

Family Tax Benefit Part B کے حصول کے لیے، خلیفہ اور دیگر اہل خانہ کے لیے سب سے زیادہ فائدہ مند ہے۔
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servicesaustralia.gov.au/immunisation کے لیے، خلیفہ اور دیگر اہل خانہ کے لیے سب سے زیادہ فائدہ مند ہے۔

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Family Tax Benefit

Family Tax Benefit is a 2 part payment that helps with the cost of raising children.

Family Tax Benefit Part A is paid for each child. The amount you get depends on your family's income and circumstances.

If a child enters your care before they turn 1, or you adopt a child of any age, you may get a temporary increase to your Family Tax Benefit Part A. This is called Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement.

Family Tax Benefit Part B gives extra help to single parents, non-parent carers (such as grandparents, foster and kinship carers) and couples with 1 main income earner. The amount you get will depend on your family income and the age of your youngest child.

If you share the care of a child, you may be able to get some Family Tax Benefit. You need to have care of the child for at least 35% of the time.

Eligibility

Family Tax Benefit Part A

You may be eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part A if you care for a dependent child who is:

- younger than 15 years of age, or
- 16 to 19 years of age, and
 - undertaking full-time education in an approved course leading towards a year 12 or equivalent qualification with an acceptable study load, or
 - has been granted an exemption from study requirements; and
 - is not receiving an income support payment in their own right.

If you are eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part A for a dependent child aged 16 to 19 years of age, it can be paid until the end of the calendar year in which they turn 19 years of age, if they continue in full-time secondary study or are exempt from the study requirements.

Family Tax Benefit Part B

If you are a member of a couple, you may be eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part B if you have care of a dependent child younger than 13 years of age.

If you are a single parent or carer, grandparent or great-grandparent carer, you may be eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part B if you care for a child who is:

- younger than 16 years of age, or
- a full-time secondary student or exempt from the study requirements, up until the end of the calendar year in which they turn 18 years of age, and
- not receiving an income support payment in their own right.

In most cases home schooling for children 16 to 19 years of age does not meet study requirements for Family Tax Benefit.

Immunisation requirements

If your child does not meet the immunisation requirements, we may reduce your rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A.

Go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/immunisation for more information.

If you are receiving Family Tax Benefit Part A and an income support payment

If your child is turning 4, they may need to have a health check. If they do not, your Family Tax Benefit Part A rate may reduce. You need to tell us your child has had a health check before the child's 5th birthday. If you do not tell us, or if your child does not have a health check, your Family Tax Benefit Part A payment rate may reduce.

The reduced rate will start on their 5th birthday and continue for up to 26 fortnights. This is based on how long you got Family Tax Benefit Part A, and you or your partner got an income support payment.

Residence requirements

To be eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part A and Part B, you must meet residence requirements.

You must be living in Australia and either:

- have Australian citizenship
- hold a permanent visa
- hold a Special Category Visa, or
- hold a certain temporary visa type, for example a Partner Provisional or Temporary Protection visa.

Your child must also meet the residence requirements or be living with you and you must continue to meet the residence requirements for as long as you get this payment.

If your permanent visa is granted on or after 1 January 2019, you must be living and physically residing in Australia for a period or periods that total at least 1 year before you can get Family Tax Benefit Part A.

You may not have to serve a Newly Arrived Resident's Waiting Period if one of the following applies, you:

- are an Australian citizen
- arrived on a New Zealand passport (i.e, held or hold a Special Category Visa)
- are a refugee or former refugee
- hold or previously held a specific visa subclass

- are the partner of a refugee, former refugee or humanitarian migrant, and were the partner of that person at the time they arrived in Australia
- are in receipt of a social security benefit, social security pension, Parental Leave Pay, Dad and Partner Pay or Farm Household Allowance
- were granted a visa allowing eligibility for Family Tax Benefit before 1 January 2019.

If you are eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part B, you can get this while you are serving the Newly Arrived Resident's Waiting Period for Family Tax Benefit Part A.

Child support and Family Tax Benefit

If you are claiming Family Tax Benefit for a child from a previous relationship, you must take reasonable action to get child support in order to receive more than the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A.

If you are not able to apply for child support, you should let us know. In some cases you may need to speak to a social worker.

If you get Family Tax Benefit and you or your partner get or pay child support, we will consider your child support when we calculate your Family Tax Benefit payment. If you share the care of your child, we will work out your percentage of care and use this to calculate how much Family Tax Benefit and child support you are eligible for.

Claiming

You can choose to get Family Tax Benefit fortnightly, or as an annual lump sum. The easiest way to claim is online.

To make a claim online you need a myGov account and a Centrelink online account. Your myGov account must be linked to Centrelink.

If you do not have a myGov account, go to **my.gov.au** to create one.

Annual lump sum claims must be submitted within 12 months of the end of the financial year.

If you choose to get Family Tax Benefit fortnightly, you need to estimate your family income at the start of each financial year. You can update this estimate any time during the year using your Centrelink online account through myGov.

You also need to:

- make sure you and your partner lodge tax returns within 12 months of the end of the financial year. The Australian Taxation Office will then confirm the income for you and your partner, or
- tell us if you are not required to lodge a tax return within 12 months of the end of the financial year.

Balancing your Family Tax Benefit

When you get Family Tax Benefit fortnightly, we ask you to estimate your family income for each financial year, which begins on 1 July, so we can work out how much Family Tax Benefit to pay you over the financial year.

After the end of each financial year, which finishes on 30 June, we balance your payment. This means we compare the amount of Family Tax Benefit we paid you based on your estimate, against how much you received based on your actual family income for that financial year.

If the amount of Family Tax Benefit you got is not the same as the amount you should have received, we will let you know.

If you overestimated your income, you may have received less Family Tax Benefit than you were eligible for. If this happens, you may receive a top-up payment. If you underestimated your income, you may have been paid too much and may need to pay it back.

We will check your eligibility for Family Tax Benefit Part A and Family Tax Benefit Part B supplements during the balancing process. If you are eligible, we will pay it to you automatically.

For more information

- Go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/ftb for more information in English
- Go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage where you can read, listen to or watch information in your language
- Call **131 202** to speak with us in your language about Centrelink payments and services
- Call **132 011** for Medicare and **131 272** for Child Support. Let us know if you need an interpreter, and we will arrange one for free
- Visit a service centre.

Note: calls from your home phone to '13' numbers from anywhere in Australia are charged at a fixed rate. That rate may vary from the price of a local call and may also vary between telephone service providers. Calls to '1800' numbers from your home phone are free. Calls from public and mobile phones may be timed and charged at a higher rate.

Disclaimer

The information contained in this publication is intended only as a guide to payments and services. It's your responsibility to decide if you wish to apply for a payment and to make an application with regard to your particular circumstances.