

Employment Law Changes - 2024



Flexible Working

Changes to employees' rights to ask for flexible working came into force on 6 April 2024.

What are the flexible working changes in 2024?



The new flexible working legislation removes the requirement for an employee to have 26 weeks' continuous service before they can make a formal flexible working request. This means the right to request flexible working becomes a 'day-one' right.

Employees will also be able to make up to two flexible working requests every 12 months, a change from the current single request.

The Act will reduce the time limit for employers to deal with flexible working requests from three to two months, although this can be extended if the employee agrees.

Carers Leave

New statutory leave entitlement for carers came into force in the UK on 6 April 2024.

The <u>legislation</u> entitles employees in England, Wales and Scotland up to a week of *unpaid* leave each year to look after someone who relies on them because they are ill, have an injury, are disabled, or have care needs because of their age. It will be a day-one right, meaning there is no requirement for a certain length of service.



How does carer's leave work?

Employees will be able to take up to a week every 12 months, with a 'week' meaning the length of time they normally work over seven days. So, if someone usually works three days a week, they can take three pro-rated days of carer's leave in a year. This can be taken all at once, as half days or full days.

Carers leave cannot be used to provide general childcare but can be for a child who has long-term health or disability-related care needs. This is covered by unpaid parental leave.

The amount of leave does not increase if the employee has more than one dependant in need of care, it is still a maximum of one working week every 12 months.

Menopause and the Workplace



Employers should make sure they have steps, procedures and support in place to help staff affected by the menopause. Having regular conversations with staff and listening to their concerns might help resolve issues early on before any potential legal action is taken.

Employers should make sure they know how the menopause relates to the law, including the:

- Equality Act 2010, which protects workers against discrimination
- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, which says an employer must, where reasonably practical, ensure everyone's health, safety and welfare at work

For more information: https://www.acas.org.uk/menopause-at-work/menopause-and-the-law



HR Training Programme

Line Management training (these trainings are delivered on Zoom)

Our training sessions are around an hour long and covers below topics:

- Line Management Basics
- Managing Performance
- Appraisals
- Managing Attendance
- Flexible Working
- Recruitment
- Equalities
- Policies Equalities, Capability, Disciplinary, Grievance

For more information and booking, visit our training page: <u>Training</u>

Contact us at HR Office:

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Statutory Rates Updates

Item	Effective	2024 £
Maternity, Paternity, Adoption, Shared Parental and Parental Bereavement Pay per week	•	184.03
Statutory Sick Pay per week	6 April	116.75
Limit for Statutory Redundancy Pay per week	6 April	700.00
Lower earnings limit per week	6 April	123.00
National Living Wage prior to April 2024, 23 & over <i>per hour</i>	1 April	-
Minimum Wage 21 & over (prior to April 2024, 21 – 22) <i>per hour</i>	1 April	11.44
Minimum Wage 18-20 per hour	1 April	8.60
Minimum Wage under 18 per hour	1 April	6.40
Minimum Wage Apprentice per hour	1 April	6.40
Accommodation offset (per day)	1 April	9.99
Living Wage Foundation – Outside London per hour	Announced in November for implementation no	
Living Wage Foundation – London per hour	later than the following 1 May	

^{*}The United Reformed Church, General Assembly in 2008, agreed to encourage local churches who employ staff to pay at least the Living Wage Foundation hourly rate.