



UOW ADMINISTRATION

STATUTORY DECLARATION FOR STUDENT ACADEMIC CONSIDERATION

STATUTORY DECLARATION

Oaths Act, 1900 (NSW)

Statutory Declaration for Academic Consideration: (Student Making the Declaration Must Complete)

1. Insert your full name. I,¹ _____
of ² _____

2. Insert your full address. _____
in the State of New South Wales,

3. Insert your occupation. ³ _____ in the State of New South Wales,

do solemnly and sincerely declare that:

4. Consult with your subject co-ordinator before setting out your circumstances in the numbered paragraphs.
⁴
1. I have consulted with my subject co-ordinator on this matter. In connection with my application for academic consideration, dated _____ and lodged with the University of Wollongong, the following circumstances apply to me:

5. Insert the dates that your circumstances affected your academic performance at the University
⁵
Affected From: _____ (dd-mm-yyyy) To: _____ (dd-mm-yyyy)

2. These circumstances have affected my academic performance at the University of Wollongong in the following manner:



and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Oaths Act, 1900.

6 Signed by the person making the declaration in the presence of an approved witness (Refer to the list below: "Who may witness Statutory Declarations?").

⁶
Signed: _____

7 Place
8 Day
9 Month and year

Declared at ⁷ _____ on ⁸ _____ day of ⁹ _____ 20__

Before me,

10 Signature of approved witness before whom the declaration is made.

¹⁰

11 Full name, qualification and address of witness before whom the declaration is made (in printed letters).

¹¹

Penalties for False Statutory Declarations

The Oaths Act, 1900 provides that:

- if a person is convicted of an offence of making a statutory declaration knowing it to be untrue in some material particular in order to gain a material benefit, the person is liable for a penalty of up to 7 years imprisonment.
- if a person is convicted of wilfully and corruptly making a statutory declaration knowing it to be untrue in some material particular and the matter does not involve attempting to derive a material benefit, the person is liable for a penalty of up to 5 years imprisonment.

Who may witness Statutory Declarations?

A statutory declaration under the *Oaths Act, 1900* may only be made before—

- Justice of the Peace
- Notary Public
- Commissioner of Affidavits
- Legal Practitioner, or
- any other person by law authorised to administer an oath.