



Number 30 of 1998

PARENTAL LEAVE ACT 1998

REVISED

Updated to 6 March 2024

This Revised Act is an administrative consolidation of the *Parental Leave Act 1998*. It is prepared by the Law Reform Commission in accordance with its function under the *Law Reform Commission Act 1975* (3/1975) to keep the law under review and to undertake revision and consolidation of statute law.

All Acts up to and including the *Local Government (Mayor of Limerick) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2024* (7/2024), enacted 6 March 2024, and all statutory instruments up to and including the *Work Life Balance and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023 (Workplace Relations Commission Code of Practice on the Right to Request Flexible Working and the Right to Request Remote Working) Order 2024* (S.I. No. 92 of 2024), made 6 March 2024, were considered in the preparation of this Revised Act.

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ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

Section

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Interpretation.
3. Regulations.
4. Voidance or modification of certain provisions in agreements.
5. Expenses.

PART II

PARENTAL LEAVE AND *FORCE MAJEURE* LEAVE

6. Entitlement to parental leave.
7. Manner in which parental leave may be taken.
8. Notice of parental leave.
9. Confirmation of parental leave.
10. Postponement, curtailment and variation of parental leave by parties concerned.
11. Postponement by employer of parental leave.
12. Abuse of parental leave.
13. Leave on grounds of *force majeure*.
- 13A. Leave for medical care purposes.
- 13AA. Domestic violence leave.

PART IIA

REQUESTS FOR FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARING PURPOSES

- 13B. Right to request a flexible working arrangement for caring purposes.

- 13C. Obligation on employer to consider request under section 13B.
- 13D. Changes to flexible working arrangements.
- 13E. Termination in certain circumstances of flexible working arrangement.
- 13F. Early return to previous working arrangement.
- 13G. Abuse of flexible working arrangement.
- 13H. Review of Part.

PART III

EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

14. Protection of employment rights.
15. Return to work.
- 15A. Right to request changes when returning from parental leave.
16. Right to alternative employment.
- 16A. Protection of employees from penalisation.

PART IV

RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

17. "Dispute". (*Repealed*)
18. Reference of disputes to rights commissioner.
19. Appeal from decision of rights commissioner. (*Repealed*)
20. Appeal to High Court on point of law. (*Repealed*)
21. Decision under section 41 or 44 of Workplace Relations Act 2015.
- 21A. Decision under section 41 or 44 of Act of 2015 in relation to dispute under *Part IIA*
22. Enforcement of decisions of rights commissioner and determinations of Tribunal. (*Repealed*)

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS

- 22A. Codes of practice.
23. Notices.
24. Winding up and bankruptcy. (*Repealed*)
25. Amendment of enactments.
26. Extension of Protection of Employees (Employers' Insolvency) Act, 1984.
27. Records.
28. Review of Act.

ACTS REFERRED TO

Adoption Act, 1952	1952, No. 25
Bankruptcy Act, 1988	1988, No. 27
Civil Service Regulation Act, 1956	1956, No. 46
Companies Act, 1963	1963, No. 33
Courts Act, 1981	1981, No. 11
Employment Agency Act, 1971	1971, No. 27
Employment Equality Act, 1998	1998, No. 21
Freedom of Information Act, 1997	1997, No. 13
Local Government Act, 1941	1941, No. 23
Maternity Protection Act, 1994	1994, No. 34
Minimum Notice and Terms of Employment Act, 1973	1973, No. 4
Minimum Notice and Terms of Employment Acts, 1973 to 1991	
Organisation of Working Time Act, 1997	1997, No. 20
Protection of Employees (Employers' Insolvency) Act, 1984	1984, No. 21
Redundancy Payments Act, 1967	1967, No. 21
Redundancy Payments Acts, 1967 to 1991	
Unfair Dismissals Act, 1977	1977, No. 10
Unfair Dismissals Acts, 1977 to 1993	



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AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/34/EC OF 3 JUNE 1996 ON THE FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON PARENTAL LEAVE CONCLUDED BY UNICE, CEEP AND THE ETUC, FOR THAT PURPOSE TO AMEND CERTAIN ENACTMENTS AND TO PROVIDE FOR RELATED MATTERS. [8th July, 1998]

BE IT ENACTED BY THE OIREACHTAS AS FOLLOWS:

PART I

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

Short title and commencement.

1.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Parental Leave Act, 1998.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on the 3rd day of December, 1998.

Interpretation.

2.—(1) In this Act—

F1["Act of 2015" means the Workplace Relations Act 2015;

"adopting parent" means a qualifying adopter or a surviving parent within the meaning of the definitions of "qualifying adopter" and "surviving parent" in section 2 (1) of the Adoptive Leave Act 1995 but as if, in both of those definitions, "or is to be placed" were omitted in each place where it occurs;]

F2["adoption order" means an adoption order within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Adoption Act 2010 or a recognition of an intercountry adoption effected outside the State within the meaning of that Act;]

F1["adoptive parent", in relation to a child, means a person in whose favour an adoption order in respect of the child has been made and is in force;]

F1["approved flexible working arrangement" means a flexible working arrangement, the request for which has been approved under section 13C(1)(b)(i);

"civil partner" shall be construed in accordance with section 3 of the Civil Partnership and Certain Rights and Obligations of Cohabitors Act 2010;

"code of practice" means any code of practice for the time being standing approved in accordance with Part 4 of the Work Life Balance and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023;

"cohabitant" shall be construed in accordance with section 172 (1) of the Civil Partnership and Certain Rights and Obligations of Cohabitants Act 2010;]

"confirmation document" has the meaning assigned to it by *section 9*;

F1["continuous employment" includes employment completed by an employee under two or more continuous fixed-term contracts with the same employer;]

"contract of employment" means—

(a) a contract of service or apprenticeship, or

(b) any other contract whereby an individual agrees with another person, who is carrying on the business of an employment agency within the meaning of the *Employment Agency Act, 1971*, and is acting in the course of that business, to do or perform personally any work or service for a third person (whether or not the third person is a party to the contract),

whether the contract is express or implied and if express, whether it is oral or in writing;

"date", in relation to a confirmation document, means the date on which it is signed by the parties thereto or the later of the dates on which it is so signed;

F3["employee" means a person of any age who has entered into or works under (or, where the employment has ceased, entered into or worked under) a contract of employment and includes a part-time employee and a fixed-term employee, and references, in relation to an employer, to an employee shall be construed as references to an employee employed by that employer; and for the purposes of this Act, a person holding office under, or in the service of, the State (including a member of the Garda Síochána or the Defence Forces or a civil servant within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulation Act 1956) shall be deemed to be an employee employed by the head (within the meaning of the Freedom of Information Act 2014), of the public body (within the meaning aforesaid) in which he or she is employed and an officer or servant of a local authority for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2001 (as amended by the Local Government Reform Act 2014), or of a harbour authority, the Health Service Executive or a member of staff of an education and training board shall be deemed to be an employee employed by the authority, Executive or board, as the case may be;]

"employer", in relation to an employee—

(a) means the person with whom the employee has entered into or for whom the employee works under (or, where the employment has ceased, entered into or worked under) a contract of employment, subject to the qualification that the person who under a contract of employment referred to in *paragraph (b)* of the definition of "contract of employment" is liable to pay the remuneration of the individual concerned in respect of the work or service concerned shall be deemed to be the individual's employer, and

(b) includes, where appropriate, the successor or an associated employer of the employer;

F4["fixed-term employee" has the meaning assigned to it by *section 2(1)* of the *Protection of Employees (Fixed-Term Work) Act 2003*;]

F1["flexible working arrangement" means a working arrangement where an employee's working hours or patterns are adjusted, including through the use of remote working arrangements, flexible working schedules or reduced working hours;]

"force majeure leave" shall be construed in accordance with *section 13(1)*;

F1["household" means a person who lives alone or 2 or more persons who live together;]

"job", in relation to an employee, means the nature of the work that the employee is employed to do in accordance with his or her contract of employment and the capacity and place in which he or she is employed;

"the Minister" means the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform;

"parental leave" shall be construed in accordance with *section 6(1)*;

F4["part-time employee" has the meaning assigned to it by *section 7(1)* of the Protection of Employees (Part-Time Work) Act 2001;]

"prescribed" means prescribed by the Minister by regulations;

F1["relevant parent", in relation to a child, means a person who is—

(a) the parent, the adoptive parent or the adopting parent in respect of the child, or

(b) acting in loco parentis to the child;

"request for a flexible working arrangement" means a request referred to under *section 13B(1)*;

F5["specified Act" means the Parental Leave (Amendment) Act 2019;

"specified day" means the day on which the specified Act comes into operation;]

"successor", in relation to an employer, shall be construed in accordance with *section 15(1)*;

"the Tribunal" means the Employment Appeals Tribunal.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, two employers shall be taken to be associated if one is a body corporate of which the other (whether directly or indirectly) has control or if both are bodies corporate of which a third person (whether directly or indirectly) has control and "associated employer" shall be construed accordingly.

(3) In this Act—

(a) a reference to a Part or section is a reference to a Part or section of this Act unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended,

(b) a reference to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph is a reference to a subsection, paragraph or subparagraph of the provision in which the reference occurs unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended, and

(c) a reference to any enactment shall be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended, adapted or extended, whether before or after the passing of this Act, by or under any subsequent enactment.

F1[(3A) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be considered to be in need of significant care or support for a serious medical reason where, owing to the person's disability, injury or illness, he or she requires such care or support that includes the presence of the employee at the place where the person is.]

F3[(4) A word or expression used in this Act and also in Directive (EU) 2019/1158 of 20 June 2019² shall have the same meaning in this Act as in that Directive.]

Regulations.

3.—(1) The Minister may—

(a) by regulations provide for any matter referred to in this Act as prescribed or to be prescribed, and

² OJ No. L188, 12.7.2019, p.79

(b) make regulations generally for the purpose of giving effect to this Act and, if in any respect any difficulty arises during the period of two years after the commencement of this section in bringing into operation this Act, by regulations do anything which appears to be necessary or expedient for enabling this Act to have full effect.

(2) Before making a regulation under this Act, the Minister shall consult with persons whom he or she considers to be representative of employers generally and persons whom he or she considers to be representative of employees generally in relation to the regulation.

(3) A regulation under this Act may contain such consequential, supplementary and ancillary provisions as the Minister considers necessary or expedient.

(4) Every regulation under this Act shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as may be after it is made and, if a resolution annulling the regulation is passed by either such House within the next 21 days on which that House has sat after the regulation is laid before it, the regulation shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to anything previously done thereunder.

Voidance or modification of certain provisions in agreements.

4.—(1) A provision in any agreement shall be void in so far as it purports to exclude or limit the application of any provision of this Act or is inconsistent with any provision of this Act.

(2) A provision in any agreement which is or becomes less favourable in relation to an employee than a similar or corresponding entitlement conferred on the employee by this Act shall be deemed to be so modified as to be not less favourable.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting the inclusion in an agreement of a provision more favourable to an employee than any provision in *Parts II* to *V*.

(4) References in this section to an agreement are to any agreement, whether a contract of employment or not and whether made before or after the passing of this Act.

Expenses.

5.—Any expenses incurred by the Minister or the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment in the administration of this Act shall, to such extent as may be sanctioned by the Minister for Finance, be paid out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas.

PART II

PARENTAL LEAVE AND *FORCE MAJEURE* LEAVE

F6[Entitlement to parental leave.

6.— (1) Subject to this Act, an employee who is a relevant parent in respect of a child shall be entitled to leave from his or her employment, to be known and referred to in this Act as "parental leave", for a period of F7[18 working weeks] to enable him or her to take care of the child.

F8[(1A) The reference in subsection (1) to a period of 18 working weeks shall be construed—

(a) in the period from 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020, as a reference to a period of 22 working weeks, and

(b) on and from 1 September 2020, as a reference to a period of 26 working weeks.]

(2) Subject to sections 10(4) and 11(6), a period of parental leave shall end—

(a) subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), not later than the day on which the child concerned F9[attains the age of 12 years],

(b) subject to paragraph (c), in the case of a child who—

- (i) is the subject of an adoption order, and
- (ii) has, on or before the date of the making of that order, F9[attained the age of 10 years but not 12 years],

not later than the expiration of the period of 2 years beginning on that date, or

(c) if the child concerned has a disability F10[or a long-term illness], not later than the day on which the child—

- (i) attains the age of 16 years, or
- F7[(ii) ceases to have that disability or long-term illness or any other disability or long-term illness,]

whichever first occurs.

(3) A period of parental leave shall not commence before a time when the employee concerned has completed one year's continuous employment with the employer from whose employment the leave is taken.

F11[(3A) For the purposes of this section, where an employee ceases to be the employee of an employer and, not more than 26 weeks after the date of cesser, the employee again becomes the employee of the employer, the period of service of that employee with that employer before the date of cesser shall be deemed to be continuous with the period of service of that employee with that employer after again becoming such employee.]

(4) Subject to this Act, an employee shall be entitled to parental leave in respect of each child of which he or she is a relevant parent.

(5) A person who is a relevant parent in more than one capacity in respect of a child shall not be entitled to parental leave in more than one such capacity in respect of the child.

(6) Where 2 or more relevant parents in respect of a child are entitled to parental leave in respect of the child, none of the parents shall be entitled to—

- (a) the parental leave of any other parent in respect of the child, or
- (b) transfer any part of the period of his or her parental leave to any other parent in respect of the child.

F7[(6A) Notwithstanding subsection (6), where 2 or more relevant parents in respect of a child are entitled to parental leave in respect of the child and the parents are each employed by the same employer, then each relevant parent shall, subject to the consent of the employer concerned, be entitled to transfer part, not exceeding 14 working weeks, of the period of his or her parental leave to any other relevant parent in respect of the child.]

(7) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where an employee—

- (a) will not have completed one year's continuous employment with his or her employer on the latest day for commencing a period of parental leave having regard to subsection (2), but
- (b) has completed 3 months of such employment on the latest day for commencing a period of such leave provided for by this subsection,

the employee shall, subject to this Act, be entitled to parental leave for a period of one week for each month of continuous employment that he or she has completed with the employer at the time of the commencement of the leave.

(8) Where, before the relevant day, a person who is a relevant parent in respect of a child—

- (a) has taken 14 weeks parental leave in respect of the child (and irrespective of whether the leave consisted of a continuous period or a number of periods), or
- (b) has not taken 14 weeks parental leave in respect of the child (and irrespective of whether the person was prevented from taking all or any of the parental leave by the operation of subsection (3) of this section as in force before the relevant day),

then, on and after the relevant day—

- (c) if paragraph (a) is applicable, nothing in this Act as amended by the relevant Act shall entitle the person to any further period of parental leave in respect of that child, and
- (d) if paragraph (b) is applicable, this Act as amended by the relevant Act shall apply to so much of the 14 weeks of parental leave referred to in that paragraph as was not taken before the relevant day in respect of that child.

F8[(8A) Where, before the specified day, a person who is a relevant parent in respect of a child has not taken 18 weeks parental leave in respect of the child (and irrespective of whether the person was prevented from taking all or any of the parental leave by the operation of subsection (2) as in force before the specified day) then on and from the specified day this Act, as amended by the specified Act, shall apply to so much of the 18 weeks of parental leave as was not taken before the specified day in respect of that child.]

(9) In this section—

F12[...]

F12[...]

F12[...]

F10[“continuous fixed-term contract” has the same meaning as it has in section 9(2) of the Protection of Employees (Fixed-Term Work) Act 2003;]

“disability”, in relation to a child, means an enduring physical, sensory, mental health or intellectual impairment of the child such that the level of care required for the child is substantially more than the level of care that is generally required for children of the same age who do not have any such impairment;

F10[“long-term illness”, in relation to a child, means a long-term illness, the effect of which is that the level of care required for the child is substantially more than the level of care that is generally required for children of the same age who do not have any such long term illness;]

“relevant Act” means the Parental Leave (Amendment) Act 2006;

“relevant day” means the day on which section 2 of the relevant Act comes into operation;

F12[...]]

Manner in which parental leave may be taken.

7.—(1) Subject to this Act, parental leave may consist of—

- (a) a continuous period F13[equal to the period referred to in section 6(1)], F14[...]

F15[(aa) subject to subsection (1A), 2 separate periods—

- (i) each consisting of not less than 6 weeks, and
- (ii) not exceeding F13[the number of weeks referred to in section 6(1) in total,]]
- (b) with the agreement of the employer or representatives of the employer and other employers and the employee or representatives of the employee and other employees, a number of periods each of which comprises—
 - (i) one or more days on which, but for the leave, the employee would be working in the employment concerned,
 - (ii) one or more hours during which, but for the leave, the employee would be working in the employment concerned, or
 - (iii) any combination of periods referred to in F13[subparagraphs (i) and (ii), or]

F16[(ba) where an employee has taken leave pursuant to paragraph (a), (aa) or (b), periods each consisting of not less than 1 week.]

F15[(1A) Subject to subsection (1B), where parental leave in respect of a child is taken by an employee pursuant to subsection (1)(aa), then in respect of that child the employee is not entitled to take the second period of parental leave unless not less than 10 weeks have elapsed since the first period of parental leave ended.

- (1B) The employer concerned (or representatives of the employer and other employers) and the employee concerned (or representatives of the employee and other employees) may agree to a shorter period than the 10 weeks referred to in subsection (1A), either in a particular case or a class of cases.]
- (2) (a) Parental leave taken by an employee pursuant to subsection (1) (b) shall be such that the number of hours during which, but for the leave, the employee would be working in the employment concerned equals—
 - (i) the number of hours during which the employee worked in the employment concerned in such continuous period of F13[equal to the period referred to in section 6(1)] before the commencement of the leave as may be determined by the employee concerned and the employer, or
 - (ii) if the employee and the employer fail to determine a period for the purposes of subparagraph (i), F13[the relevant number times] the average number of hours per week during which the employee worked in the employment in each of the periods of F13[equal to the period referred to in section 6(1)] ending immediately before the commencement of each week in which he or she takes any of the leave.
- (b) In determining a period F17[referred to in paragraph (a) F13[, (aa) or (ba) of subsection (1)]], holidays (including public holidays) to which the employee concerned is entitled or days on which he or she is absent from work on sick leave, maternity leave, adoptive leave, or *force majeure* leave shall be excluded and a corresponding number of days immediately before the commencement of the period shall be included and time spent on parental leave by the employee shall be deemed to be time spent by him or her at work in the employment concerned.

(3) F17[Subject to F16[subsection (3A) and (3B)], where] an employee is entitled to parental leave in respect of more than one child and the children concerned are not children of a multiple birth, the period of parental leave taken by him or her in any period of 12 months shall not, without the consent of the employer, exceed that provided for in subsection (1).

F15[(3A) Subsection (3) shall not apply to—

(a) any period of parental leave proposed to be taken by an employee—

- (i) in respect of a child who has attained the age of 7 years before or on the date of commencement of this subsection, and
- (ii) before the 1st anniversary of that date,

if the operation of *section 6(2)(a)* would prevent the employee from taking all or any part of that parental leave after that date, or

(b) any period of parental leave proposed to be taken by an employee—

- (i) in respect of a child who has attained the age of 15 years before or on the date of commencement of this subsection, and
- (ii) before the 1st anniversary of that date,

if the operation of *section 6(2)(c)* would prevent the employee from taking all or any part of that parental leave after that date.]

F16[(3B) Subsection (3) shall not apply to—

(a) any period of parental leave proposed to be taken by an employee—

- (i) in respect of a child who has attained the age of 11 years before or on the specified day, and
- (ii) before the 1st anniversary of that day,

if the operation of *section 6(2)(a)* would prevent the employee from taking all or any part of that parental leave after that day, or

(b) any period of parental leave proposed to be taken by an employee—

- (i) in respect of a child who has attained the age of 15 years before or on the specified day, and
- (ii) before the 1st anniversary of that day,

if the operation of *section 6(2)(c)* would prevent the employee from taking all or any part of that parental leave after that day.]

(4) (a) Where any holiday (other than a public holiday) to which an employee is entitled falls during a period of parental leave of the employee and on a day when (but for the leave and the holiday) the employee would be working in the employment concerned, the holiday shall be taken at such other time as may be determined by the employer concerned pursuant to **section 20** of the **Organisation of Working Time Act, 1997**.

(b) Where any public holiday to which an employee is entitled falls during a period of parental leave of the employee and on a day when (but for the leave and the holiday) the employee would be working in the employment concerned, a day shall be added to the period of parental leave that the employee is entitled to take.

F16[(5) In this section, "relevant number" means the number equivalent to the number of weeks referred to in *section 6(1)*.]

Notice of
parental leave.

8.—(1) When an employee proposes to take parental leave, he or she shall, as soon as reasonably practicable but not later than 6 weeks before the commencement of the leave, give notice in writing of the proposal to his or her employer.

(2) A notice under subsection (1) shall specify the date of commencement of the parental leave concerned and its duration and the manner in which it is proposed to be taken and shall be signed by the employee concerned.

(3) Before the date of the confirmation document concerned, an employee may, by notice in writing signed by him or her and given to his or her employer, revoke a notice under subsection (1) given by him or her and, if the employee does so, he or she shall not be entitled to take parental leave at the time specified in the latter notice.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where leave purporting to be parental leave is taken by an employee who is entitled to parental leave but who has not complied with subsection (1) in relation to the leave, the employer may, at his or her discretion, treat the leave as parental leave and this Act shall apply accordingly.

(5) An employer shall retain a notice given to him or her under this section and shall give a copy of it to the employee concerned who shall retain it.

F18[(6) An employee who has given a notice to his or her employer under subsection (1) shall, if the employer so requests, furnish to the employer such evidence as the employer may reasonably require in relation to—

- (a) the date of birth of the child in respect of whom the parental leave is sought,
- (b) the employee being a relevant parent, within the meaning of section 6(9), of the child, and
- (c) if relevant, the disability, within the meaning of section 6(9), of the child.

(7) Where an employee proposes to take parental leave in respect of a child pursuant to section 7(1)(aa), then the notice under subsection (1) required to be given by the employee shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as—

- (a) one such notice if the employee complies with that requirement by giving one notice specifying the 2 periods of parental leave proposed to be taken, and
- (b) 2 such notices if the employee complies with that requirement by giving 2 notices each specifying one of the periods of parental leave proposed to be taken,

and the other provisions of this Act (including section 11) shall be construed accordingly.]

F19[(8) Where an employee proposes to take parental leave in respect of a child pursuant to section 7(1)(ba), then the notice under subsection (1) required to be given by the employee shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as—

- (a) one such notice if the employee complies with that requirement by giving one notice specifying a continuous period of parental leave proposed to be taken,
- (b) one such notice if the employee complies with that requirement by giving one notice specifying the periods of parental leave proposed to be taken, or
- (c) such number of notices equivalent to the number of periods of parental leave proposed to be taken if the employee complies with that requirement by giving such number of notices each specifying one of the periods of parental leave proposed to be taken,

and the other provisions of this Act (including section 11) shall be construed accordingly.]

Confirmation of parental leave.

9.—(1) Where an employee has given a notice under section 8(1) to his or her employer, they shall, not less than 4 weeks before the commencement of the parental leave concerned, prepare and sign a document (referred to in this Act as "a

confirmation document") specifying the date of commencement of the leave, its duration and the manner in which it will be taken.

(2) Where leave is treated as parental leave pursuant to *section 8(4)*, a confirmation document in relation to the leave shall be prepared and signed by the employer and the employee concerned as soon as may be.

(3) An employer shall retain a confirmation document signed by him or her and shall give a copy of it to the employee concerned who shall retain it.

Postponement,
curtailment and
variation of
parental leave by
parties
concerned.

10.—(1) Subject to this Act, when a confirmation document has been prepared and signed in accordance with *section 9*, the employee concerned shall not be entitled to work in the employment concerned during the period of parental leave specified in the document.

F20[(2) Notwithstanding *subsection (1)*, if, after the date of a confirmation document (whether or not the period of parental leave to which it relates has commenced)—

(a) the employer concerned or his or her successor and the employee concerned so agree, the leave or part of it may be postponed to such time as may be so agreed upon, the period of such leave may be curtailed in such manner and to such extent as may be so agreed upon or the form of the leave may be varied in such manner as may be so agreed upon, and in such a case the confirmation document shall be amended accordingly, or

(b) the employee concerned becomes F21[ill or incapacitated] such that the employee is unable to care for the child the subject of the parental leave to which the confirmation document relates, then the employee may, by notice in writing given to the employer concerned or his or her successor, as soon as is reasonably practicable after becoming F21[ill or incapacitated], and accompanied by the relevant evidence in respect of the F21[illness or incapacity]—

(i) if the period of parental leave has not commenced, postpone the taking of the leave to such time as the employee is no longer sick, or

(ii) if the period of parental leave has commenced, suspend the taking of the balance of the leave to such time as the employee is no longer sick,

and in such a case the confirmation document shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.]

(3) Where parental leave is curtailed under F20[*subsection (2)(a)*] or *Part IV*, the parental leave not taken by reason of the curtailment may be taken at such other time as may be agreed upon by the parties concerned.

F22[(4) If, solely because of the postponement or suspension under *subsection (2)(b)* of the taking of parental leave, or of the taking of the balance of parental leave, as the case may be, the period of the parental leave ends by virtue of the operation of *section 6(2)*, then the event which causes that period to so end shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to have occurred after the end of that period.

(5) In *subsection (2)(b)*, "relevant evidence", in relation to an employee, means—

(a) a medical certificate—

(i) stating that the employee named in the certificate is, by reason of the F21[illness or incapacity] specified in the certificate, unable to care for the child named in the certificate, and

(ii) signed by a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2 of the Medical Practitioners Act 1978,

or

(b) if the employee does not have a medical certificate referred to in paragraph (a), such evidence as the employer concerned or his or her successor may reasonably require in order to show that the employee is, by reason of F21[illness or incapacity], unable to care for the child concerned.]

Postponement by employer of parental leave.

11.—(1) Subject to this section, where an employee has given a notice under *section 8(1)* to his or her employer and the employer is satisfied that the taking of parental leave at the time specified in the notice would have a substantial adverse effect on the operation of his or her business, profession or occupation by reason of seasonal variations in the volume of the work concerned, the unavailability of a person to carry out the duties of the employee in the employment, the nature of those duties, the number of employees in the employment or the number thereof whose periods, or parts of whose periods, of parental leave will fall within the period specified in the said notice or any other relevant matters, the employer may, by notice in writing given to the employee not later than 4 weeks before the intended commencement of the leave, postpone the commencement of the leave to such time not later than 6 months after the date of commencement specified in the relevant notice under *section 8(1)* as may be agreed upon by the employer and the employee.

(2) Before giving a notice under this section to an employee, an employer shall consult with the employee in relation to the proposed postponement of parental leave.

(3) A notice under *subsection (1)* shall contain a statement in summary form of the grounds for the postponement of the commencement of the parental leave concerned.

(4) The commencement of parental leave in respect of a particular child may not be postponed more than once under this section unless a ground for the postponement is seasonal variation in the volume of the work concerned; and, where that is a ground for the postponement, such commencement in respect of a particular child may not be postponed more than twice.

(5) *Subsection (1)* does not apply to parental leave in relation to which a confirmation document has been signed by the parties concerned.

F23[(6) If, solely because of the postponement under this section of the commencement of parental leave, the period of the parental leave ends by virtue of the operation of *section 6(2)*, then the event which caused that period to so end shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to have occurred after the end of that period.

(6A) Where a notice under *section 8(1)* by an employee to his or her employer falls within *section 8(7)(a)*, then, subject to any agreement between the employee and the employer, any postponement under this section of the commencement of parental leave must apply to both periods of proposed parental leave the subject of the notice.]

F24[(6B) Where a notice under *section 8(1)* by an employee to his or her employer falls within *section 8(8)(b)*, then, subject to any agreement between the employee and the employer, any postponement under this section of the commencement of parental leave must apply to each period of proposed parental leave the subject of the notice.]

(7) An employer shall retain a copy of a notice under this section given by him or her to an employee of his or hers and the employee shall retain the notice.

(8) In this section, references to parental leave include references to a period of parental leave specified in *section 7(1)(b)*.

Abuse of parental leave.

12.—(1) The entitlement to parental leave is subject to the condition that it is used to take care of the child concerned.

(2) Where an employer has reasonable grounds for believing that an employee of his or hers who is on parental leave is not using the leave for the purpose of taking

care of the child concerned, the employer may, by notice in writing given to the employee, terminate the leave and the notice shall contain a statement in summary form of the grounds for terminating the leave and shall specify the day (being a day not later than the date of the end of the period of the leave specified in the confirmation document concerned nor, subject to the foregoing requirement, earlier than 7 days after the date of the receipt by the employee concerned of the notice).

(3) Where parental leave is terminated under subsection (2), the employee concerned shall return to his or her employment on the day specified in the notice under that subsection concerned and any period between the date of such return and the date of the end of the period of the leave specified in the confirmation document concerned shall be deemed not to be parental leave.

(4) Where an employee gives his or her employer a notice under section 8(1) and the employer has reasonable grounds for believing that the employee is not entitled to the parental leave concerned, the employer may, by notice in writing given to the employee, refuse to grant the leave to the employee and, if the employer does so, the employee shall not be entitled to take the parental leave concerned.

(5) A notice under subsection (4) shall contain a statement in summary form of the grounds for refusing to grant the parental leave concerned.

(6) Where an employer proposes to give a notice under subsection (2) or (4) to an employee of his or hers, the employer shall, before giving the notice, give notice in writing of the proposal to the employee and the notice shall contain a statement in summary form of the grounds for terminating, or, as the case may be, refusing to grant, the parental leave concerned and a statement that the employee may within 7 days of the receipt of the notice make representation to the employer in relation to the proposal; and any such representations made by an employee to an employer within the period aforesaid shall be considered by the employer before he or she decides whether to give a notice under subsection (2), or as the case may be, subsection (4) to the employee.

(7) A person shall retain a notice under this section given to him or her and a copy of a notice under this section given by him or her.

Leave on grounds
of *force majeure*.

13.—(1) An employee shall be entitled to leave with pay from his or her employment, to be known and referred to in this Act as “*force majeure* leave”, where, for urgent family reasons, owing to an injury to or the illness of a person specified in subsection (2), the immediate presence of the employee at the place where the person is, whether at his or her home or elsewhere, is indispensable.

(2) The persons referred to in subsection (1) are—

- (a) a person of whom the employee is the parent or adoptive parent,
- (b) the spouse of the employee or a person with whom the employee is living as husband or wife,
- (c) a person to whom the employee is in *loco parentis*,
- (d) a brother or sister of the employee,
- (e) a parent or grandparent of the employee, and

F25[(f) a person other than one specified in any of paragraphs (a) to (e), who resides with the employee in a relationship of domestic dependency.]

F26[(2A) For the purposes of subsection (2)(f)—

- (a) a person who resides with an employee is taken to be in a relationship of domestic dependency with the employee if, in the event of injury or illness,

one reasonably relies on the other to make arrangements for the provision of care, and

(b) the sexual orientation of the persons concerned is immaterial.

(2B) *Paragraph (b) of subsection (2A) is not to be taken to limit in any way the classes of persons in respect of whom an employee is entitled to *force majeure* leave by virtue of subsection (2)(f).]*

(3) When an employee takes *force majeure* leave, he or she shall, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, by notice in the prescribed form given to his or her employer, confirm that he or she has taken such leave and the notice shall specify the dates on which it was taken and contain a statement of the facts entitling the employee to *force majeure* leave.

(4) *Force majeure* leave shall consist of one or more days on which, but for the leave, the employee would be working in the employment concerned but shall not exceed 3 days in any period of 12 consecutive months or 5 days in any period of 36 consecutive months.

(5) A day on which an employee is absent from work on *force majeure* leave in an employment for part only of the period during which he or she is required to work in the employment on that day shall be deemed, for the purposes of subsection (4), to be one day of *force majeure* leave.

F27[Leave for medical care purposes

13A.—(1) An employee shall be entitled to leave without pay from his or her employment, to be known and referred to in this Act as leave for medical care purposes, for the purposes of providing personal care or support to a person to whom this subsection applies.

(2) *Subsection (1) applies to a person who—*

(a) is one of the following:

- (i) a person of whom the employee is the relevant parent;
- (ii) the spouse or civil partner of the employee;
- (iii) the cohabitant of the employee;
- (iv) a parent or grandparent of the employee;
- (v) a brother or sister of the employee;
- (vi) a person, other than one specified in any of subparagraphs (i) to (v), who resides in the same household as the employee,

and

(b) is in need of significant care or support for a serious medical reason.

(3) Leave for medical care purposes shall consist of one or more days on which, but for the leave, the employee would be working in the employment concerned but shall not exceed 5 days in any period of 12 consecutive months and shall not be taken in a period of less than one day.

(4) A day on which an employee is absent from work on leave for medical care purposes in an employment for part only of the period during which he or she is required to work in the employment on that day shall be deemed, for the purposes of subsection (3), to be one day of leave for medical care purposes.

(5) When an employee takes or intends to take leave under this section, he or she shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, confirm in the prescribed form given to his

or her employer, that he or she has taken or intends to take, as the case may be, such leave.

(6) A confirmation under subsection (5) shall—

- (a) specify the date of commencement of the leave for medical care purposes and its duration,
- (b) contain a statement of the facts entitling the employee to the leave, and
- (c) be signed by the employee concerned.

(7) On receipt of a confirmation under subsection (5), an employer shall retain the confirmation and shall provide the employee with a written acknowledgment of the receipt of the confirmation, which shall be retained by the employee.

(8) An employee who has given a confirmation to his or her employer under subsection (5) shall, if the employer so requests, furnish to the employer such information as the employer may reasonably require in relation to—

- (a) the employee's relationship with the person in respect of whom the leave for medical care purposes is proposed to be taken or was taken, as the case may be,
- (b) the nature of the personal care or support required to be given by the employee to the person concerned, and
- (c) relevant evidence relating to the need of the person for the significant care or support concerned.

(9) In subsection (8)(c), "relevant evidence" in relation to the person for whom the care or support is or is proposed to be provided, means—

(a) a medical certificate—

- (i) stating that the person named in the certificate is (or where the leave has already been taken) was in need of significant care or support for a serious medical reason, and
- (ii) signed by a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2 of the Medical Practitioners Act 2007,

or

(b) if the employee does not have a medical certificate referred to in paragraph (a), such evidence as the employer concerned may reasonably require in order to show that the person concerned is or was in need of significant care or support for a serious medical reason.]

F28[Domestic violence leave

13AA.—(1) An employee shall be entitled to leave with pay from his or her employment, to be known and referred to in this Act as "domestic violence leave", where—

- (a) the employee or a relevant person has experienced in the past, or is currently experiencing, domestic violence, and
- (b) the purpose of the leave is to enable the employee, in relation to the domestic violence experienced by him or her or, as the case may be, the relevant person, to do, or to assist the relevant person in the doing of, any of the following:
 - (i) seek medical attention;
 - (ii) obtain services from a victim services organisation;

- (iii) obtain psychological or other professional counselling;
- (iv) relocate temporarily or permanently;
- (v) obtain an order under the Domestic Violence Act 2018;
- (vi) seek advice or assistance from a legal practitioner;
- (vii) seek assistance from the Garda Síochána;
- (viii) seek or obtain any other relevant services.

(2) When an employee takes domestic violence leave, he or she shall, as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, by notice in the prescribed form given to his or her employer, confirm that he or she has taken such leave and the notice shall specify the dates on which it was taken.

(3) Domestic violence leave shall consist of one or more days on which, but for the leave, the employee would be working in the employment concerned but shall not exceed 5 days in any period of 12 consecutive months.

(4) A day on which an employee is absent from work on domestic violence leave in an employment for part only of the period during which he or she is required to work in the employment on that day shall be deemed, for the purposes of subsection (3), to be one day of domestic violence leave.

(5) An employer shall pay an employee a prescribed daily rate of pay (in this section referred to as "domestic violence leave pay") for each day on which the employee is absent from work on domestic violence leave.

(6) Subject to subsection (7), the Minister may make regulations for the purpose of prescribing the daily rate of domestic violence leave pay which may—

- (a) specify the percentage rate of an employee's pay, up to a maximum daily amount, at which domestic violence leave pay will be paid;
- (b) subject to the maximum daily amount specified in accordance with paragraph (a), specify an allowance in respect of board and lodgings, board only or lodgings only in a case in which such board or lodgings constitute part of the employee's remuneration calculated at the prescribed rate, or
- (c) subject to the maximum daily amount specified in accordance with paragraph (a), specify basic pay and any pay in excess of basic pay in respect of shift work, piece work, unsocial hours worked or hours worked on a Sunday, allowances, emoluments, premium pay (or its equivalent), or any other payment as the Minister considers appropriate, that are to be taken into account in the calculation of domestic violence leave pay.

(7) In making regulations under subsection (6), the Minister shall have regard to the following matters:

- (a) the state of society generally, the public interest and employee well being;
- (b) the potential impact, including the potential for any disproportionate or other adverse impact, that the rate of domestic violence leave pay to be prescribed will have on the economy generally, specific sectors of the economy, employers or employees;
- (c) annual and quarterly data on earnings and labour costs as published by the Central Statistics Office;
- (d) expert opinion, including that of victim services organisations, research and national and international reports relating to the matters specified at paragraphs (a) to (c) that the Minister considers relevant;

(e) the views of employer representative bodies and trade unions;

(f) such other matters as the Minister considers relevant.

(8) In this section—

"dependent person", in relation to a person, means any child of the person, or in respect of whom the person is in loco parentis, who is not of full age, or, if the child has attained full age, is suffering from a mental or physical disability to such an extent that it is not reasonably possible for him or her to live independently of the employee or relevant person;

"domestic violence" means violence, or threat of violence, including sexual violence and acts of coercive control committed against an employee or a relevant person by another person who—

(a) is the spouse or civil partner of the employee or relevant person,

(b) is the cohabitant of the employee or relevant person,

(c) is or was in an intimate relationship with the employee or relevant person, or

(d) is a child of the employee or relevant person who is of full age and is not, in relation to the employee or relevant person, a dependent person;

"relevant person" means, in relation to an employee—

(a) the spouse or civil partner of the employee,

(b) the cohabitant of the employee,

(c) a person with whom the employee is in an intimate relationship,

(d) a child of the employee who has not attained full age, or

(e) a person who, in relation to the employee, is a dependent person;

"spouse" has the same meaning as it has in section 2 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018.]

PART IIA Requests for flexible working arrangements for caring purposes

F29[PART IIA

REQUESTS FOR FLEXIBLE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARING PURPOSES

Right to request a flexible working arrangement for caring purposes

13B.—(1) The following may request a flexible working arrangement:

(a) an employee who is a relevant parent of a child and who is or will be providing care to that child for the purpose of providing care to that child;

(b) an employee who is or will be providing personal care or support to a person to whom this paragraph applies for the purpose of providing such care or support to that person.

(2) *Subsection (1)(b) applies to a person who—*

(a) is one of the following:

(i) a person of whom the employee is the relevant parent;

(ii) the spouse or civil partner of the employee;

- (iii) the cohabitant of the employee;
- (iv) a parent or grandparent of the employee;
- (v) a brother or sister of the employee;
- (vi) a person, other than one specified in any of *subparagraphs (i) to (v)*, who resides in the same household as the employee,

and

(b) is in need of significant care or support for a serious medical reason.

(3) A flexible working arrangement for the care of a child referred to in *subsection (1)(a)* shall end—

- (a) subject to *paragraphs (b)* and *(c)*, not later than the day on which the child concerned has attained the age of 12 years,
- (b) subject to *paragraph (c)*, in the case of a child who—
 - (i) is the subject of an adoption order, and
 - (ii) has, on or before the date of the making of that order, attained the age of 10 years but not 12 years,

not later than the expiration of the period of 2 years beginning on that date, or
- (c) if the child concerned has a disability or a long-term illness, as defined in *section 6(9)*, not later than the date on which the child—
 - (i) attains the age of 16 years, or
 - (ii) ceases to have that disability or long-term illness or any other disability or long-term illness,

whichever first occurs.

(4) An employee's approved flexible working arrangement shall not commence before a time when the employee concerned has completed 6 months continuous employment with the employer concerned.

(5) For the purposes of this section, where an employee ceases to be the employee of an employer and, not more than 26 weeks after the date of cessation, the employee again becomes the employee of the employer, the period of service of that employee with that employer before the date of cessation shall be deemed to be continuous with the period of service of that employee with that employer after again becoming such employee.

(6) A request for a flexible working arrangement referred to in *subsection (1)* shall—

- (a) be in writing and signed by the employee,
- (b) specify the form of the flexible working arrangement requested and the date of commencement and duration of the flexible working arrangement, and
- (c) be submitted to his or her employer as soon as reasonably practicable but not later than 8 weeks before the proposed commencement of the flexible working arrangement.

(7) An employee who has submitted a request in accordance with *subsection (6)* to his or her employer shall, if the employer so requests, furnish to the employer such information as the employer may reasonably require in relation to the person in respect of whom the request is made, including—

(a) in the case of a child referred to in subsection (1)(a), a copy of the child's birth certificate or a certificate of placement within the meaning of the Adoptive Leave Act 1995, or

(b) in the case of a person referred to in subsection (1)(b)—

(i) the employee's relationship with the person in respect of whom the request is made,

(ii) the nature of the significant care or support which the person concerned is in need of, and

(iii) relevant evidence relating to the need of the person for the significant care or support concerned.

(8) Before the date on which an agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i) is signed by the employer and the employee, the employee may, by notice in writing signed by him or her and given to the employer, withdraw a request submitted in accordance with subsection (6) by him or her.

(9) In subsection (7)(b)(iii), "relevant evidence", in relation to the person for whom the care or support is to be provided, means—

(a) a medical certificate—

(i) stating that the person named in the certificate is in need of significant care or support for a serious medical reason, and

(ii) signed by a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2 of the Medical Practitioners Act 2007,

or

(b) if the employee does not have a medical certificate referred to in paragraph (a), such evidence as the employer concerned may reasonably require in order to show that the person concerned is in need of significant care or support for a serious medical reason.]

F30[Obligation
on employer to
consider request
under section 13B

13C.—(1) An employer who receives a request for a flexible working arrangement submitted in accordance with section 13B(6) shall—

(a) consider that request, having regard to his or her needs and the employee's needs, and

(b) as soon as reasonably practicable but, subject to subsection (2), not later than 4 weeks after receipt of the request—

(i) approve the request, which approval shall include an agreement prepared and signed by the employer and employee setting out—

(I) the details of the flexible working arrangement, and

(II) the date of commencement and the duration of the flexible working arrangement,

(ii) provide a notice in writing informing the employee that the request has been refused and of the reasons for the refusal, or

(iii) where subsection (2) applies, provide a notice in writing to the employee that the employer has extended the 4 week period under this subsection for a further period specified in the notice.

(2) Where an employer is having difficulty assessing the viability of the request for a flexible working arrangement, the employer may extend the 4 week period referred to in subsection (1) by a further period not exceeding 8 weeks.

(3) When the agreement referred to in subsection (1)(b)(i) is signed by the employer and the employee, the employer shall retain the agreement and provide a copy of the agreement to the employee who shall retain it.]

F31[Changes to flexible working arrangements

13D.—(1) If, after the date on which an agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i) is signed by the employer and the employee (whether or not the approved flexible working arrangement to which it relates has commenced), the employer and the employee so agree, in writing—

- (a) the flexible working arrangement or part of it may be postponed to such time as may be agreed to,
- (b) the period of the flexible working arrangement may be curtailed in such manner and to such extent as may be agreed to, or
- (c) the form of the flexible working arrangement may be varied in such manner as may be agreed to,

and in such a case the agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i) shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.

(2) If, after the date on which an agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i) is signed by the employer and the employee and the flexible working arrangement has not commenced, the employee concerned becomes ill or incapacitated such that the employee is unable to care for the person who is the subject of an approved flexible working arrangement, the employee may, by notice in writing given to the employer concerned, as soon as is reasonably practicable after becoming ill or incapacitated, and accompanied by the relevant evidence in respect of the illness or incapacity, postpone the commencement of the flexible working arrangement to such time as the employee is no longer ill or incapacitated, and in such a case the agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i) shall be deemed to be amended accordingly.

(3) In subsection (2), "relevant evidence", in relation to an employee, means—

- (a) a medical certificate—

- (i) stating that the employee named in the certificate is, by reason of the illness or incapacity specified in the certificate, unable to care for the person named in the certificate, and
- (ii) signed by a registered medical practitioner within the meaning of section 2 of the Medical Practitioners Act 2007,

or

- (b) if the employee does not have a medical certificate referred to in paragraph (a), such evidence as the employer concerned may reasonably require in order to show that the employee is, by reason of illness or incapacity, unable to care for the person concerned.]

F32[Termination in certain circumstances of flexible working arrangement

13E.—(1) If, after the date on which an agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i) is signed by the employer and the employee (whether or not the approved flexible working arrangement to which it relates has commenced), the employer is satisfied that the flexible working arrangement would have, or is having, a substantial adverse effect on the operation of his or her business, profession or occupation, by reason of—

- (a) seasonal variations in the volume of the work concerned,

- (b) the unavailability of a person to carry out the duties of the employee in the employment,
- (c) the nature of the duties of the employee in the employment,
- (d) the number of employees in the employment,
- (e) the number of employees in the employment whose periods, or parts of whose periods, of an approved flexible working arrangement will fall within the period specified in the employee's approved flexible working arrangement, or
- (f) any other matters relevant to the substantial adverse effect on the operation of his or her business, profession or occupation,

the employer may, having regard to his or her needs, the employee's needs and the requirements of the code of practice, by notice in writing terminate the arrangement and the notice shall specify the day (being a day not later than the date of the end of the period of the arrangement specified in the agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i), nor, subject to the foregoing requirement, earlier than 4 weeks after the date of the receipt by the employee concerned of the notice) on which the employee must return to work.

(2) Where an approved flexible working arrangement is terminated under subsection (1), the employee concerned shall return to the employee's original working arrangement on the day specified in the notice under that subsection.

(3) A notice under subsection (1) shall contain a statement in summary form of the grounds for terminating the flexible working arrangement concerned.

(4) Where an employer proposes to give a notice under subsection (1) to an employee of his or hers, the employer shall, before giving the notice, give notice in writing of the proposal to the employee and the notice shall contain a statement in summary form of the grounds for terminating the flexible working arrangement concerned and a statement that the employee may within 7 days of the receipt of the notice make representation to the employer in relation to the proposal, and any such representations made by an employee to an employer within the period aforesaid shall be considered by the employer before he or she decides whether to give a notice under subsection (1) to the employee.

(5) A person shall retain a notice under this section given to him or her and a copy of a notice under this section given by him or her.

(6) Where a flexible working arrangement is terminated under subsection (1), the agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i) shall be deemed to be revoked accordingly.]

F33[Early return to previous working arrangement

13F.—(1) After the date on which an agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i) is signed by the employer and the employee and prior to the expiration of the employee's approved flexible working arrangement, the employee may by notice in writing signed by him or her and given to the employer, request an early return to the original working arrangements that he or she held immediately before the approval of the flexible working arrangement.

(2) The notice referred to in subsection (1) shall set out the reasons for the early return to the original working arrangements and the proposed date for the early return.

(3) An employer who receives a request referred to in subsection (1) shall—

- (a) consider that request, having regard to his or her needs and the employee's needs, and

(b) as soon as reasonably practicable but not later than 4 weeks after receipt of the request, by notice in writing, respond to the employee to inform him or her—

(i) that the request has been approved, or

(ii) that the request has been refused and of the reasons for the refusal.

(4) If the employer agrees to the early return to the original working arrangements but refuses to agree to the proposed date of return set out in the notice referred to in subsection (1), the notice under subsection (3) by the employer shall propose an alternative date for the return.

(5) On the expiration of the employee's approved flexible working arrangement, the employee concerned shall be entitled to return to the original working arrangement that he or she held immediately before the approval of the flexible working arrangement.]

F34[Abuse of flexible working arrangement

13G.—(1) An approved flexible working arrangement is subject to the condition that it is used for the purpose for which it was approved.

(2) Where an employer has reasonable grounds for believing that an employee of his or hers who is on an approved flexible working arrangement is not using the arrangement for the purpose for which it was approved, the employer may, by notice in writing given to the employee, terminate the approved flexible working arrangement and the notice shall contain a statement in summary form of the grounds for terminating the arrangement and shall specify the day (being a day not later than the date of the end of the period of the arrangement specified in the agreement referred to in section 13C(1)(b)(i), nor, subject to the foregoing requirement, earlier than 7 days after the date of the receipt by the employee concerned of the notice) on which the employee must return to work.

(3) Where an approved flexible working arrangement is terminated under subsection (2), the employee concerned shall return to the employee's original working arrangement on the day specified in the notice under that subsection.

(4) Where an employer proposes to give a notice under subsection (2) to an employee of his or hers, the employer shall, before giving the notice, give notice in writing of the proposal to the employee and the notice shall contain a statement in summary form of the grounds for terminating the flexible working arrangement concerned and a statement that the employee may within 7 days of the receipt of the notice make representation to the employer in relation to the proposal, and any such representations made by an employee to an employer within the period aforesaid shall be considered by the employer before he or she decides whether to give a notice under subsection (2) to the employee.

(5) A person shall retain a notice under this section given to him or her and a copy of a notice under this section given by him or her.]

F35[Review of Part

13H.—(1) The Minister shall, not earlier than one year and not later than 2 years after the commencement of this Part, after consultation with the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment, the Workplace Relations Commission, persons whom he or she considers to be representative of employers generally and persons whom he or she considers to be representative of employees generally, conduct a review of the operation of this Part, having regard to Directive (EU) 2019/1158 of 20 June 2019³ and may, as part of the review, consider whether the right to request a flexible working arrangement should be extended to all employees.

(2) The Minister shall prepare a report in writing of the findings of the review conducted under subsection (1) and shall cause copies of the report to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas.]

³ OJ No. L188, 12.7.2019, p. 79.

PART III

EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Protection of employment rights.

14.—(1) An employee shall, while on parental leave, be regarded for all purposes relating to his or her employment (other than his or her right to remuneration or superannuation benefits or any obligation to pay contributions in or in respect of the employment) as still working in the employment and none of his or her other rights relating to the employment shall be affected by the leave.

(2) Absence from employment while on parental leave shall not be treated as part of any other leave from employment (including sick leave, annual leave, adoptive leave, maternity leave F36[, *force majeure* leave, leave for medical care purposes and domestic violence leave]) to which the employee concerned is entitled.

(3) Where—

(a) an employee who is on probation in his or her employment or is undergoing training in relation to that employment or is employed under a contract of apprenticeship takes parental leave, and

(b) his or her employer considers that the employee's absence from employment while on parental leave would not be consistent with the continuance of the probation, training or apprenticeship,

the employer may require that the probation, training or apprenticeship be suspended during the period of the parental leave and be completed by the employee at the end of that period.

(4) An employee shall, while on *force majeure* leave, be regarded for all purposes relating to his or her employment as still working in the employment concerned and none of his or her rights relating to the employment shall be affected by the leave.

(5) Absence from employment while on *force majeure* leave shall not be treated as part of any other leave from the employment (including sick leave, annual leave, adoptive leave, maternity leave F36[, *parental leave, leave for medical care purposes and domestic violence leave*]) to which the employee concerned is entitled.

F37[(6) Where—

(a) an employee who is on probation in his or her employment, is undergoing training in relation to that employment or is employed under a contract of apprenticeship, takes leave for medical care purposes or domestic violence leave, and

(b) his or her employer considers that the employee's absence from employment while on leave for medical care purposes or domestic violence leave would not be consistent with the continuance of the probation, training or apprenticeship,

the employer may require that the probation, training or apprenticeship be suspended during the period of the leave for medical care purposes or domestic violence leave and be completed by the employee at the end of that period.

(7) An employee shall, while on leave for medical care purposes or domestic violence leave, be regarded for all purposes relating to his or her employment as still working in the employment concerned and none of his or her rights relating to the employment shall be affected by the leave.

(8) Absence from employment while on leave for medical care purposes or domestic violence leave shall not be treated as part of any other leave from employment (including parental leave, sick leave, annual leave, adoptive leave, maternity leave and *force majeure* leave) to which the employee concerned is entitled.]

Return to work.

15.—(1) On the expiration of a period of parental leave (being, in a case where parental leave has been terminated under *section 12*, the period specified in the confirmation document concerned) (“the period”), the employee concerned shall be entitled to return to work—

(a) with the employer with whom he or she was working immediately before the start of the period or, where during the employee's absence from work there was or were a change or changes of ownership of the undertaking in which he or she was employed immediately before the absence, the owner on the expiration of the period (“the successor”),

(b) in the job that the employee held immediately before the commencement of the period, and

F38[(c) under the contract of employment under which the employee was employed immediately before the commencement of the period or, where a change of ownership such as is referred to in paragraph (a) has occurred, under a contract of employment with the successor that is identical to the contract under which the employee was employed immediately before such commencement, and (in either case) under terms or conditions—

(i) not less favourable than those that would have been applicable to the employee, and

(ii) that incorporate any improvement to the terms or conditions of employment to which the employee would have been entitled,

if he or she had not been so absent from work.]

(2) For the purposes of *subsection (1)(b)*, where the job held by an employee immediately before the commencement of a period of parental leave to which he or she is entitled was not the employee's normal or usual job, he or she shall be entitled to return to work, either in his or her normal or usual job or in that job as soon as is practicable without contravention by the employee or the employer of any provision of a statute or provision made under statute.

(3) Where, because of an interruption or cessation of work at an employee's place of employment, existing on the expiration of a period of parental leave taken by the employee, it is unreasonable to expect the employee to return to work on such expiration, the employee may return to work instead when work resumes at the place of employment after the interruption or cessation, or as soon as reasonably practicable after such resumption.

F39[(4) On the expiration of a day or days of force majeure leave, leave for medical care purposes or domestic violence leave, the employee concerned shall be entitled to return to work—

(a) with the employer with whom he or she was working immediately before the start of the day or days concerned or, where during the employee's absence from work there was or were a change or changes of ownership of the undertaking in which he or she was employed immediately before the absence, the owner on the expiration of the day or days (“the successor”),

(b) in the job that the employee held immediately before the commencement of the day or days concerned, and

(c) under the contract of employment under which the employee was employed immediately before the commencement of the day or days concerned or, where a change of ownership such as is referred to in paragraph (a) has occurred, under a contract of employment with the successor that is identical to the contract under which the employee was employed immediately before such commencement, and (in either case) under terms or conditions—

- (i) not less favourable than those that would have been applicable to the employee, and
- (ii) that incorporate any improvement to the terms or conditions of employment to which the employee would have been entitled, if he or she had not been so absent from work.

(5) For the purposes of *subsection (4)(b)*, where the job held by an employee immediately before the commencement of a day or days of force majeure leave, leave for medical care purposes or domestic violence leave to which he or she is entitled was not the employee's normal or usual job, he or she shall be entitled to return to work, either in his or her normal or usual job or in that job as soon as is practicable without contravention by the employee or the employer of any provision of a statute or provision made under statute.

(6) Where, because of an interruption or cessation of work at an employee's place of employment, existing on the expiration of a day or days of force majeure leave, leave for medical care purposes or domestic violence leave taken by the employee, it is unreasonable to expect the employee to return to work on such expiration, the employee may return to work instead when work resumes at the place of employment after the interruption or cessation, or as soon as reasonably practicable after such resumption.]

F40[Right to request changes when returning from parental leave.

15A.—(1) An employee who exercises or proposes to exercise an entitlement under section 15 may request, in accordance with *subsection (2)*, changes to his or her working hours or patterns, or both, to apply for a set period of time following his or her return to work.

(2) An employee who proposes to request changes referred to in *subsection (1)* shall, as soon as reasonably practicable but not later than 6 weeks before the proposed commencement of the set period concerned, give to his or her employer a request in writing signed by the employee, which shall specify the nature of the changes requested and the date of commencement and duration of the set period requested.

(3) An employer who receives a request made in accordance with *subsection (2)* shall consider that request, having regard to his or her needs and the employee's needs and, as soon as reasonably practicable but not later than 4 weeks after such receipt, shall—

- (a) inform the employee in writing that the request has been refused, or
- (b) comply with *subsection (4)*.

(4) An employer complies with this subsection where he or she and the employee concerned prepare and sign an agreement setting out—

- (a) the changes to the employee's working hours or patterns, or both, as the case may be, and
- (b) the date of the commencement and duration of the set period,

as may be agreed between them.

(5) An employer shall retain the agreement referred to in *subsection (4)* and shall give a copy of it to the employee concerned who shall retain it.

(6) Before the date on which an agreement referred to in *subsection (4)* is signed, the employee may, by notice in writing signed by him or her and given to the employer, revoke a request under *subsection (2)* given by him or her.]

Right to alternative employment.

16.—(1) Where an employee is entitled to return to work pursuant to *section 15* but it is not reasonably practicable for the employer to permit the employee to return to work in accordance with that section, the employee shall be entitled to be offered by his or her employer suitable alternative employment under a new contract of employment.

(2) Work under a new contract of employment constitutes suitable alternative work for the purposes of this Act if—

(a) it is of a kind that is suitable in relation to the employee concerned and appropriate for the employee to do in the F41[*circumstances*,]

F42[(b) the terms or conditions of the contract—

(i) relating to the place where the work under it is required to be done, the capacity in which the employee concerned is to be employed and any other terms or conditions of employment are not less favourable to the employee than those of his or her contract of employment immediately before the start of the period of absence from work while on parental leave, and

(ii) incorporate any improvement to the terms or conditions of employment to which the employee would have been entitled if he or she had not been so absent from work during that period,

and

(c) the continuity of service is preserved.]

F43[Protection of employees from penalisation.

16A.— F44[(1) An employer shall not penalise an employee for proposing to exercise or having exercised his or her entitlement to parental leave, *force majeure* leave, leave for medical care purposes, domestic violence leave or his or her entitlement to make a request referred to in *section 13B(1)* or *15A(2)*.]

(2) Penalisation of an employee includes—

(a) dismissal of the employee,

(b) unfair treatment of the employee, including selection for redundancy, and

(c) an unfavourable change in the conditions of employment of the employee.

(3) If a penalisation of an employee, in contravention of *subsection (1)*, constitutes a dismissal of the employee, as referred to in *subsection (2)(a)*, the employee may institute proceedings under the Unfair Dismissals Acts 1977 to 2005 in respect of that dismissal and such dismissal may not be referred to a rights commissioner under *Part IV*.

(4) An employee who is entitled to return to work in the employment concerned in accordance with *section 15* but is not permitted by his or her employer to do so—

(a) shall be deemed to have been dismissed on the date on which he or she was entitled to so return to work and the dismissal shall be deemed, for the purposes of the Unfair Dismissals Acts 1977 to 2005, to have been an unfair dismissal unless, having regard to all the circumstances, there were substantial grounds justifying the dismissal, and

(b) shall be deemed for the purposes of the Redundancy Payments Acts 1967 to 2003, to have had his or her contract of employment with his or her employer terminated on the date aforesaid.]

PART IV

RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

"Dispute".

17.—F45[...]

Reference of disputes to rights commissioner.

18.—(1) This Part does not apply to a member of the Defence Forces.

F46[2) This Part does not apply to a dispute—

(a) relating to a dismissal from employment, including a dismissal within the meaning of the Unfair Dismissals Acts 1977 to 2007,

(b) consisting of a question to which section 39(15) of the Redundancy Payments Act 1967, applies.]

(3) F47[...]

(4) F47[...]

(5) F47[...]

(6) F47[...]

(7) F47[...]

Appeal from decision of rights commissioner.

19.—F48[...]

Appeal to High Court on point of law.

20.—F49[...]

F50[Decision under section 41 or 44 of Workplace Relations Act 2015.

21.—(1) A decision F51[, other than a decision referred to in section 21A,] of an adjudication officer under section 41 of the Workplace Relations Act 2015 in relation to a dispute between an employee and his or her employer relating to the entitlements of the employee under this Act (or any matter arising out of or related to those entitlements or otherwise arising under this Act) or a decision of the Labour Court under section 44 of the said Workplace Relations Act 2015 on appeal from the first-mentioned decision, may contain such directions to the parties concerned as the adjudication officer or the Labour Court, as the case may be, considers necessary or expedient for the resolution of the dispute or matter and such other redress as the adjudication officer or the Labour Court, as the case may be, considers appropriate having regard to all of the circumstances and the provisions of this Act, and accordingly may specify—

(a) the grant to the employee of parental leave of such length to be taken at such time or times and in such manner as may be so specified,

(b) an award of compensation in favour of the employee concerned to be paid by the employer concerned, or

(c) both a grant referred to in paragraph (a) and an award referred to in paragraph (b).

(2) An award of compensation referred to in subsection (1) (b) shall be of such amount as the adjudication officer or the Labour Court, as the case may be, considers just and equitable having regard to all the circumstances but shall not exceed 20 weeks' remuneration in respect of the employee's employment calculated in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) A decision of an adjudication officer or the Labour Court referred to in subsection (1) may, if the adjudication officer or the Labour Court, as the case may be, considers

it reasonable having regard to the illness or other incapacity of the employee concerned or any other circumstance, include a direction that parental leave be taken at a time that does not accord with section 6(3).

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a decision of an adjudication officer under section 41 of the Workplace Relations Act 2015 in relation to a dispute referred to in subsection (1) may contain a direction that the commencement of parental leave be postponed for a specified period (whether or not being the period specified in the relevant notice under section 11(1)), provided that the adjudication officer—

(a) is satisfied that the taking of such leave at the time specified in the notice under section 8(1) concerned would have a substantially adverse effect by reason of any of the matters specified in section 11(1), and

(b) considers that it is reasonable to give such a direction in the circumstances.

(5) Without prejudice to the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a decision of the Labour Court under section 44 of the Workplace Relations Act 2015 on appeal from a decision of an adjudication officer referred to in subsection (1) may contain a direction that the commencement of parental leave be postponed for a specified period (whether or not being the period specified in the relevant notice under section 11(1)), provided that the Labour Court—

(a) is satisfied that the taking of such leave at the time specified in the notice under section 8(1) concerned would have a substantially adverse effect by reason of any of the matters specified in section 11(1), and

(b) considers that it is reasonable to give such a direction in the circumstances.

(6) Without prejudice to the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a decision of an adjudication officer under section 41 of the Workplace Relations Act 2015 in relation to a dispute referred to in subsection (1) may contain a direction that—

(a) the period of parental leave concerned be curtailed or that its form be varied or its commencement postponed for a specified period, or

(b) parental leave F52[not] taken by reason of being so curtailed be taken at a specified time,

provided that the adjudication officer considers that the giving of such direction is reasonable due to there being a serious and substantial change in circumstances affecting the employer or the employee.

(7) Without prejudice to the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a decision of the Labour Court under section 44 of the Workplace Relations Act 2015 on appeal from a decision of an adjudication officer referred to in subsection (1) may contain a direction that—

(a) the period of parental leave concerned be curtailed or that its form be varied or its commencement postponed for a specified period, or

(b) parental leave not taken by reason of being so curtailed be taken at a specified time,

provided that the Labour Court considers that the giving of such direction is reasonable due to there being a serious and substantial change in circumstances affecting the employer or the employee.

(8) Where appropriate, the confirmation document concerned shall be amended by the parties concerned so as to accord with a decision under this section.

(9) In this section "remuneration" includes allowances in the nature of pay and benefits in lieu of or in addition to pay.]

F53[Decision under section 41 or 44 of Act of 2015 in relation to dispute under Part IIA]

21A.—(1) A decision of an adjudication officer under section 41 of the Act of 2015, or a decision of the Labour Court under section 44 of that Act on appeal from the first-mentioned decision, in relation to a dispute between an employee and his or her employer relating to the fulfilment by the employer of his or her obligations under section 13C(1) may—

- (a) direct that the employer comply with *paragraph (a) of section 13C(1)*,
- (b) direct that the employer comply with any of the requirements of *paragraph (b) of section 13C(1)* as if the reference in that subsection to the date that is 4 weeks after the receipt of the employee's request under section 13B was a reference to such date as may be specified in the direction,
- (c) award compensation in favour of the employee concerned to be paid by the employer concerned, or
- (d) specify both a direction referred to in *paragraph (a) or (b)*, or both, and an award referred to in *paragraph (c)*.

(2) A decision of an adjudication officer under section 41 of the Act of 2015, or a decision of the Labour Court under section 44 of that Act on appeal from the first-mentioned decision, in relation to a dispute between an employee and his or her employer relating to the fulfilment by the employer of his or her obligations under sections 13D or 13E, may award compensation in favour of the employee concerned to be paid by the employer concerned.

(3) A decision of an adjudication officer under section 41 of the Act of 2015, or a decision of the Labour Court under section 44 of that Act on appeal from the first-mentioned decision, in relation to a dispute between an employee and his or her employer relating to the fulfilment by the employer of his or her obligations under section 13F(3), may—

- (a) direct that the employer comply with any of the requirements of *section 13F(3)* as if the reference in that subsection to the date that is 4 weeks after the receipt of the employee's request under section 13F(1) was a reference to such date as may be specified in the direction,
- (b) award compensation in favour of the employee concerned to be paid by the employer concerned, or
- (c) specify both a direction referred to in *paragraph (a)* and an award referred to in *paragraph (b)*.

(4) A decision of an adjudication officer under section 41 of the Act of 2015, or a decision of the Labour Court under section 44 of that Act on appeal from the first-mentioned decision, in relation to a dispute between an employee and his or her employer relating to the entitlements of the employee under section 13G may award compensation in favour of the employee concerned to be paid by the employer concerned.

(5) An award of compensation referred to in subsections (1)(c), (2), (3)(b) or (4) shall be of such amount as the adjudication officer or the Labour Court, as the case may be, considers just and equitable having regard to all the circumstances but shall not exceed 20 weeks' remuneration in respect of the employee's employment calculated in the manner as may be prescribed.

(6) In making a decision referred to in subsection (1), (2) or (3), an adjudication officer or the Labour Court, as the case may be, shall not assess the merits of—

- (a) the decision of the employer reached following his or her consideration under section 13C(1)(a) of the employee's request,
- (b) the refusal by the employer under section 13C(1)(b)(ii) or the reasons for such refusal given under that provision,

(c) the decision of the employer to terminate, under section 13E, a flexible working arrangement or the grounds given by the employer under that section for such termination,

(d) the refusal by the employer under section 13F(3)(b) or the reasons for such refusal given under that provision, or

(e) the refusal by the employer under section 13F(4) or the alternative date proposed under that provision.

(7) In this section, "remuneration" includes allowances in the nature of pay and benefits in lieu of or in addition to pay.]

Enforcement of decisions of rights commissioner and determinations of Tribunal.

22.—F54[...]

F55[Codes of practice.

22A.—(1) The Equality Authority may, or if requested to do so by the Minister shall, prepare for submission to the Minister a draft code of practice for the purposes of providing practical guidance as to the steps that may be taken for complying with one or more provisions of this Act F56[other than Part IIA].

(2) Before submitting a draft code of practice under subsection (1) to the Minister, the Equality Authority shall consult such other Minister of the Government or other person or body as the Equality Authority considers appropriate or as the Minister may direct.

(3) After a draft code of practice has been submitted under subsection (1), the Minister may by order declare that the draft—

(a) is an approved code of practice for the purposes of this Act, or

(b) as amended by the Minister after consultation with the Equality Authority, is an approved code of practice for the purposes of this Act,

and an order under this subsection shall set out the text of the approved code of practice to which it relates.

(4) In any proceedings under this Act before a court, the Employment Appeals Tribunal or a rights commissioner, an approved code of practice shall be admissible in evidence and, if any provision of the code appears to be relevant to any question arising in the proceedings, it shall be taken into account in determining that question.

(5) The Minister may, by order, after consultation with the Equality Authority, revoke or amend an approved code of practice.

(6) Every order made under subsection (3) or (5) shall be laid before each House of the Oireachtas as soon as practicable after it is made and, if a resolution annulling the order is passed by either such House within the next 21 days on which that House has sat after the order is laid before it, the order shall be annulled accordingly, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

(7) In this section, "Equality Authority" means the Equality Authority as construed in accordance with section 38(1) of the Employment Equality Act 1998.]

Notices.

23.—(1) The giving of a notice or other document to a person for the purposes of proceedings under this Act may be effected by delivering it to the person or by sending a copy of it by registered prepaid post in an envelope addressed to the person at the person's last known residence or place of business.

(2) In the case of a company to which the **Companies Act, 1963**, applies, such a document may be given by delivering it, or sending a copy of it by registered prepaid post in an envelope addressed to the company at its registered office.

(3) In the case of a body corporate to which *subsection (2)* does not apply or an unincorporated body of persons, such a document may be given by sending a copy of it to the body at any place in the State where it carries on business or in such other manner as an originating summons may be served on the body under rules of court.

(4) A rights commissioner may, if he or she considers it reasonable to do so having regard to all the circumstances, extend by a specified period (not exceeding 6 weeks) the period of time within which a notice under this Act (other than *section 19(2)*) is required to be given.

(5) The Tribunal may, if it considers it reasonable to do so having regard to all the circumstances, extend by a specified period the time within which a notice under *section 19(2)* is required to be given.

(6) Time may be extended under *subsection (4)* or *(5)* after the expiration of the period of time concerned.

Winding up and bankruptcy.

24.—F57[...]

Amendment of enactments.

25.—(1) The **Redundancy Payments Act, 1967**, is hereby amended by the substitution in paragraph 5(1) of Schedule 3 of the following clause for clause *(d)* (inserted by the **Maternity Protection Act, 1994**):

“(d) a period during which the employee is absent from work while on protective leave, natal care absence within the meaning of **Part IV** of the **Maternity Protection Act, 1994**, parental leave or *force majeure* leave.”.

(2) **Section 6** of the **Unfair Dismissals Act, 1977**, is hereby amended—

(a) by the insertion in subsection (2), after paragraph *(d)*, of the following paragraph:

“(dd) the exercise or proposed exercise by the employee of the right to parental leave or *force majeure* leave under and in accordance with the **Parental Leave Act, 1998**,”,

and

(b) the insertion, after subsection (2A) (inserted by the **Maternity Protection Act, 1994**), of the following subsection:

“(2B) Sections 3 and 4 do not apply to a case falling within subsection (2)(dd) and, for the purpose of that paragraph, 'employee' includes a person who would otherwise be excluded from this Act by paragraph *(a)*, *(c)*, *(f)* or *(g)* of section 2(1).”.

(3) An employee who is entitled to return to work in the employment concerned in accordance with *section 15* but is not permitted by his or her employer to do so—

(a) shall be deemed to have been dismissed on the date on which he or she was entitled to return to work as aforesaid and the dismissal shall be deemed, for the purposes of the **Unfair Dismissal Acts, 1977 to 1993**, to have been an

unfair dismissal unless, having regard to all the circumstances, there were substantial grounds justifying the dismissal,

- (b) shall be deemed for the purposes of the Redundancy Payments Acts, 1967 to 1991, to have been dismissed by reason of redundancy on the date aforesaid, and
- (c) shall be deemed for the purposes of the Minimum Notice and Terms of Employment Acts, 1973 to 1991, to have had his or her contract of employment with his or her employer terminated on the date aforesaid.

(4) The *Organisation of Working Time Act, 1997*, is hereby amended—

- (a) in section 15, by the insertion in subsection (4), after paragraph (a), of the following paragraph:

“(aa) any period during which the employee was absent from work while on parental leave or *force majeure* leave,”,

and

- (b) in section 16, by the insertion in subsection (5), after paragraph (c), of the following paragraph:

“(cc) any period during which the employee was absent from work while on parental leave or *force majeure* leave.”.

(5) The *Employment Equality Act, 1998*, is hereby amended by the insertion in section 39, after paragraph (b), of the following paragraph:

“(bb) to provide information to the public on the working of the *Parental Leave Act, 1998*.”.

Extension of Protection of Employees (Employers' Insolvency) Act, 1984.

26.—(1) *Section 6* of the *Protection of Employees (Employers' Insolvency) Act, 1984* (as amended by the *Maternity Protection Act, 1994*) shall be amended in accordance with this section.

(2) In subsection (2)(a)(v), for clause (II) there shall be substituted—

“(II) a decision, determination or order under *Part V* of the *Maternity Protection Act, 1994*, or *Part IV* of the *Parental Leave Act, 1998*.”.

(3) In subsection (4)(c)—

(a) for subparagraph (iv) (other than clauses (I) and (II) thereof) there shall be substituted—

“(iv) A payment shall not be made under this section in respect of an amount to which a decision under *Part V* of the *Maternity Protection Act, 1994*, or *Part IV* of the *Parental Leave Act, 1998*, relates unless—”,

and

(b) for subparagraph (v) (other than clauses (I) and (II) thereof) there shall be substituted—

“(v) A payment shall not be made under this section in respect of an amount to which a determination under *Part V* of the *Maternity Protection Act, 1994*, or *Part IV* of the *Parental Leave Act, 1998*, relates unless—”.

Records.

27.—F58[(1) An employer shall make a record of the parental leave, *force majeure* leave, leave for medical care purposes, domestic violence leave and approved flexible working arrangements taken by his or her employees showing the period of

employment of each employee and the dates and times upon which each employee was on the leave or arrangement concerned.]

F59[(2) A record under this section shall be retained by the employer concerned—

(a) where the record is in respect of parental leave, for a period of F58[12 years,]

(b) where the record is in respect of *force majeure* leave, for a period of F58[8 years, and]

F60[(c) where the record is in respect of leave for medical care purposes, domestic violence leave or an approved flexible working arrangement, for a period of 3 years,]

in such form as the Minister may specify.]

(3) Notices, or copies of notices, required by this Act to be retained by a person shall be retained by the person for a period of one year.

(4) An employer who contravenes subsection (1) or F61[F58[paragraph (a), (b) or (c)] of subsection] (2) of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £1,500.

(5) F62[...]

(6) Proceedings for an offence under this section may be brought and prosecuted by the Minister.

Review of Act.

28.—The Minister shall, not earlier than 2 years and not later than 3 years after the commencement of this Act, after consultation with persons whom he or she considers to be representative of employers generally and persons whom he or she considers to be representative of employees generally, conduct a review of the operation of this Act and shall prepare a report in writing of the findings of the review and shall cause copies of the report to be laid before each House of the Oireachtas.



Number 30 of 1998

PARENTAL LEAVE ACT 1998

REVISED

Updated to 6 March 2024

About this Revised Act

This Revised Act presents the text of the Act as it has been amended since enactment, and preserves the format in which it was passed.

Related legislation

Parental Leave Acts 1998 to 2023: this Act is one of a group of Acts included in this collective citation (*Work Life Balance and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023*, s. 1(2)). The Acts in the group are:

- *Parental Leave Act 1998* (30/1998)
- *Parental Leave (Amendment) Act 2006* (13/2006)
- *Parental Leave (Amendment) Act 2019* (11/2019)
- *Work Life Balance and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023* (8/2023), Part 2 (ss. 4-29)

Annotations

This Revised Act is not annotated and only shows textual amendments. An annotated version of this revision is also available which shows textual and non-textual amendments and their sources. It also shows editorial notes including statutory instruments made pursuant to the Act and previous affecting provisions.

Material not updated in this revision

Where other legislation is amended by this Act, those amendments may have been superseded by other amendments in other legislation, or the amended legislation may have been repealed or revoked. This information is not represented in this revision but will be reflected in a revision of the amended legislation if one is available. A list of legislative changes to any Act, and to statutory instruments from 1972, may be found linked from the page of the Act or statutory instrument at www.irishstatutebook.ie.