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| **Human Resources** | **HR17 Maternity Policy** |

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| **Version Number** | **Date Issued**  | **Review Date** |
| **1.0** | July 2022 | July 2024 |

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| **Consultation Process:** | North of England Commissioning Support (NECS) in partnership with CCG management and Trade Union organisations via the HR Policy Working Group and the CCG Partnership Forum. |
| **Formally Approved:** | July 2022 |
| **Approved By:** | ICB Board |

**EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

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| **Date** | **Issues** |
|  | To be completed, as outlined in the agreed 2022/23 HR EIA review schedule. |

**POLICY VALIDITY STATEMENT**

Policy users should ensure that they are consulting the currently valid version of the documentation. The policy will remain valid, including during its period of review. However, the policy must be reviewed at least once in every 3-year period.

**ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION STANDARDS**

If you require this document in an alternative format, such as easy read, large text, braille or an alternative language please contact necsu.icbhr@nhs.net

**Version Control**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Release Date** | **Author** | **Update comments** |
| 1.0 | July 2022 | NECS HR | First Issue |

**Approval**

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| **Role** | **Name** | **Date** |
| 1.0 | July 2022 | NECS HR |

**Contents**

[1. POLICY STATEMENT 3](#_Toc106791805)

[2. PRINCIPLES 3](#_Toc106791806)

[3. EQUALITY 7](#_Toc106791807)

[4. MONITORING & REVIEW 8](#_Toc106791808)

[5. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION 8](#_Toc106791809)

[6. PROCEDURE 8](#_Toc106791810)

[7. HEALTH AND SAFETY 9](#_Toc106791811)

[8. COMPULSORY PERIOD OF MATERNITY LEAVE 10](#_Toc106791812)

[9. KEEPING IN TOUCH 10](#_Toc106791813)

[10. PROVISION FOR NURSING MOTHERS 11](#_Toc106791814)

[APPENDIX 1 - EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT 12](#_Toc106791815)

# **POLICY STATEMENT**

* 1. This policy is designed to provide a framework across the organisation for a consistent and timely to approach to the new and expectant mother

1.2 The policy is intended to promote an employees awareness of their rights and entitlements during, and following pregnancy and conforms to the NHS Terms and Conditions of Service, the Employment Act 2002 and other current legislation.

# **2. PRINCIPLES**

2.1Training and support will be provided to all Line Managers in the implementation and application of this policy.

**Entitlement to Maternity Leave**

2.2 All employees will be entitled to 52 weeks Maternity leave.

**Entitlement to Occupational Maternity Pay under the NHS Scheme**

2.3 An employee working full or part-time is entitled to Occupational Maternity Pay (OMP) under the NHS scheme provided that they:

* has 12 months continuous service with one or more NHS employers and continues to be employed by the Organisation until at least the beginning of the 11th week before the expected week of childbirth (EWC); and
* notifies the Organisation, on form M1 (Appendix 1), at least 15 weeks before their expected date of childbirth (EDC) that they intend to take Maternity Leave (or as soon as is reasonably practicable thereafter), of the date they wish to start their maternity leave and intends to return to work for a minimum period of three months with the same or another NHS employer; and
* submits a MAT B1 statement signed by a registered medical practitioner or a practising midwife at least 28 days before commencement of Maternity Leave, indicating the expected date of childbirth.

**Entitlements under the Scheme**

2.4 An employee who **qualifies for full benefits and intends to return to work with the same or another employing authority** will be entitled to 52 weeks Maternity Leave, paid as follows:-

* 8 weeks at full pay including any Statutory Maternity Pay (SMP), Maternity Allowance (MA) or equivalent benefits receivable;
* 18 weeks at half pay reduced only where half pay plus any SMP, MA or equivalent benefits payable exceeds full pay;
* 13 weeks at SMP, if payable;
* 13 weeks unpaid leave.

2.5 An employee who **qualifies for full benefits and does not intend to return to work for the same or another employing authority** will be entitled to 52 weeks Maternity Leave, paid as follows:

* 6 weeks SMP, paid as 90% of full pay (average weekly earnings);
* 33 weeks at the lesser of standard rate SMP or 90% of average weekly earnings;
* 13 weeks unpaid leave.

2.6 An employee who **does not qualify for full benefits under the NHS Scheme** but who has at least 26 weeks service by the 15th week before the EWC **and** meets the earnings rule whether or not they intends to return to work will be entitled to 52 weeks Maternity Leave, paid as follows:

* 6 weeks at 90% of full pay;
* 33 weeks at the lesser of standard rate SMP or 90% of average weekly earnings;
* 13 weeks unpaid leave.

2.7 An employee who **does not qualify for SMP,** whether or not they intend to return to work, will be entitled to 52 weeks Maternity Leave. No payments will be made during the maternity leave period although Maternity Allowance or other benefits may be payable directly from Jobcentre Plus.

2.8 By prior agreement with the employer, occupational maternity pay may be paid in a different way e.g. a combination of full pay and half pay or a fixed amount spread equally over the maternity leave period.

2.9 In exceptional circumstances, for example in the case of a multiple birth or sick pre-term babies, the unpaid element of leave may be extended beyond 13 weeks. Requests for this should be submitted in writing to the employee’s line manager who may seek advice from the HR Department.

**Timing of Leave**

2.10 Maternity Leave may commence at any time between eleven weeks before the EWC and the expected week of childbirth, provided the required notice is given. Early childbirth and maternity related sickness absence will affect this as follows:

**Early Childbirth**

2.11 Where childbirth occurs before the 11th week before the EWC and the employee has worked during the actual week of childbirth, Maternity Leave will start on the first day of the employee’s absence.

2.12 Where childbirth occurs before the 11th week before the EWC and the employee has been absent from work on certified sickness absence during the actual week of childbirth, Maternity Leave will start the day after the day of birth.

2.13 Where an employee’s baby is born before the 11th week before the EWC, and the baby is in hospital, they may split their Maternity Leave entitlement, taking a minimum period of two weeks’ leave immediately following the birth and the rest of their leave following the baby’s discharge from hospital.

2.14 Where an employee has a miscarriage before the 25th week of pregnancy then normal sick leave provisions will apply.

2.15 In the event of a still birth after the 24th week of pregnancy the employee will be entitled to the same amount of maternity leave and pay as if their baby was born alive.

2.16 The organisation recognises that this will be a difficult and traumatic time and would encourage the use of counselling accessed through Occupational Health.

**Sickness Absence during Pregnancy and Leave**

2.17 Where an employee is off work ill, or becomes ill, with a pregnancy related illness during the last four weeks before the EWC, maternity leave will normally commence at the beginning of the fourth week before the expected week of childbirth or the beginning of the next week after the employee last worked, whichever is the later. Absence prior to the last four weeks before the EWC, supported by a medical certificate or self-certificate will be treated as sick leave in accordance with normal leave provisions. Normal sick leave provisions will be suspended once maternity leave has commenced.

2.18 Odd days of pregnancy related illness during the period may be disregarded if the employee wishes to continue working until the maternity leave start date previously agreed.

2.19 Where an employee is absent due to illness which is not pregnancy related then normal sick leave provisions will apply until the date previously agreed that maternity leave would commence.

**Other Provisions**

**Ante-natal and Post-natal Care**

2.20 Pregnant employees have the right to reasonable paid time off for ante-natal care including relaxation and parent craft classes.

2.21 Employees who return to work shortly after giving birth will be given paid time off for post natal care e.g. attendance at health clinics.

**Calculation of Pay**

2.22 Maternity Pay is calculated on average earnings paid for two months prior to the Qualifying week which is the 15th week before the EWC. Employees with average weekly earnings below the Lower Earnings Limit who do not qualify for SMP may be entitled to MA or other benefits.

**Implementation of a Pay Award**

2.23 Absence on Maternity Leave, whether paid or unpaid, counts as service towards the normal pay progression.

2.24 Where a pay award and/or pay step are implemented from a date prior to the paid Maternity Leave period, the Maternity Pay will be calculated as though the pay award had effect throughout the entire SMP calculation period. If a pay award is agreed retrospectively, the Maternity Pay will be recalculated on the same basis

2.25 Where a pay award and/or pay step is implemented from a date during the paid Maternity Leave period, the Maternity Pay due from the operative date of the pay award or pay step should be increased accordingly. Again, if such a pay award were agreed retrospectively, the Maternity Pay should be recalculated on the same basis.

**Employees on a Fixed-Term or Training Contract**

2.26 An employee who is entitled to full benefits under the NHS Scheme, i.e. who satisfies the conditions under section 2.1 and whose contract is due to end after the 11th week before the EWC, will have their contract extended to enable them to receive 52 weeks Maternity Leave which includes paid occupational and statutory maternity pay and the remaining 13 weeks of unpaid leave.

Under these circumstances, there will be no right of return to be exercised because the contract would have ended if pregnancy and childbirth had not occurred.

Employees who do not satisfy the conditions under section 2.1 and whose contract ends after the 15th week prior to the EWC but before the 11th week prior to the EWC, will not be entitled to maternity leave but SMP may be payable. In this case, the contract will not be extended but the organisation will be responsible for paying any SMP due. Under these circumstances, the employee must inform the organisation if they start work for another employer following the birth of the baby and must still provide evidence of pregnancy via the MAT B1 form.

**Contractual Rights**

2.27 An employee retains all their contractual rights, except remuneration, during the Maternity Leave period.

**Annual Leave**

2.28 Annual leave and bank holidays will continue to accrue during maternity leave, whether paid or unpaid.

2.29 Where the amount of accrued leave would exceed the normal carry over provisions, the manager and employee should agree arrangements for the leave to be taken either prior to or immediately following the maternity leave period.

2.30 In exceptional circumstances, where leave cannot be carried over for operational reasons, payment in lieu of annual leave may be considered.

2.31 All maternity leave, including unpaid maternity leave, will count as service for the purpose of satisfying the service qualification for accruing additional annual leave entitlements.

 **Shared Parental Leave**

2.32 The new mother and their partner may be entitled to shared parental leave and pay. The HR39 Shared Parental Leave Policy applies to all eligible employees of the organisation who have babies and their Expected Week of Childbirth (EWC) is on or after 5 April 2015 and for children who are placed for adoption on or after that date.

**Pension**

2.33 Contributions will be deducted from salary as normal during paid Maternity Leave and continue to be payable during unpaid leave. On return to work, arrears of contributions will be recovered and deducted from salary over an agreed period of time.

**Pay Progression Framework**

2.34 The expectation is that an employee on maternity leave will progress through their pay step on the date a pay step is due unless a pay-step review meeting has taken place prior to the commencement of maternity leave and it was confirmed the required standards for pay progression would not be met. If a pay step review meeting cannot be conducted prior to commencement of maternity leave, the pay step should be applied automatically in the employee’s absence.

# **EQUALITY**

3.1 In applying this policy, the organisation will have due regard for the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination**,** promote equality of opportunity**,** and provide for good relations between people of diverse groups, in particular on the grounds of the following characteristics protected by the Equality Act (2010); age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, and sexual orientation, in addition to offending background, trade union membership, or any other personal characteristic.

1. **MONITORING & REVIEW**

4.1 The policy and procedure will be reviewed periodically by Human Resources in conjunction with operational managers and Trade Union representatives. Where review is necessary due to legislative change, this will happen immediately.

1. **ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTATION**

5.1 The following documentation is linked to this policy:

* HR39 Shared Parental Leave Policy
* HR09 Flexible Working Policy
* HR19 Other Leave Policy
* HR03 Adoption Leave Policy

# **PROCEDURE**

**How to Claim Maternity Leave and Pay**

6.1 Form M1 (see attached) should be completed no later than the end of the 15th week before the EWC and signed by the employee and their Line Manager or equivalent. The original form should be sent to Corporate Finance with a copy to Human Resources.

6.2 Maternity Leave can start on any day of the week. Any Annual Leave to be taken before the commencement of Maternity Leave should be taken into account.

6.3 On receipt of form MAT B1 from a registered medical practitioner or a practising midwife, the original should be sent to Human Resources, at least 28 days before the commencement of leave. Payroll can then determine whether the employee qualifies for SMP. If the employee does not qualify for SMP, they will be sent form SMP1 together with the Maternity Certificate MAT B1. These forms will be needed to claim Maternity Allowance from Jobcentre Plus.

6.4 The employee will receive written confirmation within 28 days of receipt of Form M1 of:

* their maternity entitlements, both paid and unpaid
* their expected return date based on 52 weeks paid and unpaid leave unless an earlier return date has been given
* details of any accrued annual leave that is to be taken at the end of the maternity leave period
* the need for them to give at least 28 days’ notice if they wish to return to work before the expected return date. Form M2 to be included with the letter.

6.5 If the employee subsequently decides that they wish to change the start date of their maternity leave they must notify their Line Manager at least 28 days beforehand or where this is not possible as soon as is reasonably practicable.

**Return to Work**

6.6 If the employee wishes to take their full entitlement to Maternity Leave they need not give any further notification of their return to work. An employee has the right to return to their job under their original contract and on no less favourable terms and conditions.

6.7 If the employee wishes to return to work before the end of their full entitlement to leave, they must give at least 28 days’ notice of their date of return. Form M2 will be included with the letter mentioned in 3.4 above for use in these circumstances.

6.8 An employee has the right to apply to return to work on a part-time or flexible working basis. Applications should be made to their Line Manager and will be given fair and objective consideration.

**Sickness Following the end of Maternity Leave**

6.9 Where an employee is unable to return to work following the date they were due to return as a result of illness, normal sick leave provisions will apply.

**Failure to return to Work**

6.10 An employee who has notified the Organisation of their intention to return to work for a minimum of three months for the same or another NHS employer, and fails to do so within 15 months of the beginning of their maternity leave will be liable to refund the whole of their maternity pay, less any Statutory Maternity Pay received, (see paragraph 2.5).

* 1. In cases where the Organisation considers that to enforce this provision would cause undue hardship or distress, the organisation has the discretion to waive the right of recovery.

# **7. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

7.1 Where an employee is pregnant, has recently given birth or is breastfeeding, then a risk assessment (Appendix 2) of their working conditions will be carried out. If it is found, or if a medical practitioner considers, that an employee or their child would be at risk were they to continue with their normal duties, they will be provided with suitable alternative work for which they will receive their normal rate of pay. Where it is not reasonably practicable to offer suitable alternative work, the employee will be suspended on full pay.

7.2 These provisions also apply to an employee who is breastfeeding if it is found that their normal duties would prevent them from successfully breastfeeding.

# **8. COMPULSORY PERIOD OF MATERNITY LEAVE**

8.1 The legal minimum period of maternity leave which an employee is required to take is two weeks. This will commence on the day that the baby is born.

# **9. KEEPING IN TOUCH**

9.1 Before going on maternity leave employees should discuss and agree with their Line Manager any voluntary arrangements for keeping in touch during their leave (Appendix 2). It should be noted that staff absent on maternity leave should receive details of vacancies and other pertinent business information; this is normally done via the post to the employee’s home address.

9.2 Keeping in Touch (KIT) days allow employees to do a limited amount of work under their contract during the Maternity Pay Period without loss of SMP for the week. They are intended to facilitate a smooth return to work for colleagues returning from maternity leave and can include training or other activities which enable the employee to keep in touch with the workplace.

9.3 An employee may work a maximum of 10 KIT days without bringing their maternity leave to an end. Any days of work will not extend the maternity period.

9.4 An employee may not work during the two weeks of compulsory maternity leave immediately after the birth of their baby.

9.5 Working for part of any day will count as a whole KIT day.

9.6 The employee will be paid at their basic daily rate for the hours worked less occupational/ statutory maternity leave payment for KIT days worked. Where an employee works a KIT day during the full occupational maternity pay period, they will receive a full day in lieu off notice upon their return to work. Where an employee works a KIT day during the half occupational maternity pay period, they will receive a half day pay in lieu of notice to be taken upon their return to work.

Where an employee works a KIT day during the statutory pay or nil pay periods, the employee will receive payment for the hours worked at their usual basic rate, less statutory pay.

9.7 Any work must be by agreement and neither the employer nor the employee can insist upon it.

9.8 Employees who are breastfeeding will be risk assessed in accordance with Section 4.2 and facilities will be provided, where possible, in accordance with Section 8.2

9.9 In certain circumstances, the Organisation may consider the reimbursement of reasonable childcare costs in order to enable the employee to take up the opportunity to work KIT days.

# **10. PROVISION FOR NURSING MOTHERS**

10.1 If you are a nursing mother returning to work, please inform your Line Manager as soon as possible so they are able to make the necessary arrangements.

10.2 An employee who is breastfeeding will be given suitable access to a private room to express and store milk in an appropriate refrigerator. Requests for flexible working arrangements to support breastfeeding mothers at work will be considered.

# **APPENDIX 1 - EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Equality Impact Assessments will be updated to include statistical data. Equality Impact Assessments will be updated and included in each Human Resource policy, as per the agreed 2022/23 HR EIA review schedule