



Child Support (Registration and Collection) Regulations 1988

Statutory Rules 1988 No. 87 as amended

made under the

Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988

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1 Name of regulations [see Note 1]

These regulations are the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Regulations 1988*.

2 Interpretation

In these regulations, unless the contrary intention appears:

Act means the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988*.

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.

partnered has the same meaning as in paragraph 4 (11) (a) of the *Social Security Act 1991*.

3 Protected earnings rate

For the purposes of the definition of *protected earnings rate* in subsection 4 (1) of the Act, the following weekly rate is prescribed for a year commencing on 1 January, namely, 75% of the maximum fortnightly basic rate of Newstart Allowance, as determined under the *Social Security Act 1991*, payable, on 1 January in that year, to a person who is partnered and has turned 21 years of age and who is without dependent children.

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.

4 Exclusion of liabilities

- (2) A liability arising under an order made under section 66Q or 77 of the *Family Law Act 1975* or under section 139 of the *Child*

Support (Assessment) Act 1989, in respect of which the payee does not furnish to the Registrar a duly completed approved form requesting that the liability be enforced under the Act, is not a registrable maintenance liability.

- (3) In this regulation, **payee**, in relation to a liability, means the person who is entitled to receive payments under the liability.

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.

5 Conversion of amounts payable under registrable maintenance liabilities (Act s 29)

- (1) For the conversion of amounts payable under a registrable maintenance liability that are quantified by reference to a period, or multiple of a period, specified in the following table into a rate of payment quantified by reference to another such period, or a multiple of such period, those periods are taken to comprise the number of days respectively specified in the table:

Period	Number of days in the period
Week	7
Fortnight	14
4 weeks	28
Month	30.4375
Year	365.25

- (2) If an amount per day is worked out, the amount in dollars is to be rounded to 5 decimal places by increasing the fifth decimal place by 1 if the sixth decimal place is 5 or more.

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.

5A Prescribed income test — paragraphs 37B (4) (b) and 37B (5) (b) of the Act

- (1) For the purposes of paragraphs 37B (4) (b) and 37B (5) (b) of the Act (which deal with the start and the end of the low-income non-enforcement period, respectively) a payer is taken to satisfy the prescribed income test in relation to an instalment of a social security pension or social security benefit paid to the payer if:
 - (a) where that instalment was paid in respect of a fortnight — the total of:
 - (i) that instalment less any non-taxable additional amounts; and
 - (ii) the payer's ordinary income for that fortnight;is not more than the highest maximum basic rate of pension for a fortnight determined under point 1064-B1 of section 1064 of the *Social Security Act 1991*; or
 - (b) where that instalment was paid in respect of a period of less than a fortnight — the total of:
 - (i) that instalment less any non-taxable additional amounts; and
 - (ii) the payer's ordinary income for that period;is not more than the amount calculated using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{highest maximum basic rate of pension referred to in paragraph (a)}}{\times \frac{\text{week days in the period}}{10}}$$

- (2) In this regulation:

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

week day means a day other than a Saturday or Sunday.

5B Satisfactory payment record (Act s 38B (1))

- (1) For paragraph 38B (1) (a) of the Act, a payer is taken to have a satisfactory payment record for the previous 6 months if:
- (a) the enforceable maintenance liability has been enforceable for at least 6 months; and
 - (b) all enforceable maintenance liabilities arising in the last 6 months were paid when they were due; and
 - (c) no arrears are outstanding.
- (2) However, the payer is still taken to have a satisfactory payment record, although an enforceable maintenance liability was not paid when it was due, if there are circumstances that satisfactorily explain the late payment.

5C Unsatisfactory payment record (Act s 39 (5))

- (1) For paragraph 39 (5) (a) of the Act, a payer is taken to have an unsatisfactory payment record if, at any time, the registered maintenance liability was not paid when it was due.
- (2) However, a payer is not taken to have an unsatisfactory payment record, although a registered maintenance liability was not paid when it was due, if:
- (a) the late payment was due to circumstances that were beyond the control of the payer, and payment was made as soon as possible; or
 - (b) the late payment was due to circumstances that were within the control of the payer and:

- (i) the payer took action to prevent the circumstances recurring; and
- (ii) payment was made as soon as possible.

5D Specified payments (Act s 71C (2))

For paragraph 71C (2) (a) of the Act, specified payments are payments of the following kinds:

- (a) child care costs for the child who is the subject of the enforceable maintenance liability;
- (b) fees charged by a school or pre-school for that child;
- (ba) amounts payable for uniforms and books prescribed by a school or pre-school for that child;
- (c) fees for essential medical and dental services for that child;
- (d) the payee's share of amounts payable for rent or a security bond for the payee's home;
- (e) the payee's share of amounts payable for utilities, rates or body corporate charges for the payee's home;
- (f) the payee's share of repayments on a loan that financed the payee's home;
- (g) costs to the payee of obtaining and running a motor vehicle, including repairs and standing costs.

5E Prescribed periodic deduction (Act s 72AA)

- (1) For paragraph 72AA (1) (b) of the Act, the prescribed periodic deduction is the lesser of:
 - (a) the minimum rate per week; and
 - (b) the amount of the enforceable maintenance liability payable per week.
- (2) For paragraph 72AA (2) (d) of the Act, the prescribed periodic deduction is the lesser of:
 - (a) the minimum rate per week less the amount (if any) to be deducted from the payer's social security pension or benefit under paragraph 72AA (1) (b) of the Act; and
 - (b) the amount of the debt that has not been paid.

(3) In this regulation:

minimum annual rate of child support, for a calendar year, means the amount worked out in accordance with subsection 66 (4) of the *Child Support (Assessment) Act 1989* as if a reference in that subsection to child support period were a reference to calendar year.

minimum rate, for a week in a calendar year, means the amount worked out using the following steps:

Step 1: Divide the minimum annual rate of child support for the calendar year by 365.25.

Step 2: Round the amount worked out in Step 1 to 5 decimal places by increasing the fifth decimal place by 1 if the sixth decimal place is 5 or more.

Step 3: Multiply the amount worked out in Step 2 by 7.

Step 4: Round up the amount worked out in Step 3 to the nearest cent.

5F Departure prohibition orders — prescribed persons (Act s 72G)

For subsection 72G (5) of the Act, each of the following persons is prescribed:

- (a) the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Customs Service;
- (b) the Commissioner of Police of the Australian Federal Police;
- (c) the Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

6 Prescribed amount — subsection 76 (2) of the Act

(1) For the purposes of subsection 76 (2) of the Act, the following amounts are prescribed:

- (a) for a payment made to an address, or an account, in Australia — \$5;
- (b) for a payment made to an account in another country, through an arrangement between Australia and that country under which amounts are transferred to a central

authority of that country for payment, in accordance with section 76 of the Act, by electronic transfer — \$5;

(c) in any other case — \$50.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply where:

- (a) but for that subregulation, a person would be entitled to be paid an amount under subsection 76 (1) of the Act in relation to a registered maintenance liability; and
- (b) no further amounts are expected to be payable to the person in relation to that or any other registered maintenance liability.

7 Prescribed amount — subsection 78 (3) of the Act

For the purposes of subsection 78 (3) of the Act, the amount of \$50 is prescribed.

8 Debts due to the Commonwealth

For paragraph 113 (1) (a) of the Act:

- (a) the place at which a debt is payable is any of the following:
 - (i) the Child Support Agency;
 - (ii) a payment agency that, by arrangement with the Child Support Agency, accepts payment of such a debt;
 - (iii) a financial institution that, by arrangement with the Child Support Agency, maintains an account for receipt of payment of such a debt; and
- (b) the manner in which a debt is payable is:
 - (i) if the payment of the debt is made to the Child Support Agency:
 - (A) by cheque or money order; or
 - (B) by electronic means capable of being processed by the Agency; or
 - (ii) if the payment of the debt is made to a payment agency or financial institution — by a means capable of being processed by the payment agency or financial institution.

Note Details of each payment agency that accepts the payment of a child support debt and each financial institution that maintains an account for receipt of payment of a child support debt are set out on the Child Support Agency website at www.csa.gov.au.

8A Limitation on powers of SSAT (Act s 103T (3))

Subsection 103T (1) of the Act does not apply to the following:

- (a) a provision of the Act mentioned in Part 1 of Schedule 3;
- (b) a provision of the Assessment Act mentioned in Part 2 of Schedule 3.

9 Scale of expenses under subsection 120 (2) of the Act

- (1) For the purposes of subsection 120 (2) of the Act, the scale of expenses set out in Schedule 4 is prescribed.
- (2) A reference in Schedule 4 to the High Court Rules is a reference to the High Court Rules as in force from time to time.

11 Evidentiary certificates

In an action for the recovery of a debt payable to the Registrar, a certificate signed by the Registrar certifying that:

- (a) the person named in the certificate is liable to pay the debt; and
 - (b) the debt referred to in the certificate is, at the date of the certificate, a debt payable by the person to the Registrar;
- is, in the absence of contrary evidence, sufficient evidence of the facts stated in the certificate.

12 Evidence by affidavit

In an action for the recovery of a debt payable to the Registrar:

- (a) a person may give evidence by affidavit; and
- (b) the court may require the person to attend before it:
 - (i) to be cross-examined on the evidence; or
 - (ii) to give other evidence in relation to the action.

13 Documents taken to be duly signed

- (1) A certificate, notice or other document bearing the written, printed or stamped name (including a facsimile of the signature) of a person who is, or was at any time, the Registrar or a delegate of the Registrar in place of that person's signature must, unless it is proved that the document was issued without authority, be taken to have been duly signed by that person.
- (2) Judicial notice must be taken of the names and signatures of the persons who are, or were at any time, the Registrar or a delegate of the Registrar.

14 Service of notices etc

- (1) Any notice or other communication by or on behalf of the Registrar may be served on a person:
 - (a) if the person is a natural person:
 - (i) by causing it to be personally served on the person; or
 - (ii) by leaving it at the person's address for service; or
 - (iii) by sending it by pre-paid post to the person's address for service; or
 - (b) if the person is a body corporate:
 - (i) by leaving it at the person's address for service; or
 - (ii) by leaving it at, or sending it by pre-paid post to, the head office, a registered office or a principal office of the body corporate;

and in any case in which service has been attempted by use of the pre-paid post, unless the contrary is proved, service will be taken to have been effected at the time when the notice or other communication would, in the ordinary course of the post, have arrived at the place to which it was addressed.
- (2) For subregulation (1), if the person has consented to receiving the notice or other communication, or notices or communications of that kind, by way of electronic communication:

leaving it at the person's address for service includes delivering the notice or other communication by means of electronic communication.

- (3) In this regulation:

consent has the meaning given by section 5 of the *Electronic Transactions Act 1999*.

electronic communication has the meaning given by section 5 of the *Electronic Transactions Act 1999*.

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.

15 Address for service

- (1) The address last notified by a person to the Registrar as the address for service of the person is, for all purposes under the Act and Regulations, that person's address for service.
- (2) If no address for service has been notified to the Registrar but the Registrar's records nevertheless contain an address attributed to the person, the last such address in any record held by the Registrar is the person's address for service under the Act and Regulations.

- (3) For this regulation:

address for service includes both:

- (a) the person's address for the physical delivery of notices;
and
- (b) the person's address for the electronic delivery of notices.

16 Failure to notify change of address

A person who changes address and fails to give to the Registrar notice of the new address for service cannot plead the change of address as a defence in any proceedings (whether civil or criminal) instituted against that person under the Act or regulations.

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.
- (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.

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;
- (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:

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

New Zealand
Niger
Niue
Norway
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Samoa
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa

Spain
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania (excluding Zanzibar)
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukraine
United Kingdom (including
Alderney, Gibraltar,
Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey
and Sark)
United States of America
Uruguay
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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

(regulation 8A)

Part 1 Provisions of the Act

Item	Provision
1	subsection 13 (2)
2	subsections 15 (1), (1A) and (2)
3	subsections 16A (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5)
4	section 21
5	subsection 24 (2)
6	section 37A
7	subsections 38B (1) and (2)
8	subsection 45 (1), paragraph 45 (2) (b) and subsection 45 (2A)
9	subsection 61 (1)
10	paragraph 72 (1) (c)
11	subsection 72A (1) and paragraph 72A (3) (b)
12	subsections 72AA (1) and (2)
13	subsection 72AB (3)
14	subsection 72B (2)
15	subsection 72C (1)
16	Part VA
17	subsection 112 (2)
18	paragraph 113 (1) (b) and subsection 113 (2)
19	subsections 116 (1), (2) and (3)
20	subsection 117 (1)
21	subsection 120 (1)

Part 2 Provisions of the Assessment Act

Item	Provision
1	subsection 145 (1)
2	subsections 149 (1), (1AA), (1A) and (2)
3	subsections 150A (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5)
4	section 153
5	subsection 157 (1)
6	subsection 160 (1)
7	subsection 161 (1)

**Schedule 4 Expenses to be allowed to
person required to attend
under section 120 of the Act**
(regulation 9)

1. Any person required to attend:
 - (a) in the case of a person remunerated by wages, salary or fees — such amount as is provided for in the High Court Rules in relation to expenses of witnesses so remunerated; or
 - (b) in any other case — such amount as is provided for in the High Court Rules in relation to expenses of witnesses generally.
2. Any person required to attend — such amount as is reasonable:
 - (a) in respect of that person's conveyance to and from the place at which that person so attends; and
 - (b) if that person is required to be absent overnight from his or her usual place of residence — in respect of meals and accommodation.
3. Any person required to attend who is a payer, payee or a personal representative of either — nil.

Table of Instruments**Notes to the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Regulations 1988*****Note 1**

The *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Regulations 1988* (in force under the *Child Support (Registration and Collection) Act 1988*) as shown in this compilation comprise Statutory Rules 1988 No. 87 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

Under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*, which came into force on 1 January 2005, it is a requirement for all non-exempt legislative instruments to be registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments. From 1 January 2005 the Statutory Rules series ceased to exist and was replaced with Select Legislative Instruments (SLI series). Numbering conventions remain the same, ie Year and Number.

Table of Instruments

Year and number	Date of notification in Gazette or FRLI registration	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
1988 No. 87	25 May 1988	1 June 1988 (see <i>Gazette</i> 1988, No. S148)	
1989 No. 51	14 Apr 1989	15 Apr 1989	—
1989 No. 258	29 Sept 1989	1 Oct 1989	—
1990 No. 90	4 May 1990	4 May 1990	—
1991 No. 242	31 July 1991	31 July 1991	—
1994 No. 128	3 May 1994	3 May 1994	—
1994 No. 197	16 June 1994	Rr. 5 and 6: 1 July 1992 Remainder: 16 June 1994	—
1995 No. 178	30 June 1995	30 June 1995	—
1997 No. 171	30 June 1997	30 June 1997	—
1999 No. 104	17 June 1999	1 July 1999	—
2001 No. 66	12 Apr 2001	12 Apr 2001	—
2001 No. 205	2 Aug 2001	2 Aug 2001	—
2004 No. 45	30 Mar 2004	30 Mar 2004	—
2004 No. 123	18 June 2004	18 June 2004	—
2006 No. 148	27 June 2006 (see F2006L01939)	1 July 2006 (see r. 2)	—
2006 No. 347	14 Dec 2006 (see F2006L04042)	1 Jan 2007	—

Table of Instruments

Year and number	Date of notification in Gazette or FRLI registration	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
2007 No. 221	19 July 2007 (see F2007L02263)	Rr. 1–3 and Schedule 1: 19 July 2007 (see r. 2 (a)) Schedule 2: (a)	—

(a) Regulation 2 (b) of SLI 2007 No. 221 provides as follows:

(b) immediately after the commencement of Schedule 1 — Schedule 2;

Table of Amendments**Table of Amendments**

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
R. 1	am. 1991 No. 242 rs. 1999 No. 104
R. 2	am. 1990 No. 90; 1994 No. 128; 2006 No. 347; 2007 No. 221
R. 3	rs. 1994 No. 128 am. 1997 No. 171
R. 3A	ad. 2007 No. 221
R. 4	am. 1989 No. 51; 1990 No. 90; 1997 No. 171
R. 4A	ad. 2007 No. 221
R. 4B	ad. 2007 No. 221
R. 5	am. 1989 No. 258 rs. 1999 No. 104
R. 5AA	ad. 2007 No. 221
R. 5A	ad. 1995 No. 178
R. 5B	ad. 1995 No. 178 rs. 1999 No. 104
R. 5C	ad. 1999 No. 104
R. 5D	ad. 1999 No. 104 am. 2001 No. 66
R. 5E	ad. 1999 No. 104 am. 2006 No. 148
R. 5F	ad. 2001 No. 205
R. 6	am. 2004 No. 123
R. 8	am. 1991 No. 242 rep. 1994 No. 197 ad. 2004 No. 45 rs. 2006 No. 347
R. 8A	ad. 2006 No. 347 am. 2007 No. 221
R. 9	am. 2006 No. 347; 2007 No. 221
R. 10	rep. 1994 No. 197
R. 11	am. 1991 No. 242 rs. 1994 No. 197
R. 12	rs. 1994 No. 197
R. 13	ad. 1991 No. 242 rs. 1994 No. 128
R. 14	ad. 1994 No. 128 am. 2004 No. 123
R. 14A	ad. 2007 No. 221

Table of Amendments

ad. = added or inserted am. = amended rep. = repealed rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
R. 14B	ad. 2007 No. 221
R. 15	ad. 1994 No. 128 am. 2001 No. 205 rs. 2004 No. 123
R. 16	ad. 1994 No. 128 am. 2007 No. 221
R. 17	ad. 2007 No. 221
R. 18	ad. 2007 No. 221
R. 19	ad. 2007 No. 221
R. 20	ad. 2007 No. 221
Schedule 1	
Schedule 1	ad. 2007 No. 221
Schedule 2	
Schedule 2	ad. 2007 No. 221
Schedule 3	
Heading to Schedule 1	rep. 2007 No. 221
Heading to Schedule 3	ad. 2007 No. 221
Schedule 1	ad. 2006 No. 347
Schedule 4	
Heading to Schedule	rep. 2006 No. 347
Heading to Schedule 2	ad. 2006 No. 347
Heading to Schedule 2	rep. 2007 No. 221
Heading to Schedule 4	ad. 2007 No. 221
Schedule	am. 1994 No. 128