

REGISTRATION APPLICATION: APPLICATION FORM



Application for Registration as a Physiotherapist under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997

This application is made under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997 (TTMRA). If you hold General registration in Australia and are currently entitled to practise physiotherapy in Australia, you may apply for registration within the general scope of practice: Physiotherapist in New Zealand. This means that you must be legally able to carry out your occupation as a physiotherapist in Australia.

A COMPLETING THIS FORM

Please complete all sections of this form.

Please note that in New Zealand, all practising physiotherapists must be registered with the Physiotherapy Board AND hold an Annual Practising Certificate (APC). If you wish to apply for an APC (an additional fee of NZ\$477.23) at the same time as submitting your application for registration, please indicate this in Section K (Payment Advice). If you do not intend to start work immediately in New Zealand following the grant of registration, you may postpone applying for an APC.

B PERSONAL DETAILS OF APPLICANT

The Board maintains a public register of physiotherapists. Your name and some of your details will be added to the Register if you become registered. This symbol marks the areas on the form where the information you supply will be made available to the public. You will be issued a unique registration number once you are registered. Please quote your registration number when contacting the Board.

Title:	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss	<input type="checkbox"/> Ms	<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr	<input type="checkbox"/> Dr
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Given names: <i>(enter details as stated on your passport)</i>					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surname/Family name: <i>(enter details as stated on your passport)</i>					
Previous name: <i>(please supply evidence of name change and the date of change)</i>					
Date of birth: Day/Month/Year			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		

Ethnic group: Please indicate which ethnic group or groups you identify with from the list provided below.				Enter the code(s):			
11 NZ European	21 Maori	12 Other European	32 Cook Island Maori	31 Samoan	36 Fijian		
33 Tongan	35 Tokelauan	34 Niuean	37 Other Pacific Island	43 Indian	42 Chinese		
41 South East Asian	44 Other Asian	53 African	52 Latin American / Hispanic				
51 Middle Eastern	94 Don't Know	95 Do not wish to answer	88 Other: Please specify _____				

Please complete the following address details. Under the HPCA Act you are required to provide the Board with a current postal and residential address and work address (if known). Either your residential or work address can be your mailing address; please tick the appropriate box. You may wish to use a PO Box or alternative address as your mailing address.

Residential Address (Mandatory)	Work Address (if known) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alternative Address (if required)
Mailing <input type="checkbox"/>	Mailing <input type="checkbox"/>	Mailing <input type="checkbox"/>
Phone number: ()		Fax number: ()
Email address: <i>(please write clearly)</i>		

C ACADEMIC QUALIFICATION

Your primary physiotherapy qualification is the course of study leading to your initial registration/licensure as a physiotherapist.

Primary qualification in physiotherapy *(state the full title as on your official degree/diploma document:)*

.....

Institution where primary qualification in physiotherapy was obtained:

Name of institution:

City: Country:

Date conferred *(the date of your graduation ceremony):* Month/Year **Length of programme** *(years)*

NOTE:

If you obtained your primary qualification in physiotherapy in a country other than Australia and subsequently gained General registration as a physiotherapist in Australia based on your successful completion of the Australian Physiotherapy Council / AECOP examination route for overseas educated physiotherapists please state the date of issue of your Final Certificate.

Date Australian Physiotherapy Council / AECOP Final Certificate issue: Day/Month/Year

D CURRENT REGISTRATION AS A PHYSIOTHERAPIST IN AUSTRALIA

You are required to provide details of your current registration in Australia.

Australian Health Practitioner Regulatory Agency (AHPRA)	
Registration Number: PHY	Registration valid until: Day/Month/Year

E EVIDENCE REQUIRED

You must include of the following items:

- the original or certified copy of your current practising certificate/licence or other document issued by AHPRA evidencing current entitlement to practise physiotherapy and
- a certified copy of your current passport (personal details pages only).

F COMPULSORY QUESTIONS

Tick either "Yes" or "No" to all of the following questions and where necessary provide relevant information.

If you answer "Yes" to any of the questions below, include an envelope marked "strictly confidential" and enclose the specific information required

Physical and Mental Fitness

1. Do you suffer from any mental or physical condition (including epilepsy, dyslexia, an infectious disease or a condition or impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse) that may impact on your ability to practise physiotherapy? Yes No

If you answer **Yes** provide:

- A personally signed reflective statement giving details of your condition or impairment, including duration and treatment of your condition or impairment; your insight and understanding of your health condition and its triggers; details of strategies utilised; and your management plan for your future practice of physiotherapy

and

- A current supporting letter signed by your treating practitioner confirming the details of your management, and including comment on whether or not they believe that your condition or impairment does not currently, or will not in the future, reflect adversely on your fitness to practise as a physiotherapist in New Zealand.

Communication

2. Are you aware of any barriers/potential barriers to effective communication that may detrimentally affect your ability to practise within your nominated scope of practice in New Zealand? Yes No

If you answer **Yes** provide:

- a personally signed reflective statement detailing your insight and understanding of the barriers/potential barriers and details of strategies utilised and your management plan for your future practice of physiotherapy.

Risk Declaration

3. Are you aware of any existing risk factors which may result in you endangering the health and safety of members of the public? Yes No

If you answer **Yes** provide:

- a personally signed reflective statement detailing your insight and understanding of the risk factor(s) and the triggers, details of strategies utilised and your management plan for your future practice of physiotherapy.

Professional Misconduct

4. Have you ever been or are you currently subject to:

- a. Any investigations in Australia or overseas, relating to any matter that may result in professional disciplinary proceedings? Yes No
- b. A formal competence enquiry or a restriction on your practice based on your clinical performance? Yes No
- c. An adverse finding in any disciplinary action? (*Include the Health & Disability Commissioner or any similar overseas organisation*) Yes No

If you answer **Yes** provide:

- a personally signed reflective statement describing the incident(s) and
- a character reference posted directly to the Board by a referee who has knowledge of the incident/offending and
- a certified copy of each of the relevant reports, findings, decisions, orders and endorsements on registration certificates.

Police Investigation

5. Are you aware of any police investigation (*include traffic offences involving alcohol and drugs*) pending or proceeding against you in Australia or overseas? Yes No

If you answer **Yes** provide:

- a personally signed reflective statement describing the incident(s) and
- a character reference posted directly to the Board by a referee who has knowledge of the incident/offending and
- a certified copy of each of the relevant reports, summons, findings, decisions and orders.

Convictions

6. Have you ever been convicted of any criminal offence (*include traffic offences involving alcohol and drugs*) in Australia or overseas? Yes No

If you answer **Yes** provide:

- a personally signed reflective statement on the required template and
- a character reference posted directly to the Board by a referee who has knowledge of the circumstances of your conviction(s).

Educational Record

7. Have you ever been or are you currently subject to any investigation by an educational institution in Australia or overseas? Yes No

If you answer **Yes** provide:

- a personally signed reflective statement describing the incident(s) and
- a character reference posted directly to the Board by a referee who has knowledge of the incident/offending and
- a certified copy of each of the relevant reports, findings, decisions and orders.

Do not complete this statutory declaration until you are with the official.

- The following statutory declaration if made in New Zealand, must be made before a person entitled under the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 to take statutory declarations: – Justice of the Peace; Solicitor of the High Court; New Zealand Court Registrar, or Officer gazetted to take statutory declarations.
- If the statutory declaration is made in Australia, it must be made before either a Judge, a Commissioner of Oaths, a notary public or a Justice of the Peace, or any person authorised by Australian law to administer an oath for the purposes of a judicial proceeding, or before a Commonwealth representative, or before a solicitor of the High Court of Australia.
- If the declaration is made elsewhere, please seek advice on the officials in your country with the legal power to take a statutory declaration.

By making this declaration I hereby certify that:

I am the person who is applying for registration.

I hold General registration in Australia as a physiotherapist and am currently authorised to practise the occupation of physiotherapy in Australia.

I consent to the making of inquiries of, and the exchange of information with, the Physiotherapy Board of Australia/Australian Health Practitioners Regulatory Agency regarding my activities in the practice of physiotherapy or any other matters relevant to this application. I consent to the collection of such information by the Board, or its agents.

I understand I must be registered and hold an Annual Practising Certificate with the Physiotherapy Board of New Zealand before I can practise as a physiotherapist in New Zealand.

The information that has been provided for this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957.

Penalty for wrongfully procuring registration:

Please ensure the information you supply to the Board is correct and true. If it is subsequently shown that you have obtained registration fraudulently, your entry in the register will be cancelled and you will be unable to lawfully practise in New Zealand. You may face imprisonment and/or a fine of NZ\$10,000.00.

Name of person making the statutory declaration (use the same name you supplied in this application form):

Full name of applicant:

Signature:

Declared at (location):

This _____ day of _____ 20____

Before me (name of official authorised to take a statutory declaration):

Full name of official:

State the authority under which you are entitled to take a statutory declaration:

Circle : Solicitor of the High Court, Justice of the Peace, Other (specify) _____

Signature:

Phone Number: ()

Full address and contact details:	Official Stamp (if applicable):
Street:	
Suburb:	
City:	
Country:	

H APPLICATION GUIDANCE NOTES

Notes to the applicant and official who will authorise the statutory declaration:

A certified copy is a direct copy of an original document that is certified by an official with the necessary legal power, such as a Justice of the peace, Solicitor of the High Court or a Notary public.

To have proof of legitimate documentation the Board requires the authorising official complies with all of the following:

- ✓ Provide his/her contact postal address to enable the Board to seek verification
- ✓ Sign the copy
- ✓ Print his/her name under the signature
- ✓ State his/her position or designation
- ✓ Endorse the copy with his/her official seal (where applicable)
- ✓ Ensure the certified copy provided to the Board includes a statement equal or similar to: *'Certified true copy of original document sighted'*

To achieve consistency in your paperwork (and reduce the likelihood of error) we recommend that you ask one official to both authorise your statutory declaration and certify copies of your documents.

I CHECKLIST

Applicant's name: _____

Please check that you have answered **all** the compulsory questions and ensure that this application is complete and accurate. If any information is missing then the application will not be processed it will be returned to you.

Tick **ONE** of the following to indicate you have enclosed payment:

- Application fee of NZ\$230.00 (Registration only) **OR**
- Application fee of NZ\$707.23 (Registration & APC)

Tick to indicate you have included the following items:

- Passport – Personal pages section (certified copy)
- Current practising certificate/licence or other document evidencing current entitlement to practise physiotherapy (original or certified copy).
- Included extra information i.e. you answered “Yes” to any of the compulsory questions.

J REGISTRATION AS A PHYSIOTHERAPIST IN NEW ZEALAND

Background

In August 1997 the New Zealand Parliament enacted the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act. This Act came into force by Order-in-Council on 1 May 1998. It recognises the regulatory standards adopted in Australia regarding goods and occupations.

Mutual Recognition Principle

The Act allows persons registered in Australia and New Zealand who practise substantially the same registered occupations, to move freely between both countries. For those professions where there is registration in Australia, participation in this process applies to New Zealand.

If you are registered to practise physiotherapy or an equivalent occupation in Australia, you are entitled to seek registration in the equivalent occupation in New Zealand.

This right is exercised by giving a written notice in the form of a statutory declaration, paying the application fee, providing evidence of entitlement to practise your occupation by supplying a current practising certificate/licence or other document evidencing current entitlement to practise physiotherapy.

The Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act therefore provides an alternative avenue for obtaining registration in New Zealand. Applicants have the choice of applying for registration under the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act or under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003 (HPCA Act 2003). (For more information please refer to www.physioboard.org.nz)

Physiotherapy

Physiotherapists remain accountable for acting with appropriate professionalism as required by the statutes of each jurisdiction. In New Zealand the practice of physiotherapy is governed by the HPCA Act 2003. All registered physiotherapists are required by law to hold a current Annual Practising Certificate to practise physiotherapy in New Zealand.

Application Process

Within one month of your written notice, details, and fee being received by the Physiotherapy Board, your application for registration will either be granted, postponed, or refused.

The Board makes inquiries of the Australian Health Practitioners Regulatory Agency and the Physiotherapists' Registration Board of Western Australia regarding your activities in physiotherapy or an equivalent occupation and any matters relevant to your written notice.

The Board may postpone or refuse the grant of registration if:

- (1) Any of the statements or information in the notice required by section 19 are materially false or misleading; or
- (2) Any document or information required by section 19 is materially false or misleading; or
- (3) Any document required by section 19 has not been provided; or
- (4) The Board determines that the occupation in which registration is sought is not an equivalent occupation, and that equivalence cannot be achieved by the imposition of conditions.
- (5) The circumstances of the applicant have materially changed since the date of the notice or the date it was given.

If the Board grants you registration, it may impose conditions to achieve equivalence of occupations, or to match conditions that apply to your registration in Australia, or to implement the Trans-Tasman mutual recognition principle in relation to occupations. Once granted, registration takes effect as if it had been granted immediately on the giving of the written notice.

K PAYMENT ADVICE

The appropriate payment must accompany the application. Fees must be paid in NZ dollars by either credit card or bank draft. Please make drafts payable to the Physiotherapy Board of New Zealand. You may either include payment for **registration only (NZ\$230.00)** or you may include payment for **registration and an Annual Practising Certificate (NZ\$707.23)**. The practising year in New Zealand runs from 1 April to 31 March of the following year.

Name of Applicant: _____

Amount payable:

Registration only – NZ\$230.00 OR Registration and a 2017/2018 APC – NZ\$707.23

Bank Draft Credit Card: Visa Mastercard Cheque (from an NZ bank account)

Card number:

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Card security number:

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For Visa or MasterCard this is the 3 digit number located on the back of your card on or above your signature line.

Expiry date: Month / Year

Name on card:

Cardholder's signature:

I authorise the Physiotherapy Board to charge the credit card account above with the sum of NZ\$230.00 (GST incl).

I authorise the Physiotherapy Board to charge the credit card account above with the sum of NZ\$707.23 (GST incl)

L SEND THIS APPLICATION

Please ensure that all sections of this form are completed. Include all relevant documents. Incomplete applications will be returned.

Full payment (in NZ dollars) is required before this application can be processed.

Post your application to:

The Registrar
The Physiotherapy Board
PO Box 10 734
Wellington 6143
New Zealand

Courier your application to (Temporary Address):

The Registrar
The Physiotherapy Board
Level 18
2-6 Gilmer Terrace
Wellington 6011
New Zealand

If you have any further questions, please contact the Board:

Telephone: +64 4 4712610 or Email: registration@physioboard.org.nz

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

The principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are one of the foundations of New Zealand's society and economy.

Although the Treaty was signed in 1840, it is still regarded as an important document for all New Zealanders with implications for the relationships between Maori and Tauwiwi (later settlers), and the Government and tribes of New Zealand.

To understand the history of our country and the current patterns of social relationships between people we need to know about the Treaty and the attitudes of the two principal parties at the time of the signing and subsequently. The following information does not deal with all the issues stemming from the Treaty.

In essence the Treaty was a partnership between the Maori inhabitants of New Zealand and the British Government. The Treaty also provided for the establishment of the Westminster form of Government in New Zealand. While the Treaty had potential for a fair and even arrangement, inequalities between the partners quickly developed. Control, power and decision making passed from one partner to the other and even by 1852, with the passing of the Constitution Act, the effective administration of New Zealand had become the province of the European settlers.

The Anglo-Saxon traditions of individual effort and industry and the promise of full citizenship to male settlers left little room for those whose traditions and values had other origins.

By 1860 the European population at 79 000 had surpassed the declining Maori numbers and, with no regard for the concept of partnership declared only 20 years earlier, the Maori had become a political minority in their own country.

Grievances from the past linger on: land, language, authority, self-determination. Even now they underpin much of the tension within Maori-Tauwiwi relations, although the situation has been considerably complicated by problems of unemployment, inflation, disparities in standards of living. Inequalities in fact occur in all major economic and social areas of New Zealand Society and dissatisfaction has led to calls for a re-examination of the basic values on which our social policies are based. A Maori cultural and political revival has reiterated the need for cultural perspectives to be part of that examination.

That there are problems which Maori and Tauwiwi must work out together is apparent. Confrontation and conflict exist. Ways must be found to continue constructive discussion and a sharing of ideas.

At the centre of any major consideration for the improvement of race relations is the Treaty of Waitangi. It marked the beginning of nationhood and lies at the heart of many Maori grievances and claims of injustice.

The Historical Background to the Treaty

Early contact between Maori and Tauwiwi began with the explorers and navigators who came to these shores. About the turn of the 19th century they were followed by the whalers and sealers and then by the traders. The missionaries followed them. Most of these enterprises and interests spread from Australia.

During this early contact period the Maori culture was dominant and Maori people controlled the land and the resources. The Maori began to lose some of this control as contact with British settlers increased. Diseases and the musket wars of the first three decades decimated the Maori population. There was lawlessness and disagreement among the new arrivals and between them and the Maori. On the advice of the missionaries, intervention was sought from Britain to provide law and order for both the settlers and the Maori. There was concern too at the interest in this country shown by France and other countries.

It was that advice that led to the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. Initially, James Busby came from Australia to act as British Resident in 1833, but he was referred to as the "*Man-of-war without guns*" because of his lack of military or legal power.

In 1839 Captain William Hobson was sent to New Zealand to "*treat with the Maoris*". He was instructed to deal fairly with them and to protect their interests.

The document that resulted created much confusion for those who signed it. It was signed at Waitangi in February 1840, and afterwards by about 500 chiefs. There are two versions of the Treaty, Maori and English, and both are valid. The Treaty is legal but is not directly enforceable by the courts unless Parliament has so directed in an Act of Parliament. Parliament has set up the Waitangi Tribunal to hear and report on claims that the Treaty has been breached. When the two texts are interpreted differently the indigenous language text takes precedence.

The Maori Version of the Treaty

Ko te tuatahi

Ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga, me nga Rangatira katoa, hoki, kihai i uru ki taua Wakaminenga, ka tuku rawa atu ki te Kuini o Ingarangi ake tonu atu te Kawanatanga katoa o o ratou wenua.

Ko te tuarua

Ko te Kuini o Ingarangi ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira, ki nga Hapu, ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani, te tino rangatiratanga o o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangatira o te Wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa atu, ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te wenua, ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

Ko te tuatoru

Hei wakaritenga mai hoki tenei mo te wakaaetanga ki te Kawanatanga o te Kuini. Ka tiakina e te Kuini o Ingarangi nga tangata maori katoa o Nu Tirani. Ka tukua ki a ratou nga tikanga katoa rite tahi ke ana mea ki nga tangata o Ingarangi.

The Translation of the Maori Version of the Treaty (by Professor H Kawharu)

The First

The Chiefs of the Confederation and all the chiefs who have not joined that Confederation give absolutely to the Queen of England forever the complete government over their land.

The Second

The Queen of England agrees to protect the Chiefs, the Subtribes and all the people of New Zealand in the unqualified exercise of their chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures. But on the other hand the Chiefs of the Confederation and all the Chiefs will sell land to the Queen at a price agreed to by the person owning it and by the person buying it (the latter being) appointed by the Queen as her purchase agent.

The Third

For this agreed arrangement therefore concerning the Government of the Queen, the Queen of England will protect all the ordinary people of New Zealand and will give them the same rights and duties of citizenship as the people of England.

The English Version of the Treaty

Article the First

The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole Sovereigns thereof.

Article the Second

Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possessions of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of Preemption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Article the Third

In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand Her Royal protection and imparts to them all the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects.

The Principles for Crown Action on the Treaty of Waitangi

Principle 1 – The Principle of Government: The Kawanatanga Principle

The Government has the right to govern and to make laws.

Principle 2 – The Principle of Self-Management: The Rangatiratanga Principle

The iwi have the right to organise as iwi, and, under the law, to control their resources as their own.

Principle 3 – The Principle of Equality

All New Zealanders are equal before the law.

Principle 4 – The Principle of Reasonable Cooperation

Both the Government and the iwi are obliged to accord each other reasonable cooperation on major issues of common concern.

Principle 5 – The Principle of Redress

The Government is responsible for providing effective processes for the resolution of grievances in the expectation that reconciliation can occur.

The development of culturally appropriate practice and procedures as an integral requirement in the purchase and provision of health services.

Health for Maori people places emphasis on

- taha wairua (spiritual)
- taha whanau (family)
- taha hinengaro (mental)
- taha tinana (physical)

often described as the four cornerstones of health.

This all encompassing perspective of health and well-being contrasts with the traditional western model in which the physical aspects of health and sickness are emphasised.

N GLOSSARY

Hapu	an aggregation of families linked by ancestral ties; section of a tribe
Iwi	tribe, nation
Kawanatanga	governorship (derived directly from the English word)
Mana	authority, influence, prestige
Manuhiri	those Maori people living outside their rohe or ancestral lands. Guest in the rohe of another iwi.
Marae	tribal meeting place
Rangatiratanga	Chieftainship, or power of tribal self-regulation
Tangata whenua	original inhabitants of an area or country
Taonga	treasures - physical, social, cultural
Tauiwi	later settlers from any other country
Taura here	predominately urban-based groupings representing the members of a tribe living outside their rohe, taura here are concerned with the maintenance of tribal identity and links
Whanau	family, usually in an extended sense

Further information

The original Treaty of Waitangi is housed in Wellington

Detailed information on the Treaty of Waitangi can be obtained from the Office of the Treaty Settlements in the Ministry of Justice in Wellington.

All major libraries in New Zealand have extensive reading lists available regarding the Treaty.

The following is a small selection:

- Whaiora: Maori Health Development, Mason Durie, 1994
- The Treaty of Waitangi, Claudia Orange, 1987
- The Waitangi Tribunal - The Conscience of the Nation, Paul Temm, 1990

Further information may be obtained from the following organisations:

Physiotherapy New Zealand

PO Box 27-386
Wellington
New Zealand
Phone: +64 (4) 801 6500
Fax: +64 (4) 801 5571
www.physiotherapy.org.nz

Accident Compensation Corporation

PO Box 262
Wellington
New Zealand
Phone: +64 (4) 918 7700
Fax: +64 (4) 918 3975
[www.acc.co.nz/for-providers/clinical best practice/acc-review](http://www.acc.co.nz/for-providers/clinical_best_practice/acc-review)

Acknowledgements

The Physiotherapy Board acknowledges the following source documents:

- The Treaty of Waitangi and Social Policy, The Royal Commission on Social Policy, 2nd Edition, 1988
- The Department of Health and the Treaty of Waitangi, Department of Health, 1990