

هَتَدَكَل مَل اُتَقَل مَل دَهْمَمَب تَكَل بَك بَد بَجَدَل يَدَتَل بَدَكَل ب بَد
بَجَدَل دَهْمَمَب حَنَل بَلِي بَهَبَل حِيَقَتَل اَسَدَل

لَمْ يَكُنْ فِيهِمْ نَفْسٌ يَدْعُوهُ، فَكَبَّرُوا وَفَصَّيْنَاهُ فَاكْبَرُوا. فَلَمَّا دَافَعُوا لَكُمْ يَقُولُ أَمْ عِندَ آلِكُمْ آلَاءٌ كَبِيرَةٌ أَنْ تُبَدِّلُوا بِنَاءَكُمْ أَنْ تَوَكَّلُوا عَلَى اللَّهِ فَتُؤْثِرُوا عَلَى الْآلَاءِ.

مکھجپ ۛسہ ۛکھجپہ ۛکھجپہ

[illegible]

Parental Leave Pay قسط والدین

مَنْ مَنَعَكَ دَرَمُكَتْ دِ Parental Leave Pay، لَئِيْكَ نَسْمُو، شَمَعُو، فَمَعُو، تَكْ جَلْ جَعْدُو، يَتْنِ بَدَكْ بَ مَقْلَ
تَنْتِ مَشَمُو، بَدِ مِ جَلِيْ دِيَتْنِ مَن:

- [illegible]

[illegible]

حقن Parental Leave Pay قىبە قىبە

Parental Leave Pay : حق في إجازة الأبوة، يحصل عليه أب أو أم بعد الولادة مباشرة لمدة محددة من قبل الدولة، عادةً ما تكون مدفوعة جزئياً.

[illegible]

معمۇل ۋەقەلەر ۋە ۋاقىتلىرى	يىتتىڭ ۋەقەلىرى سۈمبىلى تەل ھەپتە ۋە ۋاقىتى
1 July 2023	10 ۋەقەلىرى
1 July 2024	10 ۋەقەلىرى
1 July 2025	15 ۋەقەلىرى
1 July 2026	20 ۋەقەلىرى

[illegible]

- تَذَكُّرُ دِيْنِهِ وَهُوَ بِحَسْبِ الْيَقِيْنِ (تَحْقِيقُ).

١٠. اُكْهَمَجَهْ، بِنْدِ بُدْبُجْ، سَاوِيئَتِهْمَجَهْ، سَتَبِيْنِ اُمّهْ، قُسَامَهْ، تَكْلِبَهْ، بِمَدَقِقْ مَحْمُوْدْ د Parental Leave Pay
دَسَمْ لَاجُنْ اُمّى تُدْعِمَهْمَجَهْ.

● مَجْد 1 July 2025 مَحَبَّة، تَعَلُّم، شَد 10 مَحَبَّة، شَد دَس، حَقِّقْ

- 1 July 2025, אספה, מליאה, סדר היום 20 מסמכים שז' דאג'.

لَا يَرْجِعُ فِيهِ لِأَيِّ مَسْجِدٍ: مَنْ أَهْوَىٰ فِي يَمِينِهِ دَعْوَلًا وَمَنْ شِئْنَا جَنَدًا لَّهُ خِصْلَتًا يَسْتَفْتِي
تَحْدِيدَهُ وَمَنْ شِئْنَا يَدْرُسُ بِهِ دَعْوَلًا يَحْدِثُ دَعْوَلًا: لَمْ يَحْدِثْ دَعْوَلًا وَمَنْ شِئْنَا: لَمْ يَسْجُدْ
لَهُ دَعْوَلًا وَمَنْ شِئْنَا: لَمْ يَسْجُدْ لَهُ دَعْوَلًا.

[illegible]

Parental Leave Pay ھەيلىنىش پەنە

١٠ / بَیِّنَاتُہ جَعْلُ، تَدْبِیْہ مِلِّیَّۃً ہِیَ مِلِّیَّۃٌ مُّہِمَّةٌ تَنْبَغِیْہ ۱ July 2025 Australian Taxation Office، یَد فَرِید سَبَّحَہ دُبَّعَہ
دھمکڈنسمسٹ م لائٹھف، کڈ Parental Leave Pay ددھمف۔

Parental Leave Pay, ٢٠٢٦ July.

[illegible]

Parental Leave Pay ڊيڊڪشن، فڪلڊ، ۽ ڪمپيٽيشن

Parental Leave Pay : حثه قېن د نسله ،

- مضمون: اے، تُو، جِد، اے، جُجُ
- جہ: جیجی، جِ، اے، اے، اے، اے
- مضمون: اے، اے، اے، اے، اے، اے

Parental Leave Pay ددتموه، نسی مد می دایم دایم م:

- سڏا ڏهڪل جته مٽي
 - ڏهڪل، وڌو ۾ حقيقي (محسوس) جته مٽي
 - ته مٽي سڄي
 - ڏهڪل، وڌو ۾ جته مٽي لاهجي بچ ته مٽي لسڙي.
- نسمه، هڪ نسمه، نسمه، اهمون ۾ Parental Leave Pay ۽ بندوبست، جنهن جي هيءَ.

Parental Leave Pay **د ځای پرېکړه کونکي**

[illegible]

Parental Leave Pay **حاجت والد والدہ کی**

Parental Leave Pay نسأه، مسبق نسأه، دئامسأه، لءمءؤن ءوءلئئ.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

پاکستان دہشت گردی کے خلاف

فِي كِتَابِهِ

Services Australia

[illegible]

مَنْ جَلَّاهُ، حَمَدٌ وَهَذِهِ هَمَمَاتٌ دَفَعَتْ دِيْلَانْ دَهْدَهْ دَهْدَهْدَهْ، حَلَّتْ دِيْلَهْتْ:

- fairwork.gov.au فەير وورک
- [Fair Work Ombudsman](http://FairWorkOmbudsman.gov.au) فەير وورک ۋمبۇدسمان 131 394
- supportingworkingparents.humanrights.gov.au لىغەفەن

تڙ ڦهڙڪهڙ ڪم ۽ ڦهڙ

- [illegible]

[illegible]

பெயர்

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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

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

What you can get

Parental Leave Pay is a shared payment between parents to help if you are taking time off work to care for a newborn or recently adopted child. You can share and take your Parental Leave Pay in a way that works for you and your family.

Most people can claim up to 3 months before their baby’s expected date of birth or adoption. We will not pay you until after your child is born or comes into your care.

Who can get Parental Leave Pay

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

- the birth mother of the newborn child
- the partner of the birth mother
- the biological father of the child
- the partner of the biological father of the child
- the adoptive parent of the child
- the partner of an adoptive parent
- a person caring for a child under exceptional circumstances, including caring for a child born of a surrogacy arrangement.

You also need to meet all of the following:

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

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

How much Parental Leave Pay you can get

How many Parental Leave Pay days your family will get depends on your child’s date of birth or adoption.

Child’s date of birth or adoption is from	Your family can get up to
1 July 2023	100 days, or 20 weeks based on a 5 day work week
1 July 2024	110 days, or 22 weeks based on a 5 day work week
1 July 2025	120 days, or 24 weeks based on a 5 day work week
1 July 2026	130 days, or 26 weeks based on a 5 day work week

You can share some or all of your Parental Leave Pay with another parent. To get the full number of Parental Leave Pay days, both parents need to claim and be eligible.

If you have a partner, some days will be reserved for each of you to use. How many days are reserved depends on your child's date of birth or adoption.

Child's date of birth or adoption is from	The number of days reserved for each of you is
1 July 2023	10 days
1 July 2024	10 days
1 July 2025	15 days
1 July 2026	20 days

You will need to decide how to use the rest of the days as a family.

If only one person in the couple is eligible, the days reserved days for the other parent will not be available. There are some exemptions to this. For example, if:

- you are experiencing family or domestic violence
- your child is unwell and needs to remain in hospital
- your partner is in prison.

There are also other reasons you may have an exemption to this rule, if you think you have one you can call us to discuss.

If you have a partner, and you are both eligible, you can take some Parental Leave Pay days at the same time as them.

If your child's birth or adoption is:

- before 1 July 2025 you can take up to 10 days at the same time
- from 1 July 2025 you can take up to 20 days at the same time.

There are some exemptions to these limits. For example if the birth mother had a caesarean or your child developed an illness at birth. There are other reasons you may have an exemption, if you think you have one you can call us to discuss.

If you are the birth mother and a single parent, you can get all Parental Leave Pay days. However, if you choose, you can give approval to share days with another parent.

Superannuation for Parental Leave Pay

If your child is born or adopted from 1 July 2025, the Australian Taxation Office will pay a superannuation contribution on your Parental Leave Pay.

The contribution will be paid directly to your superannuation fund after the end of the financial year you got Parental Leave Pay, starting from July 2026.

If you share your Parental Leave Pay with another person, both of you are eligible for a superannuation contribution on your share of the payment. If eligible, the contribution will be paid automatically based on the superannuation guarantee rate. You do not need to submit a separate claim.

When you can get Parental Leave Pay

You can only get Parental Leave Pay on days that you:

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

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

- a single block of days
- multiple smaller blocks of days
- single days
- smaller blocks combined with single days.

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

How you will get Parental Leave Pay

Your Parental Leave Pay will be paid either by your employer or us, depending on your circumstances.

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

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

Work test for Parental Leave Pay

To get Parental Leave Pay you need to meet the work test.

You must have worked for at least 330 hours in 10 of the 13 months before the birth or adoption of your child.

Please note that 330 hours is around 1 day a week, we count 10 months as 295 days and 13 months as 392 days. You cannot have more than a 12 week gap between each work day.

If you do not meet the work test, in some special circumstances we may approve a different work test.

There are also some exceptions to the work test:

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

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

How and when to claim Parental Leave Pay

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

The fastest way to claim is online. You will need to set up a myGov account and link it to Centrelink if you do not have one yet.

Online claiming

1. Get a Customer Reference Number (CRN).

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

2. Claim using your Centrelink online account through myGov.

If you are the birth mother or first adoptive parent or first gaining parent in a surrogacy arrangement to claim, you can choose to share some or all of your Parental Leave Pay with another parent.

If the other parent needs to approve sharing Parental Leave Pay days with you, they can do this online. They will need to log into their Centrelink online account through myGov and review your request to share. They must do this before you can submit your claim.

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

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

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

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

If your child is adopted you can upload your adoption papers online.

To get Parental Leave Pay, at least one parent needs to claim within 52 weeks of the date the child was born or adopted. The other parent has 2 years to claim.

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

If you need help to claim you can call us on **131 202** to speak with us in your language about Centrelink payments and services.

Other entitlements

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

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

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

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

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

To learn more about your workplace leave entitlements in English:

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

For more information

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

- Visit a service centre.

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

Disclaimer

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