



Family Tax Benefit

Family Tax Benefit 共分为 2 个部分，可用于支付抚养孩子的费用。

每个孩子都可以获得 Family Tax Benefit Part A。
津贴的金额取决于家庭的收入和具体情况。

孩子 1 岁之由您照顾，或者您收养了任何年龄的孩子，您的 Family Tax Benefit Part A 可能会暂时增加。这称为 Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement。

Family Tax Benefit Part B 为单亲家长、非父母照顾者（例如祖父母/外祖父母、寄养和亲属照顾者）以及伴侣间其中 1 人为主要收入者的情况提供额外帮助。津贴金额将取决于家庭收入和最小孩子的年龄。

如果与他人分担对孩子的照顾，则可能获得部分 Family Tax Benefit。但照顾孩子的时间需要至少达到 35%。

申领资格

Family Tax Benefit Part A

如果照顾符合以下条件的受抚养子女，则可能有资格获得 Family Tax Benefit Part A：

- 不满 15 岁，或
- 16 至 19 岁，且
 - 全日制修读经核准课程，以获得 12 年级或学业量获认可的同等学历资格，或
 - 已获豁免学习要求；和
 - 目前没有领取收入补助金。

如果符合资格为 16 至 19 岁的受抚养子女领取 Family Tax Benefit Part A，并且该子女将继续在全日制中学学习或被豁免学习要求，则该津贴将支付到他们年满 19 岁的日历年年底。

Family Tax Benefit Part B

如果您有伴侣，且需要照顾不满 13 岁的受抚养子女，且可能有资格领取 Family Tax Benefit Part B。

如果是单亲家长或照顾者、祖/外祖父母或曾祖/外祖父母照顾者，且孩子符合以下条件，则可能有资格领取 Family Tax Benefit Part B：

- 不满 16 岁，或
- 是全日制中学生或截至年满 18 岁的日历年年底免于学习要求，且
- 没有领取收入补助金。

在大多数情况下，16 至 19 岁孩子的居家教育不符合 Family Tax Benefit 的学习要求。

免疫接种要求

如果孩子不符合免疫接种要求，我们可能会降低您的 Family Tax Benefit Part A 的金额。

更多信息，请访问 servicesaustralia.gov.au/immunisation

如果目前已在领取 Family Tax Benefit Part A 和收入补助金

如果孩子即将 4 岁，则可能需要进行健康检查。否则，您的 Family Tax Benefit Part A 金额可能会降低。您要在孩子过 5 岁生日之前告诉我们孩子是否接受了健康检查。如果不告诉我们，或者您的孩子没有接受健康检查，那么您的 Family Tax Benefit Part A 的金额可能会降低。

金额的削减将从孩子 5 岁生日开始，最长可持续 26 周。这是基于您领取 Family Tax Benefit Part A 的时间，以及您或您的伴侣是否在领取收入补助金。

居住要求

要符合领取 Family Tax Benefit Part A 和 Part B 的资格，则必须满足居住要求。

您必须居住在澳大利亚，并且满足以下一种情况：

- 拥有澳大利亚公民身份
- 持有永久签证
- 持有的一种 Special Category Visa，或
- 持有某种临时签证类型，例如 Partner Provisional 或 Temporary Protection 签证。

您的孩子还必须满足居住要求或与您同住，并且在领取该津贴期间，您必须始终满足居住要求。

如果永久签证是在 1 January 2019 或之后获得的，则必须在澳大利亚居住且实际生活在澳大利亚至少 1 年，才能申领 Family Tax Benefit Part A。

如果以下情况之一适用，则可能不必满足 Newly Arrived Resident's Waiting Period 要求：

- 是澳大利亚公民
- 持新西兰护照抵达（即曾持有或目前持有 Special Category Visa）
- 是难民或曾经是难民
- 持有或曾持有特定子类别签证
- 是难民、前难民或人道主义移民的伴侣，并且在他们抵达澳大利亚时就是其伴侣
- 正在领取社会保障福利、社会保障养老金、Parental Leave Pay、Dad and Partner Pay 或 Farm Household Allowance
- 1 January 2019 之前，获得了允许有资格申领 Family Tax Benefit 的签证。

如果有资格申领 Family Tax Benefit Part B，则可在为申领 Family Tax Benefit Part A 的 Newly Arrived Resident's Waiting Period 期间，获得该津贴。

Child support 和 Family Tax Benefit

如果为与前任伴侣所生的子女领取 Family Tax Benefit，则必须采取合理的行动来获得 child support，才能获得高于 Family Tax Benefit Part A 基本津贴的金额。

如果无法申请 child support，则应该告知我们。在某些情况下，可能需要求助于社工。

如果已在领取 Family Tax Benefit，并且您或您的伴侣获得或支付 child support，我们将在计算您的 Family Tax Benefit 金额时考虑您的 child support。如果与他人分担对孩子的照料，我们将计算出您的照料百分比，并以此计算您有资格获得多少 Family Tax Benefit 和 child support。

提出申请

可选择每两周获得一次 Family Tax Benefit，也可选择每年一次性获得付款。最简单的申领方式是在线申请。

欲在网上提出申请，则需有一个 myGov 账户和 Centrelink 在线账户。您的 mygov 账户必须与 Centrelink 链接。

如果没有 myGov 账户，请访问 my.gov.au 创建一个。

获得年度一次性付款的申请必须在财政年度结束后的 12 个月内提交。

如果选择每两周领取一次 Family Tax Benefit，则需在每个财政年度开始时估算家庭收入。可以在一年中的任何时候通过 myGov 使用 Centrelink 在线帐户更新此估算。

此外还需要：

- 确保您和您的伴侣在财政年度结束后的 12 个月内提交纳税申报表。Australian Taxation Office 将确认您和您伴侣的收入，或
- 如果不需要在财政年度结束后的 12 个月内提交纳税申报表，请告知我们。

Family Tax Benefit 结算

如果每两周获得一次 Family Tax Benefit，我们会要求您估算从 1 July 开始的每个财政年度的家庭收入，以便我们可以计算出在该财政年度向您支付多少 Family Tax Benefit。

在每个财政年度结束后，即 30 June 结束后，我们对您领取的津贴进行结算。换言之，我们会根据您的估算而向您支付的 Family Tax Benefit 金额，与根据您在该财政年度的实际家庭收入您应获得的金额进行比较。

如果领取的 Family Tax Benefit 金额与应获得的金额不同，我们会通知您。

如果高估了收入，那么领到的 Family Tax Benefit 可能比有资格获得的要少。如果发生这种情况，则可能会收到补发款。如果低估了收入，则可能导致超额领取津贴，可能需要偿还。

在结算期间，我们会检查您是否有资格获得 Family Tax Benefit Part A 和 Family Tax Benefit Part B 补贴。如果您符合条件，我们将自动向您支付。

更多信息

- 更多英文信息，请访问 servicesaustralia.gov.au/ftb
- 请访问 servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage 获得中文版本的文本、音频或视频信息
- 请致电 **131 202**，使用中文咨询 Centrelink 福利金和服务的相关信息
- 欲办理 Medicare 事宜，请致电 **132 011**；欲办理 Child Support 事宜，请致电 **131 272**。如需口译服务，请告诉我们，我们将免费为您安排口译员
- 到访服务中心。

注意：从澳大利亚任何地方用座机拨打“13”打头的电话号码，费用固定。该费率可能与本地通话费用有所不同，也可能会因电话服务提供商不同而有所差异。座机拨打“1800”号码免费。如果使用公共电话或移动电话，电信提供商可能会对您的通话计时并收取较高费用。

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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 should have 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.