

Holiday and leave during coronavirus

In most situations, employees and workers should use their paid holiday ('statutory annual leave') in their current leave year. This is 5.6 weeks in the UK.

This is important because taking holiday helps people:

- get enough rest
- keep healthy, both physically and mentally

1. Being flexible about holiday during coronavirus

Employers, employees and workers should be as flexible as they can about holiday during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

It's a good idea to:

- talk about any plans to use or cancel holiday during coronavirus as soon as possible
- discuss why holiday might need to be taken or cancelled
- listen to any concerns, either from staff or the employer
- welcome and suggest ideas for other options
- consider everyone's physical and mental wellbeing
- be aware that it's a difficult time for both employers and staff

If you're a furloughed worker

Employees or workers who are temporarily sent home because there's no work ('furloughed workers'), can request and take their holiday in the usual way, if their employer agrees. This includes bank holidays.

Furloughed workers must get their usual pay in full, for any holiday they take.

Carrying over holiday

During the coronavirus pandemic, it may not be possible for staff to take all their holiday entitlement during the current holiday year.

Employers should still be encouraging workers and employees to take their paid holiday. Employees and workers should also make requests for paid holiday throughout their holiday year, if possible.

[The government has introduced a new law](#) allowing employees and workers to carry over up to 4 weeks' paid holiday into their next 2 holiday leave years. This law applies for any holiday the employee or worker does not take because of coronavirus, for example if:

- they're self-isolating or too sick to take holiday before the end of their leave year
- they've had to continue working and could not take paid holiday

They may also be able to carry over holiday if they've been 'furloughed' and cannot reasonably use it in their holiday year.

Some employers will already have an agreement to carry over paid holiday. This law does not affect any agreements already in place.

If an employee or worker leaves their job or is dismissed and has carried over paid holiday because of coronavirus, any untaken paid holiday must be added to their final pay ('paid in lieu').

Bank holidays

Bank holidays are usually part of the legal minimum 5.6 weeks' paid holiday.

Employers can still require employees and workers to take paid holiday on a bank holiday, unless they're off sick. They must give employees or workers notice.

Employees and workers can also ask to take a day's paid holiday on a bank holiday. If the employer agrees, they must get their usual pay in full.

If employees and workers are not sure if bank holidays need to be taken as paid holiday, they should:

- check their contract
- talk to their employer

If bank holidays cannot be taken off due to coronavirus, employees and workers should use the holiday at a later date in their leave year.

If this is not possible, bank holidays can be included in the 4 weeks' paid holiday that can be carried over. This holiday can be taken at any time over the next 2 holiday leave years.

Agreeing how extra holiday is carried over

If employers do not already have an agreement in place, they can decide whether they'll allow extra holiday (more than the 4 weeks' paid holiday) to be carried over.

Extra holiday may include:

- the remaining 1.6 weeks of statutory annual leave
- holiday that's more than the legal minimum

Employees and workers should check their employment contract or talk to their employer to find out what they're entitled to.

Reaching an agreement

If the workplace has a recognised trade union, or there are employee representatives who work with the employer on these matters, the employer should involve them in agreeing changes.

If any agreement is made, it's a good idea for it to be in writing.

Employers should get legal advice if they're not sure whether to allow extra holiday to be carried over.

Previously booked holidays

An employee may no longer want to take time off they'd previously booked, for example because their hotel cancelled the booking.

Their employer can insist they still take the time off, but it's good practice to get agreement from the employee.

If the employee wants to change when they take this time off, they'll need to get agreement from their employer.

Requiring staff to take or cancel holiday

Employers have the right to tell employees and workers when to take holiday.

They cannot do this, however, for any employees or workers who are on:

- sick leave
- family leave, for example maternity leave

If an employer needs to tell staff when to take holiday

An employer could, for example, shut for a week and tell everyone to use their holiday entitlement.

If the employer decides to do this, they must tell staff at least twice as many days before as the amount of days they need people to take.

For example, if they want to close for 5 days, they should tell everyone at least 10 days before.

Cancelling pre-booked holiday

Employers can also cancel pre-booked paid holiday. If they decide to do this, they must give staff at least the same number of days' notice as the original holiday request.

For example, if an employee has booked 5 days holiday, the employer must tell them at least 5 days before the holiday starts that it's cancelled.

This could affect holiday staff have already booked or planned and cause upset. So employers should:

- explain clearly why they need to do this
- try and resolve anyone's worries about how it will affect their holiday entitlement or plans

Employees are entitled to time off work to help someone who depends on them (a 'dependant') in an unexpected event or emergency. This could apply to situations to do with coronavirus (COVID-19).

A dependant does not necessarily live with the person, for example they could be an elderly neighbour or relative who relies on the person for help.

There's no statutory right to pay for this time off, but some employers might offer pay depending on the contract or workplace policy.

The amount of time off an employee takes to look after someone must be reasonable for the situation. For example, they might take 2 days off to start with, and if more time is needed, they can book holiday.

If a dependant such as a partner, child or relative in the same household gets coronavirus symptoms, they should receive Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) as a minimum for this time.

They'll also need to follow self-isolation guidance. Find out about self-isolating:

- in England, [NHS.UK](https://www.nhs.uk)

- in Wales, [NHS Direct Wales](#)
- in Scotland, [NHS Inform for Scotland](#)

[Find out more about time off for dependants.](#)

2. Time off for childcare

Disruptions to schools and childcare services will have an effect on care and working arrangements. This may be an anxious time for parents, and employers may still need to plan cover at work.

If employees need emergency time off for childcare or to make new arrangements, they can use:

- time off to care for someone else (['time off for dependants'](#))
- holiday, if their employer agrees

Employers and employees can consider these steps:

- talking to each other early on about time off that might be needed
- agreeing regular conversations so both can plan ahead
- agreeing flexible working instead of taking longer periods of time off, for example working from home or changing working hours to allow for childcare

If any agreement is made, it's a good idea for it to be in writing.

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Some people returning to the UK must self-isolate (or 'quarantine') for 10 days, depending on the country they've travelled from. This could include returning from:

- a holiday
- other personal travel, for example a family emergency
- business travel

For more about self-isolation rules when returning to the UK in:

- England, see [international travel and self-isolation advice on GOV.UK](#)
- Scotland, see [Scottish government advice on gov.scot](#)
- Wales, see [Welsh government regulations on gov.wales](#)

Employees and workers who need to self-isolate should not leave their home to go to their workplace.

If the person can work from home, their work may not be affected by having to self-isolate.

If the person cannot work from home

If an employee cannot do their job from home, they may need to take extra annual leave to cover the 10 days of self-isolation. In some cases, this might mean their annual leave request is refused.

The employer can consider other options. For example, if the employer and employee agree, the person could be put on [furlough \('temporary leave'\)](#) for the time they're self-isolating.

Employees and workers are not entitled to Statutory Sick Pay (SSP) if they're self-isolating after returning to the UK and cannot work from home. But an employer can choose to pay them SSP - or a higher rate of sick pay - if they want to.

If an employee is told to self-isolate by a test and trace service, they could be entitled to a £500 support payment from their local authority.

To be eligible, the person must be:

- employed or self-employed
- on a low income
- unable to work from home and will lose income as a result of self-isolating

For more information about test and trace and support payments:

- in England, see [NHS Test and Trace on GOV.UK](#)
- in Scotland, see [Test and Protect on gov.scot](#)
- in Wales, see [Test, trace, protect on gov.wales](#)

Travel because of family emergencies

Employers should be respectful and fair towards employees and workers who need to travel because of a family emergency or the death of a family member outside the UK.

If the employee cannot work from home when they return, the employer could consider offering unpaid leave or special paid leave for some or all of the time they're in self-isolation.

Find out more about:

- [time off to help someone else](#)
- [time off for bereavement](#)

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