A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999

No. 80, 1999

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About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* that shows the text of the law as amended and in force on 17 August 2017 (the *compilation date*).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the *endnotes*) include information about amending laws and the amendment history of provisions of the compiled law.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the compiled law. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the law are accessible on the Legislation Register (www.legislation.gov.au). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the compiled law is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

Modifications

If the compiled law is modified by another law, the compiled law operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the law. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the compiled law as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on the Legislation Register for the compiled law.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the compiled law has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law, details are included in the endnotes.
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A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999
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Registered: 24/8/17

Authorised Version C2017C00264 registered 24/08/2017
An Act to implement A New Tax System by providing assistance to families, and for related purposes

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999*.

2 Commencement

(1) This Act commences, or is taken to have commenced:

(a) after all the provisions listed in subsection (2) have commenced; and

(b) on the last day on which any of those provisions commenced.

(2) These are the provisions:

(a) section 1-2 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*;

(b) section 2 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax Imposition—Excise) Act 1999*;

(c) section 2 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax Imposition—Customs) Act 1999*;

(d) section 2 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax Imposition—General) Act 1999*;

(e) section 2 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax Administration) Act 1999*.

2A Norfolk Island

This Act extends to Norfolk Island.
Part 2—Interpretation

Division 1—Definitions

3 Definitions

(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

24 hour care has the meaning given in subsection (5).

24 hour care limit, in respect of a week and child, means a limit of:

(a) one or more 24 hour care periods during which 24 hour care is provided to the child, as certified by an approved child care service under subsection 56(3) or (4) or decided by the Secretary under subsection 56(6) or (8); and

(b) all of the hours in the sessions of care provided by an approved child care service to the child in the week, other than those hours that are included in a 24 hour care period.

24 hour care period means a period of time that is at least 24 consecutive hours but less than 48 consecutive hours.

absence, in relation to care provided by an approved child care service, has a meaning affected by sections 10 and 10A.

adjusted taxable income has the meaning given by Schedule 3.

aged care resident has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

amount of rent paid or payable has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

application day has the meaning given by subsections 35K(2) and (3).

approved care organisation means an organisation approved by the Secretary under section 20.
approved course of education or study has the meaning given by subsection 541B(5) of the Social Security Act 1991 for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c) of that section.

Attorney-General’s Secretary means the Secretary of the Department administered by the Minister administering the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979.

Australia, when used in a geographical sense, includes Norfolk Island, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and the Territory of Christmas Island.

Note: In Division 5 of Part 4 of the Family Assistance Administration Act (about departure prohibition orders), Australia has an extended meaning.


Australian resident has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

Australian travel document has the same meaning as in the Australian Passports Act 2005.

authorised party, in relation to the adoption of a child, means a person or agency that, under the law of the State, Territory or foreign country whose courts have jurisdiction in respect of the adoption, is authorised to conduct negotiations or arrangements for the adoption of children.

back to school bonus means a payment to which an individual is entitled under section 95 or 98.

base FTB child rate, in relation to an FTB child of an individual whose Part A rate of family tax benefit is being worked out using Part 2 of Schedule 1, has the meaning given by clause 8 of that Schedule.
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**base rate**, in relation to an individual whose Part A rate of family tax benefit is being worked out using Part 2 of Schedule 1, has the meaning given by clause 4 of that Schedule.

**becomes entrusted**: a child **becomes entrusted** to the care of an individual at a time if:

(a) any person entrusts the child to the individual’s care; and
(b) as a result, the child is in the individual’s care at that time; and
(c) the child was not in the individual’s care at any earlier time.

**benefit received by an individual** has a meaning affected by paragraph 19(2)(b).

**capitalised maintenance income**, in relation to an individual, means maintenance income (other than child maintenance to which clause 20B, 20C or 20D of Schedule 1 applies) of the individual:

(a) that is neither a periodic amount nor a benefit provided on a periodic basis; and
(b) the amount or value of which exceeds $1,500.

Note: **Periodic amount** is defined in section 19.

**care arrangement** in relation to a child means:

(a) a written agreement between the parents of the child, or between a parent of the child and another person who cares for the child, that relates to the care of the child; or
(b) a parenting plan for the child; or
(c) any of the following orders relating to the child:

(i) a family violence order within the meaning of section 4 of the Family Law Act 1975;
(ii) a parenting order within the meaning of section 64B of that Act;
(iii) a State child order registered in accordance with section 70D of that Act;
(iv) an overseas child order registered in accordance with section 70G of that Act.
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*care period* has the meaning given by subparagraph 35A(1)(a)(ii) or (2)(b)(ii) or paragraph 35B(1)(a) or (2)(b).

*change of care day* for an individual who cares for a child means:

(a) if a determination of the individual’s percentage of care for the child has been revoked under Subdivision E of Division 1 of Part 3—the first day on which the care of the child that was actually taking place ceased to correspond with the individual’s percentage of care for the child under the determination; or

(b) otherwise—the first day on which the care of the child that was actually taking place ceased to correspond with the individual’s extent of care under a care arrangement that applies in relation to the child.

*child care benefit* means the benefit for which a person is eligible under Division 4 of Part 3.

*child care rebate* means the rebate for which a person is eligible under Division 5 of Part 3.

*child support* means financial support under the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989* and includes financial support:

(a) by way of lump sum payment; or

(b) by way of transfer or settlement of property.

*child support agreement* has the meaning given by section 81 of the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989*.

*child support care determination* has the meaning given by paragraph 35T(1)(b).

*clean energy advance* means an advance to which an individual is entitled under Division 1 or 3 of Part 8.

*compliance penalty period* has the same meaning as in the *Social Security Act 1991*. 

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current figure, as at a particular time and in relation to an amount that is to be indexed or adjusted under Schedule 4, means:

(a) if the amount has not yet been indexed or adjusted under Schedule 4 before that time—the amount; and

(b) if the amount has been indexed or adjusted under Schedule 4 before that time—the amount most recently substituted for the amount under Schedule 4 before that time.

disability expenses maintenance has the meaning given by subsection 19(3).

disabled person means a person who is:

(a) receiving a disability support pension under Part 2.3 of the Social Security Act 1991; or

(b) receiving an invalidity pension under Division 4 of Part III of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986; or

(c) participating in an independent living program provided by CRS Australia or such other body determined by the Minister, by legislative instrument, for the purposes of this paragraph; or

(d) diagnosed by a medical practitioner or a psychologist (see subsection 3(3)) as a person who is impaired to a degree that significantly incapacitates him or her; or

(e) included in a class of persons determined by the Minister, by legislative instrument, to be a disabled person for the purposes of this paragraph.

economic security strategy payment to families means a payment to which an individual is entitled under section 89 or 93.

eligible for parental leave pay has the same meaning as in the Paid Parental Leave Act 2010.

ETR payment (short for Education Tax Refund payment) means a payment to which an individual is entitled under Part 7A.

family assistance means:

(a) family tax benefit; or
(b) stillborn baby payment; or
(d) child care benefit; or
(da) child care rebate; or
(e) family tax benefit advance; or
(f) single income family supplement.

**family law order** means:
(a) a parenting order within the meaning of section 64B of the
    *Family Law Act 1975*; or
(b) a family violence order within the meaning of section 4 of
    that Act; or
(c) a State child order registered under section 70D of that Act; or
(d) an overseas child order registered under section 70G of that
    Act.

**family tax benefit** means the benefit for which a person is eligible
under Division 1 of Part 3 (and includes any amount under
section 58AA).

**Foreign Affairs Minister** means the Minister administering the
*Australian Passports Act 2005*.

**FTB child:**
(a) in relation to family tax benefit—has the meaning given in
    Subdivision A of Division 1 of Part 3; and
(b) in relation to child care benefit—has the meaning given in
    Subdivision A of Division 1 of Part 3 but:
    (i) in applying Subdivision D of that Division to child care
        benefit, a reference in that Subdivision to a claim for
        payment of family tax benefit is to be read as a
        reference to a claim for payment of child care benefit;
        and
    (ii) in applying subsections 24(4) and (6) to child care
        benefit, the references in those subsections to eligibility
        for family tax benefit are to be read as references to
eligibility, or conditional eligibility, for child care benefit; and

(c) in relation to stillborn baby payment—has the meaning given in Subdivision A of Division 1 of Part 3; and

(e) in relation to single income family supplement—has the meaning given in Subdivision A of Division 1 of Part 3 but, in applying Subdivision D of that Division to that supplement in a case where a claim for that supplement is required for there to be an entitlement to be paid that supplement, a reference in Subdivision D of that Division to a claim for payment of family tax benefit is to be read as a reference to a claim for payment of that supplement.

**general practitioner** has the same meaning as in the Health Insurance Act 1973.

**holder,** in relation to a visa, has the same meaning as in the Migration Act 1958.

**Human Services Secretary** means the Secretary of the Department administered by the Minister administering the Human Services (Centrelink) Act 1997.

**illness separated couple** has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

**Immigration Minister** means the Minister administering the Migration Act 1958.

**immunised,** in relation to a child, means the child is immunised in accordance with:

(a) a standard vaccination schedule determined under section 4; or

(b) a catch up vaccination schedule determined under section 4.

**income support supplement** has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

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income year has the same meaning as in the Income Tax Assessment Act.

index number has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

ineligible homeowner has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

interim period has the meaning given by subsection 35L(2).

lower income threshold for child care benefit has the meaning given by subclause 6(2) of Schedule 2.

maintenance includes child support.

maintenance agreement means a written agreement (whether made within or outside Australia) that provides for the maintenance of a person (whether or not it also makes provision in relation to other matters), and includes such an agreement that varies an earlier maintenance agreement.

maintenance income, in relation to an individual, means:

(a) child maintenance—any one or more of the following amounts:

(i) if clause 20B of Schedule 1 applies (notional assessments for child support agreements)—the amount worked out under that clause;
(ii) if clause 20C of Schedule 1 applies (lump sum payments)—the amount worked out under that clause;
(iia) if clause 20D of Schedule 1 applies (deemed receipt for administrative assessments privately collected)—the amount worked out under that clause;
(iii) otherwise—the amount of a payment or the value of a benefit that is received by the individual for the maintenance of an FTB child of the individual and is received from a parent or relationship parent of the child, or the former partner of a parent or relationship parent of the child; or
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(b) partner maintenance—that is, the amount of a payment or the value of a benefit that is received by the individual for the individual’s own maintenance and is received from the individual’s former partner; or

(c) direct child maintenance—that is, the amount of a payment or the value of a benefit that is received by an FTB child of the individual for the child’s own maintenance and is received from:

(i) a parent or relationship parent of the child; or
(ii) the former partner of a parent or relationship parent of the child;

but does not include disability expenses maintenance.

Note: This definition is affected by section 19.

maintenance income credit balance has the meaning given by clause 24A of Schedule 1.

medical practitioner means a person registered or licensed as a medical practitioner under a State or Territory law that provides for the registration or licensing of medical practitioners.

meets the immunisation requirements has the meaning given by section 6.

member of a couple has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

member of the same couple has the same meaning as member of a couple has.

Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Education and Training Scheme means the scheme determined under section 258 of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004 (as the scheme is in force at the commencement of this definition).

non-standard hours family day care means hours of care provided by an approved family day care service at times that are identified by the service in accordance with eligibility rules applicable to the
service under paragraph 205(1)(b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act as the service’s non-standard hours of care.

**non-standard hours in-home care** means hours of care provided by an approved in-home care service at times that are identified by the service in accordance with eligibility rules applicable to the service under paragraph 205(1)(b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act as the service’s non-standard hours of care.

**notional assessment** has the meaning given by section 146E of the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989*.

**one-off payment to families** means a payment to which an individual is entitled under section 86.

**paid work** (other than in paragraph 15(1)(a) or section 17A) has the meaning given by section 3B.

**parenting plan** has the meaning given by the *Family Law Act 1975*.

**partner** has the same meaning as in the *Social Security Act 1991*.

**partnered (partner in gaol)** has the same meaning as in the *Social Security Act 1991*.

**part-time family day care** means standard hours family day care provided by an approved family day care service for a child in a week during which the service provides a total of less than 50 hours of standard hours family day care for the child.

**part-time in-home care** means standard hours in-home care provided by an in-home care service for a child in a week during which the service provides a total of less than 50 hours of standard hours in-home care for the child.

**passive employment income** of an individual, in respect of a period, means:

(a) income that is earned by the individual in respect of the period as a result of the individual being on paid leave for the period; or
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(b) a payment of compensation, or a payment under an insurance scheme, in respect of the individual’s inability to earn, derive or receive income from paid work during the period; or

c) if the individual stops paid work as a self-employed individual—income that is derived by the individual in respect of the period from an interest, or from investments, held in connection with the individual’s previous self-employment.

payment or benefit received from an individual has a meaning affected by paragraph 19(2)(c).

percentage of care, in relation to an individual who cares for a child, means the individual’s percentage of care for the child that is determined by the Secretary under Subdivision D of Division 1 of Part 3.

percentage range has the meaning given by subsection 35P(2).

PPL period has the same meaning as in the Paid Parental Leave Act 2010.

prescribed educational scheme has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

principal home has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

received from has a meaning affected by paragraph 19(2)(a).

receiving:

(a) in relation to a social security payment—has the same meaning as in subsections 23(1D), 23(2) and (4) of the Social Security Act 1991; and

(b) for the purpose of construing references to a person receiving a social security pension or social security benefit that are references in sections 32AI, 50S and 50T of the Family Assistance Administration Act, section 61A of this Act and clauses 1, 28B and 38L of Schedule 1, and in clause 7 of Schedule 2, to this Act:
(i) is taken to include the meaning provided in subsection 23(4A) of the **Social Security Act 1991** as if those sections and clauses were specified in provisions of that Act referred to in subsection 23(4AA) of that Act; and

(ii) subject to subsection (8) of this section, is taken to include a reference to a person being prevented from receiving a social security pension or social security benefit because of the application of a compliance penalty period; and

(c) in relation to a social security pension, a social security benefit, a service pension or income support supplement—has a meaning affected by section 3AA (which deals with the suspension of payments under Part 3C (schooling requirements) of the **Social Security (Administration) Act 1999**).

**recognised immunisation provider** has the same meaning as **recognised vaccination provider** in the **Australian Immunisation Register Act 2015**.

**recognised study commitments** has the meaning given by section 17.

**recognised training commitments** has the meaning given by section 16.

**recognised work or work related commitments** has the meaning given by section 15.

**reduced care of a child** has the meaning given by section 35H.

**registered entitlement**, of an individual, means the individual’s entitlement to receive maintenance income from a particular payer, if the payer’s liability to pay that maintenance income is an enforceable maintenance liability within the meaning of the **Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988**.

**registered parenting plan** means a parenting plan registered under section 63E of the **Family Law Act 1975**.
regular care child of an individual (the adult):

(a) means an individual:
   (i) who would be an FTB child of the adult but for the
       operation of section 25 (adult’s percentage of care for
       the child during a care period is less than 35%); and
   (ii) for whom the adult has a percentage of care during a
       care period that is at least 14%; and
(b) in relation to child care benefit—also means an individual
   determined by the Secretary under subsection 42(2), 44(3) or
   45(3) to be a regular care child of the adult.

Note: See also section 25A.

relationship child has the same meaning as in the Social Security

relationship parent has the same meaning as in the Social Security

relevant shared carer means an individual who has a shared care
percentage for each of his or her FTB children.

rent has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

rent assistance child has the meaning given by clause 38B of
Schedule 1.

repayment period, in relation to a family tax benefit advance that is
paid to an individual, has the meaning given by subclause 40(3) of
Schedule 1.

resides in Australia has the same meaning as in the Social Security

respite care couple has the same meaning as in the Social Security

returns to paid work has the meaning given by section 3B.

satisfies the work/training/study test has the meaning given by
section 14.
school child has the meaning given by section 18.

school holiday session means a session of care provided by an approved outside school hours care service during school holidays.

secondary earner of a couple, in respect of an income year, means:
(a) unless paragraph (b) applies:
   (i) the member of the couple who has the lower adjusted taxable income for the year; or
   (ii) if both members of the couple have the same adjusted taxable income for the year—the member of the couple who returns to paid work first during the year; or
(b) if the rate of family tax benefit for a member of the couple is determined on the basis of an estimate of adjusted taxable income for the year, and only one member of the couple returns to paid work during the year—the member of the couple whose original estimate of adjusted taxable income is the lower estimate for the couple for the year (disregarding subclause 3(2) of Schedule 3).

security notice means a notice under section 57GJ.

senior secondary school child has the meaning given by section 22B.

service pension has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

session of care has the meaning given by a determination in force under section 9.

shared care percentage for an individual for an FTB child has the meaning given by section 59.

single income family bonus means a payment to which an individual is entitled under section 101.

single income family supplement means the supplement for which an individual is eligible under Division 6 of Part 3.
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social security benefit has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

social security payment has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

social security pension has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

special category visa has the same meaning as in the Migration Act 1958.

standard hours family day care means hours of care provided by an approved family day care service at times that are identified by the service in accordance with eligibility rules applicable to the service under paragraph 205(1)(b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act as the service’s standard hours of care.

standard hours in-home care means hours of care provided by an approved in-home care service at times that are identified by the service in accordance with eligibility rules applicable to the service under paragraph 205(1)(b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act as the service’s standard hours of care.

standard reduction, in relation to a family tax benefit advance, has the meaning given by clause 41 of Schedule 1.

stillborn baby payment means the payment for which an individual is eligible under Division 2 of Part 3.

stillborn child means a child:
(a) who weighs at least 400 grams at delivery or whose period of gestation was at least 20 weeks; and
(b) who has not breathed since delivery; and
(c) whose heart has not beaten since delivery.

studying overseas full-time: see section 3C.

taxable income has the same meaning as in the Income Tax Assessment Act.
temporarily separated couple has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

undertaking full-time study has the same meaning as in the Social Security Act 1991.

upper income threshold for child care benefit has the meaning given by subclause 6(3) of Schedule 2.

Veterans’ Children Education Scheme means the scheme prepared under section 117 of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986 (as the scheme is in force at the commencement of this definition).

week, in relation to child care benefit and child care rebate, has the meaning given in subsection (6).

week concerned for an hour of care is the week (beginning on a Monday) in which the hour occurs.


(2) Expressions used in this Act that are defined in the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999 have the same meaning as in that Act.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (d) of the definition of disabled person, the reference to a psychologist is a reference to a psychologist who:

(a) is registered with a Board established under a law of a State or Territory that registers psychologists in that State or Territory; and

(b) has qualifications or experience in assessing impairment in adults.

(5) If, in relation to a 24 hour care period and a child:

(a) an approved child care service provides care to the child during the whole of the period; or

(b) an approved child care service:
Section 3AA

(i) provides care to the child during more than half of the period; and
(ii) during the remaining part of the period, when the service is not providing care to the child, has responsibility for the child;

the service providing the care, or providing the care and having the responsibility, is providing 24 hour care to the child.

(6) A week, for the purposes of child care benefit and child care rebate, commences on a Monday.

(8) Subparagraph (b)(ii) of the definition of receiving in subsection (1) does not apply in relation to a compliance penalty period if:
(a) the duration of the period is more than 8 weeks; or
(b) in a case where the compliance penalty period immediately succeeded another compliance penalty period—it has been more than 8 weeks since any compliance penalty period did not apply to the person.

(9) However, if:
(a) the compliance penalty period; or
(b) in a case where the compliance penalty period immediately succeeded another compliance penalty period—the period since any compliance penalty period did not apply to the person;

started in the income year preceding the income year in which the 8 weeks referred to in subsection (8) elapsed, that subsection does not apply in relation to the compliance penalty period until the start of the later income year.

3AA Meaning of receiving affected by suspension of certain schooling requirement payments

Scope

(1) This section applies for the purpose of construing references to a person receiving payments (affected schooling requirement payments).
payments) covered by subsection (2), if the references are in the following provisions:

(a) section 50S of the Family Assistance Administration Act;
(b) clauses 1, 28B and 38L of Schedule 1 to this Act;
(c) clause 7 of Schedule 2 to this Act.

(2) The affected schooling requirement payments are the following:

(a) a social security pension;
(b) a social security benefit;
(c) a service pension;
(d) income support supplement.

Note: These payments are schooling requirement payments within the meaning of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999 (see section 124D of that Act).

General rule—person taken to receive payment during suspension

(3) In this Act, subject to subsections (4) and (5):

receiving is taken to include a reference to a person being prevented from receiving an affected schooling requirement payment because the payment is suspended under Part 3C (schooling requirements) of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999.

Note: See also the definition of receiving in subsection 3(1), and subsections 3(8) and (9).

Exception—more than 13 weeks continuous suspension

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply in relation to the suspension of an affected schooling requirement payment if the payment has been suspended for a continuous period of more than 13 weeks.

(5) However, if the period of suspension referred to in subsection (4) started in the income year preceding the income year in which the 13 weeks referred to in that subsection elapsed, that subsection does not apply in relation to the suspension until the start of the later income year.
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3A An individual may be in the care of 2 or more other individuals at the same time

For the avoidance of doubt, except where express provision is made to the contrary, an individual may be taken, for the purposes of this Act, to be in the care of 2 or more other individuals at the same time.

3B Meaning of paid work and returns to paid work

Meaning of paid work

(1)付薪工作（除第15(1)(a)段或第17A条外）意味着任何为经济利益或任何其他奖励（无论是否为雇员、自雇个人或其他）而进行的显著程度个人努力的工作。

注：付薪工作的普通含义适用于第15(1)(a)段和第17A条。

Meaning of returns to paid work

(2) 个体在收入年度内返回付薪工作如果：
(a) 该个体不在该年度内从事付薪工作；
(b) 该个体后来每周平均至少工作10小时连续4周。

(3) 个体在收入年度内返回付薪工作如果：
(a) 该个体不在该年度内从事付薪工作；
(b) 该个体在该年度内从事付薪工作，但不满足每周平均至少10小时连续4周；
(c) 秘书通知该个体返回付薪工作。

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(i) during the income year following that year and in accordance with subsection (4); or

(ii) if a claim is made under the Family Assistance Administration Act for payment of family tax benefit for a past period that occurs in that year and the claim is made during the second income year following that year—in accordance with subsection (5).

(4) For the purposes of subparagraph (3)(c)(i), if the individual is a member of a couple at any time, during the income year, before the individual engages in paid work as mentioned in paragraph (3)(b), the Secretary is notified in accordance with this subsection if the Secretary is notified by:

(a) if:

(i) both members of the couple are eligible for family tax benefit at any time, during that income year, before the individual engages in paid work (whether the members of the couple are eligible at the same time or at different times); and

(ii) the individual is a member of the same couple at the time of the notification; both members of the couple; and

(b) if:

(i) both members of the couple are eligible for family tax benefit at any time, during that income year, before the individual engages in paid work (whether the members of the couple are eligible at the same time or at different times); and

(ii) the individual is no longer a member of the same couple at the time of the notification; the individual who engages in the paid work; and

(c) if at all times, during that income year, before the individual engages in paid work, only one member of the couple is eligible for family tax benefit—the member of the couple who is eligible for family tax benefit.
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(5) For the purposes of subparagraph (3)(c)(ii), the Secretary is notified in accordance with this subsection if the Secretary is notified in the claim that the individual returned to paid work during that year.

3C Meaning of studying overseas full-time

For the purposes of this Act, studying overseas full-time has the meaning given by a legislative instrument made by the Minister for the purposes of this section.
Division 2—Immunisation rules

4 Minister’s power to make determinations for the purposes of the definition of immunised

(1) The Minister must, for the purpose of the definition of immunised in section 3, by legislative instrument, determine:
   (a) one or more standard vaccination schedules for the immunisation of children; and
   (b) one or more catch up vaccination schedules for the immunisation of children who have not been immunised in accordance with a standard vaccination schedule.

(2) Despite subsection 14(2) of the Legislation Act 2003, a determination made for the purposes of subsection (1) of this section may make provision in relation to a matter by applying, adopting or incorporating any matter contained in an instrument or other writing as in force or existing from time to time.

6 Immunisation requirements

(1) This section states when the child of an individual (the adult) meets the immunisation requirements for the purposes of determining whether:
   (a) the adult is eligible for child care benefit under Division 4 of Part 3; or
   (b) FTB Part A supplement is to be added in working out the adult’s maximum Part A rate of family tax benefit.

Child immunised

(2) The child meets the immunisation requirements if the child has been immunised.

Medical contraindication, natural immunity and vaccine study

(3) The child meets the immunisation requirements if:
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(a) a general practitioner, a paediatrician, a public health physician, an infectious diseases physician or a clinical immunologist has certified in writing that the immunisation of the child would be medically contraindicated under the specifications set out in the Australian Immunisation Handbook; or

(b) a general practitioner, a paediatrician, a public health physician, an infectious diseases physician or a clinical immunologist has certified in writing that the child does not require immunisation because the child has contracted a disease or diseases and as a result has developed a natural immunity; or

(c) the child is a participant in a vaccine study approved by a Human Research Ethics Committee registered with the National Health and Medical Research Council.

Temporary unavailability of vaccine

(4) The child meets the immunisation requirements if:

(a) the child has not received a vaccination at a particular age; and

(b) the person who occupies, or is acting in, the position of Commonwealth Chief Medical Officer has certified in writing that the vaccine for that vaccination is, or all of the vaccines for that vaccination are, temporarily unavailable; and

(c) if that vaccine, or one of those vaccines, had been available, the Secretary is satisfied that the child would have been immunised; and

(d) that vaccine has not, or none of those vaccines have, become available.

Child vaccinated overseas

(5) The child meets the immunisation requirements if:

(a) the child has received one or more vaccinations while outside Australia; and
(b) a recognised immunisation provider has certified in writing that those vaccinations have provided the child with the same level of immunisation that the child would have acquired if the child had been vaccinated in accordance with a standard vaccination schedule, or a catch up vaccination schedule, determined under section 4; and

(c) the child has received, whether in or outside Australia, all the other vaccinations in accordance with a standard vaccination schedule, or a catch up vaccination schedule, determined under section 4.

Secretary’s decision

(6) The child meets the immunisation requirements if the Secretary determines in writing that the child meets the immunisation requirements.

(7) In making a determination under subsection (6), the Secretary must comply with any decision-making principles set out in a legislative instrument made by the Minister for the purposes of this subsection.
Division 3—Various interpretative provisions

8 Extended meaning of *Australian resident*—hardship and special circumstances

(1) The Secretary may determine:
   (a) that an individual who is not an Australian resident is to be taken to be an *Australian resident* for the purposes of Division 4 of Part 3 (eligibility for child care benefit) for a period or indefinitely; and
   (b) if the determination is for a period—the period in respect of which the individual is to be taken to be an Australian resident.

(2) The Secretary may make a determination under subsection (1) if the Secretary is satisfied that:
   (a) hardship would be caused to the individual if the individual were not treated as an Australian resident for a period or indefinitely; or
   (b) because of the special circumstances of the particular case, the individual should be treated as an Australian resident for a period or indefinitely.

(3) In making a determination under subsection (1), the Secretary must comply with any guidelines in force under subsection (4) in relation to the making of such determinations.

(4) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make guidelines:
   (a) relating to the making of determinations under subsection (1); and
   (b) in particular, setting time limits applicable to the determining of periods under paragraph (1)(b).

9 Session of care

(1) The Minister must, by legislative instrument, determine what constitutes a *session of care* for the purposes of this Act.
(2) A determination under subsection (1) may also deal with how a session of care that starts on one day and ends on another day is to be treated for the purposes of this Act.

10 Effect of absence of child from care of approved child care service other than an approved occasional care service

Absence from part of a session

(1) For the purposes of this Act, if a child is absent from part only of a session of care provided by an approved child care service (other than an approved occasional care service) the service is taken to have provided that part of the session of care to the child.

Initial 42 days absence

(2) For the purposes of this Act, if:

(a) a child is absent from all of one or more sessions of care that would otherwise have been provided to the child by an approved child care service (other than an approved occasional care service) on a day (even if the child is not absent from some or all of another session or sessions of care provided by the service or another service on the day); and

(b) the day does not fall:

(i) before the day the service has started providing care for the child; or

(ii) after the day the service has permanently ceased providing care for the child; and

(c) one or more of the hours in the session of care would, if the session were taken to have been provided to the child, count towards the weekly limit of hours for which an individual or an approved child care service is eligible for child care benefit in respect of the care of the child; and

(d) before the day, not more than 41 days have elapsed in the same financial year on which a session of care is taken to have been provided under this subsection to the child;
the service is taken to have provided the session of care to the child.

(2A) Without limiting subparagraph (2)(b)(ii), an approved child care service is taken to have permanently ceased providing care for a child in the circumstances specified in an instrument under subsection (2B).

(2B) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify circumstances for the purposes of subsection (2A).

(2C) If an approved child care service has permanently ceased providing care for a child (including because of subsection (2A)), then, for the purposes of subparagraph (2)(b)(ii), the service is taken to have done so on the day the child last physically attended a session of care provided by the service.

Additional absence days permitted

(3) For the purposes of this Act, if:

(a) a child is absent from all of a session of care that would otherwise have been provided to the child by an approved child care service (other than an approved occasional care service); and

(b) more than 42 days have elapsed in the same financial year on which a session of care is taken to have been provided under subsection (2) to the child; and

(c) one of the following applies:

(i) the absence is due to the illness of the child, the individual in whose care the child is, that individual’s partner, or another individual with whom the child lives, and a medical certificate covering that illness is obtained from a medical practitioner and given to the service;

(ii) the absence is due to the child’s attendance at a pre-school;
(iii) the absence is due to alternative care arrangements being made for the child because the child does not have to be at school on a pupil-free day;
(iv) the absence occurs in circumstances specified in a determination under section 11 as permitted circumstances for the purpose of this subparagraph; and
(d) one or more of the hours in the session of care would, if the session were taken to have been provided to the child, count towards the weekly limit of hours for which an individual or an approved child care service is eligible for child care benefit in respect of the care of the child;
the service is taken to have provided the session of care to the child.

10A Effect of absence of child from care of approved child care service that is an approved occasional care service

Absence from part of a session

(1) For the purposes of this Act, if a child is absent from part only of a session of care provided by an approved child care service that is an approved occasional care service, the service is taken to have provided that part of the session of care to the child.

Absence from all of a session

(2) For the purposes of this Act, if:
(a) a child is absent from all of a session of care that would otherwise have been provided to the child by an approved child care service that is an approved occasional care service; and
(b) the absence occurs in circumstances specified in a determination under section 11 as permitted circumstances for the purpose of this paragraph;
the service is taken to have provided the session of care to the child.
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Division 3  Various interpretative provisions

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11 Minister may make determinations in relation to the absence of child from child care

Absences from care in permitted circumstances

The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that specified circumstances are permitted circumstances for the purpose of subparagraph 10(3)(c)(iv) or paragraph 10A(2)(b).

12 Effect of absence of child from care of registered carer

For the purposes of Subdivision C of Division 4 of Part 3, and of the application of Subdivision D of Division 4 of Part 4 in relation to that Subdivision, if a child is absent from all or part of a period of care that would otherwise have been provided to the child by a registered carer, the carer is taken to have provided care to the child during the period of absence.

13 School holidays

The Secretary may, by notice given to an approved outside school hours care service, determine that a specified day or days that are not school holidays in the State or Territory in which the service is located are taken to be school holidays for the purposes of the definition of school holiday session in section 3.

14 Meaning of satisfies the work/training/study test

(1) An individual satisfies the work/training/study test if:

(a) the individual has recognised work or work related commitments; or

(b) the individual has recognised training commitments; or

(c) the individual has recognised study commitments.

(1A) However, for the purposes of section 54, the individual satisfies the work/training/study test only if:

(a) the individual meets the activity requirements under section 17A for the week; or
(b) the individual is not included in a class of individuals specified in a determination under subsection (1C) and:

(i) paragraph 15(1)(b), 15(1)(c), 17(1)(a), 17(1)(b), 17(1)(c) or 17(1)(d) applies to the person; or

(ii) the individual is an individual in a class of individuals specified in a determination under subsection 15(2); or

(iii) the individual is covered by a determination under subsection (1B) or (2).

(1B) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine circumstances in which individuals are not required to meet the activity requirements under section 17A.

(1C) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that one or more of the classes of individuals specified in a determination under subsection 15(2) are classes of individuals who must meet the activity requirements under section 17A.

(2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that individuals included in a specified class are exempt from the requirements of paragraphs (1)(a), (b) and (c).

(3) An individual covered by a determination under subsection (2) is taken to satisfy the work/training/study test while the determination is in force.

15 Work/training/study test—recognised work or work related commitments

(1) An individual has **recognised work or work related commitments** if the individual:

(a) is in paid work (whether or not the individual performs the work as an employee); or

(b) receives a carer payment under Part 2.5 of the Social Security Act 1991; or

(c) receives carer allowance for a disabled adult (within the meaning of section 952 of the Social Security Act 1991) under Part 2.19 of that Act.
Section 16

(2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that individuals included in a specified class are individuals who are taken to have recognised work or work related commitments for the purposes of this section.

16 Work/training/study test—recognised training commitments

(1) An individual has recognised training commitments if the individual is undertaking a training course for the purpose of improving his or her work skills and/or employment prospects.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if an individual is undertaking a training course then the individual is taken to be doing so even if the individual is not required to participate in any activity for the course (for example, because of a vacation break in the course).

(3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that individuals included in a specified class are individuals who are taken to have recognised training commitments for the purposes of this section.

17 Work/training/study test—recognised study commitments

(1) An individual has recognised study commitments if the individual:
   (a) receives youth allowance and is undertaking full-time study; or
   (b) receives a study payment under the Social Security Act 1991; or
   (c) receives a pensioner education supplement under the Social Security Act 1991; or
   (d) receives assistance under the scheme known as the ABSTUDY scheme; or
   (e) is undertaking any other course of education for the purposes of improving his or her work skills and/or employment prospects.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), if an individual is undertaking an education course then the individual is taken to be doing so even
if the individual is not required to participate in any activity for the course (for example, because of a vacation break in the course).

(3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that individuals included in a specified class are individuals who are taken to have recognised study commitments for the purposes of this section.

17A Activity requirements for claims for child care benefit for care provided by approved child care service

(1) An individual who has claimed child care benefit for care provided by an approved child care service during a week meets the activity requirements for a week if:
   (a) during the week, the individual has engaged in one or more of the following activities:
      (i) paid work (whether or not the individual performs the work as an employee);
      (ii) a training course undertaken for the purpose of improving his or her work skills and/or employment prospects;
      (iii) a course of education undertaken for the purpose of improving his or her work skills and/or employment prospects;
      (iv) any other activity that the Minister determines under subsection (2); and
   (b) the sum of the number of hours that the individual spends during the week doing those activities:
      (i) is at least 15; or
      (ii) if subparagraph (i) does not apply—is, when added to the sum of the number of hours that the individual spends during the immediately preceding week doing those activities, at least 30; or
      (iii) if neither subparagraph (i) nor (ii) applies—is, when added to the sum of the number of hours that the individual spends during the immediately following week doing those activities, at least 30.
(2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine activities that count towards meeting the activity requirements under this section.

(3) A determination under subsection (2) may determine that specified kinds of leave are activities that count towards meeting the activity requirements under this section.

(4) If, in determining whether an individual has met the activity requirements for a week, hours that the individual spends during another week doing the activities mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) are counted, then no hours spent during that other week are to be counted in determining whether the individual has met the activity requirements for a third week.

(5) If:
(a) an individual is in paid work; and
(b) the individual is taking leave of a kind specified in a determination under subsection (2);
then, the individual is taken to have engaged in paid work for the number of hours that the individual would have spent doing the paid work if the individual did not take the leave.

18 Meaning of school child

(1) A child is a school child for the purposes of this Act if the child is attending primary or secondary school, or is on a break from school (for example, school holidays) and will be attending primary or secondary school after that break.

(1A) A child is taken to be a school child for the purposes of the Act if the child has reached 6 years of age, unless an individual who is:
(a) conditionally eligible under section 42 for child care benefit by fee reduction for a session of care provided to the child; or
(b) eligible for child care benefit (by fee reduction or otherwise) for a session of care provided to the child;
notifies the Secretary in the manner required by the Secretary that the child does not satisfy the criterion in subsection (1).
(2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that children in a specified class are to be treated as though they were attending primary or secondary school for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that children in a specified class are to be treated as though they were not attending primary or secondary school for the purposes of this Act.

19 Maintenance income

(1) For the purposes of the definition of *capitalised maintenance income* in section 3, an amount is a *periodic amount* if it is:

(a) the amount of one payment in a series of related payments, even if the payments are irregular in time and amount; or

(b) the amount of a payment making up for arrears in such a series.

(2) For the purposes of the definitions of *maintenance income* and *disability expenses maintenance* in section 3:

(a) a payment received under subsection 76(1) of the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988* in relation to a registered maintenance liability (within the meaning of that Act) is taken to be *received from* the individual who is the payer (within the meaning of that Act) in relation to the liability; and

(b) a reference to a *benefit received by an individual* includes a reference to a benefit received by the individual because of a payment made to, or a benefit conferred on, another individual (including a payment made or benefit conferred under a liability owed to the other individual); and

(c) a reference to a *payment or benefit received from an individual* includes a reference to a payment or benefit received:

(i) directly or indirectly from the individual; and

(ii) out of any assets of, under the control of, or held for the benefit of, the individual; and
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(iii) from the individual under or as a result of a court order, a court registered or approved maintenance agreement, a financial agreement (within the meaning of the Family Law Act 1975), a Part VIIIAB financial agreement (within the meaning of that Act) or otherwise.

(3) A payment or benefit is disability expenses maintenance of an individual if:
(a) the payment or benefit is provided for expenses arising directly from:
   (i) a physical, intellectual or psychiatric disability; or
   (ii) a learning difficulty;
   of an FTB child of the individual; and
(b) the disability or difficulty is likely to be permanent or to last for an extended period; and
(c) the payment or benefit is received:
   (i) by the individual for the maintenance of the FTB child; or
   (ii) by the FTB child for the child’s own maintenance; and
(d) the payment or benefit is received from:
   (i) a parent or relationship parent of the child; or
   (ii) the former partner of a parent or relationship parent of the child.
Division 4—Approved care organisations

20 Approval of organisations providing residential care services to young people

(1) The Secretary may approve an organisation that co-ordinates or provides residential care services to young people in Australia as an approved care organisation for the purposes of this Act.

Revocation

(2) The Secretary may revoke an approval under subsection (1).
Part 3—Eligibility for family assistance

Division 1—Eligibility for family tax benefit

Subdivision A—Eligibility of individuals for family tax benefit in normal circumstances

21 When an individual is eligible for family tax benefit in normal circumstances

(1) An individual is eligible for family tax benefit if:
   (a) the individual:
       (i) has at least one FTB child; or
       (ii) has at least one regular care child who is also a rent assistance child; and
   (b) the individual:
       (i) is an Australian resident; or
       (ii) is a special category visa holder residing in Australia; or
       (ia) satisfies subsection (1A); and
   (c) the individual’s rate of family tax benefit, worked out under Division 1 of Part 4 but disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of Schedule 1 and disregarding section 58A and subclauses 31B(3), 38AA(3) and 38AF(3) of Schedule 1, is greater than nil.

When individual satisfies this subsection

(1A) An individual satisfies this subsection if:
   (a) the individual is the holder of a visa determined by the Minister for the purposes of subparagraph 729(2)(f)(v) of the Social Security Act 1991; and
   (b) either:
       (i) the individual is in Australia; or
(ii) the individual is temporarily absent from Australia for a period not exceeding 6 weeks and the absence is an allowable absence in relation to special benefit within the meaning of Part 4.2 of that Act.

Exception

(2) However, the individual is not eligible for family tax benefit if another provision of this Subdivision so provides.

22 When an individual is an FTB child of another individual

(1) An individual is an FTB child of another individual (the adult) in any of the cases set out in this section.

Individual aged under 16

(2) An individual is an FTB child of the adult if:
   (a) the individual is aged under 16; and
   (b) the individual is in the adult’s care; and
   (c) the individual is an Australian resident, is a special category visa holder residing in Australia or is living with the adult; and
   (d) the circumstances surrounding legal responsibility for the care of the individual are those mentioned in paragraph (5)(a), (b) or (c).

Individual aged 16-17

(3) An individual is an FTB child of the adult if:
   (a) the individual has turned 16 but is aged under 18; and
   (b) the individual is in the adult’s care; and
   (c) the individual is an Australian resident, is a special category visa holder residing in Australia or is living with the adult; and
   (d) the circumstances surrounding legal responsibility for the care of the individual are those mentioned in paragraph (5)(a), (b) or (c); and
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(e) the individual is a senior secondary school child.

Individual aged 18-19

(4) An individual is an FTB child of the adult if:
(a) the individual is aged 18 or is aged 19 and the calendar year in which the individual turned 19 has not ended; and
(b) the individual is in the adult’s care; and
(c) the individual is an Australian resident, is a special category visa holder residing in Australia or is living with the adult; and
(d) the individual is a senior secondary school child.

Legal responsibility for the individual

(5) The circumstances surrounding legal responsibility for the care of the individual are:
(a) the adult is legally responsible (whether alone or jointly with someone else) for the day-to-day care, welfare and development of the individual; or
(b) under a family law order, registered parenting plan or parenting plan in force in relation to the individual, the adult is someone with whom the individual is supposed to live or spend time; or
(c) the individual is not in the care of anyone with the legal responsibility for the day-to-day care, welfare and development of the individual.

Percentage of care at least 35%

(7) If an individual’s percentage of care for a child during a care period is at least 35%, the child is taken to be an FTB child of that individual for the purposes of this section on each day in that period, whether or not the child was in that individual’s care on that day.

Note: If an individual’s percentage of care for a child during a care period is less than 35%, the child is taken not to be an FTB child (see section 25).
22A Exceptions to the operation of section 22

Exceptions

Despite section 22, an individual cannot be an FTB child of another individual (an adult) in the cases set out in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When the individual is not an FTB child of the adult at a particular time</th>
<th>If the individual is aged:</th>
<th>then the individual cannot be an FTB child of the adult if:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 or more and less than 16</td>
<td>the adult is the individual’s partner, or would be if the individual were over the age of consent applicable in the State or Territory in which the individual lives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>16 or more</td>
<td>(b) the adult is the individual’s partner; or (c) the individual, or someone on behalf of the individual, is, at the particular time, receiving payments under a prescribed educational scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>any age</td>
<td>the individual, or someone on behalf of the individual, is, at the particular time, receiving: (a) a social security pension; or (b) a social security benefit; or (c) payments under a program included in the programs known as Labour Market Programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22B Meaning of senior secondary school child

(1) An individual is a senior secondary school child if:

(a) the following requirement is satisfied:

(i) for the purposes of subclause 29(3) or 36(2) of Schedule 1—the individual is aged 16 or 17 or is aged 18 and the calendar year in which the individual turned 18 has not ended;
(ii) for the purposes of any other provision of this Act—the individual is aged 16, 17 or 18 or is aged 19 and the calendar year in which the individual turned 19 has not ended; and

(b) one of the following applies:

(i) the individual is undertaking full-time study in an approved course of education or study that would, in the Secretary’s opinion, assist or allow the individual to complete the final year of secondary school or an equivalent level of education;

(ii) subsection (2) applies in relation to the individual.

Exemption from full-time study requirement

(2) This subsection applies in relation to the individual if:

(a) there is no locally accessible approved course of education or study (including any such course available by distance education); or

(b) where there is such a course:

(i) there is no place available on the course for the individual; or

(ii) the individual is not qualified to undertake the course; or

(iii) the individual lacks capacity to undertake the course because the individual has a physical, psychiatric or intellectual disability or a learning disability such as attention deficit disorder; or

(c) in the Secretary’s opinion, special circumstances exist that make it unreasonable to require the individual to undertake an approved course of education or study.
Determination of full-time study hours

(2A) For the purposes of subparagraph (1)(b)(i) or (ia), if the Secretary determines that it is appropriate to do so having regard to an individual’s circumstances, the Secretary may determine that the normal amount of full-time study for the individual in respect of a course is to be a number of hours per week specified in the determination, averaged over the duration of the period for which the individual is enrolled in the course.

Continued status of senior secondary school child

(3) If, apart from this subsection, an individual would cease to be a senior secondary school child because the individual completes the final year of secondary school or an equivalent level of education, then the individual is taken to be a senior secondary school child until the end of:

(a) if the day the individual completes that final year of secondary school or equivalent level of education is in November or December in a calendar year—31 December of that year; or

(b) if the day the individual completes that final year of secondary school or equivalent level of education is before November—the period of 28 days beginning on the day after that day.

Interpretation

(4) An individual completes the final year of secondary school or an equivalent level of education on the day worked out in accordance with the following table:
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Section 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Completion day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) To avoid doubt, if an individual ceases to be a senior secondary school child, nothing in this section prevents the individual again becoming a senior secondary school child.

23 Effect of FTB child ceasing to be in individual’s care without consent

(1) This section applies if:

(a) an individual is an FTB child of another individual (the adult) under subsection 22(2) or (3); and

(aa) the circumstances surrounding legal responsibility for the care of the individual are those mentioned in paragraph 22(5)(a) or (b); and
(b) an event occurs in relation to the child without the adult’s consent that prevents the child being in the adult’s care; and

(c) the adult takes reasonable steps to have the child again in the adult’s care.

When the child remains an FTB child of the adult

(2) Subject to subsection (4A), the child is an FTB child of the adult for that part of the qualifying period (see subsection (5)) for which:

(a) the child would have been an FTB child of the adult under subsection 22(2) or (3) if the child had not ceased to be in the adult’s care; and

(b) the circumstances surrounding legal responsibility for the care of the child are those mentioned in paragraph 22(5)(a) or (b).

(3) The reference, in paragraphs (1)(a) and (2)(a), to an FTB child of an individual or adult under subsection 22(2) or (3) includes a reference to:

(a) a child who is an FTB child under subsection 22(2) or (3) in its application by virtue of subsection 22(7); and

(b) a child who is an FTB child under subsection 22(2) or (3), but who is taken not to be an FTB child under section 25.

Note: As a result of subsection (2) of this section, a child who is taken not to be an FTB child under section 25, but who is a regular care child, will remain a regular care child for the part of the qualifying period referred to in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (2), the child cannot (in spite of section 22) be an FTB child of any individual during the qualifying period.

When subsection (2) does not apply

(4A) If the Secretary is satisfied that special circumstances exist in relation to the child, the Secretary may determine that subsection (2) does not apply in relation to the child and the adult.
Definition of parent and qualifying period

(5) In this section:

parent includes a relationship parent.

qualifying period means the period beginning when the child ceases to be in the adult’s care and ending at the earliest of the following times:

(a) if the child again comes into the adult’s care at a later time— that later time;

(b) either:
   (i) after 14 weeks pass since the child ceased to be in the adult’s care; or
   (ii) if the Secretary specifies, under subsection (5A), a day that is earlier than the last day in that 14-week period— the end of that earlier day;

(c) if:
   (i) the adult is a parent of the child; and
   (ii) no family law order, registered parenting plan or parenting plan is in force in relation to the child; and
   (iii) the child comes into the care of the other parent at a later time;

that later time.

Shorter qualifying period

(5A) If the Secretary is satisfied that special circumstances exist in relation to the child, the Secretary may specify a day for the purposes of subparagraph (b)(ii) of the definition of qualifying period in subsection (5).

Parents of relationship children

(6) If a child (other than an adopted child) is a relationship child of a person because he or she is a child of the person, and of another person, within the meaning of the Family Law Act 1975, the person and the other person are taken to be the child’s only parents for the...
purposes of paragraph (c) of the definition of *qualifying period* in subsection (5).

### 24 Effect of certain absences of FTB child etc. from Australia

**Absence from Australia of FTB or regular care child**

(1) If:

(a) any of the following applies:
   
   (i) an FTB child leaves Australia;
   
   (ii) a child born outside Australia is an FTB child at birth;
   
   (iii) a regular care child leaves Australia;
   
   (iv) a child born outside Australia is a regular care child at birth; and

(b) the child continues to be absent from Australia for more than 6 weeks; during that absence from Australia, the child is neither an FTB child, nor a regular care child, at any time after the period of 6 weeks beginning on the first day of the child’s absence from Australia.

(3) If:

(a) a child is neither an FTB child nor a regular care child because of the application of subsection (1) or a previous application of this subsection; and

(b) the child comes to Australia; and

(c) the child leaves Australia less than 6 weeks after coming to Australia;

the child is neither an FTB child nor a regular care child at any time during the absence from Australia referred to in paragraph (c).

**Maximum period of eligibility for family tax benefit while individual overseas**

(4) If an individual leaves Australia, the maximum period for which the individual can be eligible for family tax benefit during that
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absence from Australia is the period of 6 weeks beginning on the first day of that absence.

(6) If:

(a) an individual is eligible for family tax benefit while the individual is absent from Australia; and

(b) the individual then ceases to be eligible for family tax benefit because of the application of subsection (4) or a previous application of this subsection; and

(c) the individual returns to Australia; and

(d) the individual leaves Australia again less than 6 weeks after returning to Australia;

the individual is not eligible for family tax benefit at any time during the absence from Australia referred to in paragraph (d).

Extension of 6-week period in certain circumstances

(7) The Secretary may extend the 6-week period (the initial period) referred to in subsection (1) or (4), to a period of no more than 3 years, if the Secretary is satisfied that the child mentioned in subsection (1), or the individual mentioned in subsection (4), (in each case, the person) is unable to return to Australia within the initial period because of any of the following events:

(a) a serious accident involving the person or a family member of the person;

(b) a serious illness of the person or a family member of the person;

(c) the hospitalisation of the person or a family member of the person;

(d) the death of a family member of the person;

(e) the person’s involvement in custody proceedings in the country in which the person is located;

(f) a legal requirement for the person to remain outside Australia in connection with criminal proceedings (other than criminal proceedings in respect of a crime alleged to have been committed by the person);
(g) robbery or serious crime committed against the person or a family member of the person;
(h) a natural disaster in the country in which the person is located;
(i) political or social unrest in the country in which the person is located;
(j) industrial action in the country in which the person is located;
(k) a war in the country in which the person is located.

(8) The Secretary must not extend the initial period under subsection (7) unless:
(a) the event occurred or began during the initial period; and
(b) if the event is political or social unrest, industrial action or war—the person is not willingly involved in, or willingly participating in the event.

(9) The Secretary may extend the 6-week period referred to in subsection (1) or (4), to a period of no more than 3 years, if the Secretary is satisfied that, under the Medical Treatment Overseas Program administered by the Minister who administers the National Health Act 1953, financial assistance is payable in respect of the absence from Australia of the child mentioned in subsection (1) or the individual mentioned in subsection (4).

(10) The Secretary may extend the 6-week period referred to in subsection (4), to a period of no more than 3 years, if the Secretary is satisfied that the individual mentioned in subsection (4) is unable to return to Australia within the 6-week period because the individual is:
(a) deployed outside Australia as a member of the Defence Force, under conditions specified in a determination made under the Defence Act 1903 that relates to such deployment; or
(b) deployed outside Australia, for the purpose of capacity-building or peacekeeping functions, as:
   (i) a member or a special member of the Australian Federal Police; or
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(ii) a protective service officer within the meaning of the
   *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*.

25 Effect of an individual’s percentage of care for a child being less than 35%

If an individual’s percentage of care for a child during a care period is less than 35%, the child is taken, despite section 22, not to be an FTB child of that individual for any part of the period.

25A Regular care child for each day in care period

If an individual’s percentage of care for a child during a care period is at least 14% but less than 35%, the child is taken to be a regular care child of that individual for the purposes of this Act on each day in that period, whether or not the child was in that individual’s care on that day.

26 Only 1 member of a couple eligible for family tax benefit

(1) For any period when 2 individuals who are members of a couple would otherwise be eligible at the same time for family tax benefit in respect of one or more FTB children or regular care children, only one member is eligible.

(2) The member who is eligible is the one determined by the Secretary to be eligible, having regard to:
   (a) whether one member of the couple is the primary carer for the child or children; and
   (b) whether the members have made a written agreement nominating one of them as the member who can make a claim under Part 3 of the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999* for payment of family tax benefit in respect of the child or children.
27 Extension of meaning of FTB or regular care child in a blended family case

(1) This section applies if:
   (a) 2 individuals are members of the same couple; and
   (b) either or both of the individuals have a child (the qualifying child) from another relationship (whether before or after the 2 individuals became members of that couple).

(2) While the 2 individuals are members of that couple:
   (a) each qualifying child that is an FTB child, or regular care child, of one member of the couple is taken also to be an FTB child, or regular care child, (as the case requires) of the other member of the couple; and
   (b) if the Secretary has determined, under section 35A or 35B, one individual’s percentage of care for the qualifying child during a care period (whether before or after the 2 individuals became members of that couple)—the Secretary is taken to have determined the same percentage to be the other individual’s percentage of care for the child during that period.

28 Eligibility for family tax benefit of members of a couple in a blended family

(1) If the Secretary is satisfied that:
   (a) 2 individuals who are members of the same couple (person A and person B) would each be eligible for family tax benefit for 2 or more FTB children during a period but for subsection 26(1); and
   (b) at least one of the children is a child of a previous relationship of person A; and
   (c) at least one of the other children is:
      (i) a child of the relationship between person A and person B; or
      (ii) a child of a previous relationship of person B;
   the Secretary may:
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(d) determine that person A and person B are both eligible for family tax benefit for the children for the period; and
(e) determine person A’s and person B’s percentage of the family tax benefit for the children.

(2) The Secretary cannot make a determination under subsection (1) for a past period if person A or person B has been paid family tax benefit for the period.

(3) For the purposes of this section:
(a) an FTB child of an individual is a child of a previous relationship of an individual who is a member of a couple if the child is an immediate child of that individual but not of the individual’s partner; and
(b) a child is a child of the relationship of 2 individuals who are members of a couple if the child is an immediate child of both members of the couple; and
(c) an FTB child of an individual is an immediate child of the individual if:
   (i) the child is the natural child, adopted child or relationship child of the individual; or
   (ii) the individual is legally responsible for the child.

29  Eligibility for family tax benefit of separated members of a couple for period before separation

If the Secretary is satisfied that:
(a) 2 individuals are not members of the same couple (person A and person B); and
(b) during a period in the past when person A and person B were members of the same couple, they had an FTB child or children; and
(c) but for subsection 26(1), person A and person B would both be eligible for family tax benefit for the FTB child or children for that period;
the Secretary may:

(d) determine that person A and person B are both eligible for family tax benefit for the child or children for that period; and

(e) determine person A’s and person B’s percentage of the family tax benefit for the child or children for that period.

Subdivision B—Eligibility of individuals for family tax benefit where death occurs

31 Continued eligibility for family tax benefit if an FTB or regular care child dies

(1) This section applies if:

(a) an individual is eligible for family tax benefit (except under section 33) in respect of one or more FTB children or regular care children; and

(b) one of the children dies; and

(c) in a case where the individual is eligible for family tax benefit in respect of more than one child immediately before the child mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) died—the individual’s rate of family tax benefit would decrease as a result of the child’s death.

Individual remains eligible for family tax benefit for 14 weeks after the death of the child

(2) The individual is eligible for family tax benefit, at a rate worked out under section 64, for each day in the period of 14 weeks beginning on the day the child died. This subsection has effect subject to subsection (3) of this section and to section 32.

14 weeks reduced in certain circumstances

(3) The period for which the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under subsection (2) does not include:
(a) if the child had turned 16 when the child died—any day on which the Secretary is satisfied the child would not have been a senior secondary school child if the child had not died; or

(b) if the child had not turned 16 when the child died—any day on which the child would have been aged 16, and on which the Secretary is satisfied the child would not have been a senior secondary school child, if the child had not died.

Eligibility during the period to which subsection (2) applies is sole eligibility

(4) Except as mentioned in subsection (2), the individual is not eligible for family tax benefit in respect of any FTB children, or regular care children, of the individual during the period to which subsection (2) applies.

32 Eligibility for a single amount of family tax benefit if an FTB or regular care child dies

Instalment case

(1) If:

(a) the individual to whom section 31 applies was, immediately before the child concerned died, entitled to be paid family tax benefit by instalment; and

(b) the individual, on any day (the request day) during the period (the section 31 accrual period) for which the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under that section, makes a claim, under Part 3 of the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999, for payment of family tax benefit because of the death of a person, stating that the individual wishes to become eligible for a single amount of family tax benefit under this subsection;

then:

(c) the individual is eligible for a single amount of family tax benefit worked out under subsection 65(1); and
(d) the period for which the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under subsection 31(2) does not include the lump sum period mentioned in subsection 65(1).

Other cases

(2) If:

(a) the individual to whom section 31 applies was, immediately before the child concerned died, not entitled to be paid family tax benefit by instalment; and

(b) apart from this subsection, the period for which the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under subsection 31(2) extends over 2 income years;

then:

(c) the individual is eligible for a single amount of family tax benefit for the period falling in the second of those income years worked out under subsection 65(3); and

(d) the period for which the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under subsection 31(2) does not include the period falling in the second of those income years.

33 Eligibility for family tax benefit if an eligible individual dies

Eligibility other than because of the death of an FTB or regular care child

(1) If:

(a) an individual is eligible for an amount (the subject amount) of family tax benefit (except because of section 31 or 32 applying in relation to the death of an FTB child or a regular care child); and

(b) the individual dies; and

(c) before the individual died, the subject amount had not been paid to the individual (whether or not a claim under Part 3 of the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999 had been made); and
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(d) another individual makes a claim under that Part for payment of family tax benefit because of the death of a person, stating that he or she wishes to become eligible for so much of the subject amount as does not relate to any period before the beginning of the income year preceding the income year in which the individual died; and

(e) the Secretary considers that the other individual ought to be eligible for that much of the subject amount;

the other individual is eligible for that much of the subject amount and no-one else is, or can become, eligible for or entitled to be paid any of the subject amount.

Eligibility because of the death of an FTB or regular care child

(2) If:

(a) an individual dies; and

(b) either:

(i) before the individual’s death, the individual was eligible for an amount (the subject amount) of family tax benefit under section 31 or 32 in relation to the death of an FTB child or regular care child, and the subject amount had not been paid to the individual (whether or not a claim under Part 3 of the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999 had been made); or

(ii) the individual died at the same time as the FTB child or regular care child, and would have been so eligible for the subject amount if the individual had not died; and

(c) another individual makes a claim under that Part for payment of family tax benefit because of the death of a person, stating that the individual wishes to become eligible for so much of the subject amount as does not relate to any period before the beginning of the income year preceding the income year in which the individual died; and

(d) the Secretary considers that the other individual ought to be eligible for that much of the subject amount;
the other individual is eligible for that much of the subject amount and no-one else is, or can become, eligible for or entitled to be paid any of the subject amount.

Subdivision C—Eligibility of approved care organisations for family tax benefit

34 When an approved care organisation is eligible for family tax benefit

(1) An approved care organisation is eligible for family tax benefit in respect of an individual if:
   (a) the individual:
      (i) is aged under 16; or
      (ii) has turned 16 and is a senior secondary school child; and
   (b) the individual is a client of the organisation; and
   (c) the individual is an Australian resident.

(2) However, an approved care organisation is not eligible for family tax benefit in respect of an individual in the cases set out in section 35.

Expanded meaning of client of an organisation

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), if:
   (a) an organisation that is not an approved care organisation is providing residential care services to young people in Australia; and
   (b) an approved care organisation is co-ordinating the provision of those services;
the young people are taken to be clients of the approved care organisation.
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35  When an approved care organisation is not eligible for family tax benefit

(1) An approved care organisation is not eligible for family tax benefit in respect of an individual in the cases set out in this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the individual is aged:</th>
<th>then the approved care organisation is not eligible for family tax benefit in respect of the individual if:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2  16 or more</td>
<td>the individual, or someone on behalf of the individual, is, at the particular time, receiving payments under a prescribed educational scheme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3  any age</td>
<td>the individual, or someone on behalf of the individual, is, at the particular time, receiving: (a) a social security pension; or (b) a social security benefit; or (c) payments under a program included in the programs known as Labour Market Programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) An approved care organisation is also not eligible for family tax benefit in respect of an individual if anyone else is eligible for family tax benefit in respect of the individual.

Subdivision D—Determination of percentage of care

35A  Determination of percentage of care—child is not in the adult’s care

Initial determination

(1) If:
Eligibility for family assistance

Eligibility for family tax benefit

Section 35A

(a) the Secretary is satisfied that an individual (the adult) has no care of a child but that:
   (i) the child is an FTB child of the adult under section 23;
   or
   (ii) the child would, under subsection 22(2), (3) or (4), be an FTB child of the adult if there had been, or were to be, a pattern of care for the child over a period (the care period) under a care arrangement relating to the child;
   and

(b) the adult, or the partner of the adult, makes or has made a claim under Part 3 of the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999 for payment of family tax benefit in respect of the child for some or all of the days in the care period; and

(c) the adult is not a partner of at least one other individual who has a pattern of care for the child such that the child was or will be, under subsection 22(2), (3) or (4), an FTB child of the other individual or individuals; and

(d) section 35C, 35D or 35G applies in relation to the adult; the Secretary must determine the adult’s percentage of care for the child during the care period in accordance with that section.

Determination after revocation

(2) If:

(a) the Secretary revokes, under Subdivision E of this Division, a determination of an individual’s (the adult) percentage of care for a child that was made under this section or section 35B; and

(b) the Secretary is satisfied that the adult has no care of the child but that:
   (i) the child is an FTB child of the adult under section 23;
   or
   (ii) the child would, under subsection 22(2), (3) or (4), be an FTB child of the adult if there had been, or were to be, a pattern of care for the child over a period (the care period) under a care arrangement relating to the child;
Section 35B

Determination of percentage of care—child is in the adult’s care

Initial determination

(1) If:

(a) the Secretary is satisfied that there has been, or will be, a pattern of care for a child over a period (the care period) such that, for the whole, or for parts (including different parts), of the care period, the child was or will be, under subsection 22(2), (3) or (4), an FTB child of more than one individual; and

(b) one of those individuals (the adult), or the partner of the adult, makes or has made a claim under Part 3 of the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999 for payment of family tax benefit in respect of the child for some or all of the days in the care period; and

(c) the adult is not a partner of at least one of the other individuals referred to in paragraph (a); the Secretary must determine the adult’s percentage of care for the child during the care period.

Determination after revocation

(2) If:

(a) the Secretary revokes, under Subdivision E of this Division, a determination of an individual’s (the adult) percentage of
Eligibility for family assistance  Part 3  
Eligibility for family tax benefit  Division 1

Section 35C

care for a child that was made under section 35A or this section; and

(b) the Secretary is satisfied that there has been, or will be, a pattern of care for the child over a period (the care period) such that, for the whole, or for parts (including different parts), of the care period, the child was or will be, under subsection 22(2), (3) or (4), an FTB child of the adult and at least one other individual; and

(c) the adult is not a partner of at least one of those other individuals;

the Secretary must determine the adult’s percentage of care for the child during the care period.

Percentage of care

(3) The percentage determined under subsection (1) or (2) must be a percentage that corresponds with the actual care of the child that the Secretary is satisfied that the adult has had, or will have, during the care period.

(4) Despite subsection (3), if section 35C, 35D or 35G applies in relation to the adult, the Secretary must determine the adult’s percentage of care under subsection (1) or (2) in accordance with that section.

35C Percentage of care if action taken to ensure that a care arrangement in relation to a child is complied with

(1) This section applies in relation to an individual (the adult) if:

(a) a care arrangement applies in relation to a child; and

(b) the Secretary is satisfied that the actual care of the child that the adult has had, or will have, during a care period does not comply with the extent of care of the child that the adult should have had, or is to have, under the care arrangement during the care period (which may be nil); and

(c) an individual who has reduced care of the child has taken reasonable action to ensure that the care arrangement is complied with.
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Section 35D

Note: This section does not apply in certain circumstances, see section 35F.

2 percentages of care in relation to the adult

(2) Subject to subsection (5), the Secretary must determine, under section 35A or 35B, 2 percentages of care in relation to the adult.

(3) The first percentage of care is to be a percentage that corresponds with the extent of care of the child that the adult should have had, or is to have, under the care arrangement during the care period (which may be nil).

(4) The second percentage of care is to be:
   (a) if section 35A applies in relation to the adult—0%; or
   (b) if section 35B applies in relation to the adult—a percentage that corresponds with the actual care of the child that the Secretary is satisfied that the adult would have during the care period if the action referred to in paragraph (1)(c) were not to succeed.

Single percentage of care in relation to the adult

(5) If the Secretary is satisfied that special circumstances exist in relation to the child, the Secretary may determine, under section 35A or 35B, a single percentage of care in relation to the adult.

(6) The single percentage of care is to be:
   (a) if section 35A applies in relation to the adult—0%; or
   (b) if section 35B applies in relation to the adult—a percentage that corresponds with the actual care of the child that the Secretary is satisfied that the adult would have during the care period if the action referred to in paragraph (1)(c) were not to succeed.

35D  Percentage of care if action taken to make a new care arrangement in relation to a child

(1) This section applies in relation to an individual (the adult) if:
Section 35D

(a) a care arrangement (the current care arrangement) applies in relation to a child; and

(b) the Secretary is satisfied that the actual care of the child that the adult has had, or will have, during the care period does not comply with the extent of care of the child that the adult should have had, or is to have, under the care arrangement during the care period (which may be nil); and

(c) an individual who has reduced care of the child:
   (i) has not taken reasonable action to ensure that the current care arrangement is complied with; but
   (ii) has taken reasonable action to make another care arrangement (the new care arrangement) in relation to the child; and

(d) the Secretary is satisfied that, if the new care arrangement were to be made, the extent of care that the individual who has reduced care of the child would have under that arrangement during the care period would be:
   (i) more than the actual care of the child that the Secretary is satisfied that the individual has had, or will have, during that period; but
   (ii) less than the extent of care of the child that the individual should have had, or is to have, under the current care arrangement during that period; and

(e) the Secretary is satisfied that special circumstances exist in relation to the individual who has reduced care of the child.

Note: This section does not apply in certain circumstances, see section 35F.

(2) The Secretary must determine, under section 35A or 35B, 2 percentages of care in relation to the adult.

(3) The first percentage of care is to be a percentage that corresponds with the extent of care of the child that the adult would have under the new care arrangement during the care period if it were to be made.

(4) The second percentage of care is to be:
   (a) if section 35A applies in relation to the adult—0%; or
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Section 35E

(b) if section 35B applies in relation to the adult—a percentage that corresponds with the actual care of the child that the Secretary is satisfied that the adult would have during the care period if the new care arrangement were not to be made.

35E Application of sections 35C and 35D in relation to claims for family tax benefit for a past period

Initial determination

(1) If:
   (a) the Secretary is required by section 35A or 35B to determine an individual’s percentage of care for a child; and
   (b) subsection 35A(1) or 35B(1) applies; and
   (c) the claim referred to in paragraph 35A(1)(b) or 35B(1)(b) is a claim for payment of family tax benefit for a past period;
sections 35C and 35D apply in relation to the individual as if the determination were being made on the first relevant day of the past period.

Determination after revocation

(2) If:
   (a) the Secretary is required by section 35A or 35B to determine (the new determination) an individual’s percentage of care for a child; and
   (b) subsection 35A(2) or 35B(2) applies; and
   (c) the determination (the earlier determination) referred to in paragraph 35A(2)(a) or 35B(2)(a) relates to a claim for payment of family tax benefit for a past period;
sections 35C and 35D apply in relation to the individual as if the new determination were being made on the relevant day after the revocation of the earlier determination.

35F Sections 35C and 35D do not apply in certain circumstances

(1) Sections 35C and 35D do not apply in relation to an individual if:
(a) subsection 35A(1) or 35B(1) applies; and
(b) either:
   (i) if the claim referred to in paragraph 35A(1)(b) or
       35B(1)(b) is a claim for payment of family tax benefit
       for a past period—the first day of the past period is 14
       weeks or more after the change of care day for the
       individual; or
   (ii) otherwise—the day on which the claim referred to in
       that paragraph is or was made is 14 weeks or more after
       the change of care day for the individual.

(2) If the Secretary is satisfied that special circumstances exist in
relation to an individual who has reduced care of the child, the
Secretary may determine that
subsection (1) applies as if the
reference to 14 weeks in subparagraph (1)(b)(i) or (ii) were a
reference to such longer period as the Secretary determines to be
appropriate.

(3) The period determined under subsection (2) must not be more than
26 weeks.

35G Percentage of care if claim is made for payment of family tax
benefit because of the death of a child

(1) This section applies in relation to an individual (the adult) if:
   (a) the adult, or the partner of the adult, has made a claim for
       payment of family tax benefit by single payment/in
       substitution because of the death of another individual; and
   (b) the claim relates to a child who has died; and
   (c) a determination (the earlier determination) of the adult’s
       percentage of care for the child applied, immediately before
       the child’s death, in relation to a claim by the adult or the
       partner for payment of family tax benefit by instalment.

(2) The Secretary must determine, under section 35A or 35B, the
adult’s percentage of care for the child to be the percentage of care
that applied under the earlier determination immediately before the
child’s death.
Section 35H

35H When an individual has reduced care of a child

An individual has reduced care of a child if:
(a) a care arrangement applies in relation to the child; and
(b) the individual should have had, or is to have, an extent of care of the child under the care arrangement during a care period; and
(c) the Secretary is satisfied that the actual care of the child that the individual has had, or will have, during the care period is less than that extent of care.

35J Working out actual care, and extent of care, of a child

(1) The actual care of a child that an individual has had, or will have, during a care period may be worked out based on the number of nights that the Secretary is satisfied that the child was, or will be, in the care of the individual during the care period.

(2) The extent of care of a child that an individual should have had, or is to have, under a care arrangement during a care period may be worked out based on the number of nights that the child should have been, or is to be, in the care of the individual during the care period under the care arrangement.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a child cannot be in the care of more than one individual at the same time.

(4) This section does not limit section 35B, 35C, 35D or 35H.

35K Days to which the percentage of care applies if sections 35C and 35D did not apply in relation to an individual etc.

(1) If:
(a) a determination of an individual’s percentage of care for a child during a care period is made under section 35A or 35B; and
(b) either of the following apply:
Section 35L

(i) sections 35C and 35D did not apply in relation to the individual;  
(ii) section 35G applied in relation to the individual;
the percentage of care applies on and from the application day unless a revocation of the determination under Subdivision E of this Division takes effect.

(2) If subsection 35A(1) or 35B(1) applies in relation to the determination, the application day is:

(a) if:
   (i) the claim referred to in paragraph 35A(1)(b) or 35B(1)(b) is a claim for payment of family tax benefit by single payment/in substitution because of the death of another individual; and
   (ii) the claim relates to a child who has died; the day on which the claim referred to in that paragraph is or was made; or
(b) otherwise—the first day of the care period.

(3) If subsection 35A(2) or 35B(2) applies in relation to the determination, the application day is the first day of the care period that begins after the revocation of the determination referred to in paragraph 35A(2)(a) or 35B(2)(a) takes effect.

35L Days to which the percentage of care applies if section 35C or 35D applied in relation to an individual

2 percentages of care

(1) If:

(a) a determination of an individual’s percentage of care for a child is made under section 35A or 35B; and
(b) section 35C or 35D applied in relation to the individual; and
(ba) in accordance with subsection 35C(2) or 35D(2), 2 percentages of care are determined in relation to the individual;
then:
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Section 35L

(c) the percentage of care referred to in subsection 35C(3) or 35D(3) applies during the interim period for the determination unless a revocation of the determination under Subdivision E of this Division takes effect; and

(d) the percentage of care referred to in subsection 35C(4) or 35D(4) applies after the end of the interim period for the determination unless a revocation of the determination under Subdivision E of this Division takes effect.

(2) The interim period for the determination:

(a) starts on the application day for the determination; and

(b) ends at the end of the earliest of the following days:

(i) the day specified by the Secretary;

(ii) if section 35C applied in relation to the individual—the day before the day on which the action referred to in paragraph 35C(1)(c) ends;

(iii) if section 35D applied in relation to the individual—the day before the day on which the action referred to in subparagraph 35D(1)(c)(ii) ends;

(iv) if a care arrangement in relation to the child begins to apply on a day after the application day for the determination—the day before the day on which the care arrangement begins to apply.

(3) Subject to subsection (5), the day specified by the Secretary under subparagraph (2)(b)(i) must be the last day in the 14 week period, or such other longer period as is specified under subsection (4), that starts on the change of care day for the individual.

(4) If the Secretary is satisfied that special circumstances exist in relation to the individual who has reduced care of the child, the Secretary may specify a period of up to 26 weeks for the purposes of subsection (3).

(5) If the Secretary is satisfied that special circumstances exist in relation to the child, the day specified by the Secretary under subparagraph (2)(b)(i) may be a day that is earlier than the last day referred to in subsection (3).
Section 35M

Single percentage of care

(6) If:
(a) a determination of an individual’s percentage of care for a child is made under section 35A or 35B; and
(b) section 35C applied in relation to the individual; and
(c) in accordance with subsection 35C(5), a single percentage of care is determined in relation to the individual;
the percentage of care applies on and from the application day unless a revocation of the determination under Subdivision E of this Division takes effect.

35M Rounding of a percentage of care

If an individual’s percentage of care determined under this Subdivision is not a whole percentage:
(a) if the percentage is greater than 50%—the percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole percentage; and
(b) if the percentage is less than 50%—the percentage is rounded down to the nearest whole percentage.

35N Guidelines about the making of determinations

(1) The Secretary may, by legislative instrument, make guidelines relating to the making of determinations under this Subdivision.
(2) In making a determination under this Subdivision, the Secretary must have regard to any guidelines in force under subsection (1).

Subdivision E—Revocation of determination of percentage of care

35P Determination must be revoked if there is a change to the individual’s shared care percentage etc.

(1) If:
(a) a determination of an individual’s percentage of care (the \textit{existing percentage of care}) for a child has been made under section 35A or 35B; and

(b) if section 35C or 35D applied in relation to the individual—the interim period for the determination has ended; and

(c) the Secretary or the Child Support Registrar is notified, or otherwise becomes aware, that the care of the child that is actually taking place does not correspond with the individual’s existing percentage of care for the child; and

(d) the Secretary is satisfied:
   (i) that the individual’s shared care percentage for the child would change if the Secretary were to determine, under section 35A or 35B, another percentage to be the individual’s percentage of care for the child; or
   (ii) that, if the Secretary were to determine under that section another percentage to be the individual’s percentage of care for the child, the other percentage would not be in the same percentage range as the individual’s existing percentage of care;

the Secretary must revoke the determination.

Note: The Secretary must make a new determination under section 35A or 35B to replace the revoked determination: see subsection 35A(2) or 35B(2).

(2) Each of the following is a \textit{percentage range}:

(a) 0\% to less than 14\%;

(b) 14\% to less than 35\%;

(c) 48\% to 52\%;

(d) more than 65\% to 86\%;

(e) more than 86\% to 100\%.

(3) The revocation of the determination takes effect at the end of:

(a) if the change of care day for the individual occurs during the interim period for the determination—the day on which the interim period ends; or

(b) otherwise—the day before the change of care day for the individual.
35Q Secretary may revoke a determination of an individual’s percentage of care

(1) If:
   (a) a determination of an individual’s percentage of care (the existing percentage of care) for a child has been made under section 35A or 35B; and
   (b) if section 35C or 35D applied in relation to the individual—the interim period for the determination has ended; and
   (c) the Secretary or the Child Support Registrar is notified, or otherwise becomes aware, that the care of the child that is actually taking place does not correspond with the individual’s existing percentage of care for the child; and
   (d) the Secretary is satisfied that, if the Secretary were to determine, under section 35A or 35B, another percentage to be the individual’s percentage of care for the child, the other percentage would not be the same as the individual’s existing percentage of care for the child; and
   (e) section 35P does not apply;

the Secretary may revoke the determination.

Note: If the Secretary revokes the determination, the Secretary must make a new determination under section 35A or 35B to replace the revoked determination: see subsection 35A(2) or 35B(2).

(2) If the Secretary revokes the determination, the revocation takes effect at the end of:
   (a) if the change of care day for the individual occurs during the interim period for the determination—the day on which the interim period ends; or
   (b) otherwise—the day before the change of care day for the individual.

35R Secretary may revoke a determination relating to a claim for payment of family tax benefit for a past period

(1) If:
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(a) a determination of an individual’s percentage of care for a child has been made under section 35A or 35B; and
(b) the determination relates to a claim for payment of family tax benefit for a past period; and
(c) if section 35C or 35D applied in relation to the individual—the interim period for the determination has ended;

the Secretary may revoke the determination.

Note: If the Secretary revokes the determination, the Secretary must make a new determination under section 35A or 35B to replace the revoked determination: see subsection 35A(2) or 35B(2).

(2) If the Secretary revokes the determination, the revocation takes effect at the end of:

(a) if the change of care day for the individual occurs during the interim period for the determination—the day on which the interim period ends; or

(b) otherwise—the day before the change of care day for the individual.

35S  Guidelines about the revocation of determinations

(1) The Secretary may, by legislative instrument, make guidelines relating to the revocation of determinations under this Subdivision.

(2) In revoking a determination under this Subdivision, the Secretary must have regard to any guidelines in force under subsection (1).

Subdivision F—Percentages of care determined under the child support law

35T  Percentages of care determined under the child support law that apply for family assistance purposes

(1) If:

(a) the Secretary is required by a provision of Subdivision D of this Division to determine an individual’s percentage of care for a child in relation to a claim for payment of family tax benefit; and
(b) the Child Support Registrar has determined the individual’s percentage of care for the child (the child support care determination) under a provision of Subdivision B of Division 4 of Part 5 of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989; and

(c) the child support care determination has not ceased to apply or been revoked;

then:

(d) the child support care determination has effect, for the purposes of this Act as it applies to such a claim, as if it were a determination of the individual’s percentage of care for the child that has been made by the Secretary under a corresponding provision of Subdivision D of this Division; and

(e) the individual’s percentage of care for the child applies, for the purposes of this Act as it applies to such a claim, in the same way, and in the same circumstances, in which it would apply if it had been determined by the Secretary under such a provision; and

(f) the child support care determination may cease to apply, or be revoked, under Subdivision D or E of this Division in the same way, and in the same circumstances, in which a determination made under Subdivision D of this Division may cease to apply, or be revoked.

(2) This section ceases to apply to the child support care determination if the determination ceases to apply, or is revoked, under Subdivision B or C of Division 4 of Part 5 of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988.

35U Reviews of percentages of care under child support law apply for family assistance purposes

(1) Subject to subsection (2), if:

(a) the Child Support Registrar considers an objection to a decision under Part VII of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988; and
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(b) considering the objection involves (wholly or partly) a consideration of a determination that:
   (i) was made under a provision of Subdivision B of Division 4 of Part 5 of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989; or
   (ii) has effect, under section 54K of that Act, as if it were a determination made under such a provision; and
(c) the Child Support Registrar’s decision on the objection has the effect of varying the determination or substituting a new determination;

section 35T of this Act applies as if the determination as varied or substituted were the child support care determination referred to in that section.

(2) If:

(a) the AAT has reviewed a decision on application referred to in section 89 or paragraph 96A(b) of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988; and
(b) the review involves (wholly or partly) a review of a determination that:
   (i) was made under a provision of Subdivision B of Division 4 of Part 5 of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989; or
   (ii) has effect, under section 54K of that Act, as if it were a determination made under such a provision; and
(c) the decision on review has the effect of varying or substituting the determination;

section 35T of this Act applies as if the determination as varied or substituted were the child support care determination referred to in that section.
Division 2—Eligibility for stillborn baby payment

Subdivision A—Eligibility of individuals for stillborn baby payment in normal circumstances

36 When an individual is eligible for stillborn baby payment in normal circumstances

(1) Subject to this section, an individual is eligible for a stillborn baby payment in respect of a child if:

(a) the child is a stillborn child; and

(b) had the child been born alive:

(i) the child would have been an FTB child of the individual at birth; and

(ii) the individual, or the individual’s partner, would have been the primary carer of the child at birth; and

(c) either:

(i) the individual would have been eligible for family tax benefit in respect of the child, at any time within the period of 26 weeks starting on the day of the child’s delivery, assuming the child had not been a stillborn child; or

(ii) the individual would have been so eligible on the assumption described in subparagraph (i) except that the individual’s rate of family tax benefit, worked out under Division 1 of Part 4, is nil; and

(d) the claim for payment of stillborn baby payment contains an estimate of the sum of:

(i) the individual’s adjusted taxable income; and

(ii) if the individual is a member of a couple on the day the claim is made—the adjusted taxable income of the individual’s partner;

for the period of 6 months beginning on the day of the child’s delivery; and
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(e) that estimate is less than or equal to $60,000 and the Secretary considers that estimate to be reasonable.

(2) Paragraphs (1)(c) and (e) do not apply if in relation to any day during the period of 52 weeks beginning on the day of the child’s delivery:

(a) either:
   (i) a determination under section 16 or 17 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the individual or the individual’s partner; or
   (ii) a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the individual or the individual’s partner because the Secretary is satisfied that the individual or the individual’s partner is eligible for family tax benefit under section 32 of this Act; and

(b) the individual’s or the individual’s partner’s rate of family tax benefit, worked out under Division 1 of Part 4 but disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of Schedule 1 and disregarding section 58A and subclauses 38AA(3) and 38AF(3) of Schedule 1, consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil.

Estimate of adjusted taxable income

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(d):

(a) a reference in Schedule 3 to an income year is taken to be a reference to the 6-month period mentioned in that paragraph; and

(b) disregard subclause 2(2) and clauses 3 and 3A of that Schedule.

Exception

(4) This section does not apply, and is taken never to have applied, in relation to the individual and the child if parental leave pay is payable to the individual, or the individual’s partner, for the child.
37 Only one individual eligible for stillborn baby payment in respect of a child

If the Secretary determines that an individual who is a member of a couple is eligible for a stillborn baby payment under subsection 36(1) in respect of a child, the Secretary must not determine that the partner of the individual is eligible for a stillborn baby payment in respect of that child.

Subdivision B—Eligibility of individuals for stillborn baby payment where death occurs

38 What happens if an individual eligible for stillborn baby payment dies

If:
(a) an individual is eligible for a stillborn baby payment (the subject payment) in respect of a child; and
(b) the individual dies; and
(c) before the individual died, the subject payment had not been paid to the individual (whether or not a claim had been made under Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act); and
(d) another individual makes a claim under that Part for payment of a stillborn baby payment because of the death of the first-mentioned individual, stating that he or she wishes to become eligible for the subject payment; and
(e) the claim is made:
   (i) within 52 weeks after the death; or
   (ii) within a further period allowed by the Secretary in special circumstances; and
(f) the Secretary considers that the other individual ought to be eligible for the subject payment;

the other individual is eligible for the subject payment. No-one else is, or can become, eligible for or entitled to be paid that payment.
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Division 4  Eligibility for child care benefit

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Division 4—Eligibility for child care benefit

41 Overview of Division

(1) This Division deals with eligibility for child care benefit. Before a person may be determined under Division 4 of Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act to be entitled to be paid child care benefit, the person must first be eligible for it.

Eligibility of individual for child care benefit

(2) An individual may be eligible for child care benefit:
   (a) by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service (see section 43, Subdivision A); or
   (b) for a past period for care provided by an approved child care service (see section 44, Subdivision B); or
   (c) for a past period for care provided by a registered carer (see section 45, Subdivision C); or
   (d) by single payment/in substitution because of the death of another individual (see section 46, Subdivision D).

Before an individual can be eligible under section 43, the individual must be conditionally eligible under section 42.

Eligibility of an approved child care service for child care benefit

(3) An approved child care service may be eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by the service to a child at risk (see section 47, Subdivision E).
Subdivision A—Eligibility of an individual for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service

42 When an individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service

(1) An individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service to a child if:

(a) the child is an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the individual, or the individual’s partner; and

(b) the individual, or the individual’s partner:

(i) is an Australian resident; or

(ii) satisfies subsection (1A); or

(iii) is undertaking a course of study in Australia and receiving financial assistance directly from the Commonwealth for the purpose of undertaking that study; and

(c) where the child is under 20, either:

(i) the child meets the immunisation requirements set out in section 6; or

(ii) a pre-notice period is operating in respect of the individual and the child (see subsection (3)); or

(iii) a 63 day notice period is operating in respect of the individual and the child (see section 57E of the Family Assistance Administration Act).

(1AA) Subparagraphs (1)(c)(ii) and (iii) do not apply in relation to an individual in connection with the Secretary determining a claim by the individual for payment of child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service.
Part 3  Eligibility for family assistance
Division 4  Eligibility for child care benefit

Section 43

When individual satisfies this subsection

(1A) An individual satisfies this subsection if:
   (a) the individual is the holder of a visa determined by the Minister for the purposes of subparagraph 729(2)(f)(v) of the Social Security Act 1991; and
   (b) either:
       (i) the individual is in Australia; or
       (ii) the individual is temporarily absent from Australia for a period not exceeding 6 weeks and the absence is an allowable absence in relation to special benefit within the meaning of Part 4.2 of that Act.

Secretary may determine that individual is a regular care child

(2) The Secretary may determine that an individual who is neither an FTB child, nor a regular care child, of another individual at a particular time is taken to be a regular care child of the other individual at that time for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a).

(3) In subparagraph (1)(c)(ii), the reference to a pre-notice period is a reference to the period of time that ends on the day before a 63 day notice period begins to operate in respect of the individual and the child.

Section subject to Subdivision F

(4) This section is subject to Subdivision F (which deals with limits on eligibility).

43 When an individual is eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service

(1) An individual is eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction for a session of care provided by an approved child care service to a child if:
(a) when the session of care is provided, a determination is in force under Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act with the effect that the individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction in respect of the child; and

(b) the care is provided in Australia; and

(ba) the care is not provided as part of the compulsory education program in the State or Territory where the care is provided; and

(c) the individual, or the individual’s partner, has incurred a liability to pay for the session (whether or not the liability has been discharged).

Section subject to Subdivisions F and G

(2) This section is subject to Subdivisions F and G (which deal with limits on eligibility).

Subdivision B—Eligibility of an individual for child care benefit for a past period for care provided by an approved child care service

44 When an individual is eligible for child care benefit for a past period for care provided by an approved child care service

(1) An individual is eligible for child care benefit for a past period for a session of care provided by an approved child care service to a child if:

   (a) the child is an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the individual, or the individual’s partner, during the session; and
   (b) the care is provided in Australia; and
   (ba) the care is not provided as part of the compulsory education program in the State or Territory where the care is provided; and
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(c) the individual, or the individual’s partner, has incurred a liability to pay for the session (whether or not the liability has been discharged); and

(d) when a claim by the individual for payment of child care benefit in respect of the session is determined in accordance with Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the individual, or the individual’s partner:
   (i) is an Australian resident; or
   (ia) is a special category visa holder residing in Australia; or
   (ii) satisfies subsection (1A); or
   (iii) is undertaking a course of study in Australia and receiving financial assistance directly from the Commonwealth for the purpose of undertaking that study; and

(e) when a claim by the individual for payment of child care benefit in respect of the session is determined in accordance with Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the requirement relating to immunisation set out in subsection (2) is met in respect of the child; and

(f) the session starts on or after the commencement of this Act.

When individual satisfies this subsection

(1A) An individual satisfies this subsection if:
   (a) the individual is the holder of a visa determined by the Minister for the purposes of subparagraph 729(2)(f)(v) of the Social Security Act 1991; and
   (b) either:
      (i) the individual is in Australia; or
      (ii) the individual is temporarily absent from Australia for a period not exceeding 6 weeks and the absence is an allowable absence in relation to special benefit within the meaning of Part 4.2 of that Act.
Eligibility for family assistance  Part 3
Eligibility for child care benefit  Division 4

Section 45

Requirement relating to immunisation referred to in paragraph (1)(e)

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(e), the requirement relating to immunisation is that, if the child is under 20, the child must meet the immunisation requirements set out in section 6.

Secretary may determine that individual is a regular care child

(3) The Secretary may determine that an individual who is neither an FTB child, nor a regular care child, of another individual during the session of care is taken to be a regular care child of the other individual during that session for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a).

Section subject to Subdivisions F and G

(4) This section is subject to Subdivisions F and G (which deal with limits on eligibility).

Subdivision C—Eligibility of an individual for child care benefit for a past period for care provided by a registered carer

45 When an individual is eligible for child care benefit for a past period for care provided by a registered carer

(1) An individual is eligible for child care benefit for a past period for care provided (see section 12) by a registered carer to a child if:
   (a) the child is an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the individual, or the individual’s partner, during the period; and
   (b) the care is provided in Australia; and
   (c) the child is neither an FTB child, nor a regular care child, of the registered carer, or the partner of the carer; and
   (d) the individual, or the individual’s partner, is liable to pay for the care and the care has been paid for; and
   (e) the individual, and the individual’s partner, satisfy the work/training/study test at some time during the week in which the care is provided; and
(f) when a claim by the individual for payment of child care benefit in respect of the period is determined in accordance with Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the individual, or the individual’s partner:
   (i) is an Australian resident; or
   (ia) is a special category visa holder residing in Australia; or
   (ii) satisfies subsection (1A); or
   (iii) is undertaking a course of study in Australia and receiving financial assistance directly from the Commonwealth for the purpose of undertaking that study; and

(g) when a claim by the individual for payment of child care benefit in respect of the period is determined in accordance with Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the requirement relating to immunisation set out in subsection (2) is met in respect of the child; and

(h) the care is not provided as part of the compulsory education program in the State or Territory where the care is provided; and

(i) the care starts on or after the commencement of this Act.

When individual satisfies this subsection

(1A) An individual satisfies this subsection if:
   (a) the individual is the holder of a visa determined by the Minister for the purposes of subparagraph 729(2)(f)(v) of the Social Security Act 1991; and
   (b) either:
      (i) the individual is in Australia; or
      (ii) the individual is temporarily absent from Australia for a period not exceeding 6 weeks and the absence is an allowable absence in relation to special benefit within the meaning of Part 4.2 of that Act.
Eligibility for family assistance  Part 3
Eligibility for child care benefit  Division 4

Section 46

Requirement relating to immunisation referred to in paragraph (1)(g)

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(g), the requirement relating to immunisation is that, if the child is under 20, the child must meet the immunisation requirements set out in section 6.

Secretary may determine that individual is a regular care child

(3) The Secretary may determine that an individual who is neither an FTB child, nor a regular care child, of another individual during the period of care is taken to be a regular care child of the other individual during that period for the purposes of paragraph (1)(a).

Section subject to sections 48 and 49

(4) This section is subject to sections 48 and 49 (which deal with limits on eligibility).

Subdivision D—Eligibility of an individual for child care benefit by single payment/in substitution because of the death of another individual

46 Eligibility for child care benefit if a conditionally eligible or eligible individual dies

If deceased eligible for child care benefit

(1) If:

(a) an individual is eligible for an amount of child care benefit in respect of a child (the subject amount) under section 43, 44 or 45; and

(b) the individual dies; and

(c) before the individual died, the subject amount had not been paid to the individual (whether or not a claim under Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act had been made); and
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(d) another individual makes a claim under that Part for payment of child care benefit in respect of the child because of the death of a person, stating that he or she wishes to become eligible for so much of the subject amount as does not relate to any period before the beginning of the income year preceding the income year in which the individual died; and

(e) the Secretary considers that the other individual ought to be eligible for that much of the subject amount; the other individual is eligible for that much of the subject amount and no-one else is, or can become, eligible for or entitled to be paid any of the subject amount.

If deceased conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction

(2) If:

(a) a determination of conditional eligibility under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of an individual with the effect that an individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction in respect of a child; and

(b) the individual dies; and

(c) before the individual died, the individual’s entitlement to be paid child care benefit by fee reduction had not been determined under section 51B of the Family Assistance Administration Act; and

(d) another individual makes a claim under Part 3 of that Act for payment of child care benefit in respect of the child because of the death of an individual, stating that he or she wishes to become eligible for such amount (if any) of child care benefit that the first individual would have been entitled to be paid as does not relate to any period before the beginning of the income year preceding the income year in which the first individual died; and

(e) the Secretary considers that the other individual ought to be eligible for the amount;
the other individual is eligible for the amount and no-one else is, or can become, eligible for or entitled to be paid that amount.

Subdivision E—Eligibility of an approved child care service for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by the service to a child at risk

47 When an approved child care service is eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided to a child at risk

(1) An approved child care service is eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction for a session of care provided by the service to a child if:

(a) at the time the care is provided, the service believes the child is at risk of serious abuse or neglect; and

(b) the care is provided in Australia; and

(c) the child meets the immunisation requirements set out in section 6.

Section subject to Subdivisions F and G

(2) This section is subject to Subdivisions F and G (which deal with limits on eligibility).

Subdivision F—Limitations on conditional eligibility or eligibility for child care benefit for care provided by an approved child care service or a registered carer that do not relate to hours

48 No multiple eligibility for same care

(1) If, apart from this section, more than one individual would be eligible, or conditionally eligible, for child care benefit in respect of the same session, or period, of care for the same child under Subdivision A, B or C, the only individual who is eligible, or
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conditionally eligible, is the one whom the Secretary determines to be eligible.

Determination to be in accordance with any Ministerial rules

(2) The Secretary must make the determination under subsection (1) in accordance with any rules in force under subsection (3).

Ministerial rules

(3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make rules in accordance with which the Secretary is to make determinations under subsection (1).

49 Person not conditionally eligible or eligible for child care benefit if child in care under a welfare law or child in exempt class of children

(1) A person is not eligible, or conditionally eligible, for child care benefit as mentioned in Subdivision A, B, C or E if the child concerned:

(a) is under the care (however described) of a person (other than a foster parent) under:

(i) a child welfare law of a State or Territory; or

(ii) a law of a State or Territory that is taken to be a child welfare law of the State or Territory in a determination under subsection (2); or

(b) is a member of a class specified in a determination under subsection (3).

Child welfare law

(2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that a specified law of a State or Territory is taken to be a child welfare law of the State or Territory for the purposes of subparagraph (1)(a)(ii).
Exempt class of children

(3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that children included in a specified class are children in respect of whom no-one is eligible for child care benefit under this Division.

50 Person not eligible for child care benefit while an approved child care service’s approval is suspended

(1) If:
   (a) except for the operation of this section, a person would be eligible for child care benefit for care provided by an approved child care service to a child as mentioned in Subdivision A, B or E; and
   (b) at the time a session of care is provided to the child, the service’s approval under section 195 of the Family Assistance Administration Act has been suspended under that Act;

the person is not eligible for child care benefit for the sessions of care provided by the service during the period when the service’s approval is suspended.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an approved child care service’s approval is suspended for the period beginning when that suspension takes effect and ending on the day with effect from which that suspension is revoked.

51 Approved child care service not eligible for care provided to a child at risk if Minister so determines

Limit on eligibility under section 47

The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that, in specified circumstances, after a specified period or specified periods of eligibility of approved child care services for child care benefit by fee reduction in respect of a child under section 47, the services are not able to be eligible under that section for any further period in respect of the child.
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Subdivision G—Limitations on eligibility for child care benefit for care provided by an approved child care service relating to hours

52 Limit on eligibility for child care benefit relating to hours

Limit on eligibility

(1) Despite:
   (a) an individual or an approved child care service (a fee reduction claimant) being eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction under section 43 or 47 respectively; or
   (b) an individual (a past period claimant) being eligible under section 44 for child care benefit for a past period; the number of hours, in sessions of care in a week for which the claimant is eligible, is limited.

How limit is worked out

(2) The limit is worked out using this Subdivision. The Minister’s determination under section 57A deals with the hours that are to count towards that limit in certain circumstances.

If fee reduction claimant is an individual—how the limit is used

(3) For a fee reduction claimant who is an individual, the Secretary determines the limit under section 50H of the Family Assistance Administration Act while the claimant is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction.

(4) The limit may be varied under:
   (a) subsection 59(2) or section 59F, 62C or 65D of the Family Assistance Administration Act; or
   (b) Subdivision U of Division 4 of Part 3 of that Act. The limit, and variations to it made under Subdivision U of Division 4 of Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act or section 65D of that Act, are worked out using this Subdivision as if the reference in subsection (1) to an individual being eligible...
Eligibility for family assistance  Part 3
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under section 43 for child care benefit was a reference to the individual being conditionally eligible under section 42. The Secretary applies the limit when determining, under section 51B of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the amount of child care benefit the claimant is entitled to be paid.

If fee reduction claimant is a service—how the limit is used

(5) For a fee reduction claimant that is an approved child care service, the limit is taken to be determined under section 54C of the Family Assistance Administration Act. The Secretary applies the limit when determining, under section 54B of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the amount of child care benefit the claimant is entitled to be paid.

Past period claimant—how the limit is used

(6) For a past period claimant, the Secretary applies the limit when determining, under section 52E of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the amount the claimant is entitled to be paid.

53 Weekly limit of hours

Weekly limit for fee reduction claimants

(1) The weekly limit of hours applicable to a fee reduction claimant is as provided for in this Subdivision:
   (a) a limit of 24 hours; or
   (b) a limit of 50 hours; or
   (c) a limit of more than 50 hours; or
   (d) a 24 hour care limit (but see section 56 which provides that this limit can only apply if the care is not provided by an approved occasional care service).

Weekly limit for past period claimants

(2) The weekly limit of hours applicable to a past period claimant is, as provided for in this Subdivision:
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(a) a limit of 24 hours; or
(b) a limit of 50 hours.

24 hour limit applies if no other limit does

(3) In a week, a limit of 24 hours applies to a claimant if:
   (a) in the case of a fee reduction claimant—a limit of 50 hours, a
       limit of more than 50 hours or a 24 hour care limit does not
       apply in respect of the week; and
   (b) in the case of a past period claimant—a limit of 50 hours
       does not apply in respect of the week.

Weekly limit of hours must not include unauthorised 24 hour care

(4) The weekly limit of hours applicable to a claimant under this
section, other than a 24 hour care limit under paragraph (1)(d),
must not include hours during which an approved child care
service is providing 24 hour care to the child.

54 Circumstances when a limit of 50 hours applies

Overview of section

(1) This section sets out the circumstances in which a limit of 50 hours
for sessions of care provided by an approved child care service to a
child applies in a week to the eligibility of:
   (a) a fee reduction claimant (see paragraph 52(1)(a)); or
   (b) a past period claimant (see paragraph 52(1)(b)).

If claimant is an individual and work/training/study test satisfied

(2) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant
who is an individual or to a past period claimant if that claimant,
and that claimant’s partner (if any), satisfy the work/training/study
test:
   (a) if subsection 14(1A) requires the claimant to meet the
       activity requirements under section 17A—for the week; or
   (b) in any other case—at some time in the week.
Note: Subsection 14(1A) specifies extra requirements for satisfying the work/training/study test for the purposes of this section.

If fee reduction claimant is an approved child care service and work/training/study test satisfied

(3) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant that is an approved child care service if:

(a) the person in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week is an individual; and

(b) the individual, and the individual’s partner (if any), satisfy the work/training/study test:

(i) if subsection 14(1A) requires the claimant to meet the activity requirements under section 17A—for the week; or

(ii) in any other case—at some time in the week.

Note: Subsection 14(1A) specifies extra requirements for satisfying the work/training/study test for the purposes of this section.

If claimant is an individual and carer allowance is payable

(4) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant who is an individual, or to a past period claimant, if carer allowance for a disabled child (within the meaning of section 952 of the Social Security Act 1991) is payable to the claimant or the claimant’s partner (if any) for some or all of the week:

(a) in respect of an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the claimant or that claimant’s partner; and

(b) pursuant to a claim under that Act that was determined before the week.

If fee reduction claimant is an approved child care service and carer allowance is payable

(5) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant that is an approved child care service if:

(a) the person in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week is an individual; and
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(b) carer allowance for a disabled child (within the meaning of section 952 of the Social Security Act 1991) is payable to the individual or the individual’s partner (if any) for some or all of the week:
   (i) in respect of an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the individual or the individual’s partner; and
   (ii) pursuant to a claim under that Act that was determined before the week.

If claimant and partner are disabled persons

(6) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant who is an individual or to a past period claimant if, during the week:
   (a) the child is an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the claimant and that claimant is a disabled person (see subsection 3(1)); and
   (b) the claimant’s partner (if any) is also a disabled person.

If fee reduction claimant is an approved child care service—disabled persons

(7) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant that is an approved child care service if:
   (a) the person in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week is an individual; and
   (b) during the week, the child is an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the individual and that individual is a disabled person (see subsection 3(1)); and
   (c) during the week, the individual’s partner (if any) is also a disabled person.

If fee reduction claimant is an individual and Secretary considers that exceptional circumstances exist

(8) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant who is an individual if the Secretary considers that, for a specified period that includes, or is the same as, the week, the child needs or
needed more than 24, up to a maximum of 50, hours of care in a week because exceptional circumstances exist or existed in the period in relation to the claimant.

*If fee reduction claimant is an approved child care service and Secretary considers that exceptional circumstances exist*

(9) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant that is an approved child care service if:
   (a) the person in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week is an individual; and
   (b) the Secretary considers that, for a specified period that includes, or is the same as, the week, the child needs or needed more than 24, up to a maximum of 50, hours of care in a week because exceptional circumstances exist or existed in the period in relation to the individual.

*Service considers that child at risk*

(10) Subject to subsection (11), a limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant if:
   (a) in the case where the claimant is an individual—the approved child care service providing care to the child; or
   (b) in the case where the claimant is an approved child care service—the service;

   certifies that, for a specified period that includes, or is the same as, the week, the child needs or needed more than 24, up to a maximum of 50, hours of care in a week because the child is or has been at risk of serious abuse or neglect.

*Limitation on service giving certificates under subsection (10)*

(11) An approved child care service providing care to a child may only give a certificate under subsection (10) if the period specified in the certificate, and the period specified in each other certificate (if any) given by the service under subsection (10) in respect of the child and the same financial year, do not in total exceed 13 weeks.
Secretary considers that child at risk

(12) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant if:

(a) either:
   (i) in the case where the claimant is an individual—the approved child care service providing care to the child; or
   (ii) in the case where the claimant is an approved child care service—the service;
   has given one or more certificates under subsection (10), such that the total period specified in the certificates in respect of the child in the same financial year equals 13 weeks; and

(b) the Secretary considers that the child needs or needed more than 24, up to a maximum of 50, hours of care in a week in a specified period beginning at any time after those 13 weeks, because the child is or has been at risk of serious abuse or neglect; and

(c) the week falls within, or is the same as, the period specified by the Secretary.

Determination that service is sole provider in area

(13) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant or past period claimant if a determination is in force under section 57 (sole provider) during the week in respect of the approved child care service providing the care to the child.

Approved outside school hours care service providing care to child

(14) A limit of 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant or past period claimant:

(a) who is an individual; or

(b) that is an approved outside school hours care service providing care to the child;
if the Secretary considers that, during the week, the claimant needs or needed care before or after school for the child from an approved outside school hours care service.

### 55 Circumstances when a limit of more than 50 hours applies

#### Overview of section

(1) This section sets out the circumstances in which a limit of more than 50 hours for sessions of care provided by an approved child care service to a child applies in a week to the eligibility of a fee reduction claimant (see paragraph 52(1)(a)).

*Work/disability test satisfied if fee reduction claimant is an individual*

(2) A limit of more than 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant who is an individual if:

(a) the Secretary considers that for a specified period or indefinitely (if no period is specified), the claimant needs or needed care for the child for a particular number of hours in a week more than 50; and

(b) the Secretary considers that the amount of care is needed because the individual, and that individual’s partner (if any), satisfy the work/disability test (see subsections 57E(1), (2) and (3)) for the particular number of hours during the period or indefinitely, as the case may be; and

(c) the week falls within, or is the same as, the period or, if no period is specified, the week is one after the start of the indefinite period.

The amount of the limit is the particular number of hours more than 50.

*Work/disability test satisfied if fee reduction claimant is an approved child care service*

(3) A limit of more than 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant that is an approved child care service if:
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(a) the person in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week is an individual; and
(b) the Secretary considers:
   (i) that for a specified period the individual needs or needed care for the child for a particular number of hours in a week more than 50; and
   (ii) that the amount of care is needed because the individual, and that individual’s partner (if any), satisfy the work/disability test (see subsections 57E(1), (2) and (3)) for the particular number of hours during the period; and
   (c) the week falls within, or is the same as, the period.
The amount of the limit is the particular number of hours more than 50.

If fee reduction claimant is an individual and Secretary considers that exceptional circumstances exist

(4) A limit of more than 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant who is an individual if the Secretary considers:
   (a) that for a specified period that includes, or is the same as, the week, the child needs or needed care, for a particular number of hours in a week more than 50; and
   (b) the reason the child needs or needed the care is because exceptional circumstances exist or existed in the period in relation to the claimant.
The amount of the limit is the particular number of hours more than 50.

If fee reduction claimant is an approved child care service and Secretary considers that exceptional circumstances exist

(5) A limit of more than 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant that is an approved child care service if:
   (a) the person in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week is an individual; and
   (b) the Secretary considers:
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(i) that, for a specified period that includes, or is the same as, the week, the child needs or needed care, for a particular number of hours in a week more than 50; and

(ii) that the reason the child needs or needed the care is because exceptional circumstances exist or existed in the period in relation to the individual.

The amount of the limit is the particular number of hours more than 50.

Service considers that child at risk

(6) Subject to subsection (7), a limit of more than 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant if:

(a) in the case where the claimant is an individual—the approved child care service providing care to the child; or

(b) in the case where the claimant is an approved child care service—the service;

certifies that, for a specified period that includes, or is the same as, the week, the child needs or needed a particular number of hours of care in a week more than 50 because the child is or has been at risk of serious abuse or neglect. The amount of the limit is the particular number of hours more than 50 that the service specifies.

Limitation on service giving certificates under subsection (6)

(7) An approved child care service providing care to a child may only give a certificate under subsection (6) if the period specified in the certificate, and the period specified in each other certificate (if any) given by the service under that subsection in relation to the child and the same financial year, does not in total exceed 13 weeks.

Secretary considers that child at risk

(8) A limit of more than 50 hours in the week applies to a fee reduction claimant if:

(a) either:
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(i) in the case where the claimant is an individual—the approved child care service providing care to the child; or

(ii) in the case where the claimant is an approved child care service—the service;

has given one or more certificates under subsection (6) such that the total period specified in the certificates in respect of the child in the same financial year equals 13 weeks; and

(b) the Secretary considers that the child needs or needed a particular number of hours of care in a week more than 50 in a specified period beginning at any time after those 13 weeks, because the child is or has been at risk of serious abuse or neglect; and

(c) the week falls within, or is the same as, the period specified by the Secretary.

The amount of the limit is the particular number of hours more than 50.

56 Circumstances when 24 hour care limit applies

Overview of section

(1) This section sets out the circumstances in which a 24 hour care limit for sessions of care provided to a child applies in a week to the eligibility of certain fee reduction claimants (see paragraph 52(1)(a)). A 24 hour care limit can only apply if the care is provided by an approved child care service other than an approved occasional care service.

Meaning of fee reduction claimant and approved child care service

(2) In this section (other than subsection (1)):

(a) fee reduction claimant does not include an individual if the care the individual is eligible for is provided by an approved occasional care service; and
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(b) **approved child care service** does not include an approved occasional care service.

24 hour care certified by a service— if claimant is an individual

(3) Subject to subsection (5), a 24 hour care limit applies in the week to a fee reduction claimant who is an individual if the approved child care service providing care to the child certifies that the child needs, or needed, 24 hour care in the week for one or more 24 hour care periods specified in the certificate, because neither the claimant, nor the claimant’s partner (if any), is able to care for the child during those periods for the reason that:

(a) both the claimant and the claimant’s partner (if any) have work related commitments during those periods; or

(b) exceptional circumstances exist during those periods.

24 hour care certified by a service— if claimant is a service

(4) Subject to subsection (5), a 24 hour care limit applies in the week to a fee reduction claimant that is an approved child care service if:

(a) the person in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week is an individual; and

(b) the service certifies that the child needs, or needed, 24 hour care in the week for one or more 24 hour care periods specified in the certificate, because neither the individual, nor the individual’s partner (if any), is able to care for the child during those periods for the reason that:

(i) both the individual and that individual’s partner (if any) have work related commitments during those periods; or

(ii) exceptional circumstances exist during those periods.

Limitation on service giving certificates under subsection (3) or (4)

(5) An approved child care service may only give a certificate under subsection (3) or (4) if the number of 24 hour care periods specified in the certificate in relation to a child, together with the number of 24 hour care periods specified in each other certificate (if any) given by the service, or any other approved child care service
service, in relation to the child and the same financial year, does not in total exceed 14.

24 hour care decided by the Secretary

(6) Subject to subsection (7), a 24 hour care limit applies in the week to a fee reduction claimant if:

(a) the approved child care service providing care to the child has given a certificate under subsection (3) or (4) such that the total of the 24 hour care periods specified in that certificate and other certificates (if any) given by the service, or any other approved child care service, in respect of the child in the same financial year equals 14; and

(b) the Secretary considers that, at some time after those 14 24 hour care periods, the child needs or needed 24 hour care for one or more specified 24 hour care periods in the week because:

(i) in the case where the claimant is an individual—neither the claimant nor the claimant’s partner (if any); or

(ii) in the case where the claimant is the approved child care service providing care to the child—neither the individual in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week nor the individual’s partner (if any); is able to care for the child during those periods; and

(c) the Secretary considers that the reason for that inability is:

(i) because both the individual and the individual’s partner (if any) have work related commitments during those periods; or

(ii) because exceptional circumstances exist during those periods.

Limitation on Secretary’s decision making under subsection (5)

(7) Subject to subsection (8), in respect of a child during a financial year, the Secretary may make a decision under subsection (6) in respect of only 14 24 hour care periods.
Maximum of 28 24 hour care periods may be lifted in certain circumstances

(8) If:

(a) in respect of the child during a financial year, there have already been certificates given, and decisions of the Secretary made, in which the total of the 24 hour care periods specified is 28; and

(b) the Secretary is satisfied that it is essential in the circumstances that the child receive one or more further periods of 24 hour care during the financial year;

a 24 hour care limit applies in the week to a fee reduction claimant if:

(c) the Secretary considers that, at some time after those 28 24 hour care periods, the child needs or needed 24 hour care for one or more specified 24 hour care periods in the week because:

(i) in the case where the claimant is an individual—neither the claimant nor the claimant’s partner (if any); or

(ii) in the case where the claimant is the approved child care service providing care to the child—neither the individual in whose care the child last was before the first session of care in the week nor the individual’s partner (if any);

is able to care for the child during those periods; and

(d) the Secretary considers that the reason for that inability is:

(i) because both the individual and the individual’s partner (if any) have work related commitments during those periods; or

(ii) because exceptional circumstances exist during those periods.

57 Secretary’s determination of sole provider

(1) If the Secretary considers that:

(a) an approved child care service is the sole provider in an area of the kind of care the service provides; and
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(b) the service would be likely to close if the Secretary were not to make a determination that would be in force for a period of one or more weeks under this subsection in relation to the service;

the Secretary may make a determination to that effect (while a determination is in force, a weekly limit of 50 hours applies under subsection 54(13)).

(2) The determination:
   (a) may be expressed to be subject to conditions, and
   (b) must specify the period of one or more weeks; and
   (c) is in force during the period specified.

(3) The determination may be varied by the Secretary from a date, or for a period, specified in the variation.

(4) The determination may be revoked by the Secretary from a date specified in the revocation.

(5) The determination, or a variation of a determination, may only be made on application by the approved child care service concerned.

(6) The application must:
   (a) be made in a form and manner; and
   (b) contain any information; and
   (c) be accompanied by any documents; required by the Secretary.

(7) The Secretary must give notice of the determination, or of a variation or revocation of a determination, to the approved child care service the subject of the determination. A determination, variation or revocation is not ineffective by reason only that the notice is not given, or if given, that all of the requirements are not complied with.
57A Minister to determine which hours in sessions of care are to count towards the limits

The Minister must, by legislative instrument, determine rules relating to how to work out the hours in sessions of care provided by an approved child care service to a child in a week that are to count towards:

(a) the limit of 24 hours; or
(b) the limit of 50 hours; or
(c) the limit of more than 50 hours.

57B Minister may determine rules

The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine rules relating to:

(a) the giving of certificates by an approved child care service under subsection 54(10), 55(6) or subsection 56(3) or (4); and
(b) the making of decisions by the Secretary under section 54 or 55 or subsection 56(6) or (8); and
(c) the making of the Secretary’s determinations under section 57; and
(d) the meaning of terms used in this Subdivision.

57C Certificates to be given and decisions and determinations to be made in accordance with rules

All of the following must be made in accordance with rules (if any) in force under section 57B:

(a) a certificate given by an approved child care service under subsection 54(10), 55(6) or subsection 56(3) or (4);
(b) a decision made by the Secretary under section 54 or 55 or subsection 56(6) or (8);
(c) a determination made by the Secretary under section 57.
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57E  Meaning of work/disability test

Meaning of satisfying the work/disability test for individual without partner

(1) An individual who does not have a partner satisfies the work/disability test in relation to care provided by an approved child care service to a child if the individual is unable to care for the child because of work related commitments.

Meaning of satisfying the work/disability test for individual and partner where one of the individuals has work related commitments and the other is a disabled person

(2) An individual who has a partner and the partner satisfy the work/disability test in relation to care provided by an approved child care service to a child if:
   (a) one of the individuals is unable to care for the child because of work related commitments; and
   (b) the other individual is a disabled person.

Meaning of satisfying the work/disability test for individual and partner where both of the individuals have work related commitments

(3) An individual who has a partner and the partner satisfy the work/disability test in relation to care provided by an approved child care service if both of the individuals are unable to care for the child at the same time because of work related commitments.
Division 5—Eligibility for child care rebate

57EAA Eligibility for child care rebate—for a week

(1) An individual is eligible for child care rebate for a week in respect of a child if:

(a) a determination is in force under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act during the week to the effect that the individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction in respect of the child; and

(b) one or more sessions of care are provided by one or more approved child care services to the child during the week; and

(c) under Subdivision G of Division 4, one or more of the following is the weekly limit of hours applicable to the individual in the week:
   (i) the 50 hour limit (see section 54);
   (ii) the more than 50 hour limit (see section 55);
   (iii) the 24 hour care limit under section 56; and

(d) the Secretary has calculated an amount of fee reduction under subsection 50Z(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in respect of the individual and the child for at least one of those sessions of care provided in the week; and

(e) the amount referred to in paragraph (d) is:
   (i) an amount greater than a nil amount; or
   (ii) a nil amount because the CCB % applicable to the individual is zero %; and

(f) the individual has made an election, under paragraph 65EAAAA(1)(a) or (b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act, to have child care rebate paid weekly and the election is in effect for the week.

Note 1: If one of the paragraph (c) limits applies, the individual satisfies the paragraph (c) condition, even if the individual has not used child care for the child during the week up to the full extent of the limit.
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Note 2: For the purposes of paragraph (d), it does not matter if the amount is later recalculated under subsection 50ZA(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(2) If:

(a) a limit mentioned in paragraph (1)(c) does not apply under a determination in force under section 50H of the Family Assistance Administration Act for the individual and the child in the week; but

(b) the circumstances in which such a limit applies were applicable to the individual in that week;

then that limit is taken, for the purposes of that paragraph, to be the weekly limit of hours applicable to the individual in the week.

Note: If the only limit applicable to the individual in the week was the limit of 24 hours under subsection 53(3), then the condition in paragraph (1)(c) will not be satisfied.

(3) The 50 hour limit is taken, for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c), to be applicable to the individual in the week if it would have been applicable to the individual in the week but for the fact that the individual failed to meet the requirements of paragraph 17A(1)(b) in relation to the week.

57EA Eligibility for child care rebate—for a quarter

(1) An individual is eligible for child care rebate for a quarter in respect of a child if:

(a) a determination is in force:

(i) under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act; and

(ii) during at least one week that falls wholly or partly in the quarter;

(to the effect that the individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction in respect of the child; and

(b) one or more sessions of care are provided by one or more approved child care services to the child during the week; and
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(c) under Subdivision G of Division 4, one or more of the following is the weekly limit of hours applicable to the individual in the week:
   (i) the 50 hour limit (see section 54);
   (ii) the more than 50 hour limit (see section 55);
   (iii) the 24 hour care limit under section 56; and
(d) the Secretary has calculated an amount of fee reduction under subsection 50Z(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in respect of the individual and the child for at least one of those sessions of care provided in the week; and
(e) the amount referred to in paragraph (d) is:
   (i) an amount greater than a nil amount; or
   (ii) a nil amount because the CCB % applicable to the individual is zero %; and
(f) the individual has made an election, under paragraph 65EAAAA(1)(c) of the Family Assistance Administration Act, to have child care rebate paid quarterly and the election is in effect for the quarter.

Note 1: If one of the paragraph (c) limits applies, the individual satisfies the paragraph (c) condition, even if the individual has not used child care for the child during the week up to the full extent of the limit.

Note 2: For the purposes of paragraph (d), it does not matter if the amount is later recalculated under subsection 50ZA(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(2) If:

(a) a limit mentioned in paragraph (1)(c) does not apply under a determination in force under section 50H of the Family Assistance Administration Act for the individual and the child in the week; but
(b) the circumstances in which such a limit applies were applicable to the individual in that week;

then that limit is taken, for the purposes of that paragraph, to be the weekly limit of hours applicable to the individual in the week.

Note: If the only limit applicable to the individual in the week was the limit of 24 hours under subsection 53(3), then the condition in paragraph (1)(c) will not be satisfied.
(3) The 50 hour limit is taken, for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c), to be applicable to the individual in the week if it would have been applicable to the individual in the week but for the fact that the individual failed to meet the requirements of paragraph 17A(1)(b) in relation to the week.

57F Eligibility for child care rebate—for an income year or a period

Eligibility relating to child care benefit by fee reduction or for past period

(1) An individual is eligible for child care rebate for an income year in respect of a child if:
   (a) care is provided by one or more approved child care services to the child during at least one week in the year (whether or not the week finished in that year); and
   (b) one of the following determinations is made:
      (i) a determination under section 51B of the Family Assistance Administration Act that the individual is entitled to be paid child care benefit by fee reduction for the care;
      (ii) a determination under subsection 51C(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in relation to the individual and the care;
      (iii) a determination under section 52E of the Family Assistance Administration Act that the individual is entitled to be paid child care benefit for the care;
      (iv) a determination under subsection 52G(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in relation to the individual and the care; and
   (c) under Subdivision G of Division 4, one or more of the following is the weekly limit of hours applicable to the individual in the week:
      (i) the 50 hour limit (see section 54);
      (ii) the more than 50 hour limit (see section 55);
      (iii) the 24 hour care limit under section 56.
Eligibility relating to child care benefit in substitution

(1A) An individual is eligible for child care rebate for a period in respect of a child if:

(a) care is provided by one or more approved child care services to the child during at least one week in the period (whether or not the week finished in that period); and

(b) the care is covered by:

(i) a determination under section 53D of the Family Assistance Administration Act that the individual is entitled to be paid child care benefit by single payment/in substitution because of the death of another individual; or

(ii) a determination under subsection 53E(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in relation to the individual and the death of another individual; and

(c) under Subdivision G of Division 4, one or more of the following is the weekly limit of hours applicable to the deceased individual in the week:

(i) the 50 hour limit (see section 54);

(ii) the more than 50 hour limit (see section 55);

(iii) the 24 hour care limit under section 56.

Note: If one of the paragraph (c) limits applies, the paragraph (c) condition is satisfied, even if the deceased individual had not used child care for the child during the week up to the full extent of the limit.

Operation of condition in paragraph (1)(c) or (1A)(c)

(2) If:

(a) a limit mentioned in paragraph (1)(c) or (1A)(c) does not apply under a determination in force under section 50H of the Family Assistance Administration Act for the individual concerned in the week; but
(b) the circumstances in which such a limit applies were applicable to the individual in that week;

then that limit is taken, for the purposes of that paragraph, to be the weekly limit of hours applicable to the individual in the week.

Note 1: For a limit in paragraph (1A)(c), the individual concerned is the deceased individual.

Note 2: If the only limit applicable to the individual concerned in the week was the limit of 24 hours under subsection 53(3), then the condition in paragraph (1)(c) or (1A)(c) would not be satisfied.

(3) The 50 hour limit is taken, for the purposes of paragraph (1)(c) or (1A)(c), to be applicable to the individual concerned in the week if it would have been applicable to the individual in the week but for the fact that the individual failed to meet the requirements of paragraph 17A(1)(b) in relation to the week.

Note: For the purposes of paragraph (1A)(c), the individual concerned is the deceased individual.
Division 6—Eligibility for single income family supplement

Subdivision A—Eligibility of individuals for single income family supplement in normal circumstances

57G When an individual is eligible for single income family supplement in normal circumstances

(1) An individual is eligible for single income family supplement if:
   (a) the individual has at least one qualifying child; and
   (b) the individual:
      (i) is an Australian resident; or
      (ii) is a special category visa holder residing in Australia; or
      (iii) satisfies subsection (2); and
   (c) the individual is not an absent overseas recipient (see subsections (4) and (5)); and
   (d) the individual’s rate of single income family supplement, worked out under Division 4B of Part 4, is greater than nil.

Note: This section does not apply to certain individuals: see section 57GDA.

When individual satisfies this subsection

(2) An individual satisfies this subsection if:
   (a) the individual is the holder of a visa determined by the Minister for the purposes of subparagraph 729(2)(f)(v) of the Social Security Act 1991; and
   (b) either:
      (i) the individual is in Australia; or
      (ii) the individual is temporarily absent from Australia for a period not exceeding 6 weeks and the absence is an allowable absence in relation to special benefit within the meaning of Part 4.2 of that Act.
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Qualifying child

(3) For the purposes of this Division, an individual is a *qualifying child* of another individual (the *adult*) if:

(a) the individual is an FTB child of the adult (disregarding subsections 24(7) and (9)); or

(b) the following apply:
   (i) the individual is receiving disability support pension under Part 2.3 of the *Social Security Act 1991* and the individual’s maximum basic rate is worked out under item 1 or 3 of Table B in point 1066A-B1 or item 1 or 3 of Table B in point 1066B-B1 of that Act;
   (ii) apart from subparagraph (i), the individual would be an FTB child of the adult (disregarding subsections 24(7) and (9)); or

(c) the following apply:
   (i) the individual is receiving youth allowance and the individual’s maximum basic rate is worked out under item 1 or 2 of Table BA in point 1067G-B2 or item 1 of Table BC in point 1067G-B4 of the *Social Security Act 1991*;
   (ii) apart from subparagraph (i), the individual would be an FTB child of the adult (disregarding subsections 24(7) and (9)); or

(d) the following apply:
   (i) the individual is receiving special benefit under Part 2.15 of the *Social Security Act 1991*;
   (ii) if youth allowance were payable to the individual, the individual’s maximum basic rate would be worked out under item 1 or 2 of Table BA in point 1067G-B2 or item 1 of Table BC in point 1067G-B4 of that Act;
   (iii) apart from subparagraph (i), the individual would be an FTB child of the adult (disregarding subsections 24(7) and (9)); or

(e) the following apply:
(i) the individual, or someone on behalf of the individual, is receiving instalments under the scheme known as the ABSTUDY scheme that include an amount identified as living allowance that is being paid at the standard (at home) rate;

(ii) the individual is a dependent student under the scheme and is aged 16 or more and under 21;

(iii) apart from subparagraph (i), the individual would be an FTB child of the adult (disregarding subsections 24(7) and (9)); or

(f) the following apply:

(i) the individual, or someone on behalf of the individual, is receiving education allowance under section 3.3 of the Veterans’ Children Education Scheme;

(ii) the individual is aged 16 or more;

(iii) apart from subparagraph (i), the individual would be an FTB child of the adult (disregarding subsections 24(7) and (9)); or

(g) the following apply:

(i) the individual, or someone on behalf of the individual, is receiving education allowance under section 3.3 of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Education and Training Scheme;

(ii) the individual is aged 16 or more;

(iii) apart from subparagraph (i), the individual would be an FTB child of the adult (disregarding subsections 24(7) and (9)).

Absent overseas recipient

(4) For the purposes of this section, if an individual leaves Australia, the individual is an **absent overseas recipient** for any period that occurs:

(a) during that absence from Australia; and

(b) after the end of the period of 6 weeks beginning on the first day of that absence.
Part 3 Eligibility for family assistance
Division 6 Eligibility for single income family supplement

Section 57GA

(5) For the purposes of this section, if:
(a) an individual is eligible for single income family supplement while the individual is absent from Australia; and
(b) the individual then becomes an absent overseas recipient because of the application of subsection (4) or a previous application of this subsection; and
(c) the individual returns to Australia; and
(d) the individual leaves Australia again less than 6 weeks after returning to Australia;
the individual is an absent overseas recipient for any period that occurs during the absence from Australia referred to in paragraph (d).

57GA Only one member of a couple eligible for single income family supplement

(1) Subject to this Division, for any period when 2 individuals who are members of a couple would otherwise be eligible at the same time for single income family supplement in respect of one or more qualifying children, only one member is eligible.

(2) The member who is eligible is the one determined by the Secretary to be eligible.

57GB Extension of meaning of qualifying child in a blended family case

(1) This section applies if:
(a) 2 individuals are members of the same couple; and
(b) either or both of the individuals have a child from another relationship (whether before or after the 2 individuals became members of that couple).

(2) While the 2 individuals are members of that couple, each child who is a qualifying child of one member of the couple is taken also to be a qualifying child of the other member of the couple.
57GC  Eligibility for single income family supplement of members of a couple in a blended family

(1) If the Secretary is satisfied that:
   (a) 2 individuals who are members of the same couple (person A and person B) would each be eligible for single income family supplement in respect of 2 or more qualifying children during a period but for subsection 57GA(1); and
   (b) at least one of the children is a child of a previous relationship of person A; and
   (c) at least one of the other children is:
       (i) a child of the relationship between person A and person B; or
       (ii) a child of a previous relationship of person B;
the Secretary may:
   (d) determine that person A and person B are both eligible for single income family supplement for the children for the period; and
   (e) determine person A’s and person B’s percentage of the single income family supplement for the children.

(2) The Secretary cannot make a determination under subsection (1) for a past period if person A or person B has been paid single income family supplement for the period.

(3) For the purposes of this section:
   (a) a qualifying child of an individual is a child of a previous relationship of an individual who is a member of a couple if the child is an immediate child of that individual but not of the individual’s partner; and
   (b) a child is a child of the relationship of 2 individuals who are members of a couple if the child is an immediate child of both members of the couple; and
   (c) a qualifying child of an individual is an immediate child of the individual if:
       (i) the child is the natural child, adopted child or relationship child of the individual; or
(ii) the individual is legally responsible for the child.

57GD Eligibility for single income family supplement of separated members of a couple for period before separation

If the Secretary is satisfied that:
(a) 2 individuals are not members of the same couple (person A and person B); and
(b) during a period in the past when person A and person B were members of the same couple, they had a qualifying child or children; and
(c) but for subsection 57GA(1), person A and person B would both be eligible for single income family supplement for the qualifying child or children for that period;

the Secretary may:
(d) determine that person A and person B are both eligible for single income family supplement for the child or children for that period; and
(e) determine person A’s and person B’s percentage of the single income family supplement for the child or children for that period.

57GDA Cessation of eligibility

(1) Section 57G does not apply to an individual on or after the commencement of this section unless the individual was eligible for single income family supplement in respect of the day before that commencement.

(2) Section 57G does not apply, and never again applies, to the individual from the start of the first day on or after the commencement of this section on which the individual ceases to be eligible for single income family supplement.

(3) If:
(a) an individual is eligible for single income family supplement in respect of a period falling within the income year (the relevant income year) ending on the day before the
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commencement of this section or within a later income year (also the relevant income year); and
(b) in order to become entitled to be paid single income family supplement in respect of that period, the individual is required to make a claim for payment of single income family supplement for a past period; and
(c) the individual does not make the claim in accordance with section 65KD of the Family Assistance Administration Act; then section 57G of this Act does not apply, and never again applies, to the individual from the start of the first income year after the relevant income year.

Subdivision B—Eligibility of individuals for single income family supplement where death occurs

57GE  Continued eligibility for single income family supplement if a qualifying child dies

(1) This section applies if:
(a) an individual is eligible for single income family supplement (except under section 57GG) in respect of one qualifying child; and
(b) that child dies.

Individual remains eligible for single income family supplement for 14 weeks after the death of the child

(2) The individual is eligible for single income family supplement, at a rate worked out under Division 4B of Part 4, for each day in the period of 14 weeks beginning on the day the child died. This subsection has effect subject to subsection (3) of this section and to section 57GF.

14 weeks reduced in certain circumstances

(3) The period for which the individual is eligible for single income family supplement under subsection (2) does not include:
Section 57GF

(a) if the child had turned 16 when the child died—any day on which the Secretary is satisfied the child would not have been a senior secondary school child if the child had not died; or
(b) if the child had not turned 16 when the child died—any day on which the child would have been aged 16, and on which the Secretary is satisfied the child would not have been a senior secondary school child, if the child had not died.

57GF Eligibility for a single amount of single income family supplement if a qualifying child dies

If, apart from this section, the period for which an individual is eligible for single income family supplement under subsection 57GE(2) extends over 2 income years:

(a) the individual is eligible for a single amount of single income family supplement for the period falling in the second of those income years worked out under Division 4B of Part 4 on the assumption that:
   (i) the individual’s taxable income for the period falling in the second of those income years is the same as the individual’s taxable income for the first of those income years; and
   (ii) the individual’s partner’s taxable income for the period falling in the second of those income years is the same as the individual’s partner’s taxable income for the first of those income years; and
(b) the period for which the individual is eligible for single income family supplement under subsection 57GE(2) does not include the period falling in the second of those income years.

57GG Eligibility for single income family supplement if an eligible individual dies

Eligibility other than because of the death of a qualifying child

(1) If:
Eligibility for family assistance  Part 3
Eligibility for single income family supplement  Division 6

Section 57GG

(a) an individual is eligible for an amount (the *subject amount*) of single income family supplement (except because of section 57GE or 57GF applying in relation to the death of a qualifying child); and

(b) the individual dies; and

(c) before the individual died, the subject amount had not been paid to the individual (whether or not a claim under Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act had been made); and

(d) another individual makes a claim under that Part for payment of single income family supplement because of the death of a person, stating that he or she wishes to become eligible for so much of the subject amount as does not relate to any period before the beginning of the income year preceding the income year in which the individual died; and

(e) the Secretary considers that the other individual ought to be eligible for that much of the subject amount;

the other individual is eligible for that much of the subject amount and no-one else is, or can become, eligible for or entitled to be paid any of the subject amount.

*Eligibility because of the death of a qualifying child*

(2) If:

(a) an individual dies; and

(b) either:

(i) before the individual’s death, the individual was eligible for an amount (the *subject amount*) of single income family supplement under section 57GE or 57GF in relation to the death of a qualifying child, and the subject amount had not been paid to the individual (whether or not a claim under Part 3 of the Family Assistance Administration Act had been made); or

(ii) the individual died at the same time as the qualifying child, and would have been so eligible for the subject amount if the individual had not died; and
(c) another individual makes a claim under that Part for payment of single income family supplement because of the death of a person, stating that he or she wishes to become eligible for so much of the subject amount as does not relate to any period before the beginning of the income year preceding the income year in which the individual died; and

(d) the Secretary considers that the other individual ought to be eligible for that much of the subject amount; the other individual is eligible for that much of the subject amount and no-one else is, or can become, eligible for or entitled to be paid any of the subject amount.
Division 7—Loss of family assistance for individuals on security grounds

57GH  Simplified outline of this Division

Individuals who might prejudice the security of Australia or a foreign country may lose family assistance.

57GI  Loss of family assistance for individuals on security grounds

Security notice for recipient of family assistance

(1) If a security notice is given to the Minister in relation to an individual, then while the notice is in force:
   (a) no family assistance is to be paid to the individual; and
   (b) the individual is not eligible for family assistance.

Note 1: A security notice is a notice under section 57GJ.
Note 2: This Division does not apply in relation to child care benefit or child care rebate: see section 57GQ.

(2) If a security notice is given to the Minister in relation to an individual, then any determination that the individual is entitled to be paid family assistance, that is in force immediately before the day the notice comes into force, ceases to be in force on that day.

(3) If a security notice given to the Minister in relation to an individual ceases to be in force, then the individual is not eligible for family assistance for any day while the notice was in force.

(4) However, if:
   (a) a security notice given to the Minister in relation to an individual recommends that payments of family assistance of the individual be paid to a payment nominee of the individual under Part 8B of the Family Assistance Administration Act; and
Part 3  Eligibility for family assistance
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(b) apart from subsections (1) to (3), the individual would be eligible for the whole or a part of that family assistance; then that whole or part may be paid to a payment nominee of the individual under that Part.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4), paragraph 219TD(2)(b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act does not apply.

(6) For the purposes of subsection (4), section 219TN of the Family Assistance Administration Act does not apply. Instead, any amount paid to a payment nominee of the individual is to be applied by the nominee in accordance with a written direction given by the Secretary under this subsection.

Security notice for individual in respect of whom family assistance payable

(7) If:
(a) a security notice is given to the Minister in relation to an individual; and
(b) the individual is aged 19 or less on the day the notice is given;
then, for any day while the notice is or was in force, the individual cannot be an FTB child of another individual, cannot be a regular care child of another individual and cannot be a client of an approved care organisation.

Relationship with other provisions

(8) Subsections (1) to (7) have effect despite any other provision of the family assistance law.

Notification to individual

(9) If a determination in relation to an individual ceases to be in force because of subsection (2), the Secretary must cause reasonable steps to be taken to notify the individual of the cessation.
57GJ Security notice from Attorney-General

(1) The Attorney-General may give the Minister a written notice requiring that this Division apply in relation to a specified individual if:

(a) the Foreign Affairs Minister gives the Attorney-General a notice under section 57GK in relation to the individual; or

(b) the Immigration Minister gives the Attorney-General a notice under section 57GL in relation to the individual.

(2) A notice under this section may recommend that payments of family assistance of the individual, to the extent set out in the notice, be paid to a payment nominee of the individual under Part 8B of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(3) Before giving a notice under this section, the Attorney-General must have regard to the following:

(a) the extent (if any) that any payments of family assistance of the individual are being, or may be, used for a purpose that might prejudice the security of Australia or a foreign country, if the Attorney-General is aware of that extent;

(b) the likely effect of the operation of section 57GI on the individual’s dependants, if the Attorney-General is aware of those dependants.

(4) The Attorney-General’s Secretary must:

(a) seek the advice of the Human Services Secretary in relation to paragraph (3)(b); and

(b) inform the Attorney-General of that advice.

(5) Subsection (3) does not limit the matters to which regard may be had.

57GK Notice from Foreign Affairs Minister

If:

(a) either:
(i) under subsection 14(2) of the Australian Passports Act 2005, the Foreign Affairs Minister refuses to issue an individual an Australian travel document; or

(ii) under section 22 of that Act, the Foreign Affairs Minister cancels an individual’s Australian travel document; and

(b) the refusal or cancellation was because of a refusal/cancellation request made in relation to the individual under subsection 14(1) of that Act; and

(c) the request was made on the basis of the circumstance mentioned in subparagraph 14(1)(a)(i) of that Act;

the Foreign Affairs Minister may give the Attorney-General a written notice setting out those matters.

57GL Notice from Immigration Minister

If:

(a) the Immigration Minister cancels an individual’s visa under section 116 or 128 of the Migration Act 1958 because of an assessment by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation that the individual is directly or indirectly a risk to security (within the meaning of section 4 of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979); or

(b) the Immigration Minister cancels an individual’s visa under section 134B of the Migration Act 1958 (emergency cancellation on security grounds) and decides not to revoke that cancellation under subsection 134C(3) of that Act; or

(c) the Immigration Minister cancels an individual’s visa under section 501 of the Migration Act 1958 and there is an assessment by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation that the individual is directly or indirectly a risk to security (within the meaning of section 4 of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979);

the Immigration Minister may give the Attorney-General a written notice setting out those matters.
57GM Copy of security notice to be given to Secretaries

The Minister must give a copy of a security notice to:
(a) the Secretary of the Department; and
(b) the Secretary of the Human Services Department.

57GN Period security notice is in force

A security notice comes into force on the day it is given to the Minister, and remains in force until it is revoked.

57GNA Annual review of security notice

Before the end of the following periods, the Attorney-General must consider whether to revoke a security notice (if it has not already been revoked):
(a) 12 months after it came into force;
(b) 12 months after the Attorney-General last considered whether to revoke it.

57GO Revoking a security notice

(1) The Attorney-General may, by written notice given to the Minister, revoke a security notice.

(2) The revocation takes effect on the day it is made.

(3) The Minister must give a copy of a notice under subsection (1) to:
(a) the Secretary of the Department; and
(b) the Secretary of the Human Services Department.

(4) If:
(a) a determination in relation to an individual ceases to be in force because of subsection 57GI(2); and
(b) the Attorney-General revokes the security notice concerned; the Secretary of the Department must cause reasonable steps to be taken to notify the individual of the revocation.
Part 3  Eligibility for family assistance  
Division 7  Loss of family assistance for individuals on security grounds  

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57GP Notices may contain personal information  

A notice under this Division in relation to an individual may contain personal information about the individual.  

57GQ This Division does not apply to child care benefit or child care rebate  

This Division does not apply in relation to child care benefit or child care rebate.  

57GR Certain decisions not decisions of officers  

For the purposes of Part 5 of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the following decisions are taken not to be decisions of an officer under the family assistance law:  

(a) any decision under this Division;  

(b) any decision under Part 8B of that Act to pay, or not to pay, an amount of family assistance as mentioned in subsection 57GI(4) of this Act;  

(c) any decision under Part 8B of that Act that is related to a decision mentioned in paragraph (b).  

57GS Instruments not legislative instruments  

The following are not legislative instruments:  

(a) a notice under this Division;  

(b) a direction under subsection 57GI(6).  

Authorised Version C2017C00264 registered 24/08/2017
Part 4—Rate of family assistance

Division 1—Family tax benefit

58 Rate of family tax benefit

Annual rate of family tax benefit for individuals

(1) Subject to sections 60 to 61B, an individual’s annual rate of family tax benefit is to be calculated in accordance with the Rate Calculator in Schedule 1.

Annual rate of family tax benefit to approved care organisation

(2) An approved care organisation’s annual rate of family tax benefit for an individual is the sum of:

(a) the organisation’s standard rate under subsection (2A); and
(b) the organisation’s energy supplement under subsection (2B).

Note: Paragraph (b) does not apply to certain approved care organisations: see subsections (2C) and (2D).

(2A) An approved care organisation’s standard rate for an individual is $1,372.40.

(2B) An approved care organisation’s energy supplement for an individual is $25.55.

(2C) Paragraph (2)(b) does not apply in relation to an approved care organisation on or after the commencement of this subsection unless the organisation was entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016.

(2D) If:

(a) the approved care organisation was entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016; and
(b) the organisation ceases to be entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of a day on or after 20 September 2016;
then paragraph (2)(b) does not apply, and never again applies, to the organisation from:

(c) if the cessation occurred before the commencement of this subsection—the start of the day this subsection commences; or

(d) if the cessation occurred on or after the commencement of this subsection—the start of the day of that cessation.

Daily rate of family tax benefit

(3) The daily rate of family tax benefit is the annual rate divided by 365 and rounded to the nearest cent (rounding 0.5 cents upwards). If the daily rate before rounding is above nil and below half a cent, round up to 1 cent.

58AA Newborn upfront payment of family tax benefit if newborn supplement added into Part A rate

(1) If, under Division 1A of Part 5 of Schedule 1, an amount of newborn supplement is added in relation to an individual and an FTB child of the individual, then the individual is entitled to be paid, as an amount of family tax benefit, $500 in respect of the FTB child.

Note: The amount is to be paid as a single lump sum: see section 24A of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(1A) If:

(a) under Division 1A of Part 5 of Schedule 1 an amount of newborn supplement is added for a day in relation to both members of a couple and an FTB child of both members of the couple; and

(b) in relation to that day, a determination under section 28 or 29 is in force in relation to both members of the couple and that child; and

(c) that day is the first day on which an amount of newborn supplement is added in relation to that child;

then, despite subsection (1) of this section, each member of the couple is entitled to be paid, as an amount of family tax benefit in
Section 58A

respect of that child, an amount equal to $500 multiplied by the percentage applicable under that determination for that member on that day.

Note: The amount is to be paid as a single lump sum: see section 24A of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

Exceptions

(2) Subject to subsection (1A), subsection (1) does not apply in relation to an individual and an FTB child of the individual if another individual has received an amount under this section in respect of that child while the individual and the other individual were members of the same couple.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to an individual and an FTB child of the individual in the circumstances prescribed in a legislative instrument under subclause 35A(12) of Schedule 1.

One amount only in respect of FTB child

(4) An individual cannot receive more than one amount under this section in respect of an FTB child of the individual.

Interpretation

(5) This section is subject to sections 28AA and 32AEA of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

58A Election to receive energy supplements quarterly

(1) If a determination under section 16 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in a quarter under which an individual is entitled to be paid family tax benefit by instalment, the individual may, in a manner or way approved by the Secretary, make an election to have Division 2B of Part 4 of Schedule 1 to this Act and Division 2AA of Part 5 of that Schedule disregarded.

Note 1: Those Divisions deal with energy supplement (Part A) and energy supplement (Part B).
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Note 2: If those Divisions are disregarded, they will be taken into account when the determination is reviewed under section 105 of the Family Assistance Administration Act—see section 105B of that Act.

(1A) An individual cannot make an election under subsection (1) on a day on or after the commencement of this subsection unless energy supplement (Part A) or energy supplement (Part B) is used to work out the rate of the individual’s family tax benefit in respect of that day.

(2) An election comes into force as soon as practicable after it is made.

(3) An election ceases to be in force if the individual ceases to be entitled to be paid family tax benefit under the determination.

(3AA) An election ceases to be in force if, disregarding the election, neither energy supplement (Part A) nor energy supplement (Part B) would be used to work out the rate of the individual’s family tax benefit.

(3A) An election ceases to be in force if subsection 32(1) applies in relation to the individual. The election ceases to be in force on the request day (see subsection 32(1)).

(3B) If an election ceases to be in force under subsection (3A), the individual cannot make another election under subsection (1) until after the end of the lump sum period referred to in step 1 of the method statement in subsection 65(1).

Revoking an election

(4) The individual may, in a manner or way approved by the Secretary, revoke an election. A revocation takes effect as soon as practicable after it is made.

Definition

(5) In this section:

quarter means a period of 3 months beginning on 1 July, 1 October, 1 January or 1 April.
59 Shared care percentages where individual is FTB child of more than one person who are not members of the same couple

(1) An individual has a shared care percentage under this section for an FTB child of the individual if:
   (a) the Secretary has determined the individual’s percentage of care for the child during a care period; and
   (b) that percentage is at least 35% and not more than 65%.

Note: Paragraph 27(2)(b) deals with the percentage of care in a blended family case.

(2) The individual’s shared care percentage for the FTB child is the relevant percentage specified in column 2 of the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Individual’s percentage of care</th>
<th>Column 2 Shared care percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>35% to less than 48%</td>
<td>25% plus 2% for each percentage point over 35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>48% to 52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>more than 52% to 65%</td>
<td>51% plus 2% for each percentage point over 53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) If the shared care percentages, specified in the table, of all of the individuals of whom the child is an FTB child add to less than 100%, then the Secretary may determine a different whole percentage for one or more of those individuals for the FTB child. Despite subsection (2), the individual’s shared care percentage for the child is the percentage so determined for that individual.

59A Multiple birth allowance where individual is FTB child of more than one person who are not members of the same couple

(1) If the Secretary is satisfied that:
   (a) an individual is an FTB child of an individual (person A); and
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(b) the FTB child is also an FTB child of one or more other individuals who are not person A’s partner; and
(c) the FTB child is one of 3 or more FTB children who were born during the same multiple birth;
the Secretary may determine the manner in which multiple birth allowance under Division 2 of Part 5 of Schedule 1 is to be dealt with.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Secretary may specify that the whole of the multiple birth allowance is to be paid to one of the individuals involved.

60 Sharing family tax benefit between members of a couple in a blended family

If the Secretary determines under section 28 an individual’s percentage (the specified percentage) of the family tax benefit for FTB children of the individual, the individual’s annual rate of family tax benefit is the specified percentage of the rate that would otherwise apply.

61 Sharing family tax benefit between separated members of a couple for period before separation

If the Secretary determines under section 29 an individual’s percentage (the specified percentage) of the family tax benefit for an FTB child or children of the individual for a period, the individual’s annual rate of family tax benefit for that period is the specified percentage of the rate that would otherwise apply for the period.

61A FTB Part A supplement to be disregarded unless health check requirement satisfied

Parents of FTB children

(1) The Secretary must disregard clause 38A of Schedule 1 in relation to an individual, an FTB child of the individual and a particular
day or days (each of which is an applicable day) in an income year if:

(a) the FTB child turned 4 in the income year; and
(b) on the applicable day:
   (i) the child is an FTB child of the individual; and
   (ii) the individual, or the individual’s partner, is receiving a social security pension, a social security benefit, a service pension or income support supplement; and
(c) the individual, or the individual’s partner, is a parent of the child on the last day of the income year.

Other FTB recipients

(2) The Secretary must disregard clause 38A of Schedule 1 in relation to an individual, an FTB child of the individual and a particular day or days (each of which is an applicable day) in an income year if:

(a) the FTB child turned 4 in the income year; and
(b) on the applicable day:
   (i) the child is an FTB child of the individual; and
   (ii) the individual, or the individual’s partner, is receiving a social security pension, a social security benefit, a service pension or income support supplement; and
(c) the child is an FTB child of the individual on at least 182 days in the income year, including the last day of the income year; and
(d) neither the individual, nor the individual’s partner, is a parent of the child on the last day of the income year.

Exception—health checks

(2A) However, the Secretary must not disregard clause 38A of Schedule 1 as mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) if:

(a) at any time before the end of the first income year after the income year in which the FTB child turned 4 or of such further period (if any) as the Secretary allows, the Secretary
becomes aware of information suggesting that one of the following subparagraphs applies:

(i) the FTB child meets the health check requirement (see subsection (4));

(ii) the FTB child is in a class exempted from the health check requirement by a determination under subsection (6);

(iii) the FTB child is in a class that is taken to meet the health check requirement by a determination under subsection (7);

(iv) special circumstances exist in relation to the individual or the individual’s partner (or both) that make it inappropriate for the individual, and the individual’s partner, to arrange for the FTB child to meet the health check requirement; and

(b) at any time, the Secretary is satisfied that one of those subparagraphs applied before the end of that first income year or of the further period (if any).

(2AA) For the purposes of paragraph (2A)(a):

(a) the Secretary must not allow a further period unless:

(i) the Secretary is satisfied that there are special circumstances; and

(ii) a further period in respect of the individual’s claim for payment of family tax benefit in respect of the FTB child was allowed under paragraph 10(2)(b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act; and

(iii) that claim is for a past period falling within the income year in which the FTB child turned 4; and

(b) any further period allowed by the Secretary must end no later than the end of the second income year after the income year in which the FTB child turned 4.

Death of the FTB child

(3) Subsections (1), (2) and (2A) do not apply if the FTB child dies before the end of:
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(a) the first income year after the income year in which the FTB child turned 4; or
(b) the further period (if any) allowed by the Secretary under paragraph (2A)(a).

Health check requirement

(4) For the purposes of this section, the health check requirement for a child is that the child must meet the requirements specified in an instrument under subsection (5).

(5) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify requirements relating to the health of children for the purposes of subsection (4).

Exempt class of children

(6) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that children included in a specified class are exempt from the health check requirement.

Children taken to meet health check requirement

(7) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine that children included in a specified class are taken to meet the health check requirement.

Relationship with section 32A of the Family Assistance Administration Act

(8) This section does not limit section 32A of the Family Assistance Administration Act (about disregarding the FTB Part A supplement until the reconciliation conditions are satisfied).

Definition of parent

(9) In this section:

parent includes an adoptive parent and a relationship parent.
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61B  FTB Part A supplement to be disregarded unless immunisation requirements satisfied

Parents of FTB children

(1) The Secretary must disregard clause 38A of Schedule 1 in relation to an individual, an FTB child of the individual and a particular day or days (each of which is an applicable day) in an income year (the current income year) if:

(a) the income year is:
   (i) the income year in which the FTB child turned 1; or
   (ii) any later income year; and

(b) on the applicable day, the child is an FTB child of the individual; and

(c) the individual, or the individual’s partner, is a parent of the child on the last day of the income year.

Other FTB recipients

(2) The Secretary must disregard clause 38A of Schedule 1 in relation to an individual, an FTB child of the individual and a particular day or days (each of which is an applicable day) in an income year (the current income year) if:

(a) the income year is:
   (i) the income year in which the FTB child turned 1; or
   (ii) any later income year; and

(b) on the applicable day, the child is an FTB child of the individual; and

(c) the child is an FTB child of the individual on at least 182 days in the income year, including the last day of the income year; and

(d) neither the individual, nor the individual’s partner, is a parent of the child on the last day of the income year.
Exception—immunisation requirements

(3) However, the Secretary must not disregard clause 38A of Schedule 1 as mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) if:
   (a) at any time before the end of the first income year after the current income year or of such further period (if any) as the Secretary allows, the Secretary becomes aware of information suggesting that the child meets the immunisation requirements set out in section 6; and
   (b) at any time, the Secretary is satisfied that the child met the immunisation requirements set out in section 6 before the end of that first income year or of the further period (if any).

(3A) For the purposes of paragraph (3)(a):
   (a) the Secretary must not allow a further period unless:
      (i) the Secretary is satisfied that there are special circumstances; and
      (ii) a further period in respect of the individual’s claim for payment of family tax benefit in respect of the FTB child was allowed under paragraph 10(2)(b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act; and
      (iii) that claim is for a past period falling within the current income year; and
   (b) any further period allowed by the Secretary must end no later than the end of the second income year after the current income year.

Death of the FTB child or eligible individual

(4) Subsections (1), (2) and (3) do not apply if the FTB child, or the individual mentioned in subsection (1) or (2), dies before the end of:
   (a) the first income year after the current income year; or
   (b) the further period (if any) allowed by the Secretary under paragraph (3)(a).
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Relationship with section 32A of the Family Assistance Administration Act

(5) This section does not limit section 32A of the Family Assistance Administration Act (about disregarding the FTB Part A supplement until the reconciliation conditions are satisfied).

Definition of parent

(6) In this section:

parent includes an adoptive parent and a relationship parent.

64 Calculation of rate of family tax benefit for death of FTB or regular care child

The rate of family tax benefit for each day in the period to which subsection 31(2) applies is worked out:

(a) by applying the Rate Calculator in Schedule 1 on the assumption that the child who died did not die and is an FTB child, or a regular care child, (as the case requires) of the individual during that period; and

(b) by having regard to the actual circumstances during that period of any other child who is, from time to time, an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the individual.

65 Calculation of single amount for death of FTB or regular care child

Instalment case

(1) The single amount of family tax benefit an individual is eligible for under subsection 32(1) is worked out as follows:
Method statement

Step 1. Work out the rate of family tax benefit for which the individual would be eligible under this Act (other than under section 31) for the period (the lump sum period) beginning on the request day (see subsection 32(1)) and ending at the end of the section 31 accrual period (see subsection 32(1)) by applying the Rate Calculator in Schedule 1 on the following assumptions:

(a) that the child who died did not die and is an FTB child, or a regular care child, (as the case requires) of the individual for each day in the lump sum period;

(b) if on the request day the individual had any other children who were FTB children or regular care children—that each of those children is an FTB child, or a regular care child, (as the case requires) of the individual for each day in the lump sum period, other than an excluded day (see subsection (2)) in relation to the child;

(c) if the lump sum period extends over 2 income years—that the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the lump sum period is the same as the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the first of those income years.

Step 2. If paragraph (b) of step 1 applies, work out the rate of family tax benefit for which the individual would be eligible under this Act (other than under section 31) for the lump sum period by applying the Rate Calculator in Schedule 1 on the following assumptions:
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(a) that each child mentioned in that paragraph is an FTB child, or a regular care child, (as the case requires) of the individual for each day in that period, other than an excluded day (see subsection (2)) in relation to the child;  

(b) if paragraph (c) of step 1 applies—the assumption in that paragraph.  

Step 3. The single amount is the step 1 amount less the step 2 amount (if any).  

(2) For the purposes of the method statement in subsection (1), a day in the lump sum period is an excluded day in relation to the child if:  

(a) where the child had turned 16 when the child died—the Secretary is satisfied the child would not have been a senior secondary school child on that day if the child had not died; or  

(b) where the child had not turned 16 when the child died—the child would have been aged 16, and the Secretary is satisfied the child would not have been a senior secondary school child, on that day if the child had not died.  

Other cases  

(3) The single amount of family tax benefit an individual is eligible for under subsection 32(2) is worked out:  

(a) by applying the method statement in subsection (1) of this section (disregarding paragraph (c) of step 1, and paragraph (b) of step 2, of the statement) as if a reference to the request day in that statement were a reference to the first day of the second of those income years (see subsection 32(2)); and  

(b) on the assumption that the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the period falling in the second of those income years...
years is the same as the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the first of those income years.
Division 2—Stillborn baby payment

66 Amount of stillborn baby payment

General rule

(1) Subject to this section, the amount of a stillborn baby payment for an individual in respect of a child is as follows:

(a) if the child is the first stillborn child of the woman who gave birth to the child—the amount worked out using the formula:

\[
\text{Higher newborn supplement amount + Newborn upfront amount}
\]

(b) otherwise—the amount worked out using the formula:

\[
\text{Lower newborn supplement amount + Newborn upfront amount}
\]

Multiple children case

(2) If 2 or more children are born during the same multiple birth and there is at least one stillborn child, the amount of stillborn baby payment for an individual in respect of each stillborn child born during that birth is the amount worked out using the formula:

\[
\text{Higher newborn supplement amount + Newborn upfront amount}
\]

Definitions

(3) In this section:

- higher newborn supplement amount means the dollar amount mentioned in the formula under paragraph 35B(1)(a) of Schedule 1 (including that amount as indexed).

- lower newborn supplement amount means the dollar amount mentioned in the formula under paragraph 35B(1)(d) of Schedule 1 (including that amount as indexed).
newborn upfront amount means the amount mentioned in subsection 58AA(1) (including that amount as indexed).
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Division 4—Child care benefit

Subdivision A—Overview of Division

69 Overview of Division

(1) Subdivisions B, C and CA deal with the rate of fee reductions and child care benefit applicable if care is provided by an approved child care service.

(2) Subdivision B sets out the circumstances in which the rate of fee reductions and child care benefit for care provided by an approved child care service are calculated using Schedule 2 and when they are calculated under Subdivision C or CA.

(3) Subdivision C deals with the rate applicable in respect of a session of care provided by an approved child care service to a child if:
   (a) the service gives a certificate under section 76; or
   (b) the Secretary makes a determination under subsection 81(2), (3) or (4).

(4) Subdivision C applies if:
   (a) a determination of conditional eligibility is in force in respect of an individual with the effect that the individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction; or
   (b) an approved child care service is eligible under section 47 for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by the service to the child.

(4A) Subdivision CA deals with the rate of fee reduction, and child care benefit by fee reduction, applicable in respect of a session of care provided by an approved child care service to a child if:
   (a) a determination of conditional eligibility is in force in respect of an individual with the effect that the individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction in respect of the child; and
(b) a determination is in force under subsection 50T(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act with the effect that the individual is eligible for the special grandparent rate for the child.

(5) Subdivision D deals with the rate of child care benefit applicable to an individual who is eligible under section 45 for child care benefit for a past period for care provided by a registered carer.

Subdivision B—General provisions relating to rate of fee reductions and child care benefit for care provided by an approved child care service

70 Application of Subdivision to parts of sessions of care

This Subdivision applies to a rate of fee reductions or child care benefit for a part of a session of care as if a reference in this Subdivision to a session of care included a reference to a part of a session of care.

71 Weekly limit on child care benefit for care provided by an approved child care service

The total amount of child care benefit for sessions of care provided by an approved child care service to a child in a week is not to exceed:

(a) if an individual is eligible under section 43 for child care benefit by fee reduction for sessions of care provided to the child in the week—the amount that the service would have charged the individual, if the individual was not so eligible, for the sessions; or

(b) if an individual is eligible under section 44 for child care benefit for a past period for sessions of care provided to the child in the week—the amount charged by the service for the sessions; or

(c) if the service is eligible under section 47 for child care benefit by fee reduction for sessions of care provided in the week—the amount that, if the service had not been so
eligible, the service would have charged the individual in whose care the child last was before the first session of care provided to the child in that week for the sessions.

72 Weekly limit on rate of fee reductions while individual is conditionally eligible for care provided by an approved child care service

(1) If a determination of conditional eligibility under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of an individual and a child for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service to the child, the rate of fee reductions for sessions of care provided by the service to the child in a week is limited.

(2) The rate is not to exceed the amount that the service would have charged the individual, if the individual were not so conditionally eligible, for sessions of care provided by the service to the child in that week, up to the weekly limit of hours determined as applicable to the individual under section 50H of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

73 Rate of fee reductions or child care benefit—individual conditionally eligible or eligible under section 43

Individual conditionally eligible for child care benefit

(1) If a determination of conditional eligibility under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of an individual and a child for child care benefit by fee reductions for care provided by an approved child care service to the child, the individual’s rate of fee reductions for a session of care provided by the service to the child is the hourly rate:

(a) if paragraph (b), (c) or (d) does not apply (no child at risk or individual in hardship and special grandparent rate does not apply)—worked out using Schedule 2 as if:

(i) references in that Schedule to a person being eligible were references to the person being determined to be
conditionally eligible under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act; and
(ii) references to child care benefit were references to fee reductions; or
(b) if the service gives a certificate under subsection 76(1) in respect of the session—specified by the service in the certificate; or
(c) if the Secretary makes a determination under subsection 81(2) or (3) in respect of the session—specified by the Secretary in the determination; or
(d) if a determination under subsection 50T(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act with the effect that the individual is eligible for the special grandparent rate for the child is in force when the session of care is provided to the child—worked out under Subdivision CA.

**Individual eligible for child care benefit**

(2) If an individual is eligible under section 43 for child care benefit by fee reduction for a session of care provided by an approved child care service to a child, the individual’s rate of child care benefit for the session is the hourly rate:

(a) if paragraph (b), (c) or (d) does not apply (no child at risk or individual in hardship and special grandparent rate does not apply)—worked out using Schedule 2; or

(b) if the service gave a certificate under subsection 76(1) in respect of the session while the individual was conditionally eligible—specified by the service in the certificate in respect of fee reductions; or

(c) if the Secretary made a determination under subsection 81(2) or (3) in respect of the session while the individual was conditionally eligible—specified by the Secretary in the determination in respect of fee reductions; or

(d) if a determination under subsection 50T(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act with the effect that the individual is eligible for the special grandparent rate for the
child is in force when the session of care is provided to the child—worked out under Subdivision CA.

(3) The rate mentioned in paragraph (1)(b), (c) or (d) is taken into account when the Secretary determines the individual’s entitlement to be paid child care benefit by fee reduction under section 51B of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(4) Section 71 imposes a limit on the amount of child care benefit that may be paid for sessions of care provided by the service to the child in a week. Section 72 imposes a limit on the rate of fee reductions for sessions of care provided by the service to the child in a week.

74 Rate of child care benefit—individual eligible under section 44

(1) If an individual is eligible under section 44 for child care benefit for a past period for a session of care provided by an approved child care service to a child, the rate of child care benefit for the session is the hourly rate worked out using Schedule 2.

(2) The rate is taken into account in setting the amount of the individual’s entitlement to be paid child care benefit for the past period under section 52E of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(3) Section 71 imposes a limit on the amount of child care benefit that may be paid for sessions of care provided by the service to the child in a week.

75 Rate of child care benefit—approved child care service if child at risk

(1) If an approved child care service is eligible under section 47 for child care benefit by fee reduction for a session of care provided by the service to a child at risk, the service’s rate of child care benefit for the session is the hourly rate specified by the service in a certificate given under subsection 76(2), or determined by the Secretary under subsection 81(4), as the case may be.
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(2) The rate is taken into account in setting the amount of the service’s entitlement to be paid child care benefit by fee reduction under section 54B of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(3) Section 71 imposes a limit on the amount of child care benefit that may be paid for sessions of care provided to the child in a week.

Subdivision C—Rate of fee reductions and child care benefit if care provided by an approved child care service and child is at risk or individual is in hardship

76 Fee reductions or child care benefit rate certified by an approved child care service

Service may certify rate if individual is conditionally eligible

(1) If:

(a) a determination of conditional eligibility under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of an individual and a child for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service to the child; and

(b) the service providing the care to the child is satisfied that:

(i) the child is at risk of serious abuse or neglect; or

(ii) the individual is experiencing hardship of a kind specified in an instrument in force under paragraph 82(3)(a);

the service providing the care to the child may, subject to sections 77, 78, 79 and 80, certify in writing the hourly rate of fee reductions applicable for sessions of care provided by the service to the child and the period for which the rate applies.

Service must certify rate if approved child care service is eligible

(2) If an approved child care service is eligible under section 47 for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by the service to a child at risk, the service must, subject to sections 77 and 79, certify in writing the hourly rate of child care benefit applicable for
sessions of care provided by the service to the child and the period for which the rate applies.

Requirements of certificate

(3) The certificate under subsection (1) or (2) must:
   (b) state if the certificate is given under subsection (1) or (2); and
   (c) if the certificate is given under subsection (1)—state whether the certificate is given for a reason set out in subparagraph (1)(b)(i) or (ii).

(4) The period specified in the certificate under subsection (1) or (2):
   (a) must be a number of complete weeks; and
   (b) may start before or after the certificate is given.

77 Limitation on service giving certificates for child at risk—13 weeks only

An approved child care service providing care to a child may only give a certificate under:
   (a) subsection 76(1) for a reason set out in subparagraph 76(1)(b)(i) (child at risk); or
   (b) subsection 76(2);
if:
   (c) the period specified in the certificate; and
   (d) the period specified in each other certificate (if any) given by the service under either of the subsections (child at risk or hardship) in relation to the child and the same financial year; do not in total exceed 13 weeks.

78 Limitation on service giving certificates for individual in hardship—13 weeks only

An approved child care service providing care to a child may only give a certificate under subsection 76(1) for a reason set out in subparagraph 76(1)(b)(ii) (hardship) if the total period specified in certificates given:
(a) under section 76 by the service (child at risk or hardship); or
(b) under subsection 76(1) for a reason set out in
subparagraph 76(1)(b)(ii) (hardship) by any other approved
care service;
in respect of the child in the same financial year does not exceed
13 weeks.

79 Limitation on service giving certificates—reporting period limit

(1) An approved child care service providing care to a child may not
give, in a particular reporting period, a certificate under section 76
(child at risk or hardship) in respect of a session of care provided
by the service to a child if:

(a) the service has already, by certificates given under
section 76, committed amounts of child care benefit in
respect of that child, or in respect of other children, during
the same reporting period; and

(b) the total amount of child care benefit so committed by the
service in relation to that child and those other children,
exceeds the reporting period limit for that reporting period
(whether the sessions of care to which the commitment
relates occur before, during or after the reporting period).

Reporting period limit

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the **reporting period limit**, for
a reporting period (the **subject reporting period**) means:

(a) 18% of the total amount of child care benefit payable in
relation to all care provided by the service during the
reference reporting period (see subsection (3)); or

(b) if the Secretary determines that paragraph (a) is inappropriate
to the circumstances of the service—an amount determined
by the Secretary in relation to the subject reporting period.

Reference reporting period

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(a), the reporting period that is
the reference reporting period in relation to the subject reporting
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period is not the reporting period (the *previous reporting period*) immediately before the subject reporting period. It is the reporting period immediately preceding the previous reporting period.

Secretary may specify a higher percentage for paragraph (2)(a)

(4) The Secretary may specify a higher percentage for the purposes of paragraph (2)(a) in relation to an approved child care service and a reporting period.

References in subsection (1) to child care benefit

(5) The references in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) to *child care benefit* are references to:

(a) if an individual is conditionally eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction in respect of the child—to fee reductions; and

(b) if the service is eligible for child care benefit by fee reduction in respect of the child—to child care benefit.

80 Limitation on service giving certificates for individuals on grounds of hardship—Secretary imposes limit

(1) If:

(a) an approved child care service has given more than one certificate under subsection 76(1) for a reason set out in subparagraph 76(1)(b)(ii) (hardship); and

(b) the Secretary is satisfied that the service has demonstrated, in the prior giving of certificates for that reason, a pattern of decisions that are not in accordance with the Minister’s specifications under paragraph 82(3)(a) or rules under paragraph 82(3)(b);

the Secretary may determine that the service must not give a certificate under subsection 76(1) for the reason of hardship after the Secretary’s determination has been made and during the period for which the determination applies.
Matters to be specified in Secretary’s determination

(2) A determination by the Secretary under subsection (1) must:
(a) specify the period for which the determination applies; and
(b) be notified to the service.

81 Fee reductions or child care benefit rate determined by the Secretary

Overview of section

(1) This section provides for the rate applicable to:
(a) an individual in respect of whom a determination of conditional eligibility under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force; or
(b) an approved child care service that is eligible under section 47 for child care benefit by fee reduction for sessions of care provided by the service to a child at risk;
if the Secretary makes a determination as provided for in this section.

Secretary may determine rate in cases of hardship—individual conditionally eligible

(2) If:
(a) a determination of conditional eligibility under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of an individual and a child for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service to the child; and
(b) either:
(i) the total period specified in certificates given by the service under section 76 and certificates given under subsection 76(1) for a reason set out in subparagraph 76(1)(b)(ii) (hardship) by any other approved child care service, in respect of the child in the same financial year equals 13 weeks; or
(ii) the service is not able to give a certificate under subsection 76(1) because of the operation of section 79 or 80; and

(c) the Secretary is satisfied that the individual is experiencing hardship of a kind specified in an instrument in force under paragraph 82(3)(a); and

(d) the individual applies to the Secretary under subsection (5); the Secretary may determine the hourly rate of fee reductions for sessions of care the service provides to the child and the period for which the rate applies.

Secretary may determine rate if child at risk and individual conditionally eligible

(3) If:

(a) a determination of conditional eligibility under section 50F of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of an individual and a child for child care benefit by fee reduction for care provided by an approved child care service to the child; and

(b) the service either:

   (i) has given a certificate under section 76 such that the total period specified in that certificate and other certificates (if any) given by the service under that section in respect of the child in the same financial year equals 13 weeks; or

   (ii) is not able to give a certificate under subsection 76(1) because of the operation of section 79; and

(c) the Secretary is satisfied that the child is at risk of serious abuse or neglect; and

(d) the service applies to the Secretary under subsection (5); the Secretary may determine the hourly rate of fee reductions for sessions of care the service provides to the child and the period for which the rate applies.
Secretary must determine rate if service eligible and child at risk

(4) If:

(a) an approved child care service is eligible under section 47 for child care benefit by fee reduction for sessions of care provided by the service to a child at risk; and

(b) the service either:

(i) has given a certificate under section 76 such that the total period specified in that certificate and other certificates (if any) given by the service under that section in respect of the child in the same financial year equals 13 weeks; or

(ii) is not able to give a certificate under subsection 76(2) because of the operation of section 79; and

(c) the Secretary is satisfied that the child is at risk of serious abuse or neglect; and

(d) the service applies to the Secretary under subsection (5);

the Secretary must determine the hourly rate of child care benefit for sessions of care the service provides to the child and the period for which the rate applies.

Application for determination

(5) An application under subsection (2), (3) or (4) must:

(a) be made in the form and manner; and

(b) contain any information; and

(c) be accompanied by any documents; required by the Secretary.

Period specified in the determination

(7) The period specified in a determination:

(a) must be a number of complete weeks; and

(b) may start before or after the determination is made.
Part 4  Rate of family assistance  
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Notice to be given of a determination under subsection (2)

(8) The Secretary must give notice of a determination made under subsection (2) to the individual and the service providing the care to the child.

Notice to be given of a determination under subsection (3) or (4)

(9) The Secretary must give notice of a determination made under subsection (3) or (4) to the service providing the care to the child.

Content of notice

(10) The notice must state:
    (a) the name of the child concerned; and
    (b) the rate determined by the Secretary in respect of sessions of care provided by the service to the child; and
    (c) that the claimant may apply for review of the determination in the manner set out in Part 5 of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(11) The determination is not ineffective by reason only that any, or all, of the requirements of subsection (8), (9) or (10) are not complied with.

82  Certificate and determination to be made according to rules

(1) A certificate under section 76 is to be given in accordance with any rules in force under paragraph (3)(b).

(2) A determination under subsection 81(2), (3) or (4) is to be made in accordance with any rules in force under paragraph (3)(b).

(3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument:
    (a) specify kinds of hardship for the purposes of subparagraph 76(1)(b)(ii) and paragraph 81(2)(c); and
    (b) make rules relating to the giving of certificates under section 76 and the making of determinations under subsections 81(2), (3) and (4).
Subdivision CA—Special grandparent rate

82A Special grandparent rate

If a determination is in force under subsection 50T(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act with the effect that an individual is eligible for the special grandparent rate for the child in respect of a session of care provided to the child by an approved child care service, the individual’s hourly rate of fee reductions, and of child care benefit by fee reduction, for the session is equal to 100% of the hourly rate charged by the service for the session.

Subdivision D—Care provided by registered carer

83 Rate of child care benefit for care provided by registered carer

(1) The hourly rate of child care benefit for care provided to a child by a registered carer is an amount per hour worked out in accordance with the formula:

\[ \text{Minimum hourly amount} \times \text{Schooling \%} \]

where:

- \textit{minimum hourly amount} is $0.581.
- \textit{schooling \%} is:
  - (a) 85\% if the child is a school child; and
  - (b) 100\% if the child is not a school child.

Section 84 imposes a limit on the amount of child care benefit that may be paid for care provided to a child in a week.

(2) To avoid doubt, the hourly rate may be applied to a part of an hour. That part of the hour attracts the appropriate proportion of the amount for a full hour.
Part 4 Rate of family assistance

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84 Weekly limit on child care benefit for care provided by a registered carer

The total amount of child care benefit for care provided to a child by a registered carer or carers in a week is not to exceed the lesser of the following:

(a) the amount worked out as follows:

\[ \text{Hourly rate under section 83} \times 50 \]

(b) the amount paid for the care.
Division 4A—Child care rebate

Subdivision AA—Child care rebate for a week

84AAA Amount of the child care rebate—for a week

If the Secretary calculates, under section 65EAAA of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the amount of child care rebate applicable in respect of an individual and a child for care provided for the child by an approved child care service in a week, the amount is worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the total amount of the individual’s approved child care fees for care provided for the child by the approved child care service in the week.

Step 2. Work out the total amount (if any) of so much of the fee reductions:

(a) calculated under subsection 50Z(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act; or

(b) recalculated under subsection 50ZA(1) of that Act;

in respect of the individual and the child as are attributable to the care provided for the child by the approved child care service in the week.

Step 3. Work out the total amount of Jobs Education and Training (JET) Child Care fee assistance (if any) that the individual is eligible to receive for the child that is attributable to the care provided for the child by the approved child care service in the week.
Part 4  Rate of family assistance
Division 4A  Child care rebate

Section 84AAB

Step 4. Work out the lesser of the following amounts for the child:

(a) the amount worked out using the formula:

\[
50% \times \left( \text{Step 1 amount} - \text{Step 2 amount} - \text{Step 3 amount} \right)
\]

(b) the amount worked out by subtracting from the child care rebate limit for the income year in which the week began, the total of the child care rebate (if any) applicable in respect of the individual and the child for each earlier week that falls wholly in that income year (whether paid weekly or quarterly).

Step 5. The amount of child care rebate applicable in respect of the individual and the child for care provided for the child by the approved child care service in the week is:

(a) the step 4 amount reduced by the reduction percentage; or

(b) if the Secretary determines under section 84AAD that the step 4 amount is not to be reduced—the step 4 amount.

84AAB  Component of formula—approved child care fees

General rule—approved child care fees for care provided for a child in a week

(1) For the purposes of section 84AAA, the amount of an individual’s approved child care fees for care provided for a child by an approved child care service in a week is the amount of fees for which:

(a) the individual; or

(b) the individual’s partner during the week;
is liable for the care. For this purpose, disregard the weekly limit of hours applicable to the individual in the week.

Special rule if the week is also a week for the individual’s partner for the child

(2) However, the individual’s approved child care fees for care provided for the child in the week do not include fees that the individual’s partner is liable to pay if:

(a) paragraphs 57EAA(1)(b) to (e) (as affected by subsections 57EAA(2) and (3)) are satisfied for the partner and the child for the week; or

(b) the week is a base week for the individual’s partner and the child under section 84AC (partner receiving child care rebate quarterly).

Disregard amounts passed on to reduce fees

(3) For the purposes of this section, disregard any amount passed on to the individual under section 219B or section 219EA of the Family Assistance Administration Act for the care.

84AAC Component of formula—reduction percentage

(1) For the purposes of section 84AAA, the reduction percentage is:

(a) 15%; or

(b) if the Secretary specifies a percentage in an instrument under subsection (2)—that percentage.

(2) The Secretary may, by legislative instrument, specify a percentage for the purposes of paragraph (1)(b).

84AAD Component of formula—Secretary determines that step 4 amount not to be reduced

(1) The Secretary may determine in writing that, for the purposes of step 5 of the method statement in section 84AAA as it applies in calculating the amount of child care rebate applicable in respect of
Section 84AA

an individual and a child specified in the determination, the step 4 amount is not to be reduced.

(2) A determination under subsection (1) must specify either:
(a) the week or weeks to which it is to apply; or
(b) that it is to apply to weeks beginning on or after a specified day.

The determination may apply to a week or weeks beginning before the determination is made.

(3) The Secretary may only make a determination under subsection (1) in respect of an individual and a child:
(a) if the amount of fee reduction calculated by the Secretary under subsection 50Z(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in respect of the individual and the child for sessions of care provided in a week to which the determination applies is a nil amount because the CCB % applicable to the individual is zero %; or
(b) in other circumstances of a kind determined by the Secretary, by legislative instrument.

Subdivision A—Child care rebate for a quarter

84AA Amount of the child care rebate—for a quarter

If the Secretary calculates, under subsection 65EAA(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the amount of child care rebate applicable in respect of an individual and a child for a quarter in an income year, the amount is worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the total amount of the individual’s approved child care fees for the child in each base week for the individual and the child in the quarter.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Step</th>
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| 2.   | Work out the total amount (if any) of so much of the fee reductions:  
|      | (a) calculated under subsection 50Z(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act; or  
|      | (b) recalculated under subsection 50ZA(1) of that Act;  
|      | in respect of the individual and the child as are attributable to each base week in the quarter. |
| 3.   | Work out the total amount of Jobs Education and Training (JET) Child Care fee assistance (if any) that the individual is eligible to receive for the child in each base week for the individual and the child in the quarter. |
| 4.   | Work out the lesser of the following amounts for the child:  
|      | (a) the amount worked out using the formula:  
|      | $50\% \times \left( \text{Step 1 amount} - \text{Step 2 amount} - \text{Step 3 amount} \right)$  
|      | (b) the amount worked out by subtracting the total of the child care rebate (if any) applicable in respect of the individual and the child for each earlier quarter in the income year (whether paid weekly or quarterly from the child care rebate limit for the income year. |
| 5.   | The result is the amount of the individual’s child care rebate for the child for the quarter. |
Part 4  Rate of family assistance
Division 4A  Child care rebate

Section 84AB

84AB  Component of formula—approved child care fees

General rule—approved child care fees for a base week for an individual and a child

(1) For the purposes of section 84AA, the amount of an individual’s approved child care fees for a child in a base week for the individual and the child is the amount of fees for which:

(a) the individual; or
(b) the individual’s partner during the week;

is liable for care provided by an approved child care service or services for the child during the week. For this purpose, disregard the weekly limit of hours applicable to the individual in the week.

(2) However, the individual’s approved child care fees for the week do not include fees that the individual’s partner is liable to pay if:

(a) the base week is also a base week for the individual’s partner and the child; or
(b) paragraphs 57EAA(1)(b) to (e) (as affected by subsections 57EAA(2) and (3)) are satisfied for the partner and the child for the week (partner receiving child care rebate weekly).

Disregard amounts passed on to reduce fees

(3) For the purposes of this section, disregard any amount passed on to the individual under section 219B or section 219EA of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

84AC  Component of formula—base week

For the purposes of section 84AA, a week is a base week for an individual for a child in a quarter if:

(a) all or part of the week falls within the quarter; and
(b) paragraphs 57EA(1)(b) to (e) (as affected by subsections 57EA(2) and (3)) are satisfied for the individual, the child and the week.
Subdivision B—Child care rebate for an income year

84A Amount of the child care rebate—for an income year

If a determination of entitlement for child care rebate under section 65EA or 65EB, or subsection 65EC(1), of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of an income year (the rebate year) in respect of an individual for child care provided by one or more approved child care services to a child during the year, the amount of the rebate which the individual is entitled to be paid in respect of the child for the year is worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the total amount of the individual’s approved child care fees for the child in each base week for the individual and the child in the rebate year.

Step 2. Work out the total amount (if any) of the individual’s entitlement to child care benefit for the care for the child in each base week for the individual and the child in the rebate year.

Step 3. Work out the total amount of Jobs Education and Training (JET) Child Care fee assistance (if any) that the individual is eligible to receive for the child in each base week for the individual and the child in the rebate year.

Step 4. Work out the lesser of the following amounts (the child rebate) for the child:

(a) the amount worked out using the formula:

\[
50\% \times \left( \text{Step 1 amount} \ - \ \text{Step 2 amount} \ - \ \text{Step 3 amount} \right)
\]
Part 4 Rate of family assistance  
Division 4A Child care rebate  

Section 84B  

(b) the child care rebate limit for the rebate year.  

Step 5. The result is the amount of the individual’s child care rebate for the child for the rebate year.  

84B Component of formula—approved child care fees  

General rule—approved child care fees for a base week for an individual and a child  

(1) For the purposes of section 84A, the amount of an individual’s approved child care fees for a child in a base week for the individual and the child is the amount of fees for which:  

(a) the individual; or  

(b) the individual’s partner during the week;  

is liable for care provided by an approved child care service or services for the child during the week. Subject to subsection (2), it does not matter whether the individual is entitled to child care benefit for that care.  

Special rule if the week is also a base week for the individual’s partner for the child  

(2) However, if the base week is also:  

(a) a base week for the individual’s partner and the child; or  

(b) a base week, for the purposes of section 84DA, for the individual’s partner and the child;  

the amount of the individual’s approved child care fees for the child in the base week is the amount of fees payable for care provided during the week that is covered by a determination mentioned in paragraph 84C(c) in respect of the individual and the child.
Disregard amounts passed on to reduce fees

(3) For the purposes of this section, disregard any amount passed on to the individual under section 219B or section 219EA of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

84C Component of formula—base week

For the purposes of section 84A, a week is a base week for an individual for a child in a rebate year if:

(a) all or part of the week falls within the rebate year; and
(b) care is provided by one or more approved child care services to the child during the week; and
(c) one of the following determinations is made:
   (i) a determination under section 51B of the Family Assistance Administration Act that the individual is entitled to be paid child care benefit by fee reduction for the care;
   (ii) a determination under subsection 51C(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in relation to the individual and the care;
   (iii) a determination under section 52E of the Family Assistance Administration Act that the individual is entitled to be paid child care benefit for the care;
   (iv) a determination under subsection 52G(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in relation to the individual and the care; and
   (d) paragraph 57F(1)(c) (as affected by subsections 57F(2) and (3)) is satisfied for the week.

84D Component of formula—amount of the individual’s entitlement to child care benefit

The amount of an individual’s entitlement to child care benefit for the care of a child by one or more approved child care services in a base week for the individual and the child in a rebate year is:
Part 4  Rate of family assistance
Division 4A  Child care rebate

Section 84DA

(a) for an individual in respect of whom a determination of entitlement is made under section 51B of the Family Assistance Administration Act in respect of one or more sessions of care provided during that week—so much of the amount in which the individual is determined to be entitled to be paid child care benefit by fee reduction for the rebate year as is attributable to that week; and

(b) for an individual in respect of whom a determination is made under section 52E of the Family Assistance Administration Act for a past period—so much of the amount in which the individual is determined to be entitled to be paid child care benefit for the rebate year as is attributable to that week; and

(c) for an individual in respect of whom a determination is made under subsection 51C(1) or 52G(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act—a nil amount, to the extent that the determination relates to the session or sessions of care provided during that week.

Subdivision BA—Child care rebate relating to child care benefit in substitution

84DA Amount of the child care rebate—relating to child care benefit in substitution

If a determination of entitlement for child care rebate under section 65ECA of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of:

(a) a period (the entitlement period); and

(b) an individual (the substitute individual), and a deceased individual, for child care provided by one or more approved child care services to a child during that period;

the amount of the rebate which the substitute individual is entitled to be paid in respect of the child for that period is worked out as follows:
Method statement

Step 1. Work out the rebate periods. The entitlement period will be the rebate period if it is entirely within an income year. However, if the entitlement period is spread over 2 income years, the part of the entitlement period in each of those years will be a rebate period.

Step 2. Work out the total amount of the deceased individual’s approved child care fees for the child in each base week for the deceased individual and the child in each rebate period.

Step 3. Work out the amount (if any) of the substitute individual’s entitlement to child care benefit by single payment/in substitution for the care for the child in each base week for the deceased individual and the child in each rebate period.

Step 4. Work out the total amount of Jobs Education and Training (JET) Child Care fee assistance (if any) that the deceased individual was eligible to receive for the child in each base week for the deceased individual and the child in each rebate period.

Step 5. Work out, for each rebate period, the lesser of the following amounts for the child:

(a) the amount worked out using the formula:

\[ 50\% \times \left( \text{Step 2 amount} - \text{Step 3 amount} - \text{Step 4 amount} \right) \]

(b) the child care rebate limit for the income year that includes the rebate period.
Add the results if there are 2 rebate periods.

Step 6. The result is the amount of the substitute individual’s child care rebate for the child for the entitlement period.

### 84DB Component of formula—approved child care fees

#### General rule—approved child care fees for a base week for the deceased individual and a child

(1) For the purposes of section 84DA, the amount of the deceased individual’s approved child care fees for a child in a base week for the deceased individual and the child is the amount of fees for which:

(a) the deceased individual; or

(b) the deceased individual’s partner during the week;

is liable for care provided by an approved child care service or services for the child during the week. Subject to subsection (2), it does not matter whether there is any entitlement to child care benefit for that care.

#### Special rule if the week is also a base week for the deceased individual’s partner for the child

(2) However, if the base week is also:

(a) a base week for the deceased individual’s partner and the child; or

(b) a base week, for the purposes of section 84A, for the deceased individual’s partner and the child;

the amount of the deceased individual’s approved child care fees for the child in the base week is the amount of fees payable for care provided during the week that is covered by a determination mentioned in paragraph 84DC(c) in respect of the deceased individual and the child.
Disregard amounts passed on to reduce fees

(3) For the purposes of this section, disregard any amount passed on to the deceased individual under section 219B or section 219EA of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

84DC Component of formula—base week

For the purposes of section 84DA, a week is a base week for a deceased individual for a child in a rebate period if:

(a) all or part of the week falls within the rebate period; and
(b) care is provided by one or more approved child care services to the child during the week; and
(c) the care is covered by:
   (i) a determination under section 53D of the Family Assistance Administration Act that the substitute individual is entitled to be paid child care benefit by single payment/in substitution because of the death of the deceased individual; or
   (ii) a determination under subsection 53E(1) of the Family Assistance Administration Act in relation to the substitute individual and the death of the deceased individual; and
   (d) paragraph 57F(1A)(c) (as affected by subsections 57F(2) and (3)) is satisfied for the week.

84DD Component of formula—amount of the substitute individual’s entitlement to child care benefit

The amount of a substitute individual’s entitlement to child care benefit by single payment/in substitution for the care of a child in a base week for the deceased individual and the child in a rebate period is:

(a) for a substitute individual in respect of whom a determination is made under section 53D of the Family Assistance Administration Act because of the death of the deceased individual—so much of the amount in which the substitute...
individual is determined to be entitled to be paid child care benefit for the rebate period as is attributable to that week; and

(b) for a substitute individual in respect of whom a determination is made under subsection 53E(1) of that Act because of the death of the deceased individual—a nil amount, to the extent that the determination relates to the session or sessions of care provided during that week.

Subdivision C—Common components of each formula

84E Component of each formula—Jobs Education and Training (JET) Child Care fee assistance

For the purposes of sections 84AAA, 84AA, 84A and 84DA, Jobs Education and Training (JET) Child Care fee assistance, in relation to a week, means the payment of that name that is paid by the Commonwealth to the individual in respect of child care provided by one or more approved child care services to the child in the week.

Note: The individual may be a deceased individual (see step 4 of the method statement in section 84DA).

84F Component of each formula—child care rebate limit

For the purposes of sections 84AAA, 84AA, 84A and 84DA, the child care rebate limit is:

(a) for each of the income years ending on 30 June 2012, 30 June 2013, 30 June 2014, 30 June 2015, 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017—$7,500; and

(f) for a later income year—the indexed amount substituted under Schedule 4 on 1 July of that later income year for the child care rebate limit for the previous income year.
Division 4B—Rate of single income family supplement

84G Rate of single income family supplement

(1) An individual’s rate of single income family supplement is worked out in accordance with this section.

(2) For the purposes of this section:
   (a) the main income earner is:
       (i) if the individual is not a member of a couple—the individual; or
       (ii) if the individual is a member of a couple—the member of the couple whose taxable income for the income year is the highest (or the individual if those taxable incomes are equal); and
   (b) if the individual is a member of a couple—the low income earner is the member of the couple whose taxable income for the income year is the lowest (or the individual’s partner if those taxable incomes are equal).

Annual rate

(3) An individual’s annual rate of single income family supplement is nil if the main income earner’s taxable income for the income year (rounded down to the nearest dollar) is:
   (a) $68,000 or less; or
   (b) $150,000 or more.

(4) An individual’s annual rate of single income family supplement is worked out as follows if the main income earner’s taxable income for the income year (rounded down to the nearest dollar) is more than $68,000 and less than $150,000:
Method statement

Step 1. Work out the main income earner’s taxable income (rounded down to the nearest dollar).

Step 2. Reduce the amount at step 1 by $68,000.

Step 3. Multiply the amount worked out at step 2 by 0.025.

Step 4. If the amount at step 3 is less than or equal to $300, the provisional component is the amount at step 3.

Step 5. If the amount at step 3 is more than $300, the provisional component is:

(a) if the main income earner’s taxable income exceeds $80,000 and is less than or equal to $120,000—$300; or

(b) if the main income earner’s taxable income exceeds $120,000—$300 less $0.01 for each dollar of the excess.

Step 6. If the individual is not a member of a couple—the individual’s annual rate of single income family supplement is the provisional component.

Step 7. If the individual is a member of a couple—the individual’s annual rate of single income family supplement is the provisional component less any reduction under step 8.

Step 8. If the low income earner’s taxable income for the income year (rounded down to the nearest dollar) exceeds $16,000, the provisional component is reduced (but not below nil) by $0.15 for each dollar of the excess.
Daily rate

(5) The daily rate of single income family supplement is the annual rate divided by 365 and rounded up to the nearest cent.

84GA Sharing single income family supplement between members of a couple in a blended family

If the Secretary determines under section 57GC an individual’s percentage of the single income family supplement for qualifying children of the individual, the individual’s annual rate of single income family supplement is that percentage of the rate that would otherwise apply.

84GB Sharing single income family supplement between separated members of a couple for period before separation

If the Secretary determines under section 57GD an individual’s percentage of the single income family supplement for a qualifying child or children of the individual for a period, the individual’s annual rate of single income family supplement for that period is that percentage of the rate that would otherwise apply for the period.
Part 4  Rate of family assistance
Division 5  Indexation

Section 85

Division 5—Indexation

85  Indexation of amounts

Schedule 4 provides for the indexation of certain amounts used in working out rates of family assistance.
Part 5—One-off payment to families

86 When is an individual entitled to a one-off payment to families?

(1) An individual (the \textit{entitled individual}) is entitled to a one-off payment to families if subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies to the individual.

(2) This subsection applies to the individual if:

(a) on 11 May 2004, a determination under subsection 16(2) of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and

(b) the daily rate (the \textit{applicable section 16 rate}) of family tax benefit that was determined in the determination and applicable to 11 May 2004 consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil.

(3) This subsection applies to the individual (the \textit{recipient}) if the recipient has been paid one or more instalments of youth allowance in relation to which the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 11 May 2004;

(b) the instalment was of another individual who, on 11 May 2004, was under 18 years of age and was not independent (within the meaning of Part 3.5 of the Social Security Act 1991);

(c) the instalment was paid to the recipient:

   (i) on behalf of the other individual in accordance with subsection 45(1) of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999; or

   (ii) as payment nominee in accordance with Part 3A of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999.

(4) This subsection applies to the individual if:

(a) neither of subsections (2) and (3) applies to the individual; and
Part 5  One-off payment to families

Section 87

(b) on 11 May 2004, a determination under section 17 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
(c) the determination determined a daily rate of family tax benefit for the whole, or part, of the 2002-03 income year that consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil.

The rate applicable to the last day in the 2002-03 income year in relation to which the determination determined a daily rate as mentioned in paragraph (c) is the applicable section 17 rate.

87 In respect of what children is the payment payable?

Each of the following is an eligible child in relation to the entitled individual:

(a) if subsection 86(2) applies to the entitled individual (whether or not subsection 86(3) also applies)—each FTB child taken into account in determining the applicable section 16 rate;
(b) if subsection 86(3) applies to the entitled individual (whether or not subsection 86(2) also applies)—the other individual, or each other individual, referred to in paragraph 86(3)(b);
(c) if subsection 86(4) applies to the entitled individual—each FTB child taken into account in determining the applicable section 17 rate.

88 What is the amount of the payment?

Add together the amounts applicable under this section for each eligible child

(1) The amount of the one-off payment to the entitled individual is worked out by adding together the amounts applicable under this section for each eligible child.

Amount is $600 unless another subsection applies

(2) Subject to this section, the amount applicable for an eligible child is $600.
Section 88

Reduced amount if applicable section 16 or 17 rate took account of a subsection 59(1) percentage determination

(3) If the applicable section 16 rate, or the applicable section 17 rate, took account of a determination under subsection 59(1) of a particular percentage in relation to an eligible child covered by paragraph 87(a) or (c), the amount applicable for the eligible child is that percentage of $600.

Reduced amount if applicable section 16 or 17 rate took account of a section 28 percentage determination

(4) If the applicable section 16 rate, or the applicable section 17 rate, took account of a determination under section 28 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children (being an eligible child or eligible children)—the amount applicable for the eligible child, or for each of those eligible children, is:

(a) unless paragraph (b) applies—that percentage of $600; or
(b) if subsection (3) also applies in relation to the eligible child—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (3) for the eligible child.

Reduced amount if applicable section 17 rate took account of a section 29 percentage determination

(5) If the applicable section 17 rate took account of a determination under section 29 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children (being an eligible child or eligible children)—the amount applicable for the eligible child, or for each of those eligible children, is:

(a) unless paragraph (b) applies—that percentage of $600; or
(b) if subsection (3) also applies in relation to the eligible child—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (3) for the eligible child.
Part 6—Economic security strategy payment to families

Division 1—Entitlements in respect of eligible children

89 When is an individual entitled to an economic security strategy payment to families?

(1) An individual (the entitled individual) is entitled to an economic security strategy payment to families if subsection (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) or (8) applies to the individual.

FTB category

(2) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) in relation to 14 October 2008, a determination under section 16 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
   (b) the rate (the applicable rate) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 14 October 2008 consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil worked out taking into account one or more FTB children.

(3) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) in relation to 14 October 2008, a determination under section 17 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
   (b) the determination was made as a result of a claim made in the 2008-09, 2009-10 or 2010-11 income year; and
   (c) if the claim was made in the 2008-09 income year—the rate (the applicable rate) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 14 October 2008 consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil worked out taking into account one or more FTB children; and
(d) if the claim was made in the 2009-10 or 2010-11 income year:
   (i) the individual has satisfied the FTB reconciliation conditions under section 32B of the Family Assistance Administration Act for all of the same-rate benefit periods in the 2008-09 income year; and
   (ii) the rate (the applicable rate) of family tax benefit that was payable under the determination after the individual satisfied those conditions, and that was payable in relation to 14 October 2008, consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil worked out taking into account one or more FTB children.

(4) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) in relation to 14 October 2008, a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
   (b) the determination was made as a result of a claim made in the 2008-09 income year or a later income year; and
   (c) the rate (the applicable rate) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 14 October 2008 consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil worked out taking into account one or more FTB children.

Youth allowance category

(5) This subsection applies to the individual (the recipient) if the recipient has been paid an instalment of youth allowance in relation to which the following conditions are satisfied:
   (a) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 14 October 2008;
   (b) the instalment was of another individual who, on 14 October 2008, was under 25 years of age and was not independent (within the meaning of Part 3.5 of the Social Security Act 1991);
   (c) the instalment was paid to the recipient:
Part 6  Economic security strategy payment to families
Division 1  Entitlements in respect of eligible children

Section 89

(i) on behalf of the other individual in accordance with subsection 45(1) of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999; or

(ii) as payment nominee in accordance with Part 3A of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999.

ABSTUDY category

(6) This subsection applies to the individual if:

(a) the whole or a part of an instalment under the scheme known as the ABSTUDY scheme that includes an amount identified as living allowance was paid in respect of a dependent student; and

(b) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 14 October 2008; and

(c) on 14 October 2008, the student was a dependent student under the scheme and was under 25 years of age; and

(d) on 14 October 2008, the individual was a parent or guardian of the student; and

(e) the individual is either:

(i) the parent or guardian to whom the whole or part was paid; or

(ii) if no amount of the instalment was paid to a parent or guardian of the student and no amount of the instalment was paid to the student—the parent or guardian with whom the student usually lives who is determined by the Secretary to be the most appropriate parent or guardian to be entitled to a payment under this section.

Education allowance category

(7) This subsection applies to the individual if:

(a) the whole or a part of an education allowance under section 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 or 3.6A of the Veterans’ Children Education Scheme was paid in respect of a student; and

(b) the allowance was in respect of a period that included 14 October 2008; and
(c) on 14 October 2008, the student was under 25 years of age; and

(d) on 14 October 2008, the individual was a parent or guardian of the student; and

(e) the individual is either:
   (i) the parent or guardian to whom the whole or part was paid; or
   (ii) if no amount of the allowance was paid to a parent or guardian of the student and no amount of the allowance was paid to the student—the parent or guardian with whom the student usually lives who is determined by the Secretary to be the most appropriate parent or guardian to be entitled to a payment under this section.

(8) This subsection applies to the individual if:

(a) the whole or a part of an education allowance under section 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 or 3.5 of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Education and Training Scheme was paid in respect of a student; and

(b) the allowance was in respect of a period that included 14 October 2008; and

(c) on 14 October 2008, the student was under 25 years of age; and

(d) on 14 October 2008, the individual was a parent or guardian of the student; and

(e) the individual is either:
   (i) the parent or guardian to whom the whole or part was paid; or
   (ii) if no amount of the allowance was paid to a parent or guardian of the student and no amount of the allowance was paid to the student—the parent or guardian with whom the student usually lives who is determined by the Secretary to be the most appropriate parent or guardian to be entitled to a payment under this section.
Part 6  Economic security strategy payment to families  
Division 1  Entitlements in respect of eligible children

Section 90

90  In respect of what children is the payment payable?

Each of the following is an eligible child in relation to the entitled individual:

(a) if subsection 89(2) applies to the entitled individual—each FTB child taken into account in determining the applicable rate;

(b) if subsection 89(3) applies to the entitled individual—each FTB child taken into account in determining the applicable rate;

(c) if subsection 89(4) applies to the entitled individual—each FTB child taken into account in determining the applicable rate;

(d) if subsection 89(5) applies to the entitled individual—the other individual, or each other individual, covered by paragraph 89(5)(b);

(e) if subsection 89(6) applies to the entitled individual—the dependent student, or each dependent student, covered by paragraph 89(6)(a);

(f) if subsection 89(7) applies to the entitled individual—the student, or each student, covered by paragraph 89(7)(a);

(g) if subsection 89(8) applies to the entitled individual—the student, or each student, covered by paragraph 89(8)(a).

91  What is the amount of the payment?

Add together the amounts applicable under this section for each eligible child

(1) The amount of the economic security strategy payment to the entitled individual is worked out by adding together the amounts applicable under this section for each eligible child.

Amount is $1,000 unless another subsection applies

(2) Subject to this section, the amount applicable for an eligible child is $1,000.
Section 91

Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of an individual’s shared care percentage

(3) If the applicable rate (see section 89) took account of a shared care percentage in relation to an eligible child covered by paragraph 90(a), (b) or (c), the amount applicable for the eligible child is that percentage of $1,000.

Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of a section 28 percentage determination

(4) If the applicable rate (see section 89) took account of a determination under section 28 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children (being an eligible child or eligible children)—the amount applicable for the eligible child, or for each of those eligible children, is:
   (a) unless paragraph (b) applies—that percentage of $1,000; or
   (b) if subsection (3) also applies in relation to the eligible child—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (3) for the eligible child.

Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of a section 29 percentage determination

(5) If the applicable rate (see section 89) took account of a determination under section 29 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children (being an eligible child or eligible children)—the amount applicable for the eligible child, or for each of those eligible children, is:
   (a) unless paragraph (b) applies—that percentage of $1,000; or
   (b) if subsection (3) also applies in relation to the eligible child—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (3) for the eligible child.

Reduced amount for part of education allowance

(6) If:
Part 6 Economic security strategy payment to families
Division 1 Entitlements in respect of eligible children

Section 92

(a) subsection 89(7) or (8) applies in circumstances where the entitled individual was paid a part (the applicable part) of the allowance concerned in relation to an eligible child; and

(b) another parent or guardian of the eligible child was paid a part of the allowance concerned;

the amount applicable for the eligible child is worked out as follows:

\[
\frac{\text{Amount of applicable part}}{\text{Amount of allowance concerned}} \times 1,000
\]

92 General rules

Overlapping categories

(1) If, at the time the Secretary determines whether an individual is entitled to an economic security strategy payment to families under this Division, 2 or more subsections of section 89 would otherwise apply to the individual in relation to an eligible child, then the first of those subsections applies to the individual in relation to that child and none of the others apply to the individual in relation to that child.

Note: For the purposes of this section, section 91 of this Act (amount of payment) and section 71J of the Family Assistance Administration Act (debts), it is necessary to know which subsection of section 89 of this Act applies to an individual.

More than one recipient per child in FTB category

(2) If an economic security strategy payment to families under this Division in relation to an eligible child is paid to an individual because subsection 89(2), (3) or (4) applied to the individual, then another individual can be paid an economic security strategy payment to families under this Division in relation to that child only if subsection 89(2), (3) or (4) applies to the other individual.
Only one recipient per child in youth allowance or ABSTUDY category

(3) If an economic security strategy payment to families under this Division in relation to an eligible child is paid to an individual because subsection 89(5) or (6) applied to the individual, then no other individual can be paid an economic security strategy payment to families under this Division in relation to that child.

More than one recipient per child in education allowance category

(4) If an economic security strategy payment to families under this Division in relation to an eligible child is paid to an individual because subsection 89(7) or (8) applied to the individual, then another individual can be paid an economic security strategy payment to families under this Division in relation to that child only if subsection 89(7) or (8) applies to the other individual.

One payment per individual per eligible child

(5) If an economic security strategy payment to families under this Division in relation to an eligible child is paid to an individual, no further economic security strategy payment to families under this Division in relation to that child can be paid to the individual.
Division 2—Other entitlements

93 When is an individual entitled to an economic security strategy payment to families?

(1) An individual (the entitled individual) is entitled to an economic security strategy payment to families if subsection (2), (3), (4) or (5) applies to the individual.

Youth allowance category

(2) This subsection applies to the individual if the individual has been paid an instalment of youth allowance in relation to which the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 14 October 2008;
(b) the instalment was of the individual who, on 14 October 2008, was under 25 years of age and was not independent (within the meaning of Part 3.5 of the Social Security Act 1991).

ABSTUDY category

(3) This subsection applies to the individual if:

(a) the whole or a part of an instalment under the scheme known as the ABSTUDY scheme that includes an amount identified as living allowance was paid to the individual as a dependent student; and
(b) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 14 October 2008; and
(c) on 14 October 2008, the individual was a dependent student under the scheme and was under 25 years of age.

Education allowance category

(4) This subsection applies to the individual if:
(a) an education allowance under section 3.3, 3.5 or 3.6A of the Veterans’ Children Education Scheme was paid to the individual as a student; and
(b) the allowance was in respect of a period that included 14 October 2008; and
(c) on 14 October 2008, the individual was under 25 years of age.

(5) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) an education allowance under section 3.3 or 3.5 of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act Education and Training Scheme was paid to the individual as a student; and
   (b) the allowance was in respect of a period that included 14 October 2008; and
   (c) on 14 October 2008, the individual was under 25 years of age.

94 What is the amount of the payment?

The amount of the economic security strategy payment to the entitled individual is $1,000.
Part 7—Back to school bonus and single income family bonus

Division 1—Back to school bonus

Subdivision A—Entitlements in relation to eligible children

95 When is an individual entitled to a back to school bonus?

(1) An individual (the entitled individual) is entitled to a back to school bonus if subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies to the individual.

(2) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) in relation to 3 February 2009, a determination under section 16 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
   (b) the rate (the applicable rate) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 3 February 2009 consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil worked out taking into account at least one FTB child who was aged 4 or more and less than 19 on 3 February 2009.

(3) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) in relation to 3 February 2009, a determination under section 17 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
   (b) the determination was made as a result of a claim made in the 2008-09, 2009-10 or 2010-11 income year; and
   (c) if the claim was made in the 2008-09 income year—the rate (the applicable rate) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 3 February 2009 consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil worked out taking into account at least one FTB child who was aged 4 or more and less than 19 on 3 February 2009; and
(d) if the claim was made in the 2009-10 or 2010-11 income year:
   (i) the individual has satisfied the FTB reconciliation conditions under section 32B of the Family Assistance Administration Act for all of the same-rate benefit periods in the 2008-09 income year; and
   (ii) the rate (the \textit{applicable rate}) of family tax benefit that was payable under the determination after the individual satisfied those conditions, and that was payable in relation to 3 February 2009, consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil worked out taking into account at least one FTB child who was aged 4 or more and less than 19 on 3 February 2009.

(4) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) in relation to 3 February 2009, a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
   (b) the determination was made as a result of a claim made in the 2008-09 income year or a later income year; and
   (c) the rate (the \textit{applicable rate}) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 3 February 2009 consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil worked out taking into account at least one FTB child who was aged 4 or more and less than 19 on 3 February 2009 (or, if the child has died, who would have been that age on that date if the child had not died).

96 \textbf{In respect of what children is the bonus payable?}

Each of the following is an \textit{eligible child} in relation to the entitled individual:

(a) if subsection 95(2) applies to the entitled individual—each FTB child covered by paragraph 95(2)(b) and taken into account in determining the applicable rate;

(b) if subsection 95(3) applies to the entitled individual—each FTB child covered by paragraph 95(3)(c) or
subparagraph 95(3)(d)(ii) and taken into account in determining the applicable rate;

(c) if subsection 95(4) applies to the entitled individual—each FTB child covered by paragraph 95(4)(c) and taken into account in determining the applicable rate.

97 What is the amount of the bonus?

Add together the amounts applicable under this section for each eligible child

(1) The amount of the back to school bonus to the entitled individual is worked out by adding together the amounts applicable under this section for each eligible child.

Amount is $950 unless another subsection applies

(2) Subject to this section, the amount applicable for an eligible child is $950.

Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of an individual’s shared care percentage

(3) If the applicable rate (see section 95) took account of a shared care percentage in relation to an eligible child, the amount applicable for the eligible child is that percentage of $950.

Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of a section 28 percentage determination

(4) If the applicable rate (see section 95) took account of a determination under section 28 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children (being an eligible child or eligible children)—the amount applicable for the eligible child, or for each of those eligible children, is:

(a) unless paragraph (b) applies—that percentage of $950; or
(b) if subsection (3) also applies in relation to the eligible child—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (3) for the eligible child.
Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of a section 29 percentage determination

(5) If the applicable rate (see section 95) took account of a determination under section 29 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children (being an eligible child or eligible children)—the amount applicable for the eligible child, or for each of those eligible children, is:

(a) unless paragraph (b) applies—that percentage of $950; or
(b) if subsection (3) also applies in relation to the eligible child—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (3) for the eligible child.

Subdivision B—Other entitlements

98 When is an individual entitled to a back to school bonus?

An individual is entitled to a back to school bonus if:

(a) the individual was receiving either of the following payments in relation to 3 February 2009:
   (i) a carer payment under Part 2.5 of the Social Security Act 1991;
   (ii) a disability support pension under Part 2.3 of the Social Security Act 1991; and
(b) the individual was aged less than 19 on 3 February 2009.

99 What is the amount of the bonus?

The amount of the back to school bonus to the individual is $950.

Subdivision C—General rules

100 General rules

(1) If a back to school bonus under Subdivision A in relation to an eligible child (see section 96) is paid to an individual, no back to school bonus under Subdivision B can be paid to the eligible child.
(2) If a back to school bonus under Subdivision B is paid to an individual (the *recipient*), no back to school bonus under Subdivision A can be paid to another individual in relation to the recipient.
Division 2—Single income family bonus

101 When is an individual entitled to a single income family bonus?

(1) An individual (the *entitled individual*) is entitled to a single income family bonus if subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies to the individual.

(2) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) in relation to 3 February 2009, a determination under section 16 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
   (b) the rate (the *applicable rate*) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 3 February 2009 consisted of or included a Part B rate greater than nil.

(3) This subsection applies to the individual if:
   (a) in relation to 3 February 2009, a determination under section 17 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and
   (b) the determination was made as a result of a claim made in the 2008-09, 2009-10 or 2010-11 income year; and
   (c) if the claim was made in the 2008-09 income year—the rate (the *applicable rate*) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 3 February 2009 consisted of or included a Part B rate greater than nil; and
   (d) if the claim was made in the 2009-10 or 2010-11 income year:
      (i) the individual has satisfied the FTB reconciliation conditions under section 32B of the Family Assistance Administration Act for all of the same-rate benefit periods in the 2008-09 income year; and
      (ii) the rate (the *applicable rate*) of family tax benefit that was payable under the determination after the individual satisfied those conditions, and that was payable in...
Part 7 Back to school bonus and single income family bonus

Division 2 Single income family bonus

Section 102

relation to 3 February 2009, consisted of or included a Part B rate greater than nil.

(4) This subsection applies to the individual if:

(a) in relation to 3 February 2009, a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act was in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; and

(b) the determination was made as a result of a claim made in the 2008-09 income year or a later income year; and

(c) the rate (the applicable rate) of family tax benefit payable under the determination in relation to 3 February 2009 consisted of or included a Part B rate greater than nil.

102 What is the amount of the bonus?

Amount is $900 unless another subsection applies

(1) Subject to this section, the amount of the single income family bonus to the entitled individual is $900.

Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of an individual’s shared care percentage

(2) If the applicable rate (see section 101) was worked out taking into account only one FTB child and a shared care percentage in relation to that child, the amount of the single income family bonus to the entitled individual is that percentage of $900.

(3) If the applicable rate (see section 101) was worked out taking into account more than one FTB child and a shared care percentage for each of those children, the amount of the single income family bonus to the entitled individual is the highest of those percentages of $900.

Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of a section 28 percentage determination

(4) If the applicable rate (see section 101) took account of a determination under section 28 of a particular percentage in
relation to one or more FTB children, the amount of the single income family bonus to the entitled individual is:

(a) unless paragraph (b) applies—that percentage of $900; or
(b) if subsection (2) or (3) also applies—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (2) or (3).

(*Reduced amount if applicable rate took account of a section 29 percentage determination*)

(5) If the applicable rate (see section 101) took account of a determination under section 29 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children, the amount of the single income family bonus to the entitled individual is:

(a) unless paragraph (b) applies—that percentage of $900; or
(b) if subsection (2) or (3) also applies—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (2) or (3).
Part 7A—ETR payment

Division 1—Entitlements in respect of eligible children

Section 102A

102A When is an individual entitled to an ETR payment in respect of a child?

FTB

(1) An individual (the *entitled individual*) is entitled to an ETR payment if:

(a) in relation to 8 May 2012:

(i) a determination under section 16 or 17 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the entitled individual as a claimant; or

(ii) a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the entitled individual because the Secretary is satisfied that the entitled individual is eligible for family tax benefit under section 32 of this Act; and

(b) the entitled individual’s rate of family tax benefit on that day, worked out under Division 1 of Part 4 but disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of Schedule 1, consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil; and

(c) that rate was worked out taking into account one or more FTB children of the entitled individual who were born:

(i) on or after 1 January 1993; and

(ii) on or before 31 July 2007; and

(d) if, on 8 May 2012, an FTB child to whom paragraph (c) applies is at least 16—the FTB child is a senior secondary school child.
Youth allowance

(2) An individual (the entitled individual) is entitled to an ETR payment if:
   (a) the entitled individual has been paid an instalment of youth allowance; and
   (b) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 8 May 2012; and
   (c) the instalment was of another individual who was born:
       (i) on or after 1 January 1993; and
       (ii) on or before 8 May 1996; and
   (d) on 8 May 2012, the other individual was undertaking full-time study in respect of a secondary course (within the meaning of subsection 543A(2AB) of the Social Security Act 1991); and
   (e) youth allowance is payable to the other individual in respect of 8 May 2012; and
   (f) the instalment was paid to the entitled individual:
       (i) on behalf of the other individual in accordance with subsection 45(1) of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999; or
       (ii) as payment nominee in accordance with Part 3A of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999.

ABSTUDY

(3) An individual (the entitled individual) is entitled to an ETR payment if:
   (a) the whole or a part of an instalment under the scheme known as the ABSTUDY scheme that includes an amount identified as living allowance was paid in respect of a student; and
   (b) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 8 May 2012; and
   (c) the student was born:
       (i) on or after 1 January 1993; and
       (ii) on or before 8 May 1996; and
Part 7A  ETR payment  
Division 1  Entitlements in respect of eligible children  

Section 102A  

(d) on 8 May 2012, the student was undertaking full-time study in respect of a course of education determined, under section 5D of the Student Assistance Act 1973, to be a secondary course for the purposes of that Act; and  
(e) living allowance is payable under the scheme in respect of the student on 8 May 2012; and  
(f) on 8 May 2012, the entitled individual was a parent or guardian of the student; and  
(g) the entitled individual is either:  
   (i) the parent or guardian to whom the whole or part was paid; or  
   (ii) if no amount of the instalment was paid to a parent or guardian of the student and no amount of the instalment was paid to the student—the parent or guardian with whom the student usually lives who is determined by the Secretary to be the most appropriate parent or guardian to be entitled to an ETR payment under this section.  

Disability support pension and pensioner education supplement  

(4) An individual (the entitled individual) is entitled to an ETR payment if:  
   (a) an instalment of disability support pension under Part 2.3 of the Social Security Act 1991 has been paid to the entitled individual; and  
   (b) an instalment of pensioner education supplement under:  
      (i) Part 2.24A of the Social Security Act 1991; or  
      (ii) the scheme known as the ABSTUDY scheme; has been paid (whether or not to the entitled individual); and  
   (c) the instalments referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) were each in respect of a period that included 8 May 2012; and  
   (d) the instalments referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) were of another individual who was born:  
      (i) on or after 1 January 1993; and  
      (ii) on or before 8 May 1996; and
(e) on 8 May 2012, the other individual is:
   (i) if subparagraph (b)(i) applies—undertaking qualifying study (within the meaning of Part 2.24A of the Social Security Act 1991) in respect of a course of education determined, under section 5D of the Student Assistance Act 1973, to be a secondary course for the purposes of the Student Assistance Act 1973; or
   (ii) if subparagraph (b)(ii) applies—undertaking study in respect of a course of education determined, under section 5D of the Student Assistance Act 1973, to be a secondary course for the purposes of that Act; and
(f) disability support pension and the pensioner education supplement are both payable to the other individual in respect of 8 May 2012; and
(g) the instalment referred to in paragraph (a) was paid to the entitled individual as payment nominee in accordance with Part 3A of the Social Security (Administration) Act 1999.

102B In respect of what children is the payment payable?

Each of the following is an eligible child in relation to the entitled individual:
(a) if subsection 102A(1) applies to the entitled individual—each FTB child:
   (i) taken into account in determining the rate referred to in paragraph 102A(1)(b); and
   (ii) to whom paragraph 102A(1)(c) applies; and
   (iii) if, on 8 May 2012, an FTB child is at least 16—who satisfies paragraph 102A(1)(d);
(b) if subsection 102A(2) applies to the entitled individual—the other individual, or each other individual, covered by paragraphs 102A(2)(c), (d) and (e);
(c) if subsection 102A(3) applies to the entitled individual—the student, or each student, covered by paragraphs 102A(3)(a), (c), (d) and (e);
Section 102C

(d) if subsection 102A(4) applies to the entitled individual—the other individual, or each other individual, covered by paragraphs 102A(4)(d), (e) and (f).

102C What is the amount of the payment?

Add together the amounts applicable under this section for each eligible child

(1) The amount of the ETR payment to an individual who is entitled under section 102A is worked out by adding together the amounts applicable under this section for each eligible child.

General rule

(2) Subject to this section, the amount applicable for an eligible child is:

(a) if the eligible child was born on or after 1 August 2000—$409; or
(b) otherwise—$818.

Reduced amount if rate of family tax benefit took account of an individual’s shared care percentage

(3) If:

(a) subsection 102A(1) applies to the entitled individual; and
(b) the rate referred to in paragraph 102A(1)(b) took account of a shared care percentage in relation to an eligible child covered by paragraph 102B(a);

the amount applicable for the eligible child is:

(c) if the eligible child was born on or after 1 August 2000—that percentage of $409; or
(d) otherwise—that percentage of $818.

Reduced amount if rate of family tax benefit took account of a section 28 or 29 percentage determination

(4) If:
(a) subsection 102A(1) applies to the entitled individual; and
(b) the rate referred to in paragraph 102A(1)(b) took account of a determination under section 28 or 29 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children (being an eligible child or eligible children);
the amount applicable for the eligible child, or for each of those eligible children, is:
(c) if subsection (3) also applies in relation to the eligible child—that percentage of the amount worked out under subsection (3) for the eligible child; or
(d) otherwise:
   (i) if the eligible child was born on or after 1 August 2000—the percentage referred to in paragraph (b) of $409; or
   (ii) if the eligible child was born before 1 August 2000—the percentage referred to in paragraph (b) of $818.
Division 2—Other entitlements

Subdivision A—Entitlement in normal circumstances

102D When is an individual entitled to an ETR payment?

Youth allowance

(1) An individual is entitled to an ETR payment if:
   (a) the individual has been paid an instalment of youth allowance; and
   (b) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 8 May 2012; and
   (c) the instalment was of the individual; and
   (d) the individual was born:
      (i) on or after 1 January 1993; and
      (ii) on or before 8 May 1996; and
   (e) on 8 May 2012, the individual was undertaking full-time study in respect of a secondary course (within the meaning of subsection 543A(2AB) of the Social Security Act 1991); and
   (f) youth allowance is payable to the individual in respect of 8 May 2012.

ABSTUDY

(2) An individual is entitled to an ETR payment if:
   (a) the whole or a part of an instalment under the scheme known as the ABSTUDY scheme that includes an amount identified as living allowance was paid to the individual as a student; and
   (b) the instalment was in respect of a period that included 8 May 2012; and
   (c) the individual was born:
      (i) on or after 1 January 1993; and
      (ii) on or before 8 May 1996; and
(d) on 8 May 2012, the individual was undertaking full-time study in respect of a course of education determined, under section 5D of the *Student Assistance Act 1973*, to be a secondary course for the purposes of that Act; and
(e) living allowance is payable under the scheme in respect of the individual on 8 May 2012.

*Disability support pension and pensioner education supplement*

(3) An individual is entitled to an ETR payment if:

(a) an instalment of disability support pension under Part 2.3 of the *Social Security Act 1991* has been paid to the individual; and

(b) an instalment of pensioner education supplement under:
   (i) Part 2.24A of the *Social Security Act 1991*; or
   (ii) the scheme known as the ABSTUDY scheme; has been paid (whether or not to the individual); and

(c) the instalments referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) were each in respect of a period that included 8 May 2012; and

(d) the instalments referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) were of the individual; and

(e) the individual was born:
   (i) on or after 1 January 1993; and
   (ii) on or before 8 May 1996; and

(f) on 8 May 2012, the individual is:
   (i) if subparagraph (b)(i) applies—undertaking qualifying study (within the meaning of Part 2.24A of the *Social Security Act 1991*) in respect of a course of education determined, under section 5D of the *Student Assistance Act 1973*, to be a secondary course for the purposes of the *Student Assistance Act 1973*; or
   (ii) if subparagraph (b)(ii) applies—undertaking study in respect of a course of education determined, under section 5D of the *Student Assistance Act 1973*, to be a secondary course for the purposes of that Act; and
Part 7A  ETR payment
Division 2  Other entitlements

Section 102E

(g) disability support pension and the pensioner education supplement are both payable to the individual in respect of 8 May 2012.

102E  What is the amount of the payment?

The amount of the ETR payment to an individual who is entitled under section 102D is $818.

Subdivision B—Entitlement where death occurs

102F  Entitlement where death occurs

(1) The Secretary may determine that an individual is entitled to an ETR payment if:
   (a) in relation to 8 May 2012, a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the individual because the Secretary is satisfied that the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under section 33 of this Act because of the death of another individual; and
   (b) either:
      (i) the other individual was entitled to an amount of ETR payment, but the other individual died before the amount was paid; or
      (ii) the Secretary is satisfied that the other individual would have become entitled to an amount of ETR payment if the other individual had not died.

Note: The amount of the ETR payment for an individual entitled under this section is worked out under section 102G.

(2) If the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (1), no-one else is, or can become, entitled to an ETR payment because of the death of the other individual.
102G What is the amount of the payment?

If the Secretary makes a determination under subsection 102F(1) that an individual is entitled to an ETR payment, the amount of the ETR payment is the amount referred to in subparagraph 102F(1)(b)(i) or (ii) (as the case requires).
More than one entitlement under this Part

(1) If an ETR payment under Division 1 in relation to an eligible child (see section 102B) is paid to an individual, no ETR payment under Subdivision A of Division 2 can be paid to the eligible child.

(2) If an ETR payment under Division 1 in relation to an eligible child (see section 102B) is paid to an individual, no further ETR payment under that Division in relation to that eligible child can be paid to the individual.

(3) If an ETR payment under Subdivision A of Division 2 is paid to an individual (the recipient), no ETR payment under Division 1 can be paid to another individual in relation to the recipient.

(4) If an ETR payment under Subdivision A of Division 2 is paid to an individual, no further ETR payment under that Subdivision can be paid to the individual.

Note: Payments under Subdivision B of Division 2 are dealt with in subsection 102F(2).

More than one entitlement under this Part and veterans’ entitlements

(5) If an ETR payment under Division 1 of Part VIIH of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986 in relation to a child is paid to a person, no ETR payment under this Part can be paid:
   (a) to the person in relation to the same child; or
   (b) to the child.
Part 8—Clean energy advances

Division 1—Entitlement to clean energy advances

103 Entitlement in normal circumstances

Entitlement for days 14 May 2012 to 30 June 2012

(1) The Secretary may, on a day during the period starting on 14 May 2012 and ending on 30 June 2012, determine that an individual is entitled to a clean energy advance if:

(a) in relation to that day:
   (i) a determination under section 16 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; or
   (ii) a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the individual because the Secretary is satisfied that the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under section 32 of this Act; and

(b) the individual is in Australia on that day; and

(c) the individual’s rate of family tax benefit on that day, worked out under Division 1 of Part 4 but disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of Schedule 1, is greater than nil; and

(d) that rate was worked out taking into account at least one FTB child of the individual who is in Australia on that day; and

(e) on that day, neither section 32AA nor 32AD of the Family Assistance Administration Act prevents the Secretary from making a payment of family tax benefit to the individual, or the individual’s partner, worked out on an estimated income basis.

Note: The amount of the advance is worked out under sections 105 and 106.
Entitlement for days 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013

(2) The Secretary may determine that an individual is entitled to a clean energy advance if:

(a) in relation to any day during the period starting on 1 July 2012 and ending on 30 June 2013:

(i) a determination under section 16 or 17 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the individual as a claimant; or

(ii) a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the individual because the Secretary is satisfied that the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under section 32 of this Act; and

(b) the individual is not an absent overseas recipient on that day (disregarding section 63A); and

(c) the individual’s rate of family tax benefit on that day, worked out under Division 1 of Part 4 but disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of Schedule 1, is greater than nil; and

(d) that rate was worked out taking into account at least one FTB child of the individual who is not an absent overseas FTB child on that day (disregarding section 63A).

Note: The amount of the advance is worked out under sections 105 and 106.

(3) However, the Secretary must not make a determination under subsection (2) on a day before 1 July 2013 if:

(a) on that day:

(i) the individual is outside Australia and the individual left Australia before 1 April 2013; and

(ii) the individual is not an absent overseas recipient (disregarding section 63A); or

(b) on that day:

(i) each FTB child of the individual is outside Australia and each FTB child of the individual left Australia before 1 April 2013; and
(ii) each FTB child of the individual is not an absent overseas FTB child (disregarding section 63A).

Operation of section 32

(4) For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(c) and (d) and (2)(c) and (d), disregard section 32.

One clean energy advance only

(5) An individual is not entitled to more than one clean energy advance under this section.

104 Entitlement where death occurs

(1) The Secretary may determine that an individual is entitled to a clean energy advance if:

(a) in relation to any day during the period starting on 1 July 2012 and ending on 30 June 2013, a determination under section 18 of the Family Assistance Administration Act is in force in respect of the individual because the Secretary is satisfied that the individual is eligible for family tax benefit under section 33 of this Act because of the death of another individual; and

(b) either:

(i) the Secretary has determined that the other individual was entitled to an amount of a clean energy advance, but the other individual died before the amount was paid; or

(ii) the Secretary is satisfied that the other individual would have become entitled to an amount of a clean energy advance if the other individual had not died.

Note: The amount of the advance is worked out under section 107.

(2) If the Secretary makes a determination under subsection (1), no-one else is, or can become, entitled to a clean energy advance because of the death of the other individual.
Division 2—Amount of clean energy advance

105 Amount of advance where entitlement under section 103

(1) On the day (the decision day) that the Secretary determines that an individual is entitled to a clean energy advance under section 103, the Secretary must work out the amount of the advance.

Secretary determines entitlement before 1 July 2012

(2) If the decision day is before 1 July 2012, the amount of the individual’s clean energy advance is, subject to subsections (5) and (6), worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the individual’s clean energy daily rate (see section 106) on the decision day (assuming that any rate or amount that is to be indexed on 1 July 2012 had already been indexed on the decision day).

Step 2. Multiply the amount at step 1 by 365: the result is the amount of the individual’s clean energy advance.

Secretary determines entitlement in the 2012-13 income year

(3) If the decision day is on or after 1 July 2012 and before 1 July 2013, the amount of the individual’s clean energy advance is, subject to subsections (5) and (6), worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the sum of the individual’s clean energy daily rates (see section 106) for each day in the period beginning on 1 July 2012 and ending on the decision day.
Clean energy advances  **Part 8**  
Amount of clean energy advance  **Division 2**  
Section 105

| Step 2. | Multiply the individual’s clean energy daily rate on the decision day by the number of days in the 2012-13 income year that are after the decision day. |
| Step 3. | Work out the sum of the amounts at steps 1 and 2: the result is the amount of the individual’s clean energy advance. |

**Secretary determines entitlement on or after 1 July 2013**

(4) If the decision day is on or after 1 July 2013, the amount of the individual’s clean energy advance is, subject to subsections (5) and (6), the sum of the individual’s clean energy daily rates (see section 106) for each day in the 2012-13 income year.

**Reduced amount if rate took account of a section 28 or 29 percentage determination**

(5) If, in relation to any of the following days:

(a) if the decision day is before 1 July 2012—the decision day;

(b) if the decision day is on or after 1 July 2012 and before 1 July 2013—a day in the period beginning on 1 July 2012 and ending on the decision day;

(c) if the decision day is on or after 1 July 2013—a day in the 2012-13 income year;

a determination under section 28 or 29 of a particular percentage in relation to one or more FTB children of the individual is in effect, the clean energy daily rate for that day is that percentage of the clean energy daily rate that would otherwise apply.

**Legislative instrument**

(6) If:

(a) an individual is entitled to a clean energy advance under section 103 in relation to an FTB child; and

(b) before the decision day in relation to the individual, a former partner of the individual was entitled to a clean energy advance on or after 1 July 2013.
Part 8  Clean energy advances
Division 2  Amount of clean energy advance

Section 106

advance under section 103 or 108 in relation to that FTB child; and

(c) at the time the former partner became so entitled, the individual and the former partner were members of the same couple;

then:

(d) subsections (2) to (5) do not apply in relation to working out the amount of the individual’s clean energy advance; and

(e) the amount of the individual’s clean energy advance is worked out in accordance with an instrument made under subsection (7) (which may be nil).

(7) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, specify a method for working out the amount of clean energy advances for the purposes of subsection (6).

106 Clean energy daily rate

(1) An individual’s clean energy daily rate for a day is worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. If the individual’s rate of family tax benefit on that day (disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of Schedule 1) consisted of or included a Part A rate greater than nil:

(a) if the Part A rate is worked out under clause 3 of Schedule 1 and the individual’s income and maintenance tested rate exceeds the individual’s base rate—work out the sum of the amounts at paragraphs (a) and (ca) of step 1 of the method statement in that clause; or
(b) if the Part A rate is worked out under clause 3 of Schedule 1 and the individual’s income and maintenance tested rate is less than or equal to the individual’s base rate—work out the sum of the amounts at paragraphs (a) and (d) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 25 of that Schedule; or

(c) if the Part A rate is worked out under clause 25 of Schedule 1 and the individual’s Method 2 income and maintenance tested rate is less than or equal to the individual’s provisional Part A rate—work out the sum of the amounts at paragraphs (a) and (d) of step 1 of the method statement in that clause; or

(d) if the Part A rate is worked out under clause 25 of Schedule 1 and the individual’s Method 2 income and maintenance tested rate exceeds the individual’s provisional Part A rate—work out the sum of the amounts at paragraphs (a) and (ca) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 3 of that Schedule.

Step 2. If the individual’s rate of family tax benefit on that day consisted of or included a Part B rate greater than nil, work out whichever of the following amounts is appropriate:

(a) the sum of the amounts under paragraphs 29(1)(a) and (b) of Schedule 1;

(b) the sum of the amounts at paragraphs (a) and (b) of step 1 of the method statement in subclause 29(2) of Schedule 1;

(c) the sum of the amounts under paragraphs 29A(2)(a) and (b) of Schedule 1.
Step 3. Work out the sum of the amounts at steps 1 and 2.

Step 4. Multiply the amount at step 3 by 0.017.

Step 5. Divide the amount at step 4 by 365 (rounded to the nearest cent (rounding 0.5 cents upwards)): the result is the individual’s clean energy daily rate for that day.

(2) If steps 1 and 2 of the method statement in subsection (1) do not apply in relation to an individual on a day, the individual’s clean energy daily rate for that day is nil.

(3) An individual’s clean energy daily rate for a day is nil if the individual is an absent overseas recipient on that day (disregarding section 63A).

(4) The calculation under subsection (1) for a day is to be done disregarding any FTB child of the individual who is an absent overseas FTB child (disregarding section 63A) on that day.

(5) The calculation under subsection (1) is to be done disregarding section 32.

(6) If:
   (a) the decision day (see subsection 105(1)) is before 1 July 2013; and
   (b) on the decision day:
       (i) an FTB child of the individual is outside Australia and the FTB child left Australia before 1 April 2013; and
       (ii) that FTB child is not an absent overseas FTB child (disregarding section 63A);

then the calculation under subsection (1) of this section on the decision day is to be done disregarding that FTB child.

(7) If the child referred to in subsection (6) returns to Australia before 1 July 2013, then, for the purposes of section 108, there is taken to be a change in the individual’s circumstances on the day of the child’s return.
(8) If the child referred to in subsection (6) does not return to Australia before 1 July 2013, then, for the purposes of section 108, there is taken to be a trigger day of 30 June 2013 in relation to the individual.

107 Amount of advance where entitlement under section 104

If the Secretary makes a determination under subsection 104(1) that an individual is entitled to a clean energy advance, the amount of the advance is the amount referred to in subparagraph 104(1)(b)(i) or (ii) (as the case requires).
Part 8 Clean energy advances
Division 3 Top-up payments of clean energy advance

Section 108

Division 3—Top-up payments of clean energy advance

108 Top-up payments of clean energy advance

General case

(1) If:

(a) the Secretary pays a clean energy advance (the original payment) to an individual in circumstances where the Secretary determined the individual is entitled to the advance under section 103 and where the amount of the advance is not worked out under subsection 105(6); and

(b) the decision day (see subsection 105(1)) is before 1 July 2013; and

(c) on a day (the trigger day) after the decision day and before 1 July 2013, the individual’s circumstances change so that:

(i) if the individual has not previously become entitled to a payment under this section—the amount of the original payment is less than the amount of the clean energy advance that would have been paid to the individual if the decision day had been the trigger day; or

(ii) if the individual has previously become entitled to one or more payments under this section—the sum of those payments and the original payment is less than the amount of the clean energy advance that would have been paid to the individual if the decision day had been the trigger day; and

(d) subsection (1A) does not apply in relation to the individual; then the individual is entitled to a further payment of clean energy advance equal to the amount of the shortfall.

Other cases

(1A) If:

(a) the Secretary pays a clean energy advance to an individual in circumstances where the Secretary determined the individual...
is entitled to the advance under section 103 and where the amount of the advance is not worked out under subsection 105(6); and

(b) the decision day (see subsection 105(1)) is before 1 July 2013; and

(d) on a day (the trigger day) after the decision day and before 1 July 2013, the individual’s circumstances change; and

(e) the individual is entitled to a further payment of clean energy advance in accordance with an instrument made under subsection (1B);

then the amount of the individual’s further clean energy advance is worked out in accordance with an instrument made under subsection (1B) (which may be nil).

(1B) The Minister may, by legislative instrument:

(a) specify the circumstances in which individuals are entitled to further payments of clean energy advances for the purposes of subsection (1A); and

(b) specify a method for working out the amount of further clean energy advances for the purposes of subsection (1A).

(2) If:

(a) the Secretary pays a clean energy advance to an individual in circumstances where the Secretary determined the individual is entitled to the advance under section 103 and where the amount of the advance is worked out under subsection 105(6); and

(b) the decision day (see subsection 105(1)) is before 1 July 2013; and

(c) on a day (the trigger day) after the decision day and before 1 July 2013, the individual’s circumstances change; and

(d) the individual is entitled to a further payment of clean energy advance in accordance with an instrument made under subsection (3);

then the amount of the individual’s further clean energy advance is worked out in accordance with an instrument made under subsection (3) (which may be nil).
(3) The Minister may, by legislative instrument:
   (a) specify the circumstances in which individuals are entitled to
       further payments of clean energy advances for the purposes
       of subsection (2); and
   (b) specify a method for working out the amount of further clean
       energy advances for the purposes of subsection (2).

Interpretation

(4) For the purposes of this section, there is taken not to be a change in
the individual’s circumstances merely because a determination
under section 28 in relation to the individual is varied or ceases to
be in force.
Division 4—General rules

109 General rules

If:

(a) an individual is entitled to a clean energy advance under section 103 or 108 in relation to an FTB child; and
(b) the amount of the advance was not worked out by applying subsection 105(5); and
(c) the amount of the advance was not worked out under subsection 108(1A);

then, while the individual is a member of a couple, the other member of the couple is not entitled to a clean energy advance under section 103 or 108 in relation to that child.
Schedule 1—Family tax benefit rate calculator

Part 1—Overall rate calculation process

1 Overall rate calculation process

(1) To work out an individual’s annual rate of family tax benefit, add:
   (a) the individual’s Part A rate calculated under Part 2 (clauses 3 to 24S), Part 3 (clauses 25 to 28) or Part 3A (clause 28A); and
   (b) the individual’s Part B rate calculated under Part 4 (clauses 28B to 33).

(2) To work out the individual’s Part A rate:
   (a) use Part 2 (clauses 3 to 24S) if the individual has at least one FTB child and:
      (i) the individual’s adjusted taxable income does not exceed the individual’s higher income free area; or
      (ii) the individual, or the individual’s partner, is receiving a social security pension, a social security benefit, a service pension or income support supplement; and
   (b) use Part 3 (clauses 25 to 28) if the individual has at least one FTB child and:
      (i) the individual’s adjusted taxable income exceeds the individual’s higher income free area; and
      (ii) neither the individual, nor the individual’s partner, is receiving a social security pension, a social security benefit, a service pension or income support supplement; and
   (c) use Part 3A (clause 28A) if the individual has no FTB children.
Use Schedule 3 to work out the individual’s adjusted taxable income. Use clause 2 to work out the individual’s higher income free area.

2 Higher income free area

For the purposes of this Part, an individual’s higher income free area is the basic amount in column 1 of the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Higher income free area</th>
<th>Column 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$73,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 2—Part A rate (Method 1)

Division 1—Overall rate calculation process

3 Method of calculating Part A rate

Subject to the operation of clauses 5, 6A, 38J and 38K, if the individual’s Part A rate is to be calculated using this Part, it is calculated as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Add the following amounts:

(a) the individual’s standard rate under Division 2 of this Part (clauses 7 to 11);

(ba) the individual’s newborn supplement (if any) under Division 1A of Part 5 (clauses 35A and 35B);

(c) the individual’s multiple birth allowance (if any) under Division 2 of Part 5 (clauses 36 to 38);

(ca) the individual’s FTB Part A supplement under Division 2A of Part 5 (clause 38A);

(cb) the individual’s energy supplement (Part A) under Subdivision A of Division 2AA of Part 5 (clause 38AA);

(d) the individual’s rent assistance (if any) under Subdivision A of Division 2B of Part 5 (clauses 38B to 38H).

The result is the individual’s maximum rate.
Step 2. Apply the income test in Division 2C of Part 5 (clauses 38L to 38N) to work out any reduction for adjusted taxable income. Take any reduction away from the individual’s maximum rate: the result is the individual’s income tested rate.

Step 3. Apply the maintenance income test in Division 5 of this Part (clauses 20 to 24) to work out any reduction for maintenance income. Take any reduction away from the individual’s income tested rate: the result is the individual’s income and maintenance tested rate.

Step 4. The individual’s Part A rate is:

(a) the individual’s income and maintenance tested rate if it is equal to or greater than the individual’s base rate (see clause 4); or

(b) the individual’s base rate (see clause 4) if it is more than the individual’s income and maintenance tested rate.

4 Base rate

The individual’s base rate is the rate that would be the individual’s Method 2 base rate under clause 25 if the individual’s Part A rate were worked out using Part 3.

5 Family tax benefit advance to individual

(1) If:

(a) an individual is entitled to be paid family tax benefit by instalment; and

(b) the individual is paid a family tax benefit advance; and

(c) the individual has not repaid the whole of the advance; and
Clause 6

(d) the amount of unrepaid family tax benefit advance is not an FTB advance debt;
then, subject to clauses 44 and 49, the individual’s Part A rate (as reduced (if at all) under clauses 38J and 38K) is to be reduced in accordance with Division 4 of Part 5 (clauses 40 to 51).

(2) If an individual satisfies paragraphs (1)(a) to (d) for more than one family tax benefit advance, the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under subclause (1) for each of those advances.

6 Components of Part A rates under this Part

The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine a method for working out the extent to which Part A rates under this Part are attributable to the amounts referred to in step 1 of the method statement in clause 3.

6A Energy supplement

(1) Paragraph (cb) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 3 does not apply to an individual on or after the commencement of this clause unless:
(a) the individual was entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016; and
(b) the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016 was not worked out under Part 3A of this Schedule.

(2) However, if:
(a) the individual ceases to be entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of a day (the applicable day) on or after 20 September 2016; or
(b) the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit is worked out under Part 3A of this Schedule in respect of a day (the applicable day) on or after 20 September 2016;
then paragraph (cb) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 3 does not apply, and never again applies, to the individual from:
(c) if the applicable day is before the commencement of this clause—the start of the day this clause commences; or
(d) if the applicable day is on or after the commencement of this clause—the start of the applicable day.
Division 2—Standard rate

7 Standard rate

Subject to clauses 8 to 11, an individual’s standard rate is worked out using the following table. Work out which category applies to each FTB child of the individual. The FTB child rate is the corresponding amount in column 2. The standard rate is the sum of the FTB child rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FTB child rates (Part A—Method 1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Column 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category of FTB child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Base FTB child rate

For the purposes of this Division, the base FTB child rate for an FTB child of an individual is the rate that would be the FTB child rate under subclause 26(2) if:

(a) the individual’s Part A rate were being worked out under Part 3; and

(b) clause 27 did not apply.

9 FTB child rate—recipient of other periodic payments

The FTB child rate for an FTB child of an individual is the base FTB child rate (see clause 8) if:

(a) the individual or the individual’s partner is receiving a periodic payment under a law of the Commonwealth and the law provides for an increase in the rate of payment by reference to an FTB child of the individual; or
(b) the individual or the individual’s partner is receiving a periodic payment under a scheme administered by the Commonwealth and the scheme provides for an increase in the rate of payment by reference to an FTB child of the individual.

10 Effect of certain maintenance rights

(1) The FTB child rate for an FTB child of an individual is the base FTB child rate (see clause 8) if:
   (a) the individual or the individual’s partner is entitled to claim or apply for maintenance for the child; and
   (b) the Secretary considers that it is reasonable for the individual or partner to take action to obtain maintenance; and
   (c) the individual or partner does not take action that the Secretary considers reasonable to obtain maintenance.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to maintenance that is:
   (a) a liability under an administrative assessment (within the meaning of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989); and
   (b) not an enforceable maintenance liability (within the meaning of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988).

11 Sharing family tax benefit (shared care percentages)

If an individual has a shared care percentage for an FTB child of the individual, the FTB child rate for the child, in working out the individual’s standard rate, is the individual’s shared care percentage of the FTB child rate that would otherwise apply to the child.
Division 5—Maintenance income test

Subdivision A—Maintenance income test

19A Extended meaning of receiving maintenance income

In this Division, if the FTB child of an individual receives maintenance income, the individual is taken to have received the maintenance income.

19AA References to applying for maintenance income

A reference in this Division to an individual being, or not being, entitled to apply for maintenance income includes an individual who is, or is not, entitled to so apply under the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989 or the Family Law Act 1975.

19B Application of maintenance income test to certain pension and benefit recipients and their partners

If the individual, or the individual’s partner, is:

(a) permanently blind; and

(b) receiving:

(i) an age pension (under Part 2.2 of the Social Security Act 1991); or

(ii) a disability support pension (under Part 2.3 of the Social Security Act 1991); or

(iii) a service pension; or

(iv) income support supplement (under Part IIIA of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986);

then:

(c) the individual’s maintenance income excess is nil; and

(d) the individual’s income and maintenance tested rate is the same as the individual’s income tested rate.
20 Effect of maintenance income on family tax benefit rate

(1) This is how to work out an individual’s reduction for maintenance income if clause 19B does not apply:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the annualised amount of the individual’s maintenance income. In doing so:

(a) disregard any maintenance income for an FTB child for whom the FTB child rate under clause 7 does not exceed the base FTB child rate (see clause 8); and

(b) disregard the operation of clause 11 (sharing of family tax benefit) in applying paragraph (a); and

(c) disregard any amount that, for the income year for which the individual’s reduction for maintenance income is being worked out, is required under clause 24E to be depleted from a maintenance income credit balance of the individual and, if the individual is a member of a couple, from a maintenance income credit balance of the individual’s partner; and

(d) disregard any maintenance income that is received by the individual, or the individual’s partner, from another individual if the income is over the maintenance income ceiling for the income (see Subdivisions C and D).

Step 2. Work out the individual’s maintenance income free area using clauses 22 and 23.

Step 3. Work out whether the individual’s maintenance income exceeds the individual’s maintenance income free area.
Clause 20A

Step 4. If the individual’s maintenance income does not exceed the individual’s maintenance income free area, the individual’s *maintenance income excess* is nil and there is no reduction for maintenance income.

Step 5. If the individual’s maintenance income exceeds the individual’s maintenance income free area, the individual’s *maintenance income excess* is the individual’s maintenance income less the individual’s maintenance income free area.

Step 6. The individual’s *reduction for maintenance income* is half the maintenance income excess.

(2) Paragraph (c) of step 1 of the method statement in subclause (1) does not apply unless and until the individual has satisfied the FTB reconciliation conditions in section 32B of the Family Assistance Administration Act for all of the same-rate benefit periods (within the meaning of that section) that are included in the income year for which the individual’s reduction for maintenance income is being worked out.

**20A Annualised amount of maintenance income**

*Object of clause*

(1) The object of this clause is to annualise the maintenance income (other than capitalised maintenance income) (*CMI*) of an individual during an income year.

*Annualisation of maintenance income other than CMI*

(2) If an individual receives maintenance income (other than CMI) from another individual during any period or periods (*the relevant period or periods*) in an income year, the annualised amount of the maintenance income of the individual is worked out using the following formula:
The amount of maintenance income (other than CMI) received by the individual during the relevant period or periods \[ \times \frac{\text{Number of days in the income year}}{\text{Number of days in the relevant period or periods}} \]

**Commencement of relevant period**

(3) If:

(a) an individual (payee) receives maintenance income (other than CMI) from another individual (payer) in an income year under a maintenance liability; and

(b) subsection (4) does not apply;

the relevant period in respect of the maintenance income commences:

(c) in the case where the maintenance liability arises after 1 July of the income year in which the maintenance income is received—on the day that the maintenance liability arises; or

(d) in the case where the maintenance liability exists on 1 July of the income year in which the maintenance income is received—1 July.

(4) If:

(a) a payee receives maintenance income (other than CMI) from a payer in an income year under a maintenance liability; and

(b) the payee has received maintenance income (other than CMI) from that payer previously during a period in the income year, but not under a maintenance liability; and

(c) in between the time the payee receives maintenance income under paragraph (a) and the end of the period referred to in paragraph (b):

(i) the payee and the payer were not members of the same couple; and

(ii) the payee was entitled to claim, or apply for, maintenance from the payer;

the relevant period in respect of the maintenance income commences:

\[ \frac{\text{Number of days in the income year}}{\text{Number of days in the relevant period or periods}} \times \text{Number of days in the income year} \]
(d) on the day the payee first received the previously received maintenance income in the income year; or
(e) on such earlier day in respect of the previously received maintenance income that the Secretary determines.

(5) If a payee receives maintenance income (other than CMI) from a payer during a period in an income year but not under a maintenance liability, the relevant period, in respect of the maintenance income, commences:
(a) on the day that the payee first received the maintenance income during that period; or
(b) on such earlier day that the Secretary determines.

End of relevant period

(6) A relevant period, in respect of maintenance income (other than CMI) received under a maintenance liability in an income year, ends either when the maintenance liability ceases (if it ceases before the end of the income year) or on 30 June of the income year.

(7) If:
(a) a payee receives maintenance income (other than CMI) in an income year; and
(b) the maintenance income is not received under a maintenance liability;
the relevant period ends in respect of the payee either:
(c) unless subclause (8) applies—when the payee ceases to receive the maintenance income (if the payee ceases to receive the income before the end of the income year); or
(d) on 30 June of the income year.

(8) If:
(a) a payee receives maintenance income (other than CMI) from a payer in an income year under a maintenance liability; and
(b) the payee has received maintenance income (other than CMI) from that payer previously during a period in the income year, but not under a maintenance liability; and
(c) in between the time the payee receives maintenance income under paragraph (a) and the end of the period referred to in paragraph (b):
   (i) the payee and the payer were not members of the same couple; and
   (ii) the payee was entitled to claim, or apply for, maintenance from the payer;

the relevant period ends either when the maintenance liability ceases (if it ceases before the end of the income year) or on 30 June of the income year.

Relevant period where payee elects to end an assessment

(9) If:
   (a) a payee receives maintenance income (other than CMI) in an income year from a payer under a maintenance liability which is an assessment under Part 5 of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989; and
   (b) the payee and payer become members of the same couple; and
   (c) the payee elects under the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989 to end the assessment from a specified day before the day the payee and payer became members of the same couple;

for the purpose of determining the commencement or end of the relevant period, the assessment is taken to end from the day the payee and the payer became a member of the same couple or from such earlier day as the Secretary determines (not being a day earlier than the specified day).

Meaning of maintenance liability

(10) In this clause, maintenance liability means a liability to provide:
   (a) child support; or
   (b) maintenance (other than child support) that arises as a result of:
       (i) the order of a court; or
Clause 20B

(ii) a maintenance agreement (within the meaning of the *Family Law Act 1975*) that has been registered in, or approved by, a court in Australia or an external Territory; or

(iii) a financial agreement, or Part VIIIAB financial agreement, within the meaning of that Act; or

(iv) any other agreement with respect to the maintenance of a person that has been registered in, or approved by, a court in Australia or an external Territory.

Day a maintenance liability arises

(11) The day a maintenance liability arises is:

(a) if the liability is to provide child support, the day that the liability arises under the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989*; or

(b) if the liability is to provide maintenance that arises as set out in paragraph (10)(b), the day that the order of the court or the agreement has effect from.

20B Working out amounts of child maintenance using notional assessments

(1) If:

(a) an individual receives child maintenance for an FTB child of the individual under a child support agreement or court order; and

(b) there is, in relation to the agreement or order, a notional assessment of the annual rate of child support that would be payable to the individual for the child for a particular day in a child support period if that annual rate were payable under Part 5 of the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989* instead of under the agreement or order;

then the amount of child maintenance that the individual is taken to have received in an income year under the agreement or order for the child for a period is worked out in accordance with this clause.
Family tax benefit rate calculator **Schedule 1**
Part A rate (Method 1) **Part 2**
Maintenance income test **Division 5**

Clause 20B

Note: The amount worked out in accordance with this clause is annualised under clause 20A.

**Individual taken to have received notional assessed amount**

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the amount of child maintenance that the individual is taken to have received under the agreement or order for the child for the period is, subject to this clause, the amount (the **notional assessed amount**) that the individual would have received if the individual had received the annual rate of child support for the child for the period that is included in the notional assessment, disregarding so much of that rate as is attributable to the individual receiving disability expenses maintenance.

**Underpayments**

(3) If the amount received in an income year by the individual under the agreement or order for the child for the period is less than the amount that is payable to the individual under the agreement or order for the child for the period (such that a debt arises for the period under the agreement or order), then, for the purposes of this Act, the amount of child maintenance that the individual is taken to have received under the agreement or order for the child for the period is the following amount (the **notional amount paid**):

\[
\frac{\text{Amount received by the individual under the agreement or order for the child for the period}}{\text{Amount payable to the individual under the agreement or order for the child for the period}} \times \text{Notional assessed amount for the child for the period}
\]

Note: This subclause only applies in respect of enforceable maintenance liabilities (see subclause (7)).

**Underpayments—non-periodic payments and lump sum payments**

(3A) For the purposes of the formula in subclause (3), the amount received by the individual under the agreement or order, for the child for the period, is taken to include:
Clause 20B

(a) if the agreement or order is a non-periodic payments agreement or order—the amount by which the annual rate of child support payable for the child is reduced for the period under the agreement or order; and

(b) if the agreement or order is a lump sum payments agreement or order—the total amount of the lump sum payment that is credited for each day in the period under section 69A of the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988* against the amount payable under the liability under the agreement or order.

(3B) If the agreement or order is a non-periodic payments agreement or order, for the purposes of the formula in subclause (3), the amount payable to the individual under the agreement or order for the child for the period is taken to include the amount by which the annual rate of child support payable for the child is reduced for the period under the agreement or order.

*Arrears*

(4) If the amount received in an income year by the individual under the agreement or order for the child for the period exceeds the amount that is payable to the individual under the agreement or order for the child for the period, then, for the purposes of this Act, the amount of child maintenance that the individual is taken to have received under the agreement or order for the child for the period is:

\[
\text{Total of the notional arrears amount} = \text{Notional assessed amount for the child for the period} + \text{Total of the notional arrears amounts in respect of each debt arising for a previous period under the agreement or order}
\]

Note: This subclause only applies in respect of enforceable maintenance liabilities (see subclause (7)).

(5) The *notional arrears amount*, in respect of a debt arising for a previous period under the agreement or order, is:
(6) For the purposes of subclause (5), if:

(a) an individual has more than one debt that arose under an agreement or order for previous periods; and

(b) the amount received in an income year by the individual under the agreement or order for a child for a period exceeds the amount that is payable to the individual under the agreement or order for the child for the period;

then:

(c) the individual is taken to have received the excess to pay off each debt in the order in which the debts arose; and

(d) each debt is reduced by the amount of the debt that is paid off.

(7) Subclauses (3) and (4) only apply in respect of enforceable maintenance liabilities (within the meaning of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988).

(8) In this clause:

lump sum payments agreement or order means:

(a) an agreement containing lump sum payment provisions (within the meaning of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989); or

(b) a court order made under section 123A of that Act.

non-periodic payments agreement or order means:

(a) an agreement containing non-periodic payment provisions (within the meaning of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989); or
Clause 20C

(b) a court order made under section 124 of that Act that includes a statement made under section 125 of that Act that the annual rate of child support payable by a liable parent under an administrative assessment is to be reduced.

20C Working out amounts of child maintenance in relation to lump sum payments

(1) This clause applies if an individual receives in an income year child maintenance for an FTB child of the individual under:
   (a) a child support agreement, containing lump sum payment provisions (within the meaning of paragraph 84(1)(e) of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989), to which clause 20B does not apply; or
   (b) a court order made under section 123A of that Act; in the form of a lump sum payment that is to be credited under section 69A of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988 against the amount payable under a liability under an administrative assessment.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the amount of child maintenance that the individual is taken to have received in an income year under the agreement or order for the child for a period is the amount that is credited under section 69A of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988 against the amount payable under the liability under the administrative assessment for the child for the period.

Note: The amount worked out under this clause is annualised under clause 20A.

(3) Subclause (2) does not apply in relation to the individual and the child for a period if subclause 20B(2), (3) or (4) or 20D(2) has applied in relation to the individual and the child for that period.

20D Working out amounts of child maintenance for administrative assessments privately collected

(1) This clause applies if, during a period in an income year:
(a) an individual is entitled to receive an amount of child maintenance for an FTB child of the individual under a liability under an administrative assessment (within the meaning of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989); and
(b) the liability is not an enforceable maintenance liability (within the meaning of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988); and
(c) the child maintenance is not maintenance to which clause 20B applies; and
(d) the Secretary considers that it is reasonable for the individual to take action to obtain the amount.

**Individual taken to have received full entitlement**

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the individual is taken to have received, for the period in the income year, the amount of child maintenance for the child that the individual is entitled to receive under the liability, disregarding so much of that amount as is attributable to the individual receiving disability expenses maintenance.

**21 Maintenance income of members of couple to be added**

The annualised amount of the maintenance income of an individual who is a member of a couple is the sum of the amounts that, apart from this clause, would be the respective annualised amounts of each of the members of the couple.

**22 How to calculate an individual’s maintenance income free area**

An individual’s maintenance income free area is worked out using the following table. Work out which family situation in the table applies to the individual. The maintenance income free area is the corresponding amount in column 2 plus an additional corresponding amount in column 3 for each FTB child after the first, disregarding any child:
Clause 23

(a) for whom maintenance income is disregarded under paragraph (a) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 20; or

(b) in respect of whom neither the individual, nor the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income.

### Maintenance income free area

**(Part A—Method 1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual’s family situation</td>
<td>Basic amount</td>
<td>Additional amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not a member of a couple</td>
<td>$952.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Partnered (both the individual and the partner have an annualised amount of maintenance income)</td>
<td>$1,905.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Partnered (only one has an annualised amount of maintenance income)</td>
<td>$952.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**23 Only maintenance actually received taken into account in applying clause 22**

In determining whether or not item 2 or 3 of the table in clause 22 applies to an individual, clause 21 is to be disregarded. This has the effect of taking into account only maintenance income that the individual actually receives rather than any maintenance income that the individual is taken to receive because of maintenance income received by the individual’s partner.
24 Apportionment of capitalised maintenance income

(1) The object of this clause is to spread capitalised maintenance income so that it is taken into account over the whole of the period in respect of which it is received.

(2) If an individual receives capitalised maintenance income, the maintenance income of the individual that is attributable to the capitalised maintenance income during any period (the *relevant period*) in the capitalisation period is the amount worked out using the formula:

\[
\text{Capitalised maintenance income} \times \frac{\text{Relevant period}}{\text{Capitalisation period}}
\]

(2A) For the capitalisation period in an income year, the annualised amount of an individual’s capitalised maintenance income is worked out using the following formula:

\[
\text{The amount worked out under subclause (2) in respect of the individual for the capitalisation period in the income year} \times \frac{\text{Number of days in the income year}}{\text{Number of days in the capitalisation period in the income year}}
\]

*Capitalisation period—court order or agreement*

(3) If:

(a) the capitalised maintenance income is received under or as a result of:

(i) the order of a court; or

(ii) a maintenance agreement (within the meaning of the *Family Law Act 1975*) that has been registered in, or approved by, a court in Australia or an external Territory; or

(iii) a financial agreement, or Part VIIIAB financial agreement, within the meaning of that Act; or
Clause 24

(iv) any other agreement with respect to the maintenance of a person that has been registered in, or approved by, a court in Australia or an external Territory; and

(b) the order or agreement specified the period in relation to which the capitalised maintenance income was to be provided; and

(c) the length of the period could be ascertained with reasonable certainty when the order was made or the agreement was so registered or approved;

the capitalisation period is, subject to subclause (6), the period specified in the order or agreement.

Capitalisation period—FTB child under 18

(4) If:

(a) the capitalised maintenance income relates to the maintenance of an FTB child of the individual; and

(b) the child has not turned 18 on the day on which the income is received; and

(c) subclause (3) does not apply to the capitalised maintenance income;

the capitalisation period is, subject to subclause (6), the period that starts on the day on which the income is received and ends on the day immediately before the day on which the child turns 18.

Capitalisation period—partner under 65

(5) If:

(a) the capitalised maintenance income relates to the maintenance of the individual by the individual’s partner or former partner; and

(b) the individual has not turned 65 on the day on which the income is received; and
(c) subclause (3) does not apply to the capitalised maintenance income;

the *capitalisation period* is, subject to subclause (6), the period that starts on the day on which the income is received and ends on the day immediately before the day on which the individual turns 65.

*Capitalisation period—other cases*

(6) If:

(a) the Secretary considers:
   (i) in a case falling within subclause (3) where the period referred to in that subclause was specified in an order of a court that was made by consent or in an agreement referred to in subparagraph (3)(a)(ii), (iii) or (iv)—that the period is not appropriate in the circumstances of the case; or
   (ii) in a case falling within subclause (4) or (5)—that the period referred to in that subclause is not appropriate in the circumstances of the case; or

(b) no capitalisation period is applicable in relation to the capitalised maintenance income under subclause (3), (4) or (5);

the *capitalisation period* is such period as the Secretary considers appropriate in the circumstances of the case.

**Subdivision B—Maintenance income credit balances**

**24A Maintenance income credit balances**

(1) A *maintenance income credit balance*, for a registered entitlement of an individual, is, at any particular time, the balance at that time of the accruals under clause 24B and the depletions under clause 24E in relation to that entitlement.

(2) Despite subclause (1), a maintenance income credit balance for a registered entitlement, at the end of an income year, cannot exceed the total arrears owing from that registered entitlement, at that time, for all income years for which the entitlement has existed.
(3) If:
   (a) but for the condition in subclause 24B(3) not being met in relation to an income year, there would be an accrual to a maintenance income credit balance of an individual for a day in that income year; and
   (b) after there has been an accrual under clause 24C for a day in a later income year or a depletion under clause 24E for a later income year, that condition is met in relation to the earlier income year;
   the maintenance income credit balance is recalculated, taking into account the accrual for the day in the earlier income year before taking into account the accrual or depletion mentioned in paragraph (b).

(4) This Subdivision continues to apply in relation to a maintenance income credit balance of an individual whether or not the individual or the individual’s partner continues to be eligible for family tax benefit.

24B Accruals to a maintenance income credit balance

Accrual if conditions are satisfied

(1) There is an accrual to a maintenance income credit balance for a registered entitlement of an individual, for a day in an income year, of the amount worked out under clause 24C for that day, if all the conditions in this clause are satisfied.

Conditions that must be satisfied

(2) Either or both of the following must apply:
   (a) the individual is eligible for family tax benefit for the day;
   (b) if the individual is a member of a couple on the day—the individual’s partner is eligible for family tax benefit for the day.

(3) The eligible person must have satisfied the FTB reconciliation conditions in section 32B of the Family Assistance Administration
Act for all of the same-rate benefit periods (within the meaning of that section) that are included in the income year.

(4) The annualised amount of the maintenance income of the eligible person for the day must be less than the maintenance income free area that applied to the eligible person for that day.

(5) The maintenance income that the individual received in the income year from the registered entitlement must be less than the amount due in the income year from the registered entitlement.

### 24C Amount of accrual to a maintenance income credit balance

(1) This is how to work out the amount of the accrual under clause 24B, for a day in an income year, to a maintenance income credit balance for a registered entitlement of an individual who is, or is the partner of, an eligible person under subclause 24B(2):

**Method statement**

Step 1. Work out the global maintenance entitlement of the eligible person for the day using clause 24D.

Step 2. Identify the lower of:

(a) that global maintenance entitlement; and

(b) the maintenance income free area that applied to the eligible person for the day.

Step 3. Subtract from the lower amount identified in step 2 the annualised amount of the maintenance income of the eligible person for the day.

Step 4. Divide the result of step 3 by 365 and round the result of the division to the nearest cent (rounding 0.5 cents upwards).
Clause 24C

Step 5. Unless subclause (2) applies to the individual, the amount that accrues to the maintenance income credit balance of the individual for the day is the amount worked out under step 4.

If subclause (2) applies to the individual, take the amount worked out under step 4 and apply the method statement in subclause (2).

(2) If either or both of the following apply:

(a) the individual has more than one registered entitlement for the day in respect of which the condition in subclause 24B(5) is met;

(b) if the individual is a member of a couple on the day—the individual’s partner has one or more registered entitlements for the day in respect of which the condition in subclause 24B(5) is met;

this is how to work out the amount of the accrual under clause 24B, for a day in an income year, to each of the maintenance income credit balances (the relevant balances) for those entitlements:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the daily cap for each relevant balance as follows:

(a) work out the annualised amount mentioned in paragraph 24D(1)(a) that is due in the income year from the registered entitlement to which the balance relates, and any related private collection entitlement;

(b) work out under subclause (4) the annualised amount of maintenance income received in the income year from that registered entitlement, and any related private collection entitlement;
(c) the daily cap is the excess of the amount mentioned in paragraph (a) over the amount mentioned in paragraph (b), divided by 365 and rounded to the nearest cent (rounding 0.5 cents upwards).

Step 2. Distribute the amount worked out under step 4 of the method statement in subclause (1) equally among each relevant balance, up to the amount of the daily cap for the relevant balance.

Step 3. Distribute any remaining amount equally among each relevant balance for which the daily cap has not been reached, up to the amount of the daily cap for the relevant balance.

Step 4. Reapply step 3 to any remaining amount until:

(a) there is no remaining amount to distribute; or

(b) the daily cap for each relevant balance is reached.

Step 5. The amount that accrues to each of the relevant balances for the day is the sum of the amount distributed under step 2 and any additional amounts distributed under steps 3 and 4, with that sum rounded to the nearest cent (rounding 0.5 cents upwards).

(3) To avoid doubt, clauses 24B and 24C apply only once for a day in relation to any relevant balance.

(4) For the purposes of step 1 of the method statement in subclause (2), the annualised amount of maintenance income received in an income year from a registered entitlement, and any related private collection entitlement, of an individual (or an individual’s partner) is the amount worked out by using this formula:
Clause 24D

Amount of maintenance income received in the income year from the registered entitlement, and any related private collection entitlement, divided by the number of days in the income year for which the individual (or partner) had the registered entitlement, and any related private collection entitlement

\[ \text{Amount of maintenance income received in the income year} \div \text{Number of days in the income year for which the individual (or partner) had the registered entitlement, and any related private collection entitlement} \]

(5) In this clause:

related private collection entitlement, in relation to a registered entitlement, has the same meaning as in clause 24D.

24D Global maintenance entitlement of an eligible person

(1) For the purposes of step 1 of the method statement in subclause 24C(1), the global maintenance entitlement of the eligible person under subclause 24B(2) for the day is the sum of:

(a) the annualised amounts worked out using the formula in subclause (2) for:

\[ \text{Amount of maintenance income received in the income year from the registered entitlement, and any related private collection entitlement} \times \text{Number of days in the income year for which the individual (or partner) had the registered entitlement, and any related private collection entitlement} \]

(i) each registered entitlement for the day, and any related private collection entitlement, of the eligible person; and

(ii) if the eligible person is a member of a couple on the day—each registered entitlement for the day, and any related private collection entitlement, of the eligible person’s partner; and

(b) any amounts worked out under subclause (3); and

(c) the annualised amount of any capitalised maintenance income of the eligible person and, if the eligible person is a member of a couple on the day, of the eligible person’s partner, for the day; and

(d) the annualised amount of any maintenance income of the eligible person and, if the eligible person is a member of a couple on the day, of the eligible person’s partner, for the day:

(i) that is not from a registered entitlement; and

Authorized Version C2017C00264 registered 24/08/2017
(ii) that is not capitalised maintenance income.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), the formula is:

\[
\text{Amount due in the income year} \\
\times \text{Number of days in the income year}
\]

\[
\text{from the registered entitlement,} \\
\text{and any related private collection entitlement} \\
\text{for which the eligible person (or partner) had the registered entitlement,} \\
\text{and any related private collection entitlement}
\]

(3) If:

(a) in respect of:

(i) a registered entitlement for the day, and any related private collection entitlement, of the eligible person; or

(ii) if the eligible person is a member of a couple on the day—a registered entitlement for the day, and any related private collection entitlement, of the eligible person’s partner;

the maintenance income received by the eligible person or partner for the income year exceeds the amount due in the income year from the registered entitlement, and any related private collection entitlement; and

(b) that excess, or any part of it (the relevant excess), is not disregarded for the purposes of paragraph (c) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 20;

an amount for the purposes of paragraph (1)(b) is worked out by using this formula:

\[
\frac{\text{Amount of the relevant excess}}{\times \text{Number of days in the income year}} \\
\text{for which the eligible person (or partner) had the registered entitlement,} \\
\text{and any related private collection entitlement}
\]

(4) For the purposes of this clause, an individual’s private collection entitlement is related to the individual’s registered entitlement if
Clause 24E

the private collection entitlement and registered entitlement relate to the same registrable maintenance liability, within the meaning of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988.

(5) In this clause:

private collection entitlement, of an individual, means the individual’s entitlement to receive maintenance income from a particular payer, if the payer’s liability to pay that maintenance income is a registrable maintenance liability that is not an enforceable maintenance liability, within the meaning of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988.

24E Depletions from a maintenance income credit balance

(1) There is a depletion from the maintenance income credit balance for a registered entitlement of an individual, for an income year, of the amount worked out under subclause (2), if:

(a) the income year has ended; and

(b) the maintenance income that the individual received in the income year from the entitlement is more than the amount due in the income year from the entitlement.

(2) The amount by which the maintenance income credit balance is depleted is the lower of:

(a) the excess of the maintenance income that the individual received in the income year from the entitlement over the amount due in the income year from the entitlement; and

(b) the amount of the maintenance income credit balance.

(3) For the purposes of paragraphs (1)(b) and (2)(a), in working out the maintenance income received in an income year or the amount of maintenance income due in an income year:

(a) disregard any maintenance income received or due for an FTB child for whom the FTB child rate under clause 7 does not exceed the base FTB child rate (see clause 8); and

(b) disregard the operation of clause 11 (sharing of family tax benefit) in applying paragraph (a).
24EA Amounts due under notional assessments

(1) This clause applies if:
   (a) an individual receives child maintenance for an FTB child of
       the individual under a child support agreement or court order;
       and
   (b) there is, in relation to the agreement or order, a notional
       assessment of the annual rate of child support that would be
       payable to the individual for the child for a particular day in a
       child support period if that annual rate were payable under
       Part 5 of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989 instead of
       under the agreement or order; and
   (c) the child maintenance is received, wholly or in part, from a
       registered entitlement.

(2) For the purposes of this Subdivision, the amount of child
    maintenance that is taken to be due to the individual under the
    agreement or order (whether from the registered entitlement or
    from a related private collection entitlement within the meaning
    of clause 24D), for the child for a period, is the amount that would
    have been due if the amount due to the individual had been the
    annual rate of child support for the child for the period that is
    included in the notional assessment.

(3) To avoid doubt, subclause (2) does not apply in relation to the total
    arrears owing from a registered entitlement, as mentioned in
    subclause 24A(2).

Subdivision C—Maintenance income ceiling for Method 1

24F Subdivision not always to apply

This Subdivision does not apply to an individual if:
   (a) the individual, and the individual’s partner, between them are
       entitled to apply for maintenance income:
       (i) from only one other individual; and
       (ii) in respect of all of the FTB children of the individual; and
(b) the individual has no regular care children who are rent assistance children.

24G Overall method for working out maintenance income ceiling for Method 1

For the purposes of paragraph (d) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 20, this is how to work out an individual’s maintenance income ceiling for maintenance income received by the individual, or the individual’s partner, from another individual (the maintenance payer) if the individual’s Part A rate is worked out using this Part (Method 1):

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the individual’s above base standard amount for the maintenance income using clause 24H.

Step 1A. Work out the individual’s above base energy supplement amount for the maintenance income using clause 24HA.

Step 2. Work out the individual’s RA amount for the maintenance income using clause 24J.

Step 3. Work out the individual’s MIFA amount for the maintenance income using clause 24K.

Step 4. Work out the individual’s maintenance income ceiling for the maintenance income using clause 24L.

24H How to work out an individual’s above base standard amount

The individual’s above base standard amount for the maintenance income is the difference between:

(a) the individual’s standard rate under Division 2 of this Part (clauses 7 to 11) for the FTB children of the individual in respect of whom the individual, or the individual’s partner, is
entitled to apply for maintenance income from the
maintenance payer; and
(b) the individual’s standard rate under Division 2 of Part 3
(clauses 26 and 27) for those children (assuming that the
individual’s Part A rate were calculated under Part 3).

24HA  How to work out an individual’s above base energy
supplement amount

(1) The individual’s above base energy supplement amount for the
maintenance income is the difference between:
(a) the individual’s energy supplement (Part A) under
Subdivision A of Division 2AA of Part 5 (clause 38AA) for
the FTB children of the individual in respect of whom the
individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for
maintenance income from the maintenance payer; and
(b) the individual’s energy supplement (Part A) under
Subdivision B of Division 2AA of Part 5 (clause 38AF) for
those children (assuming that the individual’s Part A rate
were calculated under Part 3).

(2) However, the individual’s above base energy supplement amount
for the maintenance income is nil if paragraph (cb) of step 1 of the
method statement in clause 3 does not apply to the individual
because of clause 6A.

24J  How to work out an individual’s RA (rent assistance) amount

This is how to work out the individual’s RA amount for the
maintenance income:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the individual’s rent assistance (if any) under
Subdivision A of Division 2B of Part 5.
Schedule 1 Family tax benefit rate calculator

Part 2 Part A rate (Method 1)

Division 5 Maintenance income test

Clause 24K

Step 2. Work out the amount that would be the individual’s rent assistance (if any) under that Subdivision if rent assistance were paid for only those children in respect of whom neither the individual, nor the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income.

Step 3. If the individual, and the individual’s partner, between them are entitled to apply for maintenance income from only one maintenance payer, the difference between the amount worked out under step 1 and the amount worked out under step 2 is the individual’s RA amount for the maintenance income.

Step 4. If the individual, and the individual’s partner, between them are entitled to apply for maintenance income from more than one maintenance payer, the individual’s RA amount for maintenance income received from a particular maintenance payer is worked out using the formula:

\[
\text{Amount worked out under step 3} \times \frac{\text{Total number of FTB children in respect of whom either the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income}}{\text{Number of FTB children in respect of whom the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income from that maintenance payer}}
\]

24K How to work out an individual’s MIFA (maintenance income free area) amount

(1) If the individual, and the individual’s partner, between them are entitled to apply for maintenance income from only one maintenance payer, then the individual’s MIFA amount for the maintenance income is the amount of the individual’s maintenance income free area.
Apportioning the maintenance income free area

(2) If the individual, and the individual’s partner, between them are entitled to apply for maintenance income from more than one maintenance payer, the individual’s MIFA amount for maintenance income received from a particular maintenance payer is worked out using the following formula:

\[
\frac{\text{Individual’s no child amount}}{\text{Total number of maintenance payers in respect of whom either the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income}} + \left( \frac{\text{Number of FTB children in respect of whom the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income from the maintenance payer, disregarding any child for whom maintenance income is disregarded under paragraph (a) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 20}}{\text{Individual’s additional amount for one child worked out under clause 22}} \right)
\]

where:

individual’s no child amount is the amount worked out using the following formula:

\[
\text{Individual’s basic amount worked out under clause 22} - \text{Individual’s additional amount for one child worked out under clause 22}
\]

24L. How to work out an individual’s maintenance income ceiling

The individual’s maintenance income ceiling for the maintenance income is worked out using the following formula:

\[
2 \times \left( \frac{\text{Above base standard amount for the income}}{\text{Above base energy supplement amount for the income}} + \frac{\text{RA amount for the income}}{\text{MIFA amount for the income}} \right)
\]
Schedule 1  Family tax benefit rate calculator
Part 2  Part A rate (Method 1)
Division 5  Maintenance income test

Clause 24M

Subdivision D—Maintenance income ceiling for purposes of comparison for Method 2

24M Subdivision not always to apply

This Subdivision does not apply to an individual if:

(a) the individual, and the individual’s partner, between them are entitled to apply for maintenance income:
   (i) from only one other individual; and
   (ii) in respect of all of the FTB children of the individual; and

(b) the individual has no regular care children who are rent assistance children.

24N Overall method for working out maintenance income ceiling for purposes of comparison for Method 2

For the purposes of the comparison in step 4 of the method statement in clause 25, this is how to work out an individual’s maintenance income ceiling for maintenance income received by the individual, or the individual’s partner, from another individual (the maintenance payer) if the individual’s Part A rate is worked out using Part 3 of this Schedule (Method 2):

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the individual’s standard amount for the maintenance income using clause 24P.

Step 2A. Work out the individual’s newborn supplement (if any) under Division 1A of Part 5 (clauses 35A and 35B) for FTB children of the individual in respect of whom the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income from the maintenance payer.
Step 3. Work out the individual’s *multiple birth allowance* (if any) under Division 2 of Part 5 (clauses 36 to 38) for FTB children of the individual in respect of whom the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income from the maintenance payer.

Step 4. Work out the individual’s *supplement amount* for the maintenance income using clause 24R.

Step 4A. Work out the individual’s *energy supplement amount* for the maintenance income using clause 24RA.

Step 5. Work out the individual’s *RA amount* for the maintenance income using clause 24J.

Step 6. Work out the individual’s *MIFA amount* for the maintenance income using clause 24K.

Step 7. Work out the individual’s *maintenance income ceiling* for the maintenance income using clause 24S.

### 24P How to work out an individual’s standard amount

The individual’s *standard amount* for the maintenance income is the individual’s standard rate under Division 2 of this Part (clauses 7 to 11) for the FTB children of the individual in respect of whom the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income from the maintenance payer.

### 24R How to work out an individual’s supplement amount

The individual’s *supplement amount* for the maintenance income is the individual’s FTB Part A supplement under Division 2A of Part 5 (clause 38A) for the FTB children of the individual in respect of whom the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income from the maintenance payer.
Clause 24RA

24RA How to work out an individual’s energy supplement amount

(1) The individual’s energy supplement amount for the maintenance income is the individual’s energy supplement (Part A) under Subdivision A of Division 2AA of Part 5 (clause 38AA) for the FTB children of the individual in respect of whom the individual, or the individual’s partner, is entitled to apply for maintenance income from the maintenance payer.

(2) However, the individual’s energy supplement amount for the maintenance income is nil if paragraph (e) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 25 does not apply to the individual because of clause 25C.

24S How to work out an individual’s maintenance income ceiling

The individual’s maintenance income ceiling for the maintenance income is worked out using the following formula:

\[
\text{Total of the amounts worked out for the income under steps 1 to 5 of the method statement in clause 24N} \times 2 + \text{MIFA amount for the income}
\]
Part 3—Part A rate (Method 2)

Division 1—Overall rate calculation process

25 Method of calculating Part A rate

Subject to the operation of clauses 25A and 25C, if the individual’s Part A rate is to be calculated using this Part, it is calculated as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Add the following amounts:

(a) the individual’s standard rate under Division 2 of this Part (clauses 26 and 27);

(ba) the individual’s newborn supplement (if any) under Division 1A of Part 5 (clauses 35A and 35B);

(c) the individual’s multiple birth allowance (if any) under Division 2 of Part 5 (clauses 36 to 38);

(d) the individual’s FTB Part A supplement under Division 2A of Part 5 (clause 38A);

(e) the individual’s energy supplement (Part A) under Subdivision B of Division 2AA of Part 5 (clause 38AF).

The result is the individual’s Method 2 base rate.

Note: Paragraph (e) does not apply to certain individuals: see clause 25C.
Clause 25A

Step 2. Apply the income test in Division 3 of this Part (clause 28) to work out any reduction for adjusted taxable income. Take any reduction away from the individual’s Method 2 base rate: the result is the individual’s provisional Part A rate.

Step 3. Work out the rate that would be the individual’s income and maintenance tested rate under step 3 of the method statement in clause 3 if the individual’s Part A rate were to be calculated using Part 2 (but disregarding clause 24G): the result is the individual’s Method 2 income and maintenance tested rate.

Step 4. The individual’s Part A rate is:

(a) the individual’s provisional Part A rate if it is equal to or greater than the individual’s Method 2 income and maintenance tested rate; or

(b) the individual’s Method 2 income and maintenance tested rate if it is greater than the individual’s provisional Part A rate.

25A Family tax benefit advance to individual

(1) If:

(a) an individual is entitled to be paid family tax benefit by instalment; and
(b) the individual is paid a family tax benefit advance; and
(c) the individual has not repaid the whole of the advance; and
(d) the amount of unrepaid family tax benefit advance is not an FTB advance debt;

then, subject to clauses 44 and 49, the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced in accordance with Division 4 of Part 5 (clauses 40 to 51).
(2) If an individual satisfies paragraphs (1)(a) to (d) for more than one family tax benefit advance, the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under subclause (1) for each of those advances.

25B Components of Part A rates under this Part

The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine a method for working out the extent to which Part A rates under this Part are attributable to the amounts referred to in step 1 of the method statement in clause 25.

25C Energy supplement

(1) Paragraph (e) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 25 does not apply to an individual on or after the commencement of this clause unless:

(a) the individual was entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016; and

(b) the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016 was not worked out under Part 3A of this Schedule.

(2) However, if:

(a) the individual ceases to be entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of a day (the applicable day) on or after 20 September 2016; or

(b) the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit is worked out under Part 3A of this Schedule in respect of a day (the applicable day) on or after 20 September 2016;

then paragraph (e) of step 1 of the method statement in clause 25 does not apply, and never again applies, to the individual from:

(c) if the applicable day is before the commencement of this clause—the start of the day this clause commences; or

(d) if the applicable day is on or after the commencement of this clause—the start of the applicable day.
Division 2—Standard rate

26 Standard rate

(1) Subject to clause 27, an individual’s standard rate is the total obtained by adding the FTB child rates for each of the individual’s FTB children.

(2) The FTB child rate for the purpose of subclause (1) is $1,416.20.

27 Sharing family tax benefit (shared care percentages)

If an individual has a shared care percentage for an FTB child of the individual, the FTB child rate for the child, in working out the individual’s standard rate under clause 26, is the individual’s shared care percentage of the FTB child rate that would otherwise apply to the child.
Division 3—Income test

28 Income test

This is how to work out an individual’s reduction for adjusted taxable income:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the individual’s higher income free area using clause 2.

Step 2. Work out whether the individual’s adjusted taxable income exceeds the individual’s higher income free area.

Step 3. If the individual’s adjusted taxable income does not exceed the individual’s higher income free area, the individual’s income excess is nil.

Step 4. If the individual’s adjusted taxable income exceeds the individual’s higher income free area, the individual’s income excess is the individual’s adjusted taxable income less the individual’s higher income free area.

Step 5. The individual’s reduction for income is 30% of the income excess.
Clause 28A

Part 3A—Part A rate (Method 3)

28A Method of calculating Part A rate

Subject to the operation of clauses 38J and 38K, if the individual’s Part A rate is to be calculated using this Part, it is calculated as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the individual’s rent assistance (if any) under Subdivision A of Division 2B of Part 5 (clauses 38B to 38H). The result is the individual’s maximum rate.

Step 2. Apply the income test in Division 2C of Part 5 (clauses 38L to 38N) to work out any reduction for adjusted taxable income. Take any reduction away from the individual’s maximum rate: the result is the individual’s income tested rate.

Step 3. The individual’s Part A rate is the individual’s income tested rate.
Part 4—Part B rate

Division 1—Overall rate calculation process

Subdivision AA—When Part B rate is nil

28B  Adjusted taxable income exceeding $100,000

(1) Despite Subdivisions A and B, an individual’s Part B rate is nil if the individual’s adjusted taxable income is more than $100,000.

Note: If the individual is a member of a couple, the individual’s adjusted taxable income is the higher of the individual’s adjusted taxable income and the adjusted taxable income of the individual’s partner: see clause 3 of Schedule 3.

(2) However, subclause (1) does not apply while the individual, or the individual’s partner, is receiving a social security pension, a social security benefit, a service pension or income support supplement.

28C  Paid parental leave

Despite Subdivisions A and B, the Part B rate that an individual is eligible for in respect of a day is nil if the day occurs during a PPL period applying to the individual, or the individual’s partner.

28D  Member of a couple whose youngest FTB child has turned 13

(1) Despite Subdivisions A and B, an individual’s Part B rate is nil if:

(a) the individual is a member of a couple; and

(b) the youngest FTB child of the individual has turned 13 years of age.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply if the individual is a grandparent or great-grandparent of that FTB child.

(3) In determining, for the purposes of this clause, whether an individual is a grandparent or great-grandparent of another
person, treat the following relationships as if they were biological child-parent relationships:

(a) the relationship between an adopted child and his or her adoptive parent;
(b) the relationship between a step-child and his or her step-parent;
(c) the relationship between a relationship child and his or her relationship parent.

(4) In this clause:

*adoptive parent*, of a person (the *child*), means the person who adopted the child under a law of any place (whether in Australia or not) relating to the adoption of children.

*step-parent*, of a person (the *child*), means the person who:

(a) is the current or former partner of the biological parent, adoptive parent or relationship parent of the child; and
(b) is not the biological parent, adoptive parent or relationship parent of the child.

Subdivision A—General method of calculating Part B rate

29 General method of calculating Part B rate

(1) Subject to clause 29AA, the individual’s Part B rate is the amount worked out by adding the following amounts if the individual is not a member of a couple:

(a) the individual’s standard rate under Division 2 (clauses 30 and 31);
(b) the individual’s FTB Part B supplement under Division 2A (clause 31A);
(c) the individual’s energy supplement (Part B) under Division 2B (clause 31B).

Note: Paragraph (c) does not apply to certain individuals: see clause 29AA.

(2) The individual’s Part B rate is worked out using the following method statement if the individual is a member of a couple:
Method statement

Step 1. Add the following amounts:

(a) the individual’s standard rate under Division 2 (clauses 30 and 31);

(b) the individual’s FTB Part B supplement under Division 2A (clause 31A);

(c) the individual’s energy supplement (Part B) under Division 2B (clause 31B).

The result is the individual’s maximum rate.

Note: Paragraph (c) does not apply to certain individuals: see clause 29AA.

Step 2. Work out the individual’s reduction for adjusted taxable income using Division 3 (clauses 32 and 33).

Step 3. The individual’s Part B rate is the maximum rate less the reduction for adjusted taxable income.

Note: An individual who is a member of a couple works out his or her Part B rate under Subdivision B if the secondary earner of the couple returns to paid work after the birth of a child etc.

(2A) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine a method for working out the extent to which Part B rates under subclause (2) are attributable to the amounts referred to in step 1 of the method statement in subclause (2).

(3) In applying this Part to an individual, disregard an FTB child who has turned 16 years of age unless the FTB child is a senior secondary school child. If disregarding the FTB child means that neither item 1 nor item 2 in the table in clause 30 applies to the individual, the individual’s Part B rate is nil.
29AA Energy supplement

(1) Paragraph 29(1)(c) of this Schedule, or paragraph (c) of step 1 of the method statement in subclause 29(2) of this Schedule, does not apply to an individual on or after the commencement of this clause unless:

(a) the individual was entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016; and
(b) the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016 was not worked out under Part 3A of this Schedule.

(2) However, if:

(a) the individual ceases to be entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of a day (the applicable day) on or after 20 September 2016; or
(b) the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit is worked out under Part 3A of this Schedule in respect of a day (the applicable day) on or after 20 September 2016;

then paragraph 29(1)(c) of this Schedule, or paragraph (c) of step 1 of the method statement in subclause 29(2) of this Schedule, does not apply, and never again applies, to the individual from:

(c) if the applicable day is before the commencement of this clause—the start of the day this clause commences; or
(d) if the applicable day is on or after the commencement of this clause—the start of the applicable day.

Subdivision B—Method of calculating Part B rate for those who return to paid work after the birth of a child etc.

29A Method of calculating Part B rate for those who return to paid work after the birth of a child etc.

Application of clause

(1) The Part B rate that an individual is eligible for in respect of a day in an income year is worked out under subclause (2) if:
(a) the individual is a member of a couple on the day; and
(b) the conditions in subclauses (3) to (8) of this clause are met; and
(c) the conditions in clause 29C are met in respect of the day.

Method of calculating Part B rate

(2) Subject to clause 29D, the Part B rate that the individual is eligible for in respect of the day is the amount worked out by adding the following amounts:
   (a) the individual’s standard rate under Division 2 in respect of the day (clauses 30 and 31);
   (b) the individual’s FTB Part B supplement under Division 2A in respect of the day (clause 31A);
   (c) the individual’s energy supplement (Part B) under Division 2B in respect of the day (clause 31B).

Note: Paragraph (c) does not apply to certain individuals: see clause 29D.

Conditions

(3) During a period during the income year in which the day occurs, the secondary earner of the couple (who might be the individual mentioned in subclause (1)):
   (a) is not engaging in paid work; and
   (b) is not receiving passive employment income in respect of that period.

(4) Later during that income year, the secondary earner returns to paid work for the first time since a child became an FTB child of the secondary earner.

(4A) If, in different income years, more than one secondary earner returns to paid work for the first time in respect of the same child, the Part B rate of the individual is not calculated under this clause in respect of a return to paid work that is not the earliest return to paid work.
Clause 29B

(4B) If, in the same income year, more than one secondary earner returns to paid work for the first time in respect of the same child, the Part B rate of the individual is not calculated under this clause in respect of a secondary earner for whom the period mentioned under paragraph 29C(1)(a) does not begin first.

(5) The conditions in clause 29B are met in respect of that child.

(6) The individual mentioned in subclause (1) has satisfied the FTB reconciliation conditions under section 32B of the Family Assistance Administration Act for all of the same-rate benefit periods in that income year.

(7) If subclause (8) does not apply—either or both of the following apply:

(a) the individual notifies the Secretary of the secondary earner’s return to paid work before the end of the income year following the income year in which the secondary earner returns to paid work;

(b) the Secretary becomes aware of the secondary earner’s return to paid work before the end of the income year following the income year in which the secondary earner returns to paid work.

(8) If, during the second income year following a particular income year, a claim is made under the Family Assistance Administration Act for payment of family tax benefit for a past period that occurs in the particular income year, the Secretary is notified in the claim that the secondary earner returned to paid work during the particular income year.

29B Conditions to be met in respect of an FTB child

(1) For the purpose of subclause 29A(5), the conditions in this clause are met in respect of a child if the conditions in subclauses (2) and (3) of this clause are met in respect of the child on any single day that meets the conditions in clause 29C.
Conditions in respect of FTB child

(2) Of all the FTB children of the secondary earner, either:
   (a) the child most recently became an FTB child of the secondary earner; or
   (b) if all of the children became FTB children of the secondary earner at the same time—the child is the youngest FTB child of the secondary earner.

Generally, only one individual calculates Part B rate under clause 29A

(3) No other individual’s Part B rate has been calculated under clause 29A as a result of the conditions in this clause being met in respect of the child.

Exception—section 59 determination (shared care)

(4) If another individual’s Part B rate has been calculated as mentioned in subclause (3), the condition in that subclause is taken to be met in respect of the child if:
   (a) on the day on which the other individual or his or her partner returns to paid work, the other individual has a shared care percentage for the child; and
   (b) the secondary earner is not a member of the same couple as the other individual on either:
       (i) the day mentioned in paragraph (a); or
       (ii) the day on which the secondary earner returns to paid work.

Exception—section 28 and 29 determinations (members of a couple in a blended family or members of a separated couple) etc.

(5) If another individual’s Part B rate has been calculated as mentioned in subclause (3), the condition in that subclause is taken to be met in respect of the child if:
   (a) at some time during the income year, the other individual is the partner of:
Clause 29C

(i) the secondary earner; or
(ii) the individual mentioned in subclause 29A(1) (if he or she is not the secondary earner); and

(b) the other individual’s Part B rate has been calculated under clause 29A in respect of the same return to paid work, and the same FTB child, of the secondary earner.

29C Conditions to be met in respect of a day

(1) For the purposes of paragraph 29A(1)(c) and clause 29B, the conditions in this clause are met in respect of a day in an income year if:
   (a) the day falls in the period that starts on the latest of the following days:
      (i) 1 July of the income year;
      (ii) the day after the secondary earner stops paid work;
      (iii) the day after the secondary earner stops receiving passive employment income in respect of a period; and ends immediately before the day on which the secondary earner returns to paid work; and
   (b) the secondary earner is not receiving passive employment income in respect of the day.

(2) For the purpose of subclause (1), the day on which an individual returns to paid work is:
   (a) if the individual returns to paid work because of subsection 3B(2)—the first day of the 4 week period mentioned in that subsection on which the individual is engaging in paid work; and
   (b) if the individual returns to paid work because of subsection 3B(3)—the first day on which the individual is engaging in paid work.

(3) To avoid doubt, the first and last days of the period mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) fall in that period.
29D Energy supplement

(1) Paragraph 29A(2)(c) of this Schedule does not apply to an individual on or after the commencement of this clause unless:
   (a) the individual was entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016; and
   (b) the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit in respect of 19 September 2016 was not worked out under Part 3A of this Schedule.

(2) However, if:
   (a) the individual ceases to be entitled to be paid family tax benefit in respect of a day (the applicable day) on or after 20 September 2016; or
   (b) the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit is worked out under Part 3A of this Schedule in respect of a day (the applicable day) on or after 20 September 2016;
then paragraph 29A(2)(c) of this Schedule does not apply, and never again applies, to the individual from:
   (c) if the applicable day is before the commencement of this clause—the start of the day this clause commences; or
   (d) if the applicable day is on or after the commencement of this clause—the start of the applicable day.
Division 2—Standard rate

30 Standard rate

Subject to clause 31, an individual’s standard rate is worked out using the following table. Work out which family situation applies to the individual. The standard rate is the corresponding amount in column 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family situation</td>
<td>Standard rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>youngest FTB child is under 5 years of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>youngest FTB child is 5 years of age or over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

31 Sharing family tax benefit (shared care percentages)

(1) If:

(a) an individual has a shared care percentage for an FTB child of the individual; and

(b) the child is the individual’s only FTB child;

the individual’s standard rate is the individual’s shared care percentage of the standard rate that would otherwise apply.

(2) If:

(a) an individual has a shared care percentage for an FTB child of the individual; and

(b) the child is not the individual’s only FTB child;

the individual’s standard rate is to be worked out as follows:

(c) for each of the individual’s FTB children for whom the individual does not have a shared care percentage, work out
the rate that would be the individual’s standard rate under clause 30 if that child were the individual’s only FTB child;

(d) for each of the individual’s FTB children for whom the individual has a shared care percentage, work out the rate that would be the individual’s standard rate under clause 30 if:

(i) that child were the individual’s only FTB child; and
(ii) subclause (1) of this clause applied to the child;

(e) the individual’s standard rate is the highest of the rates obtained under paragraphs (c) and (d).
Division 2A—FTB Part B supplement

31A Rate of FTB Part B supplement

(1) The amount of the FTB Part B supplement to be added in working out an individual’s Part B rate under clause 29 or 29A is:

(a) if the individual has one FTB child, or more than one FTB child, and the individual does not have a shared care percentage for that child, or for at least one of those children—the FTB (B) gross supplement amount; or

(b) if the individual has only one FTB child and the individual has a shared care percentage for the child—the shared care percentage of the FTB (B) gross supplement amount; or

(c) if the individual has more than one FTB child and the individual has a shared care percentage for each of those children—the highest of those percentages of the FTB (B) gross supplement amount.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), the FTB (B) gross supplement amount is $302.95.

(3) To avoid doubt, when the FTB (B) gross supplement amount is indexed on a 1 July under Part 2 of Schedule 4, the amount, as it stood before that indexation, continues to apply in working out an individual’s Part B rate under clause 29 or 29A for the income year ending just before that 1 July.
Division 2B—Energy supplement (Part B)

31B Energy supplement (Part B)

(1) Subject to clause 31C, the amount of the energy supplement (Part B) to be added in working out an individual’s Part B rate under clause 29 or 29A is worked out using the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy supplement (Part B)</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Individual’s family situation</th>
<th>Amount of energy supplement (Part B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Youngest FTB child is under 5 years of age</td>
<td>$73.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Youngest FTB child is 5 years of age or over</td>
<td>$51.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For certain individuals, energy supplement (Part B) is not to be added in working out the Part B rate: see clauses 29AA and 29D.

(3) This clause does not apply in relation to a day if an election made by the individual under subsection 58A(1) is in force on that day.

Note: If that election is in force on one or more days in a quarter, then the Secretary must review the instalment determination taking into account this Division: see section 105B of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

31C Sharing family tax benefit (shared care percentages)

(1) If:

(a) an individual has a shared care percentage for an FTB child of the individual; and

(b) the child is the individual’s only FTB child;

the individual’s energy supplement (Part B) is the individual’s shared care percentage of the energy supplement (Part B) that would otherwise apply.

(2) If:
Clause 31C

(a) an individual has a shared care percentage for an FTB child of the individual; and

(b) the child is not the individual’s only FTB child;

the individual’s energy supplement (Part B) is to be worked out as follows:

(c) for each of the individual’s FTB children for whom the individual does not have a shared care percentage, work out the amount that would be the individual’s energy supplement (Part B) under clause 31B if that child were the individual’s only FTB child;

(d) for each of the individual’s FTB children for whom the individual has a shared care percentage, work out the amount that would be the individual’s energy supplement (Part B) under clause 31B if:

(i) that child were the individual’s only FTB child; and

(ii) subclause (1) of this clause applied to the child;

(e) the individual’s energy supplement (Part B) is the highest of the amounts obtained under paragraphs (c) and (d).
Division 3—Income test

32 Income test

This is how to work out an individual’s reduction for adjusted taxable income:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the individual’s income free area using clause 33.

Step 2. Work out whether the individual’s adjusted taxable income exceeds the individual’s income free area.

Step 3. If the individual’s adjusted taxable income does not exceed the individual’s income free area, the individual’s income excess is nil.

Step 4. If the individual’s adjusted taxable income exceeds the individual’s income free area, the individual’s income excess is the individual’s adjusted taxable income less the individual’s income free area.

Step 5. The individual’s reduction for income is 20% of the income excess.

33 Income free area

An individual’s income free area is $4,000.
Part 5—Common provisions

Division 1A—Newborn supplement

35A Eligibility for newborn supplement

(1) Subject to this clause, an amount of newborn supplement is to be added, for a day, in working out an individual’s maximum rate under clause 3, or an individual’s Method 2 base rate under clause 25, if subclause (2), (5) or (7) of this clause applies for that day in relation to the individual and an FTB child of the individual.

Parent of child

(2) This subclause applies for a day in relation to the individual and an FTB child of the individual if:

(a) the individual, or the individual’s partner, is a parent of the child on that day; and
(b) the child is aged less than one on that day; and
(c) if this subclause were to apply for that day, the individual’s Part A rate, disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of this Schedule and disregarding section 58A and subclauses 38AA(3) and 38AF(3) of this Schedule, would be greater than nil on that day; and
(d) that day occurs in the period of 13 weeks beginning on the first day that paragraphs (a) to (c) are satisfied; and
(e) if the individual is, under a law (the registration law) of a State or Territory, responsible (whether alone or jointly) for registering the birth of the child in accordance with the law—

(i) the first income year after the income year (the relevant income year) in which occurs the last day on which paragraphs (a) to (d) are satisfied;
Clause 35A

(ii) if a further period in respect of the individual’s claim for payment of family tax benefit in respect of the child was allowed under paragraph 10(2)(b) of the Family Assistance Administration Act and that claim is for a past period falling within the relevant income year—such further period (if any) as the Secretary allows in special circumstances.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2)(e), the birth registration requirement is the requirement that:

(a) the birth of the child has been registered in accordance with the registration law; or

(b) the individual, or the individual’s partner, has applied to have the birth of the child registered in accordance with the registration law.

(4) Any further period allowed by the Secretary under subparagraph (2)(e)(ii) must end no later than the end of the second income year after the relevant income year.

Child entrusted to care of individual or individual’s partner

(5) This subclause applies for a day in relation to the individual and an FTB child of the individual if:

(a) neither the individual, nor the individual’s partner, is a parent of the child on that day; and

(b) on or before that day, the child became entrusted to the care of the individual or the individual’s partner; and

(c) the child is aged less than one on that day; and

(d) if this subclause were to apply for that day, the individual’s Part A rate, disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of this Schedule and disregarding section 58A and subclauses 38AA(3) and 38AF(3) of this Schedule, would be greater than nil on that day; and

(e) that day occurs in the period of 13 weeks beginning on the first day that paragraphs (a) to (d) are satisfied.
Clause 35A

(6) However, subclause (5) does not apply, and is taken never to have applied, in relation to the individual and the FTB child of the individual if the child is not an FTB child of the individual for a continuous period of at least 13 weeks beginning on the first day that paragraphs (5)(a) to (d) are satisfied.

Adoption

(7) This subclause applies for a day in relation to the individual and an FTB child of the individual if:

(a) on or before that day, the child became entrusted to the care of the individual or the individual’s partner; and
(b) it is an authorised party that entrusts the child to the care of the individual or the individual’s partner; and
(c) the authorised party does so as part of the process for the adoption of the child by the individual or the individual’s partner; and
(d) if this subclause were to apply for that day, the individual’s Part A rate, disregarding reductions (if any) under clause 5 or 25A of this Schedule and disregarding section 58A and subclauses 38AA(3) and 38AF(3) of this Schedule, would be greater than nil on that day; and
(e) that day occurs in the period of 13 weeks beginning on the first day that paragraphs (a) to (d) are satisfied; and
(f) that day occurs before the end of the period of 12 months beginning on the day the child became entrusted to the care of the individual or the individual’s partner.

Exceptions

(8) This clause does not apply, and is taken never to have applied, in relation to the individual and the FTB child of the individual if parental leave pay is payable to the individual for that child.

(9) This clause does not apply, and is taken never to have applied, in relation to the individual and the FTB child of the individual if:

(a) parental leave pay is payable to a person (other than the individual) for that child; and
Clause 35A

(b) the person and the individual are members of a couple for:
   (i) if the person’s PPL period is 13 weeks or more—at least 13 weeks of that PPL period; or
   (ii) if the person’s PPL period is less than 13 weeks—the whole of that PPL period.

(10) If:
   (a) under this clause, an amount of newborn supplement is added in relation to an individual and an FTB child of the individual for a period of 13 weeks; and
   (b) the individual is a member of a couple throughout that period; and
   (c) throughout that period there is no determination in force under section 28 or 29 in relation to both members of the couple and that child;
then this clause does not apply in relation to the other member of that couple and that child.

(11) An amount of newborn supplement is not to be added under this clause for a day or days in relation to an individual and an FTB child of the individual in the circumstances prescribed in a legislative instrument under subclause (12).

(12) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, prescribe circumstances for the purposes of either or both of subsection 58AA(3) and subclause (11) of this clause.

(13) The circumstances, in relation to an individual and an FTB child of the individual, must relate to one or more of the following:
   (a) the payability of parental leave pay to another individual for that child;
   (b) the addition of newborn supplement under this clause in relation to another individual and that child;
   (c) the individual being a member of a couple or a former member of a couple.
Definition

(14) In this clause:

parent includes a relationship parent.

35B Annualised rate of newborn supplement

General rule

(1) Subject to this clause, the amount of newborn supplement for an individual in respect of an FTB child is as follows:

(a) if subclause 35A(2) applies and the child is the first child born alive to the woman who gave birth to the child—the amount worked out using the formula:

$$1,501.50 \times \frac{365}{91}$$

(b) if subclause 35A(5) applies and the child is the first child that becomes entrusted to the care of the individual, or the individual’s partner, in the circumstances mentioned in paragraphs 35A(5)(b) and (c)—the amount worked out using the formula:

$$1,501.50 \times \frac{365}{91}$$

(c) if subclause 35A(7) applies and the child is the first child that becomes entrusted to the care of the individual, or the individual’s partner, in the circumstances mentioned in paragraphs 35A(7)(a) to (c)—the amount worked out using the formula:

$$1,501.50 \times \frac{365}{91}$$
(d) otherwise—the amount worked out using the formula:

\[ \$500.50 \times \frac{365}{91} \]

Note: The amount of the newborn supplement added under this Division forms part of the calculation of an individual’s annual rate of family tax benefit, which is then converted to a daily rate of family tax benefit: see subsection 58(3). That daily rate, to the extent it relates to the newborn supplement, is paid for a maximum of 13 weeks: see clause 35A.

**Multiple children cases**

(2) If 2 or more children are born during the same multiple birth (including any stillborn child) and subclause 35A(2) applies in relation to an individual and one or more of those children (each of whom is a *qualifying child*), the amount of newborn supplement for the individual in respect of each qualifying child is the amount worked out using the formula:

\[ \$1,501.50 \times \frac{365}{91} \]

(3) If subclause 35A(5) applies in relation to an individual and 2 or more children who become entrusted to the care of the individual, or the individual’s partner, as part of the same entrustment to care process, the amount of newborn supplement for the individual in respect of each child is the amount worked out using the formula:

\[ \$1,501.50 \times \frac{365}{91} \]
Clause 35B

(4) If subclause 35A(7) applies in relation to an individual and 2 or more children who become entrusted to the care of the individual, or the individual’s partner, as part of the same adoption process, the amount of newborn supplement for the individual in respect of each child is the amount worked out using the formula:

$$1,501.50 \times \frac{365}{91}$$
Division 2—Multiple birth allowance

36 Eligibility for multiple birth allowance

(1) An amount by way of multiple birth allowance is to be added in working out an individual’s maximum rate under clause 3, or an individual’s Method 2 base rate under clause 25, if:
   (a) the individual has 3 or more FTB children; and
   (b) at least 3 of those children were born during the same multiple birth and satisfy the requirements of subclause (2).

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the requirements of this subclause are satisfied by a child if:
   (a) the child is under the age of 16 years; or
   (b) the child has turned 16 and is a senior secondary school child.

37 Rate of multiple birth allowance

The amount of the multiple birth allowance is:
   (a) if the number of the FTB children born during the same multiple birth who satisfy the requirements of subclause 36(2) is 3—$2,467.40; and
   (b) if the number of the FTB children born during the same multiple birth who satisfy the requirements of subclause 36(2) is 4 or more—$3,292.30.

38 Sharing multiple birth allowance (determinations under section 59A)

If the Secretary has made a determination under section 59A in respect of an FTB child of the individual, multiple birth allowance under this Division is to be dealt with in accordance with the determination.
Division 2A—FTB Part A supplement

38A Rate of FTB Part A supplement

(1A) Despite any other provision of this clause, the amount of the FTB Part A supplement to be added in working out an individual’s maximum rate under clause 3, or an individual’s Method 2 base rate under clause 25, is nil if the individual’s adjusted taxable income is more than $80,000.

Note: If the individual is a member of a couple, the individual’s adjusted taxable income includes the adjusted taxable income of the individual’s partner: see clause 3 of Schedule 3.

(1) The amount of the FTB Part A supplement to be added in working out an individual’s maximum rate under clause 3, or an individual’s Method 2 base rate under clause 25, is:

(a) if the individual has one FTB child—the applicable supplement amount for that child; or

(b) if the individual has 2 or more FTB children—the sum of the applicable supplement amounts for each of those children.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), the applicable supplement amount for an FTB child of the individual is:

(a) if the individual has a shared care percentage for the FTB child—the individual’s shared care percentage of the FTB gross supplement amount; or

(b) in any other case—the FTB gross supplement amount.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2), the FTB gross supplement amount is $600.

(4) To avoid doubt, when the FTB gross supplement amount is indexed on a 1 July under Part 2 of Schedule 4, the amount, as it stood before that indexation, continues to apply in working out an individual’s maximum rate under clause 3, or an individual’s Method 2 base rate under clause 25, for the income year ending just before that 1 July.
Division 2AA—Energy supplement (Part A)

Subdivision A—Energy supplement (Part A—Method 1)

38AA Energy supplement (Part A—Method 1)

(1) The amount of the energy supplement (Part A) to be added in working out an individual’s maximum rate under clause 3 is worked out using the following table. Subject to clauses 38AB to 38AE, work out the FTB energy child amount for each FTB child of the individual. The energy supplement (Part A) is the sum of the FTB energy child amounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Category of FTB child</th>
<th>FTB energy child amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FTB child who is under 13 years of age</td>
<td>$91.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FTB child who has reached 13 years of age</td>
<td>$116.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For certain individuals, energy supplement (Part A) is not to be added in working out the Part A rate: see clause 6A.

(3) This clause does not apply in relation to a day if an election made by the individual under subsection 58A(1) is in force on that day.

Note: If that election is in force on one or more days in a quarter, then the Secretary must review the instalment determination taking into account this Subdivision: see section 105B of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

38AB Base FTB energy child amount

For the purposes of this Division, the base FTB energy child amount for an FTB child of an individual is the amount that would be the FTB energy child amount under subclause 38AF(2) if the individual’s energy supplement (Part A) were being worked out under Subdivision B and clause 38AG did not apply.
38AC FTB energy child amount—recipient of other periodic payments

The FTB energy child amount for an FTB child of an individual is the base FTB energy child amount (see clause 38AB) if:

(a) the individual or the individual’s partner is receiving a periodic payment under a law of the Commonwealth and the law provides for an increase in the rate of payment by reference to an FTB child of the individual; or

(b) the individual or the individual’s partner is receiving a periodic payment under a scheme administered by the Commonwealth and the scheme provides for an increase in the rate of payment by reference to an FTB child of the individual.

38AD Effect of certain maintenance rights

(1) The FTB energy child amount for an FTB child of an individual is the base FTB energy child amount (see clause 38AB) if:

(a) the individual or the individual’s partner is entitled to claim or apply for maintenance for the child; and

(b) the Secretary considers that it is reasonable for the individual or partner to take action to obtain maintenance; and

(c) the individual or partner does not take action that the Secretary considers reasonable to obtain maintenance.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to maintenance that is:

(a) a liability under an administrative assessment (within the meaning of the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989); and

(b) not an enforceable maintenance liability (within the meaning of the Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988).

38AE Sharing family tax benefit (shared care percentages)

If an individual has a shared care percentage for an FTB child of the individual, the FTB energy child amount for the child, in working out the individual’s energy supplement (Part A), is the
individual’s shared care percentage of the FTB energy child amount that would otherwise apply to the child.

Subdivision B—Energy supplement (Part A—Method 2)

38AF Energy supplement (Part A—Method 2)

(1) The amount of the energy supplement (Part A) to be added in working out an individual’s Method 2 base rate under clause 25 is the sum of the FTB energy child amounts, worked out under subclause (2) of this clause and clause 38AG, for each FTB child of the individual.

Note: For certain individuals, energy supplement (Part A) is not to be added in working out the Part A rate: see clause 25C.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), the FTB energy child amount, for an FTB child of the individual, is $36.50.

(3) This clause does not apply in relation to a day if an election made by the individual under subsection 58A(1) is in force on that day.

Note: If that election is in force on one or more days in a quarter, then the Secretary must review the instalment determination taking into account this Subdivision: see section 105B of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

38AG Sharing family tax benefit (shared care percentages)

If an individual has a shared care percentage for an FTB child of the individual, the FTB energy child amount for the child, in working out the individual’s energy supplement (Part A), is the individual’s shared care percentage of the FTB energy child amount that would otherwise apply to the child.
Division 2B—Rent assistance

Subdivision A—Rent assistance

38B Rent assistance children

(1) An individual’s eligibility for, and rate of, rent assistance is affected by whether an FTB child, or a regular care child, of the individual is also a rent assistance child of the individual.

(2) An FTB child of an individual is a rent assistance child of the individual if the FTB child rate for the child:
   (a) exceeds the base FTB child rate (see clause 8); or
   (b) would exceed the base FTB child rate but for clause 11.

(3) A regular care child of an individual is a rent assistance child of the individual.

38C Eligibility for rent assistance

(1) An amount by way of rent assistance for a period is to be added in working out an individual’s maximum rate if:
   (a) the individual has at least one rent assistance child; and
   (b) the individual’s claim for family tax benefit is not a claim to which subclause (2) applies; and
   (ba) neither the individual nor the individual’s partner is receiving payments of incentive allowance under clause 36 of Schedule 1A to the Social Security Act 1991; and
   (c) the individual is not an ineligible homeowner; and
   (d) the individual is not an aged care resident; and
   (e) the individual pays, or is liable to pay, rent (other than Government rent); and
   (f) if the individual has at least one FTB child and is not a relevant shared carer—the rent is payable at a rate of more than:
Clause 38C

(i) if the individual is not a member of a couple—
$3,073.30 per year; or
(ii) if the individual is a member of a couple but is not
partnered (partner in gaol) or a member of an illness
separated couple, a respite care couple or a temporarily
separated couple—$4,547.90 per year; or
(iii) if the individual is partnered (partner in gaol) or is a
member of an illness separated couple or a respite care
couple—$3,073.30 per year; or
(iv) if the individual is a member of a temporarily separated
couple—$3,073.30 per year; and
(fa) if the individual is a relevant shared carer, or has only one or
more regular care children (but no FTB children)—the rent is
payable at a rate of more than:
(i) if the individual is not a member of a couple—
$2,332.35 per year; or
(ii) if the individual is a member of a couple but is not
partnered (partner in gaol) or a member of an illness
separated couple, a respite care couple or a temporarily
separated couple—$3,806.95 per year; or
(iii) if the individual is partnered (partner in gaol) or is a
member of an illness separated couple or a respite care
couple—$2,332.35 per year; or
(iv) if the individual is a member of a temporarily separated
couple—$2,332.35 per year; and
(g) if the individual is outside Australia:
(i) the person was paying rent (other than Government
rent) for accommodation in Australia immediately
before the individual left Australia; and
(ii) the person continues to pay rent for the same
accommodation while outside Australia.

(2) This subclause applies to an individual’s claim for family tax
benefit if:
Clause 38D

(a) the claim is for family tax benefit for a past period that occurs in the first or second income year before the one in which the claim is made; and

(b) when the claim is made the individual:
   (i) is eligible for family tax benefit; and
   (ii) is not prevented by section 9 of the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999 from making an effective claim for payment of family tax benefit by instalment; and

(c) the claim is not accompanied by a claim for family tax benefit by instalment.

(3) Paragraph (2)(c) does not apply if, at the time the claim for payment of family tax benefit for a past period is made, subsection 32AE(2) of the Family Assistance Administration Act applies in respect of the individual or subsection 32AE(5) of that Act applies in respect of the individual’s partner.

38D Rate of rent assistance payable to individual who has at least one FTB child and who is not a relevant shared carer

The rate of rent assistance payable to an individual who has at least one FTB child and who is not a relevant shared carer is worked out using the following table. Work out the individual’s family situation and calculate Rate A for the individual using the corresponding formula in column 2. This will be the individual’s rate of rent assistance but only up to the individual’s maximum rent assistance rate. The individual’s maximum rent assistance rate is Rate B, worked out using column 3.
Rent assistance payable to individual who has at least one FTB child and who is not a relevant shared carer

(Part A—Method 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1 Family situation</th>
<th>Column 2 Rate A</th>
<th>Column 3 Rate B</th>
<th>Column 3A</th>
<th>Column 3B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Not member of a couple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3,084.25</td>
<td>$3,485.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \frac{(Annual \ rent - $3,073.30)}{4} \times 3 )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Member of a couple other than a person who is partnered (partner in gaol) or a member of an illness separated couple, a respite care couple or a temporarily separated couple</td>
<td>( \frac{(Annual \ rent - $4,547.90)}{4} \times 3 )</td>
<td>$3,084.25</td>
<td>$3,485.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Person who is partnered (partner in gaol) or a member of an illness separated couple or a respite care couple</td>
<td>( \frac{(Annual \ rent - $3,073.30)}{4} \times 3 )</td>
<td>$3,084.25</td>
<td>$3,485.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rent assistance payable to individual who has at least one FTB child and who is not a relevant shared carer

(Part A—Method 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1 Family situation</th>
<th>Column 2 Rate A</th>
<th>Column 3 Rate B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Column 3A</td>
<td>Column 3B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 or 2 rent assistance children</td>
<td>3 or more rent assistance children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Member of a temporarily separated couple</td>
<td>(\frac{(\text{Annual rent} - $3,073.30)}{4}) \times 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38E Rate of rent assistance payable to individual who is a relevant shared carer or who has only one or more regular care children

The rate of rent assistance payable to an individual who is a relevant shared carer, or who has only one or more regular care children (but no FTB children), is the higher of:

(a) the rate of rent assistance that would be payable to that individual if that individual’s rate were worked out using clause 38D; and

(b) the rate of rent assistance worked out using the following table.

In working out rent assistance, work out the individual’s family situation using column 1 and calculate Rate A for the individual using the corresponding formula in column 2. This will be the individual’s rate of rent assistance in accordance with the table but only up to Rate B specified in column 3.
Rent assistance payable to individual who is a relevant shared carer or who has only one or more regular care children  
(Part A—Method 1 or 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1 Family situation</th>
<th>Column 2 Rate A</th>
<th>Column 3 Rate B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Not member of a couple</td>
<td>$2,638.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Member of a couple other than a person who is partnered (partner in gaol) or a member of an illness separated couple, a respite care couple or a temporarily separated couple</td>
<td>( \frac{(\text{Annual rent} - $2,332.35)}{4} \times 3 )</td>
<td>$2,478.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Person who is partnered (partner in gaol) or a member of an illness separated couple or a respite care couple</td>
<td>( \frac{(\text{Annual rent} - $2,332.35)}{4} \times 3 )</td>
<td>$2,638.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Member of a temporarily separated couple</td>
<td>( \frac{(\text{Annual rent} - $2,332.35)}{4} \times 3 )</td>
<td>$2,478.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38F Annual rent

*Annual rent* in the tables in clauses 38D and 38E is the annual rate of rent paid or payable by the individual whose rate is being calculated.
Schedule 1  Family tax benefit rate calculator
Part 5  Common provisions
Division 2B  Rent assistance

Clause 38G

38G  Rent paid by a member of a couple

If an individual is a member of a couple and is living with his or her partner in their home, any rent paid or payable by the partner is to be treated as paid or payable by the individual.

38H  Rent paid by a member of an illness separated, respite care or temporarily separated couple

If an individual is a member of an illness separated, respite care or temporarily separated couple, any rent that the individual’s partner pays or is liable to pay in respect of the premises occupied by the individual is to be treated as paid or payable by the individual.

Subdivision B—Offsetting for duplicate rent assistance

38J  Offsetting for duplicate rent assistance under family assistance and social security law

When this clause applies

(1) This clause applies if:

(a) a decision (the social security decision) was made that rent assistance was to be included when calculating an individual’s, or an individual’s eligible partner’s, rate of social security payment for a day; and

(b) when the social security decision was made, no decision (the family assistance decision) to make a determination that includes, or to vary a determination to include, rent assistance when calculating the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit for that day had been made; and

(c) after the social security decision was made, the family assistance decision was made; and

(d) the day mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) comes before the day on which the family assistance decision was made.

Note:  For the definition of eligible partner see subclause (5).
Part A rate to be reduced

(2) The individual’s Part A rate for that day (as calculated or recalculated because of the making of the family assistance decision) is to be reduced:

(a) first, by the individual’s annual social security RA amount for that day (see subclause (3)); and

(b) then, by the individual’s eligible partner’s annual social security RA amount for that day (see subclause (4)).

However, it is not to be reduced to less than:

(c) if it has been calculated for the first time under clause 3 or 28A because of the making of the family assistance decision—nil; and

(d) if it has been recalculated under clause 3 or 28A because of the making of the family assistance decision—the Part A rate as it was immediately before the recalculation.

(3) The individual’s annual social security RA amount for that day is the amount worked out as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Step 1.</strong> Work out the rate (if any) of social security payment (the actual payment) that was payable to the individual for that day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Step 2.** Work out the rate (if any) of social security payment (the notional payment) that would have been payable to the individual for that day if rent assistance were not included when calculating the rate of the individual’s social security payment for that day. |

| **Step 3.** Subtract the notional payment from the actual payment. The difference is the individual’s daily social security RA amount for that day. |
Schedule 1  Family tax benefit rate calculator
Part 5  Common provisions
Division 2B  Rent assistance

Clause 38J

Step 4. Multiply the individual’s daily social security RA amount for that day by 365. The result is the individual’s annual social security RA amount for that day.

(4) The individual’s eligible partner’s annual social security RA amount for that day is the amount worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the rate (if any) of social security payment (the actual payment) that was payable to the individual’s eligible partner for that day.

Step 2. Work out the rate (if any) of social security payment (the notional payment) that would have been payable to the eligible partner for that day if rent assistance were not included when calculating the rate of the eligible partner’s social security payment for that day.

Step 3. Subtract the notional payment from the actual payment. The difference is the eligible partner’s daily social security RA amount for that day.

Step 4. Multiply the eligible partner’s daily social security RA amount for that day by 365. The result is the individual’s eligible partner’s annual social security RA amount for that day.

(5) For the purposes of this clause, an individual is the eligible partner of another individual if both individuals are members of a couple (other than an illness separated couple, a respite care couple or a temporarily separated couple).
38K Offsetting for duplicate rent assistance under family assistance and veterans’ entitlements law

When this clause applies

(1) This clause applies if:

(a) a decision (the veterans’ entitlements decision) was made that rent assistance was to be included when calculating an individual’s, or an individual’s eligible partner’s, rate of service pension or income support supplement for a day; and

(b) when the veterans’ entitlements decision was made, no decision (the family assistance decision) to make a determination that includes, or to vary a determination to include, rent assistance when calculating the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit for that day had been made; and

(c) after the veterans’ entitlements decision was made, the family assistance decision was made; and

(d) the day mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) comes before the day on which the family assistance decision was made.

Note: For the definition of eligible partner see subclause (5).

Part A rate to be reduced

(2) The individual’s Part A rate for that day (as calculated or recalculated because of the making of the family assistance decision and as reduced (if at all) under clause 38J) is to be reduced:

(a) first, by the individual’s annual veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day (see subclause (3)); and

(b) then, by the individual’s eligible partner’s annual veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day (see subclause (4)).

However, it is not to be reduced to less than:

(c) if it has been calculated for the first time under clause 3 or 28A because of the making of the family assistance decision—nil; and
Clause 38K

(d) if it has been recalculated under clause 3 or 28A because of the making of the family assistance decision—the Part A rate as it was immediately before the recalculation.

(3) The individual’s annual veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day is the amount worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the rate (if any) of service pension or income support supplement (the actual payment) that was payable to the individual for that day.

Step 2. Work out the rate (if any) of service pension or income support supplement (the notional payment) that would have been payable to the individual for that day if rent assistance were not included when calculating the rate of the individual’s service pension or income support supplement for that day.

Step 3. Subtract the notional payment from the actual payment. The difference is the individual’s provisional veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day.

Step 4. Divide the individual’s provisional veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day by 364, then multiply it by 365. The result is the individual’s annual veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day.

(4) The individual’s eligible partner’s annual veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day is the amount worked out as follows:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the rate (if any) of service pension or income support supplement (the actual payment) that was payable to the individual’s eligible partner for that day.
Step 2. Work out the rate (if any) of service pension or income support supplement (the notional payment) that would have been payable to the eligible partner for that day if rent assistance were not included when calculating the amount of the eligible partner’s service pension or income support supplement for that day.

Step 3. Subtract the notional payment from the actual payment. The difference is the eligible partner’s provisional veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day.

Step 4. Divide the eligible partner’s provisional veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day by 364, then multiply it by 365. The result is the individual’s eligible partner’s annual veterans’ entitlements RA amount for that day.

(5) For the purposes of this clause, an individual is the eligible partner of another individual if both individuals are members of a couple (other than an illness separated couple or a respite care couple).
Division 2C—Income test

38L Application of income test to pension and benefit recipients and their partners

If an individual, or an individual’s partner, is receiving a social security pension, a social security benefit, a service pension or income support supplement:
(a) the individual’s income excess is nil; and
(b) the individual’s income tested rate is the same as the individual’s maximum rate.

38M Income test

This is how to work out an individual’s reduction for adjusted taxable income if clause 38L does not apply to the individual:

Method statement

Step 1. Work out the individual’s income free area using clause 38N.

Step 2. Work out whether the individual’s adjusted taxable income exceeds the individual’s income free area.

Step 3. If the individual’s adjusted taxable income does not exceed the individual’s income free area, the individual’s income excess is nil.

Step 4. If the individual’s adjusted taxable income exceeds the individual’s income free area, the individual’s income excess is the individual’s adjusted taxable income less the individual’s income free area.

Step 5. The individual’s reduction for adjusted taxable income is 20% of the income excess.
38N Income free area

An individual’s income free area is $40,000.
Division 3—Certain recipients of pensions under the Veterans’ Entitlements Act

39 Rate of benefit for certain recipients of pensions under the Veterans’ Entitlements Act

(1) In this clause:

30 June 2000 rate, in relation to an individual, means the amount worked out according to subclause (6).

dependant has the same meaning as in Division 5 of Part II of the Income Tax Rates Act 1986 as that Act applied to the income year that commenced on 1 July 1999.

family tax assistance person means:
(a) if the Secretary is satisfied in relation to an individual as described in subparagraph (2)(a)(iii)—the individual; or
(b) if the Secretary is not so satisfied—the individual’s partner.

partner, in relation to an individual, means the person who:
(a) was the partner of that individual immediately before 1 July 2000; and
(b) has continued, at all times on and after that day, to be the partner of the individual.

special Part A rate, in relation to an individual, means the amount worked out according to subclause (7).

(2) Subject to subclause (3), this clause applies to an individual if:
(a) one or more of the following subparagraphs are satisfied:
(i) immediately before 1 July 2000, the individual or the individual’s partner was receiving family allowance under Part 2.17 of the Social Security Act 1991;
(ii) immediately before 1 July 2000, the individual or the individual’s partner was receiving family tax payment under Part 2.17AA of that Act;
(iii) the Secretary is satisfied that Schedule 7 to the *Income Tax Rates Act 1986* applied to the individual or the individual’s partner, in respect of the income year that commenced on 1 July 1999, in accordance with subsection 20C(2) of that Act or would have so applied if sections 20E, 20F and 20H of that Act had not been enacted; and

(b) the individual or the individual’s partner was receiving, immediately before 1 July 2000, and has continued, at all times on and after that day, to receive:

(i) a pension under Part II of the *Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986* payable to the individual or partner as a veteran; or

(ii) a pension under Part II of that Act payable to the individual or partner as the widow or widower of a deceased veteran; or

(iii) a pension under Part IV of that Act payable to the individual or partner as a member of the Forces or as a member of a Peacekeeping Force; or

(iv) a pension under Part IV of that Act payable to the individual or partner as the widow or widower of a deceased member of the Forces or as the widow or widower of a deceased member of a Peacekeeping Force; and

(c) neither the individual nor the individual’s partner was receiving, immediately before 1 July 2000, or has received at any time on or after that day:

(i) a social security pension; or

(ii) a social security benefit; or

(iii) a service pension; or

(iv) income support supplement under Part IIIA of the *Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986*; and

(d) at all times on and after 1 July 2000:

(i) the individual or the individual’s partner has been eligible for family tax benefit or would have been so eligible if the individual or partner had not been receiving a pension referred to in paragraph (b); and
Clause 39

(ii) the individual’s or partner’s Part A rate of family tax benefit has been, or would have been, greater than nil; and

(e) the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the purposes of this Act (other than Part 4 of this Schedule) for an income year that commenced on or after 1 July 2000 until 1 July 2007 (inclusive) has exceeded the individual’s income free area under clause 19 of this Schedule; and

(ea) the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the purposes of this Act (other than Part 4 of this Schedule) for the income year that commenced on 1 July 2008 and every succeeding income year has exceeded the individual’s income free area under clause 38N of this Schedule; and

(f) the individual’s Part A rate worked out according to Part 2, 3 or 3A of this Schedule is not, and never has been, equal to, or greater than, the individual’s 30 June 2000 rate.

(3) Subparagraph (2)(a)(iii) cannot be satisfied in relation to an individual unless the individual or the individual’s partner had, immediately before 1 July 2000, at least one dependant.

(4) In spite of any other provision of this Schedule, the Part A rate of an individual to whom this clause applies is the individual’s saved Part A rate.

(5) An individual’s saved Part A rate is the lower of:

(a) the individual’s 30 June 2000 rate; and

(b) the individual’s special Part A rate.

(6) The 30 June 2000 rate for an individual is worked out using the following method statement.

Method statement

Step 1. If the individual or the individual’s partner was receiving family allowance, but not family tax payment, immediately before 1 July 2000, the fortnightly rate of that family allowance is the individual’s **fortnightly rate**.
Step 2. If the individual or the individual’s partner was receiving family tax payment, but not family allowance, immediately before 1 July 2000, the individual’s or partner’s fortnightly Part A rate of family tax payment immediately before 1 July 2000 is the individual’s **fortnightly rate**.

Step 3. If the individual or the individual’s partner was receiving family allowance and family tax payment immediately before 1 July 2000, add the following amounts:

(a) the individual’s or partner’s fortnightly rate of family allowance immediately before 1 July 2000;

(b) the individual’s or partner’s fortnightly Part A rate of family tax payment immediately before 1 July 2000.

The result is the individual’s **fortnightly rate**.

Step 4. From the individual’s fortnightly rate subtract any amount of guardian allowance included in the individual’s or the individual’s partner’s family allowance by virtue of Module F of the Family Allowance Rate Calculator in section 1069 of the *Social Security Act 1991*, as in force immediately before 1 July 2000: the result is the individual’s **net fortnightly rate**.

Step 5. Divide the individual’s net fortnightly rate by 14. If the result is not a whole number of cents or dollars or a whole number of dollars and a whole number of cents, round the result upwards to the nearest cent and multiply the rounded amount by 365: the result of the multiplication is the individual’s **annual rate**.
Schedule 1  Family tax benefit rate calculator
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Clause 39

Step 6.  If neither the individual nor the individual’s partner was receiving family allowance or family tax payment immediately before 1 July 2000, the individual’s annual rate is nil.

Step 7.  If either or both of subparagraphs (2)(a)(i) and (ii) are satisfied but subparagraph (2)(a)(iii) is not satisfied, the individual’s annual rate is his or her 30 June 2000 rate.

Step 8.  If subparagraph (2)(a)(iii) is satisfied but subparagraph (2)(a)(ii) is not satisfied, add the following amounts:

(a) the individual’s annual rate;

(b) the individual’s 1999-2000 family tax assistance component.

The result is the individual’s 30 June 2000 rate.

(7) An individual’s special Part A rate is the individual’s Part A rate of family tax benefit worked out:

(a) in accordance with Part 2, 3 or 3A of this Schedule; and

(b) as if neither the individual nor the individual’s partner was receiving a pension referred to in paragraph (2)(b).

(8) An individual’s 1999-2000 family tax assistance component is the amount worked out according to the formula:

$200 \times \text{Number of dependants}

where:

\text{number of dependants} is the total number of dependants the family tax assistance person had on 30 June 2000.
Division 4—Reduction for family tax benefit advance

40 Reduction for family tax benefit advance

(1) Subject to subclause (2) and clauses 43 and 44, the amount by which an individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A to repay a family tax benefit advance is worked out using the following formula:

\[
\frac{\text{Amount of unrepaid family tax benefit advance}}{\text{Remaining days in the repayment period}} \times 365
\]

Member of a couple in a blended family

(2) If a determination under section 28 that an individual is eligible for a percentage (the \textit{section 28 percentage}) of the family tax benefit for FTB children of the individual is in force, the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A to repay the family tax benefit advance is worked out using the following formula:

\[
\frac{\text{Amount worked out under subclause (1)}}{\text{Section 28 percentage}}
\]

Meaning of repayment period

(3) The \textit{repayment period} in relation to a family tax benefit advance that is paid to an individual:

(a) begins on:

(i) the first day of the instalment period after the individual is paid the family tax benefit advance; or

(ii) if it is not practicable for the reduction to start on the day referred to in subparagraph (i)—the first day on which it is practicable to reduce the individual’s Part A rate; or
Clause 41

(iii) if the determination of the individual’s entitlement to the family tax benefit advance is a determination referred to in subsection 35B(3) of the Family Assistance Administration Act (regular family tax benefit advances)—the day the determination is made; or

(iv) such other day determined by the Secretary under this Division; and

(b) is a period of 182 days or such other period determined by the Secretary under this Division.

41 Standard reduction

(1) Subject to subclause (2), the standard reduction for a family tax benefit advance is the amount worked out using the following formula:

\[
\text{Amount worked out under subclause (1)} = \frac{\text{Original amount of the family tax benefit advance}}{\text{Original repayment period}} \times 365
\]

\(\text{Member of a couple in a blended family}\)

(2) If a determination under section 28 that an individual is eligible for a percentage (the section 28 percentage) of the family tax benefit for FTB children of the individual is in force, the standard reduction for a family tax benefit advance paid to the individual is the amount worked out using the following formula:

\[
\text{Amount worked out under subclause (1)} = \frac{\text{Amount worked out under subclause (1)\; Section 28 percentage}}{\text{Section 28 percentage}}
\]

\(\text{Meaning of original repayment period}\)

(3) The original repayment period for a family tax benefit advance is a period of 182 days, unless the Secretary has determined a different period for the advance under clause 42 or 51.
42 Secretary determines shorter repayment period

When determining an individual’s entitlement to a family tax benefit advance under section 35A of the Family Assistance Administration Act, the Secretary may determine that the repayment period for the family tax benefit advance is a period of less than 182 days, if the Secretary is satisfied that it is appropriate to determine the shorter repayment period having regard to:

(a) circumstances affecting the individual’s eligibility for family tax benefit; and

(b) circumstances affecting the rate of family tax benefit that the individual is entitled to be paid.

43 Part A rate insufficient to cover reduction—single family tax benefit advance

(1) This clause applies if:

(a) under clause 5 or 25A, the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced to repay a family tax benefit advance (the unrepaid advance); and

(b) the individual’s Part A rate is not to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A to repay any other family tax benefit advance; and

(c) the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate would be reduced under clause 5 or 25A to repay the unrepaid advance would exceed the amount of the individual’s Part A rate before reduction (the unreduced Part A rate), if the amount were worked out under clause 40.

(2) Subject to clause 45, the Secretary must determine that the number of days in the repayment period for the unrepaid advance is to be increased so that the individual’s Part A rate is reduced under clause 5 or 25A by an amount that is no more than the individual’s unreduced Part A rate.

(3) If the individual’s unreduced Part A rate later exceeds the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate would be reduced under
clause 40, the Secretary may determine that the number of days in the repayment period for the unrepaid advance is to be decreased.

(4) However, the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced as a result of a determination under subclause (3) must be no more than the standard reduction.

Note: The individual may also request that the Secretary determine a shorter or longer repayment period under clause 46 or 47.

44 Part A rate insufficient to cover reduction—multiple family tax benefit advances

(1) This clause applies if:
   (a) under clause 5 or 25A, the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced to repay more than one family tax benefit advance (the unrepaid advances); and
   (b) the sum of the amounts by which the individual’s Part A rate would be reduced under clause 5 or 25A to repay the unrepaid advances would exceed the amount of the individual’s Part A rate before reduction (the unreduced Part A rate), if the amounts were worked out under clause 40.

(2) Subject to clause 45, the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A to repay the unrepaid advances is worked out using the following method statement:

Method statement

Step 1. Take each advance, in the order in which the advances were paid.

Step 2. If the unreduced Part A rate, less any amounts by which the individual’s Part A rate has been reduced under a previous application of this step, equals or exceeds the standard reduction for the advance, the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced by an amount equal to the standard reduction.
Step 3. If the unreduced Part A rate, less any amounts by which the individual’s Part A rate has been reduced under a previous application of step 2, does not equal or exceed the standard reduction for the advance (but is greater than nil), the Secretary must determine that the number of days in the repayment period for the advance is to be increased so that the individual’s Part A rate is reduced by an amount that is no more than the remainder.

Step 4. If the unreduced Part A rate, less any amounts by which the individual’s Part A rate has been reduced under a previous application of step 2 or step 3, is nil, the Secretary must determine that the repayment period for the advance is to be suspended while the determination is in force.

(3) The Secretary may vary a determination made under step 3 of the method statement in subclause (2).

(4) The Secretary may revoke a determination made under step 4 of the method statement in subclause (2).

(5) Subject to clause 45, if the Secretary revokes a determination made under step 4 of the method statement in subclause (2) in relation to a family tax benefit advance, the Secretary must determine the number of days remaining in the repayment period for the advance.

(6) The Secretary must not vary a determination under subclause (3), or make a determination under subclause (5), in relation to a family tax benefit advance so that the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A to repay the advance is more than the standard reduction.

45 Part A rate insufficient to cover reduction—discretion to create FTB advance debt

(1) The Secretary may, instead of making a determination under subclause 43(2), step 3 of the method statement in subclause 44(2)
Schedule 1  Family tax benefit rate calculator
Part 5  Common provisions
Division 4  Reduction for family tax benefit advance

Clause 46

or under subclause 44(5), determine that the amount of unrepaid family tax benefit advance is to be a debt.

Note: See subsection 71A(7) of the Family Assistance Administration Act.

(2) However, the Secretary must not make a determination under subclause (1) unless the individual’s Part A rate before reduction under clause 5 or 25A is less than the amount that would, under clause 26, be the FTB child rate if:

(a) the individual’s Part A rate were required to be worked out using Part 3 of this Schedule; and
(b) clause 27 did not apply.

46 Changing the repayment period—individual requests shorter period

Request for shorter repayment period

(1) The Secretary may determine that the number of days in a repayment period for a family tax benefit advance paid to an individual is to be decreased if:

(a) the individual has made a request in accordance with subclause (2) for a shorter repayment period; and
(b) the Secretary is satisfied that the individual would not suffer severe financial hardship if the number of days in the repayment period were decreased as determined.

(2) The request must be made in a form and manner, contain any information, and be accompanied by any documents, required by the Secretary.

Request for variation of the determination

(3) On the request of the individual, the Secretary may, in writing, vary the determination so as to increase the number of days in the repayment period.

(4) However, the Secretary must not vary the determination under subclause (3) if, as a result of the variation, the amount by which
the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A would be less than the standard reduction.

Note: If, after a variation under subclause (3), the reduction in the individual’s Part A rate under clause 5 or 25A would cause the individual to suffer severe financial hardship, the individual may request a longer repayment period under clause 47.

47 Changing the repayment period—individual requests longer period

Request for longer repayment period

(1) The Secretary may determine that the number of days in a repayment period for a family tax benefit advance paid to an individual is to be increased if:
   (a) the individual has made a request in accordance with subclause (2) for a longer repayment period; and
   (b) the Secretary is satisfied that:
       (i) special circumstances relevant to the repayment of the advance exist in relation to the individual that could not reasonably have been foreseen at the time of the individual’s request for a family tax benefit advance; and
       (ii) the individual would suffer severe financial hardship if the number of days in the repayment period were not increased as determined.

(2) The request must be made in a form and manner, contain any information, and be accompanied by any documents, required by the Secretary.

Secretary may vary the determination

(3) The Secretary may, in writing, vary the determination so as to reduce the number of days in the repayment period but only if:
   (a) the Secretary is satisfied that the individual would not suffer severe financial hardship because of the variation; and
(b) the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A, as a result of the variation, is not greater than the standard reduction.

### 48 Changing the repayment period—recalculation of amount of unrepaid family tax benefit advance

(1) This clause applies if, during the repayment period for a family tax benefit advance, the amount of the family tax benefit advance that is unrepaid is increased, due to a variation in a determination, or a variation or substitution of a decision on review (other than a variation under subsection 28(2) or (6) of the Family Assistance Administration Act), so that the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A is an amount that is more than the standard reduction.

(2) The Secretary must determine that the number of days in a repayment period is to be increased so that the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A is an amount that is no more than the standard reduction.

Note: The individual may also request that the Secretary determine a shorter or longer repayment period under clause 46 or 47.

### 49 Suspension of repayment period

#### Request for suspension of repayment period

(1) The Secretary may determine that the repayment period for a family tax benefit advance paid to an individual is to be suspended while the determination is in force.

(2) However, the Secretary may only make a determination under subclause (1) if:

(a) the individual has made a request in accordance with subclause (3) for the repayment period to be suspended; and

(b) the Secretary is satisfied that:

(i) special circumstances relevant to the repayment of the advance exist in relation to the individual that could not
reasonably have been foreseen at the time of the individual’s request for a family tax benefit advance; and
(ii) the individual would suffer severe financial hardship if the individual’s Part A rate were to be reduced for that period.

(3) The request must be made in a form and manner, contain any information, and be accompanied by any documents, required by the Secretary.

Secretary may revoke the suspension

(4) The Secretary may in writing, at any time, revoke the determination, but only if the Secretary is satisfied that the individual would not suffer severe financial hardship from the individual’s Part A rate being reduced under clause 5 or 25A as a result of the revocation.

Determination of repayment period on revocation of suspension

(5) If the Secretary revokes the determination, the Secretary must determine the number of days remaining in the repayment period so that the amount by which the individual’s Part A rate is to be reduced under clause 5 or 25A is an amount that is no more than the standard reduction.

Note: The individual may also request that the Secretary determine a shorter or longer repayment period under clause 46 or 47.

50 Repayment of family tax benefit advance by another method

(1) The Secretary may determine that an individual may repay all or part of an amount of unrepaid family tax benefit advance by a method other than by reduction under clause 5 or 25A if:
(a) the individual has made a request in accordance with subclause (2); and
(b) the method is acceptable to both the individual and the Secretary.
Schedule 1  Family tax benefit rate calculator
Part 5  Common provisions
Division 4  Reduction for family tax benefit advance

Clause 51

(2) The request must be made in a form and manner, contain any information, and be accompanied by any documents, required by the Secretary.

51 Recalculation of amount of unrepaid family tax benefit advance

(1) This clause applies if:
   (a) an individual is paid a family tax benefit advance (the *old advance*); and
   (b) the individual’s Part A rate has been reduced under clause 5 or 25A to repay the old advance; and
   (c) the repayment period for the old advance has expired; and
   (d) due to a variation in a determination, or a variation or substitution of a decision on review (other than a variation under subsection 28(2) or (6) of the Family Assistance Administration Act), the reduction in the individual’s Part A rate under clause 5 or 25A has not been sufficient to repay the old advance; and
   (e) at the time of the variation of the determination, or the variation or substitution of the decision on review:
      (i) the individual is entitled to be paid family tax benefit by instalment; and
      (ii) the individual’s Part A rate is greater than nil (before reduction under clause 5 or 25A).

Note: If a variation or review occurs during the repayment period for a family tax benefit advance, the Secretary may be required to make a determination under clause 48.

(2) The Secretary must determine that the individual is to be taken to have been paid a family tax benefit advance (the *new advance*) equal to the amount of the old advance left unrepaid on the day on which the Part A rate is recalculated.

(3) If an individual is taken to have been paid a new advance under subclause (2), the individual is taken to have repaid the old advance.
(4) The Secretary must determine the repayment period for the new advance and the day on which the repayment period is to begin.

(5) The Secretary must not make a determination under subclause (4) that would cause the individual to suffer severe financial hardship.

(6) The Secretary may vary or revoke a determination made under subclause (2) or (4), if a subsequent variation in the determination, or a variation or substitution of the decision on review, occurs.
Schedule 2—Child care benefit rate calculator

Part 1—Overall rate calculation process

1 Method of calculating rate of child care benefit

(1) If an individual’s rate of child care benefit for a session of care provided to a child is to be worked out using this Schedule, the individual’s hourly rate of child care benefit for the session is worked out in accordance with the following method statement:

Method statement

Step 1. Use Part 2 (clause 4) to work out the standard hourly rate for the session.

Step 2. Work out the individual’s adjustment percentage using clause 2.

Step 3. Work out that percentage of the standard hourly rate: the result is the individual’s rate of child care benefit for the care.

(2) If the individual is eligible for child care benefit for only part of a session of care, this Schedule applies to the individual’s rate of child care benefit for that part of the session as if a reference in this Schedule to a session of care included a reference to a part of a session of care.

2 Adjustment percentage

(1) An individual’s adjustment percentage for the purposes of step 2 in the method statement in clause 1 is:

CCB % × Schooling % × Part-time %
(2) In subclause (1):

**CCB % is:**

Multiple child % × Taxable income %

**schooling % is:**

(a) 85% if the child is a school child; and
(b) 100% if the child is not a school child.

**part-time % is:**

(a) if:
   (i) the care is provided by an approved centre based long day care service; and
   (ii) the child is not a school child; and
   (iii) the total number of hours in sessions of care that are provided to the child by the approved centre based long day care service, and for which the family incurs liability to pay, in the week concerned, is less than 34—110%; or

(b) if:
   (i) the care is provided by an approved centre based long day care service; and
   (ii) the child is not a school child; and
   (iii) the total number of hours in sessions of care that are provided to the child by the approved centre based long day care service, and for which the family incurs liability to pay, in the week concerned, is 34 or more, but less than 35—108%; or

(c) if:
   (i) the care is provided by an approved centre based long day care service; and
   (ii) the child is not a school child; and
   (iii) the total number of hours in sessions of care that are provided to the child by the approved centre based long day care service, and for which the family incurs liability to pay, in the week concerned, is less than 34—110%; or
Schedule 2  Child care benefit rate calculator

Part 1  Overall rate calculation process

Clause 3

liability to pay, in the week concerned, is 35 or more, but less than 36—106%; or

(d) if:
   (i) the care is provided by an approved centre based long day care service; and
   (ii) the child is not a school child; and
   (iii) the total number of hours in sessions of care that are provided to the child by the approved centre based long day care service, and for which the family incurs liability to pay, in the week concerned, is 36 or more, but less than 37—104%; or

(e) if:
   (i) the care is provided by an approved centre based long day care service; and
   (ii) the child is not a school child; and
   (iii) the total number of hours in sessions of care that are provided to the child by the approved centre based long day care service, and for which the family incurs liability to pay, in the week concerned, is 37 or more, but less than 38—102%; or

(f) in any other case—100%.

(3) In subclause (2):

multiple child % is worked out using Part 3 (clause 5).

taxable income % is worked out using Part 4 (clauses 6 to 11).

3 Number of children in care of a particular kind

(1) An individual’s multiple child % and taxable income % are affected by the number of children the individual has in care of a particular kind.

(2) For the purposes of applying this Schedule to work out an individual’s rate of child care benefit for a session of care of a particular kind, the number of children in care of that kind is worked out in accordance with the following method statement:
Method statement

Step 1. *Work out what kind of care was provided. For this purpose, the kinds of care are:*

(a) care other than care provided by an approved occasional care service; and

(b) care provided by an approved occasional care service.

Step 2. Work out, in relation to the individual, how many children are in sessions of care of that kind in the week concerned for which the individual is eligible for child care benefit. That number is the number of children in care of that kind in relation to the individual and that kind of care.
Schedule 2  Child care benefit rate calculator

Part 2  Standard hourly rate

Clause 4

Part 2—Standard hourly rate

4 Standard hourly rate—basic meaning

(1) The standard hourly rate for a session of care provided to a child is worked out using the following table and rounding the result to the nearest cent (rounding 0.5 cents upwards):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard hourly rates</th>
<th>Kind of care provided in hour</th>
<th>Standard hourly rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Care other than:</td>
<td>$3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) non-standard hours family day care; or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) non-standard hours in-home care; or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) part-time family day care; or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) part-time in-home care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Part-time family day care or part-time in-home care</td>
<td>The lesser of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) one and a third times the item 1 rate; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) the ceiling rate worked out under subclause (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Non-standard hours family day care or non-standard hours in-home care</td>
<td>One and a third times the item 1 rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) For the purposes of item 2 of the table in subclause (1), the ceiling rate is:

\[
\frac{50 \times \text{Item 1 rate}}{\text{Number of eligible hours}}
\]
where:

*item 1 rate* is the item 1 standard hourly rate in the table in subclause (1).

*number of eligible hours* is the total number of hours in sessions of care of the kind referred to in item 2 of the table in subclause (1) that are provided to the child in the week concerned and for which the individual is eligible for child care benefit.
Part 3—Multiple child %

5 Multiple child %

The multiple child % for an individual’s child care benefit for a session of care of a particular kind provided to a child is worked out in accordance with the following method statement:

Method statement

Step 1. Use clause 3 to work out the number of children the individual has in care of that kind: the result is the number of children.

Step 2. Use clause 11 to work out the individual’s maximum weekly benefit: the result is the multiple child rate.

Step 3. Work out what would be the individual’s maximum weekly benefit under clause 11 if the individual had only one child in care of that kind and multiply it by the number of children: the result is the single child rate.

Step 4. Divide the multiple child rate by the single child rate and express the result as a percentage: the result is the multiple child %.
Part 4—Taxable income %

6 Income thresholds

(1) There are 2 income thresholds that are relevant for working out an individual’s taxable income %.

(2) The lower income threshold is $28,200.

(3) The upper income threshold is $66,000.

7 Method of calculating taxable income %

An individual’s taxable income % for a session of care provided to a child in an income year is:

(a) 100% if:

(i) the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the income year does not exceed the lower income threshold; or

(ii) the individual or the individual’s partner is receiving a social security benefit, a social security pension or a service pension or is receiving income support supplement under Part IIIA of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986; and

(b) worked out using clause 8 if paragraph (a) does not apply.

8 Taxable income % if adjusted taxable income exceeds lower income threshold and if neither individual nor partner on income support

If an individual’s taxable income % for a session of care provided to a child in an income year is to be worked out using this clause, it is to be worked out in accordance with the following method statement:
Clause 8A

Method statement

Step 1. Use clause 9 to work out the individual’s income threshold.

Step 2. Take the individual’s income threshold from the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the income year: the result is the individual’s income excess.

Step 3. Divide the income excess by 52 to convert it into a weekly amount: the result is the weekly income excess.

Step 4. Use clause 10 to work out the individual’s taper % and then work out that percentage of the weekly income excess: the result is the weekly taper amount.

Step 5. Divide the weekly taper amount by the individual’s maximum weekly benefit worked out under clause 11 and express the result as a percentage.

Step 6. Take the percentage obtained in step 5 from 100% and round to 2 decimal places: the result is the individual’s taxable income %. However, if the result is less than zero, the individual’s taxable income % is zero.

8A Special provision for certain recipients of pensions under the Veterans’ Entitlements Act

(1) In this clause:

Childcare Assistance (Fee Relief) Guidelines means the Childcare Assistance (Fee Relief) Guidelines in force under subsection 12A(1) of the Child Care Act 1972 immediately before 1 July 2000.

ordinary taxable income % means taxable income % worked out in accordance with this Schedule (apart from this clause).
**Clause 8A**

*partner*, in relation to an individual, means the person who:

(a) was the partner of that individual immediately before 1 July 2000; and

(b) has continued, at all times on and after that day, to be the partner of the individual.

(2) This clause applies to an individual in relation to an income year (the *relevant income year*) if all of the following paragraphs are satisfied in relation to the individual:

(a) immediately before 1 July 2000, there was in force, under the Childcare Assistance (Fee Relief) Guidelines, an assessment that the individual or the individual’s partner was eligible for child care assistance within the meaning of those guidelines;

(b) the individual or the individual’s partner was receiving, immediately before 1 July 2000, and has continued, at all times on and after that day, to receive:

(i) a pension under Part II of the *Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986* payable to the individual or partner as a veteran; or

(ii) a pension under Part II of that Act payable to the individual or partner as the widow or widower of a deceased veteran; or

(iii) a pension under Part IV of that Act payable to the individual or partner as a member of the Forces or as a member of a Peacekeeping Force; or

(iv) a pension under Part IV of that Act payable to the individual or partner as the widow or widower of a deceased member of the Forces or as the widow or widower of a deceased member of a peacekeeping Force;

(c) neither the individual nor the individual’s partner was receiving, immediately before 1 July 2000, or has received at any time on or after that day:

(i) a social security pension; or

(ii) a social security benefit; or

(iii) a service pension; or
Schedule 2  Child care benefit rate calculator

Part 4  Taxable income %

Clause 8A

(iv) income support supplement under Part IIIA of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986;
(d) a determination was in force under the A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999 during the income year that commenced on 1 July 2000 and every succeeding income year before the relevant income year, that the individual or the individual’s partner was entitled to be paid child care benefit;
(e) the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the purposes of this Act for the income year that commenced on 1 July 2000 and every succeeding income year has exceeded the lower income threshold in respect of that income year;
(f) the individual’s ordinary taxable income % for a session of care provided to a child in an income year that commenced on or after 1 July 2000 (including the relevant income year) has never been equal to, or higher than, the individual’s saved taxable income % for the session of care.

(3) In spite of any other provision of this Schedule, the taxable income % of an individual to whom this clause applies for a session of care provided to a child in the relevant income year is the individual’s saved taxable income % for that session.

(4) The saved taxable income % of an individual for a session of care provided to a child is the lower of:
(a) the individual’s taxable income % for that session worked out in accordance with subclause (5); and
(b) the individual’s taxable income % for that session calculated in accordance with subclause (6).

(5) An individual’s taxable income % for a session of care for the purposes of paragraph (4)(a) is the percentage worked out:
(a) in accordance with this Schedule (apart from this clause); and
(b) as if neither the individual nor the individual’s partner was receiving, in relation to any part of the income year in which the session of care is provided, a pension referred to in paragraph (2)(b).
Clause 9

(6) An individual’s taxable income % for a session of care for the purposes of paragraph (4)(b) is the percentage worked out:
   (a) in accordance with this Schedule (apart from this clause); and
   (b) as if the amount of the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the income year in which the session of care is provided equalled the amount of the income of the individual last taken into account for the purposes of the assessment referred to in paragraph (2)(a).

9 Income threshold

An individual’s income threshold for a session of care of a particular kind provided to a child in an income year is worked out using the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children in care of that kind</th>
<th>Adjusted taxable income for income year exceeds upper income threshold?</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Lower income threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Lower income threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
<td>Lower income threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
<td>Upper income threshold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Taper %

The taper % for an individual for a session of care of a particular kind provided to a child in an income year is worked out using the following table:
Clause 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taper %</th>
<th>Number of children in care of that kind</th>
<th>Adjusted taxable income for income year exceeds upper income threshold?</th>
<th>Taper %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>3 or more</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35%</td>
<td>3 or more</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11 Maximum weekly benefit

(1) The *maximum weekly benefit* for an individual for a session of care of a particular kind provided to a child in an income year is worked out using the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children in care of that kind</th>
<th>Adjusted taxable income for income year exceeds upper income threshold?</th>
<th>Maximum weekly benefit (MWB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Standard hourly rate $ \times 50$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Standard hourly rate $ \times 50$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>$\left( \frac{\text{Standard hourly rate}}{100} \right) \times 100 + $11$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

338 A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999

Compilation No. 89 Compilation date: 17/8/17 Registered: 24/8/17
Clause 11

Maximum Weekly Benefit Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children in care of that kind</th>
<th>Adjusted taxable income for income year exceeds upper income threshold?</th>
<th>Maximum weekly benefit (MWB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>( \frac{\text{Item 3 MWB}}{\text{Specific taper amount}} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>( \text{Standard hourly rate} \times 150 + $32 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>( \frac{\text{Item 5 MWB}}{\text{Specific taper amount}} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>( \frac{\text{Item 5 MWB}}{\text{Additional MWB}} + \frac{\text{Additional loading}}{\text{Specific taper amount}} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>( \frac{\text{Item 7 MWB}}{\text{Specific taper amount}} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) In the table in subclause (1):

- **additional loading** is one third of the amount, expressed in dollars, in item 5 of the table for each child in care of that kind after the third child.

- **additional MWB** is item 1 of the table MWB for each child in care of that kind after the third child.

- **MWB** means maximum weekly benefit.
Clause 11

specific taper amount is the amount that would be the weekly taper amount for an individual worked out under step 4 of the method statement in clause 8 if the individual’s adjusted taxable income for the income year were the upper income threshold.

standard hourly rate is the amount specified in item 1 of the table in subclause 4(1); and
Schedule 3—Adjusted taxable income

1 Adjusted taxable income relevant to family tax benefit and child care benefit

An individual’s adjusted taxable income is relevant to eligibility for, and the rate of, family tax benefit and child care benefit.

2 Adjusted taxable income

(1) For the purposes of this Act and subject to subclause (2), an individual’s adjusted taxable income for a particular income year is the sum of the following amounts (income components):

(a) the individual’s taxable income for that year;
(b) the individual’s adjusted fringe benefits total for that year;
(c) the individual’s target foreign income for that year;
(d) the individual’s total net investment loss (within the meaning of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997) for that year;
(e) the individual’s tax free pension or benefit for that year;
(f) the individual’s reportable superannuation contributions (within the meaning of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997) for that year;

less the amount of the individual’s deductible child maintenance expenditure for that year.

(2) If an individual dies before the end of a particular income year, the individual’s adjusted taxable income for that year is to be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

\[
\text{Income of individual to date of death} \times \frac{\text{Number of days in income year}}{\text{Number of days individual was alive during income year}}
\]
Clause 3

where:

-income-of-individual-to-date-of-death- means the amount that would, but for the operation of this subclause, have been the amount of adjusted taxable income of the individual for the particular income year in which the individual died if, so far as that particular individual is concerned, that year had comprised only those days preceding the individual’s death.

3 Adjusted taxable income of members of couple

(1) For the purposes of this Act (other than Part 4 of Schedule 1), if an individual is a member of a couple, the individual’s adjusted taxable income for an income year includes the adjusted taxable income for that year of the individual’s partner.

(2) For the purposes of Part 4 of Schedule 1, if an individual is a member of a couple, the individual’s adjusted taxable income for an income year is:

(a) for the purposes of Subdivision AA of Division 1 of Part 4 of Schedule 1:
   (i) the individual’s adjusted taxable income for that year; or
   (ii) the adjusted taxable income for that year of the individual’s partner if it is more than the individual’s adjusted taxable income for that year; and

(b) for the purposes of the other provisions of Part 4 of Schedule 1:
   (i) the individual’s adjusted taxable income for that year; or
   (ii) the adjusted taxable income for that year of the individual’s partner if it is less than the individual’s adjusted taxable income for that year.

3A Working out adjusted taxable income in certain cases where individuals cease to be members of a couple

If:
(a) an individual is a member of a couple with another individual (partner A) for a period or periods during an income year but not at the end of the income year; and

(b) for any period during the income year while the individual was a member of that couple, the Secretary had determined the individual’s entitlement to family assistance by way of family tax benefit or child care benefit on the basis that a particular amount was the individual’s adjusted taxable income (the current ATI amount); and

(c) that amount differs from the amount of the individual’s adjusted taxable income as finally determined in respect of the income year by the Secretary (the final ATI amount); and

(d) the individual’s entitlement to family assistance of that kind, for the total period, or for the total of the periods, that the individual was a member of that couple, would be less if worked out using the final ATI amount than if worked out using the current ATI amount as determined from time to time; and

(e) if the current ATI amount at any time was based on an estimate provided by the individual and is less than the final ATI amount:

   (i) at the time when the estimate was provided—the individual did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the estimate was incorrect; and

   (ii) if, after the estimate was provided and before ceasing to be a member of the couple, the individual knew or had reason to suspect that the estimate was incorrect—the individual provided a revised estimate as soon as practicable after knowing or suspecting that the estimate was incorrect;

then, despite the final determination of that adjusted taxable income by the Secretary, the individual’s adjusted taxable income during any period during the income year:

(f) that the individual and partner A were a couple; and

(g) that a particular current ATI amount applied;
Clause 4

is to be taken to be that particular current ATI amount.

4 Adjusted fringe benefits total

An individual’s adjusted fringe benefits total for an income year is the amount worked out using the formula:

$$\text{Section 57A employer fringe benefits total} + \text{Other employer fringe benefits total}$$

where:

other employer fringe benefits total is the amount that is the sum of the following:

(a) each of the individual’s reportable fringe benefits amounts for the income year under section 135P of the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986;

(b) each of the individual’s reportable fringe benefits amounts for the income year under section 135Q of the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986, to the extent that section relates to the individual’s employment by an employer described in section 58 of that Act.

section 57A employer fringe benefits total is the amount that is the sum of each of the individual’s individual quasi-fringe benefits amounts for the income year under section 135Q of the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986, to the extent that section relates to the individual’s employment by an employer described in section 57A of that Act.

5 Target foreign income

(1) An individual’s target foreign income for an income year is:

(a) the amount of the individual’s foreign income (as defined in section 10A of the Social Security Act 1991) for the income year that is neither:

(i) taxable income; nor

(ii) received in the form of a fringe benefit (as defined in the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986, as it
Clause 5

applies of its own force or because of the Fringe Benefits Tax (Application to the Commonwealth) Act 1986 in relation to the individual as an employee (as defined in the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986) and a year of tax; and

(b) any amount of income that is not covered by paragraph (a) that is exempt from tax under section 23AF or 23AG of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936, reduced (but not below nil) by the total amount of losses and outgoings (except capital losses and outgoings) incurred by the individual in deriving that exempt income.

(2) If it is necessary, for the purposes of this Act, to work out an amount of foreign income expressed in a foreign currency received in an income year, the amount in Australian currency is to be worked out using the market exchange rate for 1 July in that income year.

(3) If there is no market exchange rate for 1 July in the income year (for example, because of a national public holiday), the market exchange rate to be used is the market exchange rate that applied on the last working day immediately before that 1 July.

(4) For the purposes of this clause, the appropriate market exchange rate on a particular day for a foreign currency is:

(a) if there is an on-demand airmail buying rate for the currency available at the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at the start of business in Sydney on that day and the Secretary determines that it is appropriate to use that rate—that rate; or

(b) in any other case:

(i) if there is another rate of exchange for the currency, or there are other rates of exchange for the currency, available at the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at the start of business in Sydney on that day and the Secretary determines that it is appropriate to use the other rate or one of the other rates—the rate so determined; or

(ii) otherwise—a rate of exchange for the currency available from another source at the start of business in
Clause 7

Sydney on that day that the Secretary determines it is appropriate to use.

7 Tax free pension or benefit

For the purposes of this Schedule, the following payments received in an income year are tax free pensions or benefits for that year:

(a) a disability support pension under Part 2.3 of the Social Security Act 1991;
(b) a wife pension under Part 2.4 of the Social Security Act 1991;
(c) a carer payment under Part 2.5 of the Social Security Act 1991;
(d) a pension under Part II of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986 payable to a veteran;
(da) a pension under Part IV of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986 payable to a member of the Forces or a member of a Peacekeeping Force;
(e) an invalidity service pension under Division 4 of Part III of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986;
(f) a partner service pension under Division 5 of Part III of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986;
(g) a pension under Part II of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986 payable to the widow or widower of a deceased veteran;
(ga) a pension under Part IV of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986 payable to the widow or widower of a deceased member of the Forces or the widow or widower of a deceased member of a Peacekeeping Force;
(h) income support supplement under Part IIIA of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986;
(ha) Defence Force Income Support Allowance under Part VIIAB of the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986;
(ha) a Special Rate Disability Pension under Part 6 of Chapter 4 of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004;
(hb) a payment of compensation under section 68, 71 or 75 of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004;
Clauses

8 Deductible child maintenance expenditure

Deductible child maintenance expenditure

(1) For the purposes of this Schedule, if an individual incurs an amount of child maintenance expenditure during an income year, 100% of the amount of the expenditure is the individual’s deductible child maintenance expenditure in respect of that year.

Child maintenance expenditure

(2) For the purposes of this clause, an individual incurs child maintenance expenditure if:

(a) the individual (the payer) pays a payment (either one-off or periodic) or provides benefits; and

(b) the payment or benefits are paid or provided in respect of the payer’s natural, adopted or relationship child; and

(hc) a payment of the weekly amount mentioned in paragraph 234(1)(b) of the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004 (including a reduced weekly amount because of a choice under section 236 of that Act) or of a lump sum mentioned in subsection 236(5) of that Act; to the extent to which the payment:

(i) is exempt from income tax; and

(j) is not a payment by way of bereavement payment, pharmaceutical allowance, rent assistance, language, literacy and numeracy supplement, remote area allowance or energy supplement; and

(k) if the payment is a payment under the Social Security Act 1991—does not include tax-exempt pension supplement (within the meaning of subsection 20A(6) of that Act); and

(l) if the payment is a payment under the Veterans’ Entitlements Act 1986—does not include tax-exempt pension supplement (within the meaning of subsection 5GA(5) of that Act).
Clause 8

(c) the payment or benefits are paid or provided to another individual other than the payer’s partner (if any) for the maintenance of the child.

Amount of child maintenance expenditure

(3) For the purposes of this clause, if an individual incurs child maintenance expenditure, the amount of the child maintenance expenditure incurred by the individual is the amount of the payment paid or the value of the benefits to the individual who provided them.

Value of a benefit provided

(4) For the purposes of subclause (3), the value of a benefit, in relation to the individual providing the benefit, has the meaning set out in subclauses (5) and (6).

Value of benefit where provider is a party to a child support agreement

(5) If:

(a) an individual providing a benefit is a party to a child support agreement under the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989; and

(b) the agreement contains:

(i) non-periodic payment provisions (within the meaning of that Act) under which the individual is providing child support to another individual for a child; and

(ii) a statement that the annual rate of child support payable under any relevant administrative assessment is to be reduced by a specified amount that represents an annual value of the child support to be provided; and

(c) the individual provides the support;

the value of the benefit provided by the individual is the specified amount.
Clause 8

Value of benefit where provider is not a party to a child support agreement

(6) If an individual providing a benefit is not a party to a child support agreement under the Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989, the value of the benefit provided by the individual is the cost of the benefit to the individual.
Schedule 4—Indexation and adjustment of amounts

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Analysis of Schedule

This Schedule provides for:
(a) the indexation, in line with CPI (Consumer Price Index) increases, of the amounts in column 1 of the table at the end of clause 3; and
(c) the adjustment of other amounts in line with the increases in the amounts indexed under the Social Security Act 1991.

2 Indexed and adjusted amounts

The following table sets out:
(a) each monetary amount that is to be indexed or adjusted under this Schedule; and
(b) the abbreviation used in this Schedule for referring to that amount; and
(c) the provision or provisions in which that amount is to be found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indexed and adjusted amounts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Column 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTB child rate (Part A—Method 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Indexed and adjusted amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description of amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>Abbreviation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Provisions in which amount specified</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rent threshold rate for rent assistance for family tax benefit (Part A—Methods 1 and 3)</td>
<td>FTB RA rent threshold (A1 and A3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maximum rent assistance for family tax benefit (Part A—Methods 1 and 3)</td>
<td>FTB RA maximum (A1 and A3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FTB child rate (Part A—Method 2)</td>
<td>FTB child rate (A2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Newborn supplement for family tax benefit (Part A)</td>
<td>newborn supplement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Upfront payment of family tax benefit</td>
<td>newborn upfront payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Multiple birth allowance for family tax benefit (Part A)</td>
<td>FTB MBA (A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8A</td>
<td>FTB gross supplement amount for family tax benefit (Part A)</td>
<td>FTB gross supplement amount (A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Indexed and adjusted amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1 Description of amount</th>
<th>Column 2 Abbreviation</th>
<th>Column 3 Provisions in which amount specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Standard rate of family tax benefit (Part B)</td>
<td>FTB standard rate (B)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—clause 30—table—column 2—all amounts]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9A FTB (B) gross supplement amount for family tax benefit (Part B)</td>
<td>FTB gross supplement amount (B)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—subclause 31A(2)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Standard rate of family tax benefit payable to an approved care organisation</td>
<td>FTB standard ACO rate</td>
<td>[subsection 58(2A)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Basic higher income free area for family tax benefit (Part A)</td>
<td>FTB basic HIFA (A)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—clause 2—table—column 1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Income free area for family tax benefit (Part A—Methods 1 and 3)</td>
<td>FTB free area (A1 and A3)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—clause 38N]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Income free area for family tax benefit (Part B)</td>
<td>FTB free area (B)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—clause 33]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Standard basic maintenance income free area for family tax benefit (Part A—Method 1)</td>
<td>FTB basic MIFA (A1)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—clause 22—table—column 2—items 1 and 3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Double basic maintenance income free area for family tax benefit (Part A—Method 1)</td>
<td>FTB double basic MIFA (A1)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—clause 22—table—column 2—item 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Additional maintenance income free area for family tax benefit (Part A—Method 1)</td>
<td>FTB additional MIFA (A1)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—clause 22—table—column 3—all amounts]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17AA Income limit for family tax benefit (Part B)</td>
<td>FTB income limit (B)</td>
<td>[Schedule 1—subclause 28B(1)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Clause 2

### Indexed and adjusted amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description of amount</td>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Provisions in which amount specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17AD</td>
<td>Income limit for stillborn baby payment</td>
<td>stillborn baby payment income limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Standard hourly rate of child care benefit for care other than:</td>
<td>CCB standard hourly rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) non-standard hours family day care; or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) non-standard hours in-home care; or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) part-time family day care; or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) part-time in-home care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lower income threshold for child care benefit</td>
<td>CCB lower income threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Upper income threshold for child care benefit</td>
<td>CCB upper income threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20A</td>
<td>Multiple child loadings for child care benefit</td>
<td>CCB multiple child loadings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Minimum hourly amount for child care benefit</td>
<td>CCB minimum hourly amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Child care rebate limit</td>
<td>CCR limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 2—Indexation

3 CPI Indexation Table

(1) An amount referred to in the following table is to be indexed under this Part on each indexation day for the amount, using the reference quarter and base quarter for the amount and indexation day and rounding off to the nearest multiple of the rounding amount:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1 Amount</th>
<th>Column 2 Indexation day(s)</th>
<th>Column 3 Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</th>
<th>Column 4 Base quarter</th>
<th>Column 5 Rounding base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter (most recent before reference quarter)</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>FTB child rate (A1)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>FTB RA maximum (A1 and A3)</td>
<td>(a) 20 March (b) 20 September</td>
<td>(a) December (b) June</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>highest June or December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than June quarter 1979)</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CPI Indexation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount</strong></td>
<td><strong>Indexation day(s)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Base quarter</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rounding base</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>FTB RA rent threshold (A1 and A3)</td>
<td>(a) 20 March (b) 20 September</td>
<td>(a) December (b) June</td>
<td>highest June or December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than June quarter 1979)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>FTB child rate (A2)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7A</td>
<td>newborn supplement</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schedule 4  Indexation and adjustment of amounts  
Part 2  Indexation

Clause 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Indexation day(s)</td>
<td>Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</td>
<td>Base quarter</td>
<td>Rounding base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newborn upfront payment</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2012)</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTB MBA (A)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTB gross supplement amount (A)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2002)</td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CPI Indexation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Indexation day(s)</td>
<td>Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</td>
<td>Base quarter</td>
<td>Rounding base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>FTB standard rate (B)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9A</td>
<td>FTB gross supplement amount (B)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>FTB standard ACO rate</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schedule 4  Indexation and adjustment of amounts

Part 2  Indexation

Clause 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2 Indexation day(s)</th>
<th>Column 3 Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</th>
<th>Column 4 Base quarter</th>
<th>Column 5 Rounding base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>FTB basic HIFA (A)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>FTB free area (A1 and A3)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>FTB free area (B)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CPI Indexation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Indexation day(s)</th>
<th>Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</th>
<th>Base quarter</th>
<th>Rounding base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FTB basic MIFA (A1)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTB double basic MIFA (A1)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td>$21.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTB additional MIFA (A1)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schedule 4  Indexation and adjustment of amounts

Part 2  Indexation

Clause 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Indexation day(s)</td>
<td>Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</td>
<td>Base quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17AA</td>
<td>FTB income limit (B)</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17AD</td>
<td>stillborn baby payment income limit</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CCB standard hourly rate</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CPI indexation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
<th>Column 3</th>
<th>Column 4</th>
<th>Column 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Indexation day(s)</td>
<td>Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</td>
<td>Base quarter</td>
<td>Rounding base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>CCB lower income threshold</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CCB upper income threshold</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20A</td>
<td>CCB multiple child loadings</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 1999)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Schedule 4**  Indexation and adjustment of amounts  

**Part 2**  Indexation  

Clause 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPI indexation</th>
<th>Column 1 Amount</th>
<th>Column 2 Indexation day(s)</th>
<th>Column 3 Reference quarter (most recent before indexation day)</th>
<th>Column 4 Base quarter</th>
<th>Column 5 Rounding base</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21 CCB minimum hourly amount</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2007)</td>
<td>$0.001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 CCR limit</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>highest December quarter before reference quarter (but not earlier than December quarter 2007)</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest quarter**

(2) A reference in the table in subclause (1) to the highest of a group of quarters is a reference to the quarter in that group that has the highest index number.

**No indexation of certain FTB rates on 1 July 2017 and 1 July 2018**

(3) The FTB child rate (A1), the FTB child rate (A2), the FTB standard rate (B) and the FTB standard ACO rate are not to be indexed on 1 July 2017 and 1 July 2018.
Clause 3

First indexation of stillborn baby payment income limit

(4A) The first indexation under subclause (1) of the stillborn baby payment income limit is to take place on 1 July 2017.

No indexation of CCB standard hourly rate and CCB minimum hourly rate on 1 July 2007

(5) The CCB standard hourly rate and the CCB minimum hourly rate are not to be indexed on 1 July 2007.

First indexation of CCB minimum hourly amount

(5A) The first indexation of the CCB minimum hourly amount is to take place on 1 July 2009.

First indexation of CCR limit

(6) The first indexation of the CCR limit is to take place on 1 July 2009.

No indexation of CCR limit for certain years

(6A) The indexation of the CCR limit that occurred on 1 July 2011 has no effect.

(6B) The CCR limit is not to be indexed on 1 July 2012, 1 July 2013, 1 July 2014, 1 July 2015 and 1 July 2016.

Note: Indexation of the CCR limit resumes on 1 July 2017.

(6C) For the purposes of working out the indexed amount for the CCR limit on 1 July 2017, the current figure for the CCR limit immediately before that day is taken to be $7,500.

No indexation of certain income limits for certain years

(7) The FTB basic HIFA (A) and the FTB income limit (B) are not to be indexed on 1 July 2009, 1 July 2010, 1 July 2011, 1 July 2012, 1 July 2013, 1 July 2014, 1 July 2015, 1 July 2016, 1 July 2017, 1 July 2018 and 1 July 2019.
Clause 3A

No indexation of FTB gross supplement amount (A) and (B) for certain years

(8) The FTB gross supplement amount (A) and the FTB gross supplement amount (B) are not to be indexed on 1 July 2011, 1 July 2012, 1 July 2013, 1 July 2014, 1 July 2015 and 1 July 2016.

3A One-off 6-month indexation of FTB gross supplement amount (B) for 2005-2006 income year

The FTB gross supplement amount (B) is to be indexed under this Part on the indexation day, using the reference quarter, base quarter and indexation day and rounding off to the nearest multiple of the rounding base, where:

- **base quarter** means June quarter 2004.
- **indexation day** means 1 July 2005.
- **reference quarter** means December quarter 2004.
- **rounding base** means $3.65.

4 Indexation of amounts

(1) If an amount is to be indexed under this Part on an indexation day, this Act has effect as if the indexed amount were substituted for that amount on that day.

(2) This is how to work out the indexed amount for an amount that is to be indexed under this Part on an indexation day:

**Method statement**

Step 1. Use clause 5 to work out the indexation factor for the amount on the indexation day.

Step 2. Work out the current figure for the amount immediately before the indexation day.
Clause 5

Step 3. Multiply the current figure by the indexation factor: the result is the *provisional indexed amount*.

Step 4. Use clause 6 to round off the provisional indexed amount: the result is the indexed amount.

5 Indexation factor

(1) Subject to subclauses (2) and (3) and clauses 10 and 11, the indexation factor for an amount that is to be indexed under this Part on an indexation day is:

| Index number for most recent reference quarter | Index number for base quarter |

worked out to 3 decimal places.

(2) If an indexation factor worked out under subclause (1) would, if it were worked out to 4 decimal places, end in a number that is greater than 4, the indexation factor is to be increased by 0.001.

(3) If an indexation factor worked out under subclauses (1) and (2) would be less than 1, the indexation factor is to be increased to 1.

(4) Subject to subclause (5), if at any time (whether before or after the commencement of this clause), the Australian Statistician publishes an index number for a quarter in substitution for an index number previously published by the Australian Statistician for that quarter, the publication of the later index number is to be disregarded for the purposes of this clause.

(5) If at any time (whether before or after the commencement of this clause) the Australian Statistician changes the index reference period for the Consumer Price Index, regard is to be had, for the purposes of applying this clause after the change takes place, only to index numbers published in terms of the new index reference period.
6 Rounding off indexed amounts

(1) If a provisional indexed amount is a multiple of the rounding base, the provisional indexed amount becomes the indexed amount.

(2) If a provisional indexed amount is not a multiple of the rounding base, the indexed amount is the provisional indexed amount rounded up or down to the nearest multiple of the rounding base.

(3) If a provisional indexed amount is not a multiple of the rounding base but is a multiple of half the rounding base, the indexed amount is the provisional indexed amount rounded up to the nearest multiple of the rounding base.
Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes
The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the compiled law.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:
Endnote 1—About the endnotes
Endnote 2—Abbreviation key
Endnote 3—Legislation history
Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2
The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Legislation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4
Amending laws are annotated in the legislation history and amendment history.

The legislation history in endnote 3 provides information about each law that has amended (or will amend) the compiled law. The information includes commencement details for amending laws and details of any application, saving or transitional provisions that are not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level. It also includes information about any provision of the compiled law that has been repealed in accordance with a provision of the law.

Editorial changes
The Legislation Act 2003 authorises First Parliamentary Counsel to make editorial and presentational changes to a compiled law in preparing a compilation of the law for registration. The changes must not change the effect of the law. Editorial changes take effect from the compilation registration date.

If the compilation includes editorial changes, the endnotes include a brief outline of the changes in general terms. Full details of any changes can be obtained from the Office of Parliamentary Counsel.

Misdetailed amendments
A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe the amendment to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can
Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

be given effect as intended, the amendment is incorporated into the compiled law and the abbreviation “(md)” added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the abbreviation “(md not incorp)” is added to the details of the amendment included in the amendment history.
Endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted
am = amended
amdt = amendment
c = clause(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x
Ch = Chapter(s)
def = definition(s)
Dict = Dictionary
disallowed = disallowed by Parliament
Div = Division(s)
ed = editorial change
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect
F = Federal Register of Legislation
gaz = gazette
LA = Legislation Act 2003
LIA = Legislative Instruments Act 2003
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect
mod = modified/modification
No. = Number(s)
o = order(s)
Ord = Ordinance
orig = original
par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s)
(prev….) = previously
Pt = Part(s)
r = regulation(s)/rule(s)
reloc = relocated
renum = renumbered
rep = repealed
rs = repealed and substituted
s = section(s)/subsection(s)
Sch = Schedule(s)
Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
SLI = Select Legislative Instrument
SR = Statutory Rules
Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
SubPt = Subpart(s)
underlining = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999

Compilation No. 89
Compilation date: 17/8/17
Registered: 24/8/17

Authorised Version C2017C00264 registered 24/08/2017
Endnote 3—Legislation history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Number and year</th>
<th>Assent</th>
<th>Commencement</th>
<th>Application, saving and transitional provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999</td>
<td>80, 1999</td>
<td>8 July 1999</td>
<td>1 July 2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A New Tax System (Compensation Measures Legislation Amendment) Act 1999 as amended by</td>
<td>68, 1999</td>
<td>8 July 1999</td>
<td>Schedule 4: (a)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act (Consequential and Related Measures) Act (No. 2) 1999</td>
<td>83, 1999</td>
<td>8 July 1999</td>
<td>Schedule 2: (b)</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A New Tax System (Family Assistance and Related Measures) Act 2000</td>
<td>45, 2000</td>
<td>3 May 2000</td>
<td>Schedule 1: (c) Schedules 5 and 6: (c)</td>
<td>Sch. 5 and Sch. 6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Endnote 3—Legislation history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Number and year</th>
<th>Assent</th>
<th>Commencement</th>
<th>Application, saving and transitional provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family and Community Services Legislation Amendment Act 2003</td>
<td>30, 2003</td>
<td>15 Apr 2003</td>
<td>s. 4 and Schedule 2 (items 1–13): Royal Assent Schedule 2 (items 52–71): (i) Schedule 2 (items 73–82) and Schedule 2A: 1 July 2000</td>
<td>s. 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Endnotes

#### Endnote 3—Legislation history

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act</th>
<th>Number and year</th>
<th>Assent</th>
<th>Commencement</th>
<th>Application, saving and transitional provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family and Community Services and Veterans’ Affairs Legislation Amendment (2003 Budget and Other Measures) Act 2003</td>
<td>122, 2003</td>
<td>5 Dec 2003</td>
<td>Schedule 6 (items 1–6): 1 July 2004</td>
<td>Sch. 6 (item 6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*372*  
*A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999*  
Compilation No. 89  
Compilation date: 17/8/17  
Registered: 24/8/17
Endnotes

### Endnote 3—Legislation history

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Act</th>
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<th>Application, saving and transitional provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family Assistance Legislation Amendment (More Help for Families—Increased Payments) Act 2004</td>
<td>59, 2004</td>
<td>26 May 2004</td>
<td>Sch 1 (items 1–8, 11), Sch 2 (items 1–11, 43–48), Sch 3 and 4: 1 July 2004 (s 2(1) items 2, 3, 7) Sch 2 (items 49, 50): 1 July 2006 (s 2(1) item 4) Sch 2 (items 51, 52): 1 July 2008 (s 2(1) item 5 and gaz 2008, No S139) Sch 2 (items 53, 54): never commenced (s 2(1) item 6)</td>
<td>Sch 1 (item 11), Sch 2 (items 3, 8, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54), Sch 3 (item 3) and Sch 4 (items 3, 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans’ Entitlements (Clarke Review) Act 2004</td>
<td>100, 2004</td>
<td>30 June 2004</td>
<td>Schedule 2 (items 29, 30, 43(2)): 20 Sept 2004</td>
<td>Sch. 2 (item 43(2))</td>
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<td>Social Security and Other Legislation Amendment (2012 Budget and Other Measures) Act 2012</td>
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<td>Territories Legislation Amendment Act 2016</td>
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<td>Sch 13 (item 17), Sch 15 (item 5), Sch 19 (item 5), Sch 21 (item 5) and Sch 21A (item 2)</td>
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(a) The *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 4 only of the *A New Tax System (Compensation Measures Legislation Amendment) Act 1999*, subsection 2(4) of which provides as follows:

(4) Schedule 4 commences, or is taken to have commenced, immediately after the commencement of Schedule 4 to the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999*.

(aa) The *A New Tax System (Compensation Measures Legislation Amendment) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 1 (item 5) only of the *Compensation Measures Legislation Amendment (Rent Assistance Increase) Act 2000*, section 2 of which provides as follows:

2. This Act commences, or is taken to have commenced, immediately before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the *A New Tax System (Compensation Measures Legislation Amendment) Act 1999*.


(b) The *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 2 only of the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Consequential and Related Measures) Act (No. 2) 1999*, subsection 2(5) of which provides as follows:

(5) Schedule 2 commences immediately after the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* commences.

(c) The *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 1 only of the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance and Related Measures) Act 2000*, subsections 2(2)–(4) of which provide as follows:

(2) The items of Schedule 1 (other than item 83) commence immediately after the commencement of the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999*.
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(3) Item 83 of Schedule 1 commences immediately after the commencement of Schedule 4 to the *A New Tax System (Compensation Measures Legislation Amendment) Act 1999*.

(4) Schedule 2, items 3 to 5 and 15 to 57 of Schedule 3 and Schedules 5 and 6 commence immediately after the commencement of the provisions referred to in subsection 2(2) of the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999*.


(d) The *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 8 only of the *Social Security and Veterans’ Entitlements Legislation Amendment (Miscellaneous Matters) Act 2000*, subsection 2(8) of which provides as follows:

(8) Schedule 8 commences on the later of the following:

   (a) 20 September 2000;

   (b) immediately after the commencement of item 1 of Schedule 1 to the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance and Related Measures) Act 2000*.

(e) The *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 2 (items 1–6) only of the *Family and Community Services (2000 Budget and Related Measures) Act 2000*, paragraph 2(2)(b) of which provides as follows:

(2) The following provisions:

   (b) Schedules 2 and 3;

commence on 1 January 2001.

(f) The *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 3 (items 1A–1D) only of the *Family Law Amendment Act 2000*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:

(1) Subject to subsections (1A) and (2), this Act commences 28 days after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

(g) The *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 2 (items 1–12) only of the *Family and Community Services Legislation Amendment (New Zealand Citizens) Act 2001*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:

(1) Subject to this section, this Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
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(h) The *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999* was amended by Schedule 1A (items 18–21) and Schedule 4 only of the *Child Support Legislation Amendment Act 2001*, paragraphs 2(1B)(a) and 2(2)(a) of which provide as follows:

(1B) Items 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Schedule 1A commence on whichever of the following days applies:

(a) if this Act receives the Royal Assent on or before 1 December 2001—on 1 December 2001;

(2) Schedule 4 commences on whichever of the following days applies:

(a) if this Act receives the Royal Assent on or before 1 July 2001—on 1 July 2001;

(i) Subsection 2(1) (item 8) of the *Family and Community Services Legislation Amendment Act 2003* provides as follows:

(1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, on the day or at the time specified in column 2 of the table.

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**Commencement information**

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<td>(f) Subsection 2(1) (item 5) of the <em>Family and Community Services and Veterans’ Affairs Legislation Amendment (2003 Budget and Other Measures) Act 2003</em> provides as follows:</td>
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<td>(1) Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, on the day or at the time specified in column 2 of the table.</td>
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_A New Tax System (Family Assistance) Act 1999_

Compilation No. 89  
Compilation date: 17/8/17  
Registered: 24/8/17

Authorised Version C2017C00264 registered 24/08/2017
## Endnotes

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Compilation No. 89 Compilation date: 17/8/17 Registered: 24/8/17
## Endnote 4—Amendment history

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Registered: 24/8/17
Endnotes

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Compilation No. 89
Compilation date: 17/8/17
Registered: 24/8/17

Authorised Version C2017C00264 registered 24/08/2017
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