

1. Commonwealth

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (CRC): TABLE OF RELEVANT AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION

CRC Article Number & Description	Relevant Australian Legislation	Cth/ State	Relevant Provisions of the Australian Legislation	Summary/Description of Relevant Provision
<p>ARTICLE 22:</p> <p>1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.</p>	<p>Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986</p>	<p>Cth</p>	<p>46MB</p>	<p>The functions of the National Children's Commissioner include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – promote discussion and awareness of matters relating to the human rights of children in Australia – undertake research or educational programs for the purpose of promoting respect for the human rights of children in Australia and promoting the enjoyment and exercise of human rights by children in Australia <p>In performing these functions, the Commissioner must, as appropriate, have regard to the CRC.</p>
<p>2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as</p>	<p>Family Law Amendment (Child Protection Convention) Act 2002 inserting Part XIII A into the Family Law Act</p>	<p>Cth</p>	<p>111CD</p>	<p>A court may exercise jurisdiction for a Commonwealth personal protection measure in relation to a child who is present in Australia and habitually present in a country which has entered the Child Protection Convention, or is present in Australia, if the child is a refugee child.</p>
			<p>111CF</p>	<p>The court must not exercise that jurisdiction to take a Commonwealth personal protection measure under s 111CD relating to a child if a corresponding measure has been sought from a competent authority of a Convention country at the time of commencement of the proceedings before the court; and the child is present in the Convention country and is a refugee child unless the competent authority of the Convention country has declined jurisdiction or is no longer</p>

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any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason , as set forth in the present Convention.				considering taking the measure sought.
			111CI	A Commonwealth personal protection measure relating to a child that is taken by a court exercising jurisdiction in accordance with subparagraph 111CD lapses if a foreign personal protection measure relating to the child is taken by a competent authority of a Convention country; and the child is present in the Convention country and is a refugee child.
			111CK	A court may exercise jurisdiction for a Commonwealth property protection measure only in relation to a child who is habitually resident in a Convention country, if a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence or country of refuge agrees to the court assuming jurisdiction or a child who is present in Australia and is a refugee child.
			111CM	The court must not exercise that jurisdiction to take a Commonwealth property protection measure under s 111CK relating to a child if: a corresponding measure has been sought from a competent authority of a Convention country at the time of commencement of proceedings before the court; and the child is present in the Convention country and is a refugee child.
			111CP	A Commonwealth property protection measure relating to a child that is taken by a court exercising jurisdiction in accordance with subparagraph 111CK(1)(b)(i) or (ii) lapses if a foreign property protection measure relating to the child is taken by a competent authority of a Convention country; and the child is present in the Convention country and is a refugee child.

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	Migration Act 1958 (Cth)	Cth	4AA	The Parliament affirms as a principle that a minor shall only be detained as a measure of last resort.
	Migration Act 1958 (Cth)	Cth	36	<p>Protection visas</p> <p>A criterion for a protection visa is that the applicant for the visa is:</p> <p>(a) a non-citizen in Australia in respect of whom the Minister is satisfied Australia has protection obligations under the Refugees Convention as amended by the Refugees Protocol; or</p> <p>(aa) a non-citizen in Australia in respect of whom the Minister is satisfied Australia has protection obligations because the Minister has substantial grounds for believing that, as a necessary and foreseeable consequence of the non-citizen being removed from Australia to a receiving country, there is a real risk that the non-citizen will suffer significant harm; or</p> <p>(b) a non-citizen in Australia who is a member of the same family unit as a non-citizen of the kind listed above in possession of a protection visa;</p> <p>(2A) A non-citizen will suffer significant harm if:</p> <p>(a) the non-citizen will be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life; or</p> <p>(b) the death penalty will be carried out on the non-citizen;</p>

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				<p>or</p> <p>(c) the non-citizen will be subjected to torture; or</p> <p>(d) the non-citizen will be subjected to cruel or inhuman treatment or punishment; or</p> <p>(e) the non-citizen will be subjected to degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>(2B) However, there is taken not to be a real risk that a non-citizen will suffer significant harm in a country if the Minister is satisfied that:</p> <p>(a) it would be reasonable for the non-citizen to relocate to an area of the country where there would not be a real risk that the non-citizen will suffer significant harm; or</p> <p>(b) the non-citizen could obtain, from an authority of the country, protection such that there would not be a real risk that the non-citizen will suffer significant harm; or</p> <p>(c) the real risk is one faced by the population of the country generally and is not faced by the non-citizen personally.</p> <p>Ineligibility for grant of a protection visa</p> <p>(2C) A non-citizen is taken not to satisfy the criterion mentioned in paragraph (2)(aa) if:</p> <p>(a) the Minister has serious reasons for considering that:</p>

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				<p>(i) the non-citizen has committed a crime against peace, a war crime or a crime against humanity, as defined by international instruments prescribed by the regulations; or</p> <p>(ii) the non-citizen committed a serious non-political crime before entering Australia; or</p> <p>(iii) the non-citizen has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations; or</p> <p>(b) the Minister considers, on reasonable grounds, that:</p> <p>(i) the non-citizen is a danger to Australia's security; or</p> <p>(ii) the non-citizen, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime (including a crime that consists of the commission of a serious Australian offence or serious foreign offence), is a danger to the Australian community.</p> <p>Protection obligations</p> <p>(3) Australia is taken not to have protection obligations in respect of a non-citizen who has not taken all possible steps to avail himself or herself of a right to enter and reside in, whether temporarily or permanently and however that right arose or is expressed, any country apart from Australia, including countries of which the non-citizen is a national.</p> <p>(4) However, subsection (3) does not apply in relation to a country in respect of which:</p>

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				<p>(a) the non-citizen has a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; or</p> <p>(b) the Minister has substantial grounds for believing that, as a necessary and foreseeable consequence of the non-citizen availing himself or herself of a right mentioned in subsection (3), there would be a real risk that the non-citizen will suffer significant harm in relation to the country.</p> <p>(5) Subsection (3) does not apply in relation to a country if the non-citizen has a well-founded fear that:</p> <p>(a) the country will return the non-citizen to another country; and</p> <p>(b) the non-citizen will be persecuted in that other country for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.</p> <p>(5A) Also, subsection (3) does not apply in relation to a country if:</p> <p>(a) the non-citizen has a well-founded fear that the country will return the non-citizen to another country; and</p> <p>(b) the Minister has substantial grounds for believing that, as a necessary and foreseeable consequence of the non-citizen availing himself or herself of a right mentioned in subsection (3), there would be a real risk that the non-citizen will suffer</p>

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				<p>significant harm in relation to the other country.</p> <p>Determining nationality</p> <p>(6) For the purposes of subsection (3), the question of whether a non-citizen is a national of a particular country must be determined solely by reference to the law of that country.</p> <p>(7) Subsection (6) does not, by implication, affect the interpretation of any other provision of this Act.</p>
			91R	<p>Persecution</p> <p>Article 1A(2) of the Refugees Convention as amended by the Refugees Protocol does not apply in relation to persecution unless:</p> <p>(a) that reason is the essential and significant reason, or those reasons are the essential and significant reasons, for the persecution; and</p> <p>(b) the persecution involves serious harm to the person; and</p> <p>(c) the persecution involves systematic and discriminatory conduct.</p> <p>(2) Without limiting what is serious harm, the following are instances of serious harm for the purposes of that paragraph:</p> <p>(a) a threat to the person's life or liberty;</p>

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				(b) significant physical harassment; (c) significant physical ill-treatment; (d) significant economic hardship that threatens the person's capacity to subsist; (e) denial of access to basic services, where the denial threatens the person's capacity to subsist; (f) denial of capacity to earn a livelihood of any kind, where the denial threatens the person's capacity to subsist.
			261AL	A non-citizen who is less than 15 years old must not be required under this Act to provide a personal identifier other than a personal identifier consisting of: (a) a measurement of the non-citizen's height and weight; or (b) the non-citizen's photograph or other image of the non-citizen's face and shoulders.
	Social Security Act 1991	CTH	995	Refugee child A young person is a refugee child if: (a) the young person is not an adopted child by virtue of an adoption under a law in force in a State or Territory of the Commonwealth; and (b) the young person has not, at any time, lived in Australia with one or both of his or her parents; and

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				<p>(c) the young person:</p> <p>(i) has been granted refugee status by the Australian Government; or</p> <p>(ii) has, at any time, been admitted into Australia as a refugee by the Australian Government.</p>
			994	<p>Double orphan-- refugee</p> <p>A young person is a double orphan if:</p> <p>(a) the young person is a refugee child; and</p> <p>(b) one parent of the young person is:</p> <p>dead, living outside Australia, uncontactable; and</p> <p>the other parent, if any, is: dead, living outside Australia, uncontactable, a long-term prisoner; or a mental hospital patient on a long-term basis; or in residential care on a long-term basis.</p> <p>(Eligible for a Double Orphan Pension under s 999)</p>
	<p>Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946.</p>	CTH	4AAA	<p>Non-citizen child</p> <p>A Child is a non-citizen child if the child:</p> <p>(a) has not turned 18; and</p> <p>(b) enters Australia as a non-citizen; and</p>

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				<p>(c) intends, or is intended, to become a permanent resident of Australia.</p> <p>The above does not apply if the child enters Australia in the charge of, or for the purposes of living in Australia under the care of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a parent of the child; or (b) a relative of the child who has turned 21; or (c) an intending adoptive parent of the child. <p>A Child is also not a non-citizen if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the child enters Australia in the charge of, or for the purposes of living in Australia under the care of, a person who is not less than 21 years of age (the 'adult'); and (b) a prescribed adoption class visa is in force in relation to the child when the child enters Australia; and (c) the adult intends to reside with the child in a declared State or Territory.
			4AA	<p>Orders for guardianship of certain children</p> <p>If a person under the age of 18 years enters Australia as a non-citizen in the charge of, or for the purpose of living in Australia under the care of, a relative of the person (other than a parent) not less than 21 years of age; and</p>

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				<p>(b) the person intends to become, or is intended to become, a permanent resident of Australia;</p> <p>the Minister may, if the Minister is satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of the person to do so, direct, in writing, that the person shall be the Minister's ward.</p> <p>(2) The Minister shall not give a direction under subsection (1) unless the relative consents to the Minister doing so.</p>
			6	<p>The Minister shall be the guardian of the person, and of the estate in Australia, of every non-citizen child who arrives in Australia after the commencement of the Act to the exclusion of the parents and every other guardian of the child, and shall have, as guardian, the same rights, powers, duties, obligations and liabilities as a natural guardian of the child would have, until the child reaches the age of 18 years or leaves Australia permanently, or until the provisions of this Act cease to apply to and in relation to the child, whichever first happens.</p>
			6A	<p>Non-citizen child not to leave Australia without consent</p> <p>A non-citizen child shall not leave Australia except with the consent in writing of the Minister.</p>
			7	<p>Custody of non-citizen children</p> <p>(1) The Minister may place a non-citizen child in the custody of a person who:</p>

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				<p>(a) is willing to be the custodian of that child; and</p> <p>(b) is, in the opinion of the Minister, a suitable person to be the custodian of that child;</p> <p>and that person shall thereupon become the custodian of that child.</p> <p>(2) The Minister may, at any time, if he or she considers it necessary so to do in the interests of a non-citizen child, remove the child from the custody of his or her custodian and place the child in the custody of some other person, who shall thereupon be the custodian of that child.</p>

2. New South Wales

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	<p>Child Protection (International Measures) Act 2006</p>	NSW	16	A New South Wales court or the NSW Trustee may exercise its jurisdiction for New South Wales property protection matters in respect of a refugee child who is present in Australia.
	<p>Child Protection (International Measures) Act 2006</p>	NSW	18	The New South Wales court or the NSW Trustee must not exercise that jurisdiction to take a New South Wales property protection measure relating to a child if the child is a refugee present a Convention country and a corresponding measure has been sought from a competent authority of a Convention country before the New South Wales court or the Director-General had sought to exercise their jurisdiction.

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3. Victoria

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4. Queensland

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	<p>Child Protection (International Measures) Act 2003</p>	<p>QLD</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>If a Queensland court or the Public Trustee has jurisdiction in respect of Queensland property protection measures in relation to a child, it may exercise that jurisdiction in respect of a refugee child who is present in Australia.</p>
	<p>Child Protection (International Measures) Act 2003</p>	<p>QLD</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>The Queensland court or the Public Trustee must not exercise that jurisdiction to take a Queensland property protection measure relating to a child if the child is a refugee present in a Convention country and a corresponding measure has been sought from a competent authority of a Convention country before the Queensland court or the Director-General had sought to exercise their jurisdiction.</p>

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5. South Australia

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6. Western Australia

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7. Northern Territory

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<p>organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason , as set forth in the present Convention.</p>				

8. Tasmania

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<p>2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as</p>			<p>8</p>	<p>PART 2 - Jurisdiction for the person of a child</p> <p>Application of this Part</p> <p>(1) This Part applies only if an issue under Tasmanian law is whether a Tasmanian court or the Department, as distinct from any of the following authorities, is to take measures directed to the protection of the person of a child:</p> <p>(a) a central authority or competent authority of a Convention country;</p> <p>(b) a competent authority of a non-Convention country.</p>

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any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason , as set forth in the present Convention.				(2) This Part does not apply if an issue under Tasmanian law is whether a Tasmanian court or the Department, as distinct from another competent authority of Australia, is to take measures directed to the protection of the person of a child.
			9	<p>Matters relating to jurisdiction for the person of a child</p> <p>(1) This section applies if a Tasmanian authority has jurisdiction under Tasmanian law, apart from this Act, for a Tasmanian personal protection measure in relation to a child.</p> <p>(2) The Tasmanian authority may exercise jurisdiction for a Tasmanian personal protection measure only in relation to:</p> <p>(a) a child who is present and habitually resident in Australia; or</p> <p>(b) a child who is present in Australia and habitually resident in a Convention country, if:</p> <p>(i) the child's protection requires taking the measure as a matter of urgency; or</p> <p>(ii) the measure is provisional and limited in its territorial effect to Australia; or</p> <p>(iii) the child is a refugee child; or</p> <p>(iv) a request to assume jurisdiction is made to the Tasmanian authority by a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence; or</p>

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				<p>(v) a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence agrees to the Tasmanian authority assuming jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(c) a child who is present in a Convention country, if:</p> <p>(i) the child is habitually resident in Australia; or</p> <p>(ii) the child has been wrongfully removed from or retained outside Australia and Tasmanian authorities keep jurisdiction under Article 7 of the Child Protection Convention; or</p> <p>(iii) a request to assume jurisdiction is made to the Tasmanian authority by a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence or country of refuge; or</p> <p>(iv) a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence or country of refuge agrees to the Tasmanian authority assuming jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(d) a child who is present in Australia and is a refugee child; or</p> <p>(e) a child who is present in a non-Convention country, if:</p> <p>(i) the child is habitually resident in Australia; or</p> <p>(ii) the child is habitually resident in a non-Convention country and is an Australian citizen; or</p> <p>(f) a child who is present in Australia, if the child is</p>

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				<p>habitually resident in a non-Convention country.</p> <p>(3) The Tasmanian authority may only exercise jurisdiction in accordance with subsection (2)(b)(ii) if the measure is not incompatible with a foreign measure already taken by a competent authority of a Convention country under Articles 5 to 10 of the Child Protection Convention.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d) is subject to the limitations in sections 10, 11 and 13.</p>
			16	<p>Matters relating to jurisdiction to appoint, or determine the powers of, a guardian of a child's property</p> <p>(1) This section applies if a Tasmanian authority has jurisdiction under Tasmanian law, apart from this Act, for a Tasmanian property protection measure in relation to a child.</p> <p>(2) The Tasmanian authority may exercise jurisdiction for a Tasmanian property protection measure only in relation to –</p> <p>(a) a child who is habitually resident in Australia; or</p> <p>(b) a child who is habitually resident in a Convention country, if:</p> <p>(i) the protection of the child's property in Australia requires taking the measure as a matter of urgency; or</p> <p>(ii) the measure is provisional and limited in its territorial effect to property in Australia; or</p>

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				<p>(iii) a request to assume jurisdiction is made to the Tasmanian authority by, or at the invitation of, a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence or country of refuge; or</p> <p>(iv) a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence or country of refuge agrees to the Tasmanian authority assuming jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(v) the child has been wrongfully removed from or retained outside Australia and Tasmanian authorities keep jurisdiction under Article 7 of the Child Protection Convention; or</p> <p>(c) a child who is present in Australia and is a refugee child; or</p> <p>(d) a child who is present in a non-Convention country, if –</p> <p>(i) the child is habitually resident in Australia; or</p> <p>(ii) the child is habitually resident in a non-Convention country and is an Australian citizen; or</p> <p>(e) a child who is present in Australia, if the child is habitually resident in a non-Convention country.</p> <p>(3) The Tasmanian authority may only exercise jurisdiction in accordance with subsection (2)(b)(ii) if the measure is not incompatible with a foreign measure already taken by a competent authority of a Convention country under Articles 5 to 10 of the Child Protection Convention.</p>

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				(4) Subsection (2)(a), (b) and (c) is subject to the limitations in sections 17, 18 and 20.
			18	<p>Limitations when prior proceedings pending in a Convention country</p> <p>(1) This section applies to the exercise of jurisdiction by a Tasmanian authority in accordance with section 16(2)(a), (b)(iii), (iv) and (v) or (c).</p> <p>(2) The Tasmanian authority must not exercise that jurisdiction to take a Tasmanian property protection measure relating to a child if:</p> <p>(a) a corresponding measure has been sought from a competent authority of a Convention country and it was sought:</p> <p>(i) if the Tasmanian authority is a Tasmanian court, before the proceedings were started in the court; or</p> <p>(ii) if the Tasmanian authority is the Public Trustee, before the Public Trustee exercises the jurisdiction; and</p> <p>(b) any of the following applies:</p> <p>(i) the child is habitually resident in the Convention country;</p> <p>(ii) the child is present in the Convention country and is a refugee child;</p> <p>(iii) a request to assume jurisdiction is made to a competent</p>

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				<p>authority of the country of the child's habitual residence or country of refuge;</p> <p>(iv) a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence or country of refuge agrees to the competent authority assuming jurisdiction;</p> <p>(v) the competent authority of the Convention country is exercising jurisdiction in proceedings concerning the divorce or separation of the child's parents or the annulment of their marriage (but see subsection (3));</p> <p>(vi) the child has been wrongfully removed from or retained outside the Convention country and a competent authority of the Convention country keeps jurisdiction under Article 7 of the Child Protection Convention.</p> <p>(3) Subsection (2)(b)(v) only applies (subject to subsection (4)) if:</p> <p>(a) one or both of the child's parents are habitually resident in the Convention country when the proceedings referred to in that subparagraph are started; and</p> <p>(b) one or both of the parents have parental responsibility for the child; and</p> <p>(c) the jurisdiction of the competent authority of the Convention country to take the measure is accepted by the parents and each other person with parental responsibility for the child; and</p>

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				<p>(d) the exercise of jurisdiction to take the measure is in the best interests of the child; and</p> <p>(e) the proceedings on the application for divorce or separation of the child's parents or the annulment of their marriage have not been finalised.</p> <p>(4) Subsection (2) does not apply if the competent authority of the Convention country has declined jurisdiction or is no longer considering taking the measure sought.</p>
			21	<p>When a certain Tasmanian property protection measure lapses</p> <p>(1) A Tasmanian property protection measure relating to a child that is taken in response to a particular situation by a Tasmanian authority exercising jurisdiction in accordance with section 16(2)(b)(i) or (ii) lapses if –</p> <p>(a) a foreign property protection measure relating to the child, that is taken in response to the same situation, is taken by a competent authority of a Convention country; and</p> <p>(b) any of the following applies:</p> <p>(i) the child is habitually resident in the Convention country;</p> <p>(ii) the child is present in the Convention country and is a refugee child;</p> <p>(iii) a request to assume jurisdiction is made to the competent authority of the Convention country by, or at the</p>

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				<p>invitation of, a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence;</p> <p>(iv) a competent authority of the country of the child's habitual residence agrees to the competent authority of the Convention country assuming jurisdiction;</p> <p>(v) a competent authority of the Convention country is exercising jurisdiction in proceedings concerning the divorce or separation of the child's parents or the annulment of their marriage (but see subsection (2));</p> <p>(vi) the child has been wrongfully removed from or retained outside the Convention country and a competent authority of the Convention country keeps jurisdiction under Article 7 of the Child Protection Convention.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1)(b)(v) only applies if:</p> <p>(a) one or both of the child's parents are habitually resident in the Convention country when the proceedings referred to in that subparagraph are started; and</p> <p>(b) one or both of the parents have parental responsibility for the child; and</p> <p>(c) the jurisdiction of the competent authority of the Convention country to take the foreign property protection measure is accepted by the parents and each other person with parental responsibility for the child; and</p> <p>(d) the exercise of jurisdiction to take the foreign property</p>

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				<p>protection measure is in the best interests of the child; and</p> <p>(e) the proceedings on the application for divorce or separation of the child's parents or the annulment of their marriage have not been finalised.</p> <p>(3) A Tasmanian property protection measure relating to a child that is taken in response to a particular situation by a Tasmanian authority exercising jurisdiction in a case of urgency, or in the case of the taking of a measure of a provisional character, lapses if:</p> <p>(a) a measure for the appointment, or the determination of the powers, of a guardian for the child's property, that is taken in response to the same situation, is taken by a competent authority of a non-Convention country; and</p> <p>(b) the measure referred to in paragraph (a) is recognised under Tasmanian law or under the law of another State or of a Territory.</p>

9. Australian Capital Territory

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (CRC): TABLE OF RELEVANT AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATION

CRC Article Number & Description	Relevant Australian Legislation	Cth/ State	Relevant Provisions of the Australian Legislation	Summary/Description of Relevant Provision
<p>ARTICLE 22:</p> <p>1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.</p> <p>2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as</p>	<p>Children and Young People Act 2008</p>	<p>ACT</p>	<p>880</p>	<p>This legislation does not specifically mention children who are seeking refugee status or who are considered refugees. It does, however, apply to children in general.</p> <p>Notification of location of child or young person</p> <p>(1) This section applies if:</p> <p>(a) a child or young person has voluntarily entered a hospital, police station or refuge (the place); and</p> <p>(b) the person in charge, or an occupier, of the place suspects on reasonable grounds that none of the following people knows the location of the child or young person:</p> <p>(i) a parent of the child or young person;</p> <p>(ii) someone else who has daily care responsibility, or long-term care responsibility, for the child or young person.</p> <p>(2) The person in charge, or occupier, may, if the person or occupier believes on reasonable grounds that it is in the best interests of the child or young person to do so:</p> <p>(a) tell a parent of the child or young person, or someone else who has daily care responsibility, or long-term care responsibility, for the child or young person, of the location</p>

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any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason , as set forth in the present Convention.				of the child or young person; and (b) if the place is not at a police station - tell a police officer that the child or young person is at the hospital or refuge.