks of leave over a period of time, with breaks between the leave where the employee returns to work (for example, an arrangement where an employee will take six weeks of SPL and work every other week for a period of three months).

Where there is concern over accommodating the notification, The Council or the employee may seek to arrange a meeting to discuss the notification with a view to agreeing an arrangement that meets both the needs of the employee and The Council (see “[Discussions regarding Shared Parental Leave](#_Discussions_regarding_Shared)” above).

The Council will consider a discontinuous leave notification but has the right to refuse it. If the leave pattern is refused, the employee can either withdraw it within 15 days of giving it, or can take the leave in a single continuous block.

## Responding to a Shared Parental Leave notification

Once the line manager receives the leave booking notice, it will be dealt with as soon as possible, but a response will be provided no later than the 14th day after the leave request was made.

All notices for continuous leave will be confirmed in writing ([using the letter template](#_Letter_-_Confirmation)).

All requests for discontinuous leave will be carefully considered, weighing up the potential benefits to the employee and to The Council against any adverse impact to the business. Each request for discontinuous leave will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Agreeing to one request will not set a precedent or create the right for another employee to be granted a similar pattern of SPL.

If a discontinuous leave pattern is refused then the employee may withdraw the request without detriment on or before the 15th day after the notification was given; or may take the total number of weeks in the notice in a single continuous block. If the employee chooses to take the leave in a single continuous block, the employee has until the 19th day from the date the original notification was given to choose when they want the leave period to begin. The leave cannot start sooner than eight weeks from the date the original notification was submitted. If the employee does not choose a start date then the leave will begin on the first leave date requested in the original notification. This will be confirmed in the letter refusing the booking request ([link to letter template](#_Letter_-_Refusal))

## Variations to arranged Shared Parental Leave

The employee is permitted to vary or cancel an agreed and booked period of SPL, provided that they advise The Council in writing at least eight weeks before the date of any variation. Any new start date cannot be sooner than eight weeks from the date of the variation request.

Any variation or cancellation notification made by the employee, including notice to return to work early, will usually count as a new notification reducing the employee’s right to book/vary leave by one. However, a change as a result of a child being born early, or as a result of The Council requesting it be changed, and the employee being agreeable to the change, will not count as further notification. Any variation will be confirmed in writing by The Council.

## Statutory Shared Parental Pay (ShPP)

Eligible employees will be entitled to claim up to 37 weeks of ShPP, less any weeks of statutory maternity pay, maternity allowance or statutory adoption pay that has already been claimed by either partner. ShPP can be claimed following the birth or placement of the child, but not at the same time as the compulsory two weeks of leave following the birth of placement of the child. ShPP is paid at a rate set by the government each year. The current amount can be found at

<https://www.gov.uk/shared-parental-leave-and-pay/what-youll-get>

ShPP may be payable during some or all of SPL, depending on the length and timing of the leave.

In addition to meeting the eligibility requirements for SPL, an employee seeking to claim ShPP must further satisfy each of the following criteria:

* the mother/adopter must be/have been entitled to statutory maternity/adoption pay or maternity allowance and must have reduced their maternity/adoption pay period or maternity allowance period;
* the employee must intend to care for the child during the week in which ShPP is payable;
* the employee must have an average weekly earnings for the period of eight weeks leading up to and including the 15th week before the child’s expected due date/matching date are not less than the lower earnings limit in force for national insurance contributions;
* the employee must remain in continuous employment until the first week of ShPP has begun;
* the employee must give proper notification in accordance with the rules set out below.

Where an employee is entitled to receive ShPP they must, at least eight weeks before receiving any ShPP, give their line manager written notice advising of their entitlement to ShPP. To avoid duplication, **if possible, this should be included as part of the notice of entitlement to take SPL**.

In addition to what must be included in the notice of entitlement to take SPL, any notice that advises of an entitlement for ShPP must include:

* the start and end dates of any maternity/adoption pay or maternity allowance;
* the total amount of ShPP available, the amount of ShPP the employee and their partner each intend to claim, and a non-binding indication of when the employee expects to claim ShPP;
* a signed declaration from the employee confirming that the information they have given is correct, that they meet, or will meet, the criteria for ShPP and that they will immediately inform The Council should they cease to be eligible.

It must be accompanied by a signed declaration from the employee’s partner confirming:

* their agreement to the employee claiming ShPP and for The Council to process any ShPP payments to the employee;
* (in the case whether the partner is the mother/ adopter) that they have reduced their maternity/adoption pay or maternity allowance;
* (in the case whether the partner is the mother/ adopter) that they will immediately inform their partner should they cease to satisfy the eligibility conditions.

## Occupational Shared Parental Leave Pay (OShPP)

In addition to the ShPP entitlement The Council offer an OShPP, this is an amount equivalent to 6 weeks of full pay, spread over a period agreed with the manager (where the pay + ShPP does not exceed normal full pay) eg.

* 12 weeks (50% of weekly pay)
* 20 weeks (30% of weekly pay)
* 33 weeks (approx. 18% weekly pay)
* Receive the amount as a lump sum on returning to work (this will be subject to a deduction for 6 weeks’ ShPP already received)

To be entitled to OShPP the employee must have:

* a minimum of 1 year’s continuous service by the 11th week before their expected week of childbirth.
* declared in writing that they are returning to work and they complete at least 3 months service on their return. If not, the employee may be required to repay some or the entire amount.

The maximum entitlement to OcShPP will only apply where either parent has not already received statutory or occupational maternity pay, maternity allowance or statutory or occupational adoption pay in respect of the child. Where such pay (excluding pay during the compulsory two week maternity/adoption leave period) has been received by either parent the maximum joint entitlement will reduce proportionate to the amount of maternity or adoption pay which has either been taken and paid to either parent, or notified as intending to be taken by either parent.

## Terms and conditions during Shared Parental Leave

During the period of SPL, the employee's contract of employment continues in force and they are entitled to receive all their contractual benefits, except for salary.

Pension contributions will continue to be made during any period when the employee is receiving ShPP but not during any period of unpaid SPL. Employee contributions will be based on actual pay, while The Council’s contributions will be based on the salary that the employee would have received had they not been taking SPL.

## Annual Leave

SPL is granted in addition to an employee's normal annual holiday entitlement. Employees are reminded that holiday should wherever possible be taken in the year that it is earned. Where an SPL period overlaps two leave years the employee should consider how their annual leave entitlement can be used to ensure that it is not untaken at the end of the employee’s holiday year.

## Contact during Shared Parental Leave

Before an employee's SPL begins, The Council will discuss the arrangements for them to keep in touch during their leave. The Council reserves the right in any event to maintain reasonable contact with the employee from time to time during their SPL. This may be to discuss the employee's plans to return to work, to ensure the individual is aware of any possible promotion opportunities, to discuss any special arrangements to be made or training to be given to ease their return to work or simply to update them on developments at work during their absence.

## Shared Parental Leave in Touch days (S.P.L.I.T Days)

An employee can agree to work for The Council (or attend training) for up to 20 days during SPL without bringing their period of SPL to an end or impacting on their right to claim ShPP for that week. These are known as "Shared Parental Leave In Touch" or "SPLIT" days. Any work carried out on a day or part of a day shall constitute a day's work for these purposes.

The Council has no right to require the employee to carry out any work, and is under no obligation to offer the employee any work, during the employee’s SPL. Any work undertaken is a matter for agreement between The Council and the employee. An employee taking a SPLIT day will receive full pay for any day worked. If a SPLIT day occurs during a week when the employee is receiving ShPP, this will be effectively ‘topped up’ so that the individual receives full pay for the day in question. Any SPLIT days worked do not extend the period of SPL.

## Returning to work after Shared Parental Leave

The employee will have been formally advised in writing by The Council of the end date of any period of SPL. The employee is expected to return on the next working day after this date, unless they notify The Council otherwise. If they are unable to attend work due to sickness or injury, The Council's normal arrangements for sickness absence will apply. In any other case, late return without prior authorisation will be treated as unauthorised absence.

If the employee wishes to return to work earlier than the expected return date, they may provide a written notice to vary the leave and must give The Council at least eight weeks’ notice of their date of early return. This will count as one of the employee’s notifications. If they have already used their three notifications to book and/or vary leave then The Council does not have to accept the notice to return early.

On returning to work after SPL, the employee is entitled to return to the same job if the employee’s aggregate total statutory maternity/paternity/adoption leave and SPL amounts to 26 weeks or less, he or she will return to the same job. The same job is the one they occupied immediately before commencing maternity/paternity/adoption leave and the most recent period of SPL, on the same terms and conditions of employment as if they had not been absent.

If their maternity/paternity/adoption leave and SPL amounts to 26 weeks or more in aggregate, the employee is entitled to return to the same job they held before commencing the last period of leave or, if this is not reasonably practicable, to another job which is both suitable and appropriate and on terms and conditions no less favourable.

If the employee also takes a period of unpaid parental leave of 4 weeks or less this will have no effect on the employee’s right to return and the employee will still be entitled to return to the same job as they occupied before taking the last period of leave if the aggregate weeks of maternity/paternity/adoption and SPL do not exceed 26 weeks.

If a parent takes a period of 5 weeks of unpaid parental leave, even if the total aggregate weeks of maternity/paternity/adoption and SPL do not exceed 26 weeks, the employee will be entitled to return to the same job they held before commencing the last period of leave or, if this is not reasonably practicable, to another job which is suitable and appropriate and on terms and conditions no less favourable.

Should further clarification be required please contact the HR team.

## Letter - Confirmation of entitlement to Shared Parental Leave

Date

Private and Confidential

Name/address

Dear ***Name***,

**Shared Parental Leave**

Thank you for advising us of your entitlement to take Shared Parental Leave.

We confirm that, based on the information you have provided us, you are entitled to take Shared Parental Leave.

We can confirm that you currently have ***##*** weeks of Shared Parental Leave to take and you have ***##*** weeks of Statutory Shared Parental Pay.

If you and your partner wish to vary the amount of leave and/or pay that you are each entitled to then you must notify us of the change in writing and inform us:

* + of any Shared Parental Leave or Pay that you or your partner have already booked
  + the number of weeks you are adding to your entitlement from your partner’s entitlement or the number of weeks you are deducting to give to your partner
  + when you expect to take any additional weeks of leave.

You will also need to give us a declaration signed by you and your partner both consenting to the change.

If you have any questions about any aspect of your shared parental leave and/or pay entitlement, please do not hesitate to speak to ***[name of individual/HR department]***.

Yours sincerely

***Name***

***Job Title***

## Letter - Request to discuss Shared Parental Leave booking

Date

Private and Confidential

Name/address

Dear ***Name***,

**Shared Parental Leave**

Thank you for your notice to book a period of Shared Parental Leave that was given on **(date)**. We would like to arrange a convenient time to discuss your notification with you.

I therefore suggest a meeting at **(location)** on **(date)** at **(time)**. You may, if you wish, be accompanied by a workplace colleague, trade union representative or a personal friend or family member.

Please could you contact **(name of individual/HR department)** to confirm whether you are able to attend the meeting suggested above or, if not, to suggest an alternative time and date.

Yours sincerely

***Name***

***Job Title***

## Letter - Confirmation of shared parental leave booking

Date

Private and Confidential

Name/address

Dear ***Name***,

**Shared Parental Leave**

Thank you for your notice to take Shared Parental Leave commencing on **(date)**.

I confirm that you are entitled to take Shared Parental Leave as set out in your notification.

I can confirm that you will be away from work on Shared Parental Leave from **(date)** to **(date).** **(If leave is discontinuous then please amend as needed)** You are expected to return to work on the first working day after your leave period ends.

During your leave period you will receive Statutory Shared Parental Pay from (date) to **(date). (If leave is discontinuous, or where no pay is applicable then please amend as needed)**

If you wish to vary or reduce the leave that you have booked, you must give at least eight weeks’ notice before any amended dates occur. A notice to vary your booked leave will count as a new notice thereby reducing your entitlement to make three statutory notifications by a further one.

If you have any questions about any aspect of your Shared Parental Leave and/or pay entitlement, please do not hesitate to speak to **(name of individual/HR department)**.

Yours sincerely

***Name***

***Job Title***

## Letter - Refusal of discontinuous shared parental leave request

Date

Private and Confidential

Name/address

Dear ***Name***,

**Shared Parental Leave**

Thank you for your notice booking Shared Parental Leave that was given on **(date)**.

Having given the proposal thorough consideration, I regret that the organisation is unable to agree to the pattern of discontinuous leave that you requested.

Unless your notice is withdrawn the total amount of leave requested in your notice, amounting to **(numbers of weeks leave totalled)** weeks, will automatically become a continuous block. Unless the organisation is informed otherwise this will begin on the date you originally requested your leave period to start **(date)**.

If you would like the period to begin on a different date please confirm this to **[name of individual/HR department]** on or before **(date)**. Please remember that the start date cannot be sooner than eight weeks from the date your original notice was given.

Alternatively you may withdraw your notification on or before **(8 weeks before leave start date)**. This would then not count as one of your notifications.

If you have any questions about any aspect of your Shared Parental Leave and/or pay entitlement, please do not hesitate to speak to **[name of individual/HR department]**.

Yours sincerely

***Name***

***Job Title***