

Your responses suggest that you may not be able to make an effective secondary claim for PPL.

4 Guide to this Act

Parental leave pay is paid to a person for a particular period. That period is called the person's PPL period. The maximum period for which any person may be paid parental leave pay is 18 weeks. A person's PPL period may be the full 18 weeks or a lesser period (e.g. where the person is not eligible for parental leave pay for that full period).

Secondary claim

- (2) Only the following people can make a secondary claim for a child:
- (a) the partner of a primary claimant;
 - (b) a person who:
 - (i) is a parent of the child; and
 - (ii) is not the primary claimant;
 - (c) a partner of a person covered by paragraph (b);
 - (d) a person who satisfies the circumstances prescribed by the PPL rules as being exceptional circumstances in which a secondary claim can be made.

2.33 Exceptional circumstances for secondary claimants — general

- (1) The circumstances are as follows:
- (a) the person has, and is likely to continue to have, care of the child for at least 26 weeks;

Division 6—Primary carer

47 When a person is the *primary carer* of a child

- (1) A person is the *primary carer* of a child on a day in the person's reference period if:
- (a) the child is in the person's care in that period; and
 - (b) the person meets the child's physical needs more than anyone else in that period.
- (2) A person's *reference period* is the period that is determined by the Secretary for the purposes of making a payability determination on the person's claim.
- (3) Only one person can be a child's primary carer on a particular day.
- (4) Despite subsection (1), a person is not the *primary carer* of a child on a day if, before that day, the child has died.

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