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What needs to be considered and done after the birth of a child in Germany?

After the birth of a child in Germany, there are some important things to consider and do. Here is a list of tasks to consider:

1. Apply for a birth certificate: You must register the birth of your child at the registry office and apply for a birth certificate. This should be done within the first week after birth.
2. Health insurance: Make sure your child has health insurance. If you are legally insured, your child will usually be automatically insured with you. If you are privately insured, you will need to insure your child separately.
3. Apply for parental allowance: Parental allowance is a financial support that parents can receive after the birth of their child. You should apply as early as possible, as payments can be made retroactively. As a rule, the parental allowance office is responsible for processing the application.
4. Apply for child support: Child support is a government benefit that families receive monthly to help with the costs of their children. You should submit an application for child benefit to the family benefits office.
5. Check family insurance: If you are legally insured, you can include your child in your family insurance free of charge under certain conditions. Check with your health insurance company for the exact conditions.
6. Notification to the Residents' Registration Office: Notify the local Residents' Registration Office of the birth of your child. This is important for the registration of residence and the issuance of an identity card or passport for your child.
7. Tax changes: Find out about possible tax changes that may result from the birth of a child. There are various tax benefits and allowances for parents.
8. Childcare: If you want or need to return to work early, inquire about childcare options in your region. Find out about kindergartens, day care providers or other care facilities.
9. Acknowledgment of paternity: If you are not married and the father of the child wants to acknowledge paternity, you can do so at the local youth welfare office. As a result, the father receives certain rights and obligations.
10. Check insurance: Check your existing insurance policies (e.g. liability insurance, accident insurance) and check whether your child is also insured or whether separate insurance is required.

It is advisable to find out about these tasks at an early stage and, if necessary, to take care of the necessary applications and formalities in good time.



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What support and financial benefits are available for young families after the birth of a child?

After the birth of a child, young families in Germany have access to various subsidies and financial benefits. Here are some of the main ones:

1. **Parental allowance:** Parental allowance is a financial allowance that parents can receive after the birth of their child. It is intended to provide income compensation during parental leave. Parental allowance is paid for a maximum of 14 months and is usually 65 to 67 percent of the average monthly net income before the birth of the child, but no more than 1,800 euros per month. For lower-income families, there is a minimum amount of 300 euros.
2. **Child support:** Child support is a government benefit that families receive monthly to help with the cost of their children. It is paid regardless of income and depends on the number of children. Currently, child benefit is 250 euros per month for the first and second child, 250 euros for the third child and 250 euros from the fourth child .
3. **Child Supplement:** The child allowance is a financial support for low-income families who can support themselves but still need financial help for their children. The child allowance is up to 250 euros per child per month.
4. **Childcare allowance:** The childcare allowance was a benefit for parents who look after their children at home in their second and third years of life and do not place them in a publicly subsidised childcare facility. Since 1 August 2016, the childcare allowance has no longer been re-approved.
5. **Tax benefits:** Spouse splitting and the child allowance provide tax benefits for families. Spousal splitting allows spouses to be assessed jointly for income tax, which often leads to tax savings. The child allowance and child benefit also reduce the tax burden.
6. **Housing subsidies and construction child benefit:** Under certain conditions, young families can receive financial support for the construction or purchase of a property. There are various programs at the federal and state levels that offer grants, loans, or tax breaks.
7. **Maintenance advance:** The maintenance advance is a state benefit for single parents if the parent liable for maintenance pays no or only irregular maintenance. The maintenance advance can be granted until the child is 18 years old.
8. **Maternity allowance:** Maternity allowance is a financial support for working mothers during maternity leave before and after childbirth. It is paid for a period of up to 14 weeks and is usually 13 euros per calendar day. The employer pays a subsidy to the maternity allowance, so that the income is partially topped up.
9. **Parental Allowance Plus:** The Parental Allowance Plus is a variant of parental allowance that enables more flexible part-time employment during parental leave. Parents can work part-time and receive Parental Allowance Plus at the same time. As a result, the parental allowance is stretched over a longer period of time.
10. **Parental leave:** Parents have the right to take parental leave after the birth of their child. During this time, they can suspend all or part of their professional activities and take care of their child. Parental leave can be applied for until the child's third birthday.
11. **Family caregiver leave:** If a family member becomes in need of care, employees have the right to take time off from work to organize and carry out care. During the family caregiver leave, the employment relationship is partially suspended and there is an entitlement to an interest-free loan to secure a livelihood.
12. **Family allowance for civil servants:** Civil servants usually receive a family allowance for their children. This supplement is added to the basic salary and depends on the number of children.



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13. Education and Participation Package: The Education and Participation Package provides financial support for children and young people from low-income families. It includes benefits such as subsidies for school trips, learning support, lunch at school or the assumption of costs for club memberships and leisure activities.
14. Mother and Child Foundation and similar foundations: There are various foundations and charitable organizations that offer financial aid and support for young families in special life situations. For example, they can help with unforeseen expenses or special needs.
15. Federal Training Assistance Act (BAföG): Students with children are entitled to BAföG under certain conditions in order to be able to finance their education. The BAföG requirement rate is increased by a childcare supplement.

It is important to note that the exact requirements, amount of benefits and application procedures for these grants may vary. It is advisable to contact the responsible authorities, such as family benefits offices, parental allowance offices or the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, for detailed information.



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Contact:
Siegfried Kraus
Board

UKRAINIANS INTERNATIONAL e.V.

Theodor-Quehl-Str. 10
c/o Maksym Pozhydaiev (Member of the Board)
D-78727 Oberndorf am Neckar

Phone: +49 1577 4279710

Email: info@ukrainians-international.com

URL: www.ukrainiansinternational.com and www.ukrainiansinternational.de