



REPUBLIC OF NAURU

Immigration Act 1999

As in force from 15 March 2013

This compilation comprises Act No. 6 of 1999 as amended and in force from 15 March 2013 (being, at the time the compilation was prepared on 15 March 2013, the date of commencement of the most recent amendment).

The notes section at the end of the compilation includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made. The Table of Amendments in the notes section sets out the legislative history of individual provisions.

The operation of amendments that have been incorporated in the text of the compilation may be affected by application provisions that are set out in the notes section at the end of the compilation.

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Contents

PART 1 — PRELIMINARY	1
1 Short title	1
2 Interpretation	1
2A Act binds Republic.....	3
PART 2 — ADMINISTRATION.....	3
3 Principal Immigration Officer	3
3A Immigration officers	3
3B Identity cards	3
3C Delegation	4
4 Restricted areas	4
5 Powers of authorised officers	5
PART 3 — ARRIVAL, ENTRY AND REMOVAL.....	7
6 Passenger and crew lists	7
7 Arrival of vessel or aircraft.....	7
8 Information to be provided on entry and departure	8
9 Requirement for visa	9
11 Removal orders	9
12 Review of decisions relating to visas and removal orders	11
PART 4 — TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS	12
25 Definitions	12
26 Application of this Part.....	13
27 Offence of trafficking in persons	14
28 Offence of trafficking in children	14
29 Exploitation of persons not legally entitled to work.....	14
30 Consent of trafficked persons.....	15
31 Offence of smuggling migrants.....	15
32 Offence to facilitate stay of unauthorised migrant.....	15
33 Offence related to fraudulent travel or identity documents	15
34 Aiding, abetting, etc.....	16
35 Incitement to commit an offence.....	16
36 Conspiring to commit an offence	16
37 Attempting to commit an offence	16
38 Penalty	16
PART 5 — MISCELLANEOUS	17
39 False or misleading information.....	17

Immigration Act 1999

40	Statutory declaration	17
41	Powers in respect of vessel or aircraft.....	17
42	Evidentiary presumption.....	17
43	No claim for damages maintainable for things done in good faith	18
44	Regulations	18
NOTES.....		20
	Table of Constituent Legislation	20
	Table of Amendments	20

REPUBLIC OF NAURU

Immigration Act 1999

An Act to make provision for the entry of persons into Nauru, the presence of non-citizens in Nauru, and the departure or removal of persons from Nauru.

PART 1 — PRELIMINARY

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Immigration Act 1999*.

2 Interpretation

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

'airport' means the Nauru International Airport;

'authorised officer' means:

- (a) an immigration officer; or
- (b) a police officer;

'captain' means the captain, master or other person for the time being in charge of a vessel or aircraft, but does not include a ship's pilot;

'contravention' includes failure to comply;

'crew member' means a person for the time being in the service of a vessel or aircraft;

'enter', in relation to Nauru, means:

- (a) in the case of a person arriving by sea:
 - (i) if a restricted area has been declared in relation to a port — leaving the restricted area to enter Nauru; or

- (ii) in any other case — disembarkation in Nauru from the vessel in which the person has arrived; and
- (b) in the case of a person arriving by air:
 - (i) at the airport — leaving the restricted area to enter Nauru; or
 - (ii) at any place other than the airport — landing in Nauru;

and includes re-entry;

'immigration officer' means:

- (a) the Principal Immigration Officer; or
- (b) a person appointed as an immigration officer under section 3A;

'passenger' means a person travelling or intending to travel on board a vessel or aircraft;

'passport' includes a document of identity issued from official sources, whether in or outside Nauru, and having the characteristics of a passport, but does not include a document of a class declared by the Regulations not to be a passport;

'Principal Immigration Officer' means the person holding or acting in the office of the Principal Immigration Officer established under section 3;

'removal order' means an order for the removal of a person from Nauru made under section 11;

'restricted area' means an area declared as a restricted area under section 4;

'Secretary' means the Head of Department;

'unlawfully in Nauru' – a person who contravenes section 9 is unlawfully in Nauru;

'vessel' includes a boat, ship, canoe or other floating craft, whether or not propelled by motor, but does not include an aircraft;

'visa' means a visa granted under the Regulations.

2A Act binds Republic

This Act binds the Republic.

PART 2 — ADMINISTRATION

3 Principal Immigration Officer

- (1) The Chief Secretary, acting on the recommendation of the Minister, must appoint a public officer to be the Principal Immigration Officer.
- (2) The Principal Immigration Officer is subject to control and direction by the Minister.

3A Immigration officers

- (1) The Chief Secretary may appoint a public officer to be an immigration officer to assist the Principal Immigration Officer.
- (2) An appointment is subject to the conditions specified in the instrument of appointment.
- (3) When performing functions or exercising powers under this Act, an immigration officer is subject to control and direction by the Principal Immigration Officer.
- (4) Nothing in this Act precludes an immigration officer from also being authorised to perform functions and exercise powers under any other Act.

3B Identity cards

- (1) The Principal Immigration Officer and each immigration officer must be issued with an identity card that:
 - (a) specifies the officer's name and office; and
 - (b) bears a recent photograph of the officer; and
 - (c) is in a form capable of being worn or displayed on outer clothing.
- (2) When exercising a power as an authorised officer under this Act in relation to a person, the Principal Immigration Officer or immigration officer must:

- (a) produce his or her identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or
 - (b) display the identity card so it is clearly visible to the person when the officer is exercising the power.
- (3) If it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the officer must produce the identity card for the person's inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.
- (4) A person must return his or her identity card to the Secretary on ceasing to be an immigration officer.

Maximum penalty: \$500.

3C Delegation

- (1) The Minister may delegate to the Secretary or the Principal Immigration Officer his or her functions or powers under this Act (other than a function or power specified by the Regulations).
- (2) The Secretary may delegate to the Principal Immigration Officer or to an immigration officer his or her functions or powers under this Act (other than a function or power specified by the Regulations).
- (3) The Principal Immigration Officer may delegate to an immigration officer his or her functions or powers under this Act (other than a function or power specified by the Regulations).

4 Restricted areas

- (1) The Minister may, by Gazette notice, declare places at a port or airport as restricted areas for the purposes of:
 - (a) the questioning of persons arriving in or leaving Nauru; and
 - (b) the holding of persons arriving in Nauru until they are permitted by an immigration officer to enter Nauru; and
 - (c) the holding of persons leaving Nauru who have completed immigration formalities until embarkation; and
 - (d) the holding of persons in transit via Nauru to another country,

and may declare the limits of those places together with such other details as may be necessary or desirable to delimit the places.

- (2) A person must not enter or be in a restricted area unless the person is in the process of entering, leaving or transiting through Nauru.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to:
- (a) an authorised officer;
 - (b) a public officer entering for legitimate purposes of customs, quarantine or agricultural quarantine matters;
 - (c) any other person authorised by or under a law, either expressly or by necessary implication.

5 Powers of authorised officers

- (1) For the purposes of the administration of this Act, an authorised officer may:
- (a) without a search warrant, enter on and search a vessel, aircraft, vehicle, premises or place; and
 - (b) question a person:
 - (i) who desires to enter or leave Nauru; or
 - (ii) whom the officer suspects may be unlawfully in Nauru; or
 - (iii) whom the officer believes can give material information regarding a person referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii); and
 - (c) require a person referred to in paragraph (b) to produce such documents in his or her possession as may be necessary or desirable to enable the officer to carry out official duties; and
 - (d) require a person who desires to enter or leave Nauru to make and sign a declaration in the form required by the Regulations; and

- (e) prevent a person whom the officer believes is not authorised to enter Nauru from entering Nauru; and
 - (f) prevent a person in respect of whom a removal order is in force from leaving the vessel or aircraft on which the person has been placed for removal; and
 - (g) require a person who desires to enter Nauru to submit to be examined by a medical officer and to undergo and assist in the carrying out of a test or investigation as the medical officer requires.
- (1A) In exercising powers under this Act, an authorised officer may:
- (a) use such force as is reasonably necessary; and
 - (b) be assisted by such persons as he or she considers necessary in the circumstances.
- (2) If an authorised officer has reasonable cause to suspect:
- (a) that a person has committed an offence against this Act; or
 - (b) that the presence of a person in Nauru is or would be unlawful,
- the officer may, without warrant, arrest the person.
- (3) If a person arrested is a passenger or a member of the crew of a vessel or aircraft, the authorised officer who arrested the person may hand over custody of the person to the captain until the vessel or aircraft leaves Nauru.
- (5) For section 10 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 1972*, an offence against this Act is a cognisable offence and, for sections 15 and 20 of that Act, an authorised officer other than a police officer will, if he or she arrests a person without warrant, be regarded as a private person.
- (6) A person must not:
- (a) hinder or obstruct an authorised officer, or a person assisting an authorised officer, in the exercise of powers conferred by this Act; or
 - (b) refuse or fail to comply with a requirement of an authorised officer under this section; or

- (c) when required by an authorised officer under this section to answer a question, refuse or fail to answer the question to the best of the person's knowledge, information and belief; or
- (d) falsely represent, by words or conduct, that he or she is an authorised officer or other person with powers under this Act.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.

PART 3 — ARRIVAL, ENTRY AND REMOVAL

6 Passenger and crew lists

- (1) On arrival of a vessel or aircraft in Nauru, the captain must deliver to an immigration officer a list, in a form approved by the Secretary, of all officers, crew, passengers and other persons on board the vessel or aircraft.
- (2) If the captain of a vessel or aircraft:
 - (a) fails to make a report under this section; or
 - (b) provides a list or statement which the captain knows to be false or misleading,

the captain, the owner and the agent of the vessel or aircraft each commit an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.

- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (2)(a) if the defendant proves that the arrival was caused by stress of weather, medical or other emergency or there was other reasonable cause for the contravention.

7 Arrival of vessel or aircraft

- (1) On arrival of a vessel in Nauru, the captain must:
 - (a) not permit any person to disembark until disembarkation has been authorised by an immigration officer; and
 - (b) if the captain reasonably believes a person on board the vessel is a stowaway, a person required to have a visa but

who is not entitled to one or a person who is in the course of deportation or compulsory repatriation —

- (i) immediately inform an immigration officer; and
 - (ii) prevent the person from disembarking unless the disembarkation is authorised by an immigration officer; and
- (c) prevent from disembarking any other person whom an immigration officer informs the captain is required to have a visa but is not entitled to one.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.

- (2) In preventing a person from disembarkation under subsection (1)(b) or (c), the captain may use such force as is reasonably necessary.
- (4) The captain of a vessel or aircraft arriving in Nauru must immediately comply with any instruction or direction given by an immigration officer and must by all reasonable means facilitate boarding by and provide necessary assistance to an immigration officer.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.

- (5) If a person enters Nauru unlawfully as a result of the captain of a vessel or aircraft contravening this section, the captain, the owner and the agent of the vessel or aircraft are jointly and severally liable to pay to the Republic all expenses incurred by the Republic in connection with the care, maintenance and treatment of the person and with the removal of the person from Nauru (not exceeding in the case of removal, the costs of removal to the place from which the person was brought by the vessel or aircraft).
- (6) The expenses may be recovered in an action brought by or in the name of the Republic.

8 Information to be provided on entry and departure

- (1) A person entering or departing from Nauru must:
- (a) appear before an immigration officer; and

- (b) provide the officer with such information as the officer may require or as may be prescribed by the Regulations.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if the defendant proves that the entry or departure was caused by stress of weather, medical or other emergency or there was other reasonable cause for the contravention.

9 Requirement for visa

- (1) A person who is not a Nauruan citizen must not enter or remain in Nauru without a valid visa authorising that entry or presence.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.

- (2) The Regulations may exempt a person from the application of subsection (1) absolutely or subject to conditions.
- (3) The burden of proof that a person has a valid visa authorising the entry to or the presence of the person in Nauru or is exempt under subsection (2) lies on the defendant.
- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if the defendant proves that the entry or departure was caused by stress of weather, medical or other emergency or there was other reasonable cause for the contravention.
- (5) If a decision is made not to grant an application for a visa, the applicant must be given written notice of the decision and a statement of the reasons for the decision.

11 Removal orders

- (1) The Secretary may make a removal order directing that a person who is unlawfully in Nauru must, from the date of service of the order or a future date specified in the order:
 - (a) leave or be removed from Nauru; and
 - (b) remain out of Nauru, either indefinitely or for a period specified in the order.
- (2) A removal order must be carried into effect in such manner as the Secretary directs.

- (3) The Secretary must, if so requested by a person in respect of whom a removal order is made, inform the person of the reason for making the removal order.
- (4) A person against whom a removal order is made may, before the person leaves Nauru and while being conveyed to the place of departure, be kept in prison or in police custody, and while so kept is taken to be in lawful custody.
- (5) The Secretary may vary or revoke a removal order made, or directions given, under this section.
- (6) A person against whom a removal order has been made may be removed:
 - (a) to the place from which the person came; or
 - (b) with the approval of the Minister, to a place in the country to which the person belongs, or to a place to which the person consents to be removed, provided that the Government of the last-mentioned place consents to receive the person.
- (7) The captain of a vessel or aircraft proceeding to a place to which a person is directed to be removed under this section and who is required by the Secretary to do so must:
 - (a) receive a person against whom a removal order has been made on board the vessel or aircraft; and
 - (b) afford the person a passage to that place and proper accommodation and maintenance during the passage.
- (8) If a captain fails to comply with subsection (7), the captain, the owner of the vessel or aircraft and any agent of the owner in Nauru each commit an offence.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.
- (9) Except as provided by section 7(5), the cost of passage, accommodation and maintenance under subsection (7) must be paid by the person removed, or if the Minister so directs, out of the Treasury Fund, which is appropriated accordingly.
- (10) If a person against whom a removal order has been made holds a ticket for the person's conveyance from Nauru to a place outside Nauru, the Secretary may, on behalf of the person arrange, with or without the person's consent, for the ticket to be applied for or towards the conveyance of the person.

- (11) If a person against whom a removal order is made has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, the sentence must, unless the Minister otherwise directs, be served before the order is carried into effect.
- (12) For the purpose of subsection (9), the Secretary may use money or property belonging to or found on the person removed in payment of the whole or a part of the cost of passage, accommodation, and maintenance under subsection (7).

12 Review of decisions relating to visas and removal orders

- (1) An application for a review of a decision under this Act may be made to the Minister as follows:
 - (a) an applicant for a visa may apply to the Minister for review of a decision to refuse to grant the application or to impose visa conditions;
 - (b) the holder of a visa may apply to the Minister for review of a decision to vary, or impose further, visa conditions or to suspend or cancel the visa;
 - (c) a person against whom a removal order is issued may apply to the Minister for review of the decision to issue the order.
- (2) Subject to this section, the application for review must be made within 14 days after the person receives notice of the decision or, in the case of a removal order, is served with the order.
- (3) If the reasons for a decision are not given in writing at the time it is made and a person who may apply for review of the decision requires, within 14 days after the making of the decision, the decision maker to give reasons in writing, the time for making an application for review runs from the time when the person receives the written statement of reasons.
- (4) An application for review must be in writing and must set out the reasons for the application.
- (5) On a review, the Minister may:
 - (a) affirm the decision; or
 - (b) vary the decision; or
 - (c) set aside the decision and substitute a new decision.

- (6) Notice of the Minister's decision on a review must be published in the Gazette.

PART 4 — TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

25 Definitions

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires:

'child' means a person under the age of 18 years;

'exploitation' includes forced labour or service, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, removal of organs, and sexual servitude;

'fraudulent travel or identity documents' means a travel or identity document that:

- (a) has been made, or altered in any way, by a person other than a person or agency lawfully authorised to make or issue the travel or identity document on behalf of a country;
- (b) has been issued or obtained through misrepresentation, corruption or duress or in any other unlawful manner; or
- (c) is being used by a person other than the lawful holder.

'illegal entry' means entering Nauru or any other country without complying with the requirements for lawful entry of that country;

'material benefit' includes any type of financial or non-financial inducement, payment, bribe, reward, advantage or service;

'receiving country' means a country into which a trafficked person or smuggled migrant is brought as part of an act of trafficking persons or smuggling of migrants;

'smuggled migrant' means a person who is subject to smuggling of migrants;

'smuggling of migrants' means the arranging or assisting of an unauthorised migrant's illegal entry into any country;

'trafficked person' means a person who is subject to trafficking

in persons;

'trafficking in persons' means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person for the purpose of exploitation;

'unauthorised migrant', for a country, means a person who is not a citizen of the country or in possession of all the documents required by the law of the country for that person's lawful entry;

'unlawful employee', for an employer, means a person whom the employer knows, or is reckless to the fact that, is not entitled under law to undertake employment in the employer's service;

'unlawful means' means any of the following:

- (a) threat;
- (b) use of force or other form of coercion;
- (c) abduction;
- (d) fraud, including producing, providing or procuring fraudulent travel or identity documents for the unauthorised migrant;
- (e) deception;
- (f) abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability; or
- (g) giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person.

26 Application of this Part

This Part applies to conduct constituting an offence under this Part that takes place in or outside Nauru in circumstances in which:

- (a) Nauru is the receiving country or the exploitation occurs in Nauru; or
- (b) the receiving country is a country other than Nauru and the offence of trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants originates in Nauru or the persons or migrants transit Nauru; or

- (c) the person who engages in the offence of trafficking in persons or smuggling of migrants is a Nauruan citizen or a Nauruan visa holder.

27 Offence of trafficking in persons

A person who engages in trafficking in a person knowing that the person's entry into Nauru or any other country was arranged by unlawful means commits an offence.

28 Offence of trafficking in children

A person who engages in trafficking in a person who is a child, regardless of whether the child's entry into Nauru or any other country was arranged, commits an offence.

29 Exploitation of persons not legally entitled to work

- (1) An employer who, while allowing an unlawful employee to undertake employment in the employer's service, takes an action with the intention of preventing or hindering the employee from:

- (a) leaving Nauru;
- (b) ascertaining or seeking that person's entitlement under the law of Nauru; or
- (c) disclosing to any person the circumstances of that person's employment by the employer;

commits an offence.

- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the following are examples of actions of the kind mentioned in that subsection:

- (a) taking or retaining possession or control of a person's passport, any other travel or identity documents, or travel tickets;
- (b) preventing or hindering a person from:
 - (i) having access to a telephone or any other means of telecommunication available;
 - (ii) using a telephone or any other means of telecommunication available;

- (iii) using a telephone or any other means of telecommunication privately;
- (iv) leaving premises; or
- (v) leaving premises unaccompanied.

30 Consent of trafficked persons

For sections 27, 28 and 29, it is not a defence:

- (a) that the trafficked person or unlawful employee consented;
or
- (b) that the person charged believed consent was given.

31 Offence of smuggling migrants

A person who, in order to obtain a material benefit, engages in the smuggling of a migrant, either knowing or being reckless as to the fact that the person's entry into a receiving country is illegal, commits an offence.

32 Offence to facilitate stay of unauthorised migrant

A person who knowingly facilitates the continued presence of an unauthorised migrant in a receiving country:

- (a) by an unlawful means; and
- (b) in order to obtain a material benefit;

commits an offence.

33 Offence related to fraudulent travel or identity documents

A person who makes, obtains, gives or sells or possesses a fraudulent travel or identity document for the purpose of facilitating:

- (a) trafficking in persons; or
- (b) smuggling of migrants;

commits an offence.

34 Aiding, abetting, etc.

- (1) A person who intentionally aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of an offence under this Part by another person is taken to have committed the offence and is punishable as if the offence had been committed by the first-mentioned person.
- (2) A person does not commit an offence of aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of an offence if, before the offence was committed, the person:
 - (a) terminated that person's involvement; and
 - (b) took all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence.

35 Incitement to commit an offence

A person who intentionally urges or incites the commission of an offence under this Part commits an offence.

36 Conspiring to commit an offence

- (1) A person who conspires with another person to commit an offence under this Part commits an offence.
- (2) A person does not commit the offence of conspiracy if, before the taking of action under the agreement, the person:
 - (a) withdrew from the agreement; and
 - (b) took all reasonable steps to prevent the commission of the offence.

37 Attempting to commit an offence

A person who attempts to commit an offence under this Part commits an offence.

38 Penalty

A person convicted of an offence against this Part is liable to a fine not exceeding \$50,000.

PART 5 – MISCELLANEOUS

39 False or misleading information

A person must not make a statement that is false or misleading in a material particular (whether by reason of the inclusion or omission of any particular) in information provided under this Act.

Maximum penalty: \$10,000.

40 Statutory declaration

Information required to be provided under this Act must, at the request of the person to whom it is to be provided, be verified by statutory declaration.

41 Powers in respect of vessel or aircraft

If the captain, owner or agent of a vessel or aircraft is convicted of an offence against this Act, the vessel or aircraft may, by order of the Court, be detained until the fine or any other amount required to be paid under this Act has been paid or guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Secretary, and the Court may order execution against the vessel or aircraft in satisfaction of the fine or other amount.

42 Evidentiary presumption

In proceedings for an offence against this Act, an apparently genuine document purporting to be a certificate signed by the Minister, Secretary or Principal Immigration Officer certifying a matter relating to:

- (a) a delegation under this Act; or
- (b) an appointment of an immigration officer under this Act; or
- (c) a visa granted under this Act;

is, in the absence of proof to the contrary, proof of the matters so certified.

43 No claim for damages maintainable for things done in good faith

(1) No claim for damages lies against:

- (a) the Republic; or
- (b) an immigration officer; or
- (c) a person delegated or authorised by this Act or any other law to perform or exercise a duty or power under this Act; or
- (d) any other person;

in respect of any act, matter or thing done or omitted to be done or purported to be done or omitted to be done, in good faith, in the performance or exercise or intended performance or exercise of a duty or power under this Act.

(2) If a claim for damages lies in any other case, section 3 of the *Republic Proceedings Act 1972* does not apply to the claim.

44 Regulations

(1) The Cabinet may make regulations under this Act.

(2) The regulations may make provision for or relating to:

- (a) visas, including (without limitation) provision for or relating to:
 - (i) classes of visa; and
 - (ii) the purposes of a visa of a particular class and limitations that apply in relation to entry and presence under a visa of that class; and
 - (ii) applications for a visa and supporting evidence or documentation; and
 - (iii) eligibility for the grant of a visa; and
 - (iv) granting of a visa; and
 - (v) conditions of a visa; and
 - (vi) expiry, renewal and extension of a visa; and
 - (vii) suspension and cancellation of a visa; and

- (b) the procedure to be followed by persons entering, in transit through, and departing from Nauru, including the form of information to be given; and
 - (c) forms, stamps or directions made, granted or issued under this Act; and
 - (d) fees, charges, bonds or securities payable in respect of a matter under this Act; and
 - (e) facilitation of proof of the commission of offences against the Regulations.
- (3) The regulations may:
- (a) be of general application or vary in their application according to prescribed factors; and
 - (b) give the Minister, the Secretary or the Principal Immigration Officer discretion to decide a matter.

Notes for Immigration Act 1999

Table of Constituent Legislation

Short title	Number	Certification	Commencement
<i>Immigration Act 1999</i>	1999/06	18.10.1999	06.07.2000 (GN.200 of 2000)
<i>Immigration Amendment Act 2005</i>	2005/07	02.10.2005	02.10.2005 (section 8, Act 2011/08)
<i>Statute Law Revision Act 2011</i>	2011/08	15.04.2011	15.04.2011
<i>Immigration (Amendment) Act 2012</i>	2012/10	10.08.2012	15.03.2013 (GN.182 of 2013)

Table of Amendments

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

Provision affected	How affected
Section 1	Am. by Act 2011/08, am by Act 2012/10.
Section 2	Am by Act 2012/10.
Section 3	Subs. (3) am. by Act 2005/07, os. by Act 2011/08, os by Act 2012/10.
Section 3A	Ad by Act 2012/10.
Section 3B	Ad by Act 2012/10.
Section 3C	Ad by Act 2012/10.
Section 4	Am by Act 2012/10.
Section 5	Subs. (1) am. by Act 2005/07, am by Act 2012/10. Subs (1A) ad by Act 2012/10. Subs (2) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (3) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (4) os by Act 2012/10. Subs (5) os by Act 2012/10. Subs. (6) ad. by Act 2005/07, am by Act 2011/08, os by Act 2012/10. Subs. (7) ad. by Act 2005/07, os. by Act 2011/08, os by Act 2012/10. Subs. (8) ad. by Act 2011/08 os by Act 2012/10.
Section 6	Subs (1) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (2) os by Act 2012/10. Subs (3) os by Act 2012/10.
Section 7	Subs (1) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (3) om by Act 2012/10. Subs (4) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (5) os by Act 2012/10.

Immigration Act 1999

Provision affected	How affected
Section 8	Os by Act 2012/10.
Section 9	Os by Act 2012/10. Subs. (2) am. by Act 2005/07. Subs. (4) am. by Act 2005/07. Subs. (5) ad. by Act 2005/07.
Section 10	Om by Act 2012/10. Subs. (1) am. by Act 2005/07, Act 2011/08.
Section 11	Subs (1) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (2) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (3) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (4) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (5) os by Act 2012/10. Subs (6) am. by Act 2011/08, os by Act 2012/10. Subs (7) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (8) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (9) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (10) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (11) am by Act 2012/10. Subs (12) ad. by Act 2005/07, am by Act 2012/10.
Part IV	Rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 12	Os by Act 2012/10, rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 13	Subs. (1) am. by Act 2005/07, Act 2011/08, rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 14	Subs. (1) am. by Act 2005/07, rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 15	Rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 16	Am & relocated to section 43 by Act 2012/10. Subs. (2) am. by Act 2011/08.
Section 17	Subs. (3) rep.. by Act 2005/07, rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 18	Rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 19	Am. by Act 2005/07, rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 20	Rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 21	Rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 22	Rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 23	Rep by Act 2012/10.
Section 24	Rep by Act 2012/10.
Part VI	Ad. by Act 2005/07.
Section 25	Ad. by Act 2005/07, am. by Act 2011/08, am by Act 2012/10.
Section 26	Ad. by Act 2005/07, am by Act 2012/10.
Section 27	Ad. by Act 2005/07.
Section 28	Ad. by Act 2005/07, am by Act 2012/10.
Section 29	Ad. by Act 2005/07.

Immigration Act 1999

Provision affected	How affected
Section 30	Ad. by Act 2005/07.
Section 31	Ad. by Act 2005/07, am. by Act 2011/08..
Section 32	Ad. by Act 2005/07, am. by Act 2011/08, am by Act 2012/10.
Section 33	Ad. by Act 2005/07, am. by Act 2011/08.
Section 34	Ad. by Act 2005/07. Subs. (1) am. by Act 2011/08.
Section 35	Ad. by Act 2005/07.
Section 36	Ad. by Act 2005/07.
Section 37	Ad. by Act 2005/07.
Section 38	Ad. by Act 2005/07, am by Act 2012/10.
Section 39	Ad by Act 2012/10.
Section 40	Ad by Act 2012/10.
Section 41	Ad by Act 2012/10.
Section 42	Ad by Act 2012/10.
Section 43	Ad by Act 2012/10.
Section 44	Ad by Act 2012/10.