



Usaidizi kwa wazazi kumtunza mtoto mchanga aliyezaliwa au aliyeasiliwa hivi karibuni

Tunaweza kusaidia ikiwa unachukua likizo kutoka kazi ili kumtunza mtoto mchanga aliyezaliwa au kuasiliwa hivi karibuni.

Unachoweza kupata

Parental Leave Pay ni malipo yanayoshirikiwa kati ya wazazi kusaidia ikiwa wanachukua muda wa kazi kutunza mtoto mchanga aliyeazaliwa au kuasiliwa hivi karibuni. Unaweza kushiriki na kuchukua Parental Leave Pay yako jinsi inavyofaa kwako na familia yako.

Watu wengi wanaweza kudai hadi miezi 3 kabla tarehe inayotarajiwa ya kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa ya mtoto wao. Hatutakulipa hadi mtoto wako anazaliwa au anakuja katika matunzo yako.

Ni nani anayeweza kupata Parental Leave Pay

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

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

Pia unahitaji kukidhi yote yafuatayo:

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

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

Kiasi cha Parental Leave Pay unachoweza kukipata

Idadi ya siku za Parental Leave Pay ambayo familia yako itapata inategemea tarehe ya kuzaliwa au kuasili kwa mtoto wako.

Tarehe ya kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa kwa mtoto ni kuanzia	Familia yako inaweza kupata hadi ya
1 July 2023	siku 100, au wiki 20 kulingana na wiki ya kazi ya siku 5
1 July 2024	siku 110, au wiki 22 kulingana na wiki ya kazi ya siku 5
1 July 2025	siku 120, au wiki 24 kulingana na wiki ya kazi ya siku 5
1 July 2026	siku 130, au wiki 26 kulingana na wiki ya kazi ya siku 5

Unaweza kushiriki baadhi au yote ya Parental Leave Pay yako na mzazi mwingine. Ili kupata idadi nzima ya siku za Parental Leave Pay, wazazi wote wanahitaji kudai na kustahiki.

Ikiwa una mwenzi, siku kadhaa zitahifadhiwa kwa kila mmoja wenu kutumia. Idadi ya siku inayohifadhiwa inategemea tarehe ya kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa kwa mtoto wako.

Tarehe ya kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa kwa mtoto ni kuanzia	Idadi ya siku zilizohifadhiwa kwa kila mmoja wenu ni
1 July 2023	siku 10
1 July 2024	siku 10
1 July 2025	siku 15
1 July 2026	siku 20

Utahitaji kuamua jinsi ya kutumia siku zilizobaki kama familia.

Iwapo mtu mmoja pekee katika wanadoa anastahiki, siku zilizohifadhiwa kwa mzazi mwingine hazitapatikana. Kuna misamaha kwa hili. Kwa mfano, ikiwa:

- unapitia ukatili wa familia au wa nyumbani
- mtoto wako anaumwa na anahitaji kukaa hospitalini
- mwenzi wako yupo gerezeni.

Kuna sababu nyingine pia unaweza kuwa na msamaha kwa sheria hii, ikiwa unafikiri una sababu unaweza kutupigia simu kwetu kujadili.

Ikiwa una mwenzi, na ninyi nyote mnastahiki, unaweza kuchukua siku kadhaa za Parental Leave Pay wakati ule ule kama yeye mwenzako.

Ikiwa mtoto wako alizaliwa au kuasiliwa:

- kabla ya 1 July 2025 mnaweza kuchukua hadi siku 10 kwa wakati huo huo
- kuanzia 1 July 2025 mnaweza kuchukua hadi siku 20 kwa wakati huo huo.

Kuna misamaha kwa vikomo hivi. Kwa mfano iwapo mama mzazi alijifungua kwa upasuaji au mtoto wako alipata ugonjwa wakati wa kuzaliwa. Kuna sababu nyingine unaweza kuwa na msamaha, ikiwa unadhani unayo moja unaweza kutupigia simu kujadili.

Ikiwa wewe ni mama mzazi na mzazi mmoja, unaweza kupata siku zote za Parental Leave Pay. Hata hivyo, ukichagua, unaweza kukubali kushiriki siku na mzazi mwingine.

Malipo ya uzeeni kwa Parental Leave Pay

Ikiwa mtoto wako anazaliwa au kuasiliwa kuanzia 1 July 2025, Australian Taxation Office atalipa mchango wa malipo ya uzeeni kwa Parental Leave Pay yako.

Mchango huu utalipwa moja kwa moja kwa mfuko wa malipo ya uzeeni baada ya mwisho wa mwaka wa kipesa ulipopata Parental Leave Pay, kuanzia kutoka July 2026.

Iwapo unashiriki Parental Leave Pay yako na mtu mwingine, nyote wawili mnastahiki mchango wa malipo ya uzeeni kwa sehemu yako ya malipo. Ikiwa inastahiki, mchango utapliwa moja kwa moja kulingana na kiwango cha dhamana ya malipo ya uzeeni. Huna haja ya kuwasilisha dai tofauti.

Wakati unapoweza kupata Parental Leave Pay

Unaweza kupata Parental Leave Pay pekee kwa siku ambazo:

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

Unaweza kupata Parental Leave Pay yako kama mojawapo ya yafuatayo:

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

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

Jinsi gani utakavyopata Parental Leave Pay

Parental Leave Pay yako italiwa ama na mwajiri wako au sisi, kulingana na hali yako.

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

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

Kipimo cha kazi kwa Parental Leave Pay

Ili kupata Parental Leave Pay utahitaji kukidhi kipimo cha kazi.

Lazima uwe umefanya kazi kwa angalau saa 330 katika miezi 10 kati ya 13 kabla ya kuzaliwa au kuasili kwa mtoto wako.

Tafadhali kumbuka kuwa saa 330 ni karibu siku 1 kwa wiki, tunahesabu miezi 10 kama siku 295 na miezi 13 kama siku 392. Huwezi kuwa na pengo la zaidi ya wiki 12 kati ya kila siku ya kazi.

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

Pia kuna misamaha kwa kipimo cha kazi:

- kuzaliwa mapema
- ugonjwa na matatizo yanahusu ujauzito (mama wazazi wanaodai Parental Leave Pay tu)
- utoaji wa kazi hatari (mama wazazi wanaodai Parental Leave Pay tu).

Utoaji wa kazi hatari utatumika ikiwa ulilazimika kuacha kazi kwa sababu kulikuwa na hatari kwa ujauzito wako. Bado utahitaji kukidhi kipimo cha kazi ili kupata Parental Leave Pay.

Jinsi na wakati wa kudai Parental Leave Pay

Unaweza kuanza dai lako hadi miezi 3 kabla ya mtoto anatarjia kuzaliwa au kuasiliwa.

Njia ya haraka sana ya kudai ni kwa mtandaoni. Utahitaji kuanzisha myGov account na kuiunganisha na Centrelink kama bado huna akaunti.

Kudai mtandaoni

1. Pata Customer Reference Number (CRN).

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

2. Omba kwa kutumia akaunti yako ya Centrelink mtandaoni kupitia myGov.

Ikiwa wewe ni mama mzazi au mzazi wa kuasili wa kwanza au mzazi wa kupata mtoto kwa njia ya uzazi wa badala wa kwanza kudai, unaweza kuchagua kushiriki baadhi au yote ya Parental Leave Pay yako na mtu mwingine.

Ikiwa mzazi mwingine anahitaji kukubali kushiriki siku za Parental Leave Pay, anaweza kufanya hivi mtandaoni. Atahitaji kuingiza akaunti yake ya Centrelink mtandaoni kupitia myGov na kukagua ombi lako la kushiriki. Ni lazima afanye hivi kabla ya kuwasilisha dai lako.

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

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

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

Utahitaji pia kusajili kuzaliwa na Births, Deaths and Marriages Registry katika jimbo au wilaya yako.

Ikiwa mtoto amesaliwa unaweza kupakia karatasi za kuasili mtandaoni.

Ili kupata Parental Leave Pay, angalau mzazi mmoja anahitaji kudai katika wiki 52 za tarehe ambayo mtoto alizaliwa au kuasiliwa. Mzazi mwingine ana muda wa miaka 2 ya kudai.

Wakati unapodai utahitaji kutuambia ni lini unataka kupata angalau siku moja ya Parental Leave Pay. Ikiwa huna hakika unataka kuchukua likizo iliyobaki lini, unaweza kuiache kwenye salio yako. Unaweza ndipo kuishiriki na mzazi mwingine au kutumia baadaye. Lazima utumie yote ya Parental Leave Pay yako katika miaka 2 ya tarehe ya mtoto wako alipozaliwa au kuasiliwa.

Ikiwa unahitaji usaidizi wa kudai unaweza kutupigia simu kwa **131 202** kuzungumza nasi katika lugha yako kuhusu malipo na huduma za Centrelink.

Haki nyingine

Iwapo huwezi kupata Parental Leave Pay, unaweza labda kupata Newborn Upfront Payment na Newborn Supplement. Huenda kunaweza kupata malipo haya ikiwa unapata Family Tax Benefit Part A. Kwa habari zaidi katika Kiingereza, nenda kwa **servicesaustralia.gov.au/newbornsupplement**

Iwapo huwezi kupata Parental Leave Pay na mtoto wako amezaliwa mfu, unaweza bado kupata Stillborn Baby Payment. Kwa habari zaidi katika Kiingereza, nenda kwa **servicesaustralia.gov.au/stillbornpayment**

Parental Leave Pay haitabadilisha stahili zako zozote za likizo ya mahali pa kazi.

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

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

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

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

Kwa habari zaidi

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

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

Kanusho

Maelezo yaliyomo katika chapisho hili yanakusudiwa kama mwongozo tu wa malipo na huduma. Ni wajibu wako kuamua kama ungependa kuomba malipo na kufanya maombi kuhusiana na hali yako mahususi.



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

We can help if you are 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.