

COMMITTEE STAGE**A BILL
To**Amendments to be moved by the Secretary for Justice

Consolidate and reform the law for determining the domicile of individuals.

Enacted by the Legislative Council.

PART I**PRELIMINARY****1. Short title and commencement**

(1) This Ordinance may be cited as the Domicile Ordinance.

(2) This Ordinance shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Secretary for Justice by notice published in the Gazette.

2. Interpretation

(1) In this Ordinance—

“child” (未成年人) means an individual who has not attained the age of 18 (whether or not the individual is married under the law of any country or territory and whether or not the individual is a parent), and “adult” (成年人) shall be construed accordingly;

“court” (法院) includes a magistrate;

“parents” (父母), in relation to a child, means the father and the mother of that child and includes—

(a) the adoptive parents of the child;

(b) the step-parents of the child; and

(c) the parents of the child who are not married to each other.

(2) In this Ordinance, a reference to a country or territory, in relation to an individual whose domicile at any time is in question, is a reference to a country or territory that has its own system of law at that time.

PART 2

DETERMINATION OF DOMICILE

3. General rules

- (1) Every individual has a domicile.
- (2) No individual has, at the same time and for the same purpose, more than one domicile.
- (3) Where the domicile of an individual is in issue before any court in Hong Kong, that court shall determine the issue in accordance with the law of Hong Kong.

4. Domicile of children

- (1) A child is domiciled in the country or territory with which he is for the time being most closely connected.
- ~~(2) In determining which country or territory a child is for the time being most closely connected with, the court shall take into account all relevant factors, including which country or territory the child intends to have his home in.~~
- (3) Where the child's parents are domiciled in the same country or territory and the child has his home with either or both of them, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the child is most closely connected with that country or territory.
- (4) Where the child's parents are not domiciled in the same country or territory and the child has his home with one of them, but not with the other, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the child is most closely connected with the country or territory in which the parent with whom he has his home is domiciled.

5. Domicile of adults

- (1) On becoming an adult, an individual retains (subject to subsection (2)) the domicile that he had immediately before he becomes an adult.
- (2) Subject to sections 6, 7 and 8, an adult acquires a new domicile in a country or territory if—
 - (a) he is present there; and
 - (b) he intends to make a home there for an indefinite period.

6. Acquiring a domicile in Hong Kong

- (1) An adult does not acquire a domicile in Hong Kong under section 5(2) unless he is lawfully present in Hong Kong.

(2) An adult's presence in Hong Kong shall be presumed to be lawful unless the contrary is proved.

(3) In exceptional circumstances where it is proved that strict adherence to subsection (1) would result in injustice, an adult may despite subsection (1) acquire a domicile in Hong Kong even though his presence in Hong Kong is unlawful.

~~7. Acquiring a domicile in another country or territory~~

~~In deciding for the purposes of section 5(2) whether an adult acquires a domicile in a country or territory other than Hong Kong, one of the factors that shall be considered is whether his presence in that country or territory is lawful by the law of that country or territory.~~

8. Domicile of adults under disability

(1) An adult lacking the capacity to form the intention necessary for acquiring a domicile is domiciled in the country or territory with which he is for the time being most closely connected.

(2) Whether an adult lacks that capacity is a question of fact.

(3) When that capacity is restored to an adult, he retains the domicile that he had immediately before the capacity was restored.

9. Continuity of domicile

Where an individual is domiciled in a country or territory as determined in accordance with this Ordinance, he continues to be so domiciled until he acquires another domicile, whether under section 4, 5, 8 or 10.

7. Acquiring a domicile in another country or territory

In determining for the purposes of section 5(2) whether an adult has acquired a domicile in a country or territory other than Hong Kong, the fact that his presence in that country or territory is unlawful by the law of that country or territory –

- (a) may be taken into account; but
- (b) does not preclude a determination that he has acquired a domicile in that country or territory.

10. Domicile in country comprising 2 or more territories

In any case where—

- (a) an adult is present in a country comprising 2 or more territories and intends to make a home in that country for an indefinite period; but
- (b) the application to him of the other provisions of this Ordinance does not show that he is domiciled in any particular territory within the country,

then (notwithstanding the other provisions of this Ordinance) he shall be treated, until he acquires another domicile (whether under section 5 or 8 or this section), as domiciled in the territory within that country with which he is for the time being most closely connected.

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10A. Closest connection

In determining for the purposes of section 4, 8 or 10 the country or territory with which an individual is for the time being most closely connected, account may be taken of any relevant matter but account shall be taken of—

- (a) if the individual is a child who has a preference as to the country or territory in which to have his home, that preference; and
- (b) if the individual is an adult who lacks the capacity to form the intention necessary for acquiring a domicile but who, immediately before losing that capacity, was an adult intending to make a home in a particular country or territory for an indefinite period, that intention,

and each relevant matter may be given such weight as may be appropriate in all the circumstances of the case.

11. Standard of proof

Any fact that needs to be proved for the purposes of this Ordinance shall be proved on a balance of probabilities.

12. Domicile before commencement date

The domicile that an individual had at a time before the commencement date of this Ordinance shall be determined as if this Ordinance had not been enacted.

13. Domicile on or after commencement date

(1) The domicile that an individual has at a time on or after the commencement date of this Ordinance shall be determined as if this Ordinance had always been in force.

(2) For the purposes of a determination under subsection (1), this Ordinance applies in place of—

- (a) the rules of common law for determining the domicile of an individual that are inconsistent with this Ordinance; and
- (b) the enactment repealed by section 14.

(3) For the purposes of a determination under subsection (1) and without prejudice to subsection (2)(a), ~~this Ordinance abolishes the following rules of common law—~~

- (a) the rule that a domicile of origin is given to every individual at birth by operation of law;
- (b) the rule that a child has a domicile of dependency;
- (c) the rule that a married woman has at all times the domicile of her husband;
- (d) the rule on the acquisition of the domicile of choice based on residence and intention of permanent residence;
- (e) the rule on the revival of the domicile of origin;
- (f) the rule that a mentally incapacitated adult retains the domicile that he had when he became mentally incapacitated for so long as he remains in that condition; and
- (g) the rule that the standard of proof required to prove that an individual's domicile changes from a domicile of origin to a domicile of choice is more onerous than that required to prove a change from a domicile of choice to another.

(4) Except as provided in this section, nothing in this Ordinance affects any rules of common law.

↑ (except section 12)

↓ the following rules of common law are abolished