

Notes for Bereavement Payment of

- Parental Leave Pay
- Family assistance

Online services



Completing this form online is faster and easier.

Access your **Centrelink online** account through myGov.

To make a claim for Stillborn Baby Payment, Parental Leave Pay or Family Tax Benefit, sign into your Centrelink online account through myGov. Select **Payments and claims**, then **Claims** and **Make a claim**.

If you do not have a myGov account, you can create one at **my.gov.au** and then link to Centrelink.

When to use this form



These notes provide information about Parental Leave Pay and family assistance payments available for a child who was stillborn or who died shortly after birth (neonatal death).

Use this form to claim any of the following payments:

- Parental Leave Pay for a child who was stillborn or who died shortly after birth (neonatal death)
- Stillborn Baby Payment
- Family Tax Benefit for a child who died shortly after birth (neonatal death).

You cannot use this form to claim for the following payments:

- Child Care Subsidy
- Dad and Partner Pay (for children born or adopted before 1 July 2023)
- Family Tax Benefit annual lump sum.

For stillborn children:

- the Stillborn Baby Payment may be paid where Parental Leave Pay cannot be paid because you have not met the Paid Parental Leave scheme work test or income requirements
- born as part of a multiple birth (for example, twins or triplets), Parental Leave Pay may be payable for one child and Stillborn Baby Payment for the other child or children.

For more information



Go to **servicesaustralia.gov.au/families** or visit one of our service centres.

Call us on **1800 118 388**.

Help in your language

We can translate documents you need for your claim or payments for free.

To speak to us in your language, call **131 202**.

Call charges may apply.



Telephone Typewriter

If you have a hearing or speech impairment, you can call the **TTY service** on **1800 810 586**.

A TTY phone is required to use this service.

Keep these Notes (pages 1 to 31) for your information.

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About claiming

Claiming on behalf of another person

If you are claiming Family Tax Benefit for a child who has died and the child's parent or guardian has also died, you should answer the questions using the deceased parent's or guardian's details, and their tax file number (if available). You can only claim Parental Leave Pay for a newborn child who was stillborn or recently died if you were, or would have been, the carer of the child.

The term 'parent' refers to a natural, adoptive or relationship parent (a person who is legally responsible for a child born through an artificial conception procedure or where a surrogacy court order is in place).

Family and domestic violence

If you are affected by family and domestic violence, there is help available. Call **132 850** Monday to Friday, 8am to 5pm local time, and ask to speak to a social worker. Otherwise, you can contact 1800RESPECT (**1800 737 732**), a 24 hour service. If you are in immediate danger, call **000**.

For more information, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/domesticviolence

Social Work Assistance

A social worker can provide short-term counselling, support and information to help you through a difficult time. You can ask to speak with a social worker by calling your regular payment line or contacting us on **136 150** Monday to Friday, 8 am to 5 pm local time.

For more information, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/socialwork

Having a partner Question 14

You have a partner if we consider you a member of a couple. We consider you a member of a couple if you are either:

- married
- in a registered relationship, or
- in a de facto relationship.

A registered relationship is where your relationship is registered under a law of a state or territory. A de facto relationship is where you and your partner are in a relationship similar to a married couple but are not married or in a registered relationship.

We may still consider you a member of a couple if you are not physically living with your partner. For example, your partner may fly-in fly-out or live away for work, like military or oil rig workers.

For more information, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/moc

Partner Permitted to Enquire

Question 15

Allowing your partner to enquire on your behalf, may save you time when dealing with us. It will let you and your partner use more self-service functions online and over the phone.

If you give your partner **permission to enquire**, it will allow your partner to ask questions about your Centrelink payments and services. They could ask us:

- your current rate of payment
- the reason your payment has stopped
- the reason your payment has gone up or down, for example, income and assets, debt and back payment information.

They **can** tell us how much you earned, changes in your circumstances and view your details online.

They **cannot**:

- act on your behalf with Centrelink
- apply for payments for you
- complete and sign forms and statements on your behalf
- come to appointments for you.

You have a right to have your personal information kept private. For more information, go to **servicesaustralia.gov.au/privacy**

Changing your partner's permission to enquire is your choice and **you can change this** permission at any time.

Parental Leave Pay and foster care

Questions 57, 105 and 106

Formal foster care is the placement, by the state or territory, of a child away from their parents or guardians into the temporary care of a person or family that are trained and supervised by social services. Informal foster care can include situations where the carer is not necessarily related to this child but is caring for this child full time.

Formal foster carers are not eligible for Parental Leave Pay. You may be eligible for the Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement paid with Family Tax Benefit Part A for a foster child(ren) aged under one year who came into your care for 13 continuous weeks or more.

Adoptions

Questions 57, 60, 61, 65, 101, 104 and 159

An adoptive parent is a person who has adopted (or is in the process of adopting) a child. Completed adoptions transfer parental status, including legal rights and responsibilities, to the adoptive parent(s).

To be eligible for Parental Leave Pay, an adopted child (or intended adoptive child) must have been placed with the approved adoptive parents by an authorised party for the purpose of adoption before the child turns 16 years old. In addition to this, adoption must have been the intention **at the time of placement**, for example, the child was not initially placed for the purpose of long term foster care.

Primary carer

Questions 102, 163 and 166

For children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

A child's primary carer is the person who was most meeting the child's physical needs. This will usually be the mother of a newborn child or the initial primary carer of an adopted child. There can only be one primary carer for a child at one time.

You are considered to be the primary carer of your child even if your child was in hospital.

Carer

Question 153

For children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

A child's carer is the person who meets the child's physical needs. This is usually the mother of the newborn, the child's adoptive parent or their partners. There can be more than one carer on a day.

You can be considered to be the carer of your child even if your child is in hospital.

If exceptional circumstances exist (for example the birth mother is severely ill or there has been an accident that prevents the birth mother from caring for the newborn), then the person who is most meeting the child's physical needs is considered to be the primary carer of the child.

About the Paid Parental Leave scheme

What is the Paid Parental Leave scheme?

The Paid Parental Leave scheme provides income tested and work tested payments that enables eligible parents to take time off work to care for a new baby or recently adopted child. Payments provided under this scheme are paid at the rate of the National Minimum wage and may also be payable when a child is stillborn or dies.

There are 2 payments under the Paid Parental Leave scheme:

- Parental Leave Pay, which is payable to eligible working parents who are the child's primary carer (usually the birth mother or the initial primary carer of an adopted child). This form may be used to claim Parental Leave Pay.
 - Dad and Partner Pay (only available for children born or adopted before 1 July 2023), which is payable for up to 2 weeks to eligible working fathers or partners. Eligible fathers or partners must lodge a separate claim for Dad and Partner Pay.
-

What is Parental Leave Pay?

Questions 46 and 189

Parental Leave Pay is a government funded payment paid under the Paid Parental Leave scheme for primary carers (usually birth mothers). Eligible working parents with a newborn or recently adopted child can receive Parental Leave Pay at the rate of the National Minimum Wage. Full-time, part-time, casual, seasonal, contract and self-employed workers may be eligible. It is a taxable payment and is only paid for one eligible child in each pregnancy or adoption.

You can receive Parental Leave Pay before, after or at the same time as employer provided paid or unpaid maternity or parental leave. This also applies to other employer funded leave entitlements, such as annual or long service leave.

The Paid Parental Leave scheme provides you with Parental Leave Pay but does not give you an entitlement to leave. The scheme does not change any of your existing leave entitlements.

For children born or adopted on or before 1 July 2023

Parental Leave Pay is made up of 2 parts:

- a Paid Parental Leave period of up to 12 weeks (60 payable weekdays)
- up to 30 Flexible Paid Parental Leave days.

If you are eligible, you can connect your Flexible Paid Parental Leave days to your Paid Parental Leave period. This can extend your block of payment to a maximum of 18 weeks (90 payable weekdays).

For children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

Parental Leave Pay is made up of up to 100 Parental Leave Pay days (20 weeks) per child.

These days can be taken at any time from the date of birth, until 2 years after their birth or adoption.

You can take Parental Leave Pay as either:

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

What is the Paid Parental Leave period?

The Paid Parental Leave period only applies if your child was born or adopted before 1 July 2023

Your Paid Parental Leave period is a continuous block of payment following your child's birth or adoption. You will receive payment for Monday to Friday at the rate of the National Minimum Wage.

Your Paid Parental Leave period can be up to 12 weeks (60 payable weekdays). To receive the full 12 weeks you will need to:

- lodge your claim
- provide proof of birth or adoption
- choose a Paid Parental Leave period start date

within 40 weeks from the child's birth or adoption.

Your Paid Parental Leave period will end no later than 52 weeks after the birth or adoption of your child. Your Paid Parental Leave period cannot be paid for the child after this time.

Choosing your Paid Parental Leave period start date

In this form, you can choose the start date for your Paid Parental Leave period.

The Paid Parental Leave period start date is not the date your first payment is received, it is the start of your entitlement period. When your Parental Leave Pay is assessed, your first payment will include any arrears you may be entitled to.

If you lodge your claim and proof of birth for your newborn child:

- within 28 days of the birth or adoption, you can choose a Paid Parental Leave period start date between the child's date of birth and 52 weeks after the birth.
- more than 28 days after the birth or adoption, you can choose a Paid Parental Leave period

Continued

start date between the date you lodge your claim and proof of birth for your newborn child and 52 weeks after the birth.

If you choose a start date in the past and you or your partner (if you have one) received Family Tax Benefit or an income support payment, such as Parenting Payment for the same period, we may have paid you or your partner too much. If this happens you will owe us money and have to pay it back.

If you have lodged your claim, you can only change your Paid Parental Leave period start date if your Paid Parental Leave period has not already begun and you can only choose a new date on or after the date you request the change.

Flexible Paid Parental Leave applies if your child was born or adopted before 1 July 2023

You may receive up to 30 Flexible Parental Leave Pay days. You can choose when you get these days.

To be eligible for Flexible Parental Leave Pay you need to make a claim for Parental Leave Pay within one year of your child's birth or adoption. You will also need to claim and take any available Flexible Parental Leave Pay days within 2 years of your child's birth or adoption.

Flexible Parental Leave Pay days can be taken on any dates between the Paid Parental Leave period and 2 years after your child's birth or adoption. These dates can be for weekdays and weekend days. Flexible Parental Leave Pay days cannot be claimed for dates more than 42 days in the past. Flexible Paid Parental Leave days can be:

- connected to your Paid Parental Leave period as a block of up to 6 weeks (30 payable weekdays). You may receive up to 18 weeks (90 payable weekdays) as a continuous period.
- taken on any day you want them between the end of your Paid Parental Leave period and 2 years after your child's birth or adoption.
- a combination of the 2 options above.

Special rules apply if you are claiming because someone is transferring only Flexible Parental Leave Pay to you. In these circumstances you can lodge your claim within 2 years of the child's birth or adoption.

Who is eligible for Parental Leave Pay?

Parental Leave Pay is only paid for one eligible child in each pregnancy or adoption. Adopted children must be younger than 16 years old at the time they come into your care as part of an adoption process. A person may still be eligible for Parental Leave Pay when a child is stillborn or dies.

Formal foster carers are not eligible for Parental Leave Pay. You may be eligible for Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement paid with Family Tax Benefit Part A for a foster child(ren) aged under one year who came into your care for 13 continuous weeks or more.

If your claim for Parental Leave Pay is rejected or you have a child(ren) born in a multiple birth or entrusted to your care as part of the same adoption process, you may be eligible to be paid Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement paid with Family Tax Benefit Part A.

For example, a mother who gives birth to twins may receive Parental Leave Pay for one child and may receive Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement paid with Family Tax Benefit Part A for the second child.

Continued

For children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

To be eligible for Parental Leave Pay for a newborn child who was stillborn or recently died, you must:

- have been, or would have been, the primary carer for a newborn or recently adopted child that was born or adopted before 1 July 2023
- meet the Parental Leave Pay residence requirements (see page Notes—21)
- have met the Parental Leave Pay work test before the birth or adoption
- meet the income test, based on your individual adjusted taxable income.

If your child was born or adopted:

- before 1 July 2022, your income must be \$151,350 or less in the financial year before your child's date of birth or adoption
- between 1 July 2022 and 30 June 2023, your income must be \$156,647 or less in the financial year before you claim, or before your child's date of birth or adoption, whichever is earlier.

To be eligible for the Paid Parental Leave period you must be eligible on each day from the day you became, or would have become, the primary carer of the child until the end of your Paid Parental Leave period. To be eligible for a Flexible Parental Leave Pay day you must be eligible on that day.

You may still be eligible for Parental Leave Pay for a child who was stillborn or recently died, even if you have returned to work.

Parental Leave Pay is only paid for one eligible child in each pregnancy or adoption.

For children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

To be eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you must:

- be the carer of a newborn or recently adopted child that was born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023
- meet the Paid Parental Leave residence requirements (see page Notes—21)
- have met the Parental Leave Pay work test (see 'Parental Leave Pay work test', on page Notes—9)
- meet the income test, based on your individual or family adjusted taxable income.

Your individual income must be \$168,865 or less in the financial year before you claim, or before your child's date of birth or adoption, whichever is earlier.

If you do not meet the individual income test, we can use a family income test where your family income must be \$350,000 or less. If you are partnered, we will look at your and your partner's combined income. If you do not have a partner, we will look at just your income.

To be eligible for a Parental Leave Pay day you must be eligible on your child's date of birth or adoption and on each Parental Leave Pay day you nominate.

Parental Leave Pay work test

Questions 88, 90, 99, 139, 141, 174 and 176

To meet the Parental Leave Pay work test you must have:

- worked for at least 295 days (approximately 10 months) of the 392 days (approximately 13 months) before the birth or the date your child came into, or would have come into, your primary care
- worked at least 330 hours in that 295 day (approximately 10 month) period (just over 8 hours a week), with no more than a 12 week (84 day) continuous gap within the 10 month period.

Previous periods of Parental Leave Pay and/or Dad and Partner Pay can be included as qualifying work for the work test. If you are including a previous period of Parental Leave Pay and/or Dad and Partner Pay in the work test, a weekday counts as 7.6 hours.

For children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

If another carer claims Parental Leave Pay other than the birth mother, then they are required to meet test as well as the birth mother.

Note: The birth mothers' work test information will be collected via an online task.

There are some exceptions if you do not meet the work test (see page Notes—9).

What exceptions are there to the work test?

Questions 99, 150 and 185

You may still meet the work test if your ability to work was directly affected by:

- a pregnancy related illness or complications
- a premature birth
- a severe medical condition, or caring for a close family member with a severe medical condition
- a natural disaster declared by the Commonwealth, a State or Territory
- family and domestic violence
- working in a dangerous job that was a risk to your pregnancy.

For more information, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepayworktestexceptions

Pregnancy related illness or complications

You may meet the work test if you stopped work earlier than expected as a direct result of your pregnancy. This may be because you either:

- had a medical condition that got worse because of your pregnancy
- developed an illness or complication with your pregnancy.

You will need to give us proof from both your doctor and your employer to show that without pregnancy related complications you would have met the work test.

Proof from your doctor

You need to provide proof from your doctor or the hospital confirming:

- what your illness or complication was
- the date the illness or complication started
- your illness or complication prevented or reduced your ability to work
- your illness or complication related directly to your pregnancy.

For example, you need to prove that your pregnancy was the reason a pre-existing condition got worse.

Continued

Proof from your employer

You will also need to provide proof from your employer. This needs to include both:

- the date you stopped working
- that you would have kept working during the work test period if you did not experience the illness or complication.

Proof if you are self-employed

If you are self-employed, you need to prove your ability to work was reduced during the work test period. This may include you providing the following:

- existing and new contracts
- a letter or declaration from your accountant confirming past and expected business activity
- notifications of change to business activity
- employment of a staff member to perform your usual work activities
- self-declaration of self-employment status and the intention for the business to continue.

Premature birth

There are exceptions if your child was born early. If this occurs, we include the work you would have performed up until your child's expected date of birth. You need to show that without the premature birth you would have met the work test.

When you claim, you need to provide the following proof to confirm:

- your child's expected date of birth – from a doctor or hospital
- the dates you had planned to work during your work test period – from your employer.

Severe medical condition

You may meet the work test if your ability to work was directly affected by a severe medical condition that was not related to your pregnancy. This may be because you:

- had a severe medical condition, or
- were caring for your close family member with a severe medical condition.

A close family member is:

- your child
- your partner
- your sibling
- your parent
- your partner's parent
- someone you have legal guardianship over.

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, 'family member' includes cultural kinship relationships.

You will need to give us proof from both a doctor and your employer to show that without the severe medical condition you would have met the work test.

Proof from a doctor

You need to provide proof from a doctor or the hospital confirming:

- what the severe medical condition was
- who experienced the severe medical condition
- the period:
 - you experienced the severe medical condition, or
 - you were required to care for your close family member with the severe medical condition
- the severe medical condition:
 - prevented or reduced your ability to work, or
 - required you to provide care for your close family member.

Proof from your employer

You will also need to provide proof from your employer. This needs to include both:

- the period you were not able to work
- that you would have worked during the work test period if you did not:
 - experience the severe medical condition, or
 - have to care for your close family member with a severe medical condition.

Proof if you are self-employed

If you are self-employed, you need to prove your ability to work was reduced during the work test period. This may include you providing the following:

- existing and new contracts
- a letter or declaration from your accountant confirming past and expected business activity
- notifications of change to business activity
- employment of a staff member to perform your usual work activities
- self-declaration of self-employment status and the intention for the business to continue.

Natural disaster

You may meet the work test if your ability to work was directly affected by a natural disaster that was declared by the Commonwealth, a State or Territory.

You will need to provide proof:

- that you were directly affected by the natural disaster
- the address or location where you were affected (for example, your home or work).

Proof may include:

- evidence of major damage to your home, such as an insurance claim, building report, invoices for completed repairs or quotes for scheduled repairs
- lease agreement or letter from your real estate agent
- driver licence
- utility notice or rates notice in your name
- media articles showing impacts on your community
- a letter from your employer if your workplace was affected by the disaster
- a statutory declaration explaining how you were impacted.

Continued

Proof from your employer

You will also need to provide proof from your employer. This needs to include both:

- the period you were not able to work
- that you would have worked during the work test period if not for the disaster.

Proof if you are self-employed

If you are self-employed, you need to prove your ability to work was reduced during the work test period. This may include you providing the following:

- existing and new contracts
- a letter or declaration from your accountant confirming past and expected business activity
- notifications of change to business activity
- employment of a staff member to perform your usual work activities
- self-declaration of self-employment status and the intention for the business to continue.

Family and domestic violence

You may meet the work test if your ability to work was directly affected by family and domestic violence.

A social worker may need to call you to discuss your claim. The call will come from a private number. We may also need you to provide proof of your circumstances.

Proof may include:

- a letter from a third party familiar with your circumstances
- a letter from a support service such as a shelter, refuge or community housing
- a police or court document, such as a domestic violence order
- a statutory declaration.

Proof from your employer

You will also need to provide proof from your employer that you would have continued to work. This needs to include both:

- the dates or period you were not able to work
- that you would have worked during the work test period.

You do not have to tell your employer about the family and domestic violence. They only need to confirm that work was available.

Proof if you are self-employed

If you are self-employed, you need to prove your ability to work was reduced during the work test period. This may include you providing the following:

- existing and new contracts
- a letter or declaration from your accountant confirming past and expected business activity
- notifications of change to business activity
- employment of a staff member to perform your usual work activities
- self-declaration of self-employment status and the intention for the business to continue.

**Questions 93, 94, 144, 145,
179 and 180**

Dangerous job

If you had to cease work due to hazards in your workplace that were a risk to your pregnancy (for example, jockey or boxer), you may be able to move your work test period to an earlier date.

You will need to provide proof:

- of the job you were doing before your child was born, and
- the date you stopped working.

Proof of your job can include:

- a letter from your employer
- a copy of your contract or workplace agreement.

You also need to provide proof:

- explaining the hazards that were a risk to your pregnancy, and
- why they prevented you from continuing work.

Proof of the risk to your pregnancy can include:

- a medical certificate or letter from a medical professional
- a letter from your employer
- industry regulations or guidelines.

Proof if you are self-employed

If you are self-employed, proof includes you providing the following:

- a copy of your contract or industry regulations or guidelines, and
- a statutory declaration stating:
 - the type of work you performed, including your job description
 - the date you stopped working
 - a description of the hazards that were a risk to your pregnancy
 - an explanation of why the hazards prevented you from continuing work.

Parental Leave Pay and other payments

Parental Leave Pay, Stillborn Baby Payment and Newborn Supplement

You cannot receive both Parental Leave Pay and Stillborn Baby Payment for the same stillborn child. If you meet the eligibility criteria for both payments, you can choose which payment is the best financial decision for your family.

You cannot receive both Parental Leave Pay and the Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement paid with Family Tax Benefit Part A for a child who has died shortly after birth (neonatal death).

In the case of a multiple birth, you could claim Parental Leave Pay for one child and depending on the circumstances either:

- Stillborn Baby Payment
- Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement

for the other child(ren). If you are claiming for more than one child, you will need to complete a separate claim form for each child.

If you lodge a claim for Parental Leave Pay and later decide that you want to change your claim to be paid Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement with Family Tax Benefit Part A or Stillborn Baby Payment (in the event of a stillborn child), you must contact us before the start of your Parental Leave Pay. If you do not do this, you will automatically receive Parental Leave Pay if it is payable to you and you will not be able to be paid Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement with Family Tax Benefit Part A or Stillborn Baby Payment.

If your claim for Parental Leave Pay is rejected, you may be eligible to be paid Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement with Family Tax Benefit Part A or Stillborn Baby Payment.

Parental Leave Pay and other family assistance payment(s)

Parental Leave Pay is treated as taxable income and counts as income for some family assistance payment(s), including:

- Family Tax Benefit Part A
- Family Tax Benefit Part B
- Stillborn Baby Payment
- any future Parental Leave Pay
- Dad and Partner Pay
- Child Care Subsidy.

Parental Leave Pay will also be included in the adjusted taxable income for child support purposes and the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card. Dad and Partner Pay will be included in your adjusted taxable income for the Commonwealth Seniors Health Card. Parental Leave Pay and Dad and Partner Pay are regarded as income for the Low Income Health Care Card.

Parental Leave Pay and Family Tax Benefit Part B

You (and/or your partner) cannot receive Family Tax Benefit Part B for any days or periods you are receiving Parental Leave Pay.

Effect on other payments

Parental Leave Pay and Dad and Partner Pay is counted as income for income support purposes. We will include this in the income calculation of your income support payment for you. Your income support payment will either be reduced or cancelled while you are receiving Parental Leave Pay or Dad and Partner Pay. If your income support payment is cancelled it will also impact your concession card and Family Tax Benefit Part A rate.

For more information, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/income

Managing overpayments

You may get an overpayment of Parental Leave Pay if your circumstances have changed or you were no longer entitled to Parental Leave Pay but did not tell us.

If this happens and you have not finished getting all of your Parental Leave Pay, we may offset your ongoing payments. We do this to avoid or reduce the risk of an overpayment.

For more information on how to manage overpayments of Parental Leave Pay, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepay

Who will provide your Parental Leave Pay?

If your child was stillborn or has recently died, you can choose to have your Parental Leave Pay provided directly by us. However, if you prefer, your employer may still provide your Paid Parental Leave period and connected Flexible Paid Parental Leave days to you.

Your Paid Parental Leave period and connected Flexible Paid Parental Leave days will be provided to you by your employer in your usual pay cycle if you:

- agree for your employer to provide your payment
- have worked for your employer for 12 months or more before the expected date of birth or adoption
- will be their employee for your Paid Parental Leave period and connected Flexible Paid Parental Leave days
- are an Australian-based employee
- expect to receive at least 8 weeks of Parental Leave Pay.

Parental Leave Pay will be provided to you by us if you either:

- choose to be paid by us
- are self-employed
- have ceased to be employed
- receive an income support payment, or
- are receiving Flexible Paid Parental Leave days not connected to the end of your Paid Parental Leave period.

Parental Leave Pay is a taxable payment. When your employer provides the payment, they will withhold Pay As You Go (PAYG) tax at the usual rate.

Transferring Parental Leave Pay

(children born or adopted before 1 July 2023)

Questions 112, 116 and 120

You can transfer some or all of your Parental Leave Pay if your child was born or adopted before 1 July 2023

The child's birth mother or the initial primary carer may transfer some or all of their Parental Leave Pay for the child to another person. They may transfer some or all of their Paid Parental Leave period to another person and may give permission for another person to claim some or all of their Flexible Parental Leave Pay days.

Generally, the birth mother or initial primary claimant will need to lodge a claim and be assessed as eligible for Parental Leave Pay before another person claims.

For more information, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/parentalleavepay

Sharing Parental Leave Pay

(children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023)

Questions 155, 156, 161, 168, 172 and 189

You can share some of all of Parental Leave Pay if your child was born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

Your family may get up to 100 days of Parental Leave Pay. You can choose to share Parental Leave Pay with the other parent. This will give your family more flexibility. Your family should talk about it and decide how many Parental Leave Pay days each parent will claim.

If your family is sharing Parental Leave Pay days, the child's birth mother, or first adoptive parent to claim, must give approval to share days with the other parent.

If you have a partner on the date you lodge this claim, part of Parental Leave Pay will be reserved for them to use. The most one parent in a couple can get is 90 days. To get the full 100 days, both parents need to claim Parental Leave Pay and be eligible.

If you are single, you can still choose to share days with the other parent. If you choose not to, you can get all 100 days of Parental Leave Pay.

If you are sharing Parental Leave Pay with the other parent, you can take up to 10 days at the same time.

What is Dad and Partner Pay?

Children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

Dad and Partner Pay is a payment under the Paid Parental Leave scheme to support eligible working fathers and partners (including adopting parents) who are caring for a newborn or recently adopted child. Dad and Partner Pay may also be payable when a child is stillborn or dies.

Dad and Partner Pay is a taxable payment paid at the rate of the National Minimum Wage for a maximum of 2 weeks.

You cannot use this form to claim Dad and Partner Pay. You can claim online by logging into your Centrelink online account through myGov or by completing the **Claim for Dad and Partner Pay (FA080)** form.

Stillborn Baby Payment

What is Stillborn Baby Payment?

Question 192

Stillborn Baby Payment is available for stillborn children if Parental Leave Pay is not payable. If you meet the eligibility criteria for both Parental Leave Pay and Stillborn Baby Payment you can choose which payment is the best financial decision for your family.

A stillborn is a baby:

- who weighed at least 400 grams at delivery or whose period of gestation was at least 20 weeks
- who has not breathed since delivery
- whose heart has not beaten since delivery.

Stillborn Baby Payment is an income tested payment payable to families who have an estimated combined adjusted taxable income of \$72,400* or less in the 6 month period beginning on the day of the child's delivery, or are eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part A within 52 weeks beginning on the day of the child's delivery.

For more information about estimating your income and adjusted taxable income (see page Notes—25).

Stillborn Baby Payment is a lump sum payment. To get Stillborn Baby Payment you must lodge this claim **no later than 52 weeks (364 days) beginning on the day of the stillborn child's delivery.**

In the case of multiple birth, you could claim Parental Leave Pay for one child (including stillborn) and Stillborn Baby Payment for the other child(ren) or Stillborn Baby Payment for each stillborn child. If you are claiming for more than one child, you will need to complete a separate claim form for each child.

For more information on Stillborn Baby Payment, go to **servicessaustralia.gov.au/stillbornpayment**

* **Disclaimer** – Information contained in this form in respect of entitlements may not be current. Rate information may be based on proposed changes to legislation or take into account Consumer Price Indexing. The information should not be relied on as a substitute for specific advice relevant to a person's particular circumstances. Contact Services Australia for full details of any entitlements and services for which you may be eligible, or how any pending changes in legislation, programs or services may affect you. For information on current Stillborn Baby Payment rates, go to **servicessaustralia.gov.au/stillbornpayment**

About Family Tax Benefit

What is Family Tax Benefit?

Question 198

Family Tax Benefit is a payment to help you with the costs of raising your dependent child(ren).

There are 2 parts to Family Tax Benefit—Part A and Part B.

Family Tax Benefit Part A is worked out on your family's combined annual income and the ages and number of dependent children in your care. It is paid for eligible children up to 16 years old and for young persons 16 to 19 years old who are full-time secondary students (until the end of the calendar year they turn 19 years old).

Family Tax Benefit Part B provides extra assistance to single parents, non-parent carers (including grandparents) and couples with one main income earner.

Family Tax Benefit Part B is subject to an income test and can be paid to:

- couples until the youngest child turns 13 years old
- single parents, grandparent and great-grandparent carers until the youngest child turns 16 years old, or until the end of the calendar year the child turns 18 years old, if the child is in full-time secondary study.

The term 'parent' refers to a natural, adoptive or relationship parent (a person who is legally responsible for a child born through an artificial conception procedure or where a surrogacy court order is in place).

For Family Tax Benefit Part B, a **grandparent** is either:

- a parent of a parent of the child
- a parent of a grandparent of the child (great-grandparent).

You are also considered to be a grandparent if you are the former partner of a natural, adoptive or relationship grandparent or great-grandparent.

For the purposes of deciding if you are a grandparent:

- a **parent** is a natural, adoptive, relationship or step parent of a child
- a **step parent** is the partner or former partner of a natural, adoptive or relationship parent of a child
- a **relationship parent** is a person who is legally responsible for a child born through an artificial conception procedure or where a surrogacy court order is in place.

Family Tax Benefit is assessed using your estimate of your actual annual family income for the 2023–24 financial year. After the end of the financial year, your payment will be balanced using your actual family income. For more information about estimating income and the balancing process (see page Notes—23).

There is no asset test for Family Tax Benefit.

What is a financial year?

- A financial year:
- begins on 1 July in any year
 - ends on 30 June of the following year.

For example: 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024
1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

Family Tax Benefit Bereavement Payment Questions 199 and 200

This payment is available to a parent or guardian to provide financial support in the period following the death of their child. To be eligible, the child must have been an eligible child and the family must be eligible to receive Family Tax Benefit at the time of the child's death. It is paid for children who pass away shortly after birth (neonatal death) and older children.

The Family Tax Benefit Bereavement Payment is **not** payable for a stillbirth.

You may receive the Family Tax Benefit Bereavement Payment for up to 14 weeks from the date the child died. It can be paid as fortnightly payments or as a lump sum. The amount and period which can be paid will depend on your family's income and the age of each child.

Who is eligible for Family Tax Benefit?

To be eligible for Family Tax Benefit you must:

- provide care to an eligible child (see page Notes—22)
 - meet the Australian residence requirements for family assistance purposes (see page Notes—21).
-

Zero rate Family Tax Benefit

Receiving a zero rate means you have already lodged a claim for Family Tax Benefit and have received a letter advising that you are eligible for Family Tax Benefit, but either:

- you have chosen to receive all of your payments at the end of the financial year after your tax return(s) have been lodged and your actual adjusted taxable income has been received from the Australian Taxation Office
- your fortnightly payments have reduced to zero because you (or your partner) have not lodged your tax return(s) for a previous year
- your fortnightly payment amount is zero because your family income estimate is too high.

You are not receiving a zero rate if you lodge a claim for Family Tax Benefit as an annual lump sum each financial year, or if your Family Tax Benefit has been cancelled for any reason.

Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement

Payment of Family Tax Benefit Part A to eligible families may include the Newborn Supplement for a period of up to 13 weeks, for newborn children, children aged under one year old entrusted to your care or children of any age entrusted to your care as part of an adoption process where Parental Leave Pay has not been paid. Where Newborn Supplement is payable, the Newborn Upfront Payment may also be paid as a one off payment. The rate of Newborn Supplement that a family may be eligible for depends on the number of children in the family.

For more information on Newborn Supplement, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/families

Shared care Questions 47 and 48

If you shared the care of a child who has died or any other dependent child(ren) in your care, you may be paid Family Tax Benefit for all of the eligible children. You must have had care of the child for at least 35% of the time.

A care period:

- begins on the day on which the care of a child starts to be shared between 2 or more people, or the day on which the pattern of care changes
- ends when there is a subsequent change in care.

If you shared the care of your child for 14% to less than 35% of the time, you will not be entitled to receive Family Tax Benefit.

Support for separated people

Separation is a time of change and it is important to get help if you need it. If you require support, there are a number of support services available.

We can:

- give you information and advice
- refer you to private, confidential counselling
- assess, collect and transfer Child Support payments
- refer you to support services, like Family Relationship Advice Line, Mensline Australia, 1800RESPECT and Financial Counselling Australia.

For more information, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/separationsupport

About Rent Assistance

What is Rent Assistance? Questions 204 to 227

You may be eligible for Rent Assistance if you rent your accommodation in the private rental market or community housing. This includes paying private or community rent, board and/or lodging for accommodation in a house, flat or unit, boarding house, hostel or private hotel. It also includes paying site fees or mooring fees for a caravan, mobile home or boat that you live in.

If you are entitled to Rent Assistance it is generally paid fortnightly with your Family Tax Benefit payments. You can however, choose to receive your Family Tax Benefit and Rent Assistance at the end of the financial year when your actual annual family income is known.

You are not entitled to Rent Assistance if you are the primary tenant in Government housing (that is, your (and/or your partner's) name is on the rental contract (lease) with the state or territory housing authority), or you own or jointly own the home you live in.

The rate of Rent Assistance depends on the amount of rent you pay and the number of dependent children you have in your care. Rent Assistance is added to the other components of Family Tax Benefit Part A and the total payment may be reduced depending upon your family income or child support payment(s) received.

Verifying your rent

You may need to provide verification of the amount of rent you pay if you wish to receive Rent Assistance. You can do this by providing us with a current lease or tenancy agreement. If you do not have a current lease or tenancy agreement, we may ask you to verify your rent in another way.

If you receive Rent Assistance, you are required to notify us if there is a change in the amount of rent you pay or a change of address. You may be requested to reconfirm or reverify your rent details when your rent or address details change or as part of a review.

For more information about Rent Assistance, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/rentassistance

Australian residence requirements

Questions 19 to 31, 44, 122, 125, 189 and 236

To be eligible for Parental Leave Pay and Family Tax Benefit (including all additional and ancillary benefits and payments) you must satisfy residence requirements. You must be living in Australia and either:

- be an Australian citizen
- hold a permanent visa
- have arrived on a New Zealand passport
- hold a partner provisional or temporary protection visa.

In deciding whether you are living in Australia, we may need to look at the nature of your accommodation, the nature and extent of family relationships in Australia, the nature and extent of employment, business or financial ties with Australia, the frequency and duration of travel outside Australia and any other relevant matters.

Newly arrived residents generally will have a waiting period (some exemptions apply) of:

- 1 year for Family Tax Benefit Part A
- 2 years for Parental Leave Pay.

There is no waiting period for Family Tax Benefit Part B.

You can find more information on how long you may need to wait and reasons you may be exempt by going to servicessaustralia.gov.au/newresidentswaiting

Parental Leave Pay and residence requirements

You cannot receive a Paid Parental Leave period if your child is born (or comes into your primary care) before you meet the residence requirements.

Absences from Australia may affect your Parental Leave Pay. You may be able to claim Parental Leave Pay during a temporary absence from Australia if you have been absent for less than 56 weeks.

Temporary visa holders may not be eligible for Parental Leave Pay during any absence from Australia.

Children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

To be eligible for a Paid Parental Leave period, you must meet all eligibility requirements for each day between the child's birth (or entry into your primary care) and the end of your Paid Parental Leave period, even if you do not choose to have your Parental Leave Pay start from the date of birth (or entry into primary care) of your child.

When your Paid Parental Leave period is stopped it generally cannot be resumed on return to Australia.

To be eligible for Flexible Parental Leave Pay days you must meet residence requirements on:

- the day your child was born (or came into your primary care)
- each of your Flexible Parental Leave Pay days.

Children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

To be eligible for Parental Leave Pay days you must meet residence requirements on:

- the day your child was born (or came into your care), and
- each of your Parental Leave Pay days.

You do not need to meet the residence requirements between the Parental Leave Pay days.

Any unclaimed Parental leave Pay days will need to be claimed once you have returned to Australia and before your child's second birthday or anniversary into care.

For more information about the conditions for payments while outside Australia, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/paymentsoverseas

Family assistance and residence requirements

Absences from Australia may affect your family assistance payments. If you are temporarily absent from Australia for less than 6 weeks, you may be eligible to receive family assistance payments during this period.

For more information about the conditions for payments while outside Australia, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/paymentsoverseas

Eligible child

For Family Tax Benefit, an eligible child must:

- be 0 to 15 years old, or
- be a young person 16 to 19* years old who is in full-time secondary study leading towards a Year 12 or equivalent qualification or who is exempt from this requirement, and
- be in your care for at least 35% of the time and you must be responsible (whether alone or jointly with someone else) for their day-to-day care, welfare and development
- be an Australian resident or New Zealand citizen living in Australia or live with the person claiming family assistance
- not be your partner
- generally not be temporarily outside Australia for longer than 6 weeks
- not be receiving an income support payment, such as Youth Allowance.

If a child was 16 years or older and received any of the following payments for the whole financial year, this child was not an eligible child:

- Carer Payment
- Disability Support Pension
- Disability Support Pension (Blind)
- Parenting Payment
- Special Benefit
- Youth Allowance
- Veterans' Children Education Scheme (VCES) / Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Education and Training Scheme (MRCAETS) paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

* Family Tax Benefit can be paid for a young person up to the end of the calendar year in which they turn 19 years, as long as they are in full-time secondary study.

Why your income details are important

Questions 75, 76 and 77

Questions 126, 127 and 128

Questions 196 and 197

Questions 231 and 232

Family Tax Benefit

- If your **Family Tax Benefit** is paid fortnightly, we use your (and/or your partner's) estimate of your annual family income for the current financial year to work out your fortnightly rate.

Parental Leave Pay

- Your income for **Parental Leave Pay** will be based on your actual adjusted taxable income in the financial year **before** the date of your claim or the date of birth or adoption of the child, whichever is earlier. For example, if you are lodging a pre-birth claim for Parental Leave Pay during the 2023–24 financial year, we need to know your income for the 2022–23 financial year.
- If you have an extension or you are not required to lodge a tax return, you will need to provide an estimate of income for the financial year before the date of this claim or the date of actual birth or adoption of the child, whichever is earlier.

For children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

The Parental Leave Pay income test is based on your individual income, not family income. That means it does not include your partner's (if you have one) income.

For children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

If you do not meet the individual income test, we can use a family income limit to assess your eligibility. If you have a partner, we can look at your and your partner's combined income. If you do not have a partner, we will look at just your income.

Stillborn Baby Payment

- Your and your partner's (if you have one) income for Stillborn Baby Payment will be based on the 6 months **beginning** on the date your child was delivered.

Where you are asked to estimate your income it is important to do it as accurately as possible to reduce the risk of being overpaid.

If you overestimate your annual family income for family assistance

If you overestimate your annual family income and are underpaid during the year, your Family Tax Benefit will be topped up to your actual entitlement after the end of the financial year. To receive the top up, you and your partner (if you have one) must lodge a tax return and have your income details confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office, or tell us that you are not required to lodge, within 12 months of the end of the financial year during which you received the payments.

If there are special circumstances that prevent you from doing this, you must contact us.

Family Tax Benefit including top-up payments and end of year supplement payments may be used to repay any money you owe and offset a tax debt, if you have one.

If you underestimate your annual family income for family assistance

If your actual annual family income is more than you estimated, and you have been paid too much Family Tax Benefit, you will have to pay back the amount you should not have been paid.

If you underestimate your income for 2 consecutive financial years and you then have no entitlement to Family Tax Benefit when your actual income is confirmed, you may not be able to receive Family Tax Benefit as fortnightly instalments.

For every \$1,000 your actual annual family income is higher than your estimate, you **may** have an overpayment of up to \$500 (such as \$300 for Family Tax Benefit Part A and \$200 for Family Tax Benefit Part B) and have to pay it back after the end of the financial year.

All overpayments need to be paid back. Any money you owe may be recovered from your tax refund and/or future family assistance payments, including arrears, lump sum, top up, and end of year supplement payments even if you have a current payment arrangement in place with us.

Lodging tax returns for family assistance

You and your partner (if you have one) must lodge a tax return and have your income details confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office, or tell us that you are not required to do so within 12 months of the end of the financial year during which you received the payments. If there are special circumstances that prevent you from doing this, you must contact us. The Australian Taxation Office can tell you whether you are required to lodge an income tax return. If you do not do either of these things, any Family Tax Benefit you have received will become a non-lodger debt and will have to be paid back.

If you are not required to lodge a tax return, we may still confirm your income with the Australian Taxation Office. We may use information from a number of sources including payment summaries lodged by your employers and declarations from financial institutions about interest earned or dividends received.

Your family assistance payments will be balanced after the end of the financial year

A checking process occurs after the end of the financial year. The amount of Family Tax Benefit and Child Care Subsidy you received throughout the year will be checked against the amount you should have received, based on your actual annual family income. This is done **after you (and/or your partner) have lodged a tax return and had your income details confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office** or have advised us that you (and/or your partner) are not required to lodge an income tax return.

Family Tax Benefit Part A and Part B supplement payments are available at the end of the financial year once your payment(s) have been balanced. To receive the Family Tax Benefit Part A supplement, a combined adjusted taxable income limit of \$80,000 or less applies. Payment of the supplements is dependent on tax returns being lodged within the required timeframe and having your income details confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office, or advising us that you (and/or your partner) are not required to lodge a tax return.

What happens if I do not lodge my tax return or notify Services Australia that I am not required to lodge my tax return within the required timeframe?

You will no longer receive your Family Tax Benefit on a fortnightly basis if you (and/or your **current** partner) do not:

- lodge your income tax return(s) and as a result, a debt is raised, or
- tell us that you (and/or your **current** partner) are not required to lodge your income tax return(s) within the required timeframe.

This may also apply where you (and/or your **current** partner) have outstanding debts from previous financial years you received Family Tax Benefit and did not lodge an income tax return(s), or tell us that you were not required to lodge.

Should you (and/or your **current** partner) receive further non-lodger debts as a result of not lodging your income tax return(s) and having your income details confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office, your family assistance payments may be cancelled. If this occurs, neither you nor your current partner will be eligible to be paid until the debts are resolved or the outstanding income tax return(s) are lodged and your income details are confirmed by the Australian Taxation Office.

What is adjusted taxable income?

Questions 75, 76 and 77

Questions 126, 127 and 128

Questions 196 and 197

Questions 231 and 232

The income you need to tell us is your and your partner's (if you have one) annual family income.

Adjusted taxable income consists of:

- taxable income
- exempt reportable fringe benefits
- reportable fringe benefits
- reportable superannuation contributions
- total net investment losses
- tax-free pensions or benefits
- foreign income
- tax exempt foreign income
- **less** child support you have paid.

Taxable income

Taxable income = gross income less allowable deductions.

Taxable income is the amount remaining after you take away all your allowable deductions from your assessable or gross income. Even if you do not expect to or are not required to lodge a tax return for the 2023–24 financial year, any income you earn in the financial year is still considered taxable income and you should include it in your estimate.

Your gross income may include the following:

- money from employment
- Parental Leave Pay
- Dad and Partner Pay
- Disaster Recovery Allowance
- business income
- rental income
- interest
- dividends
- partnership* and trust distributions
- many income support payments such as pensions and benefits**
- capital gains on disposal of assets
- superannuation withdrawals † (Do **not** include First Home Super Saver Scheme amounts.)
- eligible termination payment(s)
- income from banks, credit unions, building societies
- overtime, bonuses, pay rises and maternity payments

Allowable deductions which should be taken away from your gross income include:

- deductions for work-related expenses
- expenses incurred for business purposes and gifts
- donations to eligible charities and organisations

Parental Leave Pay and Dad and Partner Pay are not income support payments, and any Parental Leave Pay or Dad and Partner Pay you receive must be included in your estimate of taxable income for family assistance purposes.

Parental Leave Pay and Dad and Partner Pay is counted as income for calculating the rate of income support payments. We will include this in the income calculation of your income support payment for you.

ABSTUDY is not an income support payment, however some components, such as Living Allowance, are taxable and should be included in your estimate of taxable income for family assistance purposes. For more information, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/abstudy

Youth Disability Supplement is not an income support payment, however needs to be included as taxable income if paid with Youth Allowance or ABSTUDY Living Allowance.

* Partnership—means that income from the partnership which is declared to the Australian Taxation Office as partnership income. If you and your partner jointly own a rental property, this is not regarded as being a partnership unless the income from the property is reported to the Australian Taxation Office as partnership income. Each co-owner's share of the income and expenses stated in their individual tax returns must be provided to us when claiming family assistance and updating income estimates.

** List of income support payments table – (see page Notes—27)

† Superannuation withdrawals under the First Home Super Saver Scheme are not counted as taxable income for family assistance and child support payments.

****An income support payment is any of the following Australian Government pensions or benefits:**

- Age Pension
- Austudy
- Carer Payment
- Disability Support Pension
- Disability Support Pension (Blind)
- Department of Veterans' Affairs Service Pension, Income Support Supplement, Veteran Payment or Defence Force Income Support Allowance
- Farm Household Allowance
- JobSeeker Payment
- Parenting Payment
- Special Benefit
- Special Needs Pension
- Youth Allowance
- Youth Disability Supplement (paid with Youth Allowance or ABSTUDY living Allowance)

If a tax return is lodged, your taxable income is the income shown on the assessment notices from the Australian Taxation Office for you (and/or your partner). Last year's assessment notice amount may help you estimate your taxable income for the current year.

If you (and/or your partner) are getting an income support payment such as Parenting Payment or JobSeeker Payment, you also need to contact us with your income details to make sure your income support payments are correct.

Reportable fringe benefits

Reportable fringe benefits are provided by your employer and are counted as part of your income. Reportable fringe benefits are non-cash benefits you receive (or assign to someone else) from your employment. The value of any reportable fringe benefits will be recorded on your payment summary for the financial year ending 30 June 2024 and will relate to fringe benefits received between 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024. You can ask your employer to tell you the amount that is expected to be shown on your payment summary. For more information, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/familyincomeestimate

Examples of reportable fringe benefits provided by employers:

- helping you pay your rent or home loan
- providing a car
- paying your health insurance premiums
- providing a home phone
- paying your children's school fees
- paying your child care expenses

An employer's contribution to a complying superannuation fund is not a fringe benefit.

Exempt reportable fringe benefits

Exempt reportable fringe benefits are any reportable fringe benefits received from a not for profit organisation which is eligible for a fringe benefits tax exemption under section 57A of the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986*. You should check with your employer's payroll area if you are not sure if you receive exempt reportable fringe benefits.

All other reportable fringe benefits

Any reportable fringe benefits received from all other employers that are not eligible for a fringe benefits tax exemption.

Reportable superannuation contributions

Any reportable superannuation contributions are included as income and used to work out your family assistance. Reportable superannuation are personal superannuation contributions made by you or on your behalf by your employer that you will claim as a tax deduction.

These are above those required by law such as an industrial award or the superannuation guarantee.

If you have reportable superannuation contributions, you need to make sure this income is declared to us as part of your family income estimate.

If you do not know if this applies to you, contact your employer, financial adviser or the Australian Taxation Office.

Total net investment losses

The value of any net investment losses **is added back to your estimated annual income**. If you expect to make a loss from rental property income, investment income or both, you need to give details of the total amount of losses. Record losses from investment earnings, not capital losses. Net losses from investments are considered as income for family assistance purposes.

For example

Tony expects to make a net loss of \$3,000 on a rental property, but expects to have net income of \$1,000 from his investments. The total net investment loss Tony must record is \$3,000. Annette expects to make a loss from rental property income of \$4,500 and a loss from investment income of \$1,200. The total net investment loss Annette must record is \$5,700.

As there are 2 different investment types, Tony cannot use the net income from the financial investment to reduce the rental property loss for family assistance purposes.

How do I work out my total net investment loss?

If you expect to make a loss from rental property income, investment income or both, you need to give us the details of the total amount of losses. It is important you only record losses from investment earnings, not capital losses.

A capital loss is the difference between the purchase price and sale price, where an asset is sold for less than it was purchased for. Investment earnings include taxable and tax exempt interest, dividends and rental income.

If you do not know if this applies to you, contact your accountant, financial adviser or the Australian Taxation Office.

Tax free pensions or benefits

Income from tax free pensions and benefits that you (and/or your partner) receive through Services Australia or the Department of Veterans' Affairs must be included in your estimate of annual income for family assistance purposes.

Tax free pensions or benefits do not include Family Tax Benefit, Bereavement Payment, Rent Assistance, Remote Area Allowance, Carer Allowance, Language, Literacy and Numeracy Supplement or Pharmaceutical Allowance (paid by either Services Australia or the Department of Veterans' Affairs).

Services Australia tax free pensions include:

- Disability Support Pension paid to a person who is not old enough to receive the Age Pension
- Youth Disability Supplement paid with Disability Support Pension
- Carer Payment where both the carer and the person being cared for are not old enough to receive the Age Pension.

Department of Veterans' Affairs tax free pensions include:

- Invalidity Service Pension where the recipient is not old enough to receive the Age Pension
- Disability Compensation Payment, War Widow's and War Widower's Pensions
- Special Rate Disability Pension paid under the *Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act (2004)* (MRCA)
- Partner Service Pension where both the carer, and the veteran being cared for, are under Age Pension age and the veteran has died and received an Invalidity Service Pension at the time of death
- Permanent Impairment as defined in the MRCA
- Wholly Dependent Partner.

If you are not sure what type of payment you get from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, you should contact them on **1800 555 254**.

Foreign income

Any income earned, derived or received from sources outside Australia that you (and/or your partner) receive for which you do not have to pay Australian tax is counted as foreign income. Foreign income is included in your estimate of annual income for family assistance purposes.

Newly arrived residents should include foreign income earned in the 2023–24 financial year before arriving in Australia when estimating their income for the 2023–24 financial year. You should use the exchange rate applicable to convert foreign income amounts into Australian dollars.

For more information on foreign income and exchange rates, go to **servicessaustralia.gov.au/familyoverseasincome**

Tax exempt foreign income

Tax exempt foreign income is any income for qualifying service on a particular approved project (under section 23AF of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*) and/or foreign service (under section 23AG of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*) for a continuous period of 91 days or more. If you (and/or your partner) receive this type of income, it will be recorded on your (and/or your partner's) payment summary. If you (and/or your partner) expect to pay Australian tax on any foreign income, include this amount in your (and/or your partner's) taxable income component.

Child support you pay

Child support includes:

- private child support payments—any amount you (and/or your partner) pay directly to another person (either as a result of a court order or a private agreement)
- any child support you (and/or your partner) pay through Child Support
- non-cash child support—for example school fees, rent/mortgage payment
- other amounts—which are not part of a property settlement.

You (and/or your partner) should keep proof of the child support you (and/or your partner) pay as you (and/or your partner) may be asked to show evidence of your (and/or your partner's) claim. The full amount you (and/or your partner) pay for child support is subtracted from your (and/or your partner's) estimate of annual income.

Your income for Parental Leave Pay will be for the financial year **before** the date of this claim or the date of birth or adoption of the child, whichever is earlier. For example, if you are lodging a claim for Parental Leave Pay for a child born during the 2023–24 financial year, we need to know the amount of child support you **pay** as part of your 2022–23 financial year income. Any child support you **pay** must be for your own child support assessment (not your partner's), in the financial year.

Adjusting your future Family Tax Benefit payment(s)

Family Tax Benefit recipients may have their ongoing payment(s) adjusted automatically to avoid or reduce a projected Family Tax Benefit overpayment. This will apply to all Family Tax Benefit recipients who receive their payment in fortnightly instalments.

Tips to help you and your partner

1. Get to a reasonable starting point for your income estimate

Start with what you are earning this financial year.

2. Think about things that may change

Will there be any changes that will affect your work or pay?

Will you have additional income from:

- working overtime
- changing casual work, shift work or contract work
- pay rises
- lump sum payments
- receiving a redundancy payout
- child support payments
- Parental Leave Pay and/or Dad and Partner Pay
- changing jobs
- returning to work
- work bonuses
- business or self-employment
- other income, for example, capital gains or commissions.

Will your annual family income for this financial year increase, decrease or stay the same?

3. Keep your estimate up-to-date.

You can notify a change in your annual family income estimate:

- by logging into your Centrelink online account through myGov
- by using the Express Plus Centrelink mobile app
- by calling **136 150** Monday to Friday, between 8 am and 5 pm (local time)
- by visiting one of our service centres.

The website can also assist you with further information regarding family assistance payments and there is a range of online services available making it easier for you to do business with us.

Supporting Working Parents

You and your employer can access a guide to help you understand the laws that relate to pregnancy, parental leave and returning to work. This guide will help working parents effectively discuss their rights with their employer.

For more information about Supporting Working Parents, go to supportingworkingparents.gov.au

This page is left blank intentionally.

Claim for Bereavement Payment (FA008m) of

- Parental Leave Pay
- Family assistance

Online services



Completing this form online is faster and easier.

Access your **Centrelink online** account through myGov.

To make a claim for Stillborn Baby Payment, Parental Leave Pay or Family Tax Benefit, sign into your Centrelink online account through myGov. Select **Payments and claims**, then **Claims** and **Make a claim**.

If you do not have a myGov account, you can create one at my.gov.au and then link to Centrelink.

When to use this form



Use this form to claim the following payments for a child who was stillborn or who died shortly after birth (neonatal death). This would generally be the birth mother or partner of the birth mother.

Parental Leave Pay is an income tested and work tested payment that enables eligible parents to take time off work to care for a new baby or recently adopted child. Parental Leave Pay is paid at the rate of the National Minimum Wage for a maximum of 18 weeks (90 payable weekdays). It can be paid for a child who was stillborn or who died shortly after birth (neonatal death).

Stillborn Baby Payment is income tested and is available for stillborn children where Parental Leave Pay has not been paid. Stillborn Baby Payment is paid in a lump sum and can be claimed online.

Family Tax Benefit can be paid to families for a period of 14 weeks after their child dies, including a child who died shortly after birth (neonatal death). This may include Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement where eligible. Family Tax Benefit is not paid when a child is stillborn.

This form cannot be used to claim Dad and Partner Pay. Dad and Partner Pay is only available to claim for a child who was born before 1 July 2023. To claim Dad and Partner Pay for a child who was stillborn or who has recently died, you can complete the **Claim for Dad and Partner Pay (FA080)** form.

Filling in this form

- Use black or blue pen.
- Print in BLOCK LETTERS.
- Where you see a box like this **Go to 1** skip to the question number shown.

For more information

Go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/families or visit one of our service centres.

Call us on **1800 118 388**.

Help in your language

We can translate documents you need for your claim or payments for free.

To speak to us in your language, call **131 202**.

Call charges may apply.

Telephone Typewriter

If you have a hearing or speech impairment, you can call the **TTY service** on **1800 810 586**.

A TTY phone is required to use this service.



Other languages

English

To speak to us in your language, call **131 202**. Call charges may apply. For information in your language about our payments and services, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Arabic

للتحدث إلينا بلغتك، اتصل على الرقم **131 202**. قد تفرض الرسوم على هذا الاتصال. للحصول على معلومات بلغتك عن المدفوعات والخدمات التي نقدمها، اطلع على الرابط servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Assyrian

ܠܬܚܕܬܝܢ ܠܝܢܐ ܒܠܓܬܟܝܢ، ܐܬܩܩܐ ܥܠܝ ܩܪܝܡܐ **131 202**. ܩܕܝܩܝܢ ܩܘܪܝܢܝܢ ܥܠ ܗܘܢܐ ܐܬܩܩܝܢ. ܠܠܚܘܫ ܥܠ ܡܥܘܡܐܝܢ ܒܠܓܬܟܝܢ ܥܢ ܡܕܘܩܥܐܝܢ ܘܠܟܘܪܕܝܢܐܝܢ ܕܬܝܢܐ ܕܡܘܩܩܝܢܐ، ܐܬܩܩܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܒܐܝܢ servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Burmese

ကျွန်ုပ်တို့အား သင့်ဘာသာစကားနှင့် ပြောဆိုရန် **131 202** ကို ဖုန်းခေါ်ပါ။ ဖုန်းခေါ်ခများ ပေးရန် ဖွယ်ရှိမည်။ ကျွန်ုပ်တို့၏ ပေးငွေများနှင့် ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများအကြောင်းနှင့် ပတ်သက်သည့် အချက်အလက်များကို သင့်ဘာသာစကားနှင့် သိရန်အတွက် အောက်ပါရှိ ကြည့်ပါ။ servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Chaldean

ܠܬܚܕܬܝܢ ܠܝܢܐ ܒܠܓܬܟܝܢ، ܐܬܩܩܐ ܥܠܝ ܩܪܝܡܐ **131 202**. ܩܕܝܩܝܢ ܩܘܪܝܢܝܢ ܥܠ ܗܘܢܐ ܐܬܩܩܝܢ. ܠܠܚܘܫ ܥܠ ܡܥܘܡܐܝܢ ܒܠܓܬܟܝܢ ܥܢ ܡܕܘܩܥܐܝܢ ܘܠܟܘܪܕܝܢܐܝܢ ܕܬܝܢܐ ܕܡܘܩܩܝܢܐ، ܐܬܩܩܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܒܐܝܢ servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Chinese (Simplified)

如果您希望用自己的语言与我们交谈，请致电 **131 202**（可能需要收话费）。获取有关我们提供的各项福利金以及相关服务的中文资料可访问 servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Dari

برای صحبت کردن با ما به لسان خودتان، به شماره **131 202** زنگ بزنید. این مکالمه ممکن است برایتان خرج بردارد. برای معلومات بیشتر راجع به مساعدت های مالی و خدمات ما به لسان خودتان، به وب سایت servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage مراجعه کنید.

Hazaragi

بلدی ازیکه قد از مو د زیبون ازخود خو توره بوگین د شماره **131 202** زنگ بزیند. شاید سرشیم مصرف زنگ بایه. بلدی معلومات بیتشرد زیبون از خود د باره طریقه پیسه دیدون و خدمات از مو سر بزیند د ویسایت servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Karen

လၢတၢ်ကကတၢ်တၢ်ဒီးပုလၢနကစၢ်အကျိၣ်ဒၣ်န့ၣ်န့ၣ်, ကိးဘၣ်လီၤတံၢ်နီၣ်ဂီၢ် **131 202** န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.တၢ်ကိးအလဲက အိၣ်ဝဲဒၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.လၢတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၣ်လၢနက့ၢ်ဒၣ်န့ၣ်လၢအ ဘၣ်ယးဒီးပဘူးလဲဒီးတၢ်မၤစၢၤအတၢ်ဖဲးတၢ်မၤတဖၣ်အဂီၢ်, လဲၤဘၣ်ဆူ servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage န့ၣ်တက့ၢ်.

Khmer

ដើម្បីនិយាយមកកាន់យើងខ្ញុំជាភាសាលោកអ្នក សូមទូរស័ព្ទទៅលេខ **131 202** ។ លោកអ្នកអាចបង់ ថ្លៃទូរស័ព្ទ។ ដើម្បីទទួលព័ត៌មានជាភាសាលោក អ្នកអំពីប្រាក់ផ្តល់និងសេវារបស់យើងខ្ញុំ សូមបើកមើល servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Korean

귀하의 언어로 통화하기를 원하시면, **131 202** 번으로 전화하십시오. 통화료가 부과될 수 있습니다. 귀하의 언어로 저희가 제공하는 급부금 및 서비스에 대한 정보를 찾아보기 원하시면, servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage 에 방문하십시오.

Kurdish (Kurmanji)

Ji bo ku bi zimanê xwe bi me re biaxivin, ev reqemên **131 202** re telefon bikin. Dibe ku bihayên telefon kirin were sepandin. Ji bo agahdariya di derbarê diravdanî û xizmetên me de herin li ser servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Nepali

तपाईंको आफ्नो भाषामा हामीसँग कुरा गर्न **131 202** मा फोन गर्नुहोस्। फोनको शुल्क लाग्न सक्छ। हाम्रो भुक्तानी र सेवाहरूको बारेमा तपाईंको आफ्नो भाषामा जानकारी पाउनको लागि, servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage मा जानुहोस्।

Persian (Farsi)

برای گفتگو با ما به زبان خود، با شماره **131 202** تماس بگیرید. ممکن است تماس هزینه داشته باشد. برای کسب اطلاعات درباره پرداختها و خدمات ما به زبان خود، به تارنمای servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage بروید.

Somali

Si aad noogula hadasho luqaddaada, wac **131 202**. Kharashyada wicitaanada ayaa la isticmaali karaa. Wixii macluumaadka luqaddaada ah ee ku saabsan lacag-bixinnadayada iyo adeegyadeyda, ka eeg servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Spanish

Para hablarnos en español llame al **131 202**. Puede que se le cobre la llamada. Obtenga información en español sobre nuestros pagos y servicios en servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Swahili

Kuongea nasi kutumia lugha yako, pigia simu **131 202**. Malipo ya simu yanaweza kutumika. Kupata habari katika lugha yako kuhusu malipo na huduma zetu, enda kwenye servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Turkish

Bizimle kendi dilinizde konuşmak için **131 202** numaralı telefonu arayın. Arama ücreti uygulanabilir. Ücretlerimiz ve hizmetlerimiz hakkında kendi dilinizde bilgi için şu siteye girin: servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

Vietnamese

Muốn nói chuyện với chúng tôi bằng ngôn ngữ của mình, quý vị hãy gọi số **131 202**. Có thể bị tính cước gọi. Muốn biết thông tin bằng ngôn ngữ của mình về các khoản trợ cấp và dịch vụ của chúng tôi, quý vị hãy truy cập servicesaustralia.gov.au/yourlanguage

1 Read this before answering the following question.

If you are claiming for more than one child, you will need to complete a separate claim form for each child.

Stillborn Baby Payment, Parental Leave Pay and Family Tax Benefit can be claimed online. If you choose to claim online, do not complete this form.

If you are claiming Parental Leave Pay for a child who was stillborn or who died shortly after birth, and you were or would have been the primary carer of your child, you should be the person completing this form.

Which payment(s) do you want to claim?

You cannot receive Parental Leave Pay and Stillborn Baby Payment for the same child.

Family Tax Benefit
and/or

Parental Leave Pay

or

Stillborn Baby Payment

2 Are you claiming, or have you lodged an early claim online for your child?

No You can complete your claim online.

To make a claim online, sign into your Centrelink online account through myGov, select **Payments and claims**, then **Claims** and **Make a claim**.

If you need help registering for online services, call us on **1800 118 388** or complete this form.

▶ *Go to next question*

Yes  **Do not complete this form.**

- Log into your Centrelink online account through myGov and select **Add newborn child**.
- Provide your newborn child's details to finalise your claim.
- Take photo or scan of the completed back page of this form.
- Upload the photo or scanned copy so that we can finalise your online claim.

You

3 Your Customer Reference Number (if known)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

4 Your name

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Mx Other

Family name

First given name

Second given name

Your partner (if you have one)

3 Your partner's Customer Reference Number (if known)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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4 Your partner's name

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Mx Other

Family name

First given name

Second given name



CLK0FA008m 2307

You

5 Your date of birth (DD MM YYYY)

6 Do you need an interpreter?

Available in international, Indigenous, Auslan and other sign languages.

No **Go to 9**

Yes **Go to next question**

7 What is your preferred spoken language?

8 What is your preferred written language?

9 Have you been known by any other name(s)?

Include:

- name at birth
- name before marriage
- previous married name
- Aboriginal or skin name
- alias
- adoptive name
- foster name.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Give details below**

1 Other name

Type of name (for example, name at birth)

2 Other name

Type of name (for example, name before marriage)

If you need more space, provide a separate sheet with details.

10 Your gender

Male

Female

Non-binary

Your partner (if you have one)

5 Your partner's date of birth (DD MM YYYY)

6 Does your partner need an interpreter?

Available in international, Indigenous, Auslan and other sign languages.

No **Go to 9**

Yes **Go to next question**

7 What is your partner's preferred spoken language?

8 What is your partner's preferred written language?

9 Has your partner been known by any other name(s)?

Include:

- name at birth
- name before marriage
- previous married name
- Aboriginal or skin name
- alias
- adoptive name
- foster name.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Give details below**

1 Other name

Type of name (for example, name at birth)

2 Other name

Type of name (for example, name before marriage)

If you need more space, provide a separate sheet with details.

10 Your partner's gender

Male

Female

Non-binary

You

11 Your permanent address

Postcode

12 Your postal address (if different to above)

Postcode

13 **Read** this before answering the following question.

Provide at least one phone number we can contact you on during business hours and an email address. Providing a mobile phone number or an email address means you may receive SMS or emails from us. To read the terms and conditions, go to **servicesaustralia.gov.au/em**

Your contact details

Home phone number (including area code)

Mobile phone number

Work phone number (including area code)

Email

Your partner (if you have one)

11 Your partner's permanent address (if different to your address)

Postcode

12 Your partner's postal address (if different to above)

Postcode

13 **Read** this before answering the following question.

Providing a mobile phone number or an email address means your partner may receive SMS or emails from us. To read the terms and conditions, go to **servicesaustralia.gov.au/em**

Tick this box, if your partner consents to receiving electronic messages from us

Your partner's contact details

Home phone number (including area code)

Mobile phone number

Work phone number (including area code)

Email

- 14** Tick **one** of the boxes below to tell us about your relationship status right now.

For more information about relationship status, see 'Having a partner' on page 3 in the **Notes Booklet**.

If you have **ever been separated**, give the date that you most recently got back together (reconciled) with your partner.

Married

Date married or last reconciled with your partner (DD MM YYYY)

--	--	--

▶ **Go to 15**

Registered relationship

(your relationship is registered under Australian state or territory law)

Date registered or last reconciled with your partner (DD MM YYYY)

--	--	--

▶ **Go to 15**

De facto

(your relationship is similar to a married couple but you are not married or in a registered relationship)

Date you started your relationship or last reconciled with your partner (DD MM YYYY)

--	--	--

▶ **Go to 15**

Separated

(previously in a marriage, registered or de facto relationship)

Date of last separation (DD MM YYYY)

--	--	--

▶ **Go to 16**

Divorced

Date of divorce (DD MM YYYY)

--	--	--

▶ **Go to 16**

Widowed

(previously in a marriage, registered or de facto relationship)

Date of partner's death (DD MM YYYY)

--	--	--

▶ **Go to 16**

Never married or lived with a partner **Go to 16**

If none of the above describes your current relationship status, call us on **136 150**.

- 15** Do you give permission for your partner to make enquiries with us on your behalf?

For more information, see 'Partner Permitted to Enquire' on page 4 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No


Yes

You

16 Do you want to authorise a person or organisation to make enquires, make updates, act and/or get payments on your behalf?

No Go to next question

Yes

 You need to fill in and return an **Authorising a person or organisation to enquire or act on your behalf (SS313)** form. You can also do this online. You and the person or organisation will need a Centrelink online account.

If you want more information or to download the form, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/authorisedrepresentative
Go to next question

17 Read this before answering the following question.

This question is voluntary and will not affect your payment. If you do answer, the information will help us to continue to improve services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australian descent?

If you are of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian descent, tick both 'Yes' boxes.

No

Yes – Aboriginal Australian

Yes – Torres Strait Islander Australian

18 Read this before answering the following question.

This question is voluntary and will not affect your payment. If you do answer, the information will help us to continue to improve services to people of Australian South Sea Islander descent.

Australian South Sea Islanders are the descendants of Pacific Islander labourers brought from the Western Pacific in the 19th Century.

Are you of Australian South Sea Islander origin?

No

Yes

Your partner (if you have one)

17 Read this before answering the following question.

This question is voluntary and will not affect your payment. If you do answer, the information will help us to continue to improve services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Is your partner of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australian descent?

If your partner is of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian descent, tick both 'Yes' boxes.

No

Yes – Aboriginal Australian

Yes – Torres Strait Islander Australian

18 Read this before answering the following question.

This question is voluntary and will not affect your payment. If you do answer, the information will help us to continue to improve services to people of Australian South Sea Islander descent.

Australian South Sea Islanders are the descendants of Pacific Islander labourers brought from the Western Pacific in the 19th Century.

Is your partner of Australian South Sea Islander origin?

No

Yes

Residence details

19 What country are you currently living in?

The country of residence is where you normally live on a long term basis.

For more information, see 'Australian residence requirements' on pages 21 and 22 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Australia Go to next question

Other Country of residence

19 What country is your partner currently living in?

The country of residence is where your partner normally lives on a long term basis.

For more information, see 'Australian residence requirements' on pages 21 and 22 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Australia Go to next question

Other Country of residence

You

20 Have you **ever** travelled outside Australia, including short trips and holidays?

This question will help us to verify your Australian residence.

No Go to next question


Yes Give details below

Year you last entered Australia

Passport number

Country of issue

21 Are you an Australian citizen **who was born in Australia**?

No  You will need to provide proof of your Australian residence status (for example, **citizenship papers, passport or other documentation**)
▶ **Go to 23**

Yes Go to next question

22 **Read** this before answering the following question.

We need to know if you have lived in any countries other than Australia in the last 3 years. 'Lived' means where you or your family made your home or spent a long period of time – it does not include places you visited for a holiday.

In the last 3 years have you lived outside Australia for any period?

No **Go to 32**

Yes List **all** countries, you have lived in during the last 3 years and the date you started living in each country.

Do not include short trips or holidays.

1 Country

Date from (DD MM YYYY)

2 Country

Date from (DD MM YYYY)

If you need more space, provide a separate sheet with details.

▶ **Go to 32**

Your partner (if you have one)

20 Has your partner **ever** travelled outside Australia, including short trips and holidays?

This question will help us to verify your partner's Australian residence.

No Go to next question

Not applicable – Go to next question
never travelled to Australia


Yes Give details below

Year your partner last entered Australia

Passport number

Country of issue

21 Is your partner an Australian citizen **who was born in Australia**?

No  You will need to provide proof of your partner's Australian residence status (for example, **citizenship papers, passport or other documentation**)
▶ **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 32**

You

23 What is your country of birth?

24 What is your country of citizenship?

Australia Date citizenship granted (DD MM YYYY)

▶ **Go to 31**

Other Give details below

Country of citizenship

Date citizenship granted (DD MM YYYY)

26 What type of visa did you arrive on?

Permanent ▶ *Go to next question*

Temporary ▶ *Go to next question*

New Zealand passport (Special Category visa) ▶ **Go to 28**

Not sure ▶ **Go to 28**

27 Your visa details on arrival

Visa subclass Date visa granted (DD MM YYYY)

28 Has your visa changed since you arrived in Australia?

No ▶ *Go to next question*

Yes ▶ Most recent visa details

Visa subclass Date visa granted (DD MM YYYY)

29 When did you most recently start living in Australia?

 (DD MM YYYY)

30 Did your partner or either of your parents arrive on a refugee or humanitarian visa?

No

Yes

Your partner (if you have one)

23 What is your partner's country of birth?

24 What is your partner's country of citizenship?

Australia Date citizenship granted (DD MM YYYY)

▶ **Go to 32**

Other Give details below

Country of citizenship

Date citizenship granted (DD MM YYYY)

25 Has your partner ever lived in Australia?

No ▶ **Go to 32**

Yes ▶ *Go to next question*

26 What is your partner's **current** type of visa?

Permanent ▶ *Go to next question*

Temporary ▶ *Go to next question*

New Zealand passport (Special Category visa) ▶ **Go to 29**

Not sure ▶ **Go to 29**

27 Your partner's current visa details

Visa subclass Date visa granted (DD MM YYYY)

29 When did your partner most recently start living in Australia?

 (DD MM YYYY)

31 Read this before answering the following question.

We need to know if you have lived in any countries other than Australia since you first started living in Australia. 'Lived' means where you or your family made your home or spent a long period of time – it does not include places you visited for a holiday.

For more information, see 'Australian residence requirements' on pages 21 and 22 in the **Notes Booklet**.

List **all** countries you have lived in since you first started living in Australia.

Include when you first started living in **Australia**.

Do not include short trips or holidays.

1 Country

Date from (DD MM YYYY)

2 Country

Date from (DD MM YYYY)

3 Country

Date from (DD MM YYYY)

4 Country

Date from (DD MM YYYY)

5 Country

Date from (DD MM YYYY)

6 Country

Date from (DD MM YYYY)

If you need more space, provide a separate sheet with details.

Account details

32 Where do you want your family assistance payments made?

The account must be in your name. A joint account is acceptable. It cannot be in a child's name unless you are the signatory or trustee.

If you are claiming on behalf of a deceased person, provide **your** bank account details below.

Do not include an account used exclusively for funding from the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Name of bank, building society or credit union

Branch number (BSB)

Account number (this may not be your card number)

Account held in the name(s) of

Tax details

33 Read this before answering the following questions.

You will not be paid if you do not give us your tax file number (TFN). If you have a partner, we will need their TFN too. If you or your partner do not have a TFN, or do not know what yours is, you can apply for one through the Australian Taxation Office.

In giving us your (and your partner's) TFN in relation to this claim you authorise us to use your (and your partner's) TFN for other family assistance payments and services in future where necessary.

Have you (and your partner) given us your tax file number(s) before?

No Go to next question

Not sure Go to next question

Yes Go to 35

34 Do you (and your partner) have a tax file number(s)?

You

No Go to ato.gov.au

Yes Your tax file number

If you are claiming Parental Leave Pay only then you do not need to provide your partner's tax file number.

Your partner

No Go to ato.gov.au

Yes Your partner's tax file number

Deceased child's details

35 Child's name

Family name

First given name

Second given name

36 Has this child been known by any other names?

No Go to next question

Yes List the other names

37 Child's sex

Male

Female

38 Child's date of birth (DD MM YYYY)



Provide proof of birth (for example, birth certificate or in the case of neonatal death, a letter from the doctor or midwife who attended the birth that verifies the mother's full name, child's sex, child's date of birth and child's place of birth), if you have not already done so.

39 Where was this child born?

Hospital name

Hospital address

Postcode

Contact phone number (including area code) (if known)

Contact name

40 Child's date of death (DD MM YYYY)

41 Which hospital can confirm this child's date of death?

Hospital name

Hospital address

Postcode

Contact phone number (including area code) (if known)

Contact name

42 Which funeral home can confirm this child's details?

Name of funeral home

Funeral home address

Postcode


Contact phone number (including area code) (if known)

Contact name

43 Is this claim for a stillbirth?

No Go to next question

Yes

 Provide a letter from the doctor or midwife who attended the stillbirth delivery that verifies the mother's full name, child's sex, child's date of birth, child's place of birth, child's weight and child's gestation period.
▶ **Go to 70**

44 Did this child **ever** travel outside Australia, including short trips and holidays?

This question will help us to verify this child's Australian residence.

No Go to next question

Not applicable – Go to next question
never travelled to Australia

Yes Give details below

Year your child last entered Australia

Passport number

Country of issue

45 Have you registered, or applied to register, the birth of your child with your state or territory registry of births?

No



It is **free** to register your child's birth. You **cannot be paid** Parental Leave Pay or be paid Newborn Supplement with your Family Tax Benefit Part A until you have registered or applied to register the birth of your newborn child. Your claim for these payments will be rejected.

Yes

You may be asked to provide proof of this registration. You can select Yes if you have applied to register the birth, even if you do not have a birth certificate.

Not
required

This is where you are not responsible by state or territory law to register the birth of your child. If you are not sure contact your state or territory registry of births for further information. We may contact you if more information is required.

46 Are you claiming Parental Leave Pay only for this child?

For more information, see 'What is Parental Leave Pay?' on page 5 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No Go to next question

Yes **Go to 72**

47 Did this child spend time with someone other than you (and/or your current partner) such as one of their parents (for example, weekends)?

To be paid Family Tax Benefit, you must have had care of this child for at least 35% of the time.

For more information, see 'Shared care' on page 19 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to 56**

Yes Give details below

Who did this child spend time with when not with you?

Name

Address

Postcode

Contact phone number (including area code) (if known)

48 Your care period before this child's death

For information about care period, see 'Shared care' on page 19 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Date the care arrangement started

(DD MM YYYY)

Date these arrangements were expected to end or change

(DD MM YYYY)

or


The arrangement was indefinite/ongoing

Your percentage of care will be assessed over a 12 month period from the date the care period commenced.

49 Do you have a parenting plan, court order or written agreement that shows where this child stayed?

No **Go to 51**

Yes

 Provide a copy of the parenting plan, court order or written agreement, if you have not already done so.

50 Were the arrangements in the parenting plan, court order or written agreement being followed?

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 56**

51 Do you know what percentage of care you had for the care period stated in question 48?

No **Go to 54**

Yes **Go to next question**

52 What percentage of care did you have during the care period stated in question 48?

%

53 What percentage of care did the other parent, carer or guardian of this child have during the care period stated in question 48?

% **Go to 56**

54 How long was this child with you for the care period stated in question 48?

Provide the total time in nights, weeks or hours.
Only write one total time.

Total number of nights or Total number of weeks or Total number of hours

55 How long was this child with the other parent, carer or guardian for the care period stated in question 48?

Provide the total time in nights, weeks or hours.
Only write one total time.

Total number of nights or Total number of weeks or Total number of hours

56 Did this child come into your care as part of a multiple birth, the same multiple adoption process or multiple children coming into your care?

No

Yes

57 Your relationship to this child

Birth mother **Go to next question**

Partner of birth mother **Go to 64**

Adoptive parent **Go to 60**

Biological father **Go to 59**

Partner of biological father **Go to 59**

Grandparent **Go to 62**

Foster Parent (formal) **Go to 62**

Foster Parent (informal) **Go to 62**

Other Give details below

Go to 62

58 Have you given birth to any other children (excluding stillborn children) before this child?

No **Go to 65**

Yes **Go to 65**

59 Did this child come into your (and/or your partner's) care as part of a surrogacy arrangement?

No **Go to 64**

Yes **Go to 62**

60 Have you (and/or your partner) adopted a child before this child?

No

Yes

61 Was this child in your (and/or your partner's) care before the adoption process started?

For more information, see 'Adoptions' on page 4 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to 65**

Yes **Go to 65**

62 Have you (and/or your partner) previously had a child come into your care?

No

Yes

63 Did you, or would you have had, this child in your care for at least 13 consecutive weeks?

No **Go to 65**

Yes **Go to 65**

64 Has the birth mother of this child given birth to any other children (excluding stillborn children) before this child?

No

Yes

65 Your partner's (if you have one) relationship to this child

Birth mother

Partner of birth mother

Adoptive parent

Biological father

Partner of biological father

Grandparent

Foster Parent (formal)

Foster Parent (informal)

Other Give details below

66 If you (and your partner) are the parent/adoptive parent of this child at **both** questions **57** and **65** **Go to 67**

Who are the parents of this child?

Parent 1

Is this person deceased?

No

Yes Date of death (DD MM YYYY)

Parent 2

Is this person deceased?

No

Yes Date of death (DD MM YYYY)

67 Did this child come into your care from someone else?

No **Go to 70**

Yes Give details below

Who cared for this child before you?

Name

Address

Postcode

Contact phone number (including area code) (if known)

68 When did this child come into your care?

(DD MM YYYY)

69 Was this child adopted from outside Australia?

No **Go to next question**

Yes When did this child first enter Australia?

(DD MM YYYY)



Provide proof of this child's entry to Australia, if you have not already done so.

Parental Leave Pay details

70 Are you claiming Parental Leave Pay for a child who was stillborn or died shortly after birth (neonatal death)?

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 72**

71 Is your partner claiming Parental Leave Pay?

This includes if your partner has already claimed or is intending to claim Parental Leave Pay for this child.

No **Go to 192**

Yes Your partner needs to complete a separate claim for Parental Leave Pay. Your partner can complete a **Claim for Bereavement Payment of Parental Leave Pay/Family Assistance (FA008M)** form.

Go to 198

72 Where do you want your Parental Leave Pay payments made?

This account will only be used if your Parental Leave Pay is to be paid by us.

Do not include an account used exclusively for funding from the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Use the account details already provided at question 32.

Go to next question

Use the following account details for my Parental Leave Pay payments.

Name of bank, building society or credit union

Branch number (BSB)

Account number (this may not be your card number)

Account held in the name(s) of

73 Read this before answering the following question.

Parental Leave Pay is a taxable payment. If we pay you directly, we will withhold PAYG at the rate of 15% unless you nominate a different tax rate.

Would you like to nominate a different PAYG tax rate?

No **Go to next question**

Yes You must choose a rate between 0 and 50%.

 %

74 Read this before answering the following question.

From 1 July 2023, Parental Leave Pay has changed. Your child's date of birth or adoption affects who can get Parental Leave Pay, how much they can get and when they get paid.

When was your child born or adopted?

Before 1 July 2023 **Go to next question**

On or after 1 July 2023 **Go to 126**

Parental Leave Pay income details – for children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

75 Read this before answering the following questions.

Your Parental Leave Pay income test will be based on the previous financial year of one of the following:

- the date of the actual birth, or
- the date this child came into your care.

The earliest of these dates will determine the correct financial year.

To help you in providing the correct financial year details for your Parental Leave Pay income test, complete the following.

Your child's date of birth (DD MM YYYY)

Financial year (FY) before your child's date of birth

This is the financial year you need to provide the following income for.

Parental Leave Pay income details – for children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

76 Use the following table to calculate your taxable income for the financial year indicated in question 75.

If you did not receive income from any of the following sources, write \$0 in the boxes.

For more information, see 'Providing an income estimate – Why your income details are important' on page 23 in the **Notes Booklet**.

		You
A	Estimated taxable income from salary and wages	\$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
B	Estimated taxable income from Australian Government pensions or benefits	\$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
C	Other estimated taxable income	AUD <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
Total estimated taxable income (total of A to C)		= \$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>

77 Provide details of how much you received from any of the following sources for the financial year indicated in question 75.

If you did not receive income from any of the following sources, write \$0 in the boxes.

		You
		Estimated amount
A	Exempt reportable fringe benefits	\$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
		Estimated amount
B	All other reportable fringe benefits	\$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
		Estimated amount
C	Reportable superannuation contributions	\$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
		Estimated amount
D	Total net investment losses	-\$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
		Estimated amount
E	Tax free pensions and benefits	\$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
		Estimated amount
F	Foreign income	AUD <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
		Estimated amount
G	Tax exempt foreign income	AUD <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
		Estimated amount
H	Child support you have paid	\$ <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>

Parental Leave Pay employer details – for children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

78 Read this before answering the following question.

If your child was stillborn or has recently died, you can choose to have your Parental Leave Pay provided directly by us. However, if you prefer, your employer may still provide your Paid Parental Leave period and connected Flexible Paid Parental Leave days to you.

If your employer is not required to provide your Parental Leave Pay, you can discuss this with them. If both you and your employer agree, they may still be able to provide your Paid Parental Leave period and connected Flexible Paid Parental Leave days.

Do you want us to provide your Parental Leave Pay?

No Go to next question

Yes If you are eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you will be paid by us.
▶ Go to next question

79 Do you have more than one employer?

No Go to next question

Yes If you have more than one current employer, complete the details for the one you have been employed with for 12 months or more. If you have been with more than one employer for 12 months or more, then choose the one you would prefer to provide your Parental Leave Pay.
▶ Go to next question

80 Provide contact details of your most recent employer

If self-employed or contractor, provide details of your current or most recent business.

Business name and/or trading name

Read this before answering the following question.

To get the Australian Business Number (ABN), you can ask your employer for it or you can check your payslip or payment summary. Your employer may have more than one ABN, so you should check with your employer as to which ABN they prefer you use for Parental Leave Pay purposes.

If you provide an incorrect ABN or do not provide an ABN, we may not be able to assess your claim.

Australian Business Number (ABN)

Contact name

Contact number
(including area code)

Postal address

Postcode

Your employee identification number (if applicable)

81 Indicate your most recent or your current type of employment:

A **special category employee** can be a Judge, Member of Parliament, Religious Practitioner, Federal Magistrate or Statutory Office Holder.

Contractor Go to next question

Self-employed Go to next question

Special category employee Go to 83

Permanent employee Go to 83

Temporary employee Go to 83

Casual Go to 83

Other Give details below

▶ Go to 83

82 Describe the type of work you perform for your business

▶ Go to 88

83 What date did you start employment with this employer?

 (DD MM YYYY)

84 Does this employer know you by a different name (such as for payroll or administrative purposes)?

No Go to next question

Yes Give details below

85 Are you currently employed?

You are still employed if you are on paid or unpaid leave from your job.

No If you are eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you will be paid by us.
▶ Go to next question

Yes Go to 87

86 What date did you stop working?

 (DD MM YYYY)

▶ Go to 88

87 Will you still be employed by your employer while receiving Parental Leave Pay?

You are still employed if you are on paid or unpaid leave from your job.

No If you are eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you will be paid by us.
▶ Go to next question

Yes Go to next question

Parental Leave Pay work test details – for children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

88 Read this before answering the following questions.

To be eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you must meet the work test.

For more information, see 'Parental Leave Pay work test' on page 9 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Were you, or would you have been, the primary carer of your child from their birth or adoption?

No **Go to 99**
What date did you, or did you expect to, become the primary carer?

(DD MM YYYY)

▶ Place this date in Box A at question 89

Yes **Go to 99**
Your child's date of birth or date child came into your care as part of the adoption process

(DD MM YYYY)

▶ Place this date in Box A at question 89

89 To help you in calculating your work test period, complete the following dates to determine the relevant 392 day (approximately 13 month) period.

Write the date provided at question 88 in Box A

A (DD MM YYYY)

Date which is 13 months before the date in Box A

B (DD MM YYYY)

90 Have you worked for at least 8 hours every week between the 2 dates at question 89?

This includes paid leave from your employer.

For more information, see 'Parental Leave Pay work test' on page 9 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 100**

91 Have you worked for at least 330 hours within a 295 day (approximately 10 month) period between the 2 dates at question 89?

No **Go to 93**

Yes **Go to next question**

92 In the 295 day (approximately 10 month) period you worked at question 91, has there been a continuous gap where you did not work for longer than 12 weeks (84 days)?

No **Go to 100**

Yes **Go to next question**

93 Read this before answering the following question.

If it was unsafe for you to continue working during your pregnancy, due to the hazards in your job, you may still meet the work test using a different work test period.

For more information, see 'Dangerous job' on page 13 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Did you stop working in a dangerous job that was a risk to your pregnancy?


No **Go to 99**

Yes **Go to next question**

94 As you have stopped working in a dangerous job, you may still meet the work test using a different work test period. You will need to answer the following questions for the new work test period.

What date did you stop working in a dangerous job?

(DD MM YYYY)

 You need to provide proof confirming that the hazards connected with your job was a risk to your pregnancy. For more information, see 'Dangerous job' on page 13 in the **Notes Booklet**.

▶ **Go to next question**

95 To help you in calculating your work history, complete the following dates to determine the relevant 392 day (approximately 13 month) period.

Write the date provided at question 94 in Box A

A (DD MM YYYY)

Date which is 13 months before the date in Box A

B (DD MM YYYY)

96 Have you worked for at least 8 hours every week between the 2 dates at question 95?

This includes paid leave from your employer.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 100**

97 Have you worked for at least 330 hours within a 295 day (approximately 10 month) period between the 2 dates at question 95?

No **Go to 99**

Yes **Go to next question**

98 In the 295 day (approximately 10 month) period you worked at question 97, has there been a continuous gap where you did not work for longer than 12 weeks (84 days)?

No **Go to 100**


Yes **Go to next question**

99 Read this before answering the following question.

Based on your answers, you may not meet the work test for Parental Leave Pay. You could still be eligible as there are some exceptions to the work test.


For more information and what proof you need to provide, see 'What exceptions are there to the work test?' on pages 9 to 13 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Was your ability to work directly affected by:


- a pregnancy related illness or complication
 - a premature birth
 - a severe medical condition, or caring for a close family member with a severe medical condition
 - a natural disaster declared by the Commonwealth, a State or Territory
 - family and domestic violence
 - none of the above
-  Provide proof that you would have met the work test had it not been for the:

 - pregnancy complications
 - premature birth
 - severe medical condition.

This needs to include medical proof **and** evidence you would have continued to work.

▶ **Go to 100**
-  Provide proof that you would have met the work test had it not been for the natural disaster.

This needs to include proof you were directly impacted by a disaster **and** evidence you would have continued to work.

▶ **Go to 100**
-  If possible, provide proof that you would have met the work test had you not been affected by family and domestic violence, including proof you would have continued to work.

▶ **Go to 100**

Additional Parental Leave Pay details – for children born or adopted before 1 July 2023

100 Did you give birth to this child?

No ▶ *Go to next question*

Yes ▶ **Go to 102**

101 Before this child's death, what was, or would have been, your relationship to this child for whom you are claiming Parental Leave Pay for?

Adoptive parent ▶ **Go to 104**

Legal parent ▶ **Go to 107**

Foster carer ▶ **Go to 105**

Partner of birth mother ▶ **Go to 107**

Partner of adoptive parent ▶ **Go to 107**

Partner of the legal parent ▶ **Go to 107**

None of the above ▶ Give details below
(for example, grandparent)

We may need to contact you for additional information.

▶ **Go to 107**

102 Before this child's death, were you, or would you have been, the primary carer of this child?

For more information, see 'Primary carer' on page 5 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No ▶ *Go to next question*

Yes ▶ **Go to 115**

103 Before this child's death were you intending to give your child up for adoption or as part of a surrogacy arrangement?

No ▶ **Go to 115**

Yes ▶ Parental Leave Pay is only available to you within the first 18 weeks from the birth of your child for maternal recovery purposes. To be paid arrears from the date of birth, you must submit your proof of birth within 28 days of the birth. Parental Leave Pay will not continue if you return to work.

▶ **Go to 115**

104 Was this child in your (and/or your partner's) care before the adoption process started?

For more information, see 'Adoptions' on page 4 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No ▶ **Go to 107**

Yes ▶ You may not be eligible for Parental Leave Pay or the Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement.

▶ **Go to 107**

105 Before this child's death, did you have care of this child through a formal foster care arrangement made by your state or territory?

No **Go to 107**

Yes **Go to next question**

106 Was this child placed in your care as part of the process of adoption?

No Formal foster carers are not eligible for Parental Leave Pay, however you may be eligible for the Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement paid with Family Tax Benefit Part A for any child born or entrusted to your care. Stillborn Baby Payment may be available for a stillborn child.

Go to 192

Yes Provide supporting documents from your state or territory agency outlining the proposed adoption arrangement.

Go to next question

107 Before this child's death did you expect to have care of this child for at least 26 weeks after this child came into your care?

No

Yes

108 Was this child aged under one year when you became this child's primary carer?

No

Yes

109 Before this child's death, had a court made a parenting order stating the mother was no longer caring for this child and stating that you were caring for this child?

No **Go to next question**

Yes Provide the parenting order if you have not already done so.

Go to next question

110 Read this before answering the following questions.

A child's primary carer is the person who is most meeting the child's physical needs. This will usually be the mother of a newborn child or the initial primary carer of an adopted child. There can only be one primary carer for a child at one time.

You are considered to be the primary carer of your child even if your child was in hospital.

Before this child's death were you, or would you have been, the primary carer of this child?

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 112**

111 Was your partner, or would your partner have been, the primary carer of this child?

No **Go to next question**

Yes What date did your partner, or would your partner have, become the primary carer?

(DD MM YYYY)

112 Are you claiming Parental Leave Pay because **someone else** is transferring some or all of their Parental Leave Pay to you?

For more information, see 'Transferring Parental Leave Pay' on page 16 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to 115**

Yes **Go to next question**

113 Read this before answering the following questions.

Parental Leave Pay may include:

- a Paid Parental Leave period of up to 12 weeks (60 payable weekdays)
- up to 30 Flexible Paid Parental Leave days.

Is someone else:

transferring some or all of their **Paid Parental Leave period** only to you **Go to 192**

giving you permission to claim some or all of their **Flexible Paid Parental Leave days** only **Go to next question**

transferring some or all of their **Paid Parental Leave period** to you and giving you permission to claim some or all of their **Flexible Paid Parental Leave days** **Go to next question**

114 Read this before answering the following question.

We will only pay you Flexible Paid Parental Leave for the number of days you have been given permission to use. You should talk to the person who is giving you permission to claim some of their Flexible Paid Parental Leave if you are not sure how many days have been given to you.

How many Flexible Paid Parental Leave days have been given to you by another person?

Number (1–30) of days

days

If at question 113 you answered:

• giving you permission to claim some or all of their **Flexible Paid Parental Leave days** only **Go to 125**

• transferring some or all of their **Paid Parental Leave period** to you and giving you permission to claim some or all of their **Flexible Paid Parental Leave days** **Go to 122**

115 Read this before answering the following questions.

Parental Leave Pay may include:

- a Paid Parental Leave period of up to 12 weeks (60 payable weekdays)
- up to 30 Flexible Paid Parental Leave days.

If your child is stillborn or has died, you may return to work before the end of your Paid Parental Leave period and continue to receive Parental Leave Pay.

To receive the full 12 week Paid Parental Leave period, you will need to lodge your claim and nominate a start date within 40 weeks of your child's date of birth or adoption.

To be paid from the child's date of birth or adoption, you will need to provide all requested information and documents including the child's proof of birth or entry into care **within 28 days** of their birth or entry into care.

If you do not lodge the evidence within the required time you may only be paid from the date the evidence is provided.

You will receive your first payment after your nominated start date. It will include any arrears you are entitled to.

You may request to change this date before your payment commences. However you cannot change your start date if your Paid Parental Leave period has started.

When would you like your Paid Parental Leave period to start?

From your child's date of birth (or date they came into your care as part of the adoption)

From the date this claim is submitted

A specific date in the future Give details below (DD MM YYYY)

116 Read this before answering the following question.

You can choose to transfer some of your **Parental Leave Pay** to another person. You may choose to transfer:

- some or all of your **Paid Parental Leave period**
- some or all of your **Flexible Paid Parental Leave days**, or
- some or all of both your **Paid Parental Leave period** and **Flexible Paid Parental Leave days**.

See 'Transferring Parental Leave Pay' on page 16 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Do you want to transfer any of your **Parental Leave Pay** to another person?

No **Go to 122**

Yes The other person will need to lodge a claim and be eligible for Parental Leave Pay before they can be paid.
▶ **Go to next question**

117 Do you want to transfer any of your **Paid Parental Leave period** to another person?

No **Go to 120**

Yes **Go to next question**

118 Read this before answering the following question.

You will need to choose the start date for the Paid Parental Leave period. The person you are transferring this payment to will not be able to choose when the Paid Parental Leave period will start. They must be eligible from the day you transfer the payment to them.

How much of your Paid Parental Leave period are you transferring?

the full 12 weeks

the unused portion of the Paid Parental Leave period that is remaining when you would have transferred primary care of this child

119 From what date would you have transferred primary care of this child to another carer?

(DD MM YYYY)

120 Do you want to give permission for another person to claim some of your **Flexible Paid Parental Leave days**?

No **Go to 122**

Yes **Go to next question**

121 Read this before answering the following question.

You can choose to give permission for another person to claim between 0 and 30 of your Flexible Paid Parental Leave days.

You can change your mind and remove permission at a later date. However, if the days have been claimed by another person, you cannot remove this permission and will not be able to get these days back.

How many Flexible Paid Parental Leave days do you give permission for another person to claim?

Number (0–30) of days

days

If at question 117 you answered

No ▶ **Go to next question**

Yes ▶ **Go to 125**

122 Read this before answering the following question.

For each Flexible Paid Parental Leave day you claim you must:

- be the primary carer of the child
- meet the Paid Parental Leave residence requirements, see 'Australian residence requirements' on pages 21 and 22 in the **Notes Booklet**.

You can connect some or all of your Flexible Paid Parental Leave to the end of your Paid Parental Leave period. If you do this, it means you will receive all of your Parental Leave Pay as one continuous block. This may be paid for a period of up to 18 weeks (90 payable weekdays).

You can use Flexible Paid Parental Leave days not connected to your Paid Parental Leave period on eligible dates you choose between the end of your Paid Parental Leave period and no later than 2 years after your child's birth or adoption.

Would you like to connect **all** of your Flexible Paid Parental Leave days to the end of your Paid Parental Leave period?

No **Go to next question**

Yes If you are eligible, you will receive all of your payment as one continuous block of Parental Leave Pay of up to 18 weeks.

Go to 192

123 Would you like to connect **some** of your Flexible Paid Parental Leave days to your Paid Parental Leave period?

No **Go to 125**

Yes **Go to next question**

124 How many of your Flexible Paid Parental Leave days would you like to connect to the end of your Paid Parental Leave period?

If you are eligible, you will receive these Flexible Paid Parental Leave days for weekdays immediately following the end of your Paid Parental Leave period.

Number (0–30) of days

days

125 Read this before answering the following question.

To receive all your Flexible Paid Parental Leave days, you need to claim them no later than 2 years after your child's birth or adoption.

For each Flexible Paid Parental Leave day you claim, you must meet the Paid Parental Leave residence requirements (see 'Australian residence requirements' on pages 21 and 22 in the **Notes Booklet**).

Flexible Paid Parental Leave days cannot be:

- more than 42 days in the past
- before or during your 12 week Paid Parental Leave period
- before your child's date of birth or entry into care date
- later than 2 years after your child's birth or adoption.

Would you like to claim some or all of your remaining Flexible Paid Parental Leave days now?

No **Go to 192**

Yes Give details below

You may be eligible for up to 30 Flexible Paid Parental Leave days.

You may have already told us you want to connect some of your days to your Paid Parental Leave period or you give permission for another person to claim some of your days. You do not need to tell us about these days here.

Dates you would like to claim your Flexible Paid Parental Leave

From (DD MM YYYY)

To (DD MM YYYY)

/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /

If you need more space, provide a separate sheet with details.

Go to 192

Parental Leave Pay income details – for children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

126 Read this before answering the following questions.

Your Parental Leave Pay income test will be based on the financial year before one of the following:

- the date of the birth, or
- the date this child came into your care.

The earliest of these dates will determine the correct financial year.

To help you in providing the correct financial year details for your Parental Leave Pay income test, complete the following.

Your child's date of birth
(DD MM YYYY)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Financial year (FY) before
your child's date of birth

FY	/
----	---

This is the financial year you need to provide the following income for.

Parental Leave Pay income details – for children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

127 Use the following table to calculate your (and your partner's) taxable income for the financial year indicated in question 126.

If you did not receive income from any of the following sources, write \$0 in the boxes.

If you do not meet the individual income test, we can use the family income limit to assess your eligibility. If you do not have a partner, we will use just your income. If you have a partner, to save time, you can choose to give us your partner's income too. We will use it to see if you meet the family income test.

If you do not give us your partner's income now, we may need to contact you to give us evidence of your income. This is so we can confirm it is under the individual income limit. If it is over, we will contact you to request your partner's income details. This is because you may still meet the family income test.

For more information, see 'Providing an income estimate – Why your income details are important' on page 23 in the **Notes Booklet**.

	You	Your partner
A Estimated taxable income from salary and wages	\$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	\$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
B Estimated taxable income from Australian Government pensions or benefits	\$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	\$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
C Other estimated taxable income	AUD <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	AUD <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
Total estimated taxable income (total of A to C) =	\$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	\$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>

128 Provide details of how much you received from any of the following sources for the financial year indicated in question 126.

If you did not receive income from any of the following sources, write \$0 in the boxes.

	You	Your partner
A Exempt reportable fringe benefits	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
B All other reportable fringe benefits	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
C Reportable superannuation contributions	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
D Total net investment losses	Estimated amount - \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Estimated amount - \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
E Tax free pensions and benefits	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
F Foreign income	Estimated amount AUD <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Estimated amount AUD <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
G Tax exempt foreign income	Estimated amount AUD <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Estimated amount AUD <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>
H Child support you have paid	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Estimated amount \$ <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>

Parental Leave Pay employer details – for children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

129 Read this before answering the following question.

If your child was stillborn or has recently died, you can choose to have your Parental Leave Pay provided directly by us. However, if you prefer, your employer may still provide your Parental Leave Pay days to you.

If your employer is not required to provide your Parental Leave Pay, you can discuss this with them. If both you and your employer agree, they may still be able to provide your Parental Leave Pay days.

Do you want us to provide your Parental Leave Pay?

No Go to next question

Yes If you are eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you will be paid by us.
▶ Go to next question

130 Do you have more than one employer?

No Go to next question

Yes If you have more than one current employer, complete the details for the one you have been employed with for 12 months or more. If you have been with more than one employer for 12 months or more, then choose the one you would prefer to provide your Parental Leave Pay.
▶ Go to next question

131 Provide contact details of your most recent employer

If self-employed or contractor, provide details of your current or most recent business.

Business name and/or trading name

Read this before answering the following question.

To get the Australian Business Number (ABN), you can ask your employer for it or you can check your payslip or payment summary. Your employer may have more than one ABN, so you should check with your employer as to which ABN they prefer you use for Parental Leave Pay purposes.

If you provide an incorrect ABN or do not provide an ABN, we may not be able to assess your claim.

Australian Business Number (ABN)

Contact name

Contact number (including area code)

Postal address

Postcode

Your employee identification number (if applicable)

132 Indicate your most recent or your current type of employment:

A **special category employee** can be a Judge, Member of Parliament, Religious Practitioner, Federal Magistrate or Statutory Office Holder.

Contractor Go to next question

Self-employed Go to next question

Special category employee Go to 134

Permanent employee Go to 134

Temporary employee Go to 134

Casual Go to 134

Other Give details below

▶ Go to 134

133 Describe the type of work you perform for your business

▶ Go to 139

134 What date did you start employment with this employer?

 (DD MM YYYY)

135 Does this employer know you by a different name (such as for payroll or administrative purposes)?

No Go to next question

Yes Give details below

136 Are you currently employed?

You are still employed if you are on paid or unpaid leave from your job.

No If you are eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you will be paid by us.

▶ Go to next question

Yes Go to 138

137 What date did you stop working?

 (DD MM YYYY)

▶ Go to 139

138 Will you still be employed by your employer while receiving Parental Leave Pay?

You are still employed if you are on paid or unpaid leave from your job.

No If you are eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you will be paid by us.

▶ Go to next question

Yes Go to next question

Parental Leave Pay work test – for children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

139 Read this before answering the following questions.

To be eligible for Parental Leave Pay, you must meet the work test.

For more information, see 'Parental Leave Pay work test' on page 9 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Were you, or would you have been, the carer of your child from their birth or adoption?

No **Go to 150**
What date did you, or did you expect to, become the carer?

(DD MM YYYY)

▶ Place this date in Box A at question 140

Yes **Go to 151**
Your child's date of birth or date child came into your care as part of the adoption process

(DD MM YYYY)

▶ Place this date in Box A at question 140

140 To help you in calculating your work test period, complete the following dates to determine the relevant 392 day (approximately 13 month) period.

Write the date provided at question 139 in Box A

A (DD MM YYYY)

Date which is 13 months before the date in Box A

B (DD MM YYYY)

141 Have you worked for at least 8 hours every week between the 2 dates at question 140?

This includes paid leave from your employer.

For more information, see 'Parental Leave Pay work test' on page 9 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 151**

142 Have you worked for at least 330 hours within a 295 day (approximately 10 month) period between the 2 dates at question 140?

No **Go to 144**

Yes **Go to next question**

143 In the 295 day (approximately 10 month) period you worked at question 142, has there been a continuous gap where you did not work for longer than 12 weeks (84 days)?

No **Go to 151**

Yes **Go to next question**

144 Read this before answering the following question.

If it was unsafe for you to continue working during your pregnancy, due to the hazards in your job, you may still meet the work test using a different work test period.

For more information, see 'Dangerous job' on page 13 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Did you stop working in a dangerous job that was a risk to your pregnancy?

No **Go to 150**

Yes **Go to next question**

145 Read this before answering the following question.

As you have stopped working in a dangerous job, you may still meet the work test using a different work test period.

You will need to answer the following questions for the new work test period.

What date did you stop working in a dangerous job?

(DD MM YYYY)

 You need to provide proof confirming that the hazards connected with your job was a risk to your pregnancy.

For more information, see 'Dangerous job' on page 13 in the **Notes Booklet**.

▶ **Go to next question**

146 To help you in calculating your work history, complete the following dates to determine the relevant 392 day (approximately 13 month) period.

Write the date provided at question 145 in Box A

A (DD MM YYYY)

Date which is 13 months before the date in Box A

B (DD MM YYYY)

147 Have you worked for at least 8 hours every week between the 2 dates at question 146?

This includes paid leave from your employer.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 151**

148 Have you worked for at least 330 hours within a 295 day (approximately 10 month) period between the 2 dates at question 146?

No **Go to 150**

Yes **Go to next question**

149 In the 295 day (approximately 10 month) period you worked at question 148, has there been a continuous gap where you did not work for longer than 12 weeks (84 days)?

No **Go to 151**

Yes **Go to next question**

150 Read this before answering the following question.

Based on your answers, you may not meet the work test for Parental Leave Pay. You could still be eligible as there are some exceptions to the work test.

For more information and what proof you need to provide, see 'What exceptions are there to the work test?' on pages 9 to 13 of the **Notes Booklet**.

Was your ability to work directly affected by:

- a pregnancy related illness or complication Provide proof that you would have met the work test had it not been for the:
- pregnancy complications
 - premature birth
 - severe medical condition.
- This needs to include medical proof **and** evidence you would have continued to work.
▶ *Go to next question*
- a premature birth
- a severe medical condition, or caring for a close family member with a severe medical condition
- a natural disaster declared by the Commonwealth, a State or Territory
- Provide proof that you would have met the work test had it not been for the natural disaster.
- This needs to include proof you were directly impacted by a disaster **and** evidence you would have continued to work.
▶ *Go to next question*
- family and domestic violence
- You may be contacted by a social worker to discuss your claim. The call will come from a private number. If you are in immediate danger, call **000**.
- If possible, provide proof that you would have met the work test had you not been affected by family and domestic violence, including proof you would have continued to work.
▶ *Go to next question*
- none of the above ▶ *Go to next question*

Additional Parental Leave Pay details – for children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023

151 Did you give birth to this child?

No ▶ *Go to next question*

Yes ▶ *Go to 153*

152 Before this child's death, what was, or would have been, your relationship to this child you are claiming Parental Leave Pay for?

Partner of birth mother ▶ *Go to 155*

Biological father ▶ *Go to 155*

Partner of biological father ▶ *Go to 155*

Adoptive parent ▶ *Go to 159*

Partner of adoptive parent ▶ *Go to 159*

Legal parent ▶ *Go to 156*

Partner of legal parent ▶ *Go to 156*

Foster carer ▶ *Go to 157*

Other ▶ Give details below

We may need to contact you for additional information.

▶ *Go to 162*

153 Before this child's death, were you, or would you have been, the carer of this child?

For more information, see 'Carer' on page 5 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No ▶ *Go to next question*

Yes ▶ *Go to 189*

154 Before this child's death were you intending to give your child up for adoption or as part of a surrogacy arrangement?

No ▶ *Go to 189*

Yes Parental Leave Pay is only available to you within the first 20 weeks from the birth of your child for maternal recovery purposes. To be paid arrears and full entitlement of Parental Leave Pay from the date of birth, you must claim and submit your proof of birth within 100 days of the birth. Because you were giving your child up for adoption or as part of a surrogacy arrangement, you are not able to share Parental Leave Pay.

▶ *Go to 190*

155 Are you claiming Parental Leave Pay because the birth mother is sharing some or all of their Parental Leave Pay with you?

For more information, see 'Sharing Parental Leave Pay' on page 16 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to 163**

Yes In order to get Parental Leave Pay days, the birth mother must give you approval to claim and to share days with you. You need to provide details about the birth mother.

▶ **Go to 168**

156 Are you claiming Parental Leave Pay because the child's other parent has already claimed Parental Leave Pay and is sharing some or all of it with you?

For more information, see 'Sharing Parental Leave Pay' on page 16 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to 163**

Yes In order to get Parental Leave Pay days, the other parent must give you approval to claim and to share days with you. You need to provide details about the other parent.

▶ **Go to 168**

157 Before this child's death, did you have care of this child through a formal foster care arrangement made by your state or territory?


No **Go to 162**

Yes **Go to next question**

158 Was this child placed in your care as part of the process of adoption?

No Formal foster carers are not eligible for Parental Leave Pay, however, you may be eligible for the Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement paid with Family Tax Benefit Part A for any child born or entrusted to your care. Stillborn Baby Payment may be available for a stillborn child.

▶ **Go to 189**

Yes  Provide supporting documents from your state or territory agency outlining the proposed adoption arrangement.

▶ **Go to 161**

159 Before this child's death, was this child in your (and/or your partner's) care before the adoption process started?

For more information, see 'Adoptions' on page 4 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No

Yes

160 Read this before answering the following questions.

If you are the first adoptive parent to claim Parental Leave Pay for this child, you can share your Parental Leave Pay days with another adoptive parent.

If you are the second adoptive parent to claim, then the first adoptive parent will need to approve the number of Parental Leave Pay days you want to claim.

Are you the first adoptive parent to claim Parental Leave Pay for this child?

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 189**

161 Are you claiming Parental Leave Pay because the child's other adoptive parent is sharing some or all of it with you?

For more information, see 'Sharing Parental Leave Pay' on page 16 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to 163**

Yes In order to get Parental Leave Pay days, the other adoptive parent must give approval to share days with you. You need to provide details about the other adoptive parent.

▶ **Go to 168**

162 Are you claiming Parental Leave Pay because the child's primary carer has already claimed Parental Leave Pay and is sharing some or all of it with you?

For more information, see 'Sharing Parental Leave Pay' on page 16 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to next question**

Yes In order to get Parental Leave Pays days, the child's primary carer must give you approval to claim and to share days with you. You need to provide details about the primary carer.

▶ **Go to 168**

163 Before this child's death, were you, or would you have been, the primary carer of this child?

For more information, see 'Primary carer' on page 5 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 165**

164 Was your partner, or would your partner have been, the primary carer of this child?

No **Go to next question**

Yes What date did your partner, or would your partner have, become the primary carer?

(DD MM YYYY)

▶ **Go to 189**

165 Before this child's death, did you expect to have care of this child for at least 26 weeks after this child came into your care?

No

Yes

166 Was this child aged under one year when you became this child's primary carer?

For more information, see 'Primary carer' on page 5 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No

Yes

167 Before this child's death, had a court made a parenting order stating the mother was no longer caring for this child and stating that you were caring for this child?

No **Go to 189**

Yes

 Provide the parenting order if you have not already done so.

Go to 189

168 Approval giver's details

In order to get Parental Leave Pay days, you must have approval to share days with you. For more information, see 'Sharing Parental Leave Pay (children born or adopted on or after 1 July 2023)' on page 16 in the **Notes Booklet**.

You must be given approval from the child's birth mother if you are either:

- the birth mother's partner
- the child's biological father
- the partner of the child's biological father.

You must be given approval from the adoptive parent who claimed Parental Leave Pay first for the child if you are either:

- the second adoptive parent to claim Parental Leave Pay for the child
- the adoptive parent's partner.

If you have another kind of relationship to the child, you must be given approval from the primary carer who claimed Parental Leave Pay first for the child. They must be your partner.

Continued

Provide details about the person giving you approval to share Parental Leave Pay days.

Approval giver's relationship to this child:

Birth mother

Adoptive parent

Other Give details below

Approval giver's Customer Reference Number (if known) (optional)

Approval giver's name

Mr Mrs Miss Ms Mx Other

Family name

First given name

Second given name

Approval giver's date of birth (DD MM YYYY)

Approval giver's address

Postcode

Approval giver's contact number (including area code)

169 Next

Read this before proceeding.

The person you have nominated in question **168** must now complete questions **170** to **187**.

After they have completed the questions, **you** can continue from question **188**.

Approval giver – to complete

- 176** Have you worked for at least 8 hours every week between the 2 dates at question 175?

This includes paid leave from your employer.

For more information, see 'Parental Leave Pay work test' on page 9 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 186**

- 177** Have you worked for at least 330 hours within a 295 day (approximately 10 month) period between the 2 dates at question 175?

No **Go to 179**

Yes **Go to next question**

- 178** In the 295 day (approximately 10 month) period you worked at question 177, has there been a continuous gap where you did not work for longer than 12 weeks (84 days)?

No **Go to 186**

Yes **Go to next question**

- 179** Read this before answering the following question.

If it was unsafe for you to continue working during your pregnancy, due to the hazards in your job, you may still meet the work test using a different work test period.

For more information, see 'Dangerous job' on page 13 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Did you stop working in a dangerous job that was a risk to your pregnancy?

No **Go to 185**

Yes **Go to next question**

- 180** Read this before answering the following question.

As you have stopped working in a dangerous job, you may still meet the work test using a different work test period.

You will need to answer the following questions for the new work test period.

What date did you stop working in a dangerous job?

(DD MM YYYY)

We will contact you for proof confirming that the hazards connected with your job was a risk to your pregnancy.

For more information, see 'Dangerous job' on page 13 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Go to next question

- 181** To help you in calculating your work history, complete the following dates to determine the relevant 392 day (approximately 13 month) period.

Write the date provided at question 180 in Box A

A (DD MM YYYY)

Date which is 13 months before the date in Box A

B (DD MM YYYY)

- 182** Have you worked for at least 8 hours every week between the 2 dates at question 181?

This includes paid leave from your employer.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 186**

- 183** Have you worked for at least 330 hours within a 295 day (approximately 10 month) period between the 2 dates at question 181?

No **Go to 185**

Yes **Go to next question**

- 184** In the 295 day (approximately 10 month) period you worked at question 183, has there been a continuous gap where you did not work for longer than 12 weeks (84 days)?

No **Go to 186**

Yes **Go to next question**

- 185** Read this before answering the following question.

Based on your answers, you may not meet the work test for Parental Leave Pay. There are some exceptions to the work test.

For more information and what proof you need to provide, see 'What exceptions are there to the work test?' on pages 9 to 13 of the **Notes Booklet**.

Was your ability to work directly affected by any of the following:

- a pregnancy related illness or complication
- a premature birth
- a severe medical condition, or caring for a close family member with a severe medical condition
- a natural disaster declared by the Commonwealth, a State or Territory
- family and domestic violence.

No **Go to next question**

Yes We will contact you for proof that you would have met the work test had it not been for these circumstances. This may include evidence you were directly impacted by the event **and** evidence you would have continued to work.

Go to next question

Privacy notice

186 You need to read this

Privacy and your personal information

The privacy and security of your personal information is important to us, and is protected by law. We have collected this information so we can process and manage the application from the person you nominated at question 172, who is claiming Parental Leave Pay in this form.

We may advise the person claiming Parental Leave Pay if you have or have not agreed to share Parental Leave Pay with them and how many Parental Leave Pay days you have agreed to share.

We only share your information with other parties where you have agreed, or where the law allows or requires it. For more information, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/privacy

Declaration

187 I declare that:

- the information I have provided in this form is complete and correct.

I understand that:

- the information I have provided in this form will be used to decide if the person I nominated at question 172 is eligible for Parental Leave Pay.
- I can change my approval to share Parental Leave Pay, or the number of days I want to share. I can only do this before the person takes their Parental Leave Pay days I have shared with them. I can do this online by signing in to my Centrelink online account through myGov.
- Services Australia may disclose necessary information about me to another person who is claiming Parental Leave Pay for the same child.
- Services Australia may advise the other person claiming Parental Leave Pay if I have or have not met the work test, but Services Australia will not give them my work test details.
- I may be requested to provide proof of not being able to meet the work test. If I do not provide acceptable proof, this claim for Parental Leave Pay for the person I nominated at question 172 may not be accepted.
- Services Australia can make relevant enquiries to make sure the information I provide is correct.
- if the information I have provided is incorrect and the person claiming is found to have no entitlement to Parental Leave Pay, that person may be overpaid and any money they owe will need to be paid back.
- giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Your signature



Date (DD MM YYYY)

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The person claiming Parental Leave Pay must complete the remaining questions in this form.

188 Read this before answering the following question.

You can only claim Parental Leave Pay for the number of days you have been given approval to share.

How many Parental Leave Pay days has the approver shared with you at question 173?

Number (1–100) of days

days

189 Read this before answering the following question.

Your family can get up to 100 days of Parental Leave Pay, or 20 weeks based on a 5 day work week. These days can be taken at any time within 2 years of your child's birth or adoption. For more information, see 'What is Parental Leave Pay?' on page 5 in the **Notes Booklet**.

If you have a partner, part of Parental Leave Pay is reserved to share with them. The most one parent in a couple can get is 90 days. If you are single, you can get all 100 days of Parental Leave Pay. You can take up to 10 Parental Leave Pay days at the same time as someone else.

For more information, see 'Sharing Parental Leave Pay?' on page 16 in the **Notes Booklet**.

For each Parental Leave Pay day, you must meet the Parental Leave Pay residence requirements (see 'Australian residence requirements' on pages 21 and 22 in the **Notes Booklet**)

If your child is stillborn or has died, you may work and still be eligible to receive Parental Leave Pay.

You can take Parental Leave Pay as either:

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

To be paid from the child's date of birth or adoption, you will need to lodge a claim within 100 days of their birth or adoption and provide all requested information and documents, including the child's proof of birth or entry into care.

If you claimed before the birth of your child, you will need to provide the proof of birth within 56 days of the birth.

If you do not lodge all documents within the required time, you may only be paid from the date the documents are provided.

You must select at least one Parental Leave Pay day in this claim. Any remaining days will be held in a balance for you.

You can use the Parental Leave Pay Circumstances online service to:

- check your days
- take your remaining days
- change your nominated days before you take them.

You will receive your first payment after your nominated dates. It will include any arrears you are entitled to. You must use all Parental Leave Pay days within 2 years of your child's birth or adoption.

You can be paid any day during the week – Monday to Sunday.

Do you want to receive all of your Parental Leave Pay days as one continuous block paid Monday to Friday?

No **Go to 191**

Yes *Go to next question*

190 When would you like your Parental Leave Pay to start?

If you choose a start date in the past and you or your partner (if you have one) received an income support payment or Family Tax Benefit for the same period, we may have paid you or your partner too much.

From the first weekday on or after your child's date of birth, or date they came into your care as part of the adoption.

Go to 192

Or

From a specific date

Date (DD MM YYYY)

/	/	/
---	---	---

Go to 192

191 Dates you would like to claim your Paid Parental Leave days

If you choose a start date in the past and you or your partner (if you have one) received an income support payment or Family Tax Benefit for the same period, we may have paid you or your partner too much.

You can take up to 10 days at the same time as someone else. If you select more than 10 days at the same time, those extra days will not be paid and will be put in your balance for you to take later.

We will include every day that falls between the 'from' and 'to' dates, including weekends. If you want to include gaps between blocks of days (such as weekends) you will need to list them as separate blocks.

From (DD MM YYYY)

To (DD MM YYYY)

/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /
/ /	–	/ /

If you need more space, provide a separate sheet with details.

Stillborn Baby Payment

192 Read this before answering the following question.

You may be eligible for Parental Leave Pay or Stillborn Baby Payment but we cannot pay you both. If your claim for Parental Leave Pay is not successful you can also claim Stillborn Baby Payment now. If you are eligible, we will pay you the payment with the higher rate.

For more information, see 'What is Stillborn Baby Payment?' on page 17 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Stillborn Baby Payment can be claimed online, go to servicessaustralia.gov.au/stillbornpayment

Are you claiming Stillborn Baby Payment?

No **Go to 198**

Yes **Go to next question**

193 Read this before answering the following question.

A child's primary carer is the person who would have physically cared for and met the needs of the child on a daily basis. Only one person can be the primary carer at one time.

Would you have been the primary carer of this child?

No **Go to next question**

Yes What date would you have become the primary carer?

(DD MM YYYY)

Go to 195

194 Would your partner have been the primary carer of this child?

No **Go to next question**

Yes What date would your partner have become the primary carer?

(DD MM YYYY)

Go to next question

195 Read this before answering the following questions.

Your estimated income for Stillborn Baby Payment should be based on your and your partner's (if you have one) income components as listed in question 196, even if your 6 month income assessment period has passed.

For more information about estimating income for Stillborn Baby Payment or if you have received, or expect to receive, any lump sum payments within this period call us on **136 150** for assistance.

To help you in estimating your income for the **6 month period**, complete the following dates.

The 6 month period starts from the date of your child's delivery.

Date of delivery

(DD MM YYYY)

to

6 months from the date of delivery

(DD MM YYYY)

Stillborn Baby Payment adjusted taxable income details

196 Use the following table to estimate your (and/or your partner's) taxable income for the 6 month period starting from the date of your child's delivery. If you do not receive income from any of the following sources, write \$0 in the appropriate boxes.

For more information, see 'Providing an income estimate – Why your income details are important' on page 23 in the **Notes Booklet**.

	You	Your partner
A Estimated taxable income from salary and wages for the 6 month period	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
B Estimated taxable income from Australian Government pensions or benefits for the 6 month period	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
C Other estimated taxable income for the 6 month period	AUD <input type="text"/>	AUD <input type="text"/>
Total estimated taxable income for the 6 month period (total of A to C) =	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>

197 Provide details of how much you (and/or your partner) expect to receive from any of the following sources in the 6 month period from the date of your child's delivery. If you do not receive income from any of the following sources, write \$0 in the appropriate boxes.

	You	Your partner
	Estimated amount	Estimated amount
A Exempt reportable fringe benefits for the 6 month period	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
	Estimated amount	Estimated amount
B All other reportable fringe benefits for the 6 month period	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
	Estimated amount	Estimated amount
C Reportable superannuation contributions for the 6 month period	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
	Estimated amount	Estimated amount
D Total net investment losses for the 6 month period	-\$ <input type="text"/>	-\$ <input type="text"/>
	Estimated amount	Estimated amount
E Tax free pensions and benefits for the 6 month period	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>
	Estimated amount	Estimated amount
F Foreign income for the 6 month period	AUD <input type="text"/>	AUD <input type="text"/>
	Estimated amount	Estimated amount
G Tax exempt foreign income for the 6 month period	AUD <input type="text"/>	AUD <input type="text"/>
	Estimated amount	Estimated amount
H Child support you (and/or your partner) have paid for the 6 month period	\$ <input type="text"/>	\$ <input type="text"/>

► **Go to 233**

198 Read this before answering the following question.

Family Tax Benefit may be paid for a period of 14 weeks to families after their child dies, including a child who has died shortly after birth (neonatal death).

Family Tax Benefit is not paid where a child is stillborn.

For more information, see 'What is Family Tax Benefit' on page 18 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Are you claiming Family Tax Benefit for the deceased child?

No **Go to 233**

Yes **Go to next question**

199 How do you want to receive the Family Tax Benefit Bereavement Payment (equivalent of 14 weeks of Family Tax Benefit)?

For more information see 'Family Tax Benefit Bereavement Payment' on page 18 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Tick one only

As a lump sum now

As fortnightly payments (for the rest of the 14 weeks, if claimed before the end of the 14 weeks)

By claiming the bereavement component as a lump sum now and still receive the rest of your Family Tax Benefit at the end of the financial year

200 Do you (and/or your partner) have children from a previous relationship living with you?

No **Go to 204**

Yes **Go to next question**

201 Read this before answering the following question.

A **blended family** is a family with 2 or more children and:

- at least one of those children is a child of one member of the couple from a previous relationship, and
- at least one of the other children is a child of this relationship or the child of the other member of the couple from a previous relationship.

Are you in a blended family?

No **Go to 204**

Yes **Go to next question**

202 Read this before answering the following question.

If you are a blended family, you (and your partner) can choose to share your combined Family Tax Benefit amount. You can decide between you what percentage of your combined amount you will each receive.

Do you (and your partner) want to be paid your Family Tax Benefit separately?

No **Go to 204**

Yes **Go to next question**

203 Read this before answering the following question.

Each member of a blended family must claim Family Tax Benefit the same way, as either fortnightly payments or a lump sum claim through us.

Your partner will need to complete a separate claim before you can start being paid your percentage of Family Tax Benefit.

Only provide details of the children you are claiming Family Tax Benefit for.

What percentage of your family's entitlement to Family Tax Benefit do you want to claim?

%

Accommodation and Rent Assistance details

204 Have you provided us with your accommodation details since 1 July 2023?

For more information, see 'What is Rent Assistance?' on page 20 in the **Notes Booklet**.

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 228**

About your home

The answers to these questions are used to work out your rate of payment and eligibility for Rent Assistance.

205 Do you (and/or your partner) own a home that you do not live in?

No **Go to 207**

Yes **Go to next question**

206 What is the reason you do not live in the home?

You or your children are studying

Receiving medical treatment

Receiving care from a person in a private home

Receiving care in a nursing home

Providing care to a person in a private home

Overseas absence

Other **Give details below**

207 What type of accommodation best describes where you (and your partner) live?

In a place where you (and/or your partner) pay private rent – this includes when you live in a caravan park and pay site fees or live on a vessel and pay mooring fees **Go to 218**

In a home you (and/or your partner) own or you own jointly with another person – this can include:
• paying it off (mortgage)
• a caravan, mobile home or boat **Go to 208**

In a home owned by:
• a company in which you (and/or your partner) are a shareholder or director
• a trust in which you (and/or your partner) or a member of your family are a potential beneficiary or are named in the trust deed **Go to 228**

In public housing, for example, housing owned by the Housing Authority. This does not include paying rent to a community housing organisation. **Go to 209**

In a boarding house, guest house, hostel, hotel, campus, refuge, emergency or supported accommodation or similar **Go to 219**

In accommodation which you (and/or your partner) have the right to use for life **Go to 212**

In accommodation where you pay no rent **Go to 228**

Other, for example, this could be where you (and/or your partner) do not have a fixed address Give details below

Go to 218

208 Do you pay site or mooring fees for your (and your partner's) home (this could be for a caravan, mobile home or boat)?

No **Go to 228**

Yes **Go to 218**

209 Is your (or your partner's) name on the rental contract or lease agreement?

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 228**

210 Is the primary tenant paying the market rate of rent?

No **Go to next question**

Not sure **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 218**

211 Do you (and your partner) live with the primary tenant **and** your (and/or your partner's) income has been taken into account by the public housing authority when calculating the rent?

No **Go to 228**

Yes **Go to 218**

Life interest

212 Did you (and/or your partner) pay any money or transfer any assets in return for this right to accommodation for life?

No **Go to next question**

Yes **Go to 214**

213 Which option describes how you (and/or your partner) obtained a life interest in a home without any exchange of money or transfer of assets?

Inherited the life interest **Go to 228**

A formal agreement documenting the life interest **Go to 228**

An informal agreement, no rent paid **Go to 228**

An informal agreement to live at a child's home and pay rent **Go to 218**

Other Give details below

Go to 218

214 What are the details of the person or organisation that was paid money or assets were transferred to?

Full name (of the person or organisation)

--

Address

Postcode

215 What was the amount paid?

\$

216 What (if any) assets were transferred?

217 What was the market value of assets transferred?

\$

Living with other people

218 Read this before answering the following question.

Sharing your accommodation means that you have the right to use a kitchen, bedroom or bathroom with one or more persons. This includes **all** family members (except your partner and dependent children), people who regularly stay at your accommodation and people who work away from home, for example, truck drivers, miners, flight attendants or members of the armed forces.

Do you (and your partner) share your accommodation with other people?

No Go to next question

Yes Give details below

1 Person's name

Age Date they moved in (DD MM YYYY)

Relationship to you Do they own the home?
 No Yes

Their share of the rent/lodgings
 \$ per

2 Person's name

Age Date they moved in (DD MM YYYY)

Relationship to you Do they own the home?
 No Yes

Their share of the rent/lodgings
 \$ per

If you need more space, provide a separate sheet with details.

Paying for accommodation

219 Do you (and/or your partner) pay board and/or lodgings?

Board means you (and your partner) are provided with some regular meals.

Lodgings means the amount you (and your partner) pay for your accommodation.

No Go to 221

Yes Go to next question

220 Can you separate the amounts you (and/or your partner) pay for board and/or lodgings?

No Total board and lodgings charged per day, week, fortnight, 4 weeks or calendar month

\$ per

Go to 222

Yes Amount paid for board (meals) per day, week, fortnight, 4 weeks or calendar month

\$ per

Amount paid for lodgings (accommodation only) per day, week, fortnight, 4 weeks or calendar month

\$ per

Go to 222

221 What is the amount **you** (and **your partner**) pay per day, week, fortnight, 4 weeks or calendar month, for example, rent, maintenance or site fees?

This would be the total you (and your partner) pay for the property minus any subsidy/rebate, rent amount claimed as a business expense for taxation purposes or contribution from another person or organisation.

\$ per

222 On what date did you (and your partner) start paying these fees?

(DD MM YYYY)

223 What type of accommodation do you (and your partner) live in?

Boarding house/hostel/private hotel, hospital or disability housing Go to 225

Private house or townhouse/unit/flat

Community housing

Defence housing

Caravan/cabin/mobile home

Boat

Other Give details below

Go to next question

224 What is the **total amount** being charged per day, week, fortnight, 4 weeks or calendar month?

\$ per

225 Do you (and/or your partner) have a formal lease or tenancy agreement?

No Go to next question

Yes  Provide a full copy of your signed lease or tenancy agreement.

226 If you have a partner, are you currently living with them?

This question is to check if you are eligible for a higher amount of Rent Assistance.

Do not have a partner Go to 228

No Go to next question

Yes Go to 228

227 Is this separation:

for medical reasons? No

Yes

temporary? No

Yes

because your partner is in prison? No

Yes

Income details

228 Do you (and/or your partner) receive any payments from the Department of Veterans' Affairs?

No Go to 229

Yes Give details below

You

Department of Veterans' Affairs reference number (if known)

Your partner

Department of Veterans' Affairs reference number (if known)

229 Read this before answering the following question.

Australian Government pensions and benefits are income support payments.

For more information, see 'An income support payment' table on page 27 in the **Notes Booklet**.

Are you receiving an income support payment?

No Go to 231

Yes Go to next question

230 Do you have a partner?

No Go to 233

Yes Go to next question

Family Tax Benefit adjusted taxable income details

231 Use the following table to estimate your (and/or your partner s) taxable income for 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

If you do not receive income from any of the following sources, write **\$0** in the appropriate boxes.

For more information, see 'Providing an income estimate – Why your income details are important' on page 23 in the **Notes Booklet**.

	You	Your partner
A Estimated taxable income from salary and wages	\$	\$
B Estimated taxable income from Australian Government pensions or benefits	\$	\$
C Other estimated taxable income	AUD	AUD
Total estimated taxable income (total of A to C) =	\$	\$

232 Provide details of how much you (and/or your partner) expect to receive from any of the following sources in the 2023–24 financial year.

If you do not receive income from any of the following sources, write **\$0** in the appropriate boxes.

	You	Your partner
A Exempt reportable fringe benefits	Estimated amount \$	Estimated amount \$
B All other reportable fringe benefits	Estimated amount \$	Estimated amount \$
C Reportable superannuation contributions	Estimated amount \$	Estimated amount \$
D Total net investment losses	Estimated amount –\$	Estimated amount –\$
E Tax free pensions and benefits	Estimated amount \$	Estimated amount \$
F Foreign income	Estimated amount AUD	Estimated amount AUD
G Tax exempt foreign income	Estimated amount AUD	Estimated amount AUD
H Child support you (and/or your partner) have paid	Estimated amount \$	Estimated amount \$

233 Do you want to claim Family Tax Benefit for other dependent children in your care?

No **Go to next question**

Yes You can claim Family Tax Benefit by logging into your Centrelink online account through myGov or complete the **Claim for Parental Leave Pay and Family Tax Benefit (FA100)** form for any additional child(ren).

Go to next question

Document checklist

234 Read this before answering the following question.

At certain questions on this form, you may have been asked to provide documents.
In the following list, tick the box next to each document you are providing. **Provide original documents.**

Which of the following documents are you providing with this form?

Someone to deal with us on your behalf	You	Your partner
Authorising a person or organisation to enquire or act on your behalf (SS313) form (at question 16)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Australian residence		
Citizenship papers, passport or other documentation (at question 21)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parental Leave Pay	You	Deceased child
Dangerous job Proof you were not able to work due to the hazards connected with your job (at question 94 or 145)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pregnancy complications, premature birth or severe medical condition Proof from your doctor or the hospital you were not able to work (at question 99 or 150)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proof from your employer you would have continued to work (at question 99 or 150)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Natural disaster Proof you were impacted by a disaster (at question 99 or 150)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proof from your employer you would have continued to work (at question 99 or 150)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Family and domestic violence Proof of your circumstances confirming you were impacted by family and domestic violence (at question 99 or 150)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proof from your employer you would have continued to work (at question 99 or 150)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Parenting order or court order (at question 109 or 167)		<input type="checkbox"/>
Children details	Deceased child	
Proof of Birth has already been given to Services Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Birth certificate (at question 38)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
In the case of neonatal death, a letter from the doctor or midwife (at question 38)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
In the case of stillbirth, a letter from the doctor or midwife (at question 43)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Parenting plan, legal or other documents to support the change of care (at question 49)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proof of the date the child entered Australia (at question 69)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Documents outlining adoption arrangement (at question 106 or 158)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other government issued document	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Accommodation details	You	
Full copy of your signed lease or tenancy agreement (at question 225)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Privacy notice

235 You (and your partner) need to read this

Privacy and your personal information

The privacy and security of your personal information is important to us, and is protected by law. We collect this information so we can process and manage your applications and payments, and provide services to you. We only share your information with other parties where you have agreed, or where the law allows or requires it. For more information, go to servicesaustralia.gov.au/privacy

Continue to next page

Declaration

236 I declare that:

- if I have claimed Parental Leave Pay days, for each of these days I expect to meet Parental Leave Pay residence rules (see 'Australian residence requirements' on pages 21 and 22 in the **Notes Booklet**).
- the information I have provided in this form is complete and correct.

I understand that:

- I must return **all** supporting documents at the same time as I lodge my claim form. If I do not return all documents, my claim may not be accepted. The only exception will be if I am waiting for medical evidence or other documents from a third party.
- if my income estimate is less than my actual annual family income, my top-up payment of Family Tax Benefit, including end of year supplement payments can be used to repay any money I owe and offset a tax debt.
- if I underestimate my income and I am then found to have no entitlement to Family Tax Benefit Part A or Part B for two consecutive years after the balancing of my payments has occurred, I may no longer be able to receive Family Tax Benefit as fortnightly payments.
- any money I owe will need to be paid back.
- if I owe money to Services Australia, some or all of any money I owe may be recovered from my tax refund and/or my Centrelink payments, even if I am making regular repayments. Money owed can be recovered from payments including:
 - Family Tax Benefit arrears, lump sum, top up and end of year supplements payments
 - Parental Leave Pay (in certain circumstances)
- if another person claims or has claimed Parental Leave Pay for the same child, Services Australia may disclose necessary information to them about my Parental Leave Pay entitlement relating to the child.
- Services Australia can make relevant enquiries to make sure I receive my correct entitlement.
- giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Your signature



Date (DD MM YYYY)

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Your partner's signature



Date (DD MM YYYY)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Next steps

- 1 Check that you have answered all the questions that you need to.
- 2 Provide all requested information and any additional required forms.
- 3 Check you have signed and dated this form.

Returning this form

Return this form and any supporting documents:

- **online** using your Centrelink online account. For more information, go to **servicesaustralia.gov.au/centrelinkuploaddocs**
- by post to
 - Services Australia
 - Families
 - PO Box 7802
 - CANBERRA BC ACT 2610
- in person at one of our service centres.