



Usaidizi kwa wazazi kumtunza mtoto mchanga au mtoto aliyeasiliwa hivi majuzi

Tunaweza kusaidia kama wewe ni mzazi anayepata muda wa kuacha kazi ili kumtunza mtoto mchanga au mtoto aliyeasiliwa hivi majuzi.

Unachoweza kupata

Tarehe ambayo mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa inaathiri malipo gani unayoweza kupata, lwapo alizaliwa au kuasiliwa kabla ya tarehe 1 Julai 2023, familia yako inaweza kupata yote:

- Parental Leave Pay kwa hadi ya siku 90, au wiki 18 kulingana na wiki ya kazi ya siku 5
- Dad and Partner Pay kwa hadi siku 10, au wiki 2.

Ikiwa mtoto wako amezaliwa au kuasiliwa baada ya tarehe 1 Julai 2023, famili yako inaweza kupata hadi siku 100, au wiki 20 za Parental Leave Pay. Dad and Partner Pay hailipwi kwa watoto wanaozaliwa au kuasiliwa kuanzia 1 Julai 2023.

Parental Leave Pay na Dad and Partner Pay zinalipwa kwa kiwango cha msharara wa chini ya kitaifa.

Parental Leave Pay kama mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa kabla ya tarehe 1 Julai 2023

Parental Leave Pay inajumuisha yote mbili:

- kipindi kinachoendelea cha Paid Parental Leave cha hadi wiki 12 ambayo ni siku 60 za kulipwa
- siku 30 za Flexible Paid Parental Leave.

Siku za Flexible Paid Parental Leave zinaweza kutumiwa kwa njia tofauti. Ikiwa ukistahiki, unaweza:

- kuziongeza kwa kipindi chako cha Paid Parental Leave
- kuzitumia kwa wakati baadaye unaofaa kwako
- kumpa kwa mtunzaji wa pili kama mwenzi wako, kutumia kwa siku ambazo anamtunza mtoto.

Ikiwa ukichagua kutumia siku zako baadaye, unaweza kuzitumia kabla ya, baada ya au wakati upo kwenye likizo ya kulipwa au kutolipwa kutoka mwajira wako. Unaweza kutumia siku za Flexible Paid Parental Leave kwa ama siku moja moja au idadi ya siku mfululizo.

Kipindi chako cha Paid Parental Leave kinaweza kulipwa katika mwaka 1 ya kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa kwa mtoto wako. Ili kupata chote cha kipindi chako cha Paid Parental Leave, lazima utoe dai katika wiki 40 ya kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa kwa mtoto wako. Flexible Paid Parental Leave inaweza kulipwa katika miaka 2 ya kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa kwa mtoto wako.

Nani anaweza kupata Parental Leave Pay kwa watoto waliozaliwa au kuasiliwa kabla ya tarehe 1 Julai 2023

Unaweza kupata Parental Leave Pay ikiwa wewe:

- ni mtunzaji mkuu wa mtoto mchanga au mtoto aliyeasiliwa hivi majuzi
- unakidhi tathmini ya mapato

- unakidhi kipimo cha kazi
- unakidhi masheria ya ukaazi.

Ikiwa hukidhi kipimo cha kazi, katika hali fulani maalum tunaweza kukubali kipimo tofauti cha kazi.

Ikiwa una mtoto mchanga, lazima ulikuwa umesajili au umeomba kusajili kuzaliwa kwake kwenye rejesta ya kuzaliwa ya jimbo au wilaya yako.

Ni lazima uwe likizoni au kutofanya kazi kuanzia tarehe ambayo mtoto wako alizaliwa au aliasiliwa hadi mwisho wa kipindi chako cha Paid Parental Leave period. Katika baadhi ya kesi bado unaweza kupata Parental Leave Pay hata kama ukirudi kazini au unafanya kazi. Hii inaruhusiwa tu kwa sababu fulani.

Ikiwa wewe na mwajiri wako mnakubali, unaweza kuendelea kuwasiliana na eneo lako la kazi bila kupoteza Parental Leave Pay yako. Hii inaweza kuwa kwa mambo kama vile kuhudhuria mkutano au kusasisha ujuzi wako. Unaweza kupatikana hadi siku 10 za keeping in touch (kuendelea kuwasiliana). Nenda kwa servicessaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepay ili kupata habari zaidi katika Kiingereza kuhusu siku za keeping in touch.

Ikiwa umejajiri, unaweza kufanya kazi za mara chache ili kuangalia biashara yako ili kuhakikisha inaendelea kufanya kazi. Unaweza kufanya hivi bila kupoteza haki yako ya Parental Leave Pay. Kwa mfano, unaweza kufanya yoyote kati ya yafuatayo:

- kulipa akaunti
- kuangalia utoaji wa agizo
- kuidhinisha akaunti za biashara
- kushughulikia mizozo ya dharura
- kupanga rekebisho
- kupanga wafanyakazi badala kudhibiti kutokuwepo kwako
- kudumisha kiwango cha msingi cha mawasiliano na wateja
- kusasisha ujuzi wako wa kitaalumu.

Parental Leave Pay ikiwa mtoto wako alizaliwa au aliasiliwa kuanzia tarehe 1 Julai 2023

Familia yako inaweza kupata siku 100 za Parental Leave Pay. Hii ni sawa na wiki 20 kulingana na wiki ya kazi ya siku 5. Ikiwa una mwenzi, sehemu ya Parental Leave Pay inaweza kutumiwa na yeye. Mzazi mmoja katika wanandoa anaweza kutumia sio zaidi ya siku 90. Hii ni hata kama mzazi mwingine hastahili kupata Parental Leave Pay.

Ikiwa wewe ni mzazi aliye pekee, unaweza kupata siku 100 kamili za Parental Leave Pay. Kama ukichagua, unaweza kushiriki Parental Leave Pay na mzazi mwingine.

Ni nani anayeweza kupata Parental Leave Pay kwa watoto waliozaliwa au kuasiliwa kuanzia 1 Julai 2023.

Ili kupata Parental Leave Pay, lazima umtunze mtoto wako mchanga au aliyeasiliwa na uwe mmoja wapo wafuatao:

- mama mzazi wa mtoto aliyezaliwa
- mwenzi wa mama mzazi
- baba mzazi wa mtoto

- mwenzi wa baba mzazi wa mtoto
- mzazi wa kuasili wa mtoto
- mwenzi wa mzazi wa kuasili
- mtu anayemtunza mtoto katika hali ya kipekee, ikiwa ni pamoja na kumtunza mtoto aliyezaliwa kwa njia ya uzazi wa badala.

Pia unahitaji kukidhi yote yafuatayo:

- kipimo cha mapato
- kipimo cha kazi
- sheria ya ukaazi.

Ikiwa hukidhi kipimo cha kazi, katika hali fulani maalum tunaweza kukubali kipimo tofauti cha kazi.

Ikiwa una mtoto mchanga, lazima ulikuwa umesajili au umeomba kusajili kuzaliwa kwake kwenye rejesta ya kuzaliwa ya jimbo au wilaya yako.

Unaweza kupata Parental Leave Pay yako kama kama mojawapo ya yafuatayo:

- mfululizo mmoja wa siku
- mifululizo mingi midogo ya siku
- siku moja moja
- mchanganyiko wa mifululizo midogo na siku za moja moja.

Ili kupata Parental Leave Pay, angalau mzazi mmoja anahitaji kudai katika wiki 52 za tarehe ambayo mtoto alizaliwa au kuasiliwa. Mzazi mwingine ana muda wa miaka 2 ya kudai. Wakati unapodai utahitaji kutuambia ni lini unataka kupata angalau siku moja ya Parental Leave Pay. Ikiwa huna hakika unataka kuchukua pumziko lini, unaweza kuiacha kwenye salio yako. Unaweza kisha kuishiriki na mzazi mwingine au kutumia baadaye. Lazima utumie yote ya Parental Leave Pay yako katika miaka 2 ya tarehe ya mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa.

Masheria kama wewe si mama mzazi au mzazi wa kuasili wa kwanza aliyedai

Mama mzazi au mzazi wa kuasili aliyedai kwanza anahitaji kukubali idadi ya siku za Parental Leave Pay ambayo anashiriki na wewe. Hii haitumiki ikiwa unamtunza mtoto katika hali za kipekee.

Wewe na mama mzazi mnahitaji kukidhi kipimo cha kazi. Hii haitumiki ikiwa wewe ni mzazi wa kuasili wa mtoto yule au ikiwa unamtunza mtoto katika hali za kipekee.

Wakati unapoweza kupata Parental Leave Pay

Kwa mtoto aliyezaliwa au kuasiliwa kabla au baada ya tarehe 1 Julai 2023, unaweza tu kupata Parental Leave Pay kwa siku ambazo wewe:

- unamtunza mtoto yule
- yupo likizoni au kutofanya kazi
- unakidhi masheria ya ukaazi.

Unaweza bado kupata Parental Leave Pay ikiwa mtoto alizaliwa mfu au amekufa.

Parental Leave Pay inatozwa kodi. Pia tunahesabu Parental Leave Pay katika kipimo cha mapato ikiwa unapata malipo ya msaada wa kipato, kama vile Parenting Payment. Hii ina maana ikiwa unapata Parental Leave Pay, malipo yako ya msaada wa kipato yanaweza kupungua au kukoma.

Jinsi gani utakavyopata Parental Leave Pay

Parental Leave Pay yako italipwa na mwajiri wako au sisi, kulingana na hali yako. Hii inatumika kwa mtoto aliyezaliwa au kuasiliwa kabla au baada ya tarehe 1 Julai 2023.

Ikwia mwajiri wako anakulipa, utapata malipo yako katika mzunguko wako wa kawaida wa malipo. Tutashughulikia hili na mwajiri wako.

Ikiwa hupati Parental Leave Pay yako kutoka mwajiri wako, au kama unajajiri, tutakulipa moja kwa moja kila wiki mbili.

Dad and Partner Pay

Dad and Partner Pay ni malipo kwa hadi ya wiki 2. Husaidia akina baba au wenzi kuchukua likizo ya kazi ili kumtunza mtoto wake mpya. Unaweza kuipata kama mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa kabla ya tarehe 1 Julai 2023. Ikiwa mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa baada ya tarehe hii, labda unaweza kupata Parental Leave Pay badala yake.

Tatalipa Dad and Partner Pay yako moja kwa moja kwenye akaunti yako ya benki kwa malipo moja. Dad and Partner Pay inatozwa kodi.

Unaweza kupata Dad and Partner Pay wakati wowote ndani ya wiki 52 ya tarehe ambayo mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa.

Ni nani anayeweza kupata Dad and Partner Pay

Unaweza kupata Dad and Partner Pay ikiwa mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa kabla 1 Julai 2023 na wewe ni ama:

- baba mzazi wa mtoto
- mwenzi wa mama mzazi
- mzazi wa kuasili au mwenzi wa mzazi wa asili
- mtu anayemtunza mtoto aliyezaliwa kwa makubaliano ya mama mwenye kuchukua mimba kwa ajili ya familia nyingine.

Pia unahitaji kukidhi yote yafuatayo:

- unatoa matunzo kwa mtoto mchanga au mtoto aliyeeasilwai hivi karibuni
- unakidhi tathmini ya mapato
- hufanyi kazi au huchukui likizo ya malipo wakati wa kipindi cha Dad and Partner Pay, isipokuwa kama unafanya kazi kwa sababu inayokubalika
- unakidhi kipimo cha kazi
- unakidhi masheria ya ukaazi.

Unaweza bado kupata Dad and Partner Pay ikiwa mtoto wako alizaliwa mfu au amekufa.

Kipimo cha kazi kwa Parental Leave Pay na Dad and Partner Pay

Ili kupata Parental Leave Pay au Dad and Partner Pay, unahitaji kukidhi kipimo cha kazi. Hii inatumika kwa mtoto aliyezaliwa au kuasiliwa kabla au baada ya tarehe 1 Julai 2023.

Lazima umefanya kazi kwa angalau masaa 330, ambayo ni karibu siku 1 kwa wiki, katika miezi 10 kati ya 13 ama:

- kabla kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa kwa mtoto wako, kwa Parental Leave Pay
- kabla ya tarehe ya kuanza kipindi chako cha Dad and Partner Pay.

Tunahesabu miezi 10 kama siku 295 na miezi 13 kama siku 392.

Huwezi kuwa na zaidi ya pengo la wiki 12 kati ya kila siku ya kazi.

Kuna baadhi ya tofauti kwa kipimo cha kazi:

- kuzaliwa mapema
- magonjwa na matatizo yanayohusiana na ujauzito (akina mama wazazi tu wanaodai Parental Leave Pay)
- utoaji wa Dangerous Job (akina mama wazazi tu wanaodai Parental Leave Pay).

Utoaji wa Dangerous Jobs utatumika ikiwa ulilazimika kuacha kazi kwa sababu kulikuwa na hatari kwa ujauzito wako. Utahitaji bado kukidhi kipimo cha kazi ili kupata Parental Leave Pay.

Jinsi ya kudai Parental Leave Pay au Dad and Partner Pay

1. Pata Customer Reference Number (CRN)

Utahitaji kuthibitisha utambulisho wako ili kupata CRN. Unaweza kufanya hii ama mtandaoni au kupita simu. Ikiwa una CRN tayari, utumie kuunganisha akaunti yako mtandaoni ya Centrelink kwa akaunti yako ya myGov.

2. Weka dai lako kwa kutumia akaunti yako mtandaoni ya Centrelink kupitia myGov.

Unaweza kufanya hivi hadi miezi 3 kabla ya mtoto wako anatarajia kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa.

Kwa habari zaidi katika Kiingereza kuhusu myGov, nenda kwa **my.gov.au**

3. Tupe uthibitisho wa tarehe ambayo mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa.

Baada ya kuzaliwa kwa mtoto wako utapata fomu ya Newborn Child Declaration kutoka hospitali yako au mkunga. Unaweza kupakia fomu hii mtandaoni.

Utahitaji pia kuandikisha kuzaliwa na Births, Deaths and Marriages Registry ya jimbo au wilaya yako.

Haki nyingine

Ikiwa huwezi kupata Parental Leave Pay, unaweza kupata Newborn Upfront Payment na Newborn Supplement. Unaweza kupata malipo haya ikiwa utapata Family Tax Benefit Part A. Kwa habari zaidi katika Kiingereza, nenda kwa **servicessaustralia.gov.au/newbornsupplement**

Ikiwa huwezi kupata Parental Leave Pay na mtoto wako alizaliwa mfu, unaweza kupata Stillborn Baby Payment (Malipo ya Mtoto Aliyezaliwa Mfu). Kwa habari zaidi katika Kiingereza, nenda kwa **servicessaustralia.gov.au/stillbornpayment**

Parental Leave Pay na Dad and Partner Pay hazitabadilisha stahili zako zozote za likizo ya mahali pa kazi.

Ili kupanga likizo, utahitaji kuzungumza na mwajiri wako. Unapaswa kujaribu kufanya hivi angalau wiki 10 kabla ya kukusudia kuchukua likizo.

Unaweza labda kupata likizo ya uzazi bila malipo kutoka kwa mwajiri wako. Hii ni kama umefanya kazi kwa mfululizo kwa mwajiri wako kwa miezi 12 au zaidi.

Ili kujifunza zaidi kuhusu stahili zako za likizo ya mahali pa kazi kwa Kiingereza:

- nenda kwa fairwork.gov.au
- piga simu kwa Fair Work Ombudsman kwa **131 394**
- nenda kwa supportingworkingparents.humanrights.gov.au

Kwa habari zaidi

- Nenda kwa servicesaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepay au servicesaustralia.gov.au/dadandpartnerpay kupata habari zaidi katika Kiingereza.
- Nenda kwa servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage ambapo unaweza kusoma, kusikiliza na kutazama video katika lugha yako.
- Piga simu kwa **131 202** kuongea nasi katika lugha yako kuhusu malipo na huduma ya Centrelink
- Piga simu kwa **132 011** kwa Medicare na **131 272** kwa Child Support. Tujulishe ikiwa unahitaji mkalimani, na tutapanga mmoja kwa bure.
- Tembelea kituo cha huduma.

Kumbuka: simu kutoka simu yako ya nyumbani kwenda nambari za simu za '13' kutoka popote nchini Australia zinatozwa kwa kiwango kamili. Kiwango hicho kinaweza kutofautiana kutoka bei ya simu ya mtaa na kinaweza pia kutofautiana na watoa huduma wa simu. Simu kwa nambari za simu za '1800' kutoka simu yako ya nyumbani ni bila malipo. Simu kutoka simu za umma na za mkononi zinaweza kupimwa kwa muda wao na kutozwa kwa kiwango cha juu zaidi.

Kanusho

Taarifa iliyomo katika chapisho hili inakusudiwa kama mwongozo pekee wa malipo na huduma. Ni wajibu wako kuamua kama ungependa kuomba malipo na kufanya maombi kuhusiana na hali yako mahususi.



Support for parents to care for a newborn or recently adopted child

We can help if you are a parent taking time off work to care for a newborn or recently adopted child.

What you can get

The date your child was born or adopted affects what payments you can get. If they were born or adopted before 1 July 2023, your family may get both:

- Parental Leave Pay for up to 90 days, or 18 weeks based on a 5 day work week
- Dad and Partner Pay for up to 10 days, or 2 weeks.

If your child is born or adopted from 1 July 2023, your family may get up to 100 days, or 20 weeks of Parental Leave Pay. Dad and Partner Pay is not paid for children born or adopted from 1 July 2023.

Parental Leave Pay and Dad and Partner pay are paid at the rate of the national minimum wage.

Parental Leave Pay if your child was born or adopted before 1 July 2023

Parental Leave Pay includes both:

- a continuous Paid Parental Leave period of up to 12 weeks which is 60 payable days
- 30 Flexible Paid Parental Leave days.

Flexible Paid Parental Leave days can be used in different ways. If eligible, you can:

- add them to your Paid Parental Leave period
- use them at a later time that suits you
- give them to a second carer such as your partner, to use on days that they have care of the child.

If you choose to use your days later, you can use them before, after or while you are on paid or unpaid leave from your employer. You can use Flexible Paid Parental Leave days for either one day at a time or a number of days in a row.

Your Paid Parental Leave period can be paid within 1 year of your child's birth or adoption. To get all of your Paid Parental Leave period, you must claim within 40 weeks of your child's birth or adoption. Flexible Paid Parental Leave can be paid within 2 years of your child's birth or adoption.

Who can get Parental Leave Pay for children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

You may get Parental Leave Pay if you:

- are the primary carer of a newborn or newly adopted child
- meet an income test
- meet a work test
- meet residence rules.

If you don't meet the work test, in some special circumstances we may approve a different work test.

If you have a newborn, you must have registered or applied to register their birth with your state or territory birth registry.

You must be on leave or not working from the date your child was born or adopted until the end of your Paid Parental Leave period. In some cases you may still get Parental Leave Pay even if you return to work or are working. This is only allowed for some reasons.

If you and your employer agree, you can keep in touch with your workplace without losing your Parental Leave Pay. This can be for things like attending a meeting or updating your skills. You can access up to 10 keeping in touch days. Go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepay for more information about keeping in touch days in English.

If you are self-employed, you can do occasional tasks to check on your business to ensure it stays operational. You can do this without losing your entitlement to Parental Leave Pay. For example, you could do any of the following:

- pay an account
- check on the delivery of an order
- approve the business accounts
- deal with ad hoc disputes
- organise a repair
- organise replacement staff to manage your absence
- maintain a basic level of contact with clients
- keep your professional skills up to date.

Parental Leave Pay if your child was born or adopted from 1 July 2023

Your family can get up to 100 days of Parental Leave Pay. This is the same as 20 weeks based on a 5 day work week. If you have a partner, part of Parental Leave Pay can be used by them. The most one parent in a couple can use is 90 days. This is even if the other parent is not eligible to get Parental Leave Pay.

If you are a single parent, you can get the full 100 days of Parental Leave Pay. If you choose, you can share Parental Leave Pay with another parent.

Who can get Parental Leave Pay for children born or adopted from 1 July 2023

To get Parental Leave Pay, you must be caring for your newborn or adopted child and be one of the following:

- the birth mother of the newborn child
- the partner of the birth mother
- the biological father of the child
- the partner of the biological father of the child
- the adoptive parent of the child
- the partner of an adoptive parent

- a person caring for a child under exceptional circumstances, including caring for a child born of a surrogacy arrangement.

You also need to meet all of the following:

- an income test
- a work test
- residence rules.

If you don't meet the work test, in some special circumstances we may approve a different work test.

If you have a newborn, you must have registered or applied to register their birth with your state or territory birth registry.

You can get your Parental Leave Pay as any of the following:

- a single block of days
- multiple smaller blocks of days
- single days
- a combination of smaller blocks and single days.

To get Parental Leave Pay, at least one parent needs to claim within 52 weeks of the date the child was born or adopted. The other parent has 2 years to claim. When you claim you will need to tell us when you want to get at least one day of Parental Leave Pay. If you are not sure when you want to take the rest, you can leave it in your balance. You can then share it with another parent or use it later. You must use all of your Parental Leave Pay within 2 years of the date your child was born or adopted.

Rules if you are not the birth mother or first adoptive parent to claim

The birth mother or the adoptive parent who claimed first needs to approve the number of Parental Leave Pay days they share with you. This does not apply if you are caring for a child under exceptional circumstances.

Both you and the birth mother need to meet the work test. This does not apply if you are the adoptive parent of the child or if you are caring for the child under exceptional circumstances.

When you can get Parental Leave Pay

For a child born or adopted before or after 1 July 2023, you can only get Parental Leave Pay on days that you:

- are caring for that child
- are on leave or not working
- meet residence rules.

You can still get Parental Leave Pay if your child was stillborn or has died.

Parental Leave Pay is taxable. We also count Parental Leave Pay in the income test if you get an income support payment, such as Parenting Payment. This means if you get Parental Leave Pay your income support payment may reduce or stop.

How you will get Parental Leave Pay

Your Parental Leave Pay will be paid by either your employer or us, depending on your circumstances. This applies for a child born or adopted before or after 1 July 2023.

If your employer pays you, you will get your pay in your usual pay cycle. We will work this out with your employer.

If you do not get your Parental Leave Pay from your employer, or if you are self-employed, we will pay you directly every fortnight.

Dad and Partner Pay

Dad and Partner Pay is a payment for up to 2 weeks. It helps fathers or partners take time off work to care for their new child. You may get it if your child was born or adopted before 1 July 2023. If your child was born or adopted after this date, you may be able to get Parental Leave Pay instead.

We will pay your Dad and Partner Pay directly into your bank account in one payment. Dad and Partner Pay is taxable.

You can get Dad and Partner Pay any time within 52 weeks of the date your child was born or adopted.

Who can get Dad and Partner Pay

You may get Dad and Partner Pay if your child was born or adopted before 1 July 2023 and you are either the:

- biological father of the child
- partner of the birth mother
- adoptive parent or partner of an adoptive parent
- person caring for a child born of a surrogacy agreement.

You also need to meet all of the following:

- provide care for a newborn or newly adopted child
- meet an income test
- not be working or taking paid leave during your Dad and Partner Pay period, except if you are working for an allowable reason
- meet the work test
- meet residence rules.

You can still get Dad and Partner Pay if your child was stillborn or has died

Work test for Parental Leave Pay and Dad and Partner Pay

To get Parental Leave Pay or Dad and Partner Pay, you need to meet the work test. This applies for a child born or adopted before or after 1 July 2023.

You must have worked for at least 330 hours, which is around 1 day a week, in 10 of the 13 months either:

- before the birth or adoption of your child, for Parental Leave Pay
- before the date your Dad and Partner Pay period starts.

We count 10 months as 295 days and 13 months as 392 days.

You cannot have more than a 12 week gap between each work day.

There are some exceptions to the work test:

- premature birth
- pregnancy related illness and complications (birth mothers claiming Parental Leave Pay only)
- Dangerous Job provision (birth mothers claiming Parental Leave Pay only).

The Dangerous Jobs provision will apply if you had to stop work because there was a risk to your pregnancy. You will still need to meet the work test to get Parental Leave Pay.

How to claim Parental Leave Pay or Dad and Partner Pay

1. Get a Customer Reference Number (CRN).

You will need to prove your identity to get a CRN. You can do this either online or over the phone. If you already have a CRN, use it to link your Centrelink online account to your myGov account.

2. Lodge your claim by using your Centrelink online account through myGov.

You can do this up to 3 months before your child is expected to be born or adopted.

For more information in English about myGov, go to **my.gov.au**

3. Give us proof of the date your child was born or adopted.

After the birth of your child you will get a Newborn Child Declaration form from your hospital or midwife. You can upload this form online.

You will also need to register the birth with the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registry in your state or territory.

Other entitlements

If you cannot get Parental Leave Pay, you may get Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement. You may get these payments if you are getting Family Tax Benefit Part A. For more information in English, go to **servicessaustralia.gov.au/newbornsupplement**

If you cannot get Parental Leave Pay and your child is stillborn, you may get Stillborn Baby Payment. For more information in English, go to **servicessaustralia.gov.au/stillbornpayment**

Parental Leave Pay and Dad and Partner Pay will not change any of your workplace leave entitlements.

To arrange leave, you will need to talk to your employer. You should try to do this at least 10 weeks before you intend to take leave.

You may be able to get unpaid parental leave from your employer. This is if you have worked continuously for your employer for 12 months or more.

To learn more about your workplace leave entitlements in English:

- go to **fairwork.gov.au**
- call the Fair Work Ombudsman on **131 394**
- go to **supportingworkingparents.humanrights.gov.au**

For more information

- Go to **servicessaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepay** or **servicessaustralia.gov.au/dadandpartnerpay** for more information in English.

- Go to **servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage** where you can read, listen to or watch videos 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.