

An excerpt of the Labour Law:

Section 149. Annual Paid Leave

- (1) Every employee has the right to annual paid leave. Such leave may not be less than four calendar weeks, not counting public holidays. Persons under 18 years of age shall be granted annual paid leave of one month.
- (2) By agreement of an employee and the employer, annual paid leave in the current year may be granted in parts, nevertheless one part of the leave in the current year shall not be less than two uninterrupted calendar weeks.
- (3) In exceptional cases when the granting in the current year of the full annual paid leave to an employee may adversely affect the normal course of activities in the undertaking, it is permitted to transfer part of the leave to the subsequent year with the written consent of the employee. In such case, the part of the leave in the current year shall not be less than two consecutive calendar weeks. The part of the transferred leave shall as far as possible be added to the leave of the next year. Part of the leave may be transferred only to the subsequent year.
- (4) The provisions of Paragraph three of this Section shall not apply to persons who are under 18 years of age, pregnant women and women during the period following childbirth up to one year, but if a woman is breastfeeding then during the whole period of breastfeeding, but no longer than until two years of age of the child.
- (5) The annual paid leave may not be compensated with money, except for the cases when the employment relationship is terminated and the employee has not used his or her annual paid leave. An employer has the obligation to disburse remuneration for the entire period for which the employee has not used his or her annual paid leave.
- (6) After annual paid leave, an employee has the right to such improvements to working conditions and employment provisions to which he or she would have been entitled if he or she had not be on leave. This provision applies also to the leave referred to in Sections 151, 153, 154, 155, 156 and 157 of this Law, as well as to employees during sick leave or during the non-performance of work due to other justifiable reasons.

Section 150. Procedures for Granting Annual Paid Leave

- (1) Annual paid leave shall be granted each year at a specified time in accordance with agreement between the employee and the employer or with a leave schedule which shall be drawn up by the employer after consultation with the representatives of employees. All employees shall become acquainted with the leave schedule and amendments to it, and it shall be available to each employee.
- (2) When granting the annual paid leave, an employer has the obligation to take into consideration the wishes of employee as far as possible.
- (3) An employee may request the granting of annual paid leave for the first year if he or she has worked for the employer for at least six months without interruption. The employer has the obligation to grant such leave in full.
- (4) A woman at her request shall be granted annual paid leave before prenatal and maternity leave or immediately after irrespective of the time the woman has been employed by the relevant employer.
- (5) An employee under the age of 18 years and an employee who has a child under the age of three years or a disabled child in the age of up to 18 years shall be granted with annual paid leave in summer or at any other time of his or her choice. If an employee

under the age of 18 years continues to acquire education, annual paid leave shall be granted as far as possible to match the holidays at the educational institution.

(6) Annual paid leave shall be transferred or extended in case of temporary incapacity of an employee.

Section 151. Supplementary Leave

(1) Annual paid supplementary leave shall be granted to:

1) employees caring for three or more children under the age 16 years or a child with a disability in the age of up to 18 years – three working days;

2) employees whose work is associated with a special risk – at least three working days;

3) employees caring for less than three children under 14 years of age – at least one working day.

(2) A collective agreement or an employment contract may determine other cases (night work, shift work, long-term work, etc.) where an employee shall be granted annual paid supplementary leave.

(3) Annual paid supplementary leave shall be transferred or extended in case of temporary incapacity of an employee.

(4) The annual paid supplementary leave for the current year shall be granted and it shall be used until the annual paid leave of the next year.

(5) It is not permitted to compensate the annual paid supplementary leave with money, except for the case when the employment relationship has been terminated and the employee has not used his or her annual paid supplementary leave.

Section 152. Time that Gives the Right to Annual Paid Leave

(1) The time which gives the right to annual paid leave shall include the time during which an employee was actually employed by the respective employer, and the time during which the employee did not perform work for justifiable reasons, including:

1) a period of temporary incapacity;

2) a period of pregnancy leave and maternity leave;

3) a period of short-term absence;

4) a period of forced absence from work if the employee was dismissed illegally and has been reinstated in his or her previous position;

5) the period of leave referred to in Section 155 of this Law.

(2) The time period referred to in Paragraph one of this Section shall not include the period of parental leave and a period of leave without retention of remuneration which is longer than four weeks within one year.