2004-2005-2006

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES** 

Presented and read a first time

## **International Tax Agreements Amendment Bill (No. 1) 2006**

No. , 2006

(Treasury)

A Bill for an Act to amend the law relating to taxation, and for related purposes

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1 2	A Bill for an Act to amend the law relating to taxation, and for related purposes
3	The Parliament of Australia enacts:
4	1 Short title
5 6	This Act may be cited as the <i>International Tax Agreements</i> Amendment Act (No. 1) 2006.
7	2 Commencement
8 9	This Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
10	3 Schedule(s)
11 12	Each Act that is specified in a Schedule to this Act is amended or repealed as set out in the applicable items in the Schedule

1 concerned, and any other item in a Schedule to this Act has effect according to its terms.

		4 . 100=	
Income Tax A	Assessment	Act 1997	
1 Subsection Insert:	า 995-1(1)		
•	•		aning given by section 263-10 in istration Act 1953.
Taxation Adn	ninistration	Act 1953	
2 Subsection	n 8AAB(5) (a	after table ite	em 17J)
Insert:			
171	K 263-30 in Schedule 1		dministration Act 1953
3 Section 8A	AZA (defini	tion of <i>cred</i>	it)
Repeal th	ne definition, su	ubstitute:	
cred	<i>lit</i> includes:		
(a)			sioner must pay to a taxpayer
		•	han the <i>Product Grants and</i>
	as a credit; an		2000), whether or not described
(b)	•		Commissioner in respect of a
· /		-	ommissioner having made a
		similar in natur ction 263-10 in	e to a foreign revenue claim (as Schedule 1).
	n 250-10(2) i	n Schedule	1 (after table item 135)
4 Subsection	. 200 . 0(2) .		
4 Subsection Insert:	1200 10(2) 1		

1	5	At the end of section 255-40 in Schedule 1
2		Add:
3 4 5 6 7		(3) For the purposes of giving effect to a provision of an international agreement of a kind referred to in Subdivision 263-A (about foreign revenue claims), if a document needs to be served on a person and the Commissioner, after making reasonable inquiries, is satisfied that:
8		(a) the person is absent from Australia and does not have an
9		agent in Australia on whom the document can be served; and
10 11		(b) the person has an address in a foreign country, a constituent part of a foreign country or a foreign territory;
12 13		the Commissioner may serve the document on the person at the address mentioned in paragraph (b).
14	6	Paragraph 255-45(1)(a) in Schedule 1
15		After "subsection (2)", insert "or (3)".
16	7	At the end of section 255-45 in Schedule 1
17		Add:
18		(3) A certificate may state:
19 20 21		(a) that a *foreign revenue claim for an amount specified in the certificate has been made by the competent authority under the relevant international agreement; or
		(b) that the relevant requirements of the relevant international
22 23 24		agreement have been complied with in relation to the foreign revenue claim; or
25 26		(c) that the claim was registered under Division 263 on the date specified in the certificate; or
27 28		(d) that, as at the date of the certificate, the Commissioner has or has not received advice from the competent authority under
29 30		the relevant international agreement about the reduction or discharge of an amount to be recovered under the claim; or
31		(e) that the particulars of any reduction or discharge of an
32 33		amount to be recovered under the claim are as specified in the certificate.
34	8	After Division 260 in Schedule 1
35		Insert:

Table of Subdivisions
263-A Foreign revenue claims
Subdivision 263-A—Foreign revenue claims
Guide to Subdivision 263-A
263-5 What this Subdivision is about
This Subdivision can be activated if there is in force an agreement between Australia and a foreign country or territory that contains an article relating to assistance in collection of foreign tax debts.
The Commissioner can collect from an entity an amount in respect of a tax debt that the person owes to such a country or territory or take action to conserve assets of the entity.
The Commissioner is required to remit amounts collected to the foreign country or territory concerned.
Table of sections
Operative provisions
263-10 Meaning of foreign revenue claim
263-15 Requirements for foreign revenue claims
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263-30 When amount is due and payable
263-35 Amending the Register
263-40 Payment to competent authority
Operative provisions
263-10 Meaning of foreign revenue claim
A foreign revenue claim is a claim made to the Commissioner:

1 2	(a) in accordance with an agreement (the <i>international agreement</i> ) between Australia and:
3	(i) a foreign country or a constituent part of a foreign
4	country; or
5	(ii) an overseas territory;
6	(the <i>overseas entity</i> ); and
7	(b) for one or both of these purposes:
8	(i) the recovery by the Commissioner of an amount from
9 10 11	an entity (the <i>debtor</i> ) in respect of taxes imposed otherwise than by an *Australian law (including any associated amounts);
12 13	(ii) the conserving of assets for the purposes of a recovery of that kind.
14	263-15 Requirements for foreign revenue claims
15	A *foreign revenue claim must:
16	(a) be made by or on behalf of an entity that is, under the
17 18	relevant international agreement, the competent authority; and
19	(b) be consistent with the provisions of that agreement; and
20	(c) be made in the *approved form; and
21	(d) specify the amount owed by the debtor in Australian
22	currency (calculated as at the day the claim is made); and
21 22 23 24 25	(e) be accompanied by a declaration by the competent authority
24	stating that the claim fulfils the requirements of that
25	agreement.
26	263-20 Foreign Revenue Claims Register
27 28	(1) The Commissioner must keep a register called the Foreign Revenue Claims Register (the <i>Register</i> ).
29 30	(2) The regulations may make provision in relation to the form in which the Register may be kept.
31	(3) The register is not a legislative instrument.

1	263-25	Registering claims
2 3 4 5		If the Commissioner is satisfied that a *foreign revenue claim has been made in accordance with section 263-15, the Commissioner must register the claim by entering particulars of it in the Register within 90 days after receiving the claim.
6	263-30	When amount is due and payable
7 8 9		(1) When particulars of a *foreign revenue claim are entered in the Register, the amount owed by the debtor becomes a pecuniary liability to the Commonwealth by the debtor.
10 11 12		Note 1: The amount to be recovered from the debtor will be a primary tax debt for the purposes of Part IIB and the Commissioner may allocate the debt to a running balance account under that Part.
13 14		Note 2: For provisions about collection and recovery of the debt, see Part 4-15.
15 16 17		(2) That amount becomes due and payable 30 days after notice of the particulars of the *foreign revenue claim is given to the debtor or on a later day specified in the notice.
18 19 20 21		<ul><li>(3) If that amount remains unpaid after it is due and payable, the debtor is liable to pay *general interest charge on the unpaid amount for each day in the period that:</li><li>(a) started at the beginning of the day by which the amount was</li></ul>
21 22 23 24		due to be paid; and (b) finishes at the end of the last day at the end of which either of
		the following remains unpaid:
25 26		<ul><li>(i) the amount;</li><li>(ii) general interest charge on any of the amount.</li></ul>
20		(II) general interest charge on any of the amount.
27	263-35	Amending the Register
28 29		(1) The Commissioner may, with the agreement of the relevant competent authority, amend the Register to correct an error.
30 31		(2) The Commissioner may, with the agreement of the relevant competent authority:
32 33		(a) remove from the Register the particulars of a *foreign revenue claim; or

1 2	(b) reduce an amount to be recovered from a debtor under the claim.
3 4 5 6	(3) A debtor may, after receiving a copy of the particulars of a *foreign revenue claim entered in the Register, apply to the Commissioner in the *approved form to have those particulars removed from the Register.
7 8	(4) The Commissioner may, after considering the application, remove those particulars from the Register.
9 10 11 12 13	(5) If the Commissioner removes particulars of a *foreign revenue claim relating to the recovery of an amount from the Register under paragraph (2)(a) or subsection (4), the debtor is taken never to have been liable to pay an amount (including any *general interest charge) as a result of the foreign revenue claim.
14 15 16 17	(6) If the Commissioner reduces the amount to be recovered from a debtor under a *foreign revenue claim under paragraph (2)(b), the amount of the reduction is taken never to have been payable by the debtor.
18	263-40 Payment to competent authority
19 20 21 22 23	(1) The Commissioner must, if the Commissioner recovers all or part of an amount to be recovered from a debtor under a registered *foreign revenue claim, pay that amount to the competent authority concerned or to another entity on behalf of that competent authority.
24 25 26	(2) The Commissioner may also pay to the competent authority all or part of an amount that the Commissioner has received and that is attributable to *general interest charge in relation to the claim.
27 28	Taxation (Interest on Overpayments and Early Payments) Act 1983
29 30	9 Subsection 3(1) (after paragraph (c) of the definition of decision to which this Act applies)
31	Insert:

1 2 3	(caa) a decision under Subdivision 263-A (about foreign revenue claims) in Schedule 1 to the <i>Taxation Administration Act</i> 1953; or
4 5	10 Section 3C (after table item 90 of the definition of <i>relevant tax</i> )
6	Insert:
	An amount payable to the Commissioner under Subdivision 263-A (about foreign revenue claims) in Schedule 1 to the <i>Taxation Administration Act</i> 1953
7	11 Application
8 9 10	The amendments made by this Schedule apply to claims for assistance in collection of foreign tax debts made after the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.

or disclosing, information.  Example: An example of such a provision is section 3C of the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> .	1 2 3	Schedule 2—Exchange of information
23 Gathering and exchanging information  (1) The Commissioner or an officer authorised by the Commissioner may use the information gathering provisions for the purpose of gathering information to be exchanged in accordance with the Commissioner's obligations under an international agreement.  (2) Making a record of, and exchanging, information in accordance with the Commissioner's obligations under an international agreement is not a breach of a provision of a taxation law that prohibits the Commissioner or an officer from making a record of or disclosing, information.  Example: An example of such a provision is section 3C of the Taxation Administration Act 1953.  (3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect whether or not the information relates to Australian tax.  (4) In this section:  information gathering provision means a provision of a taxation law that allows the Commissioner:  (a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or other property; or  (b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or  (c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.  international agreement means:  (a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or  (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of	4	International Tax Agreements Act 1953
(1) The Commissioner or an officer authorised by the Commissioner may use the information gathering provisions for the purpose of gathering information to be exchanged in accordance with the Commissioner's obligations under an international agreement.  (2) Making a record of, and exchanging, information in accordance with the Commissioner's obligations under an international agreement is not a breach of a provision of a taxation law that prohibits the Commissioner or an officer from making a record of or disclosing, information.  Example: An example of such a provision is section 3C of the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> .  (3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect whether or not the information relates to Australian tax.  (4) In this section:  information gathering provision means a provision of a taxation law that allows the Commissioner:  (a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or other property; or  (b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or  (c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.  international agreement means:  (a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or  (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of	5	1 After section 22
(1) The Commissioner or an officer authorised by the Commissioner may use the information gathering provisions for the purpose of gathering information to be exchanged in accordance with the Commissioner's obligations under an international agreement.  (2) Making a record of, and exchanging, information in accordance with the Commissioner's obligations under an international agreement is not a breach of a provision of a taxation law that prohibits the Commissioner or an officer from making a record of or disclosing, information.  Example: An example of such a provision is section 3C of the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> .  (3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect whether or not the information relates to Australian tax.  (4) In this section:  information gathering provision means a provision of a taxation law that allows the Commissioner:  (a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or other property; or  (b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or  (c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.  international agreement means:  (a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or  (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of	6	Insert:
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with the Commissioner's obligations under an international agreement is not a breach of a provision of a taxation law that prohibits the Commissioner or an officer from making a record of or disclosing, information.  Example: An example of such a provision is section 3C of the Taxation Administration Act 1953.  (3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect whether or not the information relates to Australian tax.  (4) In this section:  information gathering provision means a provision of a taxation law that allows the Commissioner:  (a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or other property; or (b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or (c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.  international agreement means: (a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of	9 10	may use the information gathering provisions for the purpose of gathering information to be exchanged in accordance with the
18  Administration Act 1953.  (3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect whether or not the information relates to Australian tax.  (4) In this section:  information gathering provision means a provision of a taxation law that allows the Commissioner:  (a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or other property; or  (b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or  (c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.  international agreement means:  (a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or  (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of	13 14 15	with the Commissioner's obligations under an international agreement is not a breach of a provision of a taxation law that prohibits the Commissioner or an officer from making a record of,
relates to Australian tax.  (4) In this section:  information gathering provision means a provision of a taxation law that allows the Commissioner:  (a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or other property; or  (b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or  (c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.  international agreement means:  (a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or  (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of		
<ul> <li>information gathering provision means a provision of a taxation law that allows the Commissioner:</li> <li>(a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or other property; or</li> <li>(b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or</li> <li>(c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.</li> <li>international agreement means:</li> <li>(a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or</li> <li>(b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of</li> </ul>		(3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect whether or not the information relates to Australian tax.
law that allows the Commissioner:  (a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or other property; or  (b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or  (c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.  international agreement means:  (a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or  (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of	21	(4) In this section:
(b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or (c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce documents.  international agreement means: (a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of	23 24	law that allows the Commissioner:  (a) to access land, premises, documents, information, goods or
<ul> <li>(a) an agreement given the force of law under this Act; or</li> <li>(b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of</li> </ul>	26 27 28	<ul><li>(b) to require or direct a person to provide information; or</li><li>(c) to require or direct a person to appear before the Commissioner or an officer and give evidence or produce</li></ul>
32 (b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of	30	international agreement means:
	32	(b) some other agreement that allows for the exchange of

1 2	(i) a foreign country or a constituent part of a foreign country; or
3	(ii) an overseas territory.
4 5	taxation law has the same meaning as in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.
6	Taxation Administration Act 1953
7	2 At the end of subsection 3C(2)
8	Add:
9 10 11 12	Note: It is not a breach of subsection (2) to record or disclose information in accordance with an obligation Australia has under an agreement with another country. See section 23 of the <i>International Tax Agreements Act 1953</i> .
13	3 Paragraphs 3C(2A)(b) and (c)
14	Repeal the paragraphs, substitute:
15	(b) in the performance of the person's duties as an officer.
16	4 Paragraph 355-5(4)(a) in Schedule 1
17	Repeal the paragraph, substitute:
18 19	(a) the making of the record or the disclosure is for the purposes of an *indirect tax law; or
20	5 Subsection 355-5(4) in Schedule 1 (note)
21	Omit "Note", substitute "Note 1".
22	6 At the end of subsection 355-5(4) in Schedule 1
23	Add:
24 25 26 27	Note 2: It is not a breach of subsection (2) to record or disclose information in accordance with an obligation Australia has under an agreement with another country. See section 23 of the <i>International Tax Agreements Act 1953</i> .
28	7 Application
29	The amendments made by this Schedule apply to requests for the
30 31	exchange of information made after the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.

1 2 3	Schedule 3—The New Zealand protocol
4	International Tax Agreements Act 1953
5 6	1 Subsection 3(1) (at the end of the definition of the New Zealand agreement)
7	Add ", as amended by the New Zealand protocol".
8	2 Subsection 3(1)
9	Insert:
10	the New Zealand protocol means the Protocol amending the
	Agreement between the Government of Australia and the
11 12 13 14	Government of New Zealand for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income. A copy of the protocol is set out in Schedule 4A.
15	3 After section 6B
16	Insert:
17	6C New Zealand protocol
18	Subject to this Act, on and after the date of entry into force of a
19 20	provision of the New Zealand protocol, the provision has the force of law according to its tenor.
21	4 After Schedule 4
22	Insert:

1	Schedule 4A—The New Zealand protocol		
2 3 4	Note: See section 6C		
5			
6			
7	PROTOCOL		
8	AMENDING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN		
9	THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA		
10	AND		
11	THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND		
12	FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION		
13	AND		
14	THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT TO		
15	TAXES ON INCOME		
16	Melbourne, 15 November 2005		

1			
2	PROTOCOL AMENDING THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE		
3	GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF		
4	NEW ZEALAND FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBLE TAXATION		
5	AND THE PREVENTION OF FISCAL EVASION WITH RESPECT		
6	TO TAXES ON INCOME.		
7			
8 9	The Govern	ment of Australia and the Government of New Zealand,	
10			
11	Desiring to	amend the Agreement between the Government of New	
12	Zealand and the Government of Australia for the avoidance of double		
13		the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes or	
14	_	ned at Melbourne on the 27 <sup>th</sup> day of January 1995 (in this	
15	Protocol refe	erred to as "the Agreement"),	
16			
17 18	Have agreed as follows:		
10	mave agreed	as follows.	
19		ARTICLE 1	
20	Article 2 of th	ne Agreement is amended by inserting:	
21 22	"3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, the taxes to which Articles 26 and 27 shall apply are:		
23 24	a)	in the case of New Zealand, taxes of every kind and description imposed under its tax laws; and	
25 26 27	b)	in the case of Australia, taxes of every kind and description imposed under the federal tax laws administered by the Commissioner of Taxation."	
28		ARTICLE 2	
29	Article 26 of the Agreement is omitted and the following Article is substituted:		
30		"Article 26	

**EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION** 

1

34 35

36

information.

2 3 4 5 6 7	1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States shall exchange such information as is forseeably relevant for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement or to the administration or enforcement of the domestic law concerning taxes referred to in Article 2, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to the Agreement. The exchange of information is not restricted by Article 1.			
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	shall be treate domestic law (including cou collection of, appeals in rela above. Such p	Information received under paragraph 1 by a Contracting State d as secret in the same manner as information obtained under the of that State and shall be disclosed only to persons or authorities arts and administrative bodies) concerned with the assessment or the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, the determination of ation to, the taxes referred to in paragraph 1, or the oversight of the tersons or authorities shall use the information only for such y may disclose the information in public court proceedings or in ons.		
17 18		case shall the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 be construed so as a Contracting State the obligation:		
19 20 21	a)	to carry out administrative measures at variance with the law and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;		
22 23 24	b)	to supply information which is not obtainable by the competent authority under the law or in the normal course of the administration of that or of the other Contracting State;		
25 26 27 28	c)	to supply information which would disclose any trade, business, industrial, commercial or professional secret or trade process, or information, the disclosure of which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public).		
29 30 31 32 33	this Article, the measures to of not need such	ormation is requested by a Contracting State in accordance with the other Contracting State shall use its information gathering betain the requested information, even though that other State may information for its own tax purposes. The obligation contained in sentence is subject to the limitations of paragraph 3 but in no case		

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shall such limitations be construed to permit a Contracting State to decline to

supply information solely because it has no domestic interest in such

1 2 3 4 5	Contracting State to decline to supply information solely because the information is held by a bank, other financial institution, nominee or person acting in an agency or a fiduciary capacity or because it relates to ownership interests in a person."
6	ARTICLE 3
7 8	Article 27, Article 28 and Article 29 of the Agreement are renumbered as Article 28, Article 29 and Article 30 respectively.
9	ARTICLE 4
10	The Agreement is amended by inserting:
11	"Article 27
12	ASSISTANCE IN COLLECTION OF TAXES
13 14 15 16	1. The Contracting States shall lend assistance to each other in the collection of revenue claims. This assistance is not restricted by Article 1. The competent authorities of the Contracting States may by mutual agreement settle the mode of application of this Article.
17 18 19 20 21	2. The term "revenue claim" as used in this Article means an amount owed in respect of taxes referred to in Article 2, insofar as the taxation thereunder is not contrary to this Agreement or any other instrument to which the Contracting States are parties, as well as interest, administrative penalties and costs of collection or conservancy related to such amount.
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	3. When a revenue claim of a Contracting State is enforceable under the law of that State and is owed by a person who, at that time, cannot, under the law of that State, prevent its collection, that revenue claim shall, at the request of the competent authority of that State, be accepted for purposes of collection by the competent authority of the other Contracting State. That revenue claim shall be collected by that other State in accordance with the provisions of its law applicable to the enforcement and collection of its own taxes as if the revenue claim were a revenue claim of that other State.

When a revenue claim of a Contracting State is a claim in respect of which that State may, under its law, take measures of conservancy with a view to ensure its collection, that revenue claim shall, at the request of the competent authority of that State, be accepted for purposes of taking measures of conservancy by the competent authority of the other Contracting State. That other State shall take measures of conservancy in respect of that revenue claim in accordance with the provisions of its law as if the revenue claim were a revenue claim of that other State even if, at the time when such measures are applied, the revenue claim is not enforceable in the first-mentioned State or is owed by a person who has a right to prevent its collection. 

- 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4, a revenue claim accepted by a Contracting State for purposes of paragraph 3 or 4 shall not, in that State, be subject to the time limits or accorded any priority applicable to a revenue claim under the law of that State by reason of its nature as such. In addition, a revenue claim accepted by a Contracting State for the purposes of paragraph 3 or 4 shall not, in that State, have any priority applicable to that revenue claim under the law of the other Contracting State.
- 6. Proceedings with respect to the existence, validity or the amount of a revenue claim of a Contracting State shall not be brought before the courts or administrative bodies of the other Contracting State.
- 7. Where, at any time after a request has been made by a Contracting State under paragraph 3 or 4 and before the other Contracting State has collected and remitted the relevant revenue claim to the first-mentioned State, the relevant revenue claim ceases to be
  - a) in the case of a request under paragraph 3, a revenue claim of the first-mentioned State that is enforceable under the law of that State and is owed by a person who, at that time, cannot, under the law of that State, prevent its collection, or
  - b) in the case of a request under paragraph 4, a revenue claim of the first-mentioned State in respect of which that State may, under its law, take measures of conservancy with a view to ensure its collection

the competent authority of the first-mentioned State shall promptly notify the competent authority of the other State of that fact and, at the option of the other State, the first-mentioned State shall either suspend or withdraw its request.

8. In no case shall the provisions of this Article be construed so as to impose on a Contracting State the obligation:

1 2 3	a)	to carry out administrative measures at variance with the law and administrative practice of that or of the other Contracting State;	
4 5	b)	to carry out measures which would be contrary to public policy (ordre public);	
6 7 8 9	c)	to provide assistance if the other Contracting State has not pursued all reasonable measures of collection or conservancy, as the case may be, available under its law or administrative practice;	
10 11 12	d)	to provide assistance in those cases where the administrative burden for that State is clearly disproportionate to the benefit to be derived by the other Contracting State;	
13 14 15 16	e)	to provide assistance if that State considers that the taxes with respect to which assistance is requested are imposed contrary to generally accepted taxation principles."	
17		ARTICLE 5	
18 19 20 21 22 23	With reference to Articles 10, 11 and 12, if in any future Agreement with any other State, New Zealand should limit its taxation at source of dividends, interest or royalties to a rate lower than the one provided for in any of those Articles, the Government of New Zealand shall without undue delay inform the Government of Australia and shall enter into negotiations with the Government of Australia with a view to providing the same treatment.		
25		ARTICLE 6	
26 27 28 29	shall notify ea	Government of New Zealand and the Government of Australia ch other in writing through the diplomatic channel of the their domestic requirements for the entry into force of this	

1 2 3	2. The Protocol, which shall form an integral part of the Agreement, shall enter into force on the date of the last notification, and thereupon the Protocol shall have effect.		
4 5	3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, Article 4 shall have effect from the date agreed in a subsequent exchange of notes through the diplomatic channel.		
6			
7 8	In WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.		
9			
10 11 12 13	DONE at Melbourne in duplicate this fifteenth day of November two thousand and five in the English language.		
	FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRALIA:	FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND:	
	Peter Costello	Kate Lackey	
14 15	[Signatures omitted]	Nate Lackey	