

Flexible working

Flexible working' can refer to working patterns or hours, including part time, flexi-time, term time, compressed hours and adjusting start and finish times, as well as location; for example, working from home.

The [Flexible Working \(Amendment\) Regulations 2023](#) are laws that start from 6 April 2024. Changes include:

Most employees have the right to request flexible working hours

Employers have to respond to a flexible working request within two months

Employees will be able to make two flexible working requests within a 12-month period

Employees don't have to explain what effect their request will have on the employer or how the impact might be dealt with, as part of their request.

Staying at work

More people are staying in work past the age at which they might previously have retired, either because they simply enjoy working or because they need to work for financial reasons. If you decide to stay in your current employment, you may want to consider making some changes to your current arrangements, such as reducing your working hours, flexible working arrangements, or a different role.

It's important to balance your work and home life. The right to ask for flexible working is there to help employers and workers to agree on work patterns that suit everyone.

Common types of flexible working are:

- **Part-time** - working less than the normal hours, perhaps by working fewer days per week
- **Flexi-time** - choosing when to work (there's usually a core period during which you have to work)
- **Annualised hours** - your hours are worked out over a year (often set shifts with

you deciding when to work the other hours)

- **Compressed hours** - working your agreed hours over fewer days
- **Staggered hours** - different starting, break and finishing times for employees in the same workplace
- **Job-sharing** - sharing a job designed for one person with someone else
- **Home working** - working from home

You can combine any of these working patterns to come up with something to suit your circumstances.

Anyone can ask their employer for flexible work arrangements and your employer must seriously consider any application you make. However they don't have to agree to it if there's a good business reason not to. You have the right to ask for flexible working; not the right to have it.

Working part-time after you retire

Reaching [State Pension](#) age doesn't mean that you have to give up work, either on a paid or a voluntary basis. You can choose to keep on working while taking your State Pension entitlement, or you can delay your claim and get paid more later on.

If you are already getting the State Pension, you can cancel your claim if you get the chance to do some work that would pay enough for your needs. Your State Pension will stop until you choose to claim it again. Then, depending on how long you stopped claiming, you can take either the lump sum or extra State Pension.

You should note that you can only cancel once. When your State Pension restarts you won't be able to cancel it again.

Also, bear in mind that any money you earn after State Pension age may affect your income-related benefits, such as [Pension Credit](#), [Housing Benefit](#) and [Council Tax Benefit](#).

Other useful organisations and information

- [ACAS \(Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service\)](#) - provide employers and employees with free impartial expert advice on workplace disputes and relations both

online and via their Helpline.

- [Looking for work](#)
- [Self-employment](#)

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Useful Organisations

ACAS North East

Website: www.acas.org.uk

Address: Acas - Newcastle City Council, NE1 8QH

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