(إعانة الضريبة العائلية)

هي دفعة من جزأين تساعدك على تحمل نفقات تربية الأطفال.

تدفع عن كل طفل، ويعتمد المبلغ الذي تحصل عليه على ظروف أسرتك. إذا أصبحت مسؤولاً Family Tax Benefit Part A عن طفل قبل أن يبلغ عامه الأول أو تبني طفلًا بغض النظر عن سنّه فقد تحصل على زيادة في الدفعة الإضافية لحديثي الولادة Newborn Supplement وهو ما يعرف بمقدم حديثي الولادة.

ويتم تعليق المبلغ الذي تحصل عليه على سن أصغر أطفالك. في بعض الحالات قد تتشارك مع غيرك في رعاية طفل وقد لا تزال مستحقة للحصول على جزء من Family Tax Benefit.

في بعض الحالات قد تتشارك مع غيرك في رعاية طفل وقد لا تزال مستحقة للحصول على جزء من Family Tax Benefit.

الأهلية

Family Tax Benefit Part A

إذا كنت تقوم برعاية طفل معال:

- يقل سنه عن 15 عامًا أو
- يبلغ من العمر 16 إلى 19 عامًا و
- متفرغ للتعليم بدوام كامل في إحدى الدورات المقبولة والتي تنتهي إلى مؤهل إكمال المرحلة الثانوية أو ما يعادله،

وتحصل على إعفاء من متطلبات التعليم.

إذا كنت مؤهلاً للحصول على Family Tax Benefit Part A حتى نهاية السنة الميلادية التي يبلغ فيها سن 19 عشراً، يجوز دفعها لك.

Family Tax Benefit Part B

إذا كنت أحد زوجين، فقد تكون مؤهلاً للحصول على Family Tax Benefit Part B عن 13 عامًا.

إذا كنت في أسرة ذات العائل الواحد أو كنت تقدم الرعاية بصقلة جدًا أو جد أكبر، فقد تكون مؤهلاً للحصول على Family Tax Benefit Part B.

يدرس في المرحلة الثانوية بدوام كامل حتى نهاية السنة الميلادية التي يبلغ فيها سن 18 عشراً.

شروط التحصين

السنة المالية 2017 - 2018 هي آخر سنة يتم فيها ربط شروط التحصين بالدفعة الإضافية لإعانة Family Tax Benefit Part A.

وبداً من 1 يوليو/تموز 2018 يجوز لنا تخفيض معدل مدفوعات شروط التحصين.

الدراسة المنزلية للأطفال ما بين سن 16 و19 عامًا لا تفي بشروط الحصول على إعانة الرعاية العائلية.

ARABIC
إذا كنت تتلقى Family Tax Benefit Part A ومدفوعات دعم الدخل، عليك التأكد من أن كل طفل تحصل عليه على فحص طبى إذا بلغ سن الرابعة في الأول من يوليوز 2018 أو بعد، ويتوجب عليك إبلاغنا عن تلقيه الفحص الطبي. يجب أن يتم ذلك قبل إكمال طفلك لعمره الخامس. إذا لم نتلقينا تلك المعلومات، قد تقوم بإلغاء مدفوعات Family Tax Benefit Part A.

قد تقوم بإلغاء مدفوعات دعم الدخل لمدة تصل إلى 26 أسبوعًا قد تقع في نفس الفترة التي كنت تلتقي Family Tax Benefit Part A خلالها وحصلت أنت أو شريكك/شريكاتك على مدفوعات دعم الدخل.

شروط الإقامة

يجب أن تلتقي Family Tax Benefit Part A حتى تتأهل للحصول على Family Tax Benefit Part B و Family Tax Benefit Part A.

يجب أن تكون مقيماً في أستراليا وإما:
- حاصلاً على الجنسية الأسترالية، أو
- حاصلاً على تأشيرة الإقامة الدائمة، أو
- حاصلاً على تأشيرة Special Category Visa، أو
- حاصلاً على نوع معين من التأشيرات المؤقتة كالتأشيرة Partner Provisional أو Temporary Protection.

إذا تم منحك تأشيرة الإقامة الدائمة في 1 يناير 2019 أو بعد، يجب أن تكون مقيماً متعاقدًا في أستراليا لفترة تصل إلى عام واحد قبل أن يتلقى لك الحصول على Family Tax Benefit Part A.

قد لا تحتاج إلى فترة الانتظار المقيمين الواصلين حدًا (Newly Arrived Resident’s Waiting Period) إذا:
- كنت مواطنًا أستراليًا، أو
- كنت حاصلاً على تأشيرة Special Category Visa (أي حاصلاً على تأشيرة جواز سفر نيوزيلاندي لأي أسرة سابقة)، أو
- كنت لاجئاً أو لاجئة سابقًا، أو
- حاصلاً على تأشيرة لجديرة بالثقة أو تأشيرة قرية المتاحة، أو
- كنت زوجًا (أو زوجة) من مهاجر سابق أو مهاجر أسراب إنسانية، أو كنت زوجه (أو زوج) زوجين أو زوجين، أو
- كنت حاصلاً على دفعة ضمان اجتماعي أو معاش ضمان اجتماعي أو Parental Leave Pay أو Farm Household Allowance أو Dad and Partner Pay.

إذا كنت مؤهلًا للحصول على Family Tax Benefit Part B، يمكنك الحصول عليها خلال فترة الانتظار بموجب Family Tax Benefit Part A.

نفقة الأطفال و Family Tax Benefit

إذا كنت تحصل على Family Tax Benefit وتحصل أنت أو شريكك/شريكاتك على نفقة الأطفال أو تقوم بدفعها، سنأخذ بنفقة الأطفال الخاصة بك. إذا كنت تلتقي في رعاية طفل، سنقوم بحساب معدل الرعاية المقدمة ونستحت بعض نفقة الطفل التي تستحقها Family Tax Benefit.
The claimant must choose to receive either weekly installments of Family Tax Benefit or one lump sum. You must claim through the internet or complete a claim form. Claims for annual amounts are due within 12 months of the financial year, unless you:

- ensure that you and your partner have submitted your tax returns within 12 months of the financial year, or
- inform us that you are not owing tax for 12 months of the financial year.

If you choose to receive weekly amounts of Family Tax Benefit, you also need to estimate your income for the following financial year from 1 July onwards. We will use this estimate to calculate your tax benefit for the following financial year. At the end of each financial year, we will reconcile your payments. This means that we will compare the amount paid to you against the amount you were entitled to have based on your actual income for that financial year. If the amount paid to you is less than you were entitled to, we will adjust your payments. If you estimated your income to be higher than it actually was, you may have received less than you were entitled to. If your income was lower than estimated, you may have overpaid and need to repay the excess.

Family Tax Benefit Part A and Part B will be reassessed if you meet the eligibility criteria during the reconciliation process.

For more information:

- visit humanservices.gov.au/ftb for information in English
- visit humanservices.gov.au/yourlanguage to read the information in your language or watch it.
- call 131 202 to speak to us in your language about Centrelink services or Medicare.
- child support.
- visit TIS National (Translating and Interpreting Service) on 1300 1800 or your local centre.

Note: Charges for calls from your home to these numbers may not apply. Charges for calls from your office or mobile may be higher.

Exclusion of liability

We are providing the information in this publication to help you to make an informed decision about whether to claim Family Tax Benefit. Reviewing the information does not grant you a legal right to any benefit.
Family Tax Benefit

Family Tax Benefit is a two part payment that helps with the cost of raising children.

Family Tax Benefit Part A is paid for each child. The amount you get depends on your family’s circumstances. If a child enters your care before they turn one, or you adopt a child of any age, you may get an increase to your Family Tax Benefit Part A. This is called Newborn Upfront Payment and Newborn Supplement.

Family Tax Benefit Part B gives extra help to single parents, non-parent carers (including grandparents) and couples with one main income earner. Your claim will be income tested and the amount you get will depend on the age of your youngest child.

In some situations, you may share the care of a child. If you are in this situation, you may still be eligible to get some Family Tax Benefit for the child if you care for them at least 35 per cent of the time.

Eligibility

Family Tax Benefit Part A
You may be eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part A if you care for a dependent child who is:

- younger than 15 years of age, or
- 16 to 19 years of age, and
  - undertaking full-time education in an approved course leading towards a year 12 or equivalent qualification with an acceptable study load, or
  - has been granted an exemption from education requirements.

If you are eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part A for a dependent child aged 16 to 19 years of age, it can be paid until the end of the calendar year in which they turn 19 years of age, if they continue in full-time secondary study.

Family Tax Benefit Part B
If you are a member of a couple, you may be eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part B if you have care of a dependent child younger than 13 years of age.

If you are a single parent, grandparent or great-grandparent carer, you may be eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part B if you care for a child who is:

- younger than 16 years of age, or
- a full-time secondary student, up until the end of the calendar year in which they turn 18 years of age.

Home schooling for children 16 to 19 years of age does not satisfy study requirements for Family Tax Benefit.

Immunisation requirements
2017-18 is the last year immunisation requirements are linked to the Family Tax Benefit Part A supplement.

From 1 July 2018, if your child does not meet the immunisation requirements, we may reduce your rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A.
If you are receiving Family Tax Benefit Part A and an income support payment
You need to make sure each child you are receiving Family Tax Benefit Part A for has a health check if they turn four on or after 1 July 2018. You need to tell us once the health check is complete. This must be done before the child’s fifth birthday. If you do not tell us, we may reduce your Family Tax Benefit Part A payments.

We may reduce your payments for up to 26 fortnights. This is based on how long you got Family Tax Benefit Part A, and you or your partner got an income support payment.

Residence requirements
To be eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part A and Part B, you must satisfy residence requirements.

You must be living in Australia and either:
• have Australian citizenship
• hold a permanent visa
• hold a Special Category Visa, or
• hold a certain temporary visa type, for example a Partner Provisional or Temporary Protection visa.

Your child must also meet the residence requirements or be living with you and you must continue to meet the residence requirements for as long as you get this payment.

If your permanent visa is granted on or after 1 January 2019, you must be living and physically residing in Australia for a period or periods that total at least one year before you can get Family Tax Benefit Part A.

You may not have to serve a Newly Arrived Resident’s Waiting Period if you:
• are an Australian citizen, or
• arrived on a New Zealand passport (i.e., held or hold a Special Category visa), or
• are a refugee or former refugee, or
• hold or previously held a specific visa subclass, or
• are the partner of a refugee, former refugee or humanitarian migrant, and were the partner of that person at the time they arrived in Australia, or
• are in receipt of a social security benefit, social security pension, Parental Leave Pay, Dad and Partner Pay or Farm Household Allowance
• were granted a visa allowing eligibility for Family Tax Benefit before 1 January 2019, or

If you are eligible for Family Tax Benefit Part B, you can get this while you are serving the Newly Arrived Resident’s Waiting Period for Family Tax Benefit Part A.

Child support and Family Tax Benefit
If you get Family Tax Benefit and you or your partner get or pay child support, we will consider your child support when we calculate your Family Tax Benefit payment. If you share the care of your child, we will work out your percentage of care and use this to calculate how much Family Tax Benefit and child support you are eligible for.
Claiming
You can choose to get Family Tax Benefit fortnightly or as an annual lump sum. You need to submit a claim online or complete a claim form. Annual lump sum claims must be submitted within 12 months of the end of the financial year.

You also need to:
- make sure you and your partner lodge tax returns within 12 months of the end of the financial year and have the Australian Taxation Office confirm the income for you and your partner, or
- tell us that you are not required to lodge a tax return within 12 months of the end of the financial year.

If you choose to get Family Tax Benefit fortnightly, you also need to estimate your income throughout the year.

Balancing your Family Tax Benefit
Before the start of each financial year, which begins on 1 July, we ask you to estimate your family income so we can work out how much Family Tax Benefit to pay you over the next financial year.

After the end of each financial year, which finishes on 30 June, we balance your payment. This means we compare the amount of Family Tax Benefit we paid you based on your estimate, against how much you should have received, based on your actual family income for that financial year.

If the amount of Family Tax Benefit you received is not the same as the amount you should have received, your payments will be adjusted.

If you overestimated your income, you may have received less Family Tax Benefit than you were eligible for. If you underestimated your income, you may have been paid too much and may need to pay it back.

Your eligibility for Family Tax Benefit Part A and Family Tax Benefit Part B supplements will be assessed and paid, if eligible, during the balancing process.

For more information
- go to humanservices.gov.au/ftb for more information in English
- go to humanservices.gov.au/yourlanguage where you can read, listen to or watch information in your language
- call 131 202 to speak with us in your language about Centrelink payments and services
- call the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS National) on 131 450 to speak with us in your language about Medicare and Child Support payments and services
- 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.