



Child Support (Registration and Collection) Amendment Regulations 2007 (No. 1)¹

Select Legislative Instrument 2007 No. 221

I, PHILIP MICHAEL JEFFERY, Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, make the following Regulations under the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988*.

Dated 19 July 2007

P. M. JEFFERY
Governor-General

By His Excellency's Command

MAL BROUGH
Minister for Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

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1 Name of Regulations

These Regulations are the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Amendment Regulations 2007 (No. 1)*.

2 Commencement

These Regulations commence as follows:

- (a) on the commencement of Part 1 of Schedule 2 to the *Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs Legislation Amendment (Child Support Reform Consolidation and Other Measures) Act 2007* — regulations 1 to 3 and Schedule 1;
- (b) immediately after the commencement of Schedule 1 — Schedule 2.

3 Amendment of *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Regulations 1988*

Schedules 1 and 2 amend the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Regulations 1988*.

Schedule 1 Amendments

(regulation 3)

[1] Regulation 2, after the definition of Act

insert

Australia-New Zealand Agreement means the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of New Zealand on Child and Spousal Maintenance done at Canberra on 12 April 2000, a copy of the text of which is set out in Schedule 1.

[2] After regulation 3

insert

3A Reciprocating jurisdictions

For the definition of *reciprocating jurisdiction* in subsection 4 (1) of the Act, each foreign country or part of a foreign country mentioned in Schedule 2 is prescribed.

[3] After regulation 4

insert

4A Registrable overseas maintenance liability — penalty under international treaty (Act s 18A)

For paragraph 18A (3) (b) of the Act, Article 15 of the Australia-New Zealand Agreement is prescribed.

4B Inclusion of liabilities in Child Support Register — exceptions (Act s 25A)

For subsection 25A (5) of the Act, New Zealand is prescribed.

[4] After regulation 5

insert

5AA Enforcement of Australian liabilities in reciprocating jurisdictions — exceptions (Act s 30A)

For subsection 30A (4) of the Act, an *excepted reciprocating jurisdiction* in relation to a child support assessment is any of the following jurisdictions:

- (a) Brunei Darussalam;
- (b) Cook Islands;
- (c) Israel;
- (d) Niue;
- (e) Papua New Guinea;
- (f) Samoa;
- (g) the Yukon Territory of Canada.

[5] Paragraphs 8A (a) and (b)

omit

Schedule 1

insert

Schedule 3

[6] Subregulations 9 (1) and (2)

omit

Schedule 2

insert

Schedule 4

[7] After regulation 14

insert

14A Service of documents in Australia for overseas authority

If a document is required to be served by an overseas authority of a reciprocating jurisdiction on a person who is in Australia, the Registrar (or a person authorised to do so on the Registrar's behalf) may serve the document on behalf of the overseas authority if it is necessary or convenient to do so for the purposes of an international maintenance arrangement with the reciprocating jurisdiction.

14B Giving notices or other communications in reciprocating jurisdictions (Act s 121C)

For section 121C of the Act, a notice or other communication that is required to be given to a payer or payee who is a resident of a reciprocating jurisdiction may be given to an overseas authority of the reciprocating jurisdiction, if the Registrar considers that it is desirable or appropriate to do so.

[8] Regulation 16

omit

in Australia

[9] After regulation 16

insert

17 Assistance in communicating with overseas authorities

A person in Australia may apply to the Registrar for assistance in communicating with an overseas authority of a reciprocating jurisdiction in relation to a matter if:

- (a) a resident of the reciprocating jurisdiction is seeking payment of child support from the person; or

- (b) the overseas authority is seeking payment of child support from the person on behalf of a resident of the reciprocating jurisdiction.

18 Transmission of variation claims to overseas authorities

- (1) If, under a law of a reciprocating jurisdiction, a person claims to be entitled to variation of a registered maintenance liability of a kind mentioned in section 18A of the Act, the person may apply to the Registrar to have a claim for variation transmitted to an overseas authority of the reciprocating jurisdiction.
- (2) The Registrar must take, on behalf of the person making the application under subregulation (1), any action required to be taken, for the purposes of an international maintenance arrangement with the reciprocating jurisdiction, to seek the variation.
- (3) The Registrar must not take any action under subregulation (2) unless satisfied that the claim is in accordance with the international maintenance arrangement.

19 Conversion of foreign currency to Australian currency

- (1) This regulation applies to the following overseas maintenance liabilities:
 - (a) a maintenance order made by a judicial authority of a reciprocating jurisdiction (other than New Zealand);
 - (b) a maintenance agreement registered by an overseas authority of a reciprocating jurisdiction (other than New Zealand);
 - (c) a maintenance assessment issued by an administrative authority of a reciprocating jurisdiction (other than New Zealand);
 - (d) an overseas maintenance liability in relation to which an application for entry, in the Child Support Register, of particulars has been made under section 25A of the Act.

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- (2) If the overseas maintenance liability refers to an amount of money expressed in foreign currency, the liability is taken to refer to the equivalent amount expressed in Australian currency, calculated in accordance with subregulation (3), applicable on:
- (a) for an order, agreement or assessment of a kind mentioned in paragraph (1) (a), (b) or (c) — the day when the liability arising under the order, agreement or assessment is registered; or
 - (b) for an overseas maintenance liability of a kind mentioned in paragraph (1) (d) — the day when the particulars of the liability are entered in the Child Support Register.
- (3) For subregulation (2), the amount must be calculated in accordance with:
- (a) the telegraphic transfer rate for the foreign currency, being the rate published by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia that applies to the currency on the day that applies under subregulation (2); or
 - (b) if no such rate is available for the foreign currency on that day — an exchange rate for the foreign currency that the Registrar considers appropriate.

20 Conversion of Australian currency to New Zealand currency

- (1) Subregulation (2) applies if:
- (a) a decision (within the meaning of Article 1 of the Australia-New Zealand Agreement) is issued, made or registered by a judicial or administrative authority of Australia; and
 - (b) the decision refers to an amount of money expressed in Australian currency.
- (2) The amount must be converted into the equivalent amount expressed in New Zealand currency, calculated in accordance with subregulation (3).

- (3) For subregulation (2), the amount must be calculated in accordance with:
- (a) the telegraphic transfer rate for New Zealand currency, being the rate published by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia that applies to the currency on the day when the decision is transmitted by the Registrar; or
 - (b) if no such rate is available for New Zealand currency on that day — an exchange rate for the currency that the Registrar considers appropriate.

[10] Schedule 1, heading

substitute

**Schedule 3 Provisions to which
subsection 130T (1) of the Act
does not apply**

(regulation 8A)

[11] Schedule 2, heading

substitute

**Schedule 4 Expenses to be allowed to
person required to attend
under section 120 of the Act**

(regulation 9)

Schedule 2 **Amendment commencing
immediately after the
commencement of Schedule 1**
(regulation 3)

[1] **Before Schedule 3**
insert

Schedule 1 **Australia–New Zealand
Agreement**
(regulation 2)

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND ON CHILD AND
SPOUSAL MAINTENANCE

(Canberra, 12 April 2000)

PREAMBLE

THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND THE GOVERNMENT
OF NEW ZEALAND (hereinafter referred to as “the Contracting
States”),

CONSIDERING the principle that parents have an obligation, according
to their capacity to pay, to provide their children with a proper level of
financial support,

CONSIDERING the enforcement abroad of maintenance decisions gives
rise to serious practical and legal difficulties,

DESIRING to conclude an Agreement on the jurisdiction of their administrative and judicial authorities, to facilitate recognition and enforcement of decisions, to exchange information and to provide for mutual co-operation in the collection and payment of monies in relation to child and spousal maintenance,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

PART 1
SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

Article 1
Meaning of decision

1 This Agreement applies to a decision made by an administrative or judicial authority of a Contracting State under which money is payable in respect of a maintenance obligation, arising from parentage or marriage, between a payer and payee.

2 For the purposes of this Agreement a decision shall include:

- (a) a child support assessment issued by an administrative authority;
- (b) an agreement to make payments for the maintenance of a child or spouse which has been registered with an administrative authority;
- (c) an assessment, order or agreement suspending, modifying or revoking a decision of the kind referred to in (a) or (b);
- (d) an order for child maintenance made by a judicial authority;
- (e) an order for spousal maintenance made by a judicial authority;
- (f) an agreement to make payments for the maintenance of a child or spouse which has been registered with a judicial authority;

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- (g) an order or agreement suspending, modifying or revoking a decision of the kind referred to in (d), (e) or (f); and
- (h) a liability to pay an amount to an administrative authority for the maintenance of a child or as contribution to the cost of government benefits paid to a payee for the maintenance of a child.
- 3 For the purposes of this Agreement a decision shall not include:
- (a) an agreement to make payments for the maintenance of a child or spouse which has not been registered with an administrative or judicial authority;
- (b) a decision requiring the provision of maintenance by way of the transfer or settlement of property; or
- (c) a decision under which money is payable in respect of taxes, fines, penalties or other charges of a similar nature.

4 If a decision does not relate solely to the payment of an amount of money for maintenance, the effect of this Agreement is limited to the parts of the decision which concern maintenance obligations.

5 In relation to agreements referred to in Article 1.2(b), (c), (f) and (g), a reference in this Agreement to the making, suspension, modification or revocation of a decision means a decision by a judicial or administrative authority to register an agreement, to register a variation of an agreement, or to suspend or revoke the registration of an agreement.

Article 2 Limitation to Australia/New Zealand cases

The provisions of this Agreement apply to a judicial or administrative authority of a Contracting State making, suspending, modifying or revoking a decision referred to in Article 1, if:

- (a) the payer is habitually resident in a Contracting State; and

(b) the payee is habitually resident in the other Contracting State.

Article 3
Date of decisions

1 This Agreement applies irrespective of the date on which a decision was made.

2 Where a decision has been made prior to the date on which this Agreement enters into force between the Contracting States, this Agreement applies for payments falling due under the decision before and after that date.

PART II
JURISDICTION

Article 4
Jurisdiction of judicial authorities

Subject to Article 11, a judicial authority of a Contracting State has jurisdiction to make a decision if at the date of the decision the payee has his or her habitual residence in that State.

Article 5
Jurisdiction of administrative authorities

1 Subject to Article 5.2 and 5.3, an administrative authority of a Contracting State has jurisdiction to make, suspend, modify or revoke a decision if, according to the national law of that Contracting State, the authority has that jurisdiction.

2 Subject to Article 5.3, where an administrative authority of a Contracting State has made or modified a decision referred to in Article 1.2(a), (b) or (c) in accordance with the law of that Contracting State, and a payer, a payee or a Central Authority gives a notice in writing to that administrative authority indicating that the payee has his or her habitual residence in the other Contracting State:

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- (a) the jurisdiction of that administrative authority to make or modify a decision referred to in Article 1.2(a), (b) or (c) ceases as from the date of the notice if the payee has his or her habitual residence in the other Contracting State; and
 - (b) the decision of the administrative authority has force and effect for the period prior to the date of receipt by the administrative authority of the notice.

3 Where a payee has his or her habitual residence in a Contracting State, and there is in force a decision by a judicial or administrative authority of that Contracting State:

- (a) an administrative authority of the other Contracting State has no jurisdiction to make or modify a decision referred to in Article 1.2(a), (b) or (c); and
- (b) a decision of an administrative authority of the other Contracting State to make or modify a decision referred to in Article 1.2(a), (b) or (c) has no force and effect.

PART III APPLICABLE LAW

Article 6 Applicable law

1 Subject to Article 6.2, the administrative and judicial authorities of a Contracting State shall apply the national law of that State in exercising jurisdiction to make a decision.

2 Where a payer has a duty to pay child support to payees in both Contracting States, and administrative assessments may be issued in relation to that payer under the national laws of both Contracting States, the amount payable by the payer under any administrative assessment issued by an authority of a Contracting State shall be calculated according to the proportion which the number of eligible children in the Contracting State bears to the total number of eligible children in both Contracting States.

PART IV
RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT

Article 7
Recognition and enforcement

1 A decision made by an administrative or judicial authority of a Contracting State (the State of origin) is entitled to recognition and enforcement by operation of law in the territory of the other Contracting State (the State addressed).

2 Recognition or enforcement of a decision may be refused by an administrative or judicial authority of the State addressed:

- (a) if the administrative or judicial authority of the State of origin did not have jurisdiction under Article 4, 5 or 11; or
- (b) if recognition or enforcement is incompatible with the public policy of the State addressed; or
- (c) if the decision was obtained by fraud.

3 Subject to Article 7.2(a), where a decision is incompatible with a previous decision made by an authority in a Contracting State between the same parties and having the same purpose:

- (a) the earlier decision shall be recognised and enforced with effect up to but excluding the day on which the later decision was made; and
- (b) the later decision shall be recognised and enforced with effect from and including the day on which the later decision was made.

4 If a decision provides for the periodical payment of maintenance, the decision shall be enforceable in respect of unpaid amounts already due and in respect of future payments.

5 There shall be no review by the administrative or judicial authorities of the State addressed of the merits of a decision, unless this Agreement otherwise provides.

Article 8
Procedure for recognition and enforcement

The procedure for recognition and enforcement of a decision shall be governed by the law of the Contracting State in which recognition or enforcement is sought.

Article 9
Partial recognition and enforcement

An application may be made at any time for partial recognition or enforcement.

Article 10
Default decisions

A decision made by default by a judicial authority of a Contracting State shall be entitled to recognition and enforcement only if notice of the institution of the proceedings, including notice of the substance of the claim, has been served on the defaulting party in accordance with the law of the other Contracting State and if, having regard to the circumstances, that party has had sufficient time to enable him or her to defend the proceedings.

Article 11
Provisional orders

1 Where under the law in force in a Contracting State a judicial authority makes, suspends, modifies or revokes a decision which has no effect unless and until confirmed by a judicial authority of the other Contracting State (a provisional order), the following provisions shall apply.

2 A payee or payer under a provisional order who is habitually resident in a Contracting State (hereinafter referred to as the State of origin) may apply to the authorities of that State to have the provisional order transmitted to the authorities of the other Contracting State (hereinafter referred to as the State addressed).

3 The Central Authority of the State of origin shall transmit the provisional order to the authorities of the State addressed.

4 The authorities of the State addressed shall take all appropriate steps to have a judicial authority make a decision whether to confirm, confirm with modification or refuse to confirm the provisional order.

5 The judicial authority of the State addressed may remit the provisional order to the judicial authority in the State of origin to take further evidence or further consider the provisional order.

6 Where a judicial authority in the State addressed confirms a provisional order (with or without modification) the order by operation of law shall be enforceable as a court order in the State addressed and in the State of origin.

PART V
RECOVERY OF MONIES BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Article 12
Recovery of monies by government authorities

1 A Central Authority of a Contracting State may, in its discretion, transmit to the Central Authority of the other Contracting State a request for authorities of the State addressed to recover, on behalf of the payee, monies payable under a decision.

2 A Central Authority may only transmit a request under Article 12.1 in respect of a decision which is entitled to recognition and enforcement in the State addressed under Part IV of this Agreement.

3 The Contracting States agree that, upon receipt of a request under Article 12.1, authorities of the State addressed shall take action to recover the monies payable under the decision.

Article 13
Procedure for recovery of monies

The procedure for the recovery of monies in accordance with Article 12 shall be governed by the laws of the State addressed.

Article 14
Disbursement of monies recovered

1 Monies recovered by the authorities of the State addressed shall be paid to the Central Authority of the State of origin.

2 The Central Authority of the State of origin shall disburse monies paid to it under Article 14.1 in accordance with the laws of the State addressed.

PART VI
PENALTIES

Article 15
Penalties incurred prior to transfer of a decision

1 In this Article “penalty” means a penalty payable to an administrative authority by a payer under the law of a Contracting State:

- (a) in respect of an incorrect estimate of income given by the payer for the purpose of the making of a decision; or
- (b) in respect of the late payment to the administrative authority by the payer of monies payable under a decision of the kind referred to in Article 1.2(a) to (h).

2 Where a decision by an administrative or judicial authority is transmitted in accordance with Article 12 of this Agreement, any penalty payable under the law of the State of origin in relation to that decision:

- (a) shall be recognised and enforced in the State addressed in so far as the penalty relates to a period prior to the date of transmission of the decision;
- (b) shall be recovered by authorities of the State addressed if the Central Authority of the State of origin makes a request for its recovery to the Central Authority of the State addressed.

3 Where monies are recovered by the authorities of the State addressed in accordance with a request under Article 15.2(b):

- (a) the monies shall be paid to the Central Authority of the State of origin;
- (b) the Central Authority of the State of origin shall disburse monies in accordance with the laws of the State of origin.

Article 16

Penalties incurred after transfer of a decision

1 Where a request in relation to a decision by an administrative or judicial authority is transmitted in accordance with Article 12 of this Agreement:

- (a) the imposition of a penalty in respect of the late payment to an administrative authority by the payer of monies payable under the decision shall be governed by the law of the State addressed; and
- (b) the penalty shall be disbursed in accordance with the laws of the State addressed.

2 Where a request in relation to a decision by an administrative or judicial authority is transmitted in accordance with Article 12 of this Agreement, any penalty payable under the law of the State of origin in respect of an incorrect estimate of income given by the payer for the purpose of the making of the decision:

- (a) shall be recognised and enforced in the State addressed;
- (b) shall be recovered by authorities of the State addressed if the Central Authority of the State of origin makes a request for its recovery to the Central Authority of the State addressed.

3 Where monies are recovered by the authorities of the State addressed in accordance with a request under Article 16.2(b):

- (a) the monies shall be paid to the Central Authority of the State of origin;
- (b) the Central Authority of the State of origin shall disburse monies in accordance with the laws of the State of origin.

PART VII PARENTAGE PRESUMPTIONS

Article 17

Reciprocal recognition of court parentage findings

Where a judicial authority of one Contracting State finds that a person is a parent of a child, and the finding has not been altered, set aside or reversed by the judicial authorities of that State, the person shall be presumed to be a parent of the child by operation of law in the territory of the other Contracting State.

Article 18
Reciprocal recognition of birth registrations

Where a person's name is registered as a parent of a child in a register of births or parentage information by an administrative authority of a Contracting State, the person shall be presumed to be a parent of the child by operation of law in the territory of the other Contracting State.

Article 19
Reciprocal recognition of instruments of acknowledgment

Where under a law of a Contracting State a person has executed an instrument acknowledging that he is the father of a child, and that instrument has not been annulled or otherwise set aside, the person shall be presumed to be a parent of the child by operation of law in the territory of the other Contracting State.

PART VIII
LEGAL AID

Article 20
No discrimination in provision of legal aid

Nationals of either Contracting State, and persons habitually resident in either Contracting State, shall enjoy legal aid for court proceedings relating to child and spousal maintenance in each Contracting State on the same conditions as if they themselves were nationals or habitually resident in that State.

PART IX
CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

Article 21
Central Authorities

1 The Central Authority for New Zealand shall be the Commissioner of Inland Revenue. The Central Authority for Australia shall be the Child Support Registrar.

2 Each Contracting State shall be free to designate additional Authorities and to determine the extent of their competence. However communications may in all cases be sent directly to the Central Authority.

3 Each Contracting State shall notify the other Contracting State of the Authorities designated from time to time and the extent of their competence.

Article 22 Duties of Central Authorities

The Central Authority of each Contracting State shall:

- (a) co-operate with each other and promote co-operation amongst administrative and judicial authorities in their States to achieve the purposes of this Agreement;
- (b) on request by the Central Authority of the other Contracting State, obtain and provide reports on the progress made by administrative and judicial authorities in recovering monies payable under a decision;
- (c) co-operate in the provision of information to children, payees and payers within its territory on their rights and duties under the law relating to maintenance of the other Contracting State.

Article 23 Exchange of information

1 At the request of the Central Authority of a Contracting State, the Central Authority of the other Contracting State, either directly or through other administrative or judicial authorities, shall take all appropriate steps to obtain and provide to the requesting Central Authority any information necessary or convenient for the operation of this Agreement or for the laws of the Contracting States relating to maintenance, including:

- (a) information on the whereabouts of a payer; or

- (b) information about the income, earning capacity, property, financial resources or commitments of a child, a payer or payee.

2 Any information about an individual which is transmitted in accordance with this Agreement to an administrative or judicial authority of a Contracting State:

- (a) is confidential; and
- (b) shall be used only for the purposes of implementing this Agreement and the laws of the Contracting States relating to maintenance; and
- (c) shall be disclosed only if disclosure is required or permitted under the laws of the Contracting State.

3 In no case shall the provisions of this Article be construed so as to impose on the administrative or judicial authorities of a Contracting State the obligation to obtain information which is not obtainable under the laws or in the normal course of administration of those authorities.

4 At any time the Contracting Parties may determine that communication between the Contracting States, including exchange of information, may be conducted by electronic data transfer.

PART X SERVICE ARRANGEMENT

Article 24 Service Arrangement

1 The Child Support Registrar for Australia and the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for New Zealand may enter an arrangement (hereinafter referred to as the Service Arrangement) to facilitate the implementation of this Agreement.

2 The matters which may be dealt with in the Service Arrangement include but are not limited to:

- (a) the procedures to be adopted by administrative authorities in the Contracting States in identifying and resolving cases of conflict in jurisdiction between the administrative or judicial authorities of one State and the administrative or judicial authorities of the other State;
- (b) the exchange of information between authorities of the Contracting States and the protection of the privacy of the subjects of such information;
- (c) the location of payers and the service of documents on payers;
- (d) the making of determinations as to the income, earning capacity, property, financial resources or commitments of a child, a payer or payee;
- (e) the making of child support assessments and other decisions;
- (f) procedures for the recognition and enforcement of decisions to which this Agreement applies;
- (g) procedures for the collection and disbursement of monies payable under decisions and penalties to which this Agreement applies;
- (h) procedures for determining applications by payers and payees for the suspension, modification or revocation of decisions to which this Agreement applies;
- (i) parentage testing;
- (j) evaluation of the operation of this Agreement and the Service Arrangement;
- (k) the provision of information and advice to payers and payees;

- (l) the reimbursement by a Child Support Agency of one Contracting State of the costs incurred by the Child Support Agency of the other Contracting State in the provision of services under this Agreement or the Service Arrangement.

PART XI
TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

Article 25
Australian Territories

This Agreement extends to the following Australian Territories:

Norfolk Island, the Territory of Christmas Island, the Territory of
Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

Article 26
Territories associated with New Zealand

This Agreement shall not apply to Tokelau, unless the Contracting States exchange notes agreeing to the terms on which it will so apply.

PART XII
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 27
Other treaty obligations

As long as this Agreement is in force, it shall replace, as between the Contracting States, the Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance signed at New York on 20 June 1956.

Article 28
Resolution of disputes

1 The administrative and judicial authorities of the Contracting States shall resolve, to the extent possible, any difficulties which arise in interpreting or applying this Agreement or the Service Arrangement according to the spirit and fundamental principles of this Agreement.

2 Where the administrative and judicial authorities have not resolved difficulties which arise in interpreting or applying this Agreement or the Service Arrangement, a Contracting State may request consultation. Such consultation shall take place promptly.

Article 29
Review of Agreement

1 The Contracting States may agree at any time to review the whole or any part of this Agreement or the Service Arrangement.

2 At any time a Contracting State may request that the Contracting States meet to review this Agreement or the Service Arrangement. Representatives of the Contracting States shall meet for that purpose no later than six months after the date of that request and, unless the Contracting States otherwise agree, the meeting shall be held in the territory of the Contracting State to which the request was made.

3 The Contracting States shall exchange information as to changes in their laws or administrative practices relating to maintenance which are relevant to the operation of this Agreement or the Service Arrangement.

PART XIII
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 30
Entry into force

1 The Contracting States shall notify each other through diplomatic channels when their respective requirements for the entry into force of this Agreement have been complied with.

2 This Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date on which the Contracting States have notified each other in accordance with Article 30.1.

3 The Contracting States shall notify each other through diplomatic channels when their respective requirements for the entry into force of the Service Arrangement have been complied with.

4 The Service Arrangement shall enter into force 30 days after the date on which the Contracting States have notified each other in accordance with Article 30.3.

Article 31 Termination

1 This Agreement may be terminated by either Contracting State giving notice in writing through the diplomatic channel and the Agreement shall terminate six months after the date of the notice.

2 The Service Arrangement may be terminated by either Contracting State giving notice in writing through the diplomatic channel and the Service Arrangement shall terminate six months after the date of the notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Canberra this twelfth day of April, 2000.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
AUSTRALIA:

[Signed:]
L ANTHONY

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF
NEW ZEALAND:

[Signed:]
SIMON MURDOCH

Schedule 2 Reciprocating jurisdictions

(regulation 3A)

Algeria	Ecuador
Argentina	Estonia
Austria	Fiji
Barbados	Finland
Belarus	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Belgium	France
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany
Brazil	Greece
Brunei Darussalam	Guatemala
Burkina Faso	Haiti
Canada, the following Provinces and Territories:	Holy See, The
Alberta	Hong Kong
British Columbia	Hungary
Manitoba	India
New Brunswick	Ireland
Newfoundland and Labrador	Israel
Northwest Territories	Italy
Nova Scotia	Kazakhstan
Nunavut	Kenya
Ontario	Kyrgyzstan
Prince Edward Island	Liberia
Saskatchewan	Lithuania
Yukon	Luxembourg
Cape Verde	Malawi
Central African Republic	Malaysia
Chile	Malta
Colombia	Mexico
Cook Islands	Moldova
Croatia	Monaco
Cyprus	Montenegro
Czech Republic	Morocco
Denmark	Nauru
	Netherlands

New Zealand	Spain
Niger	Sri Lanka
Niue	Suriname
Norway	Sweden
Pakistan	Switzerland
Papua New Guinea	Tanzania (excluding Zanzibar)
Philippines	Trinidad and Tobago
Poland	Tunisia
Portugal	Turkey
Romania	Ukraine
Samoa	United Kingdom (including
Serbia	Alderney, Gibraltar,
Seychelles	Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey
Sierra Leone	and Sark)
Singapore	United States of America
Slovakia	Uruguay
Slovenia	Zambia
South Africa	Zimbabwe

Note

1. All legislative instruments and compilations are registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments kept under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*. See www.frli.gov.au.