

# Transfer to KiwiSaver scheme account – Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration

If you are requesting the transfer of your Aon Eligible Rollover Fund benefit to a KiwiSaver scheme account you have established in New Zealand, you must provide a statutory declaration to confirm that you are a former resident of Australia and that you have emigrated permanently to New Zealand.

You can use either:

- the New Zealand statutory declaration in the *Transfer to KiwiSaver scheme account* form (available from us), or
- the Australian statutory declaration below. Please see over the page for a list of people who can witness an Australian statutory declaration.

## Commonwealth of Australia STATUTORY DECLARATION

*Statutory Declarations Act 1959*

1 *Insert the name, address and occupation of person making the declaration*

I, <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

make the following declaration under the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*:

I declare that:

- I am a former resident of Australia, and
- I have emigrated permanently to New Zealand.

I understand that a person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence under section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*, and I believe that the statements in this declaration are true in every particular.

2 *Signature of person making the declaration*

<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

3 *Place*

4 *Day*

5 *Month and year*

Declared at <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

6 *Signature of person before whom the declaration is made (see next page)*

Before me, <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

7 *Full name, qualification and address of person before whom the declaration is made (in printed letters)*

<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Note 1:** A person who intentionally makes a false statement in a statutory declaration is guilty of an offence, the punishment for which is imprisonment for a term of 4 years — see section 11 of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

**Note 2:** Chapter 2 of the Criminal Code applies to all offences against the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959* — see section 5A of the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

## Who can witness a Commonwealth of Australia statutory declaration

### If you are in Australia

Any of the people listed in the [Identification \(ID\) rules and certification of documents](http://erf.aon.com.au/erfmemform.htm) factsheet at erf.aon.com.au/erfmemform.htm can also witness an Australian statutory declaration with the following differences:

- ⤵ Where a service period of 'two or more years' is shown, the requirement for witnessing an Australian statutory declaration is 'five or more years'.
- ⤵ A person in the last occupation on the list (Officer with, or authorised representative of, a holder of an Australian financial services licence, having two or more years of continuous service with one or more licensees) **cannot witness** an Australian statutory declaration.

### If you are in New Zealand

Please note that a person who witnesses an Australian statutory declaration must be qualified to do so under the *Statutory Declarations Act 1959*.

In general terms, this means that the witness must be qualified or registered in their given profession **in Australia**, for example, a doctor must be registered to practise medicine in Australia.

The witness that may be easiest to locate in New Zealand would be an Australian solicitor or Notary Public, a Consular or Diplomatic Officer at the Australian High Commission in Wellington or the Australian Consulate-General in Auckland. You may be charged a small fee.