

FAQ (8 January 2021) - Early learning and care and school-age childcare services over 11-31 January 2021

Introduction

Government decided on 6th January that, in order to reduce movement in the population, the ECCE programme would not resume until February 1st. Other Early Learning and Childcare and school aged childcare services (ELC/SAC services) can remain open on a restricted basis, to offer services only to the children of essential workers and to vulnerable children only.

Firstly, I acknowledge that there have been delays in communications to the sector from the Department, and I apologise for the difficulties that this has caused. For all of us, this is an uncertain time, and my officials are working extremely hard to provide clarity and support to providers, staff, parents and children.

Public Health guidance continues to recommend that operating Early Learning and Childcare services is safe for children and staff, in the context of necessary precautions and this advice is outlined in further detail below. The decision to close ECCE only services, and to restrict access to childcare services to the children of essential workers and vulnerable children only, was made to reduce movement in the community as a whole, not because of concerns about the safety of the operation of childcare services.

Early Learning and Childcare services are themselves essential services and fundamental to the functioning of wider society and the economy. As well as supporting children's development and wellbeing, Early Learning and Childcare service enable parents to work and for support the welfare of vulnerable children.

While there are restrictions on whether and how sectors of the economy can operate, those that are continuing to work (which includes ELC/SAC services) are delivering crucial supports and services and we must ensure their continued availability to do so. Most clearly at this time, those working in the health sector are making enormous efforts in the battle against Covid-19. Equally those who ensure our shelves are stocked and our communities are safe and others providing vital services that we need to sustain us all have very important roles to play, especially at this challenging time. The continued provision of Early Learning and Childcare services to allow them to continue to play these roles is an essential part of the national effort.

Early Learning and Childcare services also provide safety and care for the most vulnerable children who experience significant other challenges in their lives. We know that in previous phases of the pandemic when services weren't available to these children that they were significantly disadvantaged. We have a duty to these children to ensure that this doesn't happen again.

All of this underscores the vital work of this sector. This is a difficult time for so many people across the country, and I know that providers and professionals have not always had the recognition for the work they have done throughout the restrictions. I want to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to those providers and professionals in this sector who are doing all they can to provide services for children who need it.

Roderic O'Gorman TD
Minister for Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth

1. What early learning and care and school-age childcare services can operate over 11-31 January?

The resumption of the Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programme has been postponed until 1 February 2021. Services which providing ECCE only, or ECCE with an additional 30 minutes of childcare paid for by parents may not open in January, but will continue to receive ECCE funding.

Other types of early learning and care and school-age childcare services, including services that provide full day care, part-time day care, stand-alone school-age childcare services and childminders can continue to operate to provide childcare to:

- children who have a parent who is works in an essential service.= and
- vulnerable children.

Essential worker

2. What is an essential worker?

An essential worker is someone who works in an essential service. The full list of essential services is available [here](#). For the purposes of accessing childcare, an essential worker may be working from home. The levels of uptake of services will be closely monitored by the Department during January and the conditions on children's eligibility to access services during this period will be subject to ongoing review.

3. Do both parents need to be essential workers?

No. If one parent is an essential worker, their child is eligible to access the service.

4. Is a childcare provider/staff an essential worker?

Yes, childcare is included in the list of essential services.

Vulnerable children

5. Who is a vulnerable child?

Children who are currently engaged in NCS sponsorship arrangements are all defined as vulnerable for the purposes of determining eligibility to services during the period 11 to 31 January. These categories are:

- Children who are in need of additional care and protection as part of the provision of child care and family support services by Tusla, and who are deemed by Tusla to require childcare services in order to promote their welfare
- Children whose families are receiving support under Meitheal
- Children known to the child protection system (level 2 or level 3)
- Children in care
- Children under 4 where a Child and Family Health Needs Assessment has been done by a Public Health Nurse and this has deemed the child to be in need of early intervention and

require additional supports under child developmental needs, parental capacity and environmental factors, and where there is an identified need for childcare as an additional support to the home environment to meet the child developmental needs.

- Children of Programme refugees within the meaning of section 59 of the International Protection Act 2015 (IRPP applicants) to enable either parents or children to access education, integration and other relevant supports
- Children whose parents are homeless or moving out of homelessness
- Children of parents under 18 years of age so their parent may remain in education and training through access to childcare services.

Children may be vulnerable because of factors related to their personal development, features of their family life, or because of wider influences that impact on them within their community.

Some children who fall outside of the above categories may also be considered vulnerable for a range of reasons. Some of these reasons may include

- Children who experience family poverty;
- Children and families with complex support needs;
- Children living in households where there is domestic violence;
- Children whose families are significantly adversely affected by ill health or bereavement.

Providers are requested to make every effort to accommodate vulnerable children.

6. How will eligible families and/or vulnerable children be supported to access to services?

For families who are entitled to NCS support (through either sponsorship arrangements, means-tested subsidies or universal subsidies) or support of the legacy funding schemes, this support will be provided on the basis of non-term-time hours between 11 and 31 January. New applications for NCS continue to be accepted during this time. Arrangements are being made to enable children identified as in need of service provision to access sponsored places on an expedited basis.

Further information about applying for the NCS is available [here](#) and local City and County Childcare Committees can assist making arrangements for sponsored children. Contact details for each CCC are [here](#).

Public Health

7. Are ELC/SAC services safe?

Public health experts have confirmed that it is safe for early learning and childcare services to operate. NPHET have advised the Government that the incidence of Covid-19 positive cases in children 12 and under remains significantly lower than the population at large. Early Learning & Care (ELC) and School Age Childcare (SAC) settings remain safe environments for children and staff. Restrictions and closures are in place as part of the wider national effort to reduce movements and dramatically reduce opportunities for the virus to spread.

8. If schools are not reopening, how is it safe to operate ELC and SAC? What additional measures are required to ensure they are safe?

The Government decided to delay the reopening of schools for most children until 1 February in order to minimise the movement of people at a time of significantly elevated levels of infection of Covid-19 in the community. Schools and ELC/SAC settings remain safe environments; however, the Government is trying to reduce all movements in so far as possible, and so reduce the chance of the virus spreading. For this reason the reopening of the ECCE programme has been postponed until 1 February, and ELC/SAC services will only be open to children of essential workers and vulnerable children.

The incidence of Covid-19 among children under 12 remains significantly lower than for the population at large.

9. Is there a higher risk from the new variant of Covid-19? Reports from the UK suggest it spreads more easily and that infection rates in children are higher than other Covid-19 strains.

The situation with regard to the new variant of Covid-19 from the UK is being closely monitored. The most recent risk assessment from the European Centre for Disease Control states that the new UK variant has increased transmissibility compared to previously circulating variants. It is not clear whether that increased transmissibility applies across all the population age groups. There is no evidence to suggest that people become any more unwell with this new variant.

10. Are there new symptoms which service providers, staff and parents need to look out for? Has the advice on runny noses changed?

There are no new symptoms which provider, staff or parents needs to look out for; however, you are advised to take a very precautionary approach where a staff member or a child or someone in their household or family unit is displaying **any** symptoms of Covid-19. They should not attend the service if they or the children are displaying symptoms. They should stay home and contact their GP. If a child becomes newly unwell, such as with a runny nose, then a precautionary approach should be taken to observe them at home for 48 hours, to assess whether any further symptoms develop. Any symptoms of concern should be discussed with their GP.

11. Should ELC and SAC staff wear face coverings now?

The Department is keeping public health guidance, including on wearing of face coverings, under review with the HSE. At this point in time there is no change in the public health guidance on wearing of masks in ELC/SAC settings.

At times of high levels of infection in the community in particular, staff members may choose to wear a face covering. The Minister for Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth has requested that, at least for the period until the end of January 2021, where staff choose to wear a face covering that service providers support them in their choice.

12. What about staff who are in a high risk category or whose family members are high risk? How can we protect them?

The [guidance](#) from the HSPC should be followed in relation to vulnerable people or those living with vulnerable people. If an at risk or vulnerable worker cannot work from home and must be in the

workplace, employers will make sure that they are preferentially supported to maintain a physical distance of 2 metres. It is recognised by the DCEDIY that, by its very nature, setting based childcare does not lend itself to remote working arrangements; however, employers should enable vulnerable workers to work from home where possible (e.g. administrative or support work). Where remote working cannot be facilitated then this should be discussed fully with staff members prior to them returning and any concerns considered and addressed by way of adjustments to their work where possible and if required.

It is important to remind all staff that the risk of infection can be reduced significantly by following up to date guidance on infection control, respiratory hygiene, hand hygiene and cleaning control protocols. Staff should also read in detail the COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control [guidance](#) for settings providing childcare during the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Return To Work Safely Protocol COVID-19 Setting Preparation Plan [Template](#).

13. Why has the public health guidance for ELC and SAC not been changed?

The advice from the national public health experts is that no change is required to the Infection Prevention and Control [guidance](#) for settings providing ELC/SAC during the pandemic. Services have been following this guidance effectively since reopening last June and it has helped to minimise risk of spread of infection within settings.

The Department, in conjunction with the HSE, will keep this under review and will update as appropriate.

14. Will close contacts in ELC and SAC settings still be referred for testing?

The Public Health Pathway for ELC/SAC settings and schools remains unchanged at present. Where a confirmed case has been in a setting during the infectious period, public health will continue to work with the setting to identify close contacts and advise on appropriate action to be taken. This will include testing of close contacts as required.

15. Should staff and children attending services undergo routine testing?

Public health advice is that staff/children do not need to be tested for COVID-19 unless they are displaying symptoms or have been identified as a close contact and have been referred for testing. Staff and parents should be advised to take a very precautionary approach where they or someone in their household or family unit is displaying any symptoms of Covid-19. They should not attend the service if they or the children are displaying symptoms. They should stay home and contact their GP.

16. Can the Department consider moving ELC and SAC staff further up the priority list for vaccinations?

The COVID-19 Vaccine Allocation Strategy sets out a provisional list of groups for vaccination. The Strategy was developed by the National Immunisation Advisory Committee (NIAC) and Department of Health, endorsed by the National Public Health Emergency Team (NPHE), and approved by Government on 8 December 2020.

Vaccine allocation is a matter for the Department of Health. The rollout of the COVID-19 vaccination programme is the responsibility of the HSE.

Currently early learning and childcare practitioners are Priority 11 for vaccination, ahead of people aged 55-64 and workers in other occupations important to the functioning of society.

The aim of the COVID-19 vaccination programme is to ensure, over time, that vaccine will become available to vaccinate all of those for whom the vaccine is indicated. Given that there will be initially limited vaccines available, it will take some time for all to receive those vaccines and that has necessitated an allocation strategy to ensure that those most at risk of death and serious illness receive the vaccine first.

The priority is to first vaccinate and protect directly the most vulnerable amongst us, that is, those most likely to have a poor outcome if they contract the virus. The priority is to directly use vaccines to save lives and reduce serious illness, hence the focus on the over 65 year old cohort in long term residential care facilities, and healthcare workers in frontline services often caring for the most vulnerable.

All of the groups will be covered as further vaccine supplies become available and the immunisation programme is rolled out nationally.

The evidence will be kept under review and the allocation groups may be updated, where necessary, in light of new evidence. The Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth continues to engage with the Department of Health and the HSE on the position of early learning and childcare practitioners on the vaccination list.

17. Are additional protective measures now required in ELC/SAC services?

The HSE has confirmed that there is no change to the public health advice for ELC and SAC settings, which services have been following effectively since reopening in June to allow for their safe operation. In following the guidance at this time, the HSE strongly recommends that providers, staff and families pay particular attention to two core areas:

- (i) **Exposures and symptoms (as explained in HPSC guidance) within the family unit of each staff member and child over the past week / 10 days.** It is crucial that if anyone within the family unit (however extended that may have been over the recent Christmas period) has any symptoms that could be consistent with Covid-19 that they self-isolate and contact their GP for testing. Anyone within that close exposure network should restrict their movements until the result is known. Young children should not under these circumstances be attending any ELC/SAC facility. Further, if a young child has any symptoms that are evolving or uncertain, **there should now be a clear precautionary approach** and they should not attend an ELC/SAC facility.

The HPSC guidance for symptoms and isolation requirements are available [here](#) and we would ask that all families and staff members attend to these and apply them **in a precautionary manner**. We ask that all early learning and childcare settings themselves are clear on symptoms of concern for their staff or children and that all are clear on the isolation requirements in place, and that families are aware of the precautionary approach and low threshold being applied to ensure the safe continued opening of all facilities.

- (ii) **Re-focusing of all staff within settings once the HPSC guidelines are being applied and implemented by staff and within the setting.** HPSC guidance on safe opening are available [here](#) and we ask that all settings go through the guidance carefully and with renewed focus to ensure that the recommendations can be applied in an appropriate rigorous manner. There will have been learning within each setting over the past months on which aspects of the guidance have been more difficult to implement, and the renewed focus should be on these areas to ensure best solutions and protections are in place.

Particular focus should apply to **break times, staff rooms etc** and ensuring strict social distancing is in place, with face-coverings worn by staff at these times and a focus on hand and respiratory hygiene. We ask that all staff and families pay very careful attention to national public health advice and recommendations, for the safety and wellbeing of all.

18. Is the public health guidance for school-age childcare different from the guidance for early learning and care?

The same public health guidance applies to early learning and care settings and to school-age childcare settings.

19. What happens if there are suspected or confirmed cases of Covid-19 among staff or children in my setting?

As you will be aware, the HSE has put in place specific arrangements for Covid-19 testing in schools, ELC and SAC services. The HSE reports that this Public Health Pathway has proved effective since its introduction in August. HSE Public Health teams for Schools and Childcare Facilities remain in place and will clearly be focussed on responding to ELC and SAC settings.

Weekly reports on mass testing in schools and ELC/SAC facilities can be found [here](#).

Some information to parents for situations where their child has been designated a close contact are available [here](#).

It is important to note that:

- Not all confirmed cases will require Public Health engagement with the service – for example if a case was not determined to be in the service during the infectious period, there may be no actions required.
- Departments of Public Health will contact services where a confirmed case is notified to them that may have implications for the service (e.g. the case was in the service during the infectious period and there is a risk of spread in the service). This will usually be the same day Departments are notified, but may occasionally be the next day.

20. Do I need to shut my service if a staff member or child is suspected to have COVID-19?

If a child/staff member in your setting is displaying symptoms of COVID-19 they should leave or be collected from the service immediately. They or their parents/guardians should be advised to contact their doctor. Their doctor will arrange testing for them if they need it.

If they test positive for Covid-19, the childcare setting will be contacted by local public health staff to discuss the case, identify people who have been in contact with them and advise on any actions or precautions that should be taken.

It is not necessary to take any action in relation to closing your service, partially or in full, until you have been contacted by and discussed the case with local public health staff.

You should follow the advice set out in the HPSC's "Infection Prevention and Control guidance for settings providing childcare during the COVID-19 Pandemic" in relation to cleaning rooms/settings where there was a suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19. If a room is closed temporarily for cleaning and no other room is available, the staff/children using that room may have to leave the setting until the room is available again.

21. What restrictions apply if someone returns from travel overseas?

Public health advice remains that those arriving in Ireland from overseas should restrict their movements for 14 days post-travel. Detailed advice from the Government regarding travel can be found at [gov.ie](https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b4020-travelling-to-ireland-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/), including specific guidance on travel from Britain. (<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/b4020-travelling-to-ireland-during-the-covid-19-pandemic/>).

22. In relation to the direction that services are safe to operate, are geographical factors being taken into account?

The advice from the national public health experts that services are safe to operate applies to all regions.

DECDIY funding schemes

23. Will I continue to receive funding under the National Childcare Scheme and the CCSP and TEC.

Yes. Funding will continue to flow in the normal way. Services can update children for non-term hours reflecting the fact that school or ECCE aged children may require additional care during the period they would otherwise have been attending school or ECCE.

Further more detailed information on the management of these schemes will be made available from the Scheme Administrator

24. I am an ECCE only provider and will be closed for January. Am I expected to make up the four weeks I am closed later in the year?

The Department realises that it would be very difficult for providers to make up the four weeks they will be closed, and does not expect them to do so. ECCE funding for January issues on 6 January and will not be recouped from ECCE only providers.

25. While ECCE is not operating, are there activities that staff should be carrying out?

During the period when the ECCE programme is not operating, providers are asked to:

- (1) Support participation in CPD activities for staff who are not currently delivering childcare services.
- (2) Where possible, engage with children and families who normally take part in the ECCE programme and who are not attending the service.

(1) CPD

During the ECCE closure period, many practitioners will have an opportunity to undertake online training or development activities to help them meet the demands of their professional roles. Practitioners can choose any number of free online courses and resources that may suit their particular professional development needs. There is information on a number of courses on <https://first5.gov.ie/practitioners/continuing-professional-development>

Managers are asked to keep a record of their team's CPD activities using the form on the First 5 CPD page and to encourage their staff to keep records of their personal engagement with CPD.

Services can also use this time to review and revise their service policies and procedures. When reviewing policies, particular attention should be given to the Quality and Regulatory Framework eLearning programme linked on the First 5 page.

(2) Engaging with families

Providers are asked to support remote learning for ECCE children through their teams.

A preschool hub with free online resources will be available for practitioners on the First 5 website in the coming days. Settings are asked to engage with all children and their families to extend the playing at home resources available on First 5 using the specialised knowledge of the children in your setting. This engagement might for example be through a daily zoom call.

Particular attention should be given to supporting children who avail of supports through the Access and Inclusion Model.

26. Should I also promote remote learning for non-ECCE children who are not currently attending my setting?

Providers Managers are asked to support remote learning for all non-attending children through their teams **where possible** and where it does not encroach on the care needs of children on-site.

A preschool hub with free online resources will be available for practitioners on the First 5 website in the coming days. Settings are asked to engage with all children and their families to extend the playing

at home resources available on First 5 using the specialised knowledge of the children in your setting. This engagement might be through for example a daily zoom call.

27. Can I claim force majeure permission with funding to close due to Covid or for circumstances beyond its control e.g. access to school grounds where the service is normally provided

Generally force majeure applications are considered on a case by case basis, and are granted when a service closes due to circumstances outside of its control eg power blackout or local flooding, or a regional or national severe weather warning under which people are asked not to travel. Force majeure applications on such grounds will continue to be considered in January, on a case by case basis.

Services which are directed to close by public health, due to Covid or other reasons, will receive force majeure funding for the period they have been directed to close.

Public health advice of 6 January is that it is safe for Early Learning & Care (ELC) and School Age Childcare (SAC) services to operate. Therefore force majeure permission will not be given where a service decides to close due to Covid concerns, whether by decision of a Board of Management or by decision by an owner/operator, and where there is no direction to close by public health. This is to ensure that the children of essential workers and vulnerable children continue to receive childcare in January.

Force majeure permission to close will not be given to providers due to staff shortages, as the maintenance of the appropriate adult/child ratios is a matter for the service. If the service is directed to close by Public Health, force majeure payments will be made.

It should be noted that from 11 January, schools should facilitate the opening of Early Learning & Care (ELC) and School Age Childcare (SAC) services on their premises. The Department of Education will write to school Boards of Management informing them that school buildings should remain accessible for essential services, including childcare for the children of essential workers and vulnerable children.

28. I am an ECCE only service, do I need to apply for Force Majeure for period 04 January to 29 January?

There is no requirement to apply for Force Majeure as payments will continue to be made for the period 04 January to 29 January?

29. What happens after January 29 for ECCE?

The situation will continue to be reviewed throughout the month of January and further communications will issue in this regard guided by public health advice.

30. Will I lose NCS or CCCSP or TEC funding for children who do not attend in January for whatever reason?

As long as your service is open and providing childcare for essential workers and vulnerable children, funding in respect of all other children under the NCS and CCSP and TEC schemes will be paid to providers in accordance with the payment calendars and child registrations. Registrations for Essential Workers & Vulnerable children should be amended as they present in the service and if not already on non-terms hours then their registration should be amended to reflect current position. All other registrations should be left as they were in December and reported as such in the return to Pobal. Providers are reminded to submit their NCS attendance returns on the Hive following Pobal's instructions for this period, as that return is the trigger for their NCS payment. Providers will not be required to count the period Jan 4th to January 29th when assessed periods of non-attendance or under attendance. The period to January 31st will be treated as non-term; instructions on managing calendars and registrations for this period will be provided by Pobal, the scheme administrator.

31. Will I lose scheme funding for the closure period 4 January to 29 January if I choose to close, without being directed by public health or having permission to close with force majeure funding?

The Department has asked that non-ECCE only services remain open for vulnerable children and the children of essential workers. Services that close without being instructed to do so by the public health authorities or being granted force majeure funding by the Department will have their NCS, ECCE, CCSP and TEC childcare funding withdrawn for the period 11 January to 31 January, including recoupment of any funding already made in advance.

32. What should I do if I have no eligible children in my Early Learning & Care (ELC) and School Age Childcare (SAC) service, or if the parents of eligible children in my service do not require childcare?

If a service has no eligible children registered, or has no demand from the parents of eligible children for its services, the service should contact their CCC to inform them.

The service may apply to Pobal for force majeure funding on a weekly basis. If a service does so, they must confirm to Pobal that they have no eligible children registered in their service whose parents require childcare. In such cases, providers must maintain evidence of this. The evidence should include a copy of a letter sent to all registered parents informing them that childcare is available for the children of essential workers and vulnerable children, and responses from parents indicating that their children are not in the eligible categories or that they do not require childcare.

33. What if I have sustainability concerns as a result of current restrictions in place on my service?

DCEDIY has a sustainability fund in place to support services with sustainability issues. This is additional to the existing financial supports for services, including the EWSS. Where a provider has sustainability concerns as a result of the current restrictions, additional supports may be made available under this fund to ensure services can continue to operate. Further details on this fund will

be issued shortly. In the first instance, providers with concerns are encouraged to get in touch with their local CCC.

Childminding and 'childminding bubbles'

34. Can childminders still operate?

Childminders (both regulated and unregulated) can operate on the same basis as centre-based provision i.e. providing services to the children of essential workers only and to vulnerable children.

35. Can grandparents or other relatives/close friends mind children?

A household of an essential worker can form a bubble with another household for the purpose of providing childcare. However, parents are asked to bear in mind the increased risk from Covid-19 for older people.

Parental Fees

36. Are parents required to pay fees for January, if they cannot send their child in because they are not essential workers, or the child is not vulnerable?

Minister O'Gorman is aware, and welcomes that, many childcare providers have refunded or credited fees for parents who cannot access services at this time. The Minister is asking all services to take this step, where possible, in light of the significant State supports provided to the sector.

The DCEDIY acknowledges that the relationship between a service and parent is a private one based on a contract.

37. If parents who are essential workers, or have vulnerable children, decide not to send their children to my service, are they required to pay fees for January?

If a parent of an eligible child chooses not to take an available place, your fee policy will apply. The Department have informed parents that if there is no restriction on their access to a service which they have an agreed contract for, the expectation is that fees would still be required. If a parent wishes to change their childcare arrangements, the contract between the parent and provider will indicate what notice period or other conditions will apply.

38. I provide ECCE as part of full or part time day care. Will I continue to get ECCE funding, or should I increase my fees for these children by €64.50 per week?

ECCE funding will continue to be paid in January and so parents should not be charged an additional €64.50 per week in January.

Access and Inclusion Model (AIM)

39. Will AIM funding be available to services during this period?

Yes, in line with current ECCE provisions, those services continuing to receive ECCE payments and that have approved AIM applications for Level 7 and Level 1 supports will continue to receive AIM payments for these Levels.

40. Will AIM payments change because of the decision to delay the resumption of the ECCE programme?

In order to bring AIM payments in line with ECCE payments during this period, AIM pre payments due on the 8th January will cover the period up to the end of January. Subsequent payments schedules will be reviewed prior to the end of January.

Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme

41. What is the Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS)?

The Employment Wage Subsidy Scheme (EWSS) is an economy-wide enterprise support for eligible businesses in respect of eligible employees.

The scheme has two elements as follows:

- It provides a flat-rate subsidy to qualifying employers based on the numbers of paid and eligible employees on the employer's payroll; and
- It charges a reduced rate of employer PRSI of 0.5% on wages paid which are eligible for the subsidy payment.

Full details of the scheme are available on the Revenue Commissioner's website (<https://www.revenue.ie/en/employing-people/ewss/index.aspx>). This material is updated from time to time and you should check for changes regularly.

42. Am I an eligible employer?

All ELC and SAC businesses registered with Tusla in accordance with Section 58C of the Child Care Act 1991 are included in the scheme with no turnover or orders test to be met.

Services must register for EWSS through ROS. This can be at any stage throughout the lifetime of the scheme. Registration applications will only be processed if the employer is registered for PAYE/PRSI as an employer, has a bank account linked to that registration, and has tax clearance. Where an employer files an EWSS payment submission without first registering for EWSS, it will be rejected in full. As registration cannot be backdated, it is imperative registration is undertaken prior to the first pay date in respect of which EWSS is being claimed.

43. What are the subsidy rates available?

Enhanced EWSS subsidy rates, which were introduced in response to Level 5 restrictions, will apply until end March 2021.

Enhanced subsidy rates are as follows:

Employee Gross Weekly Wage	Subsidy payable
Less than €151.50	Nil
From €151.50 to €202.99	€203
From €203 to €299,99	€250
From €200 to €399.99	€300
From €400 to €1,462	€350
More than €1,462	Nil

The enhanced EWSS subsidy rates provide approximately 80% of payroll costs for participating ELC and SAC services, which equates to approximately 50% of the usual operating costs of these services.

Enhanced Illness Payment for COVID-19 from DEASP

44. What is the Enhanced Illness Payment for COVID-19?

When a worker is told to self-isolate / restrict movements by a doctor or the HSE due to being a probable source of infection or has been diagnosed with COVID-19 (Coronavirus) by a doctor, they can apply for an enhanced Illness Benefit payment of €350 per week.

All employees (other than some public sector employees who pay a modified rate of social insurance) and self-employed, including non-nationals and people living in Direct Provision, are entitled to claim and receive the enhanced COVID-19 Illness Benefit payment where conditions are met.

To be eligible for this payment a person must be confined to their home or a medical facility. Phone your GP. Do not go to a GP surgery, pharmacy or hospital. The GP will assess you over the phone.

45. How do I qualify for the Enhanced Illness Payment for COVID-19?

To receive the enhanced payment, you must be:

- self-isolating/restricting movements on the instruction of a doctor or the HSE due to being a probable source of infection or diagnosed with COVID-19 (Coronavirus), and
- absent from work and confined to your home or a medical facility

An Illness Benefit claim form must be submitted (on line or by post) and a Certificate of Incapacity for Work must be provided by your GP or relevant HSE documentation provided.

To receive the enhanced payment, you must also be:

- aged between 18 and 66 years and

if employed

- have at least one paid qualifying social insurance contribution in the four weeks immediately before claiming the payment and
- have a contract of employment (if an employee)

if self-employed

- worked immediately before applying for the enhanced payment and will have reckonable income in the current contribution year

If you are ill for another reason and you can't work, you should apply for standard Illness Benefit. This requires a Certificate of Incapacity for Work and the submission of an application form (IB1). Further information and details on how to apply are available at <https://www.gov.ie/en/service/df55ae-how-to-apply-for-illness-benefit-for-covid-19-absences/>.

46. What is the rate of payment for the Enhanced Illness Payment for COVID-19?

The personal rate for this payment is €350 per week, as compared with the normal Illness Benefit rate of €203.

It will be paid for a maximum of 2 weeks where a person is self-isolating due to being a probable source of infection, and for a maximum of 10 weeks if a person has been diagnosed with COVID-19 (Coronavirus). If a person has been certified for less than 10 weeks, they will be paid for the duration of their certificate.

47. Does the DEASP COVID-19 Illness Benefit apply if a COVID-19 test result is negative?

Yes, enhanced rates apply where the submitted Certificate of Incapacity for Work indicates a COVID-19 illness that includes one of the two specific ICD codes.

48. Can the DEASP COVID-19 Illness Benefit be in respect of a shorter period than a week?

Yes, there are no waiting days applied to claims for the DEASP COVID-19 Illness benefit. Payment of €350 per week will issue on a pro-rata basis where less than one week. Again this is dependent on receipt of the Certificate of Incapacity for Work that includes one of the two specific ICD codes.

49. Does the DEASP COVID-19 Illness Benefit apply in the scenario where a GP decides it is not necessary for an individual to be tested/self-isolate but that individual may already have called in sick to work for a period?

No, payment for COVID-19 illness benefit claims is based on receipt of the Certificate of Incapacity for Work – with the relevant ICD code - and the IB1 claim application form. If a person is not required to self-isolate as a probable source of infection, the GP will not (should not) provide a Cert with the specified COVID-19 codes. When a person is ill the GP may, during their medical assessment, identify an 'other' illness/condition that necessitates absence from work and submit the Certificate of Incapacity for Work for that illness/condition. Claims should be made as soon as possible when a person becomes ill; however, claims may be accepted up to six weeks from the date of commencement of illness. The Certificate of Incapacity for Work for that illness/condition will not apply for the first 6 days of illness and will not apply the enhanced rates.

General information on the COVID Illness payment is available at:

<https://www.gov.ie/en/service/df55ae-how-to-apply-for-illness-benefit-for-covid-19-absences/>

Staffing issues and concerns

Guidance on HR and other resources on the First 5 webpage is currently being reviewed and revise.