



REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

# GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

## ACTS SUPPLEMENT

*Published by Authority*

---

---

**NO. 14]**

**FRIDAY, MAY 3**

**[2013**

---

---

First published in the *Government Gazette*, Electronic Edition, on 30th April 2013 at 5:00 pm.

The following Act was passed by Parliament on 8th April 2013 and assented to by the President on 30th April 2013:—

### REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

---

**No. 12 of 2013.**

I assent.

TONY TAN KENG YAM,  
*President.*  
*30th April 2013.*

(LS)

An Act to amend the Child Development Co-Savings Act (Chapter 38A of the 2002 Revised Edition) and to make related amendments to the Employment Act (Chapter 91 of the 2009 Revised Edition).

Be it enacted by the President with the advice and consent of the Parliament of Singapore, as follows:

**Short title and commencement**

1. This Act may be cited as the Child Development Co-Savings (Amendment) Act 2013 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, appoint.

**Amendment of section 2**

2. Section 2(1) of the Child Development Co-Savings Act (referred to in this Act as the principal Act) is amended —

(a) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “confinement”, the following definition:

““dependant’s pass”, in relation to a child, means a dependant’s pass issued in respect of the child under regulations made under the Immigration Act (Cap. 133) to enable the child to remain, or to enter and remain, in Singapore for the purposes of adoption under the Adoption of Children Act (Cap. 4), and includes a document evidencing that the application for the dependant’s pass has been approved;”;

(b) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “personal representative”, the following definition:

““productivity incentive payment” has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Employment Act (Cap. 91);”;

(c) by inserting, immediately after the definition of “Scheme”, the following definition:

““self-employed man” means any man resident in Singapore who engages in or carries on any trade, business, profession or vocation other than employment under a contract of service and derives income from such trade, business, profession or vocation, or such other man declared by the Minister to be a self-employed man for the purposes of this Act;”.

---

**Deletion and substitution of heading to Part III**

3. Part III of the principal Act is amended by deleting the Part heading and substituting the following Part heading:

“MATERNITY PROTECTION AND BENEFITS, ADOPTION LEAVE, CHILDCARE LEAVE, EXTENDED CHILDCARE LEAVE, UNPAID INFANT CARE LEAVE, SHARED PARENTAL LEAVE AND PATERNITY LEAVE”.

**Amendment of section 9**

4. Section 9 of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “section 9A” in subsections (1), (1A), (1B), (1C), (1D), (1E), (1F), (4), (4A), (4B) and (4C) and substituting in each case the words “sections 9A and 12E”;
- (b) by inserting, immediately after subsection (5), the following subsections:

“(5A) Unless disqualified by subsection (5B), and subject to section 9A and any regulations made under section 20, every woman who is or was a female employee or a self-employed woman, who delivers a child and satisfies the requirements under section 9A(2), shall be entitled to claim from the Government —

- (a) an amount equivalent to 56 days of her total income during such period before delivery as may be prescribed, where the child is delivered during her first or second confinement; or
- (b) an amount equivalent to 112 days of her total income during such period before delivery as may be prescribed, where the child is delivered during her third or subsequent confinement.

(5B) A woman who is or was a female employee or a self-employed woman shall not be entitled to claim any payment from the Government under subsection (5A) in respect of any period if —

- (a) she is also a female employee who is entitled to absent herself from work or to receive payment

from her employer under subsection (1), (1A), (1B), (1C), (1D), (1E) or (1F), in respect of the same confinement, regardless of whether she has forfeited her entitlement (or balance thereof) to absent herself from work or to receive payment from her employer under subsection (3) or (3A), as the case may be; or

- (b) she is also a self-employed woman who is entitled to claim from the Government her loss of income under subsection (4), (4A), (4B) or (4C), in respect of the same confinement.

(5C) Notwithstanding subsections (3), (3A) and (5B), but subject to section 9A and any regulations made under section 20, a female employee whose employment is terminated upon the completion of her contract of service, before she has exercised, wholly or partly, her entitlement to absent herself from work or to receive payment from her employer under subsection (1), (1A), (1B), (1C), (1D), (1E) or (1F), shall be entitled to claim from the Government payment at her gross rate of pay for the applicable period in subsection (5D) if —

- (a) her confinement occurs, or the estimated delivery date (as certified by a medical practitioner) for her confinement is, on or after 1st January 2013; and
- (b) she is entitled to absent herself from work or to receive payment from her employer under subsection (1), (1A), (1B), (1C), (1D), (1E) or (1F).

(5D) Where —

- (a) the child is delivered during a former female employee's first or second confinement, the period shall be determined by the formula  $56 - N$ ; and

- (b) the child is delivered during a former female employee's third or subsequent confinement, the period shall be determined by the formula  $112 - N$ ,

where "N" means the number of days in which the former female employee has exercised her entitlement to absent herself from work or to receive payment from her employer under subsection (1), (1A), (1B), (1C), (1D), (1E) or (1F), before her employment was terminated upon the completion of her contract of service.”;

- (c) by inserting, immediately after subsection (6), the following subsections:

“(7) In subsection (5A), “total income”, in relation to a period prescribed for the purposes of subsection (5A), means —

- (a) in the case of a female employee who is or was employed by one or more employers in that period, the total gross rate of pay which she is entitled to receive from all her employers in respect of that period;
- (b) in relation to a woman who is or was self-employed, the income she derived from her trade, business, profession or vocation during the prescribed period; and
- (c) in relation to a woman who is or was both a female employee and a self-employed woman in that period, the aggregate of —
  - (i) the total gross rate of pay which she is entitled to receive from all her employers in respect of the period she was employed during the prescribed period; and
  - (ii) the income she derived from her trade, business, profession or vocation, where

she was self-employed, during the prescribed period.

(8) Where —

- (a) any amount has been paid by the Government to a woman who delivers a child and who is or was a female employee or a self-employed woman under subsection (5A);
- (b) the woman is entitled to absent herself from work or to receive payment from her employer under subsection (1), (1A), (1B), (1C), (1D), (1E) or (1F) or to claim from the Government her loss of income under subsection (4), (4A), (4B) or (4C), as the case may be, for that same child; and
- (c) subsection (5C) does not apply to the woman, the Government may recover that amount from the woman as a civil debt.”; and
- (d) by deleting the section heading and substituting the following section heading:

**“Length of maternity benefit period, etc., for female employee or self-employed woman”.**

### **Amendment of section 9A**

**5.** Section 9A of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsections (1), (1A), (1B) and (1C) and substituting in each case the following paragraphs:

“(c) in the case of a female employee —

- (i) whose confinement occurs before 1st May 2013, and whose estimated delivery date for her confinement in respect of that child (as certified by a medical practitioner) is before 1st May 2013, she has served the employer for at

---

least 90 days immediately preceding the day of her confinement; and

- (ii) whose confinement occurs on or after 1st May 2013, or whose confinement occurs before 1st May 2013 but whose estimated delivery date for her confinement in respect of that child (as certified by a medical practitioner) is on or after 1st May 2013, she has served the employer for at least 3 months immediately preceding the day of her confinement; and

(d) in the case of a self-employed woman —

- (i) whose confinement occurs before 1st May 2013, and whose estimated delivery date for her confinement in respect of that child (as certified by a medical practitioner) is before 1st May 2013, she has been carrying on her trade, business, profession or vocation for a continuous period of at least 90 days immediately preceding the day of her confinement; and
- (ii) whose confinement occurs on or after 1st May 2013, or whose confinement occurs before 1st May 2013 but whose estimated delivery date for her confinement in respect of that child (as certified by a medical practitioner) is on or after 1st May 2013, she has been carrying on her trade, business, profession or vocation for a continuous period of at least 3 months immediately preceding the day of her confinement.”;

(b) by inserting, immediately after subsection (1C), the following subsections:

“(2) Subject to this section and without prejudice to section 9(5B), a woman who is or was a female employee or self-employed woman shall be entitled to payment by the Government under section 9(5A) if and only if —

(a) her confinement occurs, or the estimated delivery date (as certified by a medical practitioner) for her confinement is, on or after 1st January 2013;

(b) the child delivered during her confinement —

(i) is a citizen of Singapore at the time of his birth; or

(ii) is not a citizen of Singapore at the time of his birth but becomes a citizen of Singapore within 12 months commencing on the date of his birth;

(c) she —

(i) is lawfully married to the child’s natural father at the time the child is conceived;

(ii) becomes lawfully married to the child’s natural father after the child is conceived but before the child’s birth, whether or not such marriage remains subsisting at the time of the child’s birth; or

(iii) is not lawfully married to the child’s natural father at the time the child is conceived or at any time after the child is conceived but before the child’s birth, but becomes lawfully married to the child’s natural father within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the child’s birth; and



- (d) she has, for at least 90 days in the aggregate during the 12 months preceding the day of her confinement, been employed by one or more employers or been self-employed or both.

(2A) For the purposes of reckoning the number of days under subsection (2)(d) in which a woman has been employed or self-employed —

- (a) the aggregate number of days need not immediately precede the day of her confinement;
  - (b) Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays shall be included, in the case of a female employee who is or was employed by an employer for a continuous period, or a self-employed woman who is or was engaged in her trade, business, profession or vocation for a continuous period;
  - (c) in the case of a female employee who is or was a daily-rated employee, the number of days shall be the actual number of days in which the female employee had worked;
  - (d) in the case of a self-employed woman who is or was engaged in her trade, business, profession or vocation for a non-continuous period, the number of days shall be the actual number of days in which the self-employed woman was engaged in her trade, business, profession or vocation; and
  - (e) where 2 or more periods of employment overlap, the overlapping periods shall be counted only once.”;
- (c) by inserting, immediately after subsection (5), the following subsection:
- “(5A) The amount of payment that a female employee or a self-employed woman is entitled to receive from the

Government under section 9(5A) or (5C), as the case may be, shall not exceed \$10,000 for every 28 days.”;

- (d) by deleting the words “subsections (4) and (5)” in subsection (6) and substituting the words “subsections (4), (5) and (5A)”; and
- (e) by deleting the words “other written law” in subsection (7) and substituting the words “written law”.

### **Amendment of section 10**

6. Section 10(1) of the principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after the words “Subject to subsection (2)”, the words “, section 12E”.

### **Amendment of section 11**

7. Section 11 of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting subsections (1), (2) and (3) and substituting the following subsections:

“(1) Where any payment has been made by an employer or the Government to an employee, or by the Government to a self-employed person under section 9, 10A, 12A, 12AA, 12AB, 12E, 12H or 12K, as the case may be, by reason of a mistake of fact or in reliance on any false or misleading statement or document made or furnished by that employee or self-employed person —

- (a) the employer (who is not the Government) may, if he has not been reimbursed by the Government for the payment to the employee under section 9, 10A, 12A, 12AA, 12E, 12H or 12K, as the case may be, recover the payment directly from the employee;
- (b) in the case of a payment made by the employer (who is the Government) or by the Government to an employee under section 9, 10A, 12A, 12AA, 12E, 12H or 12K, as the case may be, the

---

Government may recover the payment or part thereof from the employee as a civil debt; and

(c) the Government may —

(i) where it has reimbursed the employer under section 10, 10A, 12A, 12AD, 12G, 12J or 12K, as the case may be, for the whole or any part of the payment to the employee, recover the payment or part thereof from the employee as a civil debt; or

(ii) where the payment is made to a self-employed person, recover the payment from that person as a civil debt.

(2) Where the Government is satisfied that an employer, despite all reasonable efforts to recover under subsection (1)(a) from his employee any payment he made under section 9, 10A, 12A, 12AA, 12E, 12H or 12K to the employee, has been unable to recover the whole or any part of the payment successfully, the Government shall reimburse the employer under section 10, 10A, 12A, 12AD, 12G, 12J or 12K, as the case may be, for the payment or part thereof not recovered by the employer.

(3) Where any payment has been made by an employer to an employee under section 12B by reason of a mistake of fact, in reliance on any false or misleading statement or document made or furnished by the employee, or for any childcare leave or extended childcare leave taken by the employee in any relevant period which is in excess of the childcare leave or extended childcare leave to which the employee is entitled under that section for that relevant period —

(a) the employer (who is not the Government) may, if he has not been reimbursed by the Government for the payment to the employee

under that section, recover the payment directly from the employee;

- (b) the employer (who is the Government) may, if it has made payment to the employee under that section, recover the payment or part thereof from the employee as a civil debt; and
  - (c) the Government may, where it has reimbursed the employer under section 12C or 12CA, as the case may be, for the whole or any part of the payment to the employee, recover the payment or part thereof from the employee as a civil debt.”;
- (b) by inserting, immediately after the words “section 12C” in subsection (4), the words “or 12CA, as the case may be,”;
  - (c) by deleting the words “section 10, 10A, 12A or 12C” in subsection (6) and substituting the words “section 10, 10A, 12A, 12AD, 12C, 12CA, 12G, 12J or 12K”; and
  - (d) by inserting, immediately after the words “section 12C(3) or (4)” in subsection (8), the words “or 12CA(3) or (4)”.

### **Amendment of section 12**

#### **8. Section 12 of the principal Act is amended —**

- (a) by deleting the words “to 86” in subsection (1) and substituting the words “to 84A and 86”;
- (b) by deleting the words “Parts XV and XVI” in subsection (2) and substituting the words “Parts XIII, XV and XVI”;
- (c) by deleting the words “12B or 12D” in subsection (2)(a) and substituting the words “12AA, 12B, 12D, 12E, 12H or 12K”; and
- (d) by deleting the words “section 12B, 12D or 17” in subsection (2)(c) and substituting the words “section 12AA, 12B, 12D, 12E, 12H or 17”.

---

**Amendment of section 12A**

9. Section 12A of the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting paragraph (a) of subsection (1) and substituting the following paragraph:

“(a) a female employee applies to adopt a child, before 1st May 2013, in accordance with any written law relating to the adoption of children;”;

(b) by deleting paragraph (a) of subsection (4) and substituting the following paragraph:

“(a) a self-employed woman applies to adopt a child, before 1st May 2013, in accordance with any written law relating to the adoption of children;” and

(c) by deleting the section heading and substituting the following section heading:

**“Reimbursement of employer of female employee, and self-employed woman in respect of adoption leave for application made before 1st May 2013”.**

**New sections 12AA to 12AD**

10. The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 12A, the following sections:

**“Adoption leave for female employee**

**12AA.**—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), section 12AC and any regulations made under section 20, every female employee who applies to adopt a child in accordance with any written law relating to the adoption of children, and who satisfies the requirements of section 12AC, shall be entitled to adoption leave for such period or periods specified in subsection (2).

(2) The period or periods of adoption leave referred to in subsection (1) shall be —

- (a) a period of 4 weeks commencing not earlier than —
    - (i) in the case of an application to adopt a child who is a citizen of Singapore, the date the application to adopt is made; and
    - (ii) in the case of an application to adopt a child who is not a citizen of Singapore, the date on which the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued; or
  - (b) one or more periods, not exceeding 24 days in the aggregate, as agreed to between the female employee and her employer, commencing not earlier than —
    - (i) in the case of an application to adopt a child who is a citizen of Singapore, the date the application to adopt is made; and
    - (ii) in the case of an application to adopt a child who is not a citizen of Singapore, the date on which the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued.
- (3) An employer shall grant, and a female employee who is entitled to adoption leave shall take, the entitlement of adoption leave within a period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child, and any employee who fails to take that leave within that period —
- (a) shall thereupon cease to be entitled to that leave; and
  - (b) shall not be entitled to any payment in lieu thereof.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), an employer shall pay a female employee who is entitled to adoption leave, her gross rate of pay for every day of such leave that is taken by the female employee.
- (5) The amount of payment that the female employee is entitled to receive from her employer under subsection (4) for adoption leave that the female employee is entitled to take under subsection (1) and that is taken by the female employee shall not exceed \$10,000.

---

(6) The amount of payment referred to in subsection (5) shall be inclusive of any contribution to the Central Provident Fund which an employer or an employee is liable to make under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36).

(7) If the employment of a female employee who is entitled to take adoption leave is terminated (whether by resignation or dismissal, upon the completion of her contract of service, or for any other reason) before she has exercised, wholly or partly, her entitlement to adoption leave, she —

(a) shall cease to be entitled to that leave upon termination of her employment; and

(b) shall not be entitled to any payment in lieu thereof.

(8) Any employer who fails, without reasonable cause, to grant adoption leave to a female employee who is entitled to and requests for such leave shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(9) Any employer who fails to pay his female employee in accordance with this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(10) Where an employer has been convicted of an offence under subsection (9), the court may order the employer to make restitution of any moneys paid out to the employer by the Government under section 12AD which have not been paid to a female employee in accordance with this section.

(11) Where an employer who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (8) or (9) is a repeat offender, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(12) For the purposes of subsection (11), a person is a repeat offender in relation to an offence under subsection (8) or (9) if the person who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (8) or (9) (referred to as the current offence) has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (8) or

(9) on at least one other occasion before the date on which he is convicted or found guilty of the current offence.

(13) Nothing in this section shall be construed as derogating from any other benefits that a female employee is entitled to, during any period of adoption leave taken by her, under the terms of her contract of service or under any written law.

### **Adoption leave for self-employed woman**

**12AB.**—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), section 12AC and any regulations made under section 20, every self-employed woman who applies to adopt a child in accordance with any written law relating to the adoption of children, and who satisfies the requirements of section 12AC shall, if she —

- (a) ceases to be actively engaged in her trade, business, profession or vocation during one or more periods, not exceeding 24 days in the aggregate, which shall be within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child; and
- (b) has lost any income by reason of her ceasing to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation,

be entitled to claim from the Government any income she would otherwise have derived from her trade, business, profession or vocation had she continued to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation during that period or periods referred to in paragraph (a) not exceeding 24 days in the aggregate.

(2) A self-employed woman shall not be entitled to claim from the Government under subsection (1) unless her claim for lost income by reason of her cessation of active engagement in her trade, business, profession or vocation relates to one or more periods commencing —

- (a) in the case of an application to adopt a child who is a citizen of Singapore, not earlier than the date the application is made; and



(b) in the case of an application to adopt a child who is not a citizen of Singapore, not earlier than the date the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued.

(3) The amount of payment a self-employed woman shall be entitled to receive from the Government under subsection (1) shall not exceed \$10,000.

(4) The amount of payment referred to in subsection (3) shall be inclusive of any contribution to the Central Provident Fund which a self-employed woman is liable to make under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36).

### **Eligibility criteria for adoption leave**

**12AC.** Subject to this section, a female employee or a self-employed woman who applies to adopt a child in accordance with any written law relating to the adoption of children shall be entitled to absent herself from work and to payment by her employer under section 12AA(4), or to payment by the Government under section 12AB(1), as the case may be, if —

(a) in the case of a child who is a citizen of Singapore, the application to adopt is made on or after 1st May 2013;

(b) in the case of a child who is not a citizen of Singapore, the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued on or after 1st May 2013;

(c) in the case of a female employee, she has served the employer for at least 3 months immediately preceding the date the application to adopt the child is made, or the date the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, as the case may be;

(d) in the case of a self-employed woman, she has been carrying on her trade, business, profession or vocation for a continuous period of at least 3 months immediately preceding the date the application to adopt the child is made, or the date the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, as the case may be;

- (e) on the date the application to adopt is made, or the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, as the case may be —
  - (i) the child is below the age of one year; and
  - (ii) the female employee or the self-employed woman, as the case may be, is lawfully married, widowed or divorced; and
- (f) where the child is not a citizen of Singapore and a dependant's pass in respect of the child has been issued —
  - (i) in the case of an application to adopt made in the sole name of the female employee or the self-employed woman, the female employee or the self-employed woman, as the case may be, is a citizen of Singapore on the date the dependant's pass is issued; and
  - (ii) in the case of an application made in the joint names of the female employee and her husband (referred to in this sub-paragraph as "the other party"), or the self-employed woman and her husband (referred to in this sub-paragraph as "the other party"), either the female employee or the self-employed woman, as the case may be, or the other party to the application is a citizen of Singapore on the date the dependant's pass is issued.

**Reimbursement from, or payment by, Government for adoption leave**

**12AD.**—(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a female employee has received payment from her employer at her gross rate of pay under section 12AA(4), the employer shall be entitled to claim reimbursement from the Government, in accordance with regulations made under section 20, for —

- (a) the amount of such payment; and

(b) any contribution which the employer has made under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36) in respect of such payment which is not recoverable from the employee's wages.

(2) The amount of reimbursement that an employer shall be entitled to claim from the Government in respect of a female employee under subsection (1) shall not exceed \$10,000.

(3) Where —

(a) the Government has reimbursed an employer for any payment made by the employer to a female employee under subsection (1); and

(b) the child referred to in section 12AA(1) whom the employee has applied to adopt —

(i) is not adopted by that employee within 12 months commencing on the date the application to adopt is made, or the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, as the case may be; and

(ii) where the child is not a citizen of Singapore by birth, does not become a citizen of Singapore within 6 months commencing on the date he is adopted by that employee,

the Government may recover the payment from that employee as a civil debt.

(4) Where —

(a) any payment has been made by the Government to a self-employed woman under section 12AB(1); and

(b) the child referred to in that section whom the self-employed woman has applied to adopt —

(i) is not adopted by that self-employed woman within 12 months commencing on the date the application to adopt is made, or the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, as the case may be; and

- (ii) where the child is not a citizen of Singapore by birth, does not become a citizen of Singapore within 6 months commencing on the date he is adopted by that self-employed woman,

the Government may recover the payment from that self-employed woman as a civil debt.”.

### **Amendment of section 12B**

**11.** Section 12B of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by inserting, immediately after the words “childcare leave” in subsection (1), the words “(referred to in this section and section 12CA as childcare leave)”;
- (b) by inserting, immediately after subsection (1), the following subsection:

“(1A) Subject to subsection (2) and any regulations made under section 20, where any employee —

- (a) has served an employer for a period of not less than 3 months; and
- (b) has any child who is of or above the age of 7 years but below the age of 13 years, and who is, or who becomes, a qualifying child, at any time during any relevant period,

the employee shall be entitled to 2 days of extended childcare leave (referred to in this section and section 12CA as extended childcare leave) for that relevant period.”;

- (c) by deleting paragraph (a) of subsection (2) and substituting the following paragraph:

“(a) shall not be entitled to —

- (i) more than 42 days of childcare leave in respect of any qualifying child;

- 
- (ii) more than 12 days of extended childcare leave in respect of any qualifying child; and
    - (iii) more than a combined total of 6 days of childcare leave and extended childcare leave during any relevant period;”;
  - (d) by inserting, immediately after the words “childcare leave” in subsection (2)(b)(i) and (ii), the words “or extended childcare leave”;
  - (e) by inserting, immediately after subsection (6), the following subsection:
    - “(6A) Where —
      - (a) an employee satisfies the requirements under subsection (1A)(a) and (b);
      - (b) between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive), his employer has granted him, and he has taken, any leave of absence for childcare purposes (not being any other leave of absence to which he is entitled under any written law) in accordance with this section; and
      - (c) he has received payment from his employer at his gross rate of pay for the period of such leave of absence for childcare purposes,
- then —
- (i) such leave of absence for childcare purposes shall be treated, for the purposes of this Act, as extended childcare leave under this section; and
    - (ii) the payment referred to in paragraph (c) shall be treated, for the purposes of this Act, as a payment made by his employer to him under subsection (9).”;

(f) by deleting subsections (7), (8) and (9) and substituting the following subsections:

“(7) The childcare leave and extended childcare leave shall be in addition to —

(a) the rest days, holidays, annual leave and sick leave to which an employee is entitled under sections 36, 88, 43 and 89, respectively, of the Employment Act; and

(b) in the case of childcare leave, any unpaid infant care leave to which an employee may be entitled under section 12D.

(8) Subject to subsection (2)(b), an employer shall grant, and an employee who is entitled to childcare leave or extended childcare leave shall take, the entitlement of childcare leave or extended childcare leave, as the case may be, for a relevant period not later than the last day of that relevant period, and any employee who fails to take that leave by that day —

(a) shall thereupon cease to be entitled to that leave; and

(b) shall not be entitled to any payment in lieu thereof.

(9) Subject to subsections (10) and (10A), an employer shall pay an employee who is entitled to childcare leave or extended childcare leave, as the case may be, his gross rate of pay for every day of such leave that is taken by the employee.”;

(g) by inserting, immediately after subsection (10), the following subsection:

“(10A) The amount of payment an employee is entitled to receive from his employer under subsection (9) shall not exceed \$500 for each day of extended childcare leave that the employee is entitled to

under subsection (1A) and that is taken by the employee.”;

- (h) by deleting subsections (12), (13) and (14) and substituting the following subsections:

“(12) Any employer who fails, without reasonable cause, to grant childcare leave to an employee who is entitled to and requests for such leave shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(13) Any employer who fails, without reasonable cause, to grant extended childcare leave to an employee who is entitled to and requests for such leave shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(14) Any employer who fails to pay his employee in accordance with this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(14A) Where an employer has been convicted of an offence under subsection (14), the court may order the employer to make restitution of any moneys paid out to the employer by the Government under section 12C or 12CA, as the case may be, which have not been paid to an employee in accordance with this section.

(14B) Where an employer who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (12), (13) or (14) is a repeat offender, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(14C) For the purposes of subsection (14B), a person is a repeat offender in relation to an offence under

subsection (12), (13) or (14) if the person who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (12), (13) or (14) (referred to as the current offence) has been convicted or found guilty of —

- (a) an offence under subsection (12), (13) or (14); or
- (b) an offence under section 87A(7) or (7A) of the Employment Act in force before, on or after 1st May 2013,

on at least one other occasion on or after 1st May 2013 and before the date on which he is convicted or found guilty of the current offence.”;

- (i) by inserting, immediately after the words “childcare leave” in subsections (11) and (15), the words “or extended childcare leave, as the case may be,”;
- (j) by inserting, immediately after subsection (16), the following subsection:

“(16A) Subject to subsections (18A) and (19), where on or after 1st January 2013 any self-employed person —

- (a) has been carrying on his trade, business, profession or vocation for a continuous period of not less than 3 months;
- (b) has any child who is of or above the age of 7 years but below the age of 13 years, and who is, or who becomes, a qualifying child, at any time during any calendar year;
- (c) ceases to be actively engaged in his trade, business, profession or vocation for childcare purposes during one or more periods not exceeding 2 days during that calendar year; and
- (d) has lost any income by reason of such cessation of active engagement in his trade, business, profession or vocation,



---

he shall be entitled to claim from the Government the income he would otherwise have derived from his trade, business, profession or vocation had he continued to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation, during the period or periods, not exceeding 2 days, in which he had ceased to be actively engaged in his trade, business, profession or vocation.”;

- (k) by inserting, immediately after subsection (18), the following subsection:

“(18A) A self-employed person shall not be entitled to claim from the Government under subsection (16A) —

- (a) more than 12 days of income lost by reason of his cessation of active engagement in his trade, business, profession or vocation for childcare purposes in respect of any qualifying child; or
- (b) any income lost by reason of his cessation of active engagement in his trade, business, profession or vocation for childcare purposes during any period occurring before 1st January 2013.”;

- (l) by inserting, immediately after the words “subsection (16)” in subsection (19), the words “or (16A), as the case may be,”;
- (m) by inserting, immediately after the words “subsections (10)” in subsection (20), “, (10A)”;
- (n) by deleting the words “sections 11 and 12C” in subsection (21) and substituting the words “sections 11, 12C and 12CA”;
- (o) by deleting the definition of “qualifying child” in subsection (21) and substituting the following definition:

“ “qualifying child” means a child who is a citizen of Singapore;”;

and

(p) by deleting the section heading and substituting the following section heading:

**“Childcare leave and extended childcare leave and benefits for parent of qualifying child”.**

**New section 12CA**

**12.** The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 12C, the following section:

**“Reimbursement from Government for extended childcare leave**

**12CA.**—(1) Subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4) and any regulations made under section 20, where an employer has made payment to an employee under section 12B(9) for extended childcare leave taken in any relevant period by the employee, the employer shall be entitled to claim reimbursement from the Government for the amount paid to the employee for the extended childcare leave not exceeding 2 days.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the amount of reimbursement which an employer shall be entitled to claim from the Government under subsection (1) in respect of an employee —

(a) shall not exceed \$500 for each day of extended childcare leave taken by the employee; and

(b) shall not exceed \$1,000 in any calendar year.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the Government may refuse to reimburse an employer for any amount paid by the employer to an employee for any day of extended childcare leave taken by the employee in any calendar year, if the Government has already reimbursed the employer or any other employer or employers for the amount or amounts paid to the employee for a total of 2 days of extended childcare leave taken by the employee in that calendar year.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the Government may refuse to reimburse an employer for any amount paid by the employer to an employee for any day of extended childcare leave

taken by the employee in respect of a qualifying child, if the Government has already reimbursed the employer or any other employer or employers for the amount or amounts paid to the employee for a total of 12 days of extended childcare leave taken by the employee in respect of that qualifying child.”.

### **Amendment of section 12D**

**13.** Section 12D of the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (7) and substituting the following paragraphs:

“(a) to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both; and

(b) for a subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.”; and

(b) by deleting the definition of “qualifying child” in subsection (10) and substituting the following definition:

“ “qualifying child” means a child who is a citizen of Singapore;”.

### **New sections 12E to 12L**

**14.** The principal Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section 12D, the following sections:

#### **“Length of benefit period, etc., in respect of shared parental leave**

**12E.**—(1) Subject to this section and any regulations made under section 20, every male employee who is the natural father of a child and who satisfies the requirements of section 12F(1) shall be entitled to absent himself from work on shared parental leave for —

(a) a period of one week, which must be consumed within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child; or

- (b) one or more periods, not exceeding 6 days in the aggregate, as agreed to by the male employee and his employer, which must be consumed within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child,

provided an election for the natural father to take shared parental leave is made in accordance with subsection (4).

(2) An employer shall grant a male employee his entitlement to shared parental leave in accordance with this Act and shall pay the employee who is entitled to such leave his gross rate of pay for every day of such leave that is taken by the employee.

(3) Subject to this section and any regulations made under section 20, every self-employed man who is the natural father of a child and who satisfies the requirements of section 12F(1) shall, if he —

- (a) ceases to be actively engaged in his trade, business, profession or vocation during one or more periods, not exceeding 6 days in the aggregate, which shall be within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child; and
- (b) has lost any income by reason of his ceasing to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation,

be entitled to claim from the Government, the income he would otherwise have derived from his trade, business, profession or vocation had he continued to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation during that period or periods referred to in paragraph (a) not exceeding 6 days in the aggregate, provided an election for the natural father to take shared parental leave is made in accordance with subsection (4).

(4) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (3), an election for the natural father to take shared parental leave —

- (a) may be made by the mother of the child before, on or after the birth of the child but not later than the expiry of

the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child;

(b) shall be made in such form and manner as the Minister may provide; and

(c) shall be irrevocable, except as provided in subsection (6).

(5) Subject to subsection (6), where an election is made in accordance with subsection (4), the mother's entitlement to absent herself from work and to receive payment under section 9 shall be reduced by the following period:

(a) one week, where the mother's entitlement to absent herself from work under section 9 is prescribed only in weeks, which shall be taken from the last week of that entitlement; or

(b) in a case other than paragraph (a), 6 days, which shall be taken from the last 24 days or 48 days, as the case may be, of that entitlement.

(6) A male employee or self-employed man, as the case may be, or the mother of the child may, at any time within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child and in accordance with any regulations made under section 20, revoke the election made under subsection (4) and return the whole of the entitlement of the male employee or self-employed man to the mother of the child, in any of the following circumstances, failing which the entitlement of the male employee or self-employed man shall be forfeited:

(a) where the employment of the male employee is terminated (whether by resignation or dismissal, upon the completion of his contract of service, or for any other reason), after an election is made under subsection (4) but before he has consumed any part of his entitlement to absent himself from work on shared parental leave within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child;

(b) where the self-employed man ceases to be self-employed, after an election is made under subsection (4) but before he has consumed any part of his entitlement to cease to be actively engaged in his trade, business, profession or vocation on shared parental leave within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child.

(7) In a case other than subsection (6)(a) or (b), where a male employee or a self-employed man, as the case may be, has not consumed any part of his entitlement to shared parental leave within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child, his entitlement shall be forfeited unless that entitlement is dealt with in accordance with any regulations made under section 20.

(8) Where a male employee or a self-employed man, as the case may be, has consumed any part of his entitlement to shared parental leave within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child, the remaining part of that entitlement and his entitlement to receive payment under subsection (2) or (3), as the case may be, shall be forfeited in any of the following circumstances:

(a) in the case of a male employee, if his employment is terminated (whether by resignation or dismissal, upon the completion of his contract of service, or for any other reason);

(b) if he does not consume the remaining part of that entitlement within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child.

(9) For the purposes of this section, a natural father's entitlement to shared parental leave, where it is consumed in accordance with subsection (1)(b), shall be based on the natural father's work week which, in any event, shall not exceed 6 days.

(10) Any employer who fails, without reasonable cause, to grant shared parental leave to a male employee who is entitled to and requests for such leave shall be guilty of an offence and shall

be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(11) Any employer who fails to pay his male employee in accordance with this section and section 12F shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(12) Where an employer has been convicted of an offence under subsection (11), the court may order the employer to make restitution of any moneys paid out to the employer by the Government under section 12G which have not been paid to a male employee in accordance with this section and section 12F.

(13) Where an employer who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (10) or (11) is a repeat offender, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(14) For the purposes of subsection (13), a person is a repeat offender in relation to an offence under subsection (10) or (11) if the person who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (10) or (11) (referred to as the current offence) has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (10) or (11) on at least one other occasion before the date on which he is convicted or found guilty of the current offence.

### **Eligibility criteria and cap in respect of shared parental leave benefits**

**12F.**—(1) A male employee who is the natural father of a child shall be entitled to absent himself from work on shared parental leave and to payment under section 12E(1) and (2), and a self-employed man who is the natural father of a child shall be entitled to payment by the Government under section 12E(3), if —

- (a) the mother's confinement occurs, or whose estimated delivery date (as certified by a medical practitioner) for her confinement is, on or after 1st May 2013;

(b) the child delivered during the mother's confinement is —

- (i) a citizen of Singapore at the time of his birth; or
- (ii) not a citizen of Singapore at the time of his birth but becomes a citizen of Singapore within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of his birth;

(c) the child's mother —

- (i) is lawfully married to the child's natural father at the time the child is conceived;
  - (ii) becomes lawfully married to the child's natural father after the child is conceived but before the birth of the child, whether or not such marriage remains subsisting at the time of the birth of the child; or
  - (iii) is not lawfully married to the child's natural father at the time the child is conceived or at any time after the child is conceived but before the child's birth, but becomes lawfully married to the child's natural father within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child;
- (d) the child's mother, who is a female employee, is entitled to the benefits under section 9(1), (1A), (1B), (1C), (1D), (1E) or (1F) at the time an election is made in accordance with section 12E(4); and
- (e) the child's mother, who is a self-employed woman, is entitled to the benefits under section 9(4), (4A), (4B) or (4C), at the time an election is made in accordance with section 12E(4).

(2) Subject to any regulations made under section 20, where a male employee absents himself from work on shared parental leave for any period referred to in section 12E(1), the amount of payment he shall be entitled to receive from his employer under section 12E(2) shall not exceed a total of \$2,500.



(3) Subject to any regulations made under section 20, where a self-employed man ceases to be actively engaged in his trade, business, profession or vocation during any period referred to in section 12E(3), the amount of payment he shall be entitled to receive from the Government under section 12E(3) shall not exceed a total of \$2,500.

(4) The amounts of payment referred to in subsections (2) and (3) shall be inclusive of any contribution to the Central Provident Fund which an employer, a male employee or a self-employed man is liable to make under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36).

(5) Nothing in this section and section 12E shall be construed as derogating from any other benefits that a male employee is entitled to, during the period in which he is entitled to shared parental leave and to payment for such leave, under the terms of his contract of service or under any written law.

### **Reimbursement from Government for shared parental leave benefits**

**12G.**—(1) Subject to subsection (2) and any regulations made under section 20, where an employer makes payment to a male employee under section 12E(2), he shall be entitled to claim reimbursement from the Government for —

- (a) the amount paid to the employee under section 12E(2) for the period of his absence from work under that provision; and
- (b) any contribution which the employer has made under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36) in respect of such payment which is not recoverable from the employee's wages.

(2) The amount of reimbursement an employer shall be entitled to claim from the Government under subsection (1) in respect of a male employee shall not exceed a total of \$2,500.

**Length of benefit period, etc., in respect of paternity leave**

**12H.**—(1) Subject to subsection (5) and any regulations made under section 20, every male employee, who is the natural father of a child and who satisfies the requirements of section 12I(1), or who is the adoptive father of a child and who satisfies the requirements of section 12I(2), shall be entitled to absent himself from work on paternity leave for —

- (a) a period of one week which must be consumed within the period of 16 weeks commencing on the date of the birth of the child; or
- (b) one or more periods, not exceeding 6 days in the aggregate, as agreed to by the male employee and his employer, which must be consumed within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child.

(2) An employer shall grant an employee his entitlement to paternity leave in accordance with this Act and pay the employee who is entitled to such leave his gross rate of pay for every day of such leave that is taken by the employee.

(3) Where the employment of a male employee is terminated (whether by resignation or dismissal, upon the completion of his contract of service, or for any other reason) before he has exercised, wholly or partly, his entitlement to absent himself from work on paternity leave, he shall forfeit his entitlement (or the balance thereof) upon the termination of his employment.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) and any regulations made under section 20, every self-employed man, who is the natural father of a child who satisfies the requirements of section 12I(1), or who is the adoptive father of a child who satisfies the requirements of section 12I(2), and who ceases to be actively engaged in his trade, business, profession or vocation —

- (a) during one or more periods, not exceeding 6 days in the aggregate, which shall be within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child; and

- (b) who has lost any income by reason of his ceasing to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation,

shall be entitled to claim from the Government the income he would otherwise have derived from his trade, business, profession or vocation had he continued to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation during that period or periods referred to in paragraph (a) not exceeding 6 days in the aggregate.

(5) Every male employee or self-employed man who is the adoptive father of a child and who satisfies the requirements of section 12I(2) shall only be entitled to take the paternity leave commencing not earlier than —

- (a) the date on which an application is made by the adoptive father to adopt the child, where the child is a citizen of Singapore; or
- (b) the date on which the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, where the child is not a citizen of Singapore.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a natural father's or an adoptive father's entitlement to paternity leave, where it is consumed in accordance with subsection (1)(b), shall be based on the father's work week which, in any event, shall not exceed 6 days.

(7) Any employer who fails, without reasonable cause, to grant paternity leave to a male employee who is entitled to and requests for such leave shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(8) Any employer who fails to pay his male employee in accordance with this section and section 12I shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(9) Where an employer has been convicted of an offence under subsection (8), the court may order the employer to make restitution of any moneys paid out to the employer by the Government under section 12J which have not been paid to a male employee in accordance with this section and section 12I.

(10) Where an employer who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (7) or (8) is a repeat offender, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(11) For the purposes of subsection (10), a person is a repeat offender in relation to an offence under subsection (7) or (8) if the person who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (7) or (8) (referred to as the current offence) has been convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (7) or (8) on at least one other occasion before the date on which he is convicted or found guilty of the current offence.

### **Eligibility criteria and cap in respect of paternity leave benefits**

**12I.**—(1) A male employee who is the natural father of a child shall be entitled to absent himself from work on paternity leave and to payment under section 12H(1) and (2), and a self-employed man who is the natural father of a child shall be entitled to payment by the Government under section 12H(4), if —

- (a) the mother's confinement occurs, or whose estimated delivery date (as certified by a medical practitioner) for her confinement is, on or after 1st May 2013;
- (b) the child delivered during the mother's confinement is —
  - (i) a citizen of Singapore at the time of his birth; or
  - (ii) not a citizen of Singapore at the time of his birth but becomes a citizen of Singapore within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of his birth;

---

(c) the child's mother —

- (i) is lawfully married to the child's natural father at the time the child is conceived;
  - (ii) becomes lawfully married to the child's natural father after the child is conceived but before the child's birth, whether or not such marriage remains subsisting at the time of the birth of the child; or
  - (iii) is not lawfully married to the child's natural father at the time the child is conceived or at any time after the child is conceived but before the child's birth, but becomes lawfully married to the child's natural father within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child;
- (d) in the case of a male employee, he has served the employer for at least 3 months immediately preceding the date of the birth of the child; and
- (e) in the case of a self-employed man, he has been carrying on his trade, business, profession or vocation for a continuous period of at least 3 months immediately preceding the date of the birth of the child.

(2) A male employee who is the adoptive father of a child shall be entitled to absent himself from work on paternity leave and to payment under section 12H(1) and (2), and a self-employed man who is the adoptive father of a child shall be entitled to payment by the Government under section 12H(4), if —

(a) in the case of a child who —

- (i) is a citizen of Singapore, the application to adopt the child is made on or after 1st May 2013; or
- (ii) is not a citizen of Singapore, the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued on or after 1st May 2013;

- (b) the adoptive father —
  - (i) is lawfully married —
    - (A) on the date an application is made to adopt the child or on the date the dependant's pass is issued in respect of the child, as the case may be; and
    - (B) the child is below the age of one year; or
  - (ii) becomes lawfully married within the period of 12 months commencing on the date of the birth of the child;
- (c) where the child is not a citizen of Singapore, the adoptive father or his wife, if she is a joint applicant to the adoption, is a citizen of Singapore on the date the dependant's pass is issued in respect of the child;
- (d) in the case of a male employee, he has served the employer for at least 3 months immediately preceding —
  - (i) the date the application is made by the employee to adopt the child, where the child is a citizen of Singapore; or
  - (ii) the date the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, where the child is not a citizen of Singapore; and
- (e) in the case of a self-employed man, he has been carrying on his trade, business, profession or vocation for a continuous period of at least 3 months immediately preceding —
  - (i) the date the application is made by the self-employed man to adopt the child, where the child is a citizen of Singapore; or
  - (ii) the date the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, where the child is not a citizen of Singapore.

(3) Subject to any regulations made under section 20, where a male employee absents himself from work on paternity leave for any period referred to in section 12H(1), the amount of payment he shall be entitled to receive from his employer under section 12H(2) shall not exceed a total of \$2,500.

(4) Subject to any regulations made under section 20, where a self-employed man ceases to be actively engaged in his trade, business, profession or vocation during any period referred to in section 12H(4), the amount of payment he shall be entitled to receive from the Government under section 12H(4) shall not exceed a total of \$2,500.

(5) The amounts of payment referred to in subsections (3) and (4) shall be inclusive of any contribution to the Central Provident Fund which an employer, a male employee or a self-employed man is liable to make under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36).

(6) Nothing in this section and section 12H shall be construed as derogating from any other benefits that a male employee is entitled to, during the period in which he is entitled to paternity leave and to payment for such leave, under the terms of his contract of service or under any written law.

(7) In this section and section 12H, “adoptive father” includes a male person who applies or who intends to apply to adopt a child in accordance with any written law relating to the adoption of children.

### **Reimbursement from Government for paternity leave benefits**

**12J.**—(1) Subject to subsection (2) and any regulations made under section 20, where an employer makes payment to a male employee under section 12H(2), he shall be entitled to claim reimbursement from the Government, for —

- (a) the amount paid to the employee under section 12H(2) for the period of his absence from work under that provision; and

- (b) any contribution which the employer has made under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36) in respect of such payment which is not recoverable from the employee's wages.

(2) The amount of reimbursement an employer shall be entitled to claim from the Government under subsection (1) in respect of a male employee shall not exceed a total of \$2,500.

(3) Where —

- (a) the Government has reimbursed an employer for any payment made by the employer to a male employee under subsection (1); and
- (b) the child referred to in section 12I(2) whom the employee has applied to adopt —
  - (i) is not adopted by that employee within 12 months commencing on the date the application to adopt is made, or the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, as the case may be; and
  - (ii) where the child is not a citizen of Singapore by birth, does not become a citizen of Singapore within 6 months commencing on the date he is adopted by that employee,

the Government may recover that payment from that employee as a civil debt.

(4) Where —

- (a) any payment has been made by the Government to a self-employed man under section 12H(4); and
- (b) the child referred to in section 12I(2) whom the self-employed man has applied to adopt —
  - (i) is not adopted by that self-employed man within 12 months commencing on the date the application to adopt is made, or the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued, as the case may be; and



- (ii) where the child is not a citizen of Singapore by birth, does not become a citizen of Singapore within 6 months commencing on the date he is adopted by that self-employed man,

the Government may recover that payment from that self-employed man as a civil debt.

**Shared parental leave and paternity leave benefits for child delivered between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013**

**12K.**—(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), where —

- (a) in relation to a male employee who is the natural father of the child under section 12E or 12H, either of the following applies to the male employee:
  - (i) the child is born between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive), and the estimated delivery date (as certified by a medical practitioner) for the mother’s confinement is before 1st May 2013; or
  - (ii) the child is born before 1st January 2013, but the estimated delivery date (as certified by a medical practitioner) for the mother’s confinement is between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive);
- (b) in relation to a male employee who is the adoptive father of a child under section 12H, either of the following applies to the male employee:
  - (i) in the case of a child who is a citizen of Singapore, the application to adopt the child is made between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive); or
  - (ii) in the case of a child who is not a citizen of Singapore, the dependant’s pass in respect of the child is issued between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive);

- (c) the male employee otherwise satisfies the requirements set out in section 12F(1) or 12I(1) or (2) (other than the requirements in section 12F(1)(a) or 12I(1)(a) or (2)(a), as the case may be);
- (d) the employer has granted the male employee shared parental leave for such period referred to in section 12E(1) or paternity leave for such period referred to in section 12H(1);
- (e) the male employee absents himself from work during the whole or any part of the period referred to in paragraph (d); and
- (f) the male employee has received payment from his employer at his gross rate of pay during such period of absence,

the employer shall be entitled to claim reimbursement from the Government in accordance with any regulations made under section 20 for the payments referred to in subsection (2).

(2) The payments for which an employer shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the Government under subsection (1) shall be —

- (a) the amount paid to the employee for the period of his absence from work; and
- (b) any contribution which the employer has made under the Central Provident Fund Act (Cap. 36) in respect of such payment which is not recoverable from the employee's wages.

(3) The amount of reimbursement an employer shall be entitled to claim from the Government under subsection (1) in respect of a male employee shall not exceed a total of \$2,500.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), where —

- (a) in relation to a self-employed man who is the natural father of the child under section 12E or 12H, either of the following applies to the self-employed man:
  - (i) the child is born between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive), and the

- 
- estimated delivery date (as certified by a medical practitioner) for the mother's confinement is before 1st May 2013; or
- (ii) the child is born before 1st January 2013, but the estimated delivery date (as certified by a medical practitioner) for the mother's confinement is between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive);
- (b) in relation to a self-employed man who is the adoptive father of a child under section 12H, either of the following applies to the self-employed man:
- (i) in the case of a child who is a citizen of Singapore, the application to adopt the child is made between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive); or
- (ii) in the case of a child who is not a citizen of Singapore, the dependant's pass in respect of the child is issued between 1st January 2013 and 30th April 2013 (both dates inclusive);
- (c) the self-employed man otherwise satisfies the requirements set out in section 12F(1) or 12I(1) or (2) (other than the requirements in section 12F(1)(a) or 12I(1)(a) or (2)(a), as the case may be);
- (d) the self-employed man takes shared parental leave or paternity leave and ceases to be actively engaged in his trade, business, profession or vocation during the whole or part of such period referred to in section 12E(3) or 12H(4), as the case may be; and
- (e) the self-employed man has lost any income by reason of his ceasing to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation during the whole or any part of the period referred to in paragraph (d),
- he shall be entitled to claim from the Government, in accordance with any regulations made under section 20, the income he would otherwise have derived from his trade, business,

profession or vocation had he continued to be actively engaged in such trade, business, profession or vocation during the whole or any part of the period referred to in paragraph (d).

(5) The amount of payment that a self-employed man shall be entitled to receive from the Government under subsection (4) shall not exceed a total of \$2,500.

### **Payments to include holidays**

**12L.**—(1) For the avoidance of doubt, the payment for any benefit period referred to in sections 12AA, 12AB, 12E and 12H shall be paid for every day of the benefit period, including holidays.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require an employer to pay an employee an extra day's salary for a holiday which falls within any of the benefit period referred to in subsection (1).”.

### **Amendment of section 13**

**15.** Section 13 of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words “self-employed women or” in paragraph (b).

### **Amendment of section 14**

**16.** Section 14(1) of the principal Act is amended —

- (a) by deleting the words “or 12A” in paragraph (d) and substituting the words “, 12A or 12AB”;
- (b) by inserting, immediately after paragraph (da), the following paragraphs:
  - “(db) the entitlement of a female employee to any payment from the Government under section 9(5A) or (5C);
  - (dc) the entitlement of a self-employed man to any payment under section 12E, 12H or 12K;”;
- (c) by deleting the words “or 12C” in paragraph (e) and substituting the words “, 12AD, 12C, 12CA, 12G, 12J or 12K”.

---

**Amendment of section 17**

17. Section 17 of the principal Act is amended —

(a) by deleting subsections (1) and (1A) and substituting the following subsections:

“(1) Any employer who —

- (a) fails, without reasonable cause, to grant maternity leave, in accordance with sections 9 and 9A, to a female employee who is entitled to and requests for such leave;
- (b) fails to pay his female employee in accordance with sections 9 and 9A;
- (c) fails to pay his female employee in accordance with any provision of sections 77 to 80, 84(1) and 84A(1) of the Employment Act (Cap. 91) as made applicable by section 12;
- (d) acts in contravention of section 81 of the Employment Act as made applicable by section 12; or
- (e) acts in contravention of section 82 of the Employment Act as made applicable by section 12,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(1A) Where an employer who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) is a repeat offender, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(1AA) For the purposes of subsection (1A), a person is a repeat offender in relation to an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) if the person who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under

subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e) (referred to as the current offence) has been convicted or found guilty of —

- (a) an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (e); or
- (b) an offence under section 82 or 87(1) of the Employment Act in force before, on or after 1st May 2013,

on at least one other occasion on or after 1st May 2013 and before the date on which he is convicted or found guilty of the current offence.”;

- (b) by deleting the words “subsection (1)” in subsection (2) and substituting the words “subsection (1)(b), (c) or (d)”; and
- (c) by deleting the section heading and substituting the following section heading:

**“Offences and penalties”.**

### **Amendment of section 19**

**18.** Section 19(2) of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words “section 12B, 12D or 17” and substituting the words “section 12AA, 12B, 12D, 12E, 12H or 17”.

### **Amendment of section 20**

**19.** Section 20(2) of the principal Act is amended by deleting paragraphs (a) to (d) and substituting the following paragraphs:

- “(a) the terms and conditions, manner and method of —
  - (i) any payment to any female or male employee or self-employed man or woman under section 9, 10A, 12A, 12AA, 12AB, 12E, 12H or 12K, as the case may be; and
  - (ii) any payment to any employee or self-employed person under section 12B;

- 
- (b) the manner of and method for determining —
    - (i) the income which a self-employed man or woman is entitled to claim from the Government under section 9, 10A, 12A, 12AB, 12E, 12H or 12K, as the case may be; and
    - (ii) the income which a self-employed person is entitled to claim from the Government under section 12B;
  - (c) the manner of and method for determining the amount of reimbursement which an employer is entitled to claim under section 10, 10A, 12A, 12AD, 12C, 12CA, 12G, 12J or 12K and the terms and conditions subject to which the employer may be reimbursed;
  - (d) the authority responsible for the assessment and payment of —
    - (i) the income which a self-employed man or woman is entitled to claim under section 9, 10A, 12A, 12AB, 12E, 12H or 12K, as the case may be;
    - (ii) the income which a self-employed person is entitled to claim under section 12B; and
    - (iii) the reimbursement which an employer is entitled to claim under section 10, 10A, 12A, 12AD, 12C, 12CA, 12G, 12J or 12K;”.

### **Repeal and re-enactment of section 21 and new section 22**

**20.** Section 21 of the principal Act is repealed and the following sections substituted therefor:

#### **“Class exemption**

**21.** The Minister may, by order published in the *Gazette*, exempt any class of persons from complying with any provision of this Act or any regulations made thereunder, subject to such terms or conditions as may be specified in the order.

**Exemption on application**

**22.**—(1) The Minister may, on the application of any person, exempt that person from complying with any requirement of this Act or any regulations made thereunder.

(2) An exemption under subsection (1) —

- (a) may be granted subject to such terms or conditions as the Minister considers appropriate;
- (b) shall have effect for such period as the Minister considers appropriate;
- (c) shall be in writing and sent by the Minister to the person to whom the exemption is granted; and
- (d) need not be published in the *Gazette*.

(3) An exemption under this section shall, unless previously revoked in accordance with the terms of such exemption, continue in force for such period as may be specified in the exemption.

(4) The Minister may, on the application of any person —

- (a) extend the period for which an exemption granted under subsection (1) has effect;
- (b) vary or revoke any existing term or condition specified in an exemption granted under subsection (1);
- (c) revoke, whether wholly or partly, any exemption granted to a person under subsection (1); or
- (d) impose additional terms or conditions in an exemption granted under subsection (1).

(5) In this section, any reference to the Minister shall include a reference to any of the following persons designated by the Minister to exercise the power to exempt under this section in place of the Minister:

- (a) a Second Minister, Minister of State or Senior Minister of State for his Ministry;



- (b) a Parliamentary Secretary or Senior Parliamentary Secretary to his Ministry.”.

### **Related amendments to Employment Act**

**21.** The Employment Act (Cap. 91) is amended —

- (a) by deleting subsections (2) and (2A) of section 76 and substituting the following subsections:

“(2) A female employee who delivers a child before 1st May 2013, and whose estimated delivery date for her confinement in respect of that child (as certified by a medical practitioner) is before 1st May 2013, shall not be entitled to any pay during the benefit period if she has served her employer for less than 90 days immediately preceding the day of her confinement.

(2A) A female employee who delivers a child —

(a) on or after 1st May 2013; or

(b) before 1st May 2013 but whose estimated delivery date for her confinement in respect of that child (as certified by a medical practitioner) is on or after 1st May 2013,

shall not be entitled to any pay during the benefit period if she has served her employer for less than 3 months immediately preceding the day of her confinement.”;

- (b) by deleting subsection (1) of section 84 and substituting the following subsection:

“(1) Without prejudice to sections 81 and 84A, no notice of dismissal given without sufficient cause by an employer to a female employee which —

(a) if given before 1st May 2013, is given —

(i) within a period of 6 months preceding the estimated delivery date for her confinement (as certified by a medical practitioner); or

- (ii) within a period of 6 months preceding the date of her confinement;
- (b) if given on or after 1st May 2013, is given at any time of her pregnancy (as certified by a medical practitioner before the notice of dismissal is given), where the female employee has served the employer for a period of 3 months or more immediately preceding the day the notice is given; or
- (c) if given on or after 1st May 2013 but before 1st August 2013 and where the female employee has served the employer for a period of less than 3 months, is given —
  - (i) within a period of 6 months preceding the estimated delivery date for her confinement (as certified by a medical practitioner); or
  - (ii) within a period of 6 months preceding the date of her confinement,

shall have the effect of depriving her of any payment to which, but for that notice, she would have been entitled or would, on or before the date of her confinement, have become entitled to under this Part.”;

- (c) by deleting subsection (1) of section 84A and substituting the following subsection:

“(1) Without prejudice to sections 81 and 84, no notice of dismissal given to a female employee by her employer on the ground of redundancy or by reason of any reorganisation of her employer’s profession, business, trade or work —

- (a) if given before 1st May 2013, is given —
    - (i) within a period of 3 months preceding the estimated delivery date for her

confinement (as certified by a medical practitioner); or

(ii) within a period of 3 months preceding the date of her confinement;

(b) if given on or after 1st May 2013, is given at any time of her pregnancy (as certified by a medical practitioner before the notice of dismissal is given), where the female employee has served the employer for a period of 3 months or more immediately preceding the day the notice is given; or

(c) if given on or after 1st May 2013 but before 1st August 2013 and where the female employee has served the employer for a period of less than 3 months, is given —

(i) within a period of 3 months preceding the estimated delivery date for her confinement (as certified by a medical practitioner); or

(ii) within a period of 3 months preceding the date of her confinement,

shall have the effect of depriving her of any payment to which, but for that notice, she would have been entitled or would, on or before the date of her confinement, have become entitled to under this Part.”;

(d) by repealing section 85;

(e) by repealing section 87 and substituting the following section:

**“Offences and penalties**

**87.—**(1) Any employer who —

(a) fails, without reasonable cause, to grant maternity leave under this Part to a female employee who is entitled to and requests for such leave;

(b) fails to pay his female employee in accordance with any of the provisions of this Part (other than section 87A); or

(c) acts in contravention of section 81,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(2) Any employer who is guilty of an offence under section 82 shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(3) Where an employer who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c) or section 82 is a repeat offender, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3), a person is a repeat offender in relation to an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c) or section 82 if the person who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c) or section 82 (referred to as the current offence) has been convicted or found guilty of —

(a) an offence under subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c) or section 82; or

(b) an offence under section 17(1) of the Child Development Co-Savings Act (Cap. 38A) in force before, on or after 1st May 2013,

on at least one other occasion on or after 1st May 2013 and before the date on which he is convicted or found guilty of the current offence.”; and

(f) by deleting subsections (7) and (7A) of section 87A and substituting the following subsections:

“(7) Any employer who contravenes subsection (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(7A) Any employer who fails, without reasonable cause, to grant childcare leave to an employee who is entitled to and requests for such leave shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both.

(7B) Where an employer who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (7) or (7A) is a repeat offender, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

(7C) For the purposes of subsection (7B), a person is a repeat offender in relation to an offence under subsection (7) or (7A) if the person who is convicted or found guilty of an offence under subsection (7) or (7A) (referred to as the current offence) has been convicted or found guilty of —

- (a) an offence under subsection (7) or (7A);
- (b) an offence under section 12B(12) or (14) of the Child Development Co-Savings Act (Cap. 38A) in force before, on or after 1st May 2013; or
- (c) an offence under section 12B(13) of the Child Development Co-Savings Act,

on at least one other occasion on or after 1st May 2013 and before the date on which he is convicted or found guilty of the current offence.”.

---