

# Pregnancy or Maternity Discrimination

## In the workplace: your legal rights

### Overview

Women are protected from pregnancy or maternity related discrimination. The main legislative framework is contained in the Equality Act 2010 ("the Act").

### When is discrimination unlawful?

#### Who is protected?

In the employment sphere, the Act applies to recruitment, employment and vocational training. It is unlawful to discriminate against someone because of pregnancy or maternity from the initial job application process through to dismissal.

It is important to note that pregnancy or maternity discrimination claims are now separate claims from sex discrimination claims unless the pregnancy or maternity provisions do not apply.

#### What is prohibited?

The Act sets out specific protection against discrimination because of pregnancy or maternity. There is no prohibition of harassment related to pregnancy or maternity nor is it possible to bring a claim in respect of indirect discrimination because of pregnancy or maternity. These claims would have to be brought as direct discrimination claims or alternatively as sex discrimination claims.

### Discrimination

Under Section 18 of the Act, direct discrimination occurs where:

A person, during the protected period, treats a woman unfavourably in relation to:

- A pregnancy of hers
- Because of illness suffered because of it.

or

A person treats the woman unfavourably because:

- She is on compulsory maternity leave (which is the first 2 weeks after the birth, or first 4 weeks if the woman is a factory worker)
- She is exercising or seeking to exercise, or has exercised or sought to exercise the right to maternity leave.

### Who is covered?

It is important to note that a person is only afforded protection under this section of the Act in relation to her own pregnancy.

Therefore, if a pregnant woman's partner is being discriminated against at work by their employer they cannot seek protection against the discrimination under Section 18 of the Act.

However, they may be able to bring a sex discrimination claim. This issue is the subject of a reference to the European Court of Justice. For more information about sex discrimination please refer to the 'Sex Discrimination' factsheet.

### What is the Protected Period?

The Protected Period begins from the start of the pregnancy and continues to the end of the woman's maternity leave. However, in some instances this period can be extended i.e. where a decision was made during the Protected Period, but acted upon after the period had come to an end. For example, where an employer decides to make a woman redundant because of her pregnancy but does not communicate the decision to make her redundant until after she returns back to work following maternity leave, then it is arguable that the act took place in the Protected Period as that is when the decision was taken.

In respect of maternity leave, the treatment complained of is not limited to such treatment occurring in the Protected Period. This means that it may be possible to bring complaints about discrimination in respect of maternity leave which occurs after the maternity leave has ended. For example, if a woman is advised that she will not be promoted because she missed important training sessions for the role when she was on maternity leave, this may give rise to a claim.

A woman may be required to demonstrate that her employer knew of her pregnancy or suspected that she was pregnant if she is to successfully claim that she was discriminated against during the Protected Period.

### Unfavourable treatment

As the treatment that is unlawful is unfavourable treatment, the Act does not require a woman to point to a comparator to show that she has been treated unfavourably.

Although it has been long since accepted that a woman does not need to rely on a comparator in pregnancy or maternity related claims, the Act now makes this clear.

### Victimisation

It is unlawful to treat a person unfavourably because they have been involved in a complaint of discrimination under the Act.

[Continue overleaf >](#)

Discrimination by way of victimisation occurs when you are treated unfavourably because you have done, you are about to do, or you are suspected of doing a 'protected act'. A protected act includes:

- Bringing proceedings against the discriminator or any other person under the Act; or
- Giving evidence or information in connection with proceedings against the discriminator or any other person under the Act; or
- Doing anything in relation to the discriminator or any other person under or by reference to the Act; or
- Making allegations that the discriminator or any other person has committed an act which contravenes the Act. This would include raising a grievance of maternity or pregnancy discrimination.

So for example, if you have made a complaint about maternity or pregnancy discrimination and are later treated unfavourably for doing so, you should be covered by the Act. A protected act must be done in good faith.

### Burden of proof

It has long been recognised as difficult for those bringing discrimination claims to find evidence to support their case. To combat this, the Act provides that the claimant is required to establish clear facts which could enable the Tribunal to conclude that discrimination has occurred. It is then for the respondent to provide evidence for the reason why the claimant was treated in that way. In the absence of an adequate non discriminatory based explanation from the respondent, the Tribunal must draw an inference of discrimination.

Where an employer has failed to comply with relevant statutory Codes of Practice, the Tribunal may also draw inferences from this failure. For example, an employer may have failed to follow the Codes of Practice in relation to the way in which they have investigated the employee's grievance or recruited an individual to a post.

### Questionnaires: getting the facts together

You can serve a questionnaire on the force to obtain useful information relating to your complaint. ACAS have prepared guidance on 'asking and responding to questions of discrimination in the workplace' which is available on their website at [www.acas.org.uk](http://www.acas.org.uk).

### Time Limits

A claim for pregnancy or maternity discrimination must be brought in the Employment Tribunal within three months less one day of the treatment you are complaining about. Where a series of acts amounts to a continuing course of conduct by your employer, the claim may be brought within three months less one day from the end of the conduct. This time limit applies even if you are going through the force's internal grievance procedure.

**If you need further assistance, in the first instance please contact your local Joint Branch Board.**

**W:** [www.slatergordon.co.uk/policelaw](http://www.slatergordon.co.uk/policelaw)

In some instances, if a claim is lodged out of time, the Employment Tribunal has the power to extend the time limits if it is just and equitable to do so. However, this power should not be relied on.

### Remedies

If the Tribunal finds that you have been unlawfully discriminated against, the Tribunal may grant whichever of the following remedies it considers just and equitable:

- A declaration on the rights of the parties
- A recommendation that the employer take a particular course of action
- Re-engagement or reinstatement if the individual has succeeded in her claim for (automatic) unfair dismissal; and
- Compensation (plus interest) for loss of past and future earnings (if any), loss of congenial employment, injury to feelings and in some cases injury to health. There is no limit on the amount of compensation that can be awarded, but you can only be compensated for the damage which was directly caused by your employer's discrimination.

### Mandatory ACAS Early Conciliation

If you are thinking about making an employment tribunal claim, you will first need to notify details of your claim to ACAS, who will then offer early conciliation to try to resolve the dispute. The conciliation period can be up to one month. If the claim does not settle, ACAS will issue a certificate confirming that the mandatory conciliation process has concluded.

There are changes to time periods within which to lodge claims to allow for the period during which a claim is with ACAS. The period within which a claim is with ACAS will not count for calculation of time limits; and if the time limit would usually expire during that period, or within the month after the certificate is issued, then you will have up to one month following receipt of the conciliation certificate in which to lodge a claim.

The process makes the calculation of time limits in employment tribunal cases more complicated. Claimants are advised to be aware of limitation issues and seek legal advice promptly. For further information on the ACAS early conciliation process visit: [www.acas.org.uk](http://www.acas.org.uk)

### Employment Tribunal Fees

You have to pay a fee when you file your claim in the employment tribunal. Fees are payable when you issue your claim and prior to a final hearing. A fee remission scheme is in place- see the employment tribunal website at [www.employmenttribunals.service.gov.uk](http://www.employmenttribunals.service.gov.uk) for further details. The booklet on the website "EX160A Court and Tribunal fees – do I have to pay them?" Provides details for claiming a remission of fees.

Slater & Gordon is one of the UK's leading and largest legal practices with offices throughout England, Wales and Scotland.

Slater & Gordon (UK) LLP is authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority. The information in this factsheet was correct at the time of going to press May 2014.