



Civil Partnerships Act 2011

Reprinted as in force on 2 April 2012

Reprint No. 1

This reprint is prepared by
the Office of the Queensland Parliamentary Counsel
Warning—This reprint is not an authorised copy

Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 2 April 2012. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes. Also see list of legislation for any uncommenced amendments.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 mentioned in the following list have also been made to—

- omit provisions that are no longer required (ss 37 and 40)
- omit the enacting words (s 42A)
- make all necessary consequential amendments (s 7(1)(k)).

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprint for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprint.**

Spelling

The spelling of certain words or phrases may be inconsistent with other reprints because of changes made in various editions of the Macquarie Dictionary (for example, in the dictionary, ‘lodgement’ has replaced ‘lodgment’).

Dates shown on reprints

Reprints dated at last amendment All reprints produced on or after 1 July 2002, authorised (that is, hard copy) and unauthorised (that is, electronic), are dated as at the last date of amendment. Previously reprints were dated as at the date of publication. If an authorised reprint is dated earlier than an unauthorised version published before 1 July 2002, it means the legislation was not further amended and the reprint date is the commencement of the last amendment.

If the date of an authorised reprint is the same as the date shown for an unauthorised version previously published, it merely means that the unauthorised version was published before the authorised version. Also, any revised edition of the previously published unauthorised version will have the same date as that version.

Replacement reprint date If the date of an authorised reprint is the same as the date shown on another authorised reprint it means that one is the replacement of the other.



Queensland

Civil Partnerships Act 2011

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Civil Partnerships Act 2011

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 2 April 2012]

An Act to provide for civil partnerships

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Civil Partnerships Act 2011*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3 Definitions

The dictionary in schedule 2 defines particular words used in this Act.

Part 2 Civil partnerships

Division 1 General

4 Civil partnerships—general

- (1) A civil partnership is a legally recognised relationship that, subject to this Act, may be entered into by any 2 adults, regardless of their sex.
- (2) A civil partnership terminates only as provided by division 4.

Note—

Division 4 provides for termination by death, marriage or court order.

Division 2 Eligibility

5 Eligibility criteria

A person may enter into a civil partnership only if—

- (a) the person is not married or in a civil partnership; and
- (b) the person does not have any of the following relationships (a *prohibited relationship*) with the person's proposed civil partner—
 - (i) lineal ancestor;
 - (ii) lineal descendent;
 - (iii) sister;
 - (iv) half-sister;
 - (v) brother;
 - (vi) half-brother; and
- (c) the person or the person's proposed civil partner lives in Queensland.

Division 3 Entering into civil partnerships

6 How civil partnership is entered into

Two adults who are in a relationship as a couple, regardless of their sex, and who meet the eligibility criteria mentioned in section 5, may enter into a civil partnership by—

- (a) having their relationship registered under section 9; or
- (b) making a declaration of civil partnership under section 11 and having their relationship registered under section 12.

Note—

The registrar must enter particulars of a civil partnership entered into under this Act in the register under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*, pt 5A.

7 Application for registration

- (1) Two persons who wish to enter into a civil partnership as mentioned in section 6(a) may apply to the registrar for registration of their relationship as a civil partnership.
- (2) The application must be in the approved form and must be accompanied by—
 - (a) a statutory declaration made by each person stating—
 - (i) that the person wishes to enter into a civil partnership with the other person; and
 - (ii) that the person is not married or in a civil partnership; and
 - (iii) that the person believes the person and the other person do not have a prohibited relationship; and
 - (iv) where the person lives; and
 - (b) the documents prescribed under a regulation to prove each person's identity and age; and
 - (c) anything else prescribed under a regulation.

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- (3) The registrar may require 1 or both of the applicants to give the registrar additional information or documents the registrar reasonably needs to decide the application.
- (4) If a requirement under subsection (3) is not complied with, the registrar may refuse to consider the application further.

8 Cooling-off period—application for registration

- (1) The registrar must not register a relationship under section 9(1)(a) before the end of the cooling-off period for the application made under section 7.
- (2) One or both of the persons who have made the application under section 7 may withdraw the application during the cooling-off period by giving the registrar a withdrawal notice in the approved form.

9 Decision on application

- (1) On application under section 7, and as soon as practicable after the end of the cooling-off period for the application, the registrar must—
 - (a) register the relationship as a civil partnership and make an endorsement to that effect on the application; or
 - (b) refuse to register the relationship as a civil partnership.
- (2) The registrar must register the relationship as a civil partnership unless satisfied that—
 - (a) 1 or both of the persons do not meet the eligibility criteria mentioned in section 5; or
 - (b) 1 or both of the persons has withdrawn the application under section 8(2).

Note—

The registrar must enter particulars of a civil partnership in the register under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*, pt 5A.

10 Notice of intention to enter into civil partnership

- (1) Before 2 persons enter into a civil partnership as mentioned in section 6(b), they must give notice in the approved form of their intention to enter into a civil partnership to—
 - (a) a civil partnership notary; and
 - (b) if the civil partnership notary mentioned in paragraph (a) is not the registrar—the registrar.

Note—

The notice must be given not earlier than 12 months and not later than 10 days before the declaration of civil partnership is made—see section 11(2).

- (2) The notice must be accompanied by—
 - (a) a statutory declaration made by each person stating—
 - (i) that the person wishes to enter into a civil partnership with the other person; and
 - (ii) that the person is not married or in a civil partnership; and
 - (iii) that the person believes the person and the other person do not have a prohibited relationship; and
 - (iv) where the person lives; and
 - (b) the documents prescribed under a regulation to prove each person's identity and age; and
 - (c) anything else prescribed under a regulation.
- (3) The notice must state the day on which the 2 persons intend to make a declaration of civil partnership under section 11.
- (4) As soon as practicable after receiving the notice and statutory declarations, the civil partnership notary must give each person a written notice in the approved form setting out the legal effect of a civil partnership.

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11 Declaration of civil partnership

- (1) Two persons who have given notice to a civil partnership notary and the registrar as required under section 10 may make a declaration of civil partnership before the civil partnership notary and at least 1 other adult witness.
- (2) The declaration must be made not earlier than 10 days, and not later than 12 months, after the day the notice was given to the civil partnership notary.
- (3) The declaration must be made by each person to the other and must contain a clear statement that—
 - (a) names both persons; and
 - (b) acknowledges that they are freely entering into a civil partnership with each other.

12 Registration of relationship after declaration of civil partnership

- (1) As soon as practicable after the registrar becomes aware, under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*, section 25B(3) or otherwise, of the day that 2 persons have made a declaration of civil partnership under section 11, the registrar must—
 - (a) register the relationship as a civil partnership and make an endorsement to that effect on the notice they gave the registrar under section 10; or
 - (b) refuse to register the relationship as a civil partnership.
- (2) The registrar must register the relationship as a civil partnership unless satisfied that the 2 persons have not made a declaration of civil partnership under section 11.
- (3) The endorsement must state the day on which the registration has effect, which must be—
 - (a) the day stated in the notice under section 10(3); or
 - (b) if the registrar is satisfied that the declaration of civil partnership was made on another day—the day that the registrar considers appropriate in the circumstances.

13 When civil partnership has effect

- (1) A civil partnership entered into as mentioned in section 6(a) has effect when the registrar registers the relationship under section 9(1)(a).
- (2) A civil partnership entered into as mentioned in section 6(b) has effect on the day stated by the registrar under section 12(3).

Division 4 Termination

14 How civil partnership is terminated

- (1) A civil partnership is terminated on—
 - (a) the death of either party; or
 - (b) the marriage of either party.
- (2) A civil partnership may also be terminated by a court order under section 18.

15 Application for court order

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the parties to a civil partnership have lived separately and apart for a continuous period of at least 12 months; and
 - (b) 1 or both of the parties believes the civil partnership has broken down and there is no likelihood of a reconciliation between the parties.
- (2) One or both of the parties may apply to the District Court for an order terminating the civil partnership.
- (3) The application must be—
 - (a) in the approved form; and
 - (b) accompanied by an affidavit by the applicant or each of the applicants stating that—

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- (i) the applicants have lived separately and apart for a continuous period of at least 12 months; and
- (ii) the applicant believes the civil partnership has broken down and there is no likelihood of a reconciliation between the parties.

16 Service of application and affidavit

If an application is made under section 15 by one, but not both, of the parties to a civil partnership, the applicant must—

- (a) personally serve the application and the affidavit mentioned in section 15(3)(b) on the other party to the civil partnership; and
- (b) before the date fixed for deciding the application, file an affidavit of service of the application and affidavit.

17 Withdrawal of application

- (1) An applicant for an order terminating a civil partnership may withdraw the application before the date fixed for deciding the application.
- (2) However, if the application has been made by both parties to the civil partnership, the applicant may withdraw the application only with the consent of the other applicant.
- (3) The withdrawal may be effected by filing a notice in the approved form.

18 Making of court order

- (1) On application under section 15, the District Court may make an order terminating the civil partnership if the court is satisfied that—
 - (a) the applicants have lived separately and apart for a continuous period of at least 12 months; and
 - (b) the civil partnership has broken down and there is no likelihood of a reconciliation between the parties.

- (2) The parties to a civil partnership may be held to have lived separately and apart for a continuous period of at least 12 months even if they have continued to reside in the same residence or either party has rendered some household services to the other.
- (3) If the District Court makes an order under subsection (1), the court must give a copy of the order to the registrar no later than 28 days after the day the order is made.

19 When court order takes effect

If the District Court makes an order under section 18(1), the civil partnership is terminated on the day the order is made.

Part 3 Civil partnership notaries

Division 1 Registration

20 Registration of civil partnership notaries

- (1) A person may apply to the registrar to be registered as a civil partnership notary.
- (2) The application must be in the approved form.
- (3) On application by a person under this section, the registrar may register the applicant if satisfied that the applicant—
 - (a) is an adult; and
 - (b) has the knowledge and the skills or experience necessary to exercise the functions of a civil partnership notary; and
 - (c) is a suitable person to be registered as a civil partnership notary.

[s 21]

- (4) If the registrar is not satisfied under subsection (3), the registrar must refuse to register the applicant.
- (5) In deciding whether a person is a suitable person to be registered as a civil partnership notary, the registrar must have regard to the following—
 - (a) whether the person has been convicted in Australia of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 1 year or more;
 - (b) whether the person has been convicted outside Australia of an offence that, if it had been committed in Queensland, would have been punishable by imprisonment for 1 year or more;
 - (c) whether the person has been convicted of an offence against this Act;
 - (d) whether the person is or has been an undischarged bankrupt, has executed a personal insolvency agreement or has otherwise applied to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors.
- (6) In deciding whether a person is a suitable person to be a civil partnership notary, the registrar may have regard to anything else the registrar considers relevant.
- (7) In this section—

convicted includes a finding of guilt.

21 Register of civil partnership notaries

- (1) The registrar must keep a register of persons registered as civil partnership notaries under this Act.
- (2) The register may be kept in any form, including electronically, that the registrar decides.
- (3) The register must include the following information for each person registered as a civil partnership notary—
 - (a) the person's full name;
 - (b) the person's address and contact details;
 - (c) the date the person was registered;

- (d) if the person's registration is cancelled or otherwise ends—the date the registration ends.
- (4) The register must be available for public inspection, free of charge, during office hours on business days, at each office of the registrar.

Division 2 Cancellation

22 Application of div 2

This division applies if the registrar considers that a person registered as a civil partnership notary does not satisfy, or no longer satisfies, the criteria for registration under section 20(3).

23 Show cause notice

- (1) The registrar must give the person a notice under this section (a *show cause notice*).
- (2) The show cause notice must state the following—
 - (a) that the registrar proposes to cancel the person's registration as a civil partnership notary (the *proposed action*);
 - (b) the ground for the proposed action;
 - (c) an outline of the facts and circumstances forming the basis for the ground;
 - (d) an invitation to the person to show within a stated period (the *show cause period*) why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (3) The show cause period must be a period ending at least 30 days after the show cause notice is given to the person.

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24 Representations about show cause notice

- (1) The person may make written representations about the show cause notice to the registrar in the show cause period.
- (2) The registrar must consider all written representations (the *accepted representations*) made under subsection (1).

25 Ending show cause process without further action

If, after considering the accepted representations for the show cause notice, the registrar no longer believes the ground exists to cancel the registration, the registrar—

- (a) must not take further action about the show cause notice; and
- (b) must, as soon as practicable, give notice to the person that no further action will be taken about the show cause notice.

26 Cancellation of relevant authority

- (1) This section applies if, after considering the accepted representations for the show cause notice, the registrar—
 - (a) still believes the ground exists to cancel the registration; and
 - (b) believes cancellation of the registration is warranted.
- (2) This section also applies if there are no accepted representations for the show cause notice.
- (3) The registrar may decide to cancel the registration.
- (4) The registrar must, as soon as practicable, give an information notice for the decision to the person.
- (5) The decision does not take effect until—
 - (a) the last day to apply to QCAT for a review of the decision; or

Note—

See the QCAT Act, s 33 (Making an application) for the last day to apply to QCAT.

- (b) if an application for review by QCAT is made—the day the review is decided or the application for review otherwise ends.

Part 4 **Notification and review of decisions**

27 **Definition for pt 4**

In this part—

reviewable decision means a decision mentioned in schedule 1, column 3 under a provision of this Act mentioned in column 2 in relation to the decision.

28 **Reviewable decision notices**

If the registrar makes a reviewable decision, the registrar must, within 10 days after making the decision, give an information notice for the decision to each entity mentioned in schedule 1, column 4 in relation to the decision.

29 **Applications for review**

The following may apply to QCAT for review of a reviewable decision—

- (a) an entity mentioned in schedule 1, column 4 in relation to the decision;
- (b) any other person whose interests are affected by the decision.

-
- (2) To serve the document personally on the party, the person serving the application must—
 - (a) give the party a copy of the document; or
 - (b) if the party does not accept the copy—put the copy down in the party’s presence and tell the party in general terms what it is; or
 - (c) if the person serving the copy is prevented from approaching the party by a reasonable fear of violence—put the copy down as near as practicable to, but in the sight of, the party.
 - (3) It is not necessary to show the original of the document to the person served.
 - (4) However, a person may apply to the District Court for an order allowing the document to be served in another way (the *alternative way*).
 - (5) The District Court may make the order if satisfied that—
 - (a) it is impracticable, for any reason, for the document to be served personally as mentioned in subsection (2); and
 - (b) the alternative way is reasonably likely to bring the notice to the attention of the party.
 - (6) If the District Court makes the order, the court may, in the order, provide that the document is taken to have been served on the happening of a stated event, at a stated time or at the end of a stated period.
 - (7) The District Court may make an order under subsection (5) even though the party is not in Queensland or Australia.
 - (8) For section 16, if a document is served on a party in accordance with an order under subsection (5), the document is taken to have been served personally on the party.

33 Civil partnerships under corresponding laws

- (1) A regulation may provide that a relationship under a corresponding law is taken to be registered as a civil partnership under this Act.

[s 34]

(2) In this section—

corresponding law means a law of another State or country prescribed under a regulation to be a corresponding law for this Act.

34 Offences

(1) A civil partnership notary commits an offence if—

- (a) the notary allows a declaration of civil partnership, or a purported declaration, to be made before the notary; and
- (b) the notice required under section 10 (including the statutory declaration and anything else required under that section) for the civil partnership—
 - (i) has not been given to the notary; or
 - (ii) was not given to the notary within the period allowed under section 11(2).

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(2) A civil partnership notary commits an offence if—

- (a) the notary allows a declaration of civil partnership, or a purported declaration, to be made before the notary; and
- (b) the notary has reasonable grounds to believe that the civil partnership would be void under section 30.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

(3) A person commits an offence if—

- (a) the person makes a declaration mentioned in section 11 with the intention of entering into a civil partnership with someone else (the *person's partner*); and
- (b) the declaration is made before a person (the *third person*) who is not a civil partnership notary; and
- (c) the person knows the third person is not a civil partnership notary; and

- (d) the person has reasonable grounds to believe that the person's partner believes that the third person is a civil partnership notary.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

35 Approved forms

The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.

36 Regulation-making power

The Governor in Council may make regulations for this Act.

Schedule 1 Reviewable decisions

sections 27 to 29

Column 1 Item	Column 2 Section	Column 3 Decision	Column 4 Entity
1	9(1)(b) or 12(1)(b)	refuse to register a relationship as a civil partnership	parties to the relationship
2	20(4)	refuse to register a person as a civil partnership notary	applicant for registration
3	26(3)	cancel a person's registration as a civil partnership notary	person whose registration is cancelled

Schedule 2 Dictionary

section 3

accepted representations see section 24(2).

civil partnership notary means—

- (a) a person registered as a civil partnership notary under this Act; or
- (b) the registrar.

cooling-off period, for an application made under section 7, means the period ending 10 days after the application and accompanying documents under section 7(2) are given to the registrar.

information notice means a notice complying with the QCAT Act, section 157(2).

prohibited relationship see section 5(b).

registrar means the registrar-general appointed under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*.

reviewable decision, for part 4, see section 27.

show cause notice see section 23(1).

show cause period see section 23(2)(d).

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 2 April 2012. Future amendments of the Civil Partnerships Act 2011 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No. [X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
num	= numbered	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered
prev	= previous		

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
0A	2011 Act No. 46	23 February 2012	
1	—	2 April 2012	remaining provs commenced

5 List of legislation

Civil Partnerships Act 2011 No. 46

date of assent 6 December 2011

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

pt 1 hdg, s 3, pts 2, 4–5, 6 (other than s 45 to the extent it ins s 25B(3)–(4) of the Births, Deaths And Marriages Registration Act 2003), sch 1 (other than items 2–3), sch 2 commenced 23 February 2012 (2012 SL No. 15)

remaining provisions commenced 2 April 2012 (2012 SL No. 15)

amending legislation—

Civil Partnerships Act 2011 No. 46 ss 1–2, pt 6 div 1

date of assent 6 December 2011

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 23 February 2012 (2012 SL No. 15)

6 List of annotations

Long title amd 2011 No. 46 s 38

PART 6—AMENDMENTS

pt hdg om R1 (see RA s 7(1)(k))

Division 1—Amendment of this Act

div 1 (ss 37–38) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 37)

Division 2—Amendment of Acts Interpretation Act 1954

div 2 (ss 39–40) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 3—Amendment of Anti-Discrimination Act 1991

div 3 (ss 41–43) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 4—Amendment of Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003

div hdg om R1 (see RA s 7(1)(k))

Act amended

s 44 om R1 (see RA s 40)

Insertion of new pt 5A

s 45 amd R0A (see RA s 40)

om R1 (see RA s 40)

Division 5—Amendment of Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997

div 5 (ss 46–47) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 6—Amendment of Corrective Services Act 2006

div 6 (ss 48–49) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 7—Amendment of Duties Act 2001

div 7 (ss 50–52) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 8—Amendment of Electrical Safety Act 2002

div 8 (ss 53–54) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 9—Amendment of First Home Owner Grant Act 2000

div 9 (ss 55–56) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 10—Amendment of Guardianship and Administration Act 2000

div 10 (ss 57–59) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 11—Amendment of Integrated Resort Development Act 1987

div 11 (ss 60–61) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

Division 12—Amendment of Judges (Pensions and Long Leave) Act 1957**div 12** (ss 62–63) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 13—Amendment of Land Tax Act 2010****div 13** (ss 64–65) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 14—Amendment of Payroll Tax Act 1971****div 14** (ss 66–67) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 15—Amendment of Powers of Attorney Act 1998****div 15** (ss 68–71) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 16—Amendment of Prostitution Act 1999****div 16** (ss 72–73) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 17—Amendment of Public Trustee Act 1978****div 17** (ss 74–76) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 18—Amendment of Sanctuary Cove Resort Act 1985****div 18** (ss 77–78) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 19—Amendment of Status of Children Act 1978****div 19** (ss 79–83) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 20—Amendment of Succession Act 1981****div 20** (ss 84–87) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 21—Amendment of Supreme Court Act 1995****div 21** (ss 88–89) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)**Division 22—Amendment of Surrogacy Act 2010****div 22** (ss 90–91) om R0A (see RA ss 7(1)(k) and 40)

7 List of forms notified or published in the gazette

(The following information about forms is taken from the gazette and is included for information purposes only. Because failure by a department to notify or publish a form in the gazette does not invalidate the form, you should check with the relevant government department for the latest information about forms (see Statutory Instruments Act, section 58(8)).)

Form 15 Version 1—Application to register a civil partnership (pubd gaz 3 February 2012 p 225)

Form 16 Version 1—Written notice setting out legal effect of a civil partnership (pubd gaz 3 February 2012 p 225)

Form 17 Version 1—Notice of withdrawal of an application to register a civil partnership (pubd gaz 3 February 2012 p 225)

Form 18a Version 1—Notice of intention to enter into a civil partnership (pubd gaz 3 February 2012 p 225)

Form 19 Version 1—Application to register as a civil partnership notary (pubd gaz 3 February 2012 p 226)

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