



为照顾新生儿或新近收养儿童的父母提供的支持

对于新生儿或新近收养孩子的父母，如果需要请假照顾孩子，我们可以提供帮助。

您能获得什么

孩子的出生日期或收养日期可对津贴的申领产生影响。如果孩子是在 2023 年 7 月 1 日之前出生或被领养，则可以家庭为单位同时申领：

- 最多 90 天，或者长达 18 周（基于 5 天工作周）的 Parental Leave Pay
- 最多 10 天或 2 周的 Dad and Partner Pay。

如果孩子是在 2023 年 7 月 1 日后出生或被领养，则可以家庭为单位申领最多 100 天或 20 周的 Parental Leave Pay。对于 2023 年 7 月 1 日后出生或被领养的孩子，我们不支付 Dad and Partner Pay。

Parental Leave Pay 和 Dad and Partner Pay 按国家最低工资标准支付。

如果孩子是在 2023 年 7 月 1 日之前出生或被领养， Parental Leave Pay 的申领情况

Parental Leave Pay 包括：

- 长达 12 周的连续 Paid Parental Leave，即 60 天带薪休假
- 30 天 Flexible Paid Parental Leave。

Flexible Paid Parental Leave 可以以不同的方式使用。如果符合条件，则可：

- 将其添加到 Paid Parental Leave 期限之中
- 在稍后合适的时间使用
- 转给另一位照顾者（例如您的伴侣），以便其在照顾孩子的日子里使用。

如果选择在以后使用假期，则可在以后休带薪或无薪假之前、之后或期间使用。使用 Flexible Paid Parental Leave 时，既可一次使用 1 天，也可连续使用多天。

Paid Parental Leave 可在孩子出生或被领养后的 1 年内支付。要领取所有的 Paid Parental Leave，则必须在孩子出生或被领养后的 40 周内申请。Flexible Paid Parental Leave 可在孩子出生或被领养后的 2 年内支付。

对于 2023 年 7 月 1 日之前出生或被领养的孩子，谁可以领取 Parental Leave Pay

如果符合以下情况，则可申领 Parental Leave Pay：

- 是新生儿或新领养儿童的主要照顾者
- 符合收入评估要求
- 符合工作评估要求
- 符合居住规则要求。

如果不符合工作评估，则在某些特殊情况下，我们可能会批准另类的工作评估。

新生儿父母必须在所在州或领地完成出生登记或出生登记申请。

从孩子出生或被领养之日起至 Paid Parental Leave period 发放结束，您必须一直是在休假或不工作。在某些情况下，即使重返工作岗位或一直工作，仍可领取 Parental Leave Pay。但这种情况只适用于特定原因。

如果您和雇主达成一致，则可与工作单位保持联系而不会失去 Parental Leave Pay。例如，参加会议或技能进修等事宜。最多可以有 10 天的 keeping in touch。请访问 [servicessaustralia.gov.au / parentalleavepay](https://servicessaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepay)，了解更多有关 keeping in touch 天数的英文信息。

个体经营者可偶尔操持查看生意情况，确保生意的持续运营。这样做不会失去领取 Parental Leave Pay 的资格。例如，可以执行以下任一操作：

- 支付账款
- 检查订单的交付
- 审批经营账目
- 处理临时纠纷
- 安排维修
- 安排人员替补自己的岗位
- 与客户保持基本联系
- 及时进修专业技能。

如果孩子 在 2023 年 7 月 1 日后出生或被领养， Parental Leave Pay 的申领情况

作为家庭，可最多获得 100 天的 Parental Leave Pay。这与基于 5 天工作周的 20 周的带薪假期相同。作为伴侣，可使用一部分的 Parental Leave Pay。一位家长可使用的最多天数为 90 天。即使另一位家长没有资格获得 Parental Leave Pay，也是如此。

单亲家长可获得全部 100 天的 Parental Leave Pay。根据个人意愿，您可以与另一位家长分享 Parental Leave Pay。

对于 2023 年 7 月 1 日后出生或被领养的孩子，谁可以领取 Parental Leave Pay

要获得 Parental Leave Pay，您必须是新生儿或被领养子女的照顾者并且符合以下一种情况：

- 新生儿的生母
- 孩子生母的伴侣
- 孩子的生父
- 孩子生父的伴侣
- 孩子的养父母
- 养父母的伴侣
- 在特殊情况下照顾孩子的人，包括照顾代孕出生的孩子。

您还需要符合以下所有条件：

- 符合收入评估要求
- 符合工作评估要求
- 符合居住规则要求。

如果不符合工作评估要求，在某些特殊情况下，我们可能会批准另类的工作评估。

如果孩子最近出生，您必须已经在所在州或领地完成出生登记或出生登记申请。

您可以以下任何一种形式获得 Parental Leave Pay：

- 按一段连续的天数
- 按多段较短的连续天数
- 按单个天数
- 多段较短的连续天数和单个天数的组合。

要获得 Parental Leave Pay，至少有一位家长需要从孩子出生或被领养之日起 52 周内进行申领。另一位家长则有 2 年的时间进行申领。申请时，您需要告诉我们您希望获得至少一天的 Parental Leave Pay。如果不确定何时休假，可将假期保留在假期余额中。然后，可以与另一位家长分享或稍后使用。从孩子出生或被领养之日起 2 年内，必须用完所有的 Parental Leave Pay。

非亲生母亲或第一领养家长的申领规定

首先提出申请的亲生母亲或养父母需要批准同意与另一方分享的 Parental Leave Pay 天数。如果您在特殊情况下照顾孩子，则该规定不适用。

您和孩子生母都需要符合工作评估要求。如果您是孩子的养父母或您在特殊情况下照顾孩子，则该规定不适用。

何时可以获得 Parental Leave Pay

对于 2023 年 7 月 1 日之前或之后出生或被领养的孩子，您只能在以下日子里获得 Parental Leave Pay：

- 照顾孩子
- 休假或不工作
- 符合居住规定。

如果孩子死产或夭折，您仍可获得 Parental Leave Pay。

领取 Parental Leave Pay 需纳税。如果您领取收入支持津贴，例如 Parenting Payment，我们也会在收入评估中计算 Parental Leave Pay。换言之，如果您获得 Parental Leave Pay，您的收入补助金可能会减少或停止。

您将如何获得 Parental Leave Pay

您的 Parental Leave Pay 将由您的雇主或我们支付，具体取决于您的个人情况。这适用于 2023 年 7 月 1 日之前或之后出生或被领养的孩子。

如果雇主向您支付工资，您将在通常的工资发放周期内收到育儿津贴。我们将与您的雇主一起协调安排。

如果您没有从雇主那里领取 Parental Leave Pay，或者如果您是个体经营者，我们将每两周直接向您支付津贴。

Dad and Partner Pay

Dad and Partner Pay 最多发放 2 周。该津贴可用于孩子的父亲或其伴侣请假照顾新生儿或新近领养的孩子。如果您的孩子在 2023 年 7 月 1 日之前出生或被领养，您可能有资格领取该津贴。如果您的孩子在此日期之后出生或被领养，您可能可以获得 Parental Leave Pay。

我们将通过一次性付款将您的 Dad and Partner Pay 直接支付到您的银行帐户中。领取 Dad and Partner Pay 需要纳税。

您可以在孩子出生或被领养之日起 52 周内的任何时间领取 Dad and Partner Pay 。

谁可以获得 Dad and Partner Pay

您的孩子在 2023 年 7 月 1 日之前出生或被领养，并且属于以下一种情况，则可领取 Dad and Partner Pay：

- 是孩子的生父
- 是孩子生母的伴侣
- 是养父母或养父母的伴侣
- 是照顾代孕所生孩子的人。

您还需要符合以下所有条件：

- 照顾新生儿或新领养的孩子
- 符合收入评估要求
- 领取 Dad and Partner Pay 期间没有工作或带薪休假，但有豁免原因的情况除外
- 符合工作评估要求
- 符合居住要求。

如果孩子死产或夭折，您仍然可领取 Dad and Partner Pay

Parental Leave Pay 和 Dad and Partner Pay 的工作评估要求

要获得 Parental Leave Pay 或 Dad and Partner Pay，您需要通过工作评估。这适用于 2023 年 7 月 1 日之前或之后出生或被领养的孩子。

您必须在以下节点前 13 个月中的 10 个月内至少工作了 330 小时，也就是每周工作了 1 天左右：

- 在孩子出生或被领养之前（如果领取的是 Parental Leave Pay）；或
- 在 Dad and Partner Pay 期限开始之前。

我们把 10 个月算作 295 天，13 个月算作 392 天。

任何工作日之间的间隔不能超过 12 周。

工作评估的一些例外情况：

- 早产
- 与怀孕有关的疾病和并发症（生母仅申领 Parental Leave Pay）
- Dangerous Job 条款（生母仅申领 Parental Leave Pay）。

如果因怀孕风险而不得不停止工作，则 Dangerous Jobs 规定将适用。您仍然需要通过工作评估才能获得 Parental Leave Pay。

如何申请 Parental Leave Pay 或 Dad and Partner Pay

1. 获得 Customer Reference Number (CRN)。

您需要先证明身份才能获得 CRN。您可以在网上或打电话办理。如果已有 CRN，请使用它将您的 Centrelink 在线帐户链接到您的 myGov 帐户。

2. 通过 myGov 使用您的 Centrelink 在线账户提交申请。

可以在孩子预计出生或被领养前的 3 个月内进行办理。

关于 myGov 的更多英文信息，请访问 my.gov.au

3. 请向我们提供孩子出生或被领养日期的证明。

孩子出生后，您会从医院或助产士那里得到一份 Newborn Child Declaration。您可以在线上传此表格。

在您所在州或领地的 Births, Deaths and Marriages Registry 进行出生登记。

其他权利

如果没有资格领取 Parental Leave Pay，则可能有资格领取 Newborn Upfront Payment 和 Newborn Supplement。如果您正在领取 Family Tax Benefit Part A，则可获得这类津贴。更多英语信息，请访问 servicessaustralia.gov.au/newbornsupplement

如果没有资格领取 Parental Leave Pay 并且孩子死产，则可能有资格领取 Stillborn Baby Payment (死产婴儿付款)。如需更多英文信息，请访问 [servicessaustralia.gov.au / stillbornpayment](http://servicessaustralia.gov.au/stillbornpayment)

Parental Leave Pay 和 Dad and Partner Pay 不会改变您的任何工作休假权利。

您需要与雇主商量安排休假事宜，但应至少提前 10 周与雇主协商。

您可以从雇主处获得无薪育儿假，但前提是您已连续为雇主工作 12 个月或更长时间。

了解有关您的工作场所休假权利的更多信息（英文）：

- 请浏览 fairwork.gov.au
- 请致电 Fair Work Ombudsman, 电话：131 394
- 请浏览 supportingworkingparents.humanrights.gov.au

更多信息

- 请浏览 servicesaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepay 或 servicesaustralia.gov.au/dadandpartnerpay 获得更多英文信息。
- 请访问 [servicesaustralia.gov.au/your language](http://servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage)，获取中文文本、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。

免责声明

本出版物所包含信息仅用作福利金和服务指南。您有责任决定是否要申请福利金，并针对您的具体情况提出申请。



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.