

Reform of the exceptional leave

Exceptional leave is granted to an employee in addition to his ordinary leave, when he has to be absent from the workplace because of a family event.

The exceptional leave must be taken subsequent to the event to which it pertains. It may not be postponed to the ordinary leave without the consent of the employer.

The new provisions are to enter into force on 1 January 2018.

<u>Event</u>	<u>Before</u>	<u>New law</u>
Enlistment for military service	1 day	abolished
Death of employee's relative to the second degree or spouse or partner	1 day	1 day
Welcoming of a child under 16 for adoption	2 days	10 days
Birth of a child (for the father)	2 days	10 days
Marriage or declaration of partnership of a child	2 days	1 day, but only for marriage; Cancellation for PACS
Moving	2 days	2 days per 3-year period
Death of spouse or partner	3 days	3 days
Death of a relative to the 1 st degree of the employee or his spouse or partner	3 days	3 days
Wedding of the employee	6 days	3 days
Declaration of partnership of the employee	6 days	1 day
Death of underage child	3 days	5 days

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