



COMMISSIONER'S PRACTICE DA 29.1

DUTIES – NOMINAL DUTY FOR CERTAIN DUTIABLE TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO DECEASED ESTATES

Commissioner's Practice History

| Commissioner's Practice | Issued | Dates of effect | |
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This Commissioner's Practice details how duty will be charged on transactions involving dutiable property comprised in a deceased estate.

Background

Section 10 of the *Duties Act 2008* ('Duties Act') imposes duty on dutiable transactions.

Section 11 of the Duties Act provides that dutiable transactions include: a transfer of dutiable property; an agreement for the transfer of dutiable property; a declaration of trust over dutiable property; and a vesting of dutiable property by or as a consequence of a court order.

Section 15 of the Duties Act defines dutiable property as being land in Western Australia, rights, chattels in Western Australia and Western Australian business assets.

Section 26 of the Duties Act states that, unless otherwise provided, duty is chargeable at the general rate of duty as set out in Schedule 2 to the Duties Act. Section 139 of the Duties Act provides that certain dutiable transactions relating to deceased estates are chargeable with nominal duty.

Section 139(2)(a) of the Duties Act provides that a transfer, or agreement for the transfer, of dutiable property is chargeable with nominal duty to the extent that the transfer gives effect to a distribution in the estate of a deceased person

and there is no consideration for the agreement or transfer.

Section 139(2)(b) of the Duties Act provides that nominal duty is chargeable on a declaration of trust over dutiable property to the extent that it gives effect to a distribution in the estate of a deceased person.

Section 139(2)(c) of the Duties Act provides that nominal duty is chargeable on a vesting of dutiable property by, or as a consequence of, a court order made under the *Family Provision Act 1972*¹ ('Family Provision Act'), or under section 65 of the *Trustees Act 1962* ('Trustees Act') on an application under the Family Provision Act.

Section 139(1) of the Duties Act defines 'distribution' as meaning a distribution under a will or on intestacy. In the present context, the word 'under' has the meaning 'in accordance with' (*Source: Oxford English Dictionary and Macquarie Dictionary*).

The executor or administrator of a deceased estate is responsible for disposing of the assets of the estate in accordance with the will of the deceased, or the provisions of the *Administration Act 1903* ('Administration Act') if there is no valid will.

Section 30(1)(k) of the Trustees Act provides that a trustee of property (which includes the executor or administrator of a deceased estate) may appropriate any part of the property in or towards satisfaction of any share of the trust property to which a person is entitled. This power is subject to the proviso that the appropriation cannot be made so as to affect adversely any specific gift.

Pursuant to section 10 of the Family Provision Act, an order of a court under the Family Provision Act, or under section 65 of the Trustees Act on an application under the Family Provision Act, takes effect as if it were a codicil to the will of the deceased executed immediately before their death. In the case of intestacy, the order takes effect as a modification to the applicable rules of distribution (as set out in the Administration Act).

Commissioner's Practice

Distribution under a Will

Specific gift of dutiable property

1. The courts have held that the guiding principle in respect of distributions made under a will is to give effect to the last wishes of the deceased. Where a will contains a devise of a specific item of dutiable property to a particular beneficiary, nominal duty will be charged to the extent that the transfer of the property is to that person. If the transfer is to any other person then duty will be charged at the applicable rate.

¹ Formerly the *Inheritance (Family and Dependents) Provision Act 1972*

Example 1

A will provides that a brother and sister are to be gifted a one undivided half share each in certain realty of the estate having an unencumbered value of \$500,000. They are also given a half share each in shares in ASX listed companies, also having a market value of \$500,000.

The Transfer of Land giving effect to this devise is strictly in accordance with the terms of the will, and accordingly, is chargeable with nominal duty of \$20. No duty is chargeable in respect of the shares, because they are not dutiable property under the Duties Act.

Example 2

As in example 1, however the brother and sister agree to take property not strictly in accordance with the will, such that the brother is to take the whole of the land, and the sister is to take all of the shares. The property is transferred to them in accordance with their agreement.

The transfer of the realty to the brother is chargeable with nominal duty of \$20, in respect of the one half share to which he is entitled under the will. The additional one half share transferred to him beyond his entitlement is then chargeable at the applicable rate of duty on the value of this share, being \$250,000.

Residuary property

2. A will typically provides that the balance of estate property remaining after any specific gifts have been made and any liabilities satisfied is to be distributed to the residuary beneficiaries based on fractional or percentage interests. The executor is empowered under the Trustees Act to appropriate the property comprising the residue in order to satisfy this distribution.
3. Where the executor of a deceased estate transfers property that forms part of the residuary estate to a beneficiary who is entitled to a fraction or percentage of that residuary estate, nominal duty will be charged on the transfer of any dutiable property provided that the value of the dutiable property transferred is not greater than the value of that person's entitlement to the residuary property.
4. Where the executor transfers property to a residuary beneficiary, and the value of any dutiable property transferred is greater than the value of that person's entitlement, then in addition to nominal duty, duty at the applicable rate will be charged on the amount by which the value of the dutiable property exceeds their entitlement.

5. Where the parties agree that the gross assets of the estate should be distributed, subject to the assumption of the estate liabilities by the beneficiaries, such liabilities will form consideration. To the extent that the liabilities are in respect of dutiable property, duty at the applicable rate will be charged.

Example 3

A deceased estate comprises dutiable and non-dutiable property having a gross value of \$3,000,000. The estate has liabilities amounting to \$600,000.

The deceased's will contains specific gifts of various items of property, which have a total value of \$1,500,000. The balance of the estate comprises a home unit valued at \$600,000, and cash and shares worth \$900,000. The executor satisfies the liabilities from the cash and shares.

The will provides that the residue of the estate, after satisfying all liabilities, is to be distributed equally to the deceased's three children, i.e. to the value of \$300,000 each. The executor transfers a one third share in the home unit to each of the children and also distributes the remaining cash and shares equally.

The transfer of the home unit to the children is a transfer of dutiable property in accordance with the will, and accordingly, is chargeable with nominal duty of \$20.

Example 4

As in example 3, however the children agree that a half share each in the home unit is to be transferred to two of them, with the third child to receive all of the cash and shares.

The transfer of the home unit to the two children is still chargeable with nominal duty of \$20.

The provision in the will that the residuary property be transferred equally to the deceased's three children does not require that each child must receive a one third share in each and every asset. Where an executor appropriates property in such circumstances, the transfer of dutiable property will be regarded as being in accordance with the will.

Example 5

As in example 3, however the executor does not pay out the estate liabilities amounting to \$600,000. Rather, each child assumes one third of these liabilities along with the distribution of the assets. The result may vary depending on the basis for the debt.

- Where the debt was incurred in relation to the acquisition of the home unit secured by a mortgage:

The transfer of the home unit to the children subject to the mortgage is chargeable with duty at the applicable rate on the entire value of \$600,000. The children are giving consideration for the acquisition of the home unit in the form of the liability assumed so no concession is available.

- Where the debt was incurred in relation to the acquisition of the shares:

The transfer of the home unit to the children is chargeable with nominal duty of \$20. There are no duty consequences in respect of the debt relating to the shares as these are not dutiable property.

- Where the debt was not incurred in respect of the acquisition of any particular asset:

The debt will be distributed across all of the residuary assets. The portion attributed to the home unit will be $\$600,000/\$1,500,000 \times \$600,000 = \$240,000$. The transfer of the home unit to the children is chargeable with nominal duty of \$20, plus duty at the applicable rate on the consideration of \$240,000.

- Where the debt is assumed in consideration for the transfer, or agreement for transfer, of specific property to the children, then the consideration will be applied to the specific property to be transferred, regardless of the purpose for which the debt was incurred.

Option to purchase

6. A will may provide for specific property to be transferred to a beneficiary, conditional upon payment of a sum of money.
7. A devise such as this may be legally classified as a testamentary option to purchase or a testamentary conditional gift. Although the distinction may be difficult to apply in practice, the result is immaterial as the provisions of the Duties Act will apply equally regardless of the classification.

8. The exercise of a testamentary option to purchase does not create a contract between the option holder and the executor of the will even if the option holder and the executor decide to enter into a subsequent contract to better evidence or define the agreement for transfer. Rather, the option holder's title and interest in the subject property, and similarly the rights of the donee of a testamentary conditional gift, arise from the provisions of the will.
9. Both an option holder and a donee are regarded as beneficiaries under the will. The provisions of section 139 of the Duties Act may therefore apply to allow a partial nominal duty assessment in some circumstances.
10. The applicable rate of duty is charged on the consideration to be paid under a testamentary option to purchase or testamentary conditional gift. Where the consideration to be paid is less than the value of the property to be transferred, the additional value of the transferrable property is treated as being a distribution under the will and is liable for nominal duty.

Example 6

A will provides for the disposition of certain dutiable property to a beneficiary, subject to payment to the estate of the sum equal to the value of the property. The beneficiary elects to accept the property and makes payment. The property has a value of \$750,000.

The transfer of the realty is chargeable with duty at the applicable rate on the consideration of \$750,000.

Example 7

A will provides for the disposition of certain dutiable property to a beneficiary, subject to payment to the estate of the sum of \$100,000. The beneficiary elects to accept the property and makes payment. The property has a value of \$750,000.

The transfer of the realty is chargeable with duty at the applicable rate on the consideration of \$100,000. Nominal duty of \$20 is chargeable under section 139 of the Duties Act as the additional value of the property is treated as a distribution under the will.

Distribution on Intestacy

11. Where a person dies intestate, the distribution of estate property will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Administration Act. These typically provide that household chattels and a certain monetary sum (plus interest thereon) will be distributed to a particular beneficiary, e.g. surviving spouse. The balance of the net estate will then to be distributed to family members and relatives in specified fractional shares.
12. The administrator of an intestate estate is empowered under the Trustees Act to appropriate estate property in satisfaction of any person's share. In particular, the Administration Act allows a surviving spouse to elect to have a dwelling house that is their place of residence to be appropriated to them in satisfaction of their share of the estate.
13. In respect of the distribution of the balance of the intestate estate, duty will be charged in a similar fashion to that applying to the residuary estate where there is a valid will (see paragraphs 2 to 5 above).
14. Pursuant to section 14 of the Duties Act, a transfer of household chattels will not be a dutiable transaction, unless there is other dutiable property comprised in the estate.

Vesting pursuant to Court Order

15. A vesting of dutiable property by, or as a consequence of, a court order described in section 139(2)(c) of the Duties Act is chargeable with nominal duty. The court order, being the relevant transaction record, is endorsed with this duty.
16. A transfer of dutiable property resulting from the vesting is not chargeable with duty, pursuant to section 42(12) of the Duties Act.
17. Where there is remaining dutiable estate property that is not subject to the court order, duty will continue to be charged in accordance with the foregoing paragraphs 1 to 14.

Example 8

A will specifies that the assets of the estate are to be distributed equally between the deceased's wife and two children (one third share each). The assets of the estate are as follows:

- Residential property valued at \$500,000;
- Commercial property valued at \$350,000; and
- Cash of \$250,000.

The deceased's wife obtains a court order under the Family Provision Act vesting the residential property to her. The two children remain entitled to the reduced balance in equal shares. With the agreement of the children, the commercial property is transferred to one, and the cash to the other.

Nominal duty is charged on the court order. The transfer to the wife of legal title to the residential property is not chargeable with duty.

The value of the entitlement to property for each of the children is \$300,000, (being one half of the aggregated values of the commercial property and cash). With respect to the transfer of the commercial property, duty will be charged at the general rate on \$50,000, plus nominal duty of \$20.

Deeds of Family Arrangement

18. The interest that a beneficiary or potential beneficiary has in an unadministered estate is not a right to any specific property, but a right to court action for due administration of the estate (legally known as a 'chose in action'). Although a chose in action of this nature is property, it is not dutiable property under the Duties Act. Any transaction concerning a beneficiary's interest of this nature (rather than concerning the underlying specific dutiable property), is not a dutiable transaction.
19. The executor/administrator and beneficiaries of a deceased estate may agree together to vary the distribution from that provided for in the will of the deceased or under the Administration Act. The parties will usually record that agreement in writing in a document typically called a 'Deed of Family Arrangement'.
20. A Deed of Family Arrangement may evidence or effect a dutiable transaction, for example, an agreement for the transfer of land. This transaction will be chargeable with duty. The subsequent transfer to the transferee of the legal title to the land will not be chargeable with duty, pursuant to section 42(1) of the Duties Act.

21. Generally speaking, however, Deeds of Family Arrangement relate to interests in the unadministered estate and so are not chargeable with duty. In these circumstances it is important to note that duty (whether nominal or at the specified rate) will be chargeable in respect of any dutiable transactions giving effect to or arising from the Deed of Family Arrangement, e.g. as evidenced by a transfer of land instrument.

Example 9

A will provides for an estate to be divided equally between two children. The affairs of the estate are complex, so one child agrees to surrender their interest in the estate in consideration of receiving an immediate cash payment. The parties execute a Deed of Family Arrangement to evidence this agreement. No duty is chargeable thereon.

The estate holds dutiable property being land valued at \$3,000,000. When administration of the estate is completed, the transfer of this land to the remaining child will be charged with duty at the specified rate on \$1,500,000, plus nominal duty of \$20.

Disclaimers of Interests

22. Where a beneficiary under a will determines not to accept a testamentary gift, the disclaimer of the gift is not treated as a disposition of the subject property by the beneficiary. Rather, it operates as if the gift had never been made. The property will fall to be dealt with under the remaining provisions of the will, with the result that it will usually become part of the residue.
23. Disclaimer of a testamentary gift may be made at any time before the beneficiary has derived any benefit from, or accepted the benefit of (i.e. assented to), the gift. Assent need not be in writing and may be implied from conduct. A beneficiary, by accepting a benefit, will be taken to have assented to the gift.
24. A purported disclaimer that is made too late to be effective, e.g. where the beneficiary has already obtained a benefit from the asset, may result in further duty being chargeable.

Example 10

A will provides that a life interest in the former family home is to be given to the surviving spouse, with the estate in remainder to the children. The home is tenanted and the spouse receives the rent paid to her own benefit. When the estate is ready to be finalised the spouse disclaims the life interest, as she now wishes the entire interest in the home to go to the children.

A disclaimer in these circumstances is unlikely to be legally effective as a true disclaimer. By deriving a financial benefit from the home, the spouse will be taken to have accepted the gift under the will and the disclaimer will constitute a surrender of the life interest. This is a dutiable transaction and will be chargeable with duty accordingly.

Lodgment Requirements

Information required to be provided to the Commissioner to determine whether the exemption applies is specified in section 6 of the [Duties Information Requirements](#) which can be accessed through the Duties section of the [Office of State Revenue website](#).

Date of Effect

This Commissioner's Practice takes effect from 23 August 2013.

Bill Sullivan
COMMISSIONER OF STATE REVENUE

23 August 2013