



DOMICILE

No. 38 of 1980

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AN ACT to abolish the dependent domicile of married women and otherwise to reform the law relating to domicile.

[Royal Assent 2 September 1980]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1—This Act may be cited as the *Domicile Act 1980*.

Short title.

Commencement. **2—(1)**. This section and section 1 shall commence on the date of assent to this Act.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1), this Act shall commence on such date as may be fixed by proclamation.

Interpretation. **3—**In this Act, except in so far as the context or subject-matter otherwise indicates or requires—

“ Commonwealth of Australia ” means the territory comprising the States and the Australian Capital Territory, the Jervis Bay Territory, and the Northern Territory of Australia;

“ country ” includes any state, province, or other territory—

(a) that is one of two or more territories that together form a country; and

(b) domicile in which can be material for any purpose of the laws of this State;

“ union ” means any country that is a union or federation or other aggregation of two or more countries and includes the Commonwealth of Australia.

Operation of Act.

4—(1) The domicile of a person at a time before the commencement of this section shall be determined as if this Act had not been enacted.

(2) The domicile of a person at a time after the commencement of this section shall be determined as if this Act had always been in force.

(3) Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction of any court in any proceedings commenced before the commencement of this section.

(4) This Act has effect to the exclusion of the application of the laws of any other country relating to a matter dealt with by this Act.

Abolition of rule of dependent domicile of married woman.

5—The rule of law whereby a married woman has at all times the domicile of her husband is abolished.

6—The rule of law whereby the domicile of origin revives on the abandonment of a domicile of choice without the acquisition of a new domicile of choice is abolished and the domicile a person has at any time continues until he acquires a different domicile.

Abolition of rule of revival of domicile of origin.

7—(1) A person is capable of having an independent domicile if—

Capacity to have independent domicile.

(a) he has attained the age of 18 years; or

(b) he is, or has at any time been, married,

and not otherwise.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who, under the rules of law relating to domicile, is incapable of acquiring a domicile by reason of mental incapacity.

8—(1) In this section—

Domicile of certain children.

(a) “child” means a person under the age of 18 years who is not, and has not at any time been, married; and

(b) references to the parents of a child include references to parents who are not married to each other.

(2) Where at any time a child has his principal home with one of his parents but his parents are living separately and apart, or the child does not have another living parent, the domicile of the child at that time is the domicile that that parent has at that time, and thereafter the child has the domicile that that parent has from time to time or, if that parent has died, the domicile that that parent had at the time of death.

(3) Where a child is adopted, his domicile—

(a) if, on his adoption, he has 2 parents—is, at the time of the adoption and thereafter, the domicile he would have if he were a child born in wedlock to those parents; and

(b) if, on his adoption, he has one parent only—is, at the time of the adoption, the domicile of that parent and thereafter is the domicile that that parent has from time to time or, if that parent has died, the domicile that that parent had at the time of death.

(4) A child ceases to have, by virtue of subsection (2), the domicile or last domicile of one of his parents if—

(a) he commences to have his principal home with his other parent; or

(b) his parents resume or commence living together.

(5) Where a child has a domicile by virtue of subsection (2) or (3) immediately before he ceases to be a child, he retains that domicile until he acquires a domicile of choice.

(6) Where the adoption of a child is rescinded, the domicile of the child shall after that rescission be determined in accordance with any provisions with respect to that domicile that are included in the order rescinding the adoption and, so far as no such provision is applicable, as if the adoption had not taken place.

Intention
for
domicile
of choice.

9—The intention that a person must have in order to acquire a domicile of choice in a country is the intention to make his home indefinitely in that country.

Domicile
in a union.

10—A person who is, in accordance with the rules of the common law as modified by this Act, domiciled in a union but is not, apart from this section, domiciled in any particular one of the countries that together form the union is domiciled in that one of those countries with which he has for the time being the closest connection.

Evidence
of acquisition
of domicile
of choice.

11—The acquisition of a domicile of choice in place of a domicile of origin may be established by evidence that would be sufficient to establish the domicile of choice if the previous domicile had also been a domicile of choice.