

Effective Date Table 4 - Supersession- Remove Child Role

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Circumstances Effective Date	
Relevant Other Child (ROC) – Child no longer in PP household/Child Benefit ceased/starts remunerative work of not less than 24 hours a week	The effective date is the date the change occurred.
Child in Family Based Arrangement (CIFBA) – CMS notified arrangement no longer in place	The effective date is the date the change occurred.
Child supported Abroad – CMS notified child no longer supported	The effective date is the date the change occurred.
Qualifying Child/Relevant Other child or CIFBA in prison or held on remand	The effective date is the date the change occurred.

<p>Parent with Care no longer Primary Carer of Qualifying Child/no longer providing day to day care</p>	<p>The effective date is the date the change occurred.</p>
<p>Qualifying Child/Relevant Other child/CIFBA or Child supported abroad has died</p>	<p>The child is removed from the case from the date of death.</p>
<p>Qualifying Young person - A 16 year old who has left full-time non-advanced education or approved training - No extension period</p>	<p>The effective date is the 1st September on or after their 16th birthday.</p> <p>Note: If the child commenced remunerative work (of not less than 24 hours each week) before their terminal date they cease to be a child on the day work commences.</p> <p>Example A</p> <p>A NRP reports that their 16 year old son left school on 20th June 2015 after finishing their GCSE exams.</p> <p>The NRP should be told that their son will continue to be treated as a child for child maintenance purposes until 1 September, the day following the terminal date.</p> <p>Note: The person may continue to be treated as a child for up to a further 20 weeks from the date a young person leaves full-time non-advanced education. This is known as “the extension period” and applies if:</p> <p>Within 20 weeks of leaving full-time non-advanced education or approved training they have registered for further education, work or training with a careers service, Connexions, local authority support service or similar organisations (in Northern Ireland, the Department for Employment and Learning or an Education and Library Board) or they have been accepted to join the armed forces and are waiting for a placement.</p>
<p>Qualifying</p>	<p>The extension period ends when the young person:</p>

Young person -
A 16 or 17 year
old who has left
full-time non-
advanced
education or
approved
training –
Extension
Period ends

- reaches age 18 (but consider if the terminal date applies, if it does and the terminal date is a later date then the terminal date will be used to end the child role);
- starts in remunerative work (i.e. not less than 24 hours per week), for which payment is received or expected;
- starts getting Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or a tax credit in their own right;
- stops being registered with a careers service, Connexions, local authority support service or similar organisation (in Northern Ireland, the Department for Employment and Learning or an Education and Library Board).

The child may satisfy the conditions again if:

- their paid work stops or reduces to less than 24 hours per week or:
- they stop getting Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit or a tax credit in their own right.

Example B

John is 17 in May 2014. He left school on 25th June 2014 and he has registered with Connexions. His extension period starts on 30th June (the Monday after education ceases) and ends on 10 November (20 weeks after it started).

Example C

Henry is 17 in April 2014. He left school on 25th June. His extension period starts 30th June (the Monday after education ceases) however he did not register for Connexions until 7th September. Since he registered within 20 weeks of leaving full-time non-advanced education he will continue to be a child until the end of the extension period. There is no break in his status as a child because he registered within 20 weeks.

<p>Qualifying Young person – A 17, 18 or 19 year old, who has left full-time non-advanced education or approved training and has not enrolled on another course of qualifying education or training</p>	<p>The effective date is the day following the terminal date, unless they commenced remunerative work (of not less than 24 hours each week) before their terminal date, in which case they cease to be a child on the day work commences.</p> <p>Terminal dates are the first of these dates that arise after a child/Qualifying Young Person leaves education / training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 August; • 30 November; • the last day in February; • 31 May. <p>Note: If a person has completed or left a course of full-time non-advanced education or approved training, and has passed their terminal date or the end of their extension period, they will continue to be a Qualifying Young Person (and therefore a child for child maintenance purposes) if they are enrolled on another course of qualifying education or training.</p> <p>Example D</p> <p>On 10th September 2015, a PWC reports that their 18 year old son, who left school in June having completed his A levels, will begin a further course of A levels at a local college on 14th September 2015.</p> <p>Their son, will continue to be treated as a child until the terminal date following them completing or leaving the new course or, if sooner, their 20th birthday.</p> <p>Example E</p> <p>On 1st April 2016 a NRP reports that their 18 year old son (QC) has left school in the middle of March to start work. The Child Benefit check shows it still to be in payment. When the PWC is contacted, they confirm that their son started a full time job on 12th March 2016.</p> <p>Maintenance liability for the son ceases from 12th March 2016.</p>
<p>Qualifying</p>	<p>Where a person who was a child makes a claim to a</p>

Young person who starts to receive Income Support, Incapacity Benefit, Jobseeker's Allowance or a tax credit in their own right	prescribed benefit in their own right, the Child Benefit will cease only once the benefit begins in payment, so they remain a child until that point (i.e. not from the date of the benefit claim itself).
Any child – Reaches maximum age (20)	The effective date is the date the child turns 20.

PLDMG @ 09.03.2017