

Duties Act 1997 No 123

[1997-123]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

Historical version for 15 December 2004 to 15 June 2005 (accessed 18 April 2025 at 21:22)

Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Does not include amendments by**
[Road Transport \(General\) Act 2005 No 11](#) (not commenced)
- **See also**
[State Revenue Legislation Amendment \(Budget Measures\) Bill 2005](#)
[Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment \(Infrastructure and Other Planning Reform\) Bill 2005](#)

Authorisation

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File last modified 27 May 2005

Duties Act 1997 No 123



New South Wales

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Duties Act 1997 No 123



New South Wales

An Act to create and charge a number of duties.

Chapter 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Duties Act 1997*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on 1 July 1998.

3 What does this Act do?

This Act creates and charges a number of duties.

Note—

Each duty is dealt with in a separate Chapter of this Act. The Contents pages list the Chapters and their subject-matter.

4 What is a duty?

A duty charged by this Act is, when a liability to pay the duty is created, a debt due to the State of New South Wales.

5 Arrangements for payment of duties

This Act does not contain all the provisions concerning duties. This Act is to be read together with the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*. The *Taxation Administration Act 1996* contains provisions that deal with, for example:

- how assessments of duty are made
- how assessments can be challenged
- what happens if duty is not paid on time
- how unpaid duty may be recovered
- what records must be kept by taxpayers

- how decisions made under this Act can be challenged
- the investigative powers of tax administrators.

6 Meaning of words and expressions used in this Act

Words and expressions used in this Act (or in any particular provision of this Act) that are defined in the Dictionary at the end of this Act have the meanings set out in the Dictionary.

7 Notes in the text

Notes included in this Act are explanatory notes and do not form part of this Act.

Chapter 2 Transactions concerning dutiable property

Part 1 Introduction and overview

8 Imposition of duty on certain transactions concerning dutiable property

(1) This Chapter charges duty on:

- (a) a transfer of dutiable property, and
- (b) the following transactions:
 - (i) an agreement for the sale or transfer of dutiable property,
 - (ii) a declaration of trust over dutiable property,
 - (iii) a surrender of an interest in land in New South Wales,
 - (iv) a foreclosure of a mortgage over dutiable property,
 - (v) a vesting of dutiable property by or as a consequence of an order of a court of this or another jurisdiction, whether inside or outside Australia,
 - (vi) the enlargement of a term in land into a fee simple under section 134 of the [Conveyancing Act 1919](#),
 - (vii) a vesting of land in New South Wales by, or expressly authorised by, statute law of this or another jurisdiction, whether inside or outside Australia.

(2) Such a transfer or transaction is a **dutiable transaction** for the purposes of this Act.

(3) In this Chapter:

declaration of trust means any declaration (other than by a will or testamentary instrument) that any identified property vested or to be vested in the person making the declaration is or is to be held in trust for the person or persons, or the purpose or

purposes, mentioned in the declaration although the beneficial owner of the property, or the person entitled to appoint the property, may not have joined in or assented to the declaration.

transfer includes an assignment, an exchange and a buy-back of shares in accordance with Division 2 of Part 2J.1 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.

Note—

Some of the above dutiable transactions are also chargeable with vendor duty under Chapter 4. That Chapter charges additional duty on dutiable transactions concerning land-related property.

8A Vesting of land in New South Wales by statute law

- (1) Without limiting section 8 (1) (b) (vii), land in New South Wales is vested under statute law if the law vests the land in an entity that the law states is the successor in law of, continuation of or same entity as, the entity in which the land was previously vested.
- (2) However, land in New South Wales is not vested under statute law on the registration of a company under Part 5B.1 of Chapter 5B of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth.
- (3) The merger of a corporation (**company A**) with and into another corporation (**company B**) in circumstances where neither subsection (4) nor subsection (5) applies is taken to be a vesting of the land in New South Wales of company A in company B by statute law.
- (4) A merger of corporations (the **merging corporations**) in circumstances where another corporation (**company C**) results as a consequence of the merger is taken to be a vesting of the land in New South Wales of the merging corporations in company C by statute law.
- (5) A merger of corporations (the **merging corporations**) with and into each other in circumstances where each of the merging corporations continues in existence is taken to be a vesting in the merging corporations, jointly, of 50% (in value) of the land in New South Wales of the merging corporations by statute law.

9 Imposition of duty on dutiable transactions that are not transfers

- (1) The duty charged by this Chapter on a dutiable transaction referred to in section 8 (1) (b) is to be charged as if each such dutiable transaction were a transfer of dutiable property.
- (2) Accordingly, for the purpose of charging duty under this Chapter, in relation to a dutiable transaction specified in Column 1 of the following Table:
 - (a) the property specified opposite the dutiable transaction in Column 2 is taken to be

the property transferred (and a reference in this Act to property transferred includes a reference to such property), and

(b) the person specified opposite the dutiable transaction in Column 3 is taken to be the transferee of the dutiable property (and a reference in this Act to a transferee includes a reference to such a person), and

(c) the transfer of the dutiable property is taken to have occurred at the time specified opposite the dutiable transaction in Column 4 (and a reference in this Act to the time at which a transfer occurs includes a reference to such a time).

Table

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Dutiable transaction	Property transferred	Transferee	When transfer occurs
agreement for sale or transfer	the property agreed to be sold or transferred	the purchaser or transferee	when the agreement is entered into
declaration of trust	the property vested or to be vested in the declarant	the person declaring the trust	when the declaration is made
surrender	the surrendered property	the person to whom the property is surrendered	when the surrender takes place
foreclosure	the mortgaged property	the mortgagee	when the foreclosure order is made
vesting by court order	the vested property	the person in whom the property is vested	when the order is made
enlargement of a term in land into a fee simple	the estate in fee simple	the person who acquires the estate in fee simple	when the term is enlarged
vesting by statute law	the vested land in New South Wales	the person in whom the land is vested	when the vesting by statute law occurs

10 What form must a dutiable transaction take?

It is immaterial whether or not a dutiable transaction is effected by a written instrument or by any other means, including electronic means.

11 What is “dutiable property”?

(1) **Dutiable property** is any of the following:

- (a) land in New South Wales,
- (b) **transferable floor space** (also known as heritage floor space), being floor space area that:
 - (i) is recorded on a register kept by a local government council in New South Wales, and
 - (ii) derives from the unutilised development potential of land in New South Wales that contains improvements of heritage value, and
 - (iii) may, subject to obtaining all necessary consents and approvals, be utilised in the development of other land in New South Wales,
- (c) a land use entitlement,
- (d) shares:
 - (i) in a NSW company, or
 - (ii) in a corporation incorporated outside Australia that are kept on the Australian register kept in New South Wales,

Notes—

Shares is defined in the Dictionary to include rights to shares.

Some shares (namely, shares quoted on the ASX or a recognised stock exchange) are not dutiable property—see subsection (2).

- (e) units in a unit trust scheme, being units:
 - (i) registered on a register kept in New South Wales, or
 - (ii) that are not registered on a register kept in Australia, but in respect of which the manager (or, if there is no manager, the trustee) of the unit trust scheme is a NSW company or is a natural person resident in New South Wales,

Notes—

Units is defined in the Dictionary to include rights to units.

Some units (namely, units quoted on the ASX or a recognised stock exchange) are not dutiable property—see subsection (2).

- (f) (Repealed)
- (g) a **business asset**, being, at any relevant time:
 - (i) the goodwill of a business if, during the previous 12 months, a sale of goods or services, or goods and services, has been made to a New South Wales customer of the business, or

- (ii) intellectual property that has been used or exploited in New South Wales during the previous 12 months, but only if the intellectual property is the subject of an arrangement that includes a dutiable transaction over goodwill referred to in subparagraph (i), or
- (iii) a statutory licence or permission under a Commonwealth law, if the rights under the licence or permission have been exercised, during the previous 12 months, in respect of New South Wales or in an area that includes New South Wales or a part of New South Wales,

Note—

Intellectual property is defined in the Dictionary. Business assets are subject to apportionment under section 28.

- (h) a statutory licence or permission under a New South Wales law,
- (h1) a poker machine entitlement within the meaning of the [Gaming Machines Act 2001](#),
- (i) a **partnership interest**, being an interest in a partnership that has partnership property that is dutiable property elsewhere referred to in this section,
- (j) goods in New South Wales, if the subject of an arrangement that includes a dutiable transaction over any dutiable property (other than intellectual property) elsewhere referred to in this section, not including the following:
 - (i) goods that are stock-in-trade,
 - (ii) materials held for use in manufacture,
 - (iii) goods under manufacture,
 - (iv) goods held or used in connection with land used for primary production,
 - (v) livestock,
 - (vi) a registered motor vehicle,
 - (vii) a ship or vessel,
- (k) an option to purchase land in New South Wales,
- (l) an interest in any dutiable property referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this section, except to the extent that:
 - (i) it arises as a consequence of the ownership of a unit in a unit trust scheme and is not a land use entitlement, or
 - (ii) it is, or is attributable to, an option over dutiable property, or

(iii) it is an interest in a marketable security, being an interest that is traded on the Sydney Futures Exchange.

(2) Despite subsection (1), the following marketable securities are not dutiable property:

(a) shares, or units in a unit trust scheme, that are quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange,

(b) an interest in shares, or an interest in units in a unit trust scheme, if:

(i) the shares or units are quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange, or

(ii) the interest is quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange.

12 When does a liability for duty arise?

(1) A liability for duty charged by this Chapter arises when a transfer of dutiable property occurs.

(2) However, if a transfer of dutiable property is effected by a written instrument, liability for duty charged by this Chapter arises when the instrument is first executed.

13 Who is liable to pay the duty?

Duty charged by this Chapter is payable by the transferee, unless this Chapter requires another person to pay the duty.

Note—

If the dutiable transaction concerns land-related property (as defined in Chapter 4) the vendor will also be liable to pay vendor duty under Chapter 4.

14 The liability of joint tenants

For the purpose of assessing duty charged by this Chapter, joint tenants of dutiable property are taken to hold the dutiable property as tenants in common in equal shares.

15 Necessity for written instrument or written statement

(1) If a dutiable transaction that is liable to ad valorem duty under this Chapter is not effected by a written instrument, the transferee must make a written statement in an approved form.

(2) The written statement must be made within 3 months after the liability arises.

(3) (Repealed)

(4) If a dutiable transaction is completed or evidenced by a written instrument within 3 months after the date on which the dutiable transaction occurs, the requirement to

lodge a statement and pay duty in respect of the statement may be satisfied by the lodgment of and payment of duty on the written instrument within 3 months after the date on which the dutiable transaction occurs.

16 Lodging written instrument or written statement with Chief Commissioner

- (1) A transferee who is liable to pay duty in respect of a dutiable transaction must, within 3 months after the liability arises, lodge with the Chief Commissioner:
 - (a) the written instrument that effects the dutiable transaction or, if there is more than one such written instrument, each one of them as provided by section 18 (1), or
 - (b) the written statement made in compliance with section 15.
- (2) (Repealed)

17 When must duty be paid?

- (1) A tax default does not occur for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* if duty is paid within 3 months after the liability to pay the duty arises.
- (2) (Repealed)

18 No double duty

- (1) If a dutiable transaction is effected by more than one instrument, one instrument is to be stamped with the duty payable on the dutiable transaction and each other instrument is chargeable with duty of \$10.

Note—

Instrument includes a written statement.

- (2) The duty chargeable in respect of a transfer of dutiable property made in conformity with an agreement for the sale or transfer of the dutiable property is \$2 if the duty chargeable in respect of the agreement has been paid.
- (3) The duty chargeable in respect of a transfer of dutiable property that is not made in conformity with an agreement for the sale or transfer of the dutiable property is \$2 if:
 - (a) the duty chargeable in respect of the agreement has been paid, and
 - (b) the transfer would be in conformity with the agreement if the transferee was the purchaser under the agreement, and
 - (c) the transfer occurs at the same time as, or proximately with, the completion or settlement of the agreement, and
 - (d) at the time the agreement was entered into:

- (i) the purchaser under the agreement and the transferee under the transfer were related persons, except as provided by subparagraph (ii), or
 - (ii) if the purchaser purchased as a trustee, the transferee and the beneficiary were related persons.
- (4) The duty chargeable on a transfer to a trustee of dutiable property subject to a declaration of trust is \$2 if ad valorem duty has been paid on the declaration of trust in respect of the same dutiable property.
- (5) The duty chargeable on a transfer of dutiable property as a consequence of a foreclosure order is \$2 if ad valorem duty has been paid on the foreclosure.
- (6) The duty chargeable on a declaration of trust that declares the same trusts as those upon and subject to which the same dutiable property was transferred to the person declaring the trust is \$2 if ad valorem duty has been paid on the transfer.
- (6A) The duty chargeable on a declaration of trust is \$10 if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (a) the declaration of trust supersedes another declaration of trust in respect of which duty has been paid and declares the same trusts as were declared under the superseded declaration of trust, and
 - (b) the beneficiary under the declaration of trust is the same as under the superseded declaration of trust, and
 - (c) the dutiable property subject to the declaration of trust:
 - (i) is wholly or substantially the same as the property that was the subject of the superseded declaration of trust at the time of the declaration of the superseded declaration of trust, or
 - (ii) represents the proceeds of re-investment of property that was the subject of the superseded declaration of trust at the time of the declaration of the superseded declaration of trust, or
 - (iii) is property to which both subparagraphs (i) and (ii) apply.
- (7) A dutiable transaction in respect of marketable securities that confer a land use entitlement is taken to be a dutiable transaction in respect of the land use entitlement only. If duty has been paid on the dutiable transaction in accordance with a law of another Australian jurisdiction, the duty charged by this Chapter on the dutiable transaction is to be reduced by the amount of the duty so paid.

19 What is the rate of duty?

Duty is charged on the dutiable value of the dutiable property subject to the dutiable

transaction at the relevant rate set out in Part 3.

20 Concessions and exemptions from duty

Concessions and exemptions from duty charged by this Chapter are dealt with in Parts 6, 7 and 8.

Part 2 Dutiable value

21 What is the “dutiable value” of dutiable property?

- (1) The ***dutiable value*** of dutiable property that is subject to a dutiable transaction is the greater of:
 - (a) the consideration (if any) for the dutiable transaction (being the amount of a monetary consideration or the value of a non-monetary consideration), and
 - (b) the unencumbered value of the dutiable property.
- (2) The ***dutiable value*** of dutiable property transferred by way of foreclosure is the unencumbered value of the dutiable property and not the value of the debt secured by the mortgaged property.
- (3) The ***dutiable value*** of a business asset to which section 28 applies is to be determined in accordance with that section.
- (4) The ***dutiable value*** of a partnership interest referred to in section 29 is to be determined in accordance with that section.

22 What is the consideration for the transfer of dutiable property?

- (1) The consideration for the transfer of dutiable property is taken to include the amount or value of all encumbrances, whether certain or contingent, subject to which the dutiable property is transferred.
- (2) The consideration for the transfer of the interest of a transferee under an uncompleted agreement for the sale or transfer of dutiable property is taken to include the balance of the amount or value of the consideration that would be required from the transferee under the agreement in order to complete it in accordance with its terms.
- (3) The consideration for the transfer of the goodwill of a business is taken to include the amount or value of the consideration for any restraint of trade arrangement entered into in connection with the transfer of the goodwill.

23 What is the “unencumbered value” of dutiable property?

- (1) The ***unencumbered value*** of dutiable property is the value of the property determined without regard to any encumbrance to which the property is subject.

- (2) The **unencumbered value** of the goodwill of a business is taken to include the value of any restraint of trade arrangement entered into by the vendor in order to protect the value of the goodwill.
- (3) If, before land is transferred to a transferee, the transferee has made improvements to the land, the unencumbered value of the land is to be determined as if those improvements had not been made.

24 Interests, agreements and arrangements that reduce the dutiable value

- (1) In determining the dutiable value of dutiable property under this Part, any interest, agreement or arrangement (other than an encumbrance) granted or made in respect of the dutiable property that has the effect of reducing the dutiable value is to be disregarded, subject to subsection (2).
- (2) An interest, agreement or arrangement is not to be disregarded if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that it was not granted or made as a part of an arrangement or scheme with a collateral purpose of reducing the duty otherwise payable on the dutiable transaction.
- (3) In considering whether or not he or she is satisfied for the purposes of subsection (2), the Chief Commissioner may have regard to:
 - (a) the duration of the interest, agreement or arrangement before the dutiable transaction, and
 - (b) whether the interest, agreement or arrangement has been granted to or made with an associated person, and
 - (c) whether there is any commercial efficacy to the granting of the interest or the making of the agreement or arrangement other than to reduce duty, and
 - (d) any other matters the Chief Commissioner considers relevant.

25 Aggregation of dutiable transactions

- (1) Dutiable transactions relating to separate items of dutiable property, or separate parts of, or interests in, dutiable property are to be aggregated and treated as a single dutiable transaction if:
 - (a) they occur within 12 months, and
 - (b) the transferee is the same or the transferees are associated persons, and
 - (c) the dutiable transactions together form, evidence, give effect to or arise from what is, substantially, one arrangement relating to all of the items or parts of, or interests in, the dutiable property.

Note—

Associated person is defined in the Dictionary.

- (2) Dutiable transactions are not to be aggregated under this section if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that it would not be just and reasonable to do so in the circumstances.
- (3) The dutiable value of aggregated dutiable property is the sum of the dutiable values of the items or parts of, or the interests in, the dutiable property as at the time at which each dutiable transaction occurs.
- (4) The amount of duty payable in accordance with this section is to be reduced by the amount of any ad valorem duty paid on a prior dutiable transaction that is, or prior dutiable transactions that are, aggregated in accordance with this section.
- (5) Duty may be apportioned to the instruments effecting or evidencing the dutiable transactions, or may be charged in accordance with section 18 (1), as determined by the Chief Commissioner.
- (6) A transferee to whom this section applies must disclose to the Chief Commissioner, in writing, at or before the time at which an instrument or statement relating to the dutiable transactions is lodged for stamping, details known to the transferee of:
 - (a) all of the items or parts of, or interests in, the dutiable property included or to be included in the arrangement referred to in subsection (1), and
 - (b) the consideration for each item or part of, or interest in, that dutiable property.Maximum penalty (subsection (6)): 100 penalty units.
- (7) The reference in this section to dutiable property does not include a reference to marketable securities.

26 Certain transactions concerning goods and other property

- (1) The Chief Commissioner, if satisfied that it would not be just and reasonable in the circumstances to charge duty on the dutiable value of all the dutiable property in a dutiable transaction involving goods and other property, may disregard the value of the goods, or any of them, in determining the dutiable value of the property involved.
- (2) This section does not enable the Chief Commissioner to disregard the value of goods used in connection with a business in respect of which the goodwill of the business is, or is part of, the dutiable property.

27 Apportionment—dutiable property and other property

- (1) If a dutiable transaction relates to dutiable property and property that is not dutiable property, it is chargeable with duty under this Chapter only to the extent that it relates to dutiable property.

- (2) If a dutiable transaction relates to different types of dutiable property for which different rates of duty are chargeable under this Chapter, the dutiable transaction is chargeable with duty under this Chapter as if a separate dutiable transaction had occurred in relation to each such type of dutiable property.

28 Apportionment—business assets in this and other jurisdictions

- (1) **Business assets to which this section applies** This section applies to a business asset referred to in section 11 (g), being:
- (a) the goodwill of a business if sales of goods or services, or goods and services, have also been made to a non-New South Wales customer of the business during the previous 12 months, or
 - (b) intellectual property that has also been used or exploited in one or more other Australian jurisdictions during the previous 12 months, or
 - (c) a statutory licence or permission under a Commonwealth law if the rights under the licence or permission have been exercised during the previous 12 months in respect of one or more other Australian jurisdictions.
- (2) **How is the dutiable value of a business asset determined?** The dutiable value (**DV**) of a business asset to which this section applies is to be determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$DV = A \times \frac{X}{Y}$$

where:

A is the unencumbered value of the business asset, or so much of the consideration for the dutiable transaction as relates to the business asset, whichever is the greater, and

X is the gross amount of the sales of goods and services (expressed in Australian dollars) made to New South Wales customers of the business during the last 3 completed financial years preceding the dutiable transaction, and

Y is the gross amount of the sales of goods and services (expressed in Australian dollars) made to both New South Wales customers and non-New South Wales customers of the business during the last 3 completed financial years preceding the dutiable transaction.

- (3) Subsection (2) applies to intellectual property together with goodwill as if the intellectual property and goodwill comprise a single business asset.
- (4) If an apportionment cannot be made under subsection (2), the Chief Commissioner may make an apportionment on such basis as the Chief Commissioner considers

appropriate in the circumstances.

- (5) **When is a sale made to NSW customers and non-NSW customers of a business?** For the purposes of this Chapter, a sale of goods or services is taken to be made to:
- (a) a New South Wales customer of a business if the goods are delivered, or the services are provided, in New South Wales to the customer, and
 - (b) a non-New South Wales customer of a business if the goods are delivered, or the services are provided, outside New South Wales to the customer.

29 Partnership interests

- (1) The dutiable value of a partnership interest (**DV**) is to be determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$DV = A \times \frac{X}{Y}$$

where:

A is the value of the partnership interest, or so much of the consideration for the dutiable transaction as relates to the partnership interest, whichever is the greater, and

X is the unencumbered value of all dutiable property of the partnership, and

Y is the unencumbered value of all assets of the partnership.

- (2) For the purposes of this section and despite subsection (1), the unencumbered value of dutiable property that is a business asset to which section 28 applies is the dutiable value of the business asset determined in accordance with section 28.

30 Partitions

- (1) **What is a partition?** For the purposes of this section, a partition occurs when property (some or all of which is dutiable property) that is held by persons jointly (as joint tenants or tenants in common) and beneficially is transferred or agreed to be transferred to one or more of those persons.
- (2) **Single dutiable transaction** For the purposes of this section and sections 16 and 18, a partition is taken to be a single dutiable transaction.
- (3) **Dutiable value** The dutiable value (**DV**) of a partition is to be determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$DV = A \times \frac{X}{Y}$$

where:

A is the sum of the amounts by which the unencumbered value of the property transferred or agreed to be transferred to a person exceeds the unencumbered value of the interest held by the person in that property immediately before the partition, or the sum of any consideration for the partition paid by any of the parties, whichever is the greater, and

X is the unencumbered value of all dutiable property the subject of the partition, and

Y is the unencumbered value of all property the subject of the partition.

(3A) For the purposes of this section and despite subsection (3), the unencumbered value of dutiable property that is a business asset to which section 28 applies is the dutiable value of the business asset determined in accordance with section 28.

(4) **Minimum duty** The minimum duty chargeable on a transaction that effects a partition is \$10.

(5) **Who is liable to pay the duty?** Duty charged by this section is payable by the persons making the partition or any one or more of them.

31 Effect of alteration in purchase price

(1) If after an agreement for the sale or transfer of dutiable property is entered into and before the property is transferred:

(a) the consideration under the agreement is reduced and the reduced consideration is not less than the unencumbered value of the dutiable property when the consideration was reduced, or

(b) the consideration under the agreement is reduced because the parties have agreed not to transfer some of the dutiable property previously agreed to be transferred and the reduced consideration is not less than the unencumbered value of the dutiable property that remained to be transferred when the consideration was reduced, or

(c) the consideration under the agreement is increased and the dutiable value when the consideration was increased is greater than the dutiable value when the agreement was entered into,

the Chief Commissioner must assess or reassess the liability to duty of the agreement in accordance with the change in the consideration.

(2) The liability to pay additional duty arising from an increase in the consideration occurs on the date the consideration is agreed to be increased.

Part 3 Rates of duty

32 General rate

(1) The rate of duty chargeable on a dutiable transaction is as follows:

Dutiable value of the dutiable property subject to the dutiable transaction	Rate of duty
Not more than \$14,000	\$1.25 for every \$100, or part, of the dutiable value
More than \$14,000 but not more than \$30,000	\$175 plus \$1.50 for every \$100, or part, by which the dutiable value exceeds \$14,000
More than \$30,000 but not more than \$80,000	\$415 plus \$1.75 for every \$100, or part, by which the dutiable value exceeds \$30,000
More than \$80,000 but not more than \$300,000	\$1,290 plus \$3.50 for every \$100, or part, by which the dutiable value exceeds \$80,000
More than \$300,000 but not more than \$1,000,000	\$8,990 plus \$4.50 for every \$100, or part, by which the dutiable value exceeds \$300,000
More than \$1,000,000	\$40,490 plus \$5.50 for every \$100, or part, by which the dutiable value exceeds \$1,000,000

(2) This rate applies unless other provision is made by this Chapter.

Note—

The rates of duty chargeable on dutiable transactions in respect of marketable securities are dealt with in section 33 and section 150. Concessional rates of duty chargeable on certain dutiable transactions are dealt with in Part 6 of this Chapter.

32A Premium rate for residential land with dutiable value exceeding \$3,000,000

(1) The rate of duty chargeable on a dutiable transaction in respect of residential land that has a dutiable value exceeding \$3,000,000 is \$150,490 plus \$7 for every \$100, or part, by which the dutiable value of the residential land exceeds \$3,000,000.

(2) The rate of duty chargeable on a dutiable transaction in respect of residential land that has a dutiable value not exceeding \$3,000,000 is as provided for by section 32.

(2A) If the dutiable property subject to a dutiable transaction comprises 2 or more individual items of residential land and 1 or more of those items has a dutiable value exceeding \$3,000,000, the rate of duty chargeable on the dutiable transaction is as follows:

(a) for each item of residential land that has a dutiable value exceeding \$3,000,000—\$150,490 plus \$7 for every \$100, or part, by which the dutiable value

of the item exceeds \$3,000,000,

(b) for the rest of the dutiable property—the rate provided for by section 32.

(3) For the purposes of this section, **residential land** means:

(a) a parcel of land on which there is one single dwelling or one flat, or a parcel of land on which there is a building under construction that, when completed, will constitute one single dwelling or one flat, or

(b) a strata lot, if it is lawfully occupied as a separate dwelling, or suitable for lawful occupation as a separate dwelling, or

(c) a land use entitlement, if it confers an entitlement to occupy a building, or part of a building, as a separate dwelling, or

(d) a parcel of vacant land that is zoned or otherwise designated for use under an environmental planning instrument (within the meaning of the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#)) for residential or principally for residential purposes.

(4) For the purpose subsection (3) (a), land does not cease to be regarded as land on which there is one single dwelling, or one flat, merely because of the use or occupation of any building on the land, or any part of a building, for the purpose of another residential occupancy, if the use of the land for the purpose of that other residential occupancy can be disregarded as an excluded residential occupancy under Schedule 2 if the principal place of residence exemption were to apply in respect of the land (whether or not the principal place of residence exemption in fact applies in respect of the land).

Note—

For example, if land has a single dwelling on it, and a flat occupied under licence or lease by the occupant of the single dwelling, the land is still to be regarded as land on which there is one single dwelling for the purpose of subsection (3) (a).

(5) This section does not apply to a case in which section 32B or 32C applies.

(6) In this section:

flat means a room or suite of rooms (whether or not forming part of a building or a detached building):

(a) occupied or used as a separate dwelling, or

(b) so constructed, designed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate dwelling,

but does not include a single dwelling, a strata lot or a dwelling, or portion of a building, that is occupied under a land use entitlement.

single dwelling means a house:

- (a) occupied or used as a separate dwelling, or
- (b) so constructed, designed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate dwelling,

but does not include a strata lot or a property commonly known as a shop and dwelling.

32B Rate for residential land used for other purposes

- (1) If a dutiable transaction in respect of residential land has a dutiable value exceeding \$3,000,000, and the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the residential land is used for purposes other than residential purposes, duty is to be charged at the rate of \$7 for every \$100, or part, of the premium value of the residential land.
- (2) The **premium value** of the residential land is the amount (if any) by which the dutiable value of the residential land, when reduced by the apportionment factor, exceeds \$3,000,000.
- (3) The apportionment factor is:
 - (a) if the land is mixed development land or mixed use land and there is an apportionment factor entered in the Register of Land Values in respect of the land value of the land under Division 5 or 5A of Part 1B of the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#)—that apportionment factor, or
 - (b) if paragraph (a) is not applicable—such other apportionment factor as the Chief Commissioner considers fair and reasonable to reflect the use of the land for non-residential purposes, subject to subsections (4) and (5).
- (4) If there is no apportionment factor entered in the Register of Land Values in respect of the land value of the land, and the land is mixed development land or mixed use land, the Chief Commissioner may request the Valuer-General to determine the apportionment factor in respect of the land concerned.
- (5) If a request is made under subsection (4):
 - (a) the Valuer-General must determine the apportionment factor concerned and enter it in the Register of Land Values under the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#), and
 - (b) that apportionment factor is to be applied in respect of the residential land.

Note—

Divisions 5 and 5A of Part 1B of the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#) allow objections to be made against the amount of an apportionment factor.

- (6) Duty is to be charged, at the rate set out in section 32, in respect of the dutiable

value of the dutiable property transferred reduced by the premium value of the residential land.

(7) In this section:

mixed development land has the same meaning as in Division 5 of Part 1B of the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#).

mixed use land has the same meaning as in Division 5A of Part 1B of the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#).

residential land has the same meaning as in section 32A.

32C Rate for large parcels of residential land

- (1) If a dutiable transaction in respect of residential land that is a parcel of land has a dutiable value exceeding \$3,000,000, and the area of the parcel of land exceeds 2 hectares, duty is to be charged at the rate of \$7 for every \$100, or part, of the premium value of the residential land.
- (2) The **premium value** of the residential land is the amount (if any) by which the dutiable value of the residential land, when multiplied by the apportionment factor, exceeds \$3,000,000.
- (3) The apportionment factor is the proportion that 2 hectares bears to the total area of the parcel of land in hectares.
- (4) Duty is to be charged, at the rate set out in section 32, in respect of the dutiable value of the dutiable property transferred reduced by the premium value of the residential land.
- (4A) This section does not apply in respect of residential land if section 32B applies to the land.
- (5) In this section:

residential land has the same meaning as in section 32A.

33 Shares, units, derivatives and interests (marketable securities)

- (1) The rate of duty chargeable on dutiable transactions in respect of marketable securities is 60 cents per \$100, or part, of the dutiable value of the marketable securities.
- (2) (Repealed)
- (3) A minimum rate of duty of \$10 is chargeable under this section in respect of a transfer of shares of a corporation that is not the legal or beneficial owner of land in New South Wales.

- (4) A rate of duty chargeable under this section does not apply to a dutiable transaction that confers a land use entitlement.

Note—

Transactions in respect of shares or units that are quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange, or interests in such shares or units, are not dutiable transactions (see section 11 (2)).

33A Shares in share management fisheries

The rate of duty chargeable on dutiable transactions in respect of shares in a share management fishery (within the meaning of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*) is 60 cents per \$100, or part, of the dutiable value of the shares.

Part 4

34-48A (Repealed)

Part 5 Special provisions

49 Interim payment of duty

- (1) If the full dutiable value of dutiable property subject to an agreement for sale or transfer cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be immediately ascertained, the Chief Commissioner may make an assessment by way of estimate under section 11 (2) of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.
- (2) A written instrument effecting or evidencing the sale or transfer may be stamped "interim stamp only".
- (3)-(6) (Repealed)

49A Purchases "off the plan"

- (1) Liability for duty on an off the plan purchase agreement arises:
- (a) on completion of the agreement, or
 - (b) on the assignment of the whole or any part of the purchaser's interest under the agreement, or
 - (c) on the expiration of 12 months after the date of the agreement,
- whichever first occurs.
- (2) This section applies despite section 12.
- (3) Nothing in this section prevents the Chief Commissioner from accepting payment of duty and stamping an off the plan purchase agreement at any time after the agreement has been executed.

(4) In this section:

off the plan purchase agreement means an agreement for the sale or transfer of dutiable property, being land on which a residence is to be erected or developed before completion of the sale or transfer.

50 Cancelled agreements

- (1) An agreement for the sale or transfer of dutiable property that is cancelled is not liable to duty under this Chapter if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied:
 - (a) that the agreement was not cancelled to give effect to a subsale, or
 - (b) that the purchaser or transferee under the agreement is a promoter of a named company proposed to be incorporated and that the company is the purchaser or transferee of the dutiable property under a subsequent agreement, or
 - (c) that the purchaser or transferee under the agreement and the purchaser or transferee under a subsequent agreement relating to the same dutiable property were related persons when the agreement that is cancelled was entered into.
- (2) If duty has been paid on an agreement that is not liable to duty under this Chapter because of this section, the Chief Commissioner must reassess and refund the duty if an application for a refund is made within:
 - (a) 5 years of the initial assessment, or
 - (b) 12 months after the agreement is cancelled,whichever is the later.
- (3) In this section, **cancelled** means rescinded, annulled or otherwise terminated without completion.

50A Cancelled transfers of dutiable property

- (1) A transfer of dutiable property that is effected by a written instrument is not liable to duty under this Chapter if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (a) the transfer instrument has been cancelled and the dutiable property has not been transferred to the transferee, and
 - (b) the transfer was not cancelled to give effect to a subsale, and
 - (c) the transferee has not claimed any equitable interest in the dutiable property the subject of the transfer (such as, in the case of land, by lodging a caveat on the title to the property).
- (2) If duty has been paid on a transfer of dutiable property that is not liable to duty under this Chapter because of this section, the Chief Commissioner must reassess and

refund the duty if an application for a refund is made within 5 years of the initial assessment.

- (3) The transfer instrument in respect of which the application is made must be surrendered to the Chief Commissioner unless the Chief Commissioner dispenses with that requirement.
- (4) In this section, **cancelled** includes abandoned.

51 Transfers arising from mortgages of land under [Real Property Act 1900](#)

(1) The mortgagor and the mortgagee are jointly and severally liable to pay the duty chargeable on a transfer by way of mortgage of dutiable property that is land under the [Real Property Act 1900](#).

(2) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:

- (a) duty has been paid in accordance with this section on a transfer of dutiable property to which this section applies, and
- (b) the dutiable property has been re-transferred to the mortgagor (or a person to whom the land has been transmitted by death or bankruptcy) and the mortgagor (or person) is the registered proprietor of the land,

the Chief Commissioner must refund the ad valorem duty paid on the transfer less the amount of duty that would have been payable on the mortgage under Chapter 7 (Mortgages).

52 Possessory applications

(1) A possessory application under the [Real Property Act 1900](#) is chargeable with the same duty as a transfer of the land the subject of the application as if the dutiable value of the land were the land value of the land within the meaning of the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#).

(2) The person liable to pay the duty is the applicant.

53 Applications to bring land under [Real Property Act 1900](#)

(1) An application to bring land under the [Real Property Act 1900](#) is chargeable with:

- (a) the same duty as on a possessory application under that Act if:
 - (i) the application contains an application based on possessory title, and
 - (ii) the applicant has not paid ad valorem duty on a transfer of the land, or
- (b) the same duty as on a transfer of the land if the applicant nominates another person as the person for whose estate or interest a folio of the Register is to be created, or

(c) duty of \$10 in any other case.

(2) The person liable to pay the duty is:

(a) the applicant, if subsection (1) (a) or (c) applies, or

(b) the nominee, if subsection (1) (b) applies.

Part 6 Concessional rates of duty

Division 1 Trusts

54 Change in trustees

(1) In this section:

new trustee means a trustee appointed in substitution for a trustee or a trustee appointed in addition to a trustee or trustees.

responsible entity means a responsible entity within the meaning of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth.

special trustee means:

(a) the Public Trustee, and

(b) a trustee company within the meaning of the [Trustee Companies Act 1964](#), and

(c) a corporation constituted under the law of another Australian jurisdiction that, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, corresponds in that jurisdiction to the Public Trustee or a trustee company referred to in paragraph (b), and

(d) the trustees of a fund that is a complying superannuation fund within the meaning of section 267 of the Commonwealth [Income Tax Assessment Act 1936](#) or that, in the opinion of the trustees, will become a complying superannuation fund within 12 months after the execution of:

(i) an instrument appointing a new trustee, or

(ii) an instrument by which a trustee retires without a new trustee being appointed in place of the retiree.

(2) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a transfer of dutiable property to a special trustee as a consequence of the retirement of a trustee or the appointment of a new trustee.

(3) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a transfer of dutiable property to a person other than a special trustee as a consequence of the retirement of a trustee or the appointment of a new trustee, if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, as the case

may be:

- (a) none of the continuing trustees remaining after the retirement of a trustee is or can become a beneficiary under the trust, and
- (b) none of the trustees of the trust after the appointment of a new trustee is or can become a beneficiary under the trust, and
- (c) the transfer is not part of a scheme for conferring an interest, in relation to the trust property, on a new trustee or any other person, whether as a beneficiary or otherwise, to the detriment of the beneficial interest or potential beneficial interest of any person.

If the Chief Commissioner is not so satisfied, the transfer is chargeable with the same duty as a transfer to a beneficiary under and in conformity with the trusts subject to which the property is held, unless subsection (3A) applies.

- (3A) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a transfer of property as a consequence of the retirement of a responsible entity of a managed investment scheme or the appointment of a new responsible entity of a managed investment scheme if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the only beneficial interest acquired by a person in relation to the property as a result of the transfer is a beneficial interest acquired by the replacement or new responsible entity solely because of its appointment as responsible entity for the scheme.
- (4) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a transfer of dutiable property to a responsible entity if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the transfer is necessary to enable an undertaking that existed before the commencement of Chapter 5C of the *Corporations Law* to become a registered scheme within the meaning of Division 11 of Part 11.2 of the *Corporations Law* (as continued in effect by section 1408 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth).

54A Transfers in relation to managed investment schemes

- (1) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a transfer of dutiable property from:
 - (a) a responsible entity of a managed investment scheme, or
 - (b) a person who held the dutiable property as a trustee of a prescribed interest scheme within the meaning of the *Corporations Law* as in force immediately before 1 July 1998 when the scheme became a registered scheme within the meaning of Division 11 of Part 11.2 of the *Corporations Law* (as continued in effect by section 1408 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth),

to a custodian or agent of the responsible entity as custodian or agent of the scheme in which the transferor held the dutiable property.

- (2) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a transfer of dutiable property from the

custodian of the responsible entity of a managed investment scheme to the responsible entity.

55 Property vested in an apparent purchaser

- (1) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of:
- (a) a declaration of trust made by an apparent purchaser in respect of identified dutiable property:
 - (i) vested in the apparent purchaser upon trust for the real purchaser who provided the money for the purchase of the dutiable property, or
 - (ii) to be vested in the apparent purchaser upon trust for the real purchaser, if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the money for the purchase of the dutiable property has been or will be provided by the real purchaser, or
 - (b) a transfer of dutiable property from an apparent purchaser to the real purchaser, in a case where dutiable property is vested in an apparent purchaser upon trust for the real purchaser who provided the money for the purchase of the dutiable property.
- (2) In this section, ***purchase*** includes an allotment.

56 Transfers back from a nominee

- (1) If:
- (a) dutiable property (other than marketable securities) that was transferred to a person to be held by that person as trustee for the transferor is transferred back to the transferor by the trustee, and
 - (b) no person other than the transferor has had a beneficial interest in the dutiable property (other than the trustee's right of indemnity) between its transfer to the trustee and its transfer back to the transferor,
- the duty chargeable on the transfer of the dutiable property back to the transferor is \$10.
- (2) If duty of \$10 has been paid on a transfer under subsection (1), the initial transfer to the trustee is also chargeable with duty of \$10. The Chief Commissioner must reassess the initial transfer and refund any duty paid in excess of \$10 if an application for a refund is made within:
- (a) 5 years after the initial assessment, or
 - (b) 12 months after the transfer back to the original transferor,
- whichever is the later.

- (3) In this section, **trustee** includes a trustee appointed in substitution for a trustee or a trustee appointed in addition to a trustee or trustees.

56A Transfer of property subject to a statutory trust to a beneficial owner

- (1) This section applies if dutiable property that is vested in a person as trustee of a statutory trust as a consequence of the making of an order under section 66G of the [Conveyancing Act 1919](#) is transferred or agreed to be transferred by the trustee to one or more of the beneficial owners of the dutiable property.
- (2) The dutiable value of the dutiable property that is the subject of the transfer or agreement is to be calculated by deducting from the unencumbered value of the dutiable property or the consideration for the transfer or agreement, whichever is the greater, the proportion of that amount that is the same as the proportion of the purchaser's beneficial interest in the dutiable property immediately before the transfer or agreement.

57 Property passing to beneficiaries

- (1) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a transfer for no consideration of dutiable property to a beneficiary made under and in conformity with the trusts contained in a declaration of trust, subject to subsections (2) and (3).
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only to the extent that the property being transferred is property that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied is:
- (a) wholly or substantially the same as the property the subject of the declaration of trust and that:
 - (i) duty charged by this Act has been paid in respect of the declaration of trust over that property, or
 - (ii) the declaration of trust is exempt from duty, or
 - (b) dutiable property representing the proceeds of re-investment of property referred to in paragraph (a), or
 - (c) property to which both paragraphs (a) and (b) apply.
- (3) Subsection (1) applies only if the transferee was a beneficiary at the time at which duty became chargeable in respect of the declaration of trust.

58 Establishment of a trust relating to unidentified property and non-dutiable property

- (1) Duty of \$200 is chargeable in respect of an instrument executed in New South Wales that declares a trust over New South Wales property none of which is dutiable property.
- (2) Duty of \$200 is chargeable in respect of an instrument executed in New South Wales

that declares that property, although not identified in the instrument, when vested in the person executing the instrument is to be held in trust for a person or persons or a purpose or purposes mentioned in the instrument.

- (3) It is immaterial whether or not the beneficial owner or person entitled to appoint the property has joined in or assented to the instrument.
- (4) A liability for duty charged by this section arises when the instrument is first executed.
- (5) Duty charged by this section is payable by the person declaring the trust.
- (6) This section does not apply in respect of any property that is a marketable security, if the marketable security is not dutiable property because of section 11 (2).

59 Instrument relating to managed investment scheme

- (1) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of an instrument that:
 - (a) amends, varies or replaces an instrument that establishes or governs a managed investment scheme, and
 - (b) does not transfer, or have the effect of transferring, any dutiable property to a person who does not hold units in the scheme, and
 - (c) does not have the effect of reducing the number of persons who hold units in the scheme.
- (2) Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a declaration of trust:
 - (a) made by a trustee in respect of dutiable property that, immediately before the trust is declared, is held by the trustee as trustee of the prescribed interest scheme within the meaning of the *Corporations Law* as in force immediately before 1 July 1998, and
 - (b) to hold the dutiable property on trust for the responsible entity of the managed investment scheme.

59A Nominee transactions—unquoted marketable securities

Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of a transfer of marketable securities, other than marketable securities that are not dutiable property, between any of the following persons:

- (a) the beneficial owner,
- (b) a trustee or nominee of the beneficial owner,
- (c) a custodian of a trustee or nominee of the beneficial owner,

- (d) a sub-custodian of a custodian of a trustee or nominee of the beneficial owner, but only if:
 - (e) there is no change in the beneficial ownership of the marketable securities, and
 - (f) if the transferee is a person referred to in paragraph (b)–(d), the transferee is to hold the marketable securities solely for another person referred to in paragraph (a)–(c) and there is no contemplation of the marketable securities being held for any other person, and
 - (g) if the transferor is a person referred to in paragraph (b)–(d), the marketable securities were held by the person solely for another person referred to in paragraph (a)–(c) and, since the time when the marketable securities were first transferred or issued to the transferor, no person has held the marketable securities other than solely for a person referred to in paragraph (a)–(c).

Division 2 Superannuation

60 Instruments relating to superannuation

- (1) The following instruments are liable to duty of \$20 if they were first executed before 1 July 2001:
 - (a) an instrument that establishes, or that amends provisions governing, a superannuation fund, an approved deposit fund, a pooled superannuation trust or an eligible rollover fund, being a fund or trust that, in the opinion of the trustees, will be a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund, a pooled superannuation trust or an eligible rollover fund within 12 months after the instrument or amending instrument takes effect,
 - (b) an instrument under which an employer agrees to participate in or contribute to a complying superannuation fund or a superannuation fund that, in the opinion of the trustees, will become a complying superannuation fund within 12 months after the employer agrees to participate in or contribute to the fund,
 - (c) an instrument that is executed in order to set out or vary the terms of custodial arrangements concerning a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund, a pooled superannuation trust or an eligible rollover fund (whether or not the instrument contains any other terms) or concerning a fund or trust that, in the opinion of the trustees, will be a complying superannuation fund, a complying approved deposit fund, a pooled superannuation trust or an eligible rollover fund within 12 months after the instrument takes effect.
- (2) A liability for duty charged by this section arises when the instrument is first executed.

- (3) The persons liable to pay the duty are the parties to the instrument.
- (4) The duty may be denoted by adhesive stamp.
- (5) Despite subsection (1), an instrument to which this section applies is not liable to duty if:
 - (a) it is exempt from duty under a corresponding Act, or
 - (b) the duty for which it is liable under a corresponding Act has been paid.

61 Transfer of property from one superannuation fund to another

- (1) This section applies to the transfer of dutiable property from one superannuation fund to another where:
 - (a) the transfer is made from a complying superannuation fund or from a fund that was a complying superannuation fund within the period of 12 months before the transfer was made, and
 - (b) the transfer is made to a complying superannuation fund or to a superannuation fund that, in the opinion of the trustees, will be a complying superannuation fund within 12 months after the transfer is made, and
 - (c) the transfer occurs in connection with a person's ceasing to be a member of, or otherwise ceasing to be entitled to benefits in respect of, the fund from which the dutiable property is transferred and the person's becoming a member of, or otherwise becoming entitled to benefits in respect of, the fund to which the dutiable property is transferred.
- (2) The duty chargeable on a transfer to which this section applies is ad valorem duty in accordance with this Chapter or \$200, whichever is the lesser.
- (3) An application for an assessment of duty in accordance with this section is to be accompanied by the following:
 - (a) a brief explanation of the background to the transfer and the entitlements to be extinguished and created,
 - (b) copies of the governing rules of the complying superannuation funds concerned,
 - (c) a statement of the property to be transferred,
 - (d) a copy of each instrument relating to the transfer,
 - (e) a statutory declaration from a trustee (or a director of a corporate trustee) of each of the superannuation funds concerned stating that, in the opinion of the trustee (or director), the fund will be a complying superannuation fund within 12 months after the transfer occurs.

- (4) The Chief Commissioner may require further information.
- (5) In this section, ***complying superannuation fund*** includes a complying approved deposit fund and an eligible rollover fund.

62 Transfers between trustees and custodians of superannuation funds or trusts

(1) This section applies to the following dutiable transactions:

(a) a transfer of, or an agreement to transfer, dutiable property from a trustee of:

- (i) a complying superannuation fund, or
- (ii) a pooled superannuation trust, or
- (iii) a fund or trust that, in the opinion of the trustees, will be a complying superannuation fund or a pooled superannuation trust within 12 months after the transfer takes effect,

to a custodian of the trustee of the fund or trust, where there is no change in the beneficial ownership of the property,

(b) a transfer of, or an agreement to transfer, dutiable property from a custodian of a trustee of:

- (i) a complying superannuation fund, or
- (ii) a pooled superannuation trust, or
- (iii) a fund or trust that, in the opinion of the trustees, will be a complying superannuation fund or a pooled superannuation trust within 12 months after the transfer takes effect,

to a trustee of the fund or trust, where there is no change in the beneficial ownership of the property,

(c) a transfer of, or an agreement to transfer, dutiable property from a custodian of a trustee of:

- (i) a complying superannuation fund, or
- (ii) a pooled superannuation trust, or
- (iii) a fund or trust that, in the opinion of the trustees, will be a complying superannuation fund or a pooled superannuation trust within 12 months after the transfer takes effect,

to another custodian of the trustee of the fund or trust, where there is no change in the beneficial ownership of the property.

- (2) (Repealed)
- (3) The duty chargeable on a dutiable transaction to which this section applies is:
 - (a) except as provided by paragraph (b), ad valorem duty in accordance with this Chapter or \$200, whichever is the lesser, or
 - (b) if the dutiable property transferred, or agreed to be transferred, is marketable securities, \$2.
- (4) In this section, **complying superannuation fund** includes a complying approved deposit fund and an eligible rollover fund.

Division 3 Miscellaneous

63 Deceased estates

Duty of \$10 is chargeable in respect of:

- (a) a transfer of dutiable property not made for valuable consideration by the legal personal representative of a deceased person to a beneficiary, being:
 - (i) a transfer made under and in conformity with the trusts contained in the will of the deceased person or arising on an intestacy, or
 - (ii) a transfer of property the subject of a trust for sale contained in the will of the deceased person, and
- (b) a consent by a legal personal representative of a deceased person to a transmission application by a beneficiary, and
- (c) a transmission application to a devisee who is also the sole legal personal representative.

64 Conversion of land use entitlement to different form of title

The duty chargeable on the transfer of a lot within the meaning of the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973* or a lot in a deposited plan is \$10 if:

- (a) the transferee, immediately before registration of the strata plan or deposited plan, held a land use entitlement in respect of the land or part of the land the subject of the strata plan or deposited plan, and
- (b) the transfer is part of an arrangement under which the transferee will take an interest in the lot similar in effect to and in substitution for the interest the transferee had under the land use entitlement immediately before registration of the strata plan or deposited plan, and
- (c) one of the following applies:

- (i) ad valorem duty was paid at the time the land use entitlement was acquired by the transferee,
- (ii) section 55, 57 or 63 applied to the acquisition of the land use entitlement by the transferee, and duty was paid as provided for by the section that applied,
- (iii) no duty was chargeable on the acquisition of the land use entitlement by the transferee because of section 68.

64A Amalgamation of Western Lands leases

- (1) This section applies to the transfer of, or an agreement to transfer, a lease under the *Western Lands Act 1901*, being a lease for a purpose specified in an order of the Governor made for the purposes of this section and published in the Gazette.

Editorial note—

For orders published under this section see Gazette No 92 of 13.8.1999, p 5743.

- (2) The duty chargeable on a dutiable transaction, being the transfer of, or an agreement to transfer, a lease to which this section applies is to be reduced if:
 - (a) the transferee has transferred another lease under the *Western Lands Act 1901* within 3 years before the dutiable transaction, and
 - (b) the land subject to the dutiable transaction adjoins land held by the transferee under a lease under the *Western Lands Act 1901*.
- (3) The duty chargeable on the dutiable transaction is to be reduced by the amount of duty paid on the transfer of, or the agreement to transfer, the other lease within 3 years before the dutiable transaction.

64B Reduction of duty on transfer of marketable securities—payment in non-Australian jurisdiction

- (1) The amount of duty chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer of marketable securities is to be reduced by the amount of duty of a similar kind paid in relation to the transfer in accordance with the law of a place outside Australia.
- (2) In this section, a reference to a transfer of marketable securities includes a reference to a dealing or arrangement affecting marketable securities by means of a dutiable transaction other than a transfer.

Part 7 Exemptions

65 Exemptions from duty

- (1) **General** A dutiable transaction is exempt from duty under this Chapter if it is, or occurs as a consequence of any of the following:

- (a) the appointment of a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy,
 - (b) the appointment of a liquidator,
 - (c) the transfer of dutiable property for no consideration to a former bankrupt from the estate of the former bankrupt,
 - (d) a dutiable transaction over dutiable property arising from the discharge or transfer of a mortgage or declaration of trust over a mortgage (and a reference in this paragraph to a mortgage includes a reference to a charge and an interest in a mortgage),
 - (e) a dutiable transaction comprising:
 - (i) a transfer by way of discharge of mortgage, or
 - (ii) a transfer by way of mortgage (not being a transfer by way of mortgage of land, or an estate or interest in land, under the *Real Property Act 1900*), if duty as on a mortgage has been paid in respect of an instrument evidencing the mortgage or the instrument is exempt from, or is not liable to, duty,
 - (f) the vesting of dutiable property in a society or company by virtue of Part 7 or 8 of the *Financial Institutions (NSW) Code* or a corresponding law of another State or Territory,
 - (g) the vesting of dutiable property in a statutory trust as a consequence of the making of an order under section 66G of the *Conveyancing Act 1919*.
- (2) **Employee and employer organisations** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer of dutiable property made pursuant to, or in accordance with the rules of:
- (a) an association of employees or employers registered as an organisation under the Commonwealth *Workplace Relations Act 1996*, or
 - (b) an industrial union of employers or employees registered under the *Industrial Relations Act 1996*, or
 - (c) any body of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) that is approved for the time being by the Minister,
- if the transfer is made to another such association, union or body as a consequence of the amalgamation of two or more such associations, unions or bodies.
- (3) **Registered clubs** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer of dutiable property to give effect to an order under section 17A of the *Registered Clubs Act 1976* for the amalgamation of two clubs, or for the dissolution of two clubs and the formation of a new club, if such information and documents as the Chief Commissioner may require are given to the Chief Commissioner.

- (4) **Workers compensation insurers and custodians** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer of, or an agreement to transfer, dutiable property:
- (a) made in compliance with a requirement of the WorkCover Authority between:
 - (i) a licensed insurer, or a person who was a licensed insurer, under the *Workers' Compensation Act 1926* and an insurer licensed under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, or
 - (ii) licensed insurers under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, or
 - (iii) the Authority and a licensed insurer under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, or
 - (b) made at the direction of the WorkCover Authority:
 - (i) from an insurer licensed under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987* to a custodian nominated by the Authority, or
 - (ii) from such a custodian to another such custodian.
- (5) **Incorporated legal practices** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on the transfer of, or an agreement to transfer, dutiable property in the following cases:
- (a) dutiable property of a solicitor corporation formed under the *Legal Profession Act 1987* that is transferred or agreed to be transferred to:
 - (i) an incorporated legal practice under that Act if the voting shareholders of the solicitor corporation immediately before the transfer or agreement is first executed are solicitor directors or employed solicitors of the incorporated legal practice, or
 - (ii) a partnership of solicitors if the voting shareholders of the solicitor corporation immediately before the transfer or agreement is first executed are the same as the members of the partnership, or
 - (iii) a solicitor practising as a sole practitioner if the only voting shareholder of the solicitor corporation immediately before the transfer or agreement is first executed is that solicitor,
 - (b) dutiable property of a partnership of solicitors formed or originally formed before the commencement of Division 2A of Part 3 of the *Legal Profession Act 1987* that is transferred or agreed to be transferred to an incorporated legal practice under that Act if the members of the partnership immediately before the transfer or agreement is first executed are solicitor directors or employed solicitors of the incorporated legal practice,
 - (c) dutiable property of a solicitor practising as a sole practitioner before the commencement of Division 2A of Part 3 of the *Legal Profession Act 1987* that is

transferred or agreed to be transferred to an incorporated legal practice under that Act if the solicitor is the sole solicitor director of the incorporated legal practice.

- (6) **Transfer or vesting of liquor licence by court order** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on the transfer or vesting of a liquor licence by order of a court under section 41, 42 or 61 of the [Liquor Act 1982](#) if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
- (a) there is no change of, or contemplated change in, the beneficial ownership of the liquor licence as a consequence of the transfer or vesting, or
 - (b) the transfer or vesting is a consequence of an agreement for the sale or transfer of dutiable property on which the duty chargeable in respect of the agreement has been paid.
- (7) **Poker machine permits and entitlements** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter:
- (a) on the transfer of:
 - (i) a Liquor Act poker machine permit (within the meaning of the [Gaming Machines Act 2001](#)), or
 - (ii) a poker machine entitlement (within the meaning of that Act),that occurs as a consequence of the transfer of a hotelier's licence under the [Liquor Act 1982](#) that is not chargeable with duty under this Chapter, or
 - (b) on the vesting or transfer of any such permit or entitlement, if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (i) there is no change, or contemplated change, in the beneficial ownership of the permit or entitlement as a consequence of the vesting or transfer, or
 - (ii) the vesting or transfer occurs as a consequence of an agreement for the sale or transfer of dutiable property on which the duty chargeable in respect of the agreement has been paid.
- (8) **Manufactured homes** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on the transfer of, or an agreement to transfer, a manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate if the manufactured home, but not the land on which the manufactured home is located, is owned by the transferor.

In this subsection:

manufactured home means a manufactured home as defined in the [Local Government Act 1993](#) where the home is designed to allow its transportation.

manufactured home estate has the same meaning as in the [Local Government Act 1993](#).

- (9) **Administration agreements under first home owner grant scheme** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on an administration agreement under the *First Home Owner Grant Act 2000*.
- (10) **Instruments relating to superannuation** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on:
- (a) an instrument referred to in section 60 (1) (a), (b) or (c) that is first executed on or after 1 July 2001, or
 - (b) a dutiable transaction effected or evidenced by such an instrument.
- (11) **Financial agreements** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a financial agreement made under section 90B, 90C or 90D of the *Family Law Act 1975* of the Commonwealth.
- (12) **Vesting by statute law—deceased estates** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on the vesting of dutiable property in a legal personal representative of a deceased person.

66 Exemptions—marketable securities

- (1)-(4) (Repealed)
- (5) **Share buy-backs** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of shares comprising a buy-back of the shares in accordance with Division 2 of Part 2J.1 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, unless the buy-back is effected by the purchaser pursuant to one or more agreements, understandings or arrangements that the purchaser will issue marketable securities.
- (6) **Rights to shares** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on the transfer to a person of rights to shares if an earlier transfer of the shares to the person included a right to shares and duty in respect of the rights was paid in connection with that earlier transfer or the earlier transfer was exempt from duty.
- (7) **Bonus or rights issue** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on the transfer of shares to a person (the **transferee**) if:
- (a) as a consequence of the transfer of shares in a company:
 - (i) in respect of which ad valorem duty under this Act or a corresponding Act has been paid or that is exempt from duty, and
 - (ii) that is not registered in the share register of the company,the transferee is, on a bonus issue or the issue of a right to shares subsequent to the transfer, entitled to other shares registered in the name of the transferor, and
 - (b) the transferee pays the amount, if any, necessary to take up the other shares.

(8) (Repealed)

(8A) **ADRs** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of an ADR if:

- (a) the ADR relates to rights to shares that upon issue, on exercise of those rights, will be quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange, and
- (b) the transfer, or the sale or transfer to which the agreement relates, is to:
 - (i) a foreign resident on the foreign resident's own behalf, or
 - (ii) a foreign resident acting on behalf of a trustee for another foreign resident, and
- (c) the ADR is to be registered on an overseas register of legal or beneficial title.

(9) **Trust mergers** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of units in a qualifying unit trust scheme to the responsible entity or trustee of another qualifying unit trust scheme or a custodian or agent of the responsible entity or trustee if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner that:

- (a) the purpose of the transfer is to give effect to a merger of 2 qualifying unit trust schemes or a takeover of a qualifying unit trust scheme by another qualifying unit trust scheme, and
- (b) the units are registered on a register kept in New South Wales, and
- (c) the transfer would qualify as a roll-over under Subdivision 124-M of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* of the Commonwealth.

(9A) For the purposes of subsection (9), **qualifying unit trust scheme** means a unit trust scheme:

- (a) any of the units in which are listed for quotation on the Australian Stock Exchange or on a recognised stock exchange, or
- (b) in respect of which:
 - (i) units in the scheme have been issued to the public and 50 or more persons are beneficially entitled to units in the scheme, or
 - (ii) a majority of units in the scheme are acquired by, for or on account of, a complying superannuation fund, a pooled superannuation trust or a life company, or
- (c) that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, will satisfy paragraph (b) within 12 months after the Chief Commissioner gives written notice of that opinion to a

person who has requested the Chief Commissioner to express that opinion in relation to the unit trust scheme.

- (10) **Mining securities** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of marketable securities in a company (wherever incorporated) whose sole business is either or both of the following activities:
- (a) mining in New South Wales for minerals within the meaning of the *Mining Act 1992* or the *Offshore Minerals Act 1999*, or
 - (b) prospecting or mining in New South Wales for petroleum within the meaning of the *Petroleum (Onshore) Act 1991*,
- if the consideration for the transfer or agreement is not less than the unencumbered value of the marketable securities.

Note—

No duty is chargeable on transactions relating to shares or units that are quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange or relating to interests in such shares or units (see section 11 (2)).

67 Exemptions—transfers to married couples and de facto partners

- (1) No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of dutiable property if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner that:
- (a) as a result of the transfer or agreement, the property is or will be held by a married couple or de facto partners as joint tenants or as tenants in common in equal shares, and
 - (b) the dutiable property:
 - (i) is land that has erected on it a private dwelling house and was solely or principally used, as at the date of transfer, as the principal place of residence of the married couple or de facto partners, or
 - (ii) is vacant land and the married couple or de facto partners intend to use it as the site of a private dwelling house to be solely or principally used as their principal place of residence, or
 - (iii) is shares that confer an entitlement to exclusive possession of a company title dwelling that was solely or principally used, as at the date of transfer, as the principal place of residence of the married couple or de facto partners, and
 - (c) both the transferor and the transferee are the married couple or one of them or the de facto partners or one of them and no other person is a party to the transfer, and

(d) in the case of de facto partners, the parties to the relationship have lived in the relationship for at least the 2 years before the date of the transfer.

(1A) For the purposes of subsection (1) (b), a private dwelling house may be principally used as the principal place of residence of a married couple or de facto partners despite the fact that it may be partly owned by another person or persons or that it may also be the principal place of residence of another person or persons.

(2) In this section, **private dwelling house** includes a lot within the meaning of the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973* used as a place of residence.

68 Exemptions—break-up of marriages and domestic relationships

(1) **Break-up of marriage** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of matrimonial property if:

(a) the property is transferred, or agreed to be sold or transferred, to the parties to a marriage that is dissolved or annulled, or in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner has broken down irretrievably, or to either of them, or to a child or children of either of them, and

(b) the transfer or agreement is effected by or in accordance with:

(i) a financial agreement made under section 90B, 90C or 90D of the *Family Law Act 1975* of the Commonwealth that, under that Act, is binding on the parties to the agreement, or

(ii) an order of a court under that Act, or

(iia) an agreement that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied has been made for the purpose of dividing matrimonial property as a consequence of the dissolution, annulment or breakdown of the marriage, or

(iii) a purchase at public auction of property that, immediately before the auction, was matrimonial property where the public auction is held to comply with any such agreement or order.

(2) **Break-up of domestic relationship** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of relationship property if:

(a) the property is transferred, or agreed to be sold or transferred, to the parties to a domestic relationship that has, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, been terminated or to either of them, or to a child or children of either of them, and

(b) the transfer or agreement is effected by or in accordance with:

(i) an order of a court made under the *Property (Relationships) Act 1984*, or

(ii) a termination agreement within the meaning of section 44 of the *Property*

(Relationships) Act 1984 that has been certified in accordance with section 47 of that Act, or

- (iii) a purchase at public auction of property that, immediately before the auction, was relationship property where the public auction is held to comply with any such order or agreement.

(3) **Associated transactions** No duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a dutiable transaction to the extent that:

- (a) for purposes of or ancillary to a transfer referred to in subsection (1) or (2), it transfers a share that is matrimonial property or relationship property to a person not a party to the relevant marriage or domestic relationship, in order to comply with a requirement of or prescribed under the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, or
- (b) it is a declaration of trust, by the transferee of a share transferred as referred to in paragraph (a), for the benefit of a party to the marriage or relationship.

(4) **Refunds—break-up of marriage** If:

- (a) ad valorem duty was paid on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of matrimonial property to the parties to a marriage or to either of them, or to a child or children of either of them, and
 - (b) the transfer or agreement was effected as referred to in section 68 (1) (b), and
 - (c) the marriage has been dissolved or annulled or has broken down irretrievably,
- the Chief Commissioner must reassess the transfer or agreement and refund the duty paid.

(4A) **Refunds—break-up of domestic relationship** If:

- (a) ad valorem duty was paid on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of relationship property to the parties to a domestic relationship or to either of them, or to a child or children of either of them, and
 - (b) the transfer or agreement was effected as referred to in section 68 (2) (b), and
 - (c) the domestic relationship has been terminated,
- the Chief Commissioner must reassess the transfer or agreement and refund the duty paid.

(4B) **Evidence of exemption** A party to a marriage or domestic relationship may provide a statement to the Chief Commissioner, in the form of a statutory declaration, to the effect that:

(a) in the case of a marriage:

- (i) the party intends to apply for a dissolution or annulment of the marriage, or
- (ii) the parties to the marriage have separated, and there is no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed, or

(b) in the case of a domestic relationship, the domestic relationship has been terminated.

The Chief Commissioner is required to have regard to any such statement in exercising his or her functions under this section.

(4C) **Power to require other evidence** Subsection (4B) does not limit the functions of the Chief Commissioner under section 72 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.

(5) **Definitions** In this section:

marriage includes a void marriage.

matrimonial property of a marriage means property of the parties to the marriage or of either of them.

party to a marriage includes a person who was a party to a marriage that has been dissolved or annulled, in Australia or elsewhere.

relationship property of a domestic relationship means property of the parties to the relationship or of either of them.

Part 8 Exemption, discounts and instalment payment schemes

Division 1 First Home Plus

Subdivision 1 Agreements and associated mortgages

69 The nature of the scheme

This scheme is intended to help people who are acquiring their first home. Under the scheme, the acquisition and any mortgage given to assist the financing of the acquisition is subject to a concession or exemption from duty.

70 Commencement

The following transactions and instruments are eligible for consideration under the scheme:

- (a) agreements for sale or transfer entered into on or after 4 April 2004,
- (b) transfers that occur on or after 4 April 2004 (other than transfers made in conformity with an agreement for sale or transfer entered into before 4 April 2004),

(c) mortgages over land the subject of those agreements or transfers.

71 Restrictions on eligibility—previous ownership of residential property or first home concession

- (1) A purchaser or transferee under an agreement or transfer may apply under the scheme, but will be eligible only if the purchaser or transferee:
- (a) has not at any time owned residential property in Australia (either solely or with someone else), and
 - (b) has not previously been a party to an application under the scheme that was approved by the Chief Commissioner.
- (2) If a purchaser or transferee under an agreement or transfer has a spouse, the purchaser or transferee is eligible only if the spouse of the purchaser or transferee:
- (a) has not at any time owned residential property in Australia (either solely or with someone else), and
 - (b) has not previously been a party to an application under the scheme that was approved by the Chief Commissioner.
- (3) If there is more than one purchaser or transferee under an agreement or transfer, they may apply under the scheme, but will be eligible only if all of them are eligible under subsections (1) and (2).
- (4) For the purpose of this section, a person is the **spouse** of another person if:
- (a) they are legally married, or
 - (b) they are living together as a couple in a de facto relationship.
- (5) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, at the time of making an application under the scheme, a purchaser or transferee:
- (a) is legally married but not cohabiting with the person to whom the applicant is legally married, and
 - (b) has no intention of resuming cohabitation,
- the person to whom the purchaser or transferee is legally married is not to be regarded as the applicant's spouse.
- (6) Despite the other provisions of this section, the Chief Commissioner may determine that the purchasers or transferees are eligible under the scheme if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the purchaser or transferee who has previously owned residential property, or who has previously been a party to an application under the scheme that was approved by the Chief Commissioner, is acquiring an interest in the

property that is the subject of the application solely for the purpose of assisting the eligible persons under the scheme in financing the acquisition.

72 (Repealed)

73 Ineligible persons

- (1) Companies, partnerships, and persons in their capacity as trustees, are not eligible.
- (2) However, a trustee is eligible if the trustee is an apparent purchaser of the kind referred to in section 55 and the real purchaser is eligible.
- (3) A purchaser or transferee under an agreement or transfer who is under 16 years of age is not eligible.
- (4) Despite subsection (3), the Chief Commissioner may determine that a purchaser or transferee under 16 years of age is eligible if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (a) the home to which the agreement or transfer relates will be occupied by the purchaser or transferee as his or her principal place of residence in accordance with the residence requirement under section 76, and
 - (b) the application does not form part of a scheme to circumvent limitations on, or requirements affecting, eligibility under the scheme.
- (5) A purchaser or transferee under an agreement or transfer is not eligible unless the person is an Australian citizen or a permanent resident, subject to subsection (6).
- (6) If an application under the scheme is made by joint purchasers or transferees and at least one (but not all) of the applicants is an Australian citizen or permanent resident, the other applicant or applicants are exempted from compliance with subsection (5).
- (7) In this section:

Australian citizen means an Australian citizen as defined in the [Australian Citizenship Act 1948](#) of the Commonwealth.

permanent resident means:

- (a) the holder of a permanent visa within the meaning of section 30 of the [Migration Act 1958](#) of the Commonwealth, or
- (b) a New Zealand citizen who holds a special category visa within the meaning of section 32 of the [Migration Act 1958](#) of the Commonwealth.

74 Eligible agreements or transfers

- (1) The agreement or transfer must be for the acquisition of a first home or for the acquisition of a vacant block of residential land intended to be used as the site of a first home.

- (2) The agreement or transfer must be for the whole of the property.
- (3) The dutiable value of the dutiable property that is the subject of the agreement or transfer must be less than:
 - (a) \$600,000 if the property has a private dwelling built on it, or
 - (b) \$450,000 if the property comprises a vacant block of residential land.

Note—

The **dutiable value** of dutiable property is the greater of:

- (a) the consideration (if any) for the dutiable transaction (being the amount of a monetary consideration or the value of a non-monetary consideration), and
- (b) the unencumbered value of the dutiable property.

75 Ineligible agreements and transfers

- (1) An agreement or transfer is not eligible if it involves the acquisition of a business or business premises. However, an agreement for the purchase, or a transfer, of a farming property on which there is a private dwelling is not excluded.
- (2) An agreement for the purchase, or a transfer, of a holiday home is not eligible.
- (3) (Repealed)

76 Residence requirement

- (1) The home must be occupied by the person or persons who are acquiring it as a principal place of residence for a continuous period of at least 6 months, with that occupation starting within 12 months (or such longer period as the Chief Commissioner may approve) after completion of the agreement or transfer. This requirement is referred to as **the residence requirement**.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner may, if satisfied there are good reasons to do so in a particular case:
 - (a) modify the residence requirement by approving a shorter period of occupation by the person or persons, or
 - (b) exempt the person or persons from the requirement to comply with the residence requirement.
- (3) In the case of an agreement or transfer for the acquisition of a vacant block of residential land, it is sufficient that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the vacant block is intended to be used as the site of a home to be occupied by the person or persons who are acquiring it as their principal place of residence.
- (4) The residence requirement does not apply to a person who acquires an interest in the

property concerned solely for the purpose of assisting the eligible persons under the scheme in financing the acquisition.

- (5) For the purpose of this section, an agreement or transfer is **completed** when a purchaser or transferee becomes entitled to possession of the home and, if the interest in the land acquired by the purchaser or transferee is registrable under a law of the State, the interest is so registered.
- (6) (Repealed)

76A Approval of application in advance of satisfaction of residence requirement

- (1) The Chief Commissioner may approve an application in anticipation of compliance with the residence requirement under section 76 if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that each applicant required to comply with the residence requirement intends to occupy the home as his or her principal place of residence for a continuous period of at least 6 months, with that occupation starting within 12 months after completion of the agreement or transfer or within a longer period approved by the Chief Commissioner.
- (2) If an application is approved in anticipation of compliance with the residence requirement, the approval is given on condition that, if the residence requirement is not complied with, the applicant must within 14 days after the end of the period allowed for compliance:
- (a) give written notice of that fact to the Chief Commissioner, and
 - (b) pay the relevant duty to the Chief Commissioner.
- (3) The **relevant duty** is the difference between the total amount of duty that would have been payable on the transactions and instruments the subject of the application, if they had not been eligible under the scheme, and the total amount of duty (if any) paid in respect of those transactions and instruments.
- (4) A person who fails to comply with the condition prescribed by this section is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

77 Eligible mortgages

- (1) A mortgage is eligible if it is given to assist the financing of a purchase under an agreement or transfer that is eligible under the scheme and the purchaser or purchasers under the agreement or transfer are eligible under the scheme.
- (2) The mortgage must be over the property purchased.
- (3) In the case of a property that has a private dwelling built on it, the amount of

advances secured must not be more than the amount of the dutiable value permitted under section 74 (3) (a).

- (4) In the case of a property that comprises a vacant block of residential land, the amount of advances secured must not be more than the amount of the dutiable value permitted under section 74 (3) (b), unless the amount of advances secured under the mortgage includes provision for the building of a private dwelling on the property. In such a case, the amount of advances secured must not be more than the amount of the dutiable value permitted under section 74 (3) (a).

78 Making of applications

- (1) An application is made to the Chief Commissioner by completing a statutory declaration in an approved form.
- (2) (Repealed)
- (3) The Chief Commissioner may at any time (whether before or after the approval of an application) require the applicant or applicants to provide such further information as the Chief Commissioner may consider necessary for the proper administration of the scheme.

79 Determination of applications

An application is to be determined solely at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner whose decision is final.

80 Duty payable if application approved

- (1) If an application concerning an eligible agreement or transfer is approved and the dutiable value of the dutiable property that is the subject of the agreement or transfer is not more than the following amounts, no duty is chargeable on the agreement or transfer:
 - (a) \$500,000 if the property has a private dwelling built on it, or
 - (b) \$300,000 if the property comprises a vacant block of residential land.
- (2) If an application concerning an eligible agreement or transfer is approved and subsection (1) does not apply to the agreement or transfer, duty is chargeable on the agreement or transfer as follows:
 - (a) if the property has a private dwelling built on it—at the rate of 22.49% of the dutiable value of the dutiable property that is the subject of the agreement or transfer, less \$112,450, or
 - (b) if the property comprises a vacant block of residential land—at the rate of 10.49% of the dutiable value of the dutiable property that is the subject of the agreement

or transfer, less \$31,470.

80A Definition

In this Subdivision:

residential property means:

- (a) land on which there is a building that is lawfully occupied as a place of residence or suitable for occupation as a place of residence, or
- (b) a company title dwelling.

Subdivision 1A Payment of instalments under First Home Purchase Scheme prior to 1 August 1998

81 Payment of instalments

- (1) Where instalments of duty are to be paid in accordance with an undertaking given under section 78 (2) as in force before 1 August 1998, the first instalment is to be paid by a date which is 1 year after the date of exchange of the agreement.
- (2) Although instalments are payable annually, payments may be made at more frequent intervals.

82 Payment of interest

- (1) No interest is payable unless an instalment is overdue. An instalment is overdue if it is not paid within 21 days after the date fixed for its payment in the undertaking.
- (2) Interest on an instalment that is overdue is payable as on a tax default by a taxpayer under the [Taxation Administration Act 1996](#).
- (3) A person having the benefit of the scheme is not liable, in that capacity, for any penalty under this Act or any interest other than as provided by this section.

83 Overdue instalments

As well as attracting interest, if an instalment is overdue for more than 3 months, the Chief Commissioner (or the Chief Commissioner's agent) may sue the defaulter to recover, as a debt, the whole of the outstanding balance of the duty and any accrued interest and may, in addition, lodge and maintain a caveat over the subject property until all duty has been paid.

84 Sale or leasing of home or land before all instalments are paid

- (1) If the home or land is sold, leased (wholly or in part) or otherwise disposed of, or if for some other reason the home ceases to be the principal place of residence of the person or both of the persons having the benefit of the scheme:

(a) any entitlement to a discount under section 87 ceases immediately the home or land is sold, leased or otherwise disposed of or the home so ceases to be the principal place of residence, and

(b) the whole of the outstanding balance of the duty and any accrued interest becomes immediately payable.

(2) The Chief Commissioner (or the Chief Commissioner's agent) may sue the person or persons owing the duty and any interest to recover, as a debt, the amount involved.

85 (Repealed)

Subdivision 2 Discount for full payment of remaining duty

86 Application of Subdivision 2

This Subdivision applies to a person or persons having the benefit of the scheme set out in Subdivision 1 or a first home purchase scheme that operated under the [Stamp Duties Act 1920](#).

87 Discount for full payment of remaining duty

(1) A person or persons to whom this Subdivision applies may choose at any time to pay out, at a discount of 50%, the total of all instalments of duty remaining at that time.

(2) There is no entitlement to a discount under this section at any time when an instalment is overdue or any interest payable on an overdue instalment remains unpaid.

Division 2 Flood-prone housing scheme

88 The nature of the scheme

This scheme is intended to assist a person who, as an owner of a home on flood-prone land, has entered into an agreement for the sale of the land to the council of the local government area in which the land is situated and then purchases another home. The scheme enables such a person to choose to pay duty on the agreement for the purchase of the new home by instalments over a period of 5 years (instead of at the time of purchase).

89 Commencement

Agreements for sale or transfer entered into on or after the commencement of this Division are eligible for consideration under the scheme.

90 Eligible persons

A person may apply under the scheme if:

- (a) the person was the owner of at least 50% of the beneficial interest in the land sold or being sold to the council, and
- (b) the person has entered into an agreement for the purchase of a home intended to be occupied as the person's principal place of residence.

91 Eligible agreements

The agreement for the purchase of the new home is eligible for consideration under the scheme if the amount paid for the home is the full market value. Wholly or partially gifted property is not eligible.

92 Other provisions

- (1) Sections 76 and 79 apply to this scheme in the same way as they apply to First Home Plus.
- (2) Sections 78 and 81-84 apply to this scheme in the same way as they applied to the First Home Purchase Scheme before 1 August 1998.

Division 3 Exemption from or reduction in duty for certain transfers

93 The nature of the scheme

The scheme is intended to provide an exemption from or reduction in duty, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, in respect of:

- (a) the transfer of a principal place of residence from a corporation or special trust to certain persons, or
- (b) the transfer of any land owned as at 31 December 1986 by a special trust from the trust to certain persons.

94 Definitions

In this Division:

corporation has the same meaning as in the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth.

land includes any estate or interest in land.

land tax has the same meaning as in the [Land Tax Management Act 1956](#).

principal shareholder in a corporation means:

- (a) any person (other than a corporation) whose voting entitlement (whether or not through the holding of shares) in the corporation is 50% or more, or
- (b) any person (other than a corporation) who has a voting entitlement (whether or not

through the holding of shares) in the corporation where all the persons who have a voting entitlement in the corporation have an equal voting entitlement.

shareholder includes member.

special trust has the same meaning as in the [Land Tax Management Act 1956](#).

voting entitlement has the meaning given by section 95.

95 Meaning of “voting entitlement”

- (1) A person’s voting entitlement in a corporation is that proportion of the total voting rights of all shareholders entitled to vote at general meetings of the corporation which the person is entitled to exercise, as a shareholder, at general meetings of the corporation.
- (2) A person is to be considered to have a voting entitlement in a corporation (**corporation A**) if the person has a voting entitlement in another corporation (**corporation B**) which itself has a voting entitlement in corporation A.
- (3) In a case to which subsection (2) applies, the person’s voting entitlement in corporation A is the proportion which results from multiplying the person’s voting entitlement in corporation B by corporation B’s voting entitlement in corporation A.
- (4) If a person has a voting entitlement in the same corporation under different provisions of this section, or under different applications of the same provision of this section, the person’s voting entitlement in the corporation is the aggregate of those entitlements.
- (5) In determining a person’s voting entitlement for the purposes of this section, proxies and other authorities to vote held by a shareholder are to be disregarded.

96 Transfer by corporation of principal place of residence to principal shareholder or spouse

- (1) A transfer of land by a corporation is eligible for exemption under this Division if:
 - (a) the corporation owned the land on 11 September 1990, and
 - (b) the transferee or each of the transferees is a principal shareholder in the corporation or the spouse of such a principal shareholder (whether or not the principal shareholder is one of the transferees), and
 - (c) had the transferee or each of the transferees been an owner of the land within the meaning of the [Land Tax Management Act 1956](#) on 31 December that last preceded the date of the transfer, the land would, by the operation of section 10 (1) (r) of the [Land Tax Management Act 1956](#), be exempt from land tax in respect of the year in which the transfer took effect.
- (2) If land is transferred by a corporation to two or more persons jointly, each of those

persons is, for the purposes of this section (but without affecting any entitlement to be considered to be a principal shareholder apart from this subsection), to be considered to be a principal shareholder in the corporation if:

- (a) each of the persons has a voting entitlement in the corporation, and
- (b) the aggregate of the voting entitlements in the corporation of each of those persons would be sufficient to qualify any one person as a principal shareholder in the corporation.

97 Transfer of principal place of residence by special trust to beneficiary etc

A transfer of land subject to a special trust is eligible for exemption under this Division if:

- (a) the land was subject to the special trust on 11 September 1990, and
- (b) the transferee or each of the transferees was:
 - (i) the settler of the land or the person who actually paid the purchase money for the land when the land was acquired by the trustee under the trust, or
 - (ii) a beneficiary of the special trust immediately before the transfer took effect and a beneficiary of the trust when the land was acquired by the trustee under the trust, or
 - (iii) the spouse of a person referred to in subparagraph (i) or (ii), and
- (c) the transferee or each of the transferees will hold the land beneficially, and
- (d) had the transferee or each of the transferees been an owner of the land within the meaning of the *Land Tax Management Act 1956* on 31 December that last preceded the date of the transfer, the land transferred would, by the operation of section 10 (1) (r) of the *Land Tax Management Act 1956*, be exempt from land tax in respect of the year in which the transfer took effect.

98 Transfer of principal place of residence by corporation to beneficiary of special trust

A transfer of land by a corporation (not acting in the capacity of a trustee) is eligible for exemption under this Division if:

- (a) the corporation owned the land on 11 September 1990, and
- (b) the transferee or each of the transferees is a person, or the spouse of a person, who is a beneficiary under a special trust and was a beneficiary under the trust when the land was acquired by the corporation, and
- (c) the trustee under the special trust is a principal shareholder in the corporation (or would, if the trustee were not a corporation, be a principal shareholder in the corporation) at the time of the transfer, and

- (d) had the transferee or each of the transferees been the owner within the meaning of the *Land Tax Management Act 1956* on 31 December that last preceded the date of the transfer, the land transferred would, by the operation of section 10 (1) (r) of the *Land Tax Management Act 1956*, be exempt from land tax in respect of the year in which the transfer took effect.

99 Transfer by special trust to corporation

- (1) A transfer of land to a corporation by a person in the person's capacity as trustee of a special trust is eligible for exemption under this Division if:
- (a) the land was subject to the special trust on, and at all times between, 31 December 1986 and 11 September 1990, and
 - (b) Division 122 of Part 3-3 of the Commonwealth *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* applies to the disposal of land effected by the transfer, and
 - (c) pursuant to that section, Part IIIA (Capital Gains and Capital Losses) of that Act (except that section) does not apply to that disposal.
- (2) Chapter 3 (Certain transactions treated as transfers) and Chapter 4A (Acquisition and disposal of interests in land rich landholders) do not apply to the issue or allotment of shares in a corporation pursuant to a transfer for which an exemption from the payment of duty is granted under this Division.

100 Transfer of land not used and occupied solely as a principal place of residence

If:

- (a) a transfer of land would be eligible for exemption under section 96, 97 or 98 but for the fact that the land is not land to which section 96 (1) (c), 97 (d) or 98 (d) applies because it was not used and occupied solely as a principal place of residence at the relevant time, and
- (b) the land value of the land was entitled to be reduced under section 9C of the *Land Tax Management Act 1956* at the relevant time,

the amount on which the transfer is to be charged with ad valorem duty is to be reduced in the same proportion as the land value was entitled to be reduced under section 9C of the *Land Tax Management Act 1956*.

101 Making of applications

- (1) An application under this Division is to be made to the Chief Commissioner in an approved form.
- (2) If the land to which the transfer relates is or includes land under the *Real Property Act 1900*, the application must be accompanied by an undertaking from the transferee in

an approved form that:

- (a) the duty that would be payable on the transfer but for the granting of an exemption under this Division will be paid if the transferee does not become the registered proprietor of the land within 3 months (or such longer period as the Chief Commissioner may at any time determine and notify in writing to the transferee) after the transfer is stamped as exempt from the payment of duty, and
- (b) the transferee will, within 1 month after becoming the registered proprietor of the land (or such longer period as the Chief Commissioner may at any time determine and notify in writing to the transferee), provide evidence of that fact to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner.

102 Determination of applications

- (1) An application is to be determined solely at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner whose decision is final.
- (2) An application is not to be granted unless the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that all land tax payable in respect of the land (including any additional land tax payable by way of penalty or otherwise) has been paid.
- (3) If the application is granted, the Chief Commissioner is to stamp the transfer as exempt from the payment of duty.

103 Reassessment of duty if undertaking not met

If a requirement of an undertaking from a transferee is not met, the Chief Commissioner may reassess the duty payable on the transfer as if this Division does not apply.

104 Application of scheme to company titles

This Division applies to the transfer of shares in a private company or units in a private unit trust scheme, the ownership of which entitles the owner to the exclusive possession, or substantially exclusive possession, of a dwelling in a building containing more than one separate dwelling, in the same way as it applies to a transfer of land, with such modifications as may be necessary.

Chapter 3 Certain transactions treated as transfers

Part 1 Preliminary

105 Introduction and overview

This Chapter charges duty at the same rate as for a transfer of dutiable property under Chapter 2 on certain transactions which are not “dutiable transactions” under Chapter 2.

Part 2

106-124 (Repealed)

Part 3 Entitlements arising from capital reductions or rights alterations

125 Definitions

(1) In this Part:

capital reduction means:

- (a) the redemption, surrender or cancellation of a share (including cancellation as part of a buy-back of shares in accordance with Division 2 of Part 2J.1 of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth), or
- (b) a reduction in the paid up value of a share.

company means a NSW company that is:

- (a) a public company within the meaning of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth, and
- (b) not listed on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange.

dutiable entitlement means a voting share entitlement in respect of whose acquisition a statement is required, under section 129, to be lodged.

person includes persons who are associated persons.

Note—

Associated person is defined in the Dictionary.

rights alteration, in relation to voting shares, means a variation, abrogation or alteration of rights relating to the shares.

voting shares has the same meaning as in section 9 of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth.

- (2) For the purposes of this Part, if voting shares acquired by associated persons severally do not, but taken in the aggregate would, confer an entitlement to which this Part applies, the voting shares acquired by the associated persons are taken to be aggregated and are taken to confer the entitlement on the associated person who last acquired any of those voting shares.
- (3) If, by subsection (2), an entitlement to voting shares is taken to exist as the aggregate of voting shares of associated persons, the associated persons are jointly and severally liable for payment of the duty chargeable on the statement required to be

lodged under this Part.

- (4) Voting shares are not to be aggregated in accordance with subsection (2) if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the associated persons concerned acquired their several shares independently and for no common purpose.

126 When does a liability for duty arise?

A liability for duty charged by this Part arises when a dutiable entitlement is acquired.

127 When must duty be paid?

A tax default does not occur for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* if duty is paid within 3 months after the liability to pay the duty arises.

128 Who is liable to pay the duty?

- (1) Duty chargeable under this Part is payable by the person who acquires a dutiable entitlement.
- (2) If the dutiable entitlement results from an aggregation of the voting share entitlements of associated persons, the associated persons are jointly and severally liable for payment of the duty.

129 Entitlement to voting shares arising from capital reduction or rights alteration

- (1) If:
- (a) a person becomes entitled to at least 50% of the voting shares of a company by means of capital reduction or rights alteration, or both, or
 - (b) a person who is entitled to at least 50% of the voting shares of a company becomes entitled to at least 10% more of the voting shares over a period of not more than 12 months by means of capital reduction or rights alteration, or both,
- the person must lodge a statement with the Chief Commissioner in respect of the entitlement.

- (2) The statement must be lodged within 3 months after the entitlement arises.

130 Form of statement

The statement required to be lodged under this Part by a person is to be in an approved form and is to contain the following information:

- (a) the name and address of the person,
- (b) the name of the company,
- (c) the date on which each relevant capital reduction or rights alteration, or both,

occurred,

(d) if the person's entitlement has arisen:

- (i) from capital reduction—the total of the unencumbered value, immediately prior to each relevant capital reduction, of the shares the subject of the capital reduction, or
- (ii) from rights alteration—the total of the unencumbered value, immediately prior to each relevant rights alteration, of the shares the subject of the rights alteration, or
- (iii) from capital reduction and rights alteration—the aggregate of the totals under subparagraphs (i) and (ii),

(e) the total consideration paid to the person in relation to all relevant capital reductions or rights alterations, or both,

(f) such other information as may be required by the Chief Commissioner.

131 Assessment of duty

A statement required to be lodged under this Part by a person is chargeable with duty of 60 cents for every \$100, or part, of the higher of:

- (a) the total or aggregate obtained under section 130 (d), and
- (b) the total obtained under section 130 (e).

Part 4 Acquisition of land use entitlements by allotment of shares or issue of units

132 When does a liability for duty arise?

A liability for duty charged by this Part arises when a land use entitlement is acquired by an allotment of shares or an issue of units to any person otherwise than in circumstances to which Part 5 applies.

133 When must duty be paid?

A tax default does not occur for the purposes of the [Taxation Administration Act 1996](#) if duty is paid within 3 months after the liability to pay the duty arises.

134 Who is liable to pay the duty?

Duty chargeable under this Part is payable by the person who acquires the land use entitlement.

135 Acquisition of land use entitlement

(1) A person who acquires a land use entitlement by an allotment of shares or an issue of

units must lodge a statement (an **acquisition statement**) with the Chief Commissioner in respect of the entitlement.

(2) The statement must be lodged within 3 months after the entitlement is so acquired.

136 Form of statement

An acquisition statement required to be lodged by a person is to be in an approved form and is to contain the following information:

- (a) the name and address of the person,
- (b) the name of the relevant company or unit trust,
- (c) the date on which the land use entitlement was acquired,
- (d) the consideration paid by the person for the relevant shares or units,
- (e) such other information as may be required by the Chief Commissioner.

137 Assessment of duty

The share allotment or unit issue by which a person acquires a land use entitlement is chargeable with duty at the general rate of duty set out in section 32 on the dutiable value of the land use entitlement.

Part 5 Allotment of shares by direction

138 Application of Part 5

This Part applies to an allotment of shares to any person by a NSW company that is not listed on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange at another person's direction, in discharge of an obligation to that other person, whether that obligation arises as consideration for the purchase of property by the company or otherwise.

139 When does a liability for duty arise?

A liability for duty charged by this Part arises when the relevant shares are allotted.

140 When must duty be paid?

A tax default does not occur for the purposes of the [Taxation Administration Act 1996](#) if duty is paid within 3 months after the liability to pay the duty arises.

141 Who is liable to pay the duty?

Duty chargeable under this Part is payable by the person to whom the relevant shares are allotted.

142 Acquisition of shares by allotment

- (1) A person to whom any shares are allotted in an allotment to which this Part applies must lodge a statement (an **allotment statement**) with the Chief Commissioner in respect of the allotment.
- (2) The statement must be lodged within 3 months after the shares are allotted.

143 Allotment statement

An allotment statement required to be lodged by a person is to be in an approved form and is to contain the following information:

- (a) the name and address of the person,
- (b) the name of the relevant company,
- (c) the date on which the shares were allotted to the person,
- (d) such other information as may be required by the Chief Commissioner.

144 Assessment of duty

An allotment to which this Part applies is chargeable with duty at the rate of duty set out in section 33 in respect of a transfer of marketable securities on the dutiable value of the shares.

Chapter 4 Transactions concerning land-related property—vendor duty

Part 1 Introduction and overview

145 Introduction

- (1) This Chapter charges duty on certain dutiable transactions in respect of land-related property.
- (2) The duty charged by this Chapter is additional to any duty charged by Chapter 2.
- (3) The duty charged by this Chapter is referred to as **vendor duty**.

146 Transactions on which vendor duty is charged

- (1) Vendor duty is chargeable on the following:
 - (a) a transfer of land-related property,
 - (b) the following transactions:
 - (i) an agreement for the sale or transfer of land-related property,

(ii) a declaration of trust over land-related property.

(2) Such a transfer or transaction is a **vendor duty transaction** for the purposes of this Act.

Note—

The above listed transfers and transactions are all also dutiable transactions under Chapter 2 (see section 8). Generally speaking, the purchaser is liable to pay duty on those transactions under Chapter 2. If the dutiable property to which the transaction relates is land-related property (see section 149 for definition), then the vendor or transferor is also liable to pay duty in respect of the transaction under this Chapter.

(3) In this Chapter:

declaration of trust has the same meaning as in Chapter 2.

transfer has the same meaning as in Chapter 2.

Note—

See section 8 for definitions of the above expressions.

147 Imposition of vendor duty on transactions that are not transfers

- (1) The duty charged by this Chapter on a vendor duty transaction referred to in section 146 (1) (b) is to be charged as if each such vendor duty transaction were a transfer of land-related property.
- (2) Accordingly, for the purpose of charging duty under this Chapter, in relation to a vendor duty transaction specified in Column 1 of the following Table:
 - (a) the property specified opposite the vendor duty transaction in Column 2 is taken to be the land-related property transferred (and a reference in this Act to land-related property transferred includes a reference to such property), and
 - (b) the person specified opposite the vendor duty transaction in Column 3 is taken to be the vendor of the land-related property (and a reference in this Act to a vendor includes a reference to such a person), and
 - (c) the transfer of the land-related property is taken to have occurred at the time specified opposite the vendor duty transaction in Column 4 (and a reference in this Act to the time at which a transfer occurs includes a reference to such a time).

Table

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Vendor duty transaction	Property transferred	Vendor	When transfer occurs

agreement for sale or transfer	the land-related property agreed to be sold or transferred	the vendor or transferor	when the agreement is entered into
declaration of trust	the land-related property vested or to be vested in the declarant	the person declaring the trust	when the declaration is made

148 What form must a vendor duty transaction take?

It is immaterial whether or not a vendor duty transaction is effected by a written instrument or by any other means, including electronic means.

149 What is “land-related property”?

Land-related property is any of the following:

- (a) land in New South Wales,
- (b) a land use entitlement,
- (c) an interest in any land-related property referred to in paragraph (a) or (b), except to the extent that:
 - (i) it arises as a consequence of the ownership of a unit in a unit trust scheme and is not a land use entitlement, or
 - (ii) it is, or is attributable to, an option over land-related property.

150 When does a liability for vendor duty arise?

- (1) A liability for vendor duty arises when a transfer of land-related property occurs.
- (2) However, if a transfer of land-related property is effected by a written instrument, liability for vendor duty arises when the instrument is first executed.

151 Who is liable to pay vendor duty?

- (1) The person liable to pay vendor duty is the vendor or transferor, unless this Chapter requires another person to pay the duty.
- (2) A reference in this Act to the **vendor**, in relation to a vendor duty transaction, includes a reference to the transferor.

152 The liability of joint tenants

For the purpose of assessing vendor duty, joint tenants of land-related property are taken to hold the property as tenants in common in equal shares.

153 When must vendor duty be paid?

- (1) A tax default does not occur for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* if vendor duty is paid within the lodgment period for vendor duty.
- (2) For the purposes of this Chapter, the **lodgment period for vendor duty** is:
 - (a) in the case of an agreement for sale or transfer of land-related property for consideration, and any transfer in completion of such an agreement, the period commencing when the liability for vendor duty first arises and ending on the settlement of the agreement or transfer, and
 - (b) in any other case, the period commencing when a liability for vendor duty first arises and ending 3 months after the liability for vendor duty first arises.

154 Necessity for written instrument or written statement

- (1) If a vendor duty transaction that is liable to ad valorem duty under this Chapter is not effected by a written instrument, the vendor must make a written statement in an approved form.
- (2) The written statement must be made before the end of the lodgment period for vendor duty.
- (3) If a vendor duty transaction is completed or evidenced by a written instrument before the end of the lodgment period for vendor duty, the requirement to lodge a statement and pay duty in respect of the statement may be satisfied by the lodgment of and payment of duty on the written instrument before the end of that lodgment period.

155 Lodging written instrument or written statement with Chief Commissioner

A vendor who is liable to pay vendor duty in respect of a vendor duty transaction must, within the lodgment period for vendor duty, lodge with the Chief Commissioner:

- (a) the written instrument that effects the vendor duty transaction or, if there is more than one such written instrument, each one of them, or
- (b) the written statement made in compliance with section 154.

156 No double duty

- (1) If a vendor duty transaction is effected by more than one instrument, one instrument is to be stamped with the vendor duty payable on the dutiable transaction and each other instrument is not chargeable with vendor duty.

Note—

Instrument includes a written statement.

- (2) Vendor duty is not chargeable in respect of a transfer of land-related property made in

conformity with an agreement for the sale or transfer of the land-related property if the vendor duty chargeable in respect of the agreement has been paid.

Note—

Part 6 requires an instrument that effects a vendor duty transaction that is not chargeable with duty under this section to be stamped in a manner that indicates it is not chargeable with duty.

157 What is the rate of vendor duty?

Vendor duty is charged on the dutiable value of the land-related property subject to the dutiable transaction at the relevant rate set out in Part 3.

Part 2 Dutiable value

158 What is the “dutiable value” of land-related property?

- (1) Part 2 of Chapter 2 applies, subject to this Part and to any other necessary modifications, in respect of vendor duty transactions and vendor duty in the same way as it applies in respect of dutiable transactions and the duty chargeable under Chapter 2.
- (2) For the purposes of this Chapter, references in Part 2 of Chapter 2 are to be read as follows:
 - (a) a reference to a dutiable transaction is to be read as a reference to a vendor duty transaction,
 - (b) a reference to dutiable property is to be read as a reference to land-related property,
 - (c) a reference to duty chargeable under Chapter 2 is to be read as a reference to vendor duty,
 - (d) a reference to a transferee (except in sections 22 and 23) is to be read as a reference to a vendor,
 - (e) a reference to ad valorem duty is to be read as a reference to ad valorem vendor duty,
 - (f) a reference to a particular provision of that Chapter is to be read as a reference to the corresponding provision of this Chapter.
- (3) For the purpose of determining under this Chapter the dutiable value of land-related property that is subject to a vendor duty transaction:
 - (a) if the monetary consideration expressed to be paid or payable by the purchaser under the vendor duty transaction includes an amount payable for GST, any part of the amount payable for GST that exceeds 10% of the monetary consideration

(exclusive of amounts payable for GST or vendor duty) is to be disregarded, and

- (b) if the monetary consideration expressed to be paid or payable by the purchaser under the vendor duty transaction includes an amount payable to discharge the vendor's liability for vendor duty, any part of the amount payable to discharge that liability that exceeds 2.25% of the monetary consideration (exclusive of an amount payable for vendor duty) is to be disregarded.

Note—

As both vendor duty and GST are calculated by reference to the total consideration payable in respect of a transaction, subsection (3) is intended to prevent a cascading effect that is produced if the amount payable for the 2 taxes is added to the consideration payable and each tax then increases by reference to the other.

- (4) Section 25 does not apply in respect of vendor duty transactions.

159 Apportionment—land-related property and other property

If a dutiable transaction relates to land-related property and other property (whether or not dutiable property) that is not land-related property, it is chargeable with vendor duty only to the extent that it relates to land-related property.

Part 3 Rate of vendor duty

160 General rate

- (1) The rate of vendor duty chargeable on a vendor duty transaction is 2.25% of the dutiable value of the land-related property.
- (2) This rate applies unless other provision is made by this Chapter.

Part 4 Cancelled agreements and transfers

161 Cancelled agreements

- (1) An agreement for sale or transfer that is cancelled is not liable to vendor duty under this Chapter if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the agreement has been rescinded, annulled or otherwise terminated without completion.
- (2) If vendor duty has been paid on an agreement that is not liable to vendor duty under this Chapter because of this section, the Chief Commissioner must reassess and refund the duty if an application for a refund is made within:
- (a) 5 years after the initial assessment, or
- (b) 12 months after the agreement is rescinded, annulled or otherwise terminated without completion,

whichever is later.

162 Cancelled transfers

- (1) A transfer of land-related property that is effected by a written instrument is not liable to vendor duty under this Chapter if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the transfer instrument has been cancelled or abandoned and the land-related property has not been transferred.
- (2) If vendor duty has been paid on a transfer of land-related property that is not liable to vendor duty under this Chapter because of this section, the Chief Commissioner must reassess and refund the duty if an application for a refund is made within 5 years of the initial assessment.

Part 5 Vendor duty exemptions and concessions

Division 1 Principal place of residence exemption

162A Definitions

- (1) In this Division:

flat means a room or suite of rooms (whether or not forming part of a building or a detached building):

- (a) occupied or used as a separate dwelling, or
- (b) so constructed, designed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate dwelling,

but does not include a single dwelling, a strata lot or a dwelling, or portion of a building, that is occupied under a land use entitlement.

single dwelling means a house:

- (a) occupied or used as a separate dwelling, or
- (b) so constructed, designed or adapted as to be capable of being occupied or used as a separate dwelling,

but does not include a strata lot or a property commonly known as a shop and dwelling.

principal place of residence of a person means the one place of residence that is, among the one or more places of residence of the person within and outside Australia, the principal place of residence of the person.

residential land—see section 162C.

- (2) For the purposes of this Division, a reference to the vendor, in relation to a vendor duty transaction, is a reference to any one or more of them.

162B Principal place of residence exemption

- (1) A vendor duty transaction is not chargeable with vendor duty in relation to land to which the principal place of residence exemption applies.
- (2) Subject to this Division, the **principal place of residence exemption** applies to land used and occupied by the vendor as the principal place of residence of the vendor, and for no other purpose, if the land:
 - (a) is a parcel of residential land, or
 - (b) is a strata lot, or
 - (c) is assessed as if it were a strata lot under section 21A or 21B of the *Land Tax Management Act 1956*.
- (3) For the purpose of this Chapter, land is not used and occupied as the principal place of residence of a person unless:
 - (a) the land, and no other land, has been continuously used and occupied by the person for residential purposes and for no other purposes for a period of at least 2 years ending immediately before the date on which, but for this Division, a liability for vendor duty would arise, or
 - (b) the land has been used and occupied by the person for residential purposes and for no other purposes for a total period of at least 3 years in the 5 years ending immediately before the date on which, but for this Division, a liability for vendor duty would arise and during those 3 years no other land was used and occupied by the person for residential purposes, or
 - (c) if the vendor became an owner of the land (or the land use entitlement to which the land is subject) less than 2 years before the date on which, but for this Division, a liability for vendor duty would arise, the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the land, and no other land, has been continuously used and occupied by the person for residential purposes and for no other purposes since the vendor became an owner of the land (or land use entitlement).
- (4), (5) (Repealed)

162C Residential land—meaning

- (1) In this Division, **residential land** means land that is used and occupied for residential purposes and for no other purpose, that use and occupation being use and occupation of a building or buildings designed, constructed or adapted for residential purposes, other than a building or buildings:
 - (a) comprised of lots within a strata plan or residential units, or

(b) containing (out of the total of all rooms in the building or buildings) occupancies other than that of the vendor, or

(c) from any part of which income is derived.

(2) Land does not cease to be used and occupied as provided by subsection (1) by reason of there being on that land any building or improvement that is used or occupied for a purpose ancillary to the purposes for which the building is, or the buildings are, designed, constructed or adapted.

(3) In this section:

residential unit has the meaning given by the *Land Tax Management Act 1956*.

Note—

Schedule 2 allows one residential occupancy to be disregarded in applying the principal place of residence exemption. It also allows the use of land for purposes ancillary to a business conducted at a different place to be disregarded in certain circumstances.

162D Occupier must be natural person with significant interest in the land

(1) The principal place of residence exemption does not apply to the use or occupation of land owned solely by one person unless the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the land is used and occupied as a principal place of residence by that person and that the person is a natural person.

(2) The principal place of residence exemption does not apply to the use or occupation of land owned by 2 or more persons unless the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:

(a) the land is used and occupied as the principal place of residence by one or more owners of the land (an **occupying owner**), and

(b) the occupying owner or occupying owners are natural persons, and

(c) at least one of the occupying owners has a significant interest in the land or the occupying owners together have a significant interest in the land.

(3) If land to which a vendor duty transaction relates is owned by 2 or more persons at least one of whom is an occupying owner, and the vendor in relation to the transaction is not an occupying owner, the vendor is entitled to be taken, for the purpose of the principal place of residence exemption, to use and occupy the land as a principal place of residence but only if the principal place of residence exemption would apply if the occupying owner or owners were the vendor in relation to the transaction.

Note—

Subsection (3) extends the principal place of residence exemption to a part owner of land (including a corporate part owner) who does not actually use and occupy the land as a principal place of residence, but only if the land is used and occupied as a principal place of residence by one or more of the other owners of the land, being natural persons who have a significant interest in the land.

- (4) For the purpose of this section, a **significant interest** in land is an ownership share, or combined ownership share, in the land of 50% or more.
- (5) If land is the subject of a land use entitlement, a reference in this section to the owner or the ownership of the land includes a reference to the owner or the ownership of the land use entitlement.

162DA Trustees

The principal place of residence exemption does not apply to land if the person using and occupying the land as a principal place of residence is an owner of the land by reason of being a trustee.

162DB Only one principal place of residence for all members of same family

- (1) For the purposes of the principal place of residence exemption, only one place of residence may be treated as the principal place of residence of all members of the same family.
- (2) Accordingly, a vendor is not entitled to claim the principal place of residence exemption in respect of a period of use and occupation of land if any member of the vendor's family has been granted the principal place of residence exemption in respect of that same period in relation to other land.
- (3) However, a vendor is not prevented from claiming the principal place of residence exemption in respect of land that the vendor started to use and occupy as a principal place of residence before the vendor had a spouse because the spouse has already been granted the principal place of residence exemption in relation to other land that the spouse started to use and occupy as a principal place of residence before the marriage or de facto relationship.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, a **family** consists of the following:
 - (a) a person and his or her spouse (if any),
 - (b) any dependent child or dependent step-child of the person and his or her spouse (or of either of them) who ordinarily resides with the person or his or her spouse.
- (5) A person is the **spouse** of another person if:
 - (a) they are legally married, or
 - (b) they are living together as a couple in a de facto relationship.
- (6) However, if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that a person:
 - (a) is legally married to another person but not cohabiting with that other person, and
 - (b) has no intention of resuming cohabitation with that other person,

the person is not to be regarded as the spouse of that other person and if a dependent child or dependent step-child of the person has a joint interest in the principal place of residence of the spouse, that interest is to be disregarded.

- (7) A person who is the child or step-child of another person is a **dependent child** or a **dependent step-child** if the person is under 18 years of age and is not legally married.

162E Other restrictions and concessions in applying exemption

Schedule 2 has effect.

162F Calculation of duty

If a vendor duty transaction is not chargeable with vendor duty in relation to land as a consequence of this Division, no vendor duty is chargeable on the land-related property transferred that:

- (a) is the land to which the principal place of residence exemption applies, or
- (b) is a land use entitlement in respect of the land to which the principal place of residence exemption applies, or
- (c) is an interest in land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

162G Apportionment for land partly used as a principal place of residence

- (1) This section applies in respect of land to which a vendor duty transaction relates if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
- (a) the land is used and occupied by the vendor as the principal place of residence of the vendor, and
 - (b) the principal place of residence exemption under this Act would apply in respect of the land, had the land not been used for purposes other than residential purposes.
- (2) For the purpose of charging vendor duty, the dutiable value of land-related property transferred by the vendor duty transaction (being land to which this section applies, a land use entitlement in respect of land to which this section applies or an interest in land to which this section applies) is to be reduced by the exempt proportion for the land.
- (3) The **exempt proportion** for the land is:
- (a) if the dwelling used and occupied by the vendor as a principal place of residence is a single dwelling—the proportion determined by deducting the apportionment factor from 1, or
 - (b) if the dwelling used and occupied by the vendor as a principal place of residence

is a flat—the proportion determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$(1 - \text{the apportionment factor}) \times \frac{\text{floor area of the flat}}{\text{total floor area of all flats on the land}}$$

(c) in any other case—such proportion as the Chief Commissioner considers fair and reasonable in the particular case.

(4) For the purpose of subsection (3) (a) and (b), **the apportionment factor** is:

(a) if there is an apportionment factor entered in the Register of Land Values in respect of the land value of the land under Division 5 or 5A of Part 1B of the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#)—that apportionment factor (expressed as a fraction), or

(b) if paragraph (a) is not applicable—such other apportionment factor as the Chief Commissioner considers fair and reasonable in the circumstances, subject to subsections (5) and (6).

(5) If the land concerned is mixed development land or mixed use land and there is no apportionment factor entered in the Register of Land Values in respect of the land value of the land under the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#), the Chief Commissioner may request the Valuer-General to determine the apportionment factor in respect of the land concerned.

(6) If a request is made under subsection (5):

(a) the Valuer-General must determine the apportionment factor concerned and enter it in the Register of Land Values under the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#), and

(b) that apportionment factor is to be applied in respect of the land.

Note—

Divisions 5 and 5A of Part 1B of the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#) allow objections to be made against the amount of an apportionment factor.

(7) For the purpose of applying this section in respect of land on which there is a residential occupancy other than that of the vendor, the use of the land for the purpose of that other residential occupancy may be disregarded if that residential occupancy is an excluded residential occupancy under Schedule 2.

(8) In this section:

mixed development land has the same meaning as in Division 5 of Part 1B of the [Valuation of Land Act 1916](#).

mixed use land has the same meaning as in Division 5A of Part 1B of the [Valuation of](#)

Land Act 1916.

Division 2 Exemption for farms

162H Exemption for farms

- (1) A vendor duty transaction is not chargeable with vendor duty in relation to land to which the farm exemption applies.
- (2) The farm exemption applies to land used for primary production in the course of carrying on a business of primary production:
 - (a) for a continuous period of at least 2 years ending immediately before the date on which, but for this Division, a liability for vendor duty would arise, or
 - (b) for a total period of at least 3 years in the 5 years ending immediately before the date on which, but for this Division, a liability for vendor duty would arise, or
 - (c) in any other case, for such other period as the Chief Commissioner may allow.
- (3) If a vendor duty transaction is not chargeable with vendor duty in relation to land as a consequence of this Division, no vendor duty is chargeable on the land-related property transferred that:
 - (a) is the land to which the farm exemption applies, or
 - (b) is a land use entitlement in respect of the land to which the farm exemption applies, or
 - (c) is an interest in land referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Division 3 Exemptions and concessions where sale price does not significantly exceed purchase price

162I Exemption for land-related property sold at a loss

A vendor duty transaction is not chargeable with vendor duty in relation to land-related property if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied the dutiable value of the land-related property on the transfer date does not exceed the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date.

162J Exemption for land-related property sold for increased price of less than 12 per cent

A vendor duty transaction is not chargeable with vendor duty in relation to land-related property if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the dutiable value of the land-related property on the transfer date exceeds the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date by not more than 12 per cent of the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date.

162K Concession for increases between 12 and 15 per cent

- (1) This section applies in respect of a vendor duty transaction relating to land-related property if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the dutiable value of the land-related property on the transfer date exceeds the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date by more than 12 per cent, but not more than 15 per cent, of the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date.
- (2) If this section applies, the vendor duty payable in relation to the vendor duty transaction is to be discounted in accordance with the following table:

Increase in dutiable value of land-related property (expressed as % of dutiable value on vendor acquisition date)	Discount on duty
More than 12% but not more than 13%	75%
More than 13% but not more than 14%	50%
More than 14% but not more than 15%	25%

162L What is the transfer date?

For the purposes of this Division, the **transfer date**, in relation to a vendor duty transaction, is the date on which a liability for vendor duty arises or would, but for this Division, arise.

162M What is the vendor acquisition date?

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, the **vendor acquisition date**, in relation to a vendor duty transaction, is the date on which the vendor acquired the land-related property.
- (2) If a vendor acquired a beneficial interest in land-related property before acquiring a legal interest in the property, the vendor is taken to have acquired the land-related property when the vendor acquired the beneficial interest in the land-related property.

Note—

See also section 1620A, which deals with other situations in which interests in land-related property are acquired on separate occasions.

- (3) If the property was acquired by the vendor by means of a dutiable transaction (within the meaning of Chapter 2), the vendor acquisition date is the date on which the transfer of dutiable property occurred or is taken to have occurred under Chapter 2.

Note—

See section 9 for an explanation of when some transfers of dutiable property are taken to have occurred.

- (4) The following are examples of how this section operates:

- (a) A vendor acquired a beneficial interest in land-related property by entering into an agreement for sale or transfer of the land-related property as purchaser or transferee, and subsequently acquired the legal interest in the land-related property by transfer. The vendor is taken to have acquired the land-related property on the date the agreement for sale or transfer was entered into.
 - (b) A vendor acquired a beneficial interest in land-related property under a trust, and subsequently acquired the legal interest in the land-related property when the trust property was transferred to the vendor. The vendor is taken to have acquired the land-related property on the date the vendor acquired the beneficial interest under the trust.
- (5) However, if the vendor acquired the land-related property as the legal personal representative of a deceased person, as a beneficiary under a will of a deceased person or as a result of the intestacy of a deceased person, the vendor acquisition date is taken to be the date on which the deceased person acquired the land-related property. A reference in this Division to the vendor, in relation to the acquisition of such land-related property, is to be read as a reference to the deceased person.

162N Determining the dutiable value of land-related property for the purposes of this Division

- (1) The dutiable value of land-related property on the transfer date is the dutiable value of the land-related property determined in accordance with this Chapter.
- (2) The dutiable value of land-related property on the vendor acquisition date is, if the vendor acquired the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date by means of a dutiable transaction (within the meaning of Chapter 2), the dutiable value of the land-related property when it was the subject of the dutiable transaction (determined in accordance with Part 2 of Chapter 2).
- (3) In any other case, the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date is the unencumbered value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date (determined as if it were dutiable property in accordance with Part 2 of Chapter 2).
- (4) If, after the vendor acquisition date, improvements were made to land-related property, the unencumbered value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date is to be determined as if those improvements had not been made.
- (5) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that GST is payable in respect of a vendor duty transaction, and that the transaction by which the vendor acquired the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date was not the subject of GST, the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date is to be increased, for the purposes of this Division only, by 10%.

- (6) If a vendor acquires land-related property and the form or description of the vendor's title to the land-related property changes after the acquisition (for example, because of a subdivision, or the land being brought under the *Real Property Act 1900*), that change in the vendor's title is to be disregarded. Accordingly, the vendor acquisition date, and the dutiable value of the land-related property at that date, are to be determined as if the vendor's title to the land had not changed (subject to subsection (7)).
- (7) To avoid doubt, if the land-related property the subject of a vendor duty transaction is part only of the land-related property acquired by the vendor on the vendor acquisition date (for instance, because it is a smaller parcel of land than the parcel acquired on the vendor acquisition date), the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date is to be determined as if only the part of the land-related property the subject of the transaction were acquired by the vendor on the vendor acquisition date.

Note—

Section 305 allows the Chief Commissioner to require the vendor to obtain a declaration as to the value of property.

1620 Transactions relating to multiple items of land-related property

- (1) If a vendor duty transaction relates to more than one item of land-related property, this Division is to be applied as if each item were the subject of a separate vendor duty transaction.
- (2) (Repealed)

1620A Transactions relating to separately acquired interests

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, if a vendor acquired separate interests in land-related property the subject of a vendor duty transaction on separate occasions, the vendor is taken to have acquired the land-related property on the earliest date on which the vendor acquired any interest in the land-related property, other than an interest that has previously been disposed of by the vendor.
- (2) However, if a vendor duty transaction is a transfer, or an agreement for sale or transfer, of the entire interest of a vendor in land-related property and the vendor acquired separate interests in the land-related property on separate occasions, the amount if any by which the dutiable value of the land-related property on the transfer date exceeds the dutiable value of the land-related property on the vendor acquisition date is, for the purposes of this Division, to be assessed and determined separately as if each of those separate interests were disposed of in separate vendor duty transactions, and duty is chargeable accordingly.
- (3) The acquisition of a beneficial interest in land-related property followed by the

acquisition of a legal interest in the property (such as in the situations set out in the examples in section 162M) are not acquisitions of separate interests in land-related property for the purposes of this section.

Division 4 Exemptions for new and substantially new buildings

162P Exemption for sale of new buildings

- (1) **Exemption for new buildings (never occupied)** An agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of land is not chargeable with vendor duty if:
 - (a) a vendor constructed building is situated on the land or, if the land is a strata lot, the strata lot is contained in a vendor constructed building, and
 - (b) the vendor constructed building or, if the land is a strata lot, the strata lot has never been occupied or used for any purpose prior to the first execution of the agreement or transfer or (if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the vendor constructed building was constructed to be occupied or used for residential purposes) has never been occupied or used for residential purposes before that first execution, and
 - (c) the sale or transfer is the first sale or transfer of the land since the vendor constructed building was completed.
- (2) **Exemption for new buildings sold within 12 months after completion** An agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of land is not chargeable with vendor duty if:
 - (a) a vendor constructed building is situated on the land or, if the land is a strata lot, the strata lot is contained in a vendor constructed building, and
 - (b) the vendor constructed building or, if the land is a strata lot, the strata lot has never been occupied or used for any purpose prior to completion of the vendor constructed building, and
 - (c) the agreement for the sale or transfer, or the transfer, of the land was first executed within 12 months after the vendor constructed building was completed, and
 - (d) the sale or transfer is the first sale or transfer of the land since the vendor constructed building was completed.
- (3) **Exemption for new buildings to be constructed on subdivided lots before completion** An agreement for the sale or transfer of a lot in a plan of subdivision (including an unregistered plan of subdivision) is not chargeable with vendor duty if:
 - (a) one or more buildings are to be constructed, by or on behalf of the vendor, on the lot before completion of the sale or transfer, and

(b) the sale or transfer is the first sale or transfer of the lot.

162Q Exemption for sale of substantially new buildings

- (1) **Exemption for substantially new buildings not occupied between completion and sale** An agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of land is not chargeable with vendor duty if:
- (a) a vendor constructed building is situated on the land or, if the land is a strata lot, the strata lot is contained in a vendor constructed building, and
 - (b) the vendor constructed building is a substantially new building, and
 - (c) the vendor constructed building or, if the land is a strata lot, the strata lot has not been occupied or used for any purpose after the vendor constructed building was completed and prior to the first execution of the agreement or transfer, and
 - (d) the sale or transfer is the first sale or transfer of the land since the vendor constructed building was completed.
- (2) **Exemption for substantially new buildings sold within 12 months after completion** An agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of land is not chargeable with vendor duty if:
- (a) a vendor constructed building is situated on the land or, if the land is a strata lot, the strata lot is contained in a vendor constructed building, and
 - (b) the vendor constructed building is a substantially new building, and
 - (c) the agreement for the sale or transfer, or the transfer, of the land was first executed within 12 months after the vendor constructed building was completed, and
 - (d) the sale or transfer is the first sale or transfer of the land since the vendor constructed building was completed.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, a building is a **substantially new building** if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that all parts of the building have been replaced with the exception of the following:
- (a) parts of the building (if any) that have heritage significance,
 - (b) parts of the building required to be retained for structural necessity,
 - (c) major plant and equipment associated with the building.

162QA Vendor constructed buildings must be a significant improvement to land

This Division does not apply in respect of a vendor duty transaction unless:

- (a) the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the building or buildings constructed, or to be constructed, by or on behalf of the vendor (the **exempt buildings**) are a significant improvement to the parcel of land on which they are situated or to be situated, and
- (b) there are no other buildings on the parcel or, at the completion of the exempt buildings, will be no other buildings on the parcel, that are suitable for use or occupation for residential, commercial or other purposes, other than heritage buildings.

162QB Definitions

- (1) In this Division:

vendor constructed building means a building or buildings constructed by or on behalf of a vendor that are suitable for use or occupation for residential, commercial or other purposes.

- (2) For the purposes of this Division, a building is **completed** when:

- (a) an occupation certificate under the [Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979](#) has been issued for the building or, if the agreement for sale or transfer, or transfer, relates to land that is a strata lot, for the part of the building containing the strata lot, or
- (b) if such an occupation certificate is not required before the building can be lawfully occupied—the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the building is ready for occupation for a purpose for which it has been constructed.

Division 5 Other exemptions

162R Exemption for subdivision of principal place of residence or farm

- (1) An agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of a lot in a deposited plan is not chargeable with vendor duty if:
 - (a) the vendor or, if there is more than one vendor, one of them, is the subdivider in relation to the lot, and
 - (b) the land comprising all the lots in the deposited plan was:
 - (i) land to which the principal place of residence exemption would have applied under this Chapter had the vendor transferred the land immediately before it was subdivided, or
 - (ii) land to which the farm exemption would have applied under this Chapter had that vendor transferred the land immediately before it was subdivided.
- (2) In this section:

subdivider, in relation to a lot in a deposited plan, means the person who, immediately before the registration of the plan, owned all the land comprising the lots in the plan.

162S Improved vacant land

- (1) An agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of vacant land is not chargeable with vendor duty if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the vendor is the owner of the land and, after becoming the owner of the land, the vendor substantially improved the land.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, a vendor **substantially improves** vacant land if:
 - (a) the land is re-zoned under an environmental planning instrument (within the meaning of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*) that relates to the land on an application made to the consent authority by the vendor, or
 - (b) two or more of the following apply:
 - (i) water and sewerage services are provided to the land at the vendor's expense,
 - (ii) stormwater drainage services are provided to the land at the vendor's expense,
 - (iii) transport infrastructure is provided to the land at the vendor's expense in accordance with a requirement made by or under a development consent granted in respect of the land,
 - (iv) conservation works are carried out in respect of the land at the vendor's expense in accordance with a requirement made by or under a development consent granted in respect of the land,
 - (v) recreation and community services are provided at the vendor's expense in accordance with a requirement made by or under a development consent granted in respect of the land,
 - (vi) development consent for the subdivision of the land is granted as a consequence of an application made to the consent authority by the vendor or a subdivision in respect of the land is registered by the vendor, or
 - (c) remediation works, or rehabilitation works, required by or under a development consent granted in respect of the land are carried out in respect of the land at the vendor's expense.
- (2A) For the purposes of this section, **vacant land** includes land that the Chief Commissioner considers is substantially vacant apart from there being on that land the remnant of any building, or any other object or structure, that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied has been preserved because of its heritage significance.

(3) In this section:

consent authority has the same meaning as in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

development consent has the same meaning as in the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

rehabilitation works means works carried out for the purpose of filling in, levelling, or contouring of land that has been damaged or adversely affected by a previous use (such as prospecting or mining).

remediation works means works carried out for the purpose of removing, reducing or containing a substance found in or under the land, if the substance is at a concentration above the concentration at which the substance is normally present in or under land in the same locality and it presents a risk of harm to human health or any other aspect of the environment.

162T Sale of business that includes land-related property

An agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of land-related property is not chargeable with vendor duty if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:

- (a) the agreement or transfer forms part of an arrangement for the sale of the whole of a business under which both land-related property and other dutiable property connected with the business (including business assets) are transferred to a transferee, and
- (b) the dutiable value of the land-related property comprises less than 60% of the total dutiable value of the land-related property and other dutiable property.

162U Compulsory acquisitions and dedications of land

- (1) No vendor duty is chargeable on a vendor duty transaction that gives effect to an acquisition of land (by agreement or compulsory process) if the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* applies to the acquisition.

Note—

Section 5 of the *Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991* provides that that Act applies to the acquisition of land by an authority of the State which is authorised to acquire land by compulsory process. The Act does not apply to an acquisition if the land is available for public sale and is acquired by agreement.

- (2) No vendor duty is chargeable on a vendor duty transaction that gives effect to a dedication of land required by a consent authority under section 94 or 94F of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), an agreement for the sale or transfer, or transfer, of land is not chargeable with vendor duty if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the land is intended to be used for affordable housing (within the meaning of the

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979) and the transaction is an approved transaction.

- (4) For the purposes of this section, an **approved transaction** is a transaction, or a transaction of a class, approved in writing for the purposes of this section by the Minister administering Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* after consultation with the Treasurer.

162UA Sale by mortgagee or receiver under power of sale

An agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of land-related property is not chargeable with vendor duty if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the agreement or transfer is pursuant to the bona fide exercise of a power of sale by a mortgagee, receiver, liquidator or trustee in bankruptcy.

162V Land subject to conservation instruments

- (1) This section applies to a vendor duty transaction if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the land-related property transferred is land that is wholly or partly the subject of a conservation agreement under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, or a trust agreement registered as referred to in section 36 of the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*, being in either case an agreement that remains in force in perpetuity. These conservation agreements and registered trust agreements are referred to in this section as **conservation instruments**.
- (2) No vendor duty is chargeable in relation to the land-related property transferred if it is land that is wholly the subject of a conservation instrument referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) If the land-related property transferred is land that is partly the subject of a conservation instrument referred to in subsection (1) then, for the purpose of charging vendor duty on the transaction, the dutiable value of the land-related property transferred is to be reduced by the conservation apportionment factor.
- (4) The conservation apportionment factor is the proportion that the area of the land that is the subject of the conservation instrument bears to the total area of the land transferred.

162W Applications under *Real Property Act 1900*

- (1) A possessory application under the *Real Property Act 1900* is not chargeable with vendor duty.
- (2) An application to bring land under the *Real Property Act 1900* is not chargeable with vendor duty.

162X Transactions exempt from ad valorem duty under Chapter 2

- (1) Subject to this Division, no vendor duty is chargeable under this Chapter on a vendor duty transaction if:
 - (a) ad valorem duty is not chargeable on the transaction as a dutiable transaction under Chapter 2 because of any of the provisions of Parts 6 and 7 of Chapter 2 (other than sections 61 and 62), or
 - (b) the transaction is the subject of an exemption under any of sections 96–99, or
 - (c) the duty chargeable on the transaction under Chapter 2 is the duty chargeable under section 18 (3), or
 - (d) the transaction is a transfer in respect of which the Chief Commissioner is required by section 51 to refund ad valorem duty.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if ad valorem duty is not chargeable on the transaction under Chapter 2 because of the provisions of Division 1 of Part 8 of that Chapter (which relates to First Home Plus).

162Y Exemptions for charities and others under Chapter 11

- (1) Subject to this Division, Chapter 11 applies in respect of vendor duty transactions in the same way as it applies to dutiable transactions.
- (2) For that purpose, a reference in Chapter 11 to a dutiable transaction includes a vendor duty transaction and a reference to dutiable property includes land-related property.
- (3) (Repealed)
- (4) The reference to duty in section 278 does not include vendor duty.

Note—

Section 278 exempts certain public housing tenants from duty on the purchase of land. That exemption does not extend to the vendor of the land.

162Z Exemptions for gifts of land-related property to charities and others

- (1) No vendor duty is chargeable on a transfer of land-related property, for no consideration, if the transferee is not liable to pay duty in respect of the transfer under this Act.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1), a vendor duty transaction is not exempt from vendor duty under Chapter 11 merely because the transferee is not liable to pay duty on the transaction under that Chapter.

Note—

For example, a gift of land to a charity will be exempt because the charity is exempt from duty on the

transfer under Chapter 11. However, in the case of a sale of land to a charity, the vendor will still be liable to pay vendor duty under this Chapter.

- (3) Subsection (1) does not extend to a transfer of land-related property in respect of which the transferee is not liable to pay duty because of Division 1 of Part 8 of Chapter 2 (which relates to First Home Plus) or section 278.

Part 6 Stamping and enforcement

162ZA Application of Chapter 12

- (1) Subject to this Part and to any other necessary modifications, Chapter 12 applies in respect of vendor duty transactions in the same way as it applies to dutiable transactions.
- (2) For that purpose, a reference in that Chapter to a dutiable transaction includes a vendor duty transaction and a reference to dutiable property includes land-related property.

162ZB Stamping and endorsement of vendor duty transactions

- (1) If an instrument that effects or evidences a dutiable transaction that is also a vendor duty transaction is stamped under this Act to indicate payment of duty, it must be stamped in a manner approved by the Chief Commissioner to indicate the type of duty (that is, purchaser duty or vendor duty) that has been paid.
- (2) If an instrument that effects or evidences a dutiable transaction that is also a vendor duty transaction is endorsed under this Act to indicate payment of duty, it must be endorsed in a manner approved by the Chief Commissioner to indicate the type of duty (that is, purchaser duty or vendor duty) that has been paid.

Note—

See section 289A, which allows stamping to occur by means of an endorsement.

- (3) An instrument that effects or evidences a dutiable transaction that is also a vendor duty transaction is not duly stamped unless it is stamped or endorsed in accordance with this section.

162ZC Stamping of vendor duty transactions not chargeable with duty

- (1) If a vendor duty transaction is not chargeable with vendor duty, an instrument that effects or evidences the vendor duty transaction must be stamped in a manner approved by the Chief Commissioner to indicate that it is not chargeable with vendor duty.
- (2) If a vendor duty transaction is not chargeable with purchaser duty, an instrument that effects or evidences the transaction must be stamped in a manner approved by the Chief Commissioner to indicate that it is not chargeable with purchaser duty.

Note—

See section 301, which prevents registration of an instrument that effects or evidences a vendor duty transaction unless it has been stamped or endorsed in a manner that indicates that purchaser duty has been paid or is not chargeable, and that vendor duty has been paid or is not chargeable.

162ZCA Interim payment of duty

- (1) If the full dutiable value of land-related property subject to an agreement for sale or transfer cannot, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, be immediately ascertained, the Chief Commissioner may make an assessment by way of estimate under section 11 (2) of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.
- (2) A written instrument effecting or evidencing the sale or transfer may be stamped "interim stamp only".

162ZD What is purchaser duty?

For the purposes of this Part, **purchaser duty** is the duty (if any) payable in respect of a dutiable transaction under Chapter 2.

162ZE Duplicates or counterparts

The duty chargeable under section 271 in respect of a duplicate or counterpart of an instrument is not payable in respect of any duplicate or counterpart of an instrument that effects or evidences a vendor duty transaction.

Chapter 4A Acquisition and disposal of interests in land rich landholders

Part 1 Preliminary

163 Overview

This Chapter charges duty on certain transactions that are not "dutiable transactions" under Chapter 2 or "vendor duty transactions" under Chapter 4.

Note—

Duty is chargeable under Part 2 on the acquisition by a person of an interest in a land rich landholder at the same rate as the transfer duty chargeable under Chapter 2.

Duty is chargeable under Part 3 on the disposal by a person of an interest in a land rich landholder at the same rate as the vendor duty chargeable under Chapter 4.

163A Meaning of "landholder" and related expressions

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a **landholder** is any of the following:
 - (a) a private unit trust scheme,
 - (b) a wholesale unit trust scheme,

(c) a private company.

Note—

Private unit trust scheme, wholesale unit trust scheme and **private company** are defined in the Dictionary.

(2) However, for the purposes of Part 3, and any of the other provisions of this Chapter insofar as they relate to the duty chargeable under Part 3:

public unit trust scheme does not include a unit trust scheme registered as an imminent public unit trust scheme under this Chapter.

wholesale unit trust scheme does not include a unit trust scheme registered as an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme under this Chapter.

(3) Accordingly, a unit trust scheme registered as an imminent public unit trust scheme or an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme under this Chapter is a private unit trust scheme and a landholder for the purposes of Part 3 and those related provisions.

163B Meaning of “land rich”

(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a landholder is **land rich** if:

(a) it has land holdings in New South Wales with an unencumbered value of \$2,000,000 or more, and

(b) its land holdings in all places, whether within or outside Australia, comprise 60% or more of the unencumbered value of all its property.

(2) In calculating the unencumbered value of the property of a landholder for the purposes of subsection (1), property of any of the following kinds is not counted:

(a) cash, whether in Australian or other currency,

(b) money on deposit with any person, negotiable instruments or debt securities,

(c) loans that, according to their terms, are to be repaid on demand by the lender or within 12 months after the date of the loan,

(d) if the landholder is a private unit trust scheme or a wholesale unit trust scheme, loans to persons who, in relation to a trustee or beneficiary of the scheme, are associated persons,

(e) if the landholder is a private company, loans to persons who, in relation to the company or to a majority shareholder or director of the company, are associated persons,

(f) land use entitlements,

- (g) units or shares in a linked entity of the landholder,
- (h) property consisting of an interest as a beneficiary in a discretionary trust (within the meaning of section 163U).

Note—

Associated person, land use entitlement and **majority shareholder** are defined in the Dictionary.

- (3) In addition to subsection (2), property is not to be counted in calculating the unencumbered value of the property of a landholder for the purposes of subsection (1) if the landholder is unable to satisfy the Chief Commissioner that the property was obtained otherwise than to reduce, for the purposes of this Chapter, the ratio of its land holdings in all places, whether within or outside Australia, to the unencumbered value of all its property.

163C What are the “land holdings” of a landholder?

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a **land holding** is an interest in land other than the estate or interest of a mortgagee, chargee or other secured creditor or a profit à prendre. An interest in land, however:
 - (a) is not a land holding of a unit trust scheme unless the interest is held by the trustees in their capacity as trustees of the scheme, and
 - (b) is not a land holding of a private company unless the interest of the private company in the land is a beneficial interest.
- (2) This section is in aid of, but does not limit, the operation of any provision of this Chapter providing for constructive ownership of interests.

163D What are “interests” and “significant interests” in landholders?

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a person has an **interest** in a landholder if the person has an entitlement (otherwise than as a creditor or other person to whom the landholder is liable) to a distribution of property from the landholder on a winding up of the landholder or otherwise.
- (2) A person who, by virtue of subsection (1), has an interest in a landholder has a **significant interest** in the landholder if the person, in the event of a distribution of all the property of the landholder immediately after the interest was acquired, would be entitled to:
 - (a) in the case of a private unit trust scheme—20% or more of the property distributed, or
 - (b) in the case of a landholder other than a private unit trust scheme—50% or more of the property distributed.

- (3) For the purposes of Part 2 only, an interest in a landholder is not counted if the interest concerned:
- (a) is an interest in a unit trust scheme acquired before 10 June 1987, or
 - (b) is an interest in a private company acquired before 21 November 1986, or
 - (c) was acquired at a time when the landholder did not hold land in New South Wales.
- (4) In this section, **person** includes a landholder.

Part 2 Charging of duty on acquisitions of interests in land rich landholders

163E When does a liability for duty arise?

A liability for duty charged by this Part arises when a relevant acquisition is made.

163F What is a “relevant acquisition”?

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a person who:
- (a) acquires an interest in a land rich landholder:
 - (i) that is of itself a significant interest in the landholder, or
 - (ii) that, when aggregated with other interests in the landholder held by the person or an associated person, results in an aggregation that amounts to a significant interest in the landholder, or
 - (iii) that, when aggregated with other interests in the landholder acquired by the person or other persons under transactions that form, evidence, give effect to or arise from what is substantially one arrangement between the acquirers, results in an aggregation that amounts to a significant interest in the landholder, or
 - (b) having a significant interest, or an interest described in paragraph (a) (ii), in a land rich landholder, acquires a further interest in the landholder,
- has made a **relevant acquisition**.
- (2) However, an acquisition of an interest in a land rich landholder under an arrangement that results in the land rich landholder ceasing to be a landholder is not a relevant acquisition because of subsection (1) (a) (iii).
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, persons in their capacity as qualifying investors of a wholesale unit trust scheme are taken not to be associated persons of other qualifying investors in relation to the scheme.

163G How may an interest be “acquired”?

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, a person acquires an interest in a land rich landholder if the person obtains an interest, or the person’s interest increases, in the landholder regardless of how it is obtained or increased.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a person may acquire an interest in a land rich landholder in the following ways:
 - (a) the purchase, gift, allotment or issue of a unit or share,
 - (b) the cancellation, redemption or surrender of a unit or share,
 - (c) the abrogation or alteration of a right for a unit or share,
 - (d) the payment of an amount owing for a unit or share.
- (3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a person may acquire an interest in a land rich landholder without acquiring units or shares in the land rich landholder.

163H Acquisition statements

- (1) A person who has made a relevant acquisition must prepare a statement (an **acquisition statement**) and lodge it with the Chief Commissioner.
- (2) The acquisition statement is to be prepared in an approved form and must contain the following information:
 - (a) the name and address of the person who has acquired the interest,
 - (b) in relation to each interest acquired, the date on which it was acquired and whether it is an exempt transaction,
 - (c) if the relevant acquisition results from the aggregation of the interests of associated persons, particulars of the interests acquired by the person and any associated persons on the date of the relevant acquisition,
 - (d) particulars of the total interest of the person and any associated person in the landholder at that date,
 - (e) the unencumbered value of all land holdings in New South Wales of the landholder as at the date of the relevant acquisition and as at the date of acquisition of each interest acquired in the landholder during the 3 years prior to the date of the relevant acquisition,
 - (f) the unencumbered value of the property of the landholder at the date of the relevant acquisition,
 - (g) the amount of duty paid under this Act or under a law of another Australian

jurisdiction in respect of each earlier acquisition of an interest referred to in paragraph (e),

(h) such other information as the Chief Commissioner may require.

Note—

In ascertaining whether or not a liability to lodge a statement under this section exists, it is necessary to have regard to provisions of Part 4 that deal with how a person may be taken to have acquired an interest in a land rich landholder because of the interests in a linked entity.

163I When must duty be paid?

A tax default does not occur for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* if duty is paid within 3 months after the liability to pay the duty arises.

163J Who is liable to pay the duty?

- (1) Duty chargeable under this Part is payable by the person who makes the relevant acquisition, except as provided by subsection (2).
- (2) If a relevant acquisition results from an aggregation of the interests of associated persons, the person who made the relevant acquisition and the associated person or persons are jointly and severally liable for payment of the duty.

163K How duty is charged on relevant acquisitions

- (1) If an acquisition statement does not disclose any acquisitions during the 3 years preceding the relevant acquisition, duty is chargeable, at the rate specified under section 32 of this Act for a transfer of dutiable property, on the amount calculated by multiplying the unencumbered value of all land holdings of the landholder in New South Wales (calculated at the date of acquisition of the interest acquired) by the proportion of that value represented by the interest acquired in the relevant acquisition.
- (2) If a relevant acquisition results from the aggregation of the interests of associated persons, the reference in subsection (1) to the interest acquired includes a reference to any interests acquired by associated persons on the same date.
- (3) If an acquisition statement discloses one or more acquisitions during the 3 years preceding the relevant acquisition, duty is chargeable, at the rate specified under section 32 of this Act for a transfer of dutiable property, on the aggregate of amounts severally calculated, in the manner provided by subsection (1), in respect of each interest required to be disclosed in the statement.
- (4) Duty payable under this section is to be reduced by the sum of the duty paid or payable under this Act in respect of the acquisition, during the 3 years preceding the relevant acquisition, by the person or any associated person of an interest in the same landholder, but only in proportion to the extent to which the duty paid or payable is

attributable to the amount of the duty payable under this section.

- (5) Duty payable under this section is to be reduced by an amount (if any) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{A}{B} \times C$$

where:

A is the unencumbered value of the land holdings in New South Wales of the landholder at the time the dutiable acquisition was made, and

B is the unencumbered value of all property of the landholder at that time, and

C is the sum of:

- (a) the duty under this Act paid or payable in respect of:
- (i) a dutiable transaction in relation to the units or shares, or
 - (ii) a capital reduction or a rights alteration under Part 3 of Chapter 3 by which an interest in the landholder was acquired, or
 - (iii) an allotment of shares under Part 5 of Chapter 3 by which an interest in the landholder was acquired, and
- (b) any duty of a like nature so paid or payable under a law of another Australian jurisdiction.
- (6) If a relevant acquisition is made owing to the aggregation of the interests of associated persons, but the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the associated persons acquired their respective interests independently, the Chief Commissioner may assess and charge duty on each separate acquisition without aggregating the interests of the person who made it with the interests of associated persons.
- (7) Duty is not chargeable under this section on the acquisition of an interest in a landholder that is required to be disclosed in an acquisition statement if the acquisition is an exempt transaction.
- (8) This section is subject to Part 4.
- (9) In this section:

exempt transaction means an acquisition that is an exempt transaction under Part 5.

163L Primary producers—special provisions

- (1) No duty is chargeable under this Part in respect of a relevant acquisition if:

- (a) the relevant acquisition is made in a landholder that is a primary producer, and
 - (b) when the acquisition is made, the landholder's land holdings in all places, whether within or outside Australia, comprise less than 80% of the unencumbered value of all its property.
- (2) However, if at any time within the period of 5 years after a relevant acquisition to which subsection (1) applies is made, the landholder in whom the acquisition is made ceases for any length of time to be a primary producer:
- (a) the person who made the acquisition must immediately notify the Chief Commissioner:
 - (i) that the landholder has ceased to be a primary producer, and
 - (ii) of the date on which the landholder ceased to be a primary producer, and
 - (b) duty is chargeable under this Part in respect of the acquisition on the date on which the landholder ceased to be a primary producer, and
 - (c) the Chief Commissioner must make an assessment of the duty so chargeable.
- (3) The provisions of section 163B (2) and (3) apply to the calculation of the unencumbered value of the land holdings of the primary producer under this section.
- (4) In this section, **primary producer** means a landholder whose land holdings in all places, whether within or outside Australia, wholly or predominantly comprise land used for primary production (within the meaning of section 274).

Part 3 Charging of duty on disposals of interests in land rich landholders

163M When does a liability for duty arise?

A liability for duty charged by this Part arises when a relevant disposal is made.

163N What is a "relevant disposal"?

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a person who is a significant interest holder in relation to a landholder and who disposes of an interest in the land rich landholder has made a **relevant disposal**.
- (2) A person is a **significant interest holder** in relation to a landholder if the person has or has had, at any time within the period of 3 years before the disposal, a significant interest in the landholder or an interest that, when aggregated with other interests held by any associated persons, amounts to a significant interest in the landholder.
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, persons in their capacity as qualifying investors of a

wholesale unit trust scheme are taken not to be associated persons of other qualifying investors in relation to the scheme.

1630 How may an interest be “disposed of”?

- (1) A person who has an interest in a land rich landholder disposes of an interest in the landholder if the person ceases to have an interest in the landholder, or the person’s interest in the landholder decreases, regardless of how that happens.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a person may dispose of an interest in a land rich landholder in the following ways:
 - (a) the sale, gift, allotment or issue of a unit or share,
 - (b) the cancellation, redemption or surrender of a unit or share,
 - (c) the abrogation or alteration of a right for a unit or share,
 - (d) the payment of an amount owing for a unit or share.
- (3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a person may dispose of an interest in a land rich landholder without disposing of units or shares in the land rich landholder.

163P Disposal statements

- (1) A person who has made a relevant disposal must prepare a statement (a **disposal statement**) and lodge it with the Chief Commissioner.
- (2) The disposal statement is to be prepared in an approved form and must contain the following information:
 - (a) the name and address of the person who has disposed of the interest,
 - (b) the date on which it was disposed of,
 - (c) particulars of the interest of the person and any associated persons in the landholder immediately before the relevant disposal,
 - (d) particulars of any other interests of the person or any associated persons in the landholder disposed of within the 3-year period before the date of the relevant disposal,
 - (e) the unencumbered value of all land holdings in New South Wales of the landholder as at the date of the relevant disposal,
 - (f) the unencumbered value of the property of the landholder at the date of the relevant disposal,
 - (g) such other information as the Chief Commissioner may require.

Note—

In ascertaining whether or not a liability to lodge a statement under this section exists, it is necessary to have regard to provisions of Part 4 that deal with how a person may be taken to have disposed of an interest in a land rich landholder because of the interests in a linked entity.

Section 163Z allows valuations prepared within 12 months before a disposal to be used in certain circumstances for the purpose of determining the unencumbered value of land holdings of a landholder at the date of the relevant disposal.

163Q When must duty be paid?

A tax default does not occur for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* if duty is paid within 3 months after the liability to pay the duty arises.

163R Who is liable to pay the duty?

Duty chargeable under this Part is payable by the person who makes the relevant disposal.

163S How duty is charged on relevant disposals

- (1) Duty is chargeable on a relevant disposal, at the rate specified under Chapter 4 for a dutiable transaction in respect of land-related property, on the amount calculated by multiplying the unencumbered value of all land holdings of the landholder in New South Wales by the proportion of that value represented by the interest disposed of in the relevant disposal.
- (2) Duty is not chargeable under this section on the disposal of an interest in a landholder if the disposal is an exempt transaction.
- (3) If a land holding of a landholder is an exempt land holding in relation to a particular disposal, the unencumbered value of the land holding is to be disregarded when calculating the duty chargeable on the disposal.
- (4) This section is subject to Part 4.
- (5) In this section:

exempt land holding means a land holding that is an exempt land holding under Part 6.

exempt transaction means a disposal that is an exempt transaction under Part 5.

Part 4 General principles to be applied under this Chapter

163T Constructive ownership of land holdings and other property: linked entities

- (1) In addition to any interest in land or other property that it may hold in its own right, a unit trust scheme or a private company is taken, for the purposes of this Chapter, to hold an interest in land or other property held by a linked entity of the unit trust

scheme or private company.

- (2) In this section, a **linked entity** of a unit trust scheme or a private company (the **principal entity**) means a person:
- (a) who is part of a chain of persons:
 - (i) which includes the principal entity, and
 - (ii) which is comprised of one or more links, and
 - (iii) in which a link exists if a person would be entitled to receive not less than 20% of the unencumbered value of the property of another person if the other person were to be wound up, and
 - (iv) which does not include in any of the links between the person and the principal entity, a public unit trust scheme, a wholesale unit trust scheme or a company whose shares are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange or an exchange of the World Federation of Exchanges, and
 - (b) who is not a public unit trust scheme, a wholesale unit trust scheme or a company whose shares are listed on the Australian Stock Exchange or an exchange of the World Federation of Exchanges.

Note—

The expressions “public unit trust scheme” and “wholesale unit trust scheme” have a different meaning in this provision from the meaning given in the Dictionary insofar as this provision relates to the duty chargeable under Part 3 (see section 163A).

- (3) The value, for duty purposes, of the interest in land or other property that a unit trust scheme or a private company (being a principal entity) is taken, by subsection (1), to hold because of a holding by a linked entity is that portion of the interest’s unencumbered value to which the unit trust scheme or private company would be entitled (without regard to any liabilities of the linked entity or any other person in the ownership chain) if each entity in the chain of entities were to be wound up.

163U Constructive ownership of land holdings and other property: discretionary trusts

- (1) A person or a member of a class of persons in whose favour, by the terms of a discretionary trust, capital the subject of the trust may be applied:
- (a) in the event of the exercise of a power or discretion in favour of the person or class, or
 - (b) in the event that a discretion conferred under the trust is not exercised,
- is, for the purposes of this section, a **beneficiary** of the trust.
- (2) A beneficiary of a discretionary trust is taken to own or to be otherwise entitled to the

property the subject of the trust.

- (3) For the purposes of this Chapter, any property that is the subject of a discretionary trust is taken to be the subject of any other discretionary trust:
- (a) that is, or
 - (b) any trustee of which (in the capacity of trustee) is, a beneficiary of it.
- (4) Subsection (3) extends to apply to property that is the subject of a discretionary trust only by the operation of that subsection.
- (5) In this section, **person** includes a landholder.

Note—

Discretionary trust is defined in the Dictionary.

163V Effect of uncompleted agreements

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, the transferor and the transferee under an uncompleted agreement for the transfer of land are taken to be separately entitled to the whole of the land.

Note—

If duty is charged on an acquisition or disposal that relates to a land holding to which subsection (1) applies, the Chief Commissioner may defer payment of duty under section 47 of the [Taxation Administration Act 1996](#).

- (2) For the purposes of this Chapter:
- (a) if a landholder has agreed to dispose of property other than land, the agreement is taken to have been completed even if it is not completed, and
 - (b) if a landholder has agreed to acquire property other than land and has not completed the agreement, the agreement is to be disregarded.

163W Agreements for sale or conveyance of land

- (1) If:
- (a) at the time of acquisition or disposal of an interest by any person in a land rich landholder that necessitates the lodgment of an acquisition statement or disposal statement under this Chapter, the landholder was the vendor under an uncompleted agreement for the sale or conveyance of land, and
 - (b) the agreement is subsequently completed,
- the Chief Commissioner is to assess or reassess the statement as though the land the

subject of the agreement was not, at the time of the acquisition or disposal concerned, a land holding of the landholder.

(2) If:

(a) at the time of acquisition or disposal of an interest by any person in a land rich landholder that necessitates the lodgment of an acquisition statement or disposal statement under this Chapter, the landholder was the purchaser under an uncompleted agreement for the sale or conveyance of land, and

(b) the agreement is subsequently rescinded, annulled or otherwise terminated without completion,

the Chief Commissioner is to assess or reassess the statement as though the land the subject of the agreement was not, at the time of the acquisition or disposal concerned, a land holding of the landholder.

(3) In this section, a reference to a **landholder** includes a reference to a linked entity of the landholder.

163X Agreements for disposal or acquisition of property other than land

(1) If, at the time of an acquisition or disposal of an interest by a person in a land rich landholder that necessitates the lodgment of an acquisition statement or disposal statement under this Chapter, the landholder had agreed to dispose of property other than land, and the agreement has subsequently been rescinded, annulled or otherwise terminated without completion, the Chief Commissioner is to assess or reassess the statement as though the property the subject of the agreement was, at the time of the acquisition or disposal concerned, property of the landholder.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply unless the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the rescission, annulment or other termination of the agreement is not part of a scheme or arrangement under which the object of the agreement has been or is intended to be achieved in another way.

(3) If, at the time of an acquisition or disposal of an interest by a person in a land rich landholder that necessitates the lodgment of an acquisition statement or disposal statement under this Chapter, the landholder had agreed to acquire property other than land, and the agreement is subsequently completed, the Chief Commissioner is to assess or reassess the statement as though the property the subject of the agreement was, at the time of the acquisition or disposal concerned, property of the landholder.

(4) In this section, a reference to a **landholder** includes a reference to a linked entity of the landholder.

163Y Valuation of property

- (1) Subject to this Chapter, the provisions of this Act for ascertaining the value of transfers chargeable with ad valorem duty extend to an acquisition statement or disposal statement under this Chapter and the value of land holdings mentioned in it.
- (2) In determining the unencumbered value of land holdings under this Chapter, any arrangement made in respect of the land holdings that has the effect of reducing the unencumbered value is to be disregarded, subject to subsection (3).
- (3) An arrangement is not to be disregarded if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the arrangement was not made as part of an arrangement or scheme with a collateral purpose of reducing the duty otherwise payable in relation to the relevant acquisition or relevant disposal.
- (4) In considering whether or not he or she is satisfied for the purposes of subsection (3), the Chief Commissioner may have regard to:
 - (a) the duration of the arrangement before the relevant acquisition or relevant disposal, and
 - (b) whether the arrangement has been made with an associated person, and
 - (c) whether there is any commercial efficacy to the making of the arrangement other than to reduce duty, and
 - (d) any other matters the Chief Commissioner considers relevant.

163Z Use of valuations prepared within 12-month period before disposal

- (1) For the purpose of determining the duty chargeable on a relevant disposal under Part 3, the unencumbered value of all land holdings of the landholder in New South Wales is to be calculated by reference to the value of those land holdings according to any relevant valuation specified in subsection (2).
- (2) A **relevant valuation** is any of the following documents prepared within 12 months before the date a liability for duty under Part 3 arises:
 - (a) an independent valuation of the land holdings of the landholder,
 - (b) a property valuation used by the landholder in preparing an annual return to be lodged under the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth,
 - (c) a financial report of the landholder, certified by an independent auditor as presenting a true and fair view of a landholder's financial position,
 - (d) any other document the Chief Commissioner considers to be appropriate for calculating the value of the land holdings of the landholder.

- (3) However, if there is more than one relevant document, the most recently prepared of those relevant documents is to be used for the purpose of determining the value of land holdings of the landholder.
- (4) This section does not apply in respect of a relevant disposal made by a person if, as a consequence of that disposal, another person has made a relevant acquisition.

163ZA Maximisation of entitlements on distribution of property

- (1) This section applies to any calculation, for the purposes of this Chapter, of the entitlement of a person (the *interested person*) to participate in a distribution of the property of a landholder, whether on a winding up of the landholder or otherwise.
- (2) A calculation is to be made based, firstly, on a distribution carried out in accordance with the constitution of the landholder, and with any law relevant to the distribution, as in force at the time of distribution, and the entitlement of the interested person is to be evaluated accordingly.
- (3) Next, a calculation is to be made based on a distribution carried out after the interested person, and any other person whom the interested person has power to direct with respect to such a distribution or who is, in relation to the interested person, an associated person, had exercised all powers and discretions exercisable by them by reason of having acquired an interest in the landholder concerned:
 - (a) to effect or compel an alteration to the constitution of the landholder, and
 - (b) to vary the rights conferred by units or shares in the landholder, and
 - (c) to effect or compel the substitution or replacement of units or shares in the landholder with other units or shares in it,in such a manner as would maximise the value of the entitlement, and the entitlement of the interested person is to be evaluated accordingly.
- (4) The results obtained by an evaluation of the interested person's entitlement in accordance with subsections (2) and (3) are then to be compared, and whichever evaluation results in a greater entitlement is the correct evaluation, for the purposes of this Chapter, of the entitlement, unless the Chief Commissioner, being satisfied that the application of this subsection in the particular case would be inequitable, determines otherwise.

Part 5 Exemptions and concessions

163ZB Exempt transactions

- (1) An acquisition or disposal by a person of an interest in a landholder is an exempt transaction:

- (a) if the interest was acquired or disposed of in the person's capacity as:
 - (i) a receiver or trustee in bankruptcy, or
 - (ii) a liquidator, or
 - (iii) an executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person, or
- (b) if the interest was acquired or disposed of solely as the result of the making of a compromise or arrangement under Part 5.1 of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth that has been approved by the court, not being a compromise or arrangement that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied was made with the intention of defeating the operation of this Chapter, or
- (c) if the interest concerned is acquired or disposed of solely from a pro rata increase or decrease in the interests of all unit holders or shareholders, or
- (d) if the interest was acquired or disposed of solely as the result of the distribution of the estate of a deceased person, whether effected in the ordinary course of execution of a will or codicil or administration of an intestate estate or as the result of the order of a court, made under the [Family Provision Act 1982](#) or otherwise, varying the application of the provisions of a will or codicil or varying the application of the rules governing the distribution of the property of an intestate estate, or
- (e) if the interest was acquired or disposed of by the parties to a marriage that is dissolved or annulled, or in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner has broken down irretrievably, or by either of them, or by a child or children of either of them or a trustee of such a child or children, as a result of a transfer made in accordance with:
 - (i) a financial agreement made under section 90B, 90C or 90D of the [Family Law Act 1975](#) of the Commonwealth that, under that Act, is binding on the parties to the agreement, or
 - (ii) an order of a court made under that Act, or
 - (iii) an agreement that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied has been made for the purpose of dividing matrimonial property as a consequence of the dissolution, annulment or breakdown of the marriage, or
- (f) if the interest was acquired or disposed of by the parties to a domestic relationship that has, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, been terminated, or by either of them, or by a child or children of either of them or a trustee of such a child or children, as a result of a transfer made in accordance with:
 - (i) an order of a court made under the [Property \(Relationships\) Act 1984](#), or

- (ii) a termination agreement within the meaning of section 44 of the *Property (Relationships) Act 1984* that has been certified in accordance with section 47 of that Act, or

Note—

Domestic relationship (defined in the Dictionary) has the same meaning as in the *Property (Relationships) Act 1984*.

- (g) to the extent that:
 - (i) for purposes of or ancillary to the acquisition or disposal of an interest referred to in paragraph (e) or (f), the acquisition or disposal consists of the transfer of a share that is matrimonial property or relationship property to a person not a party to the relevant marriage or domestic relationship, in order to comply with a requirement of or prescribed under the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, or
 - (ii) the acquisition or disposal consists of a declaration of trust, by the transferee of a share transferred as referred to in subparagraph (i), for the benefit of a party to the marriage or relationship, or
 - (h) if the land holding of the landholder comprises land used for primary production and the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (i) the land was used for primary production immediately before the acquisition or disposal, and
 - (ii) the land will continue to be used for primary production after the acquisition or disposal, and
 - (iii) the parties between whom the acquisition or disposal has occurred are persons of a class identified in guidelines approved under section 274, and
 - (iv) the acquisition or disposal satisfies such other requirements as may be contained in those guidelines, or
 - (i) if the acquisition or disposal of an interest in a landholder would be chargeable with duty of \$10 under section 54 if the property being acquired or disposed of were land in New South Wales.
- (2) An acquisition or disposal by a person of an interest in a landholder is an exempt transaction if the Chief Commissioner, being satisfied that the application of this Chapter to the acquisition or disposal in the particular case would not be just and reasonable, so determines.
- (3) If:
- (a) duty was paid on the acquisition or disposal of matrimonial property by the parties

to a marriage or by either of them, or by a child or children of either of them or a trustee of such a child or children, and

(b) the interest acquired or disposed of was acquired or disposed of as a result of a transfer made in accordance with an agreement or order referred to in subsection (1) (e) (i), (ii) or (iii), and

(c) the marriage has been dissolved or annulled or has broken down irretrievably, the person who paid the duty is entitled to a refund of it.

(4) If:

(a) duty was paid on the acquisition or disposal of relationship property by the parties to a domestic relationship or by either of them, or by a child or children of either of them or a trustee of such a child or children, and

(b) the interest acquired or disposed of was acquired or disposed of as a result of a transfer made in accordance with an order or agreement referred to in subsection (1) (f) (i) or (ii), and

(c) the domestic relationship has been terminated, the person who paid the duty is entitled to a refund of it.

(5) A party to a marriage or domestic relationship may provide a statement to the Chief Commissioner, in the form of a statutory declaration, to the effect that:

(a) in the case of a marriage:

(i) the party intends to apply for a dissolution or an annulment of the marriage, or

(ii) the parties to the marriage have separated, and there is no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed, or

(b) in the case of a domestic relationship, the domestic relationship has been terminated.

The Chief Commissioner is required to have regard to any such statement in exercising his or her functions under subsection (1) (e) or (f).

(6) Subsection (5) does not limit the functions of the Chief Commissioner under section 72 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.

(7) In this section:

land used for primary production has the same meaning as in section 274.

marriage includes a void marriage.

matrimonial property of a marriage means property of the parties to the marriage or of either of them.

party to a marriage includes a person who was a party to a marriage that has been dissolved or annulled, in Australia or elsewhere.

relationship property of a domestic relationship means property of the parties to the relationship or of either of them.

163ZC Duty concession: acquisitions securing financial accommodation

- (1) If the person lodging an acquisition statement under this Chapter in relation to the acquisition of an interest in a land rich landholder:
 - (a) informs the Chief Commissioner at the time the statement is lodged that the acquisition is effected for the purpose of securing financial accommodation, and
 - (b) the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the acquisition is effected for that purpose,the statement, in so far as it relates to that acquisition, is not chargeable with duty, except as provided by subsection (2).
- (2) The statement is chargeable with duty at the expiration of the period of 5 years after the date of the acquisition (or such longer period as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner in the particular case) if the interest concerned is not:
 - (a) re-acquired by the person from whom it was acquired, or
 - (b) in the case of an acquisition by way of mortgage, conveyed by the mortgagee to a third person in exercise of the mortgagee's power of sale,within that period (or that longer period).
- (3) Section 163H does not apply to the re-acquisition by a person of the interest concerned.

163ZD Duty concession: disposals securing financial accommodation

- (1) If the person lodging a disposal statement under this Chapter in relation to the disposal of an interest in a land rich landholder:
 - (a) informs the Chief Commissioner at the time the statement is lodged that the disposal is effected for the purpose of securing financial accommodation, and
 - (b) the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the disposal is effected for that purpose,the statement, in so far as it relates to that disposal, is not chargeable with duty, except as provided by subsection (2).

- (2) The statement is chargeable with duty at the expiration of the period of 5 years after the date of the disposal (or such longer period as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner in the particular case) if the interest concerned is not:
 - (a) re-acquired by the person who disposed of it, or
 - (b) in the case of a disposal by way of mortgage, conveyed by the mortgagee to a third person in exercise of the mortgagee's power of sale, within that period (or that longer period).
- (3) Section 163P does not apply to the disposal of the interest concerned for the purpose of its re-acquisition by the person who disposed of it.

163ZE Concession for buy-back arrangements

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) the trustee of a unit trust scheme that is a widely held trust redeems any units in the trust, and
 - (b) the redemption is done for the purpose of re-issuing or re-offering the units for sale, and
 - (c) as a result of the redemption, the scheme would, but for this section, cease to be a widely held trust because a unit holder, individually or together with any associated person, is beneficially entitled to more than 20% of the units in the trust.
- (2) For a period of 30 days beginning on and including the day on which the redemption occurs, the trust is taken to continue to be a widely held trust, but only if the trust continues to have not less than 300 unit holders none of whom, individually or together with any associated person, is beneficially entitled to more than 25% of the units of the trust.
- (3) If, at the end of that 30-day period, a unit holder, individually or together with any associated person, is beneficially entitled to more than 20% of the units in the unit trust scheme:
 - (a) the trust is taken to have ceased to be a widely held trust from the beginning of that 30-day period (as if subsection (2) had never applied), and
 - (b) the Chief Commissioner must make an assessment of the duty chargeable under this Act as if the unit trust scheme had ceased to be a widely held trust scheme at the beginning on that 30-day period, and
 - (c) a tax default occurs for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* if the whole of any duty assessed under paragraph (b) is not paid to the Chief

Commissioner within 3 months after the assessment.

Part 6 Further exemptions and concessions for disposal duty

Division 1 Exempt land holdings

163ZF Vendor duty exemptions to be applied

- (1) A land holding of a landholder is an exempt land holding in relation to a disposal if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, had the landholder transferred the land that is the subject of the land holding immediately before the disposal took place, the transfer of the land by the landholder would not be chargeable with duty under Chapter 4 because of the application of one or more of the following provisions:
 - (a) section 162H (Exemption for farms),
 - (b) the provisions set out in Division 4 of Part 5 of Chapter 4 (Exemptions for new and substantially new buildings),
 - (c) section 162S (Improved vacant land).
- (2) For that purpose, the provisions of this Act referred to in subsection (1) are to be applied subject to any modifications the Chief Commissioner considers necessary.
- (3) A person who makes a relevant disposal (including any associated person) is entitled to claim a particular land holding is an exempt land holding because of the application of a provision referred to in subsection (1) (b) in relation to one disposal by the person (or an associated person) only. That is, a land holding that consists of an interest in a particular parcel of land cannot be claimed to be an exempt land holding in relation to a disposal under those provisions if the land holding has been claimed to be an exempt land holding in relation to a previous disposal by the person or an associated person.

163ZG Land subject to conservation instruments

- (1) A land holding is an exempt land holding in relation to a disposal if it consists of an interest in land that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied is the subject of a conservation agreement under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*, or a trust agreement registered as referred to in section 36 of the *Nature Conservation Trust Act 2001*, being in either case an agreement that remains in force in perpetuity. These conservation agreements and registered trust agreements are referred to in this section as **conservation instruments**.
- (2) If the land is only partly the subject of a conservation instrument then, for the purpose of charging duty under this Chapter, the unencumbered value of the land holding is to be reduced by the conservation apportionment factor.

- (3) The **conservation apportionment factor** is the proportion that the area of the land that is the subject of the conservation instrument bears to the total area of the land.

Division 2 Concession for land holdings that have not significantly increased in value

163ZH Exemption for land holdings that have not increased in value

In determining the duty to be charged under Part 3 of this Chapter in respect of a relevant disposal, the unencumbered value of a particular land holding of a land rich landholder is to be disregarded if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the unencumbered value of the land holding at the disposal date does not exceed the unencumbered value of the land holding at the disposer acquisition date.

163ZI Exemption for land holdings where increase in value does not exceed 12 per cent

In determining the duty to be charged under Part 3 of this Chapter in respect of a relevant disposal, the unencumbered value of a particular land holding of a land rich landholder is to be disregarded if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the unencumbered value of the land holding at the disposal date exceeds the unencumbered value of the land holding at the disposer acquisition date by not more than 12 per cent of the unencumbered value of the land holding at the disposer acquisition date.

163ZJ Concession for increases between 12 and 15 per cent

- (1) This section applies in respect of a relevant disposal if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the unencumbered value of a particular land holding of the land rich landholder on the disposal date exceeds the unencumbered value of the land holding on the disposer acquisition date by more than 12 per cent, but not more than 15 per cent, of the unencumbered value of the land holding on the disposer acquisition date.
- (2) If this section applies, the unencumbered value of the land holding at the disposal date is to be discounted, for the purpose of calculating the duty chargeable under Part 3 of this Chapter, in accordance with the following table:

Increase in unencumbered value of land holding (expressed as % of unencumbered value of land holding on disposer acquisition date)	Discount on unencumbered value
More than 12% but not more than 13%	75%
More than 13% but not more than 14%	50%
More than 14% but not more than 15%	25%

163ZK What is the disposal date?

For the purposes of this Division, the **disposal date**, in relation to a relevant disposal, is

the date on which a liability for the duty chargeable under Part 3 arises or would, but for this Division, arise.

163ZL What is the disposer acquisition date?

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, the **disposer acquisition date** in relation to a particular land holding of a land rich landholder is:
 - (a) the date on which the person making the relevant disposal first acquired an interest in the landholder or, if the person acquired separate interests in the landholder on separate dates, the earliest date on which the person acquired an interest in the landholder (other than an interest that has previously been disposed of by the person), or
 - (b) the date on which the landholder first acquired the land holding,whichever is the later.
- (2) If a person making a relevant disposal acquired an interest in the landholder as the legal personal representative of a deceased person, as a beneficiary under a will of a deceased person or as a result of the intestacy of a deceased person, the person is taken to have first acquired an interest in the landholder on the date on which the deceased person first acquired an interest in the landholder.

163ZM Landholder that holds multiple interests in land

For the purpose of applying this Division in respect of a disposal by a person in a land rich landholder:

- (a) if the land holdings of the landholder comprise interests in more than one parcel of land, this Division is to be applied separately in respect of each such parcel of land, and
- (b) if a landholder's interest in a particular parcel of land at the disposal date is different from the interest of the landholder in that land at the disposer acquisition date, the unencumbered value of the land holding at the disposer acquisition date is to be determined as if the landholder had held the same interest in the land at the disposer acquisition date as the interest held at the disposal date.

163ZN Determination of value of land holding under this Division

- (1) For the purposes of this Division, the unencumbered value of a land holding on a particular date is to be determined by reference to any of the following documents:
 - (a) an independent valuation of the land holding as at the relevant disposal date and the disposer acquisition date,
 - (b) any other document the Chief Commissioner considers to be appropriate for calculating the value of the land holding.

- (2) If, after the disposer acquisition date, improvements were made to land in which a landholder has an interest, the unencumbered value of the land holding at the disposer acquisition date is to be determined as if those improvements had not been made.
- (3) The Chief Commissioner may, by notice in writing, require a landholder to provide such information or evidence as the Chief Commissioner may reasonably require for the purpose of ascertaining the unencumbered value of a land holding of the landholder or the disposer acquisition date in relation to such a land holding.
- (4) The Chief Commissioner may refuse to grant an exemption under this Division if the landholder fails to comply with any such notice.
- (5) This section applies despite section 163Z.

Note—

Section 305 allows the Chief Commissioner to require the person making the disposal to obtain a declaration as to the value of property.

Division 3 Other exemptions and concessions

163ZO No double duty

If a relevant disposal consists of a redemption of units in a unit trust scheme and the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the disposal forms part of an arrangement under which any land holdings of the landholder are transferred, the duty chargeable in respect of the relevant disposal under Part 3 of this Chapter is to be reduced by the amount of duty (if any) paid under Chapter 4 in respect of the transfer of the land holdings.

163ZP Passive disposals

- (1) A disposal by a person of an interest in a landholder is an exempt transaction if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the disposal is a passive disposal and does not form part of an arrangement to avoid the payment of duty under this Act.
- (2) A disposal by a person of an interest in a landholder is a **passive disposal** if:
 - (a) the disposal occurs entirely as a consequence of actions, decisions or events over which the person and any associated persons had no control, and
 - (b) the person and any associated persons do not receive any consideration or benefit as a consequence of the disposal.

163ZQ Disposals for no consideration by charities and others

A disposal by a person of an interest in a land rich landholder is an exempt transaction if the disposal consists of the disposal of property to another person for no consideration and the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, had the disposal been a transfer by the

person of land to that other person, the other person would not be liable to pay duty on the transfer under this Act (disregarding Division 1 of Part 8 of Chapter 2 and section 278).

Division 4 General

163ZR General

- (1) This Part does not affect a determination under this Chapter as to whether a landholder is land rich.
- (2) This Part does not affect any liability for the duty chargeable under Part 2 in respect of a relevant acquisition.

Part 7 Registration of unit trust schemes

163ZS Application for registration

- (1) The responsible entity of a unit trust scheme may apply to the Chief Commissioner for registration of the scheme as:
 - (a) an imminent public unit trust scheme, or
 - (b) a wholesale unit trust scheme, or
 - (c) an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme.
- (2) An application must be made by the applicant in an approved form.
- (3) In considering an application for registration under this Part, the Chief Commissioner may take into account any matter he or she considers relevant.

163ZT Registration of imminent public unit trust scheme

- (1) On application by the responsible entity of a unit trust scheme, the Chief Commissioner may register the unit trust scheme as an imminent public unit trust scheme if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the scheme meets the criteria for registration as an imminent public unit trust scheme.
- (2) The criteria for registration as an imminent public unit trust scheme are that:
 - (a) the unit trust scheme will become a listed trust or widely held trust within 12 months (or such longer period as the Chief Commissioner may determine) after the Chief Commissioner gives written notice of his or her intention to register the unit trust scheme as an imminent public unit trust scheme, and
 - (b) the units issued in the trust before the scheme becomes a listed trust or widely held trust have been or will be issued only for the purpose of the unit trust scheme becoming a listed trust or widely held trust, and

- (c) those units are or will be the only units issued until the unit trust scheme becomes a listed trust or widely held trust.

163ZU Registration of wholesale unit trust schemes

- (1) On application by the responsible entity of a unit trust scheme, the Chief Commissioner may register the unit trust scheme as a wholesale unit trust scheme if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the scheme meets the criteria for registration as a wholesale unit trust scheme.
- (2) The criteria for registration as a wholesale unit trust scheme are that:
- (a) not less than 80% of the units in the unit trust scheme are held by qualifying investors, being any of the following:
- (i) the trustee of a complying superannuation fund which has not less than 300 members,
 - (ii) the trustee of a complying approved deposit fund which has not less than 300 members,
 - (iii) the trustee of a pooled superannuation trust,
 - (iv) the trustee of a public unit trust,
 - (v) a life company if its holding of the units in the unit trust scheme is an investment of a statutory fund maintained by it under the *Life Insurance Act 1995* of the Commonwealth (and, for the purposes of this subparagraph, the holding of units by a life company by way of an investment of a statutory fund of the life company is taken to be a holding of units by the life company in a separate capacity from a holding of units by the life company by way of investment of another statutory fund of the life company),
 - (vi) a custodian for a trustee, or a trustee for a life company, referred to in any of the preceding subparagraphs in its capacity as such a custodian or trustee,
 - (vii) the trustee of another wholesale unit trust scheme,
 - (viii) the custodian or trustee for an IDPS, or investor directed portfolio service, within the meaning of the relevant ASIC policy statement, in its capacity as such a custodian or trustee, if the IDPS has not less than 300 clients or investors, none of whom (individually or together with any associated person) is beneficially entitled to more than 20% of the property to which the IDPS relates,
 - (ix) the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory (including any statutory body representing the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory), and

(b) each qualifying investor holds less than 50% of the units in the unit trust scheme or, if a qualifying investor holds units in the unit trust scheme in more than one capacity, the qualifying investor holds less than 50% of the units in each capacity.

(3) A listed trust is not eligible for registration as a wholesale unit trust scheme.

(4) In this section:

relevant ASIC policy statement means the policy statement *PS 148: Investor Directed Portfolio Services* published by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, or such other policy statement published by the Commission as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time approve for the purpose of this section.

163ZV Registration of imminent wholesale unit trust schemes

(1) On application by the responsible entity of a unit trust scheme, the Chief Commissioner may register the unit trust scheme as an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the scheme meets the criteria for registration as an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme.

(2) The criteria for registration as an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme are that:

(a) the unit trust scheme will meet the criteria for registration as a wholesale unit trust scheme within 12 months (or such longer period as the Chief Commissioner may determine) after the Chief Commissioner gives written notice of his or her intention to register the trust as an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme, and

(b) the units issued in the trust before the scheme meets the criteria for registration as a wholesale unit trust scheme have been or will be issued only for the purpose of the unit trust scheme meeting those criteria, and

(c) those units are or will be the only units issued before the trust meets those criteria.

163ZW Duration of registration

(1) Registration of a unit trust scheme under this Part takes effect on the day specified by the Chief Commissioner in respect of the scheme, which may be a day occurring before the day on which registration is granted.

(2) Registration of a wholesale unit trust scheme remains in force until it is cancelled by the Chief Commissioner.

(3) Unless cancelled earlier, registration of an imminent public unit trust scheme or an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme remains in force for 12 months from the date on which registration takes effect or for such further period as the Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, specify in respect of the unit trust scheme.

163ZX Register

- (1) The Chief Commissioner is to keep a register of unit trust schemes registered as wholesale unit trust schemes under this Part.
- (2) The following information is to be entered in the register in relation to each unit trust scheme registered as a wholesale unit trust scheme:
 - (a) the name of the unit trust scheme,
 - (b) the date of registration,
 - (c) such other information relating to the unit trust scheme as the Chief Commissioner may approve.
- (3) The register is to be kept in such form as the Chief Commissioner considers appropriate.
- (4) A copy of the register is to be made available for public inspection by publication on the website of the Office of State Revenue in the Treasury, and in such other manner as the Chief Commissioner may approve.

163ZY Reporting requirements

- (1) As a condition of registration under this Part, the Chief Commissioner may impose requirements on the responsible entity of the registered unit trust scheme to give the Chief Commissioner information specified by the Chief Commissioner about the unit trust scheme at the times required by the Chief Commissioner.
- (2) Requirements may be imposed under subsection (1) at the time of registration or at any subsequent time.

163ZZ Cancellation of registration

- (1) The Chief Commissioner may cancel the registration of a unit trust scheme at any time if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (a) a disqualifying circumstance within the meaning of section 163ZZA has occurred in respect of that scheme, or
 - (b) the responsible entity of the unit trust scheme has contravened a condition of registration of the unit trust scheme imposed under this Part, or
 - (c) in the case of an imminent public unit trust scheme, the unit trust scheme has become a listed trust or a widely held trust, or
 - (d) in the case of an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme, the unit trust scheme is registered as a wholesale unit trust scheme.

- (2) The Chief Commissioner cancels the registration of a unit trust scheme by giving written notice of cancellation to the responsible entity of the scheme including the reasons for the cancellation.

163ZZA Disqualifying circumstances for registered unit trust schemes

- (1) In this section, **disqualifying circumstance** means a circumstance that causes a unit trust scheme that is registered under this Part to fail or cease to meet the relevant criteria for registration.
- (2) If a disqualifying circumstance occurs in respect of a unit trust scheme:
 - (a) the responsible entity of the unit trust scheme must give the Chief Commissioner notice of the disqualifying circumstance within 28 days after it occurs, and
 - (b) the unit trust scheme is taken to have not been a public unit trust scheme or a wholesale unit trust scheme on and from the disqualification date, and
 - (c) the Chief Commissioner must make an assessment of duty chargeable under this Act in respect of any acquisition of an interest in the unit trust scheme as if the unit trust scheme had not been a wholesale unit trust scheme or a public unit trust scheme, as the case requires, on and from the disqualification date, and
 - (d) a tax default occurs for the purposes of the [Taxation Administration Act 1996](#) if the whole of any duty assessed under paragraph (c) is not paid to the Chief Commissioner within 3 months after the assessment.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, the **disqualification date** means:
 - (a) in respect of a unit trust scheme registered under this Part as a wholesale unit trust scheme—the date on which the disqualifying circumstance occurs, and
 - (b) in respect of a unit trust scheme registered under this Part as an imminent public unit trust scheme or an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme—the date on which registration of the unit trust scheme under this Part first took effect.

163ZZB Meaning of “responsible entity”

In this Part, a reference to the **responsible entity** for a unit trust scheme is, in the case of a unit trust scheme for which there is no responsible entity, a reference to the trustee of that unit trust scheme.

Chapter 5 Lease instruments

Part 1 Introduction and overview

164 Imposition of duty

This Chapter charges duty on a **lease instrument**, being an instrument that evidences or

effects a lease (as defined in section 164A).

Notes—

Lease is defined in section 164A to include agreements for lease and agreements for rights to use land.

Duty is generally charged on the cost of the lease. **Cost** is defined in section 166.

The rates of duty are dealt with in Part 2.

Duty is also chargeable on certain variations of leases—see section 169.

Leases that are exempt from duty are dealt with in section 179.

164A What is a “lease”?

Lease means:

- (a) a lease of land in New South Wales or an agreement for a lease of land in New South Wales, or
- (b) an agreement (such as a licence) by which a right to use land in New South Wales at any time and for any purpose is conferred on or acquired by a person (who is taken, for the purposes of this Chapter, to be a lessee of the land), or
- (c) a franchise arrangement that is held in respect of a place or area located in New South Wales and that is first executed before 1 July 2001.

Notes—

Franchise arrangement is defined in the Dictionary.

Certain exemptions are available, in particular, if the cost of the lease is less than the amount specified in section 179 (1).

165 How duty is charged on a lease instrument

Duty is chargeable on a lease instrument:

- (a) at the rate prescribed under this Chapter, on the cost of the lease, as determined in accordance with this Chapter, except as provided by paragraph (b), or
- (b) in the case of a lease for which there is no consideration in money or money’s worth, at the rate prescribed under this Chapter on the unencumbered value of the lease.

Note—

Part 3 prescribes means of levying duty on indeterminate rents and other indeterminate lease costs.

166 What is the “cost” of a lease?

(1) The **cost** of a lease (other than a franchise arrangement) is the aggregate of the following:

- (a) the rent payable during the term of the lease or in advance of the lease and any

amount paid or payable for the right to use land under the lease,

- (b) any premium payable for a lease of premises in a retirement village within the meaning of section 5 of the *Retirement Villages Act 1999*,
- (c) any rates and taxes paid or payable on behalf of the lessor in connection with the lease,
- (d) the value of improvements and additions to the leased premises made or undertaken to be made by or on behalf of, or at the expense of, the lessee under an agreement or covenant by the lessee (other than fit-out costs), to the extent provided by section 175,
- (e) any royalties payable under the lease, including royalties for the right to enter onto and remove something from the land.

(2) **Rent** includes any payment under the lease expressed to be rent but does not include any premium paid or payable expressed to be rent.

(3) The **cost** of a franchise arrangement is the aggregate of all amounts payable for the grant of the franchise (including any renewal fees where the franchise arrangement is entered into by way of renewal of a previous franchise arrangement) and the exercise of the franchisee's rights during the term of the arrangement, to the extent that any of those amounts are referable to New South Wales. It includes any amounts so payable under the arrangement for any of the following:

- (a) the right to use the goodwill of the business (including payments by way of royalty or as a percentage of turnover),
- (b) the right to use systems and processes, instruction manuals and operation manuals, business names, logos, trademarks, patents and copyright material in connection with the business,
- (c) the use of goods,

but not including any amounts payable under the arrangement for goods that are stock-in-trade or materials provided for use in manufacture.

(4) If a franchise arrangement applies to an area that comprises the whole or part of New South Wales and a place outside New South Wales, duty is not payable on that proportion of the cost of the franchise arrangement that represents the extent to which the franchise has been granted in respect of the place that is outside New South Wales.

167 Splitting or redirection of cost of franchise arrangement (anti-avoidance provision)

The Chief Commissioner may include, as part of the amount payable as the cost of a franchise arrangement, any of the following:

- (a) any payments under the arrangement that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied have been increased for the purpose of minimising duty under this Chapter,
- (b) any payments that would be included in the cost of a franchise arrangement except for the fact that they are paid to a person other than the person who grants the franchise arrangement.

168 Who is liable to pay the duty?

- (1) The person liable to pay the duty is the lessee.
- (2) **Lessee** means, in the case of a franchise arrangement, the franchisee.

Note—

Franchisee is defined in the Dictionary.

- (3) **Lessee** includes any assignee for the time being of the rights of the lessee under the lease and the assignee of a franchisee.

169 When must the duty be paid?

- (1) A lease instrument becomes liable to duty on the date of first execution.
- (2) A lease instrument also becomes liable to duty on the making of a variation to the lease that increases the cost of the lease. Duty is chargeable on the amount of additional cost resulting from the variation.

Note—

A refund of duty may be applied for in case of a variation that decreases the cost of a lease—see section 178.

- (3) Duty must be paid to the Chief Commissioner within 3 months after the lease instrument becomes liable to duty, except as otherwise provided by this Chapter.

Note—

Part 3 makes provision for periodic adjustments of duty in certain cases.

Part 2 Rates of duty

170 General rate

- (1) The rate of duty is 35 cents per \$100 (or remaining part of \$100) of the total cost of the lease, except as otherwise provided by this Chapter.
- (2) In addition, duty at the rate chargeable under section 32 (1) is chargeable on the amount of any premium paid or payable in respect of the lease (other than a premium paid or payable in respect of a lease of premises in a retirement village within the meaning of section 5 of the [Retirement Villages Act 1999](#)) as if that amount were the dutiable value of dutiable property subject to a dutiable transaction.

171 Nominal duty

- (1) Duty of \$2 is payable on a lease instrument made subsequently to and in conformity with an agreement for a lease for which ad valorem duty under this Chapter has been duly paid.
- (2) If requested by the lessee, the Chief Commissioner must regard the subsequent lease instrument as the instrument dutiable with ad valorem duty and the agreement as the nominally dutiable instrument, and assess or reassess them accordingly. The subsequent lease instrument is taken to have been first executed on the date of first execution of the agreement.
- (3) Duty of \$10 is payable on an instrument that evidences a variation of a lease.

Part 3 Unascertainable lease costs

172 Operation of Part 3

- (1) The object of this Part is to enable an unascertainable component of the cost of a lease to be determined as a definite sum for duty assessment purposes.
- (2) The amount of a cost component of a lease is **unascertainable** if it cannot, at the time duty is liable to be paid in respect of it, be ascertained as a definite sum (so that, consequently, the total cost of the lease over its whole term cannot at that time be so ascertained).

Note—

Examples of unascertainable cost components are:

- (a) a royalty on minerals won from the leased land, expressed to be pro rata of (unspecified) tonnage of the minerals won,
 - (b) rent expressed to be pro rata of the turnover of a business conducted on the land,
 - (c) rent expressed to be “market rent”.
- (3) Cost components whose amounts are partly unascertainable are to be dealt with under section 173 or 174. Cost components whose amounts are wholly unascertainable are to be dealt with under section 176 (2).
 - (4) Section 175 applies to the quantification of the value of lessees’ improvements.

173 Estimate and subsequent adjustment

- (1) This section applies in order to determine as a definite sum any unascertainable cost components of a lease, except where the Chief Commissioner and the lessee agree that section 174 should apply instead.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner is to make an initial estimate of the cost of the lease.

- (3) The initial estimate is to be the sum of:
- (a) the amount of each cost component payable in the course of the lease, so far as it is ascertainable, and
 - (b) in respect of any interval in the term of the lease in which the amount of a cost component, although unascertainable, is subject to a certain minimum rate—the amount of the cost component that would be paid if it were payable at that minimum rate, and
 - (c) in respect of any interval in the term of the lease in which the amount of a cost component is unascertainable and to which paragraph (b) cannot be applied—the amount of the cost component that would be paid during the interval if it were payable at the highest certain rate prevailing immediately before the commencement of the interval.
- (4) Following the initial estimate, duty is to be paid to the Chief Commissioner on the cost of the lease determined on the basis of an estimate under this section of the relevant unascertainable cost components.
- (5) Periodic estimates are to be made, at such dates (***estimate dates***) as the Chief Commissioner, having regard to the provisions of the lease, determines, of the amount of any cost components dealt with under this section payable during the term of the lease, and periodic adjustments of duty are to be made accordingly. A periodic estimate and a periodic assessment of duty may be made more than 5 years after the initial estimate.
- (6) Within 1 month after each estimate date, the lessee must produce to the Chief Commissioner a duly stamped part of the lease instrument and a statutory declaration stating:
- (a) the amount of each cost component dealt with under this section that was paid between the initial estimate date or the last previous estimate, as the case may be, and the date of the current estimate, and
 - (b) the rate at which that cost component is payable as at the date of the current estimate.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (7) If the amount of a cost component actually paid during a period between estimation dates is higher than the estimated amount so payable for that period, the Chief Commissioner may make a reassessment of duty in respect of the lease for that period and the balance of the term of the lease, and the lessee must, within 3 months after the date of issue of the notice of assessment, pay any additional duty assessed.
- (8) If the amount of a cost component actually paid during a period between estimation

dates is lower than the estimated amount so payable for that period, the Chief Commissioner must, after the lessee has complied with subsection (6), make a refund to the lessee of duty overpaid.

174 CPI method

- (1) This section applies, if the Chief Commissioner and the lessee agree to apply it, in order to determine as a definite sum any unascertainable amounts of any particular cost component of a lease.
- (2) The amount of the relevant cost component payable during any interval of the term of the lease for which it cannot be ascertained is taken to be payable at an annual rate ascertained by compounding the rate at which it is payable during the first year of the lease by the annual percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index last issued before the commencement of the lease.
- (3) If the rate at which the cost component is payable is unascertainable for a part of the first year, the rate for that year is to be calculated in accordance with section 173 (3) (b) and (c).
- (4) The Chief Commissioner may assess and levy duty on the cost of a lease based on a determination under this section of the value of the relevant cost component.
- (5) Duty assessed in accordance with this section may not be varied merely because the actual amount of the cost component paid under the lease is different from the value of the cost component determined under this section.
- (6) In this section, **Consumer Price Index** means the number appearing in the *Consumer Price Index (All Groups Index) for Sydney* published under the Commonwealth [Census and Statistics Act 1905](#).

175 Quantification of lessee's improvements

The value of so much of the cost of a lease as comprises:

- (a) an undertaking by the lessee to make or pay for additions or improvements to the land the subject of the lease, or
- (b) the making of or payment for such additions or improvements by the lessee,

is taken to be the percentage, determined by the following Table, of the value of the additions or improvements:

Table

Term of lease	Percentage of value of additions or improvements
10 years or less	100

More than 10 but not more than 20 years	75
More than 20 but not more than 30 years	50
More than 30 but not more than 40 years	25
More than 40 years	Nil
Periodic lease or lease for a term that cannot be ascertained when the lease is made	100

Part 4 Miscellaneous

176 Interim stamping of lease instrument

- (1) A lease instrument on which duty is assessed under section 173 is to be marked “interim stamp only”.
- (2) A lease instrument on which no part of the duty under this Chapter is immediately ascertainable is, on payment of a duty of \$10, to be stamped accordingly and marked “interim stamp only”.
- (3) (Repealed)

177 Reassessment of duty—early termination

- (1) A lessee may apply in writing to the Chief Commissioner for a reassessment of duty paid on a lease instrument if the lease is terminated before the end of its term. The means by which the lease was terminated is immaterial.
- (2) The application must be made within 5 years after the initial assessment or 12 months after the termination, whichever is the later, and must be supported by such documents and information as the Chief Commissioner specifies.
- (3) The Chief Commissioner:
 - (a) if satisfied that the lease has been terminated before the commencement of the term, must refund the whole of the duty paid, or
 - (b) if satisfied that the lease has been terminated early, must refund the difference between the duty actually paid and the duty that would have been payable if the lease had been granted for a term equal to the period for which the lease actually remained in force before termination.
- (4) In this section, a reference to the termination of a lease includes a reference to a lease coming to an end.

178 Reassessment of duty—reduction of cost

- (1) A lessee may apply in writing to the Chief Commissioner for a reassessment of duty

paid on a lease instrument if the lease is subsequently varied so as to reduce the total cost of the lease.

- (2) The application must be made within 5 years after the initial assessment or 12 months after the variation, whichever is the later, and must be supported by such documents and information as the Chief Commissioner specifies.
- (3) The Chief Commissioner, if satisfied that the lease has been varied so as to reduce the total cost of the lease, must refund the difference between the duty actually paid and the duty that would have been payable if the lease had been granted on the terms as so varied.

179 Exemptions

- (1) A lease instrument for any of the following leases is not chargeable with duty under this Chapter:
 - (a) subject to subsection (3), a lease for a term of less than one year whose total cost is not more than:
 - (i) \$3,000—if the date of first execution of the lease is before 1 July 2001, or
 - (ii) \$20,000—if the date of first execution of the lease is on or after 1 July 2001,
 - (b) subject to subsection (3), a lease for a term of one year or more whose total cost is not more than:
 - (i) \$3,000 per year—if the date of first execution of the lease is before 1 July 2001, or
 - (ii) \$20,000 per year—if the date of first execution of the lease is on or after 1 July 2001,
 - (c) a lease granted by or on behalf of a corporation, society or institution if:
 - (i) the purpose of the lease is to grant a retired person or a disabled person the right to occupy residential accommodation, and
 - (ii) the lease has not been granted for the purpose of profit by the lessor,
 - (d) a lease of premises to the Home Care Service of New South Wales,
 - (e) a lease executed in accordance with Part V of the Commonwealth [National Health Act 1953](#).
- (2) Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable on a lease instrument on:
 - (a) so much of the cost of a residential lease as relates to premises used, or intended to be used, exclusively as a residence, or

- (b) so much of the cost of a lease of a moveable dwelling site used, or intended to be used, as the principal place of residence of the lessee.
 - (c) (Repealed)
- (3) Subsection (1) (a) or (b) does not apply to a lease that is one of two or more leases:
- (a) that are:
 - (i) for terms that are consecutive or not more than 3 months apart, and
 - (ii) over the same or substantially the same property, and
 - (iii) between the same lessor and lessee or associated persons of the lessee, and
 - (b) the date of first execution of each of which is within a period of 12 months, and
 - (c) that, if they were taken to be a single lease instrument for a term which is the aggregation of the terms of the leases and for a total cost which is the aggregation of the costs of the leases, would be chargeable with duty.
- (4) The lease instruments for two or more leases that satisfy the requirements of subsection (3) are, for the purposes of this Chapter, taken to be a single lease instrument for a term which is the aggregation of the terms of the leases and for a total cost which is the aggregation of the costs of the leases.
- (5) For the purpose of applying the exemption provided for by this section, the cost of a lease is taken to include the amount of any premium paid or payable in respect of that lease (despite section 166 (2)).

Chapter 6 Hire of goods

Part 1 Introduction and overview

180 Imposition of duty

This Chapter charges duty on the hire of goods.

Notes—

- (1) **Goods** is defined in section 182.
- (2) **Hire of goods** is defined in section 183.
- (3) Different arrangements apply to the imposition and payment of the duty according to whether the hiring out of the goods is done by a person who is in the business of hiring out goods (a **commercial hire business**) or by another person. Part 2 applies to commercial hire businesses and Part 3 applies to other persons.
- (4) The rate of duty is applied to the amount of hiring charges. **Hiring charges** are defined in section 189. Different rates of duty are applied, depending on the kind of hire. (There are two kinds of hire and they are specified in section 183.)

181 Hire of goods to which this Chapter applies—jurisdictional nexus

- (1) This Chapter applies to the hire of goods and to a person who hires out goods only if

the goods are used solely or predominantly in New South Wales during any period for which a liability to duty is required to be determined.

- (2) A motor vehicle, however, that is registered under the law of an Australian jurisdiction and that is the subject of an equipment financing arrangement is taken to be used, at all times in the course of that arrangement, in the jurisdiction under whose law it is registered.

Note—

Equipment financing arrangement is defined in section 184.

- (3) If goods hired under a hire of goods are not used solely or predominantly in any particular Australian jurisdiction, the goods are taken to be predominantly used in New South Wales if, under the hire of goods, the goods are initially delivered in New South Wales.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, goods are predominantly used in New South Wales if they are used more in New South Wales than in any other single Australian jurisdiction.

182 What are “goods”?

For the purposes of this Chapter, **goods** includes all chattels personal and fixtures severable from realty, but does not include money, livestock or things in action.

183 What is a “hire of goods”?

- (1) A **hire of goods** is an arrangement under which goods are or may be used at any time by a person other than the person hiring out the goods, unless the arrangement is excluded under section 186.
- (2) There are two kinds of hire of goods, namely:
 - (a) an equipment financing arrangement, and
 - (b) an ordinary (that is, any other) hire of goods.

Note—

The rates of duty are different for the two kinds of hire.

184 What is an “equipment financing arrangement”?

- (1) An **equipment financing arrangement** is a hire of goods that consists of:
 - (a) a hire purchase agreement, or
 - (b) some other agreement for a term of not less than 9 months and under which the final payment is payable not earlier than 8 months after the agreement is entered into.

- (2) A **hire purchase agreement** is a letting of goods with an option to purchase and an agreement for the purchase of goods by instalments (whether the agreement describes the instalments as rent or hire or otherwise), but does not include any agreement:
- (a) by which the property in the goods comprised in the agreement passes at the time of the agreement or on or at any time before the delivery of the goods, or
 - (b) for the letting of goods, or for the purchase of goods, together with a letting or purchase of:
 - (i) real property or an estate or interest in real property, or
 - (ii) a business or an interest in a business.

185 What form may a hire of goods take?

A hire of goods may take any form. It is immaterial whether or not a hire of goods is effected or evidenced by an instrument in writing.

186 Exclusions from the definition of “hire of goods”

- (1) A hire of goods does not include any of the following:
- (a) an arrangement that gives a person a right to use goods that is conferred incidentally with a lease of, or a licence to occupy or use, land if:
 - (i) there is no apportionment of consideration between the right to use the goods and the right to occupy or use the land, and
 - (ii) duty is chargeable under Chapter 5 (Lease instruments) in respect of the lease or licence,
 - (b) a franchise arrangement,
 - (c) an arrangement for the hire of an aircraft, ship or vessel, or for the hire of an engine or other component part of an aircraft, ship or vessel,
 - (d) an arrangement for the provision of goods to a trader for the purpose of displaying or demonstrating the goods pending their sale or hire to a third party,
 - (e) an arrangement comprising a “wet hire” (that is, an arrangement under which an operator is provided by or at the direction of the person hiring out the goods to operate the goods for the hirer),
 - (f) an arrangement for the use of goods the provision of which is incidental and ancillary to the provision of a service if the provision of the goods is solely to enable the contractual provision of the service,
 - (g) an arrangement made between related bodies corporate,

- (h) an arrangement under which a motor vehicle is subleased by an employee to an employer in connection with the employee's remuneration or other employment benefits,
- (i) an arrangement for the use, by a person who is partially or totally incapacitated, of an invalid aid or prosthetic device or of any similar aid, device or appliance,
- (j) an arrangement for the use of goods by a public hospital,
- (k) a credit contract within the meaning of the *Consumer Credit (New South Wales) Code*, or
- (l) an arrangement relating to the use of:
 - (i) a book, or
 - (ii) an electricity, gas or water meter, or
 - (iii) a caravan that is to remain on site.

(2) Duty is not chargeable under this Chapter on a hire of goods if the person who hires out the goods acquired them at the request of the hirer and has paid duty under Chapter 2 (Transactions concerning dutiable property) on their transfer to that person.

187 Special hiring agreements

A **special hiring agreement** is a written agreement for the hire of goods:

- (a) that describes the goods in such a way (for example, by reference to the make and model of each item) as to enable the nature or character of the goods to be clearly and readily identified, including the number of items, and
- (b) that does not include:
 - (i) an agreement under which the goods may, at any time, be replaced in whole or in part by other goods, except to the extent that the agreement allows replacement if the goods:
 - are lost, destroyed or stolen, or
 - fail or malfunction in the normal course of operation or use, or
 - are temporarily replaced during the servicing, maintenance or repair of the goods, or
 - (ii) an agreement under which other goods, whether of the same or a different type, may be additionally provided.

Note—

A duty ceiling applies to a hire of goods that is a special hiring agreement. See section 188 (3).

188 What is the rate of duty?

- (1) The duty chargeable on a hire of goods that is an equipment financing arrangement is 0.75% of the total amount of the hiring charges.
- (2) The duty chargeable on a hire of goods that is an ordinary hire of goods is 1.5% of the total amount of the hiring charges.
- (3) The maximum amount of duty chargeable in respect of a special hiring agreement is \$10,000.

Note—

A duty-free threshold applies to hiring charges received by a commercial hire business in respect of ordinary hires that are not special hiring agreements. See section 199 (2).

189 What are “hiring charges”?

- (1) **Hiring charges** are payments made to the person who hires out the goods by or on behalf of the hirer, for (or that arise as an incident of) the hire of the goods.
- (2) The following charges are included as hiring charges:
 - (a) payments for damage waiver or for damage excess,
 - (b) late return fees.
- (3) For a hire of goods to which Part 3 applies, any residual payment payable by the hirer as an indemnity for the agreed value of the goods at the end of the hire is taken to be included in the hiring charges.

190 Payments exempted from “hiring charges”

- (1) The following charges are not included as hiring charges:
 - (a) payments for delivery, repositioning, erection, installation, maintenance or cleaning of the goods,
 - (b) refundable cash deposits or bonds (unless appropriated as hiring charges),
 - (c) insurance premiums payable by the hirer,
 - (d) duty paid or payable under this Act or a corresponding Act,
 - (e) payments for the sale of goods (such as fuel, replacement parts or theft replacement),
 - (e1) any GST payable on the supply to which the hire of goods relates,

(f) any payment of a type prescribed by the regulations.

- (2) Duty is not chargeable under this Chapter on a payment by the hirer under a hire of goods if title to the goods passes to the hirer as a consequence of the payment.

191 Credit for duty paid in another Australian jurisdiction

- (1) The duty chargeable under this Chapter on a hire of goods is to be reduced by the amount of duty paid on the hire under a corresponding Act.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the duty on a special hiring agreement that is chargeable with the maximum amount of duty of \$10,000 cannot be reduced below \$6,000.

192 Splitting or redirection of hiring charges (anti-avoidance provision)

The Chief Commissioner may include, as part of the amount received as hiring charges, any of the following:

- (a) any payments under the arrangement that are not hiring charges, including charges referred to in section 190, that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied have been increased for the purpose of minimising duty under this Chapter,
- (b) any payments that would be hiring charges except for the fact that they are paid to a person other than the person who hires out the goods.

193 Ascertainment and disclosure of place of use of goods

- (1) A person who hires out goods may, in determining the person's liability to duty, rely on a statement of the hirer as to where the goods will be solely or predominantly used in the course of the hire or, in the case of an unregistered motor vehicle, where the motor vehicle will be registered during the course of the hire, unless the person knows that the statement is false.
- (2) A person who hires out goods is not bound to inquire as to any change in the place of use of the goods or, in the case of a motor vehicle, the place of its registration.
- (3) If goods are solely or predominantly used or, in the case of a motor vehicle, are registered in a place other than the place advised by the hirer in a statement referred to in subsection (1), the Chief Commissioner may assess or reassess the duty payable according to the actual place of sole or predominant use of the goods or, in the case of a motor vehicle, the place of its registration.
- (4) A failure to pay duty on the hire of goods by a person who hires out the goods in due reliance on a statement referred to in subsection (1), is not a tax default for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* if the duty is paid within 3 months after the issue of a notice of assessment of the duty.
- (5) A hirer who knowingly falsely represents to the person who hires out goods (or to any

person acting for that person) that the goods will be used solely or predominantly outside New South Wales is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty (subsection (5)): 100 penalty units.

Part 2 What arrangements apply to persons who are in the business of hiring out goods (commercial hire businesses)?

194 Application of Part 2

- (1) This Part applies to persons who hire out goods as a business. In this Chapter, such a person is called a **commercial hire business**.
- (2) It is immaterial whether or not the hiring out of the goods is the principal business or is ancillary to some other form of business, and whether or not any such principal or ancillary business is carried on wholly or partly outside New South Wales.

195 Commercial hire businesses must be registered

- (1) A commercial hire business must be registered under this Part if, in any month, the total amount of the hiring charges received in the month exceeds:
 - (a) \$6,000 for a month ending before 1 July 2001, or
 - (b) \$14,000 for a month ending after 1 July 2001.
- (2) An application for registration must be made within 21 days after the end of the month in which the threshold is first exceeded.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

196 Registration of commercial hire businesses

- (1) The Chief Commissioner must register a commercial hire business that applies in the approved form for registration under this Part.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner may register a commercial hire business that has not applied for registration.
- (3) The Chief Commissioner must give written notice to the commercial hire business of the registration.

197 Cancellation of registration of commercial hire business

- (1) A registered commercial hire business that ceases to hire out goods as a business must:
 - (a) give written notice of that fact to the Chief Commissioner, and
 - (b) lodge the return required to be lodged under this Part, and

- (c) pay the duty payable in connection with the return on or before the twenty-first day of the month after which the notice is given.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) The Chief Commissioner is to cancel the registration of a commercial hire business on receipt of a notice under subsection (1).
- (3) The Chief Commissioner may cancel a commercial hire business's registration under this Part if the Chief Commissioner has reason to believe that registration is no longer required by the commercial hire business. The registration must not be cancelled until at least 30 days after written notice of intention to cancel the registration has been given by the Chief Commissioner to the commercial hire business.
- (4) A cancellation of registration has effect from the day specified for the purpose by the Chief Commissioner in a written notice of cancellation given to the commercial hire business.

198 Duty base

- (1) Duty under this Part is to be assessed on the total amount of the hiring charges received in a month by the commercial hire business.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner may, however, by notice in writing approve a different basis of calculation of hiring charges if it appears to the Chief Commissioner that duty payable on that basis will, over a period of time, approximate the duty payable in accordance with subsection (1). An amount calculated under any method so approved is taken for duty purposes, while the approval remains in force, to be the amount of hiring charges received. Such an approval may be revoked by the Chief Commissioner at any time by notice in writing to the commercial hire business concerned.
- (3) A registered commercial hire business can, with the Chief Commissioner's written consent, change the basis (as between a receipts basis and an approved basis) from month to month but it cannot change the basis within a month.
- (4) If consent is given under subsection (3), the Chief Commissioner may assess or reassess the duty payable in any period prior to the change of basis to include any hiring charges that would not be accounted for, or to exclude any hiring charges that would be accounted for twice, because of the change of basis.

199 Lodgment of returns and payment of duty

- (1) A commercial hire business must, on or before the twenty-first day of each month:
 - (a) lodge with the Chief Commissioner a return in the approved form, and
 - (b) pay to the Chief Commissioner the appropriate amount of duty calculated in accordance with section 188 in respect of the previous month, subject to the duty-

free threshold in subsection (2).

(2) A duty-free threshold of:

- (a) \$6,000 per month for a month ending before 1 July 2001, or
- (b) \$14,000 per month for a month ending after 1 July 2001,

applies in respect of hiring charges received from ordinary hires that are not special hiring arrangements (that is, duty is payable only on such part of the total amount of those charges as exceeds the duty-free threshold).

Note—

For the application of the threshold to corporate commercial hire businesses, see section 200.

- (3) A commercial hire business is not required to lodge a return in respect of any month in which all hiring charges received by the commercial hire business were from ordinary hires and the hiring charges so received did not exceed \$14,000.
- (4) The Chief Commissioner may by notice in writing approve of the lodgment by a commercial hire business of returns in respect of a period of more than one month, and in such a case:
 - (a) the return must be lodged, and the duty paid, on or before the twenty-first day of the month following the last month to which the return relates, and
 - (b) the duty payable on the return is the sum of the duties payable on a monthly basis in accordance with this section for each month to which the return relates.
- (5) A commercial hire business may elect to pay the duty payable on a special hiring agreement by lodging a statement under section 202. In that event, returns under this section in respect of the agreement are not necessary.
- (6) If, in relation to a special hiring agreement:
 - (a) a commercial hire business makes an election under subsection (5), and
 - (b) the special hiring agreement is terminated before the expiry of the term expressed in the agreement,

the commercial hire business may request a reassessment of duty as if the duty had been paid on a return under this section.

200 Returns of related bodies corporate

- (1) A single return may be lodged on behalf of two or more commercial hire businesses that are related bodies corporate.
- (2) The duty-free threshold under section 199 (2) applies to the aggregated hiring charges required to be included in such a single return. It does not apply individually

to the hiring charges of each commercial hire business included in the return.

- (3) If two or more commercial hire businesses that are related bodies corporate lodge individual returns for the same month, the duty-free threshold under section 199 (2) applies to the hiring charges of only one of them. Those commercial hire businesses may nominate to the Chief Commissioner the one to which the duty-free threshold is to apply.

Part 3 What arrangements apply to other persons?

201 Statement of transaction

- (1) If a hire of goods is effected otherwise than by a commercial hire business and the total amount of hiring charges paid or payable for the hire of the goods is not less than \$1,000, the person hiring out the goods must make out a written statement that includes the following:
 - (a) the name and address of each party,
 - (b) a description of the goods,
 - (c) the commencement date and the term of the hire,
 - (d) the total of the hiring charges (including any residual payment referred to in section 189 (3)) paid or payable over the term of the hire,
 - (e) the intervals at which the hiring charges are paid or payable.
- (2) The written statement must be made out not later than:
 - (a) the time when the person hiring out the goods receives the first (or only) payment of hiring charges, or
 - (b) the time when the hiring charges become payable,whichever first occurs.
- (3) This section does not require a separate written statement to be made out if the hire is already evidenced in a document that otherwise complies with this section. In such a case, the document is taken to be the written statement.

202 Lodgment of statement and payment of duty

- (1) Within 3 months after the written statement is required to be made out, the person hiring out the goods must:
 - (a) lodge the statement with the Chief Commissioner, and
 - (b) pay to the Chief Commissioner the appropriate rate of duty calculated under section 188 in respect of hiring charges for the whole period of the hire.

- (2) If the person hiring out the goods has not complied with subsection (1) within the 3-month period, the Chief Commissioner may, at any time thereafter, issue a notice of assessment under the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* of the duty that would be payable if a statement had been lodged.
- (3) For the purposes of the assessment, both the person hiring out the goods and the hirer are jointly and severally liable to pay duty in accordance with this section.
- (4) The hirer may, at any time, make out and lodge a statement and pay duty in accordance with this section.

203 Method of calculating total hiring charges if they are not readily ascertainable

- (1) The Chief Commissioner, if satisfied at the time a written statement is lodged that it is not reasonably practicable to calculate the total of the hiring charges payable over the term of the hire, may require the person hiring out the goods to make out one or more further written statements at such time or times as the Chief Commissioner specifies in a written notice given to the person.
- (2) A further written statement must include the same information as is specified in section 201.
- (3) Within 3 months after a further written statement is required to be made out, the person hiring out the goods must:
 - (a) lodge the statement with the Chief Commissioner, and
 - (b) pay duty calculated in accordance with section 188 to the extent that the total hiring charges are ascertainable.
- (4) The amount of duty paid on a prior statement relating to the same hire of goods is to be deducted from the duty payable on the further written statement.

Chapter 7 Mortgages

Part 1 Introduction and overview

204 Imposition of duty

This Chapter charges duty on instruments that fall within the definition of a **mortgage**. Duty chargeable under this Chapter is called **mortgage duty**.

Notes—

- (1) Mortgage duty is calculated, in most cases, according to “the amount of advances secured by the mortgage”. Contingent liabilities may also be included. This is dealt with in Part 2.
- (2) Ad valorem duty is only chargeable on one of a package of mortgages securing the same advance. This is dealt with in section 217.
- (3) Provision is also made for the apportionment, for duty purposes, of the amount secured by any mortgage over property in different Australian jurisdictions. This is dealt with in sections 216–218C.

205 What is a mortgage?

For the purposes of this Chapter, an instrument is a **mortgage** if it is:

- (a) a security by way of mortgage or charge over property wholly or partly in New South Wales at the liability date, or
- (b) (Repealed)
- (c) a security by way of a transfer or conveyance of any property in New South Wales that is held in trust to be sold or otherwise converted into money, redeemable before such a sale or conversion either by express stipulation or otherwise, except where the transfer or conveyance is made for the benefit of creditors who accept the transfer or conveyance in full satisfaction of debts owed to them, or
- (d) an instrument that, on the deposit of documents of title to property in New South Wales or instruments creating a charge on property in New South Wales, becomes a mortgage or evidences the terms of a mortgage.

Note—

Certain instruments that would otherwise be caught by this definition are exempted under Part 4.

206 What is an advance?

In this Chapter, **advance** means the provision or obtaining of funds by way of financial accommodation, by means of:

- (a) a loan, being:
 - (i) an advance of money, or
 - (ii) the payment of money for or on account of, or on behalf of, or at the request of, any person, or
 - (iii) a forbearance to require the payment of money owing on any account whatever, or
 - (iv) any transaction (whatever its terms or form) that in substance effects a loan of money, or
- (b) a bill facility, being one or more agreements, understandings or arrangements as a consequence of which a bill of exchange or promissory note:
 - (i) is drawn, accepted, endorsed or made, and
 - (ii) is held, negotiated or discounted to obtain funds,whether or not the funds are obtained from the person who draws, accepts, endorses or makes the bill of exchange or promissory note and whether or not the funds are

obtained from a person who is a party to any such agreement,
and includes contingent liabilities of the kind referred to in section 215.

207 Who is liable to pay the duty?

The person liable to pay mortgage duty is the mortgagor or the person bound.

208 When does a liability arise?

- (1) A mortgage becomes liable to duty on the date of its first execution.
- (2) A mortgage becomes liable to additional duty on the making of an advance or further advance by which the amount secured by the mortgage exceeds the amount secured by it at the time a liability to duty last arose in respect of it under this or a corresponding Act, unless section 219 applies.
- (3) An instrument of security that does not affect property in New South Wales at the date of first execution but that affects land in New South Wales at any time within 12 months after that date becomes liable to duty as a mortgage on the date on which it first affects the land, unless it is duly stamped under a corresponding Act or is exempt from duty.
- (4) An instrument that, on the deposit of documents of title to property in New South Wales or instruments creating a charge on property in New South Wales, becomes a mortgage or evidences the terms of a mortgage becomes liable to duty as a mortgage on the deposit of the documents or instruments.
- (5) A reference in subsection (3) to land does not include a reference to an interest in land that is held by way of security.

209 When must duty be paid?

A tax default does not occur for the purposes of the [Taxation Administration Act 1996](#) if duty is paid within 3 months after the liability to pay the duty arises.

210 How is mortgage duty charged?

- (1) The amount of duty chargeable on a mortgage is, except as provided by subsection (2), determined by the amount secured by it, as determined under Part 2. The amount of duty is:
 - (a) \$5.00, if the mortgage secures no amount or if the amount secured by the mortgage is not more than \$16,000, or
 - (b) if the amount secured by the mortgage is more than \$16,000—\$5.00, plus a further \$4.00 for every \$1,000, or part, by which the amount secured exceeds \$16,000.

- (2) The amount of duty chargeable on a mortgage in respect of an advance or further advance is calculated on the amount secured by it as determined under Part 2. The amount of duty is \$4.00 for every \$1,000, or part, of the amount secured.

Notes—

- (1) Further provisions that determine how the amount secured by a mortgage is to be calculated are contained in Part 2.
- (2) See sections 216–218C as to the assessment of duty in cases where some of the property over which a mortgage, or a package of mortgages, is given is property outside New South Wales.
- (3) Some instruments are exempt from payment of mortgage duty. They are dealt with in Part 4.

211 Consequences of non-payment of duty

- (1) A mortgage on which duty is required by this Chapter to be paid is, while any duty remains unpaid on it, enforceable only to the extent of the amount secured by the mortgage on which duty has been paid under this Act.
- (2) A mortgage mentioned in section 216 or 217 on which duty is required by this Chapter to be paid is, while any duty remains unpaid on it, enforceable only to the extent of the dutiable proportion on which duty has been paid under this Act.

212 Where is property located?

For the purposes of this Chapter, property in the following forms is taken to be located in the place specified:

- (a) shares in or securities of a body corporate:
- (i) in the case of a company within the meaning of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth—in the place where the company is taken to be registered for the purposes of that Act, or
 - (ii) in any other case—in the place of incorporation of the body corporate,
- (b) units in a unit trust scheme:
- (i) in the place where the register on which the units are registered is kept, or
 - (ii) in the place of residence of the manager of the unit trust scheme, if the register on which the units are registered is not kept in Australia,
- (c) debt securities of a Government of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth—in the State or Territory concerned.

Part 2 Calculating the amount secured by a mortgage

213 Amount secured by mortgage

- (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, the ***amount secured by a mortgage*** is the

amount of advances actually secured by it and (but for this Chapter) recoverable under it.

(2) However, if:

- (a) a mortgage has been duly stamped under this Act, or is stamped or exempt from duty under a corresponding Act, for an amount of advances secured by the mortgage, and
- (b) a further advance secured by the mortgage is made, and
- (c) the total amount secured by the mortgage exceeds the amount for which the mortgage has been duly stamped under this Act, or is stamped or exempt from duty under a corresponding Act,

the amount on which duty is charged is, for the purposes of section 210 (2), the excess amount mentioned in paragraph (c).

214 (Repealed)

215 Contingent liabilities

- (1) A mortgage that is used or is capable of being used (whether directly or through a chain of relationships) to recover the whole or any part of an amount contingently payable in connection with an advance:
 - (a) by a guarantor or indemnifying party under a guarantee or indemnity, or
 - (b) by another party under another instrument of a different kind,is liable to duty as if the amount of the contingent liability under the guarantee, indemnity or other instrument (or, where there is more than one guarantee, indemnity or other instrument, the greatest contingent liability) were a separate advance secured by the mortgage.
- (2) In the case of a mortgage that is part of a chain of relationships referred to in subsection (1), a reference in that subsection to a contingent liability is a reference to a contingent liability limited to the amount of any advance by any party in the chain, and does not include a reference to any other kind of contingent liability.
- (3) This section does not apply if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that there is no connection between the mortgage and any advance by any party to the arrangements.
- (4) Nothing in this section requires duty to be paid more than once in respect of an advance.

216 Mortgages over property not wholly within New South Wales

(1) Mortgage duty is to be assessed for a mortgage over property that is partly within and partly outside New South Wales as if the amount secured by the mortgage were only the dutiable proportion.

(2) The **dutiable proportion** is to be calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$DP = AS \times \frac{V}{T}$$

where:

DP is the dutiable proportion.

AS is the amount secured by the mortgage on which duty would, but for this section, be charged at the liability date.

V is the value of the property in New South Wales affected by the mortgage.

T is the value of all property affected by the mortgage, excluding property outside Australia.

(3) The dutiable proportion is to be calculated by reference to the value of the properties according to any referable point specified in subsection (4).

(4) A referable point is any of the following prepared within 12 months before the liability date for the mortgage:

- (a) an independent valuation of the secured property,
- (b) a statement of the mortgagee based on information obtained by the mortgagee in deciding to make the advance to the mortgagor,
- (c) property valuations used by the mortgagor in preparing an annual return to be lodged under the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth,
- (d) a financial report of the mortgagor, certified by an independent auditor as presenting a true and fair view of a corporation's financial position,
- (e) agreed property valuations that form the basis of the mortgagor's insurance policies,
- (f) another document the Chief Commissioner considers to be appropriate for calculating the dutiable proportion.

(5) However, if there is more than one referable point for a mortgage, the referable point is the later or latest of the referable points, subject to subsection (6).

- (6) Also, the referable point must be the same referable point used or to be used to determine liability to duty at the liability date under a corresponding Act.

217 Advances secured by mortgage package

- (1) For the purposes of this Part, 2 or more instruments of security are a **mortgage package** if:
- (a) at a liability date, the instruments secure or partly secure the same money, and
 - (b) at least one of the instruments is a security affecting property wholly or partly outside New South Wales, and
 - (c) at least one of the instruments is a mortgage.
- (2) In the case of an initial advance, 2 or more instruments of security are taken to be part of a **mortgage package** only if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the mortgages were intended to be part of the same package and in such a case are taken, for the purpose of assessing duty, to be first executed on the day the last of the instruments to be executed was executed.
- (3) In the case of a further advance, a **mortgage package** includes:
- (a) a mortgage first executed after the initial liability date for another mortgage if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied the mortgages were intended to be part of the same package, and
 - (b) a mortgage previously collateral to an earlier advance under one or more of the other mortgages in the package.
- (4) Duty on a mortgage package is to be assessed under this Part as if the instruments comprising the mortgage package were one mortgage.
- (5) One of the mortgages in the mortgage package is to be stamped with the mortgage duty paid in New South Wales for the mortgage package and each other mortgage in the mortgage package must be stamped as a collateral mortgage.

218 Stamping before advance

- (1) A mortgage may be stamped before an advance whether or not an earlier advance has been made.
- (2) If a mortgage referred to in section 216 or 217 is stamped before an advance has been made, the liability date for the mortgage is, for the purpose of determining a referable point for the mortgage, taken to be the date of stamping.

218A Security

- (1) A stamped mortgage or a collateral mortgage that was, but is no longer, part of the

same mortgage package and no longer secures the same money secured by that package is not security for any other advance unless duty in respect of the other advance has been paid.

- (2) The withdrawal of a mortgage from a mortgage package will not, for the purposes of this Chapter, affect the amount for which the remaining mortgage or mortgages are security.

218B Collateral mortgage

- (1) Duty is not chargeable on the date of its first execution on the amount or part of the amount secured by a collateral mortgage that is the same money as is secured by:
- (a) a mortgage or instrument of security that is duly stamped under this Act or stamped under a corresponding Act, or
 - (b) a mortgage package that has been duly stamped under this Act or stamped as a mortgage package under a corresponding Act.
- (1A) However, if at the time an advance or a further advance is made under a mortgage, instrument of security or mortgage package referred to in subsection (1) no such mortgage or mortgage package has been duly stamped under this Act (this section excepted), the collateral mortgage ceases to be a collateral mortgage for the purposes of this section and is chargeable with duty under this Act otherwise than as a collateral mortgage.
- (2) If the same money is secured, or partly secured, by 2 or more mortgages, at least one of which is a mortgage that is exempt from duty under a corresponding Act because it effects a refinancing (an **exempt mortgage**) and at least one of which is a collateral mortgage that is chargeable with duty under this Act:
- (a) the duty chargeable on the collateral mortgage (or, if there is more than one collateral mortgage, on one of them) is to be reduced by the amount of duty from which the exempt mortgage is exempt under the corresponding Act (subject to subsection (3)), and
 - (b) each collateral mortgage, other than the collateral mortgage referred to in paragraph (a), is chargeable with the minimum duty for collateral mortgages.
- (3) A collateral mortgage is chargeable with a minimum duty of \$10.
- (4) A collateral mortgage that no longer secures an amount secured by a mortgage, instrument or mortgage package referred to in subsection (1), or by an exempt mortgage referred to in subsection (2), is not security for another advance unless mortgage duty for the amount of the other advance is paid.

218C Multi-jurisdictional statement

(1) If mortgage duty is imposed on the dutiable proportion of a mortgage (whether for a mortgage over property not wholly in New South Wales, a mortgage package or on initial or subsequent advances), the mortgagor and mortgagee must, within 3 months after the liability arises:

(a) make a written statement, in an approved form, about the location and value of the secured property, and

(b) lodge the statement with the Chief Commissioner.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

(2) The making and lodging of a statement under subsection (1) by either the mortgagor or the mortgagee relieves the other person from complying with that subsection.

(3) The statement may be taken to be the mortgage, or mortgages comprising the mortgage package.

Part 3 Duty concessions

219 Additional advances of not more than \$10,000 in 12 months

Duty is not chargeable on additional advances secured by or under a mortgage if the total of the additional advances so secured does not exceed \$10,000 in any 12-month period, not being the period of 12 months following the making of the initial advance.

220 Refinancing of loans

(1) In this section:

refinancing mortgage means a mortgage that:

(a) secures the amount of the balance outstanding under an earlier mortgage that is discharged or to be discharged as part of the arrangements for the new mortgage, and

(b) is created to secure an advance to the same borrower as under the earlier mortgage, and

(c) is over the same or substantially the same property or part of the property as the earlier mortgage.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), mortgages are created to secure an advance to the same borrower if, either directly by the mortgages themselves or indirectly through one or more collateral arrangements, the same person obtains the advances secured by them.

- (3) A refinancing mortgage is taken to have been stamped with ad valorem duty as a mortgage in respect of the maximum amount payable under or secured by the previous mortgage (being an amount in relation to which mortgage duty has been paid or in relation to which an exemption from duty has been obtained), except as provided by subsection (5).
- (4) If an advance is refinanced by more than one lender, so that mortgages given to the lenders together secure the balance outstanding under an earlier mortgage, the definition of **refinancing mortgage** in subsection (1) is to be construed as though:
 - (a) the reference to a mortgage securing the outstanding balance were a reference to the aggregate of such mortgages, and
 - (b) the reference to property were a reference to the property securing the aggregate of refinancing advances made by the lenders under their combined mortgages, to the intent that, if the requirements of the definition, as so construed, are satisfied, each lender is taken, for the purposes of this section, to be the holder of a refinancing mortgage.
- (5) If, as provided by subsection (4), each of a number of lenders is the holder of a refinancing mortgage, a refinancing mortgage held by each lender is taken to have been duly stamped with ad valorem duty as a mortgage in respect of an amount equal to the same proportion of the maximum amount secured by the earlier mortgage as the amount secured by that mortgage bears to the total amount secured by the refinancing mortgages held by all the lenders.
- (6) If each of two or more refinancing mortgages severally secures the same advance:
 - (a) the provisions of subsection (3) or (5), as the case may be, apply to such one of the mortgages as the Chief Commissioner determines, and
 - (b) no duty is chargeable in respect of any of the others.
- (7) (Repealed)
- (8) Duty at the rate of \$4 per \$1,000 or remaining part of \$1,000 is payable on the amount by which the advance made under a refinancing mortgage (not being a mortgage on which, by virtue of subsection (6) (b), no duty is chargeable) exceeds:
 - (a) the maximum amount secured by the earlier mortgage, or
 - (b) the proportion of that amount referred to in subsection (5), in the case of a refinancing to which subsection (4) applies.
- (8A) If a borrower is a related body corporate of a borrower under an earlier mortgage, the firstmentioned borrower is taken to be the same borrower or the same person for the purposes of subsection (1) or (2).

- (9) If a borrower under an earlier mortgage dies, or is a party to a marriage that has been dissolved or annulled or, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, has broken down irretrievably or is party to a de facto relationship that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, has been terminated, the remaining borrower is, or the remaining borrowers are, taken to be the same borrower or the same person for the purposes of subsection (1) or (2).
- (10) A party to a marriage or de facto relationship may provide a statement to the Chief Commissioner, in the form of a statutory declaration, to the effect that:
- (a) in the case of a marriage:
- (i) the party intends to apply for a dissolution or an annulment of the marriage, or
 - (ii) the parties to the marriage have separated, and there is no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed, or
- (b) in the case of a de facto relationship, the de facto relationship has been terminated.

The Chief Commissioner is required to have regard to any such statement in exercising his or her functions under subsection (9).

- (11) Subsection (10) does not limit the functions of the Chief Commissioner under section 72 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.

221 Eligible mortgages under First Home Plus

- (1) Duty is payable in accordance with the following paragraphs on an advance secured by an eligible mortgage under Division 1 of Part 8 of Chapter 2 or a mortgage in support of such an eligible mortgage, but only to the extent that the amount of the advances qualifies under section 77 (3) or (4):

- (a) if the property has a private dwelling built on it:

Dutiable value of dutiable property subject to the agreement or transfer	Discount on duty
Not more than \$500,000	100%
More than \$500,000 but not more than \$535,000	75%
More than \$535,000 but not more than \$565,000	50%
More than \$565,000 but less than \$600,000	25%

- (b) if the property comprises a vacant block of residential land:

Dutiable value of dutiable property subject to the agreement or transfer	Discount on duty
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Not more than \$300,000	100%
More than \$300,000 but not more than \$350,000	75%
More than \$350,000 but not more than \$400,000	50%
More than \$400,000 but less than \$450,000	25%

- (2) For the purpose of assessing any further advances secured by such a mortgage, duty is taken to have been paid on the amount of advances to which subsection (1) applies.

Part 4 Exempt instruments

222 Exempt mortgages and supporting instruments

- (1) This Chapter does not apply to a mortgage executed before 1 January 1975.
- (2) Other instruments that are exempt from payment of mortgage duty are:
- (a) a mortgage created solely for the purpose of providing security in accordance with a condition imposed on the grant of bail in criminal proceedings, and
 - (b) a mortgage taken by a non-profit organisation in conjunction with a lease in respect of which no duty is chargeable under this Act, and
 - (c) a mortgage of any ship or vessel, or of any part, interest, share or property of or in any ship or vessel, and
 - (d) a mortgage given by the Government of the Commonwealth or the Government of New South Wales or by any public statutory body constituted under a law of this State, and
 - (e) a mortgage to which an offshore banking unit is a party and that would not be liable to duty if it were executed outside New South Wales, and
 - (f) a mortgage under the *Liens on Crops and Wool and Stock Mortgages Act 1898*, and
 - (g) a mortgage that secures an amount advanced by an employer or a related body corporate of an employer to an employee of the employer, for the purpose of financing a purchase by the employee of shares in the employer, or a related body corporate of the employer, if the amount advanced (and the total of all advances that the mortgage secures) does not exceed \$16,000.
- (3) The exemption provided by subsection (2) (d) does not apply to a mortgage given by a public statutory body in relation to a transaction, or any one of a class of transactions, specified in a proclamation made by the Governor and published in the Gazette in respect of the public statutory body concerned.

- (4) Duty is not chargeable in respect of a mortgage made or given by:
 - (a) a council or county council under the *Local Government Act 1993*, or
 - (b) the WorkCover Authority.
- (5) Duty is not chargeable on an instrument referred to in section 205 (d) if it is executed for the purposes of money market trading operations conducted or to be conducted by the person executing the instrument.
- (6) Duty is not chargeable in respect of a mortgage:
 - (a) that is taken or is to be taken by the Sydney Futures Exchange Clearing House or the Options Clearing House Pty. Limited, and
 - (b) that is or will be made available to it by a clearing member of the market, and
 - (c) that does not secure an advance.

223 Mortgages associated with certain credit contracts

(1) If:

- (a) a mortgage secures an amount advanced under a consumer credit contract and no other advance, and
- (b) the total amount advanced under the consumer credit contract does not exceed \$35,000,

mortgage duty is not chargeable in respect of the mortgage.

(2) If:

- (a) a mortgage secures an amount advanced under a consumer credit contract and another advance, and
- (b) the total amount advanced under the consumer credit contract does not exceed \$35,000,

mortgage duty is not chargeable on the mortgage in relation to the amount advanced under the consumer credit contract.

(3) If:

- (a) a mortgage secures an amount advanced under a consumer credit contract (whether or not it also secures any other advance), and
- (b) the total amount advanced under the consumer credit contract exceeds \$35,000,

the whole of the amount advanced under the consumer credit contract comprises or forms part of the advances secured by the mortgage.

- (4) An exemption provided by subsection (1) or (2) is not available to the extent to which the consumer credit is provided for the purposes of:
- (a) the acquisition of a private dwelling house or land on which to erect a private dwelling house, or
 - (b) the erection of a private dwelling house or the addition of accommodation to a private dwelling house.

(5) In this section:

consumer credit means credit regulated under the *Consumer Credit Code*.

Consumer Credit Code means:

- (a) the provisions of the Code by that name set out in the Appendix to the *Queensland Consumer Credit (Queensland) Act 1994*, as applied and in force in any Australian jurisdiction, or
- (b) the provisions of an Act of an Australian jurisdiction that are in the same, or substantially the same, terms as that Code.

private dwelling house includes a lot within the meaning of the *Strata Schemes Management Act 1996* that is used as a place of residence.

224 Farm machinery and commercial vehicles

(1) Mortgage duty is not chargeable on so much of an advance to a natural person or a strata corporation for the acquisition of farm machinery or a commercial vehicle as is secured by the mortgage.

(2) In this section:

commercial vehicle means:

- (a) a motor vehicle or trailer within the meaning of the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997* constructed or adapted principally for the carriage of goods but does not include a motor vehicle of the kind known as a utility, a station wagon or a panel van, or
- (b) a vehicle without motive power of its own and constructed or adapted principally for the carriage of goods and for being drawn by a motor vehicle within the meaning of that Act.

farm machinery means:

- (a) a harvester, binder, tractor, plough or other agricultural implement, or
- (b) a boat within the meaning of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994* or fishing gear within the meaning of that Act, or

- (c) any other goods of a class commonly used for the purposes of a farming undertaking that are determined by the Chief Commissioner to be farm machinery for the purposes of this section,

where the goods are acquired for the purposes of a farming undertaking.

farming undertaking includes:

- (a) any agricultural, apicultural, dairy farming, horticultural, orcharding, pastoral, poultry keeping, viticultural or other business involving the cultivation of the soil, the gathering of crops or the rearing of livestock, and
- (b) the business of taking fish, crustacea, oysters or any other marine, estuarine or fresh-water animal life, and
- (c) the cutting of timber for sale, and
- (d) any class of business determined by the Chief Commissioner to be a farming undertaking.

225 Certain debentures and related instruments

- (1) Mortgage duty is not chargeable on a mortgage solely securing the repayment of advances arising from the issue by a financial corporation or a related corporation of a debenture.
- (2) Mortgage duty is not chargeable on a mortgage in respect of advances arising from the issue by a financial corporation or a related corporation of a debenture if the mortgage secures in part the repayment of those advances.
- (3) This section applies to a debenture issued, or a mortgage executed, by a related corporation only in so far as the debenture is issued, or the mortgage is executed, for the purposes of raising funds to be used for a financial corporation.
- (4) In this section:

financial corporation means a corporation whose sole or principal business is providing finance to the public, including making loans to the public.

related corporation, in relation to a particular financial corporation, means a corporation that is, with respect to the financial corporation, a related body corporate within the meaning of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

226 Payment of duty on mortgages associated with debenture issues

- (1) This section applies if:

- (a) a corporation is or will be under a liability to repay money received or to be received by it in respect of its debentures, and
 - (b) the repayment is secured by a mortgage first executed before the cut-off date, and
 - (c) the corporation is a party to an instrument of trust relating to the debentures.
- (2) If the corporation and the trustee for the debenture holders give a written undertaking in the approved form to the Chief Commissioner:
- (a) a mortgage first executed by the corporation before the cut-off date and solely securing the repayment of money received or to be received by the corporation in respect of its debentures is not liable to mortgage duty in respect of advances arising from debentures subscribed for before the cut-off date, and
 - (b) a mortgage, not executed by the corporation, and first executed before the cut-off date, solely securing the repayment of such money is liable to duty of \$10 in respect of advances arising from debentures subscribed for before the cut-off date, and
 - (c) a mortgage, whether executed by the corporation or by another party, and first executed before the cut-off date, and securing in part the repayment of such money is not liable to mortgage duty in respect of advances arising from debentures subscribed for before the cut-off date.

Note—

The [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2003](#) terminated the concession provided for by this section in respect of mortgages executed, or debentures subscribed for, on or after the cut-off date.

- (3) The undertaking binds the corporation and the trustee to lodge with the Chief Commissioner, in July each year, a statutory declaration setting out, in the following categories, the total amount subscribed for in New South Wales before the cut-off date in respect of the corporation's debentures during the year ending on the previous 30 June (but not including amounts repayable at call or in less than 30 days) and binds the corporation to pay duty in the following amounts:

Money repayable at or after the expiration
of not less than 30 days and not more than 3 months \$2 for every \$10,000, or part

Money repayable at or after the expiration
of not less than 3 months and not more than 6 months \$2 for every \$1,000, or part

Other money (except money repayable at
call or in less than 30 days) \$4 for every \$1,000, or part

Money repayable at call after a specified period is taken to be money repayable at the expiration of that period.

- (3A) The obligation to lodge a statutory declaration in July each year ceases after July 2003.
- (3B) Section 208 (2) applies in respect of a mortgage referred to in subsection (2), first executed on or after 1 January 1999, if an advance or further advance is made on or after the cut-off date (other than an advance arising from debentures subscribed for before the cut-off date) as if the reference to the amount secured by the mortgage at the time a liability to duty last arose were a reference to the disclosed debenture amount.
- (3C) For the purposes of the application of section 213 (2) to such a mortgage, the mortgage is taken to have been duly stamped for the disclosed debenture amount.
- (3D) For the purposes of this section, the **disclosed debenture amount** is the total amount of debentures subscribed for in New South Wales before the cut-off date and disclosed to the Chief Commissioner in a statutory declaration referred to in subsection (3).
- (4) In this section, a reference to an amount subscribed for in respect of debentures includes a reference to an amount represented by debentures issued on the conversion or renewal of an existing holding of debentures or other marketable securities.
- (5) In this section:

cut-off date means the date of commencement of Schedule 1 to the [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2003](#).

227 Unregistered mortgages protected by caveats (anti-avoidance provision)

- (1) A caveat under the [Real Property Act 1900](#) in which an estate or interest is claimed under an unregistered mortgage is chargeable with duty.
- (2) The amount of duty is:
- (a) if the mortgage is chargeable, but not stamped, with mortgage duty—the same amount as is chargeable on the mortgage, or
 - (b) if the mortgage is stamped, or is not chargeable, with mortgage duty—\$10.
- (3) The person liable to pay the duty is the mortgagor.
- (4) This section does not apply to a caveat lodged in respect of a mortgage that is exempt from mortgage duty under Part 4.

228 Stamping counterpart or collateral instrument if mortgage is lost, destroyed or

cannot be produced

A counterpart of a mortgage or a collateral security for an amount secured by a mortgage is taken to be the mortgage and may accordingly be stamped or upstamped for mortgage duty purposes if, on application by or on behalf of a person who is a party to the mortgage, the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the mortgage has been lost or destroyed or, because of being deposited in the Land Titles Office or from other reasonable cause, cannot conveniently be produced.

Chapter 8 Insurance

Part 1 General insurance

229 Imposition of duty

- (1) This Part charges duty on the amount of the premium paid in relation to a contract of insurance that effects general insurance (whether or not it also effects other kinds of insurance).
- (2) The amount of duty is required to be paid each time a premium is paid in relation to a contract of insurance that effects general insurance.

Notes—

- (1) **General insurance** is defined in section 230.
- (2) **Premium** is defined in section 231.
- (3) The time at which a premium is **paid** is determined by section 232.
- (4) Generally, the insurer to whom the premium is paid is the person liable to pay the duty. But there are circumstances in which the person insured is liable to pay the duty. These circumstances are set out in section 236.
- (5) To facilitate payment of duty, insurers must register themselves with the Chief Commissioner, submit a monthly return showing the total amount of premiums paid to them for general insurance during the preceding month and pay the appropriate amount of duty when submitting the return. The provisions that deal with this are in Part 3.

230 What is “general insurance”?

- (1) **General insurance** is any kind of insurance that is applicable to:
 - (a) property in New South Wales, or
 - (b) a risk, contingency or event concerning an act or omission that, in the normal course of events, may occur within, or partly within, New South Wales,or both.
- (2) **General insurance** does not include life insurance, a life insurance rider or insurance that is exempt from duty by Part 5.

231 What is a “premium” in relation to general insurance?

- (1) **Premium**, in relation to general insurance, means the total consideration given to an insurer by or on behalf of the insured person to effect insurance without deductions for any amounts paid or payable, or allowed or allowable, by way of commission or discount to an insurance intermediary.
- (2) **Premium** includes a fire service levy paid or payable in connection with insurance by an insurer or any other person.
- (3) **Premium** does not include:
 - (a) an amount paid to an insurance intermediary by the insured person as a fee, provided that the amount can be clearly identified as a fee, or
 - (b) an amount of duty under this or a corresponding Act.
- (4) It is immaterial where the amount is paid or where the insurance is effected.

232 When is a premium “paid”?

- (1) A premium, or an instalment of a premium, is paid for the purposes of this Chapter when the first of the following events occurs:
 - (a) the premium or instalment is received by the insurer, or
 - (b) an account of the insurer is credited with the amount of the premium or instalment.
- (2) A premium or instalment of a premium (apart from the case where the premium or instalment is received directly by an insurer) is taken to have been received by an insurer if it is received by another person on the insurer’s behalf.

233 Types of general insurance

- (1) For the purpose of charging duty, general insurance is divided into 2 types, Type A insurance and Type B insurance.
- (2) **Type A insurance** is general insurance other than Type B insurance.
- (3) **Type B insurance** is:
 - (a) crop insurance, being insurance covering:
 - (i) loss due to the destruction of, or physical damage to, any pasturage or any crop of grain, fruit, vegetables or other plants, where the destruction or damage occurs while the pasturage or crop is being grown, or
 - (ii) loss due to the destruction of, or physical damage to, the product of any such pasturage or crop, where the destruction or damage occurs while the product

of the pasturage or crop is being stored or transported,

but not being insurance covering loss referred to in subparagraph (ii) unless the contract by which the insurance is effected also effects insurance covering the loss referred to in subparagraph (i), or

(b) livestock insurance, being insurance covering:

(i) loss due to the death of, or physical damage to, any animal, whether domesticated or wild, or

(ii) loss due to the death of, or physical damage to, any genetic material of any such animal, or

(iii) loss due to the theft of any such animal or genetic material, or

(c) until 1 February 2005, insurance under the Debtor Insurance Scheme of the Stock and Station Agents Association.

234 What duty is payable?

- (1) The amount of duty chargeable on the premium paid in relation to a contract of insurance is 5% of the amount of the premium to the extent to which the premium is paid to effect Type A insurance.
- (2) The amount of duty chargeable on the premium paid in relation to a contract of insurance is 2.5% of the amount of the premium to the extent to which the premium is paid to effect Type B insurance.

235 Who is liable to pay the duty?

The general insurer is liable to pay the duty, except as provided by section 236.

236 Circumstances in which duty is payable by the insured person

- (1) This section applies to a person who obtains, effects, or renews any general insurance as an insured person with a person who is not a registered insurer.
- (2) A person to whom this section applies must, within 21 days after the end of the month in which the premium relating to the insurance is paid to an insurer (not being a registered insurer) or insurance intermediary:
 - (a) lodge with the Chief Commissioner a return in the approved form containing such particulars and information as to the premium and the insurance as the Chief Commissioner may require, and
 - (b) pay to the Chief Commissioner as duty the amount calculated in accordance with section 234.

- (3) A person to whom this section applies is taken to have complied with this section if the person's duty under this section is discharged by another person acting on the person's behalf.
- (4) The payment of a periodic premium in respect of disability income insurance that is continued, but not renewed, on the payment of the premium is taken to effect the insurance for the purposes of this section.

Note—

Because this section imposes liability for duty on an insured person if the insured person arranges insurance with an insurer who is not registered, it would always be prudent to check the registered status of the insurer. This may be done by inspecting the register kept under section 252 by the Chief Commissioner.

237 Records to be kept

A person to whom section 236 applies must maintain records that contain information as to:

- (a) the nature and location of the property insured, and
- (b) the nature and location of each risk, contingency or event insured, and
- (c) the amount of the premiums paid in relation to each contract of insurance.

238 Refunds where premiums are returned

- (1) A general insurer or a person to whom section 236 applies is entitled to a refund of duty if the general insurer refunds, or there is refunded to the person, the whole or a part of a dutiable premium in respect of the contract of insurance for which duty has been paid.
- (2) The refund is the duty paid on the amount of the premium refunded.
- (3) A general insurer to whom duty is refunded may apply the amount of the refund to offset any other payment required to be made under this Act by the general insurer.

Part 2 Life insurance

239 Imposition of duty

This Part charges duty on:

- (a) a policy of life insurance, and
- (b) a life insurance rider.

Notes—

- (1) **Insurance** is defined in the Dictionary to include assurance.
- (2) Generally, the insurer with whom the policy is effected is the person liable to pay the duty. But there are

circumstances in which the person insured is liable to pay the duty. These circumstances are set out in section 245.

240 What is “life insurance”?

Life insurance means insurance described in section 9 (1) (a)–(g) and 9A of the Commonwealth *Life Insurance Act 1995* in respect of:

- (a) a life or lives, or
- (b) any event or contingency relating to or depending on a life or lives,

of a person whose principal place of residence is, or persons whose principal places of residence are, in New South Wales at the time the policy that effects the insurance is issued.

241 What is a “life insurance rider”?

A life insurance rider is insurance that:

- (a) is attached to a policy of life insurance, and
- (b) adds specified events and contingencies to those insured under the policy, and
- (c) is subject to the terms and conditions of the policy.

242 Obligation to make out and execute a policy of life insurance

A life company must, on or before the twenty-first day of each month:

- (a) make out and execute a policy of life insurance for each contract or agreement for life insurance effected by or on behalf of the life company in the preceding month, and
- (b) endorse the policy in the manner approved by the Chief Commissioner.

243 What duty is payable?

- (1) **Policies of life insurance, other than a temporary or term insurance policy or disability income insurance** The amount of duty chargeable on a policy of life insurance, other than a temporary or term insurance policy, or a policy of disability income insurance is:
 - (a) on the first \$2,000, or part of \$2,000, of the sum insured—\$1, and
 - (b) for every \$200, or part of \$200, in excess of the first \$2,000—20 cents.
- (2) **Temporary or term insurance policies** The amount of duty chargeable on a temporary or term insurance policy is 5% of the first year’s premium on the policy.
- (3) **Life insurance riders** The amount of duty chargeable on a life insurance rider is 5% of the first year’s premium on the life insurance rider.

- (4) **Disability income insurance** The amount of duty chargeable on a policy of disability income insurance, being insurance under which an amount is payable in the event of the disablement of the insured by accident or sickness, is 5% of the premium paid to effect the insurance.

244 Who is liable to pay the duty?

The life company or the person issuing the policy or life insurance rider is liable to pay the duty, except as provided by section 245.

245 Circumstances in which duty is payable by the insured person

- (1) This section applies to a person (not being a registered insurer) who effects a policy of life insurance or life insurance rider as an insured person with a person who is not a registered insurer.
- (2) A person to whom this section applies must, within 21 days after the end of the month in which the policy of life insurance or life insurance rider was effected:
 - (a) lodge with the Chief Commissioner a return in the approved form containing such particulars and information as the Chief Commissioner may require, and
 - (b) pay to the Chief Commissioner as duty the amount calculated in accordance with section 243.
- (3) A person to whom this section applies is taken to have complied with this section if the person's duty under this section is discharged by another person acting on the person's behalf.

Note—

Because this section imposes liability for duty on an insured person if the insured person arranges insurance with an insurer who is not registered, it would always be prudent to check the registered status of the insurer. This may be done by inspecting the register kept under section 252 by the Chief Commissioner.

246 Refund on cancellation of policy of life insurance

If a premium is refunded to a person because the person cancels a policy of life insurance within 30 days after receiving the policy, a person who has paid duty in respect of the policy is entitled to a refund of the duty.

Part 3 How is duty paid by an insurer?

247 Who is an insurer?

- (1) An insurer is a life company that writes life insurance or a general insurer.
- (2) A general insurer is a person:
 - (a) who writes general insurance, and

- (b) who does so otherwise than as an insurance intermediary, and
- (c) who is registered under the Commonwealth *Insurance Act 1973*.

Note—

Life company and *insurance intermediary* are defined in the Dictionary.

248 Insurers must be registered

An insurer must be registered under this Part.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

249 Application for registration

The Chief Commissioner must register an insurer who applies in the approved form for registration under this Part.

250 Cancellation of registration by the Chief Commissioner

- (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by written notice, cancel an insurer's registration under this Part:
 - (a) if the insurer's authorisation under the *Insurance Act 1973* of the Commonwealth is revoked, or
 - (b) if the insurer is made bankrupt or, being a company, is wound up, or
 - (c) if the insurer is convicted of an offence under an Act imposing duty, or
 - (d) if the insurer's registration was made in error or as a consequence of a false or misleading statement made in relation to the application for registration, or
 - (e) if the Chief Commissioner is of the opinion that the insurer has ceased to write general insurance in New South Wales, or
 - (f) if the insurer ceases to be a life company, or
 - (g) for any other reason the Chief Commissioner thinks sufficient.
- (2) A cancellation of registration has effect from the date specified for the purpose by the Chief Commissioner in the notice of cancellation.

251 Cessation of business and cancellation of registration by the insurer

- (1) A registered insurer who ceases to write insurance business in New South Wales must:
 - (a) give written notice of that fact to the Chief Commissioner, and
 - (b) lodge the return required to be lodged under this Part, and

- (c) pay the duty payable in connection with the return on or before the twenty-first day of the month after which the notice is given.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) The notice cancels the insurer's registration under this Part on the day on which it is received by the Chief Commissioner.

252 Register of insurers

- (1) The Chief Commissioner must keep a register of the insurers who are registered under this Part.
- (2) Anyone may inspect the register without charge at the Chief Commissioner's principal office during the hours that the office is open to the public.

253 Monthly returns and payment of duty

A registered insurer must, on or before the twenty-first day of each month:

- (a) lodge with the Chief Commissioner a return in the approved form showing:
 - (i) the total amount of all premiums for Type A insurance paid to the registered insurer in the preceding month, and
 - (ii) the total amount of all premiums for Type B insurance paid to the registered insurer in the preceding month, and
 - (iii) (Repealed)
 - (iv) the total duty payable on policies of life insurance other than temporary or term insurance effected in the preceding month, and
 - (v) the total amount of all first year's premiums for temporary or term life insurance received by or on behalf of the registered insurer in the preceding month (other than premiums for insurance that is exempt from duty by Part 5), and
 - (vi) the total amount of all first year's premiums for life insurance riders received by or on behalf of the registered insurer in the preceding month (other than premiums for insurance that is exempt from duty by Part 5), and
- (b) pay to the Chief Commissioner as duty the amounts determined in accordance with sections 234 and 243.

254 Recovery of duty by registered insurer

- (1) A registered insurer may require a person by whom a premium is payable to the insurer to pay the insurer an amount equal to the duty chargeable.
- (2) The requirement is duly made if it is contained in a written request that is given to the

person and that specifies the amount of the duty.

(3) If the amount is not paid, the insurer may recover it as a debt.

Part 4 Apportionment

Division 1 Apportionment of premiums and other amounts between Australian jurisdictions

255 Application of Division 1

(1) This Division applies to a contract of insurance:

(a) that insures:

(i) property in New South Wales as well as property in another place, or

(ii) a risk, contingency or event concerning an act or omission that, in the normal course of events, may occur within, or partly within, New South Wales as well as within, or partly within, another place,

or both, or

(b) that insures:

(i) lives, or

(ii) any event or contingency relating to or depending on lives,

or both, of persons whose principal places of residence are variously in New South Wales or another place at the time the policy is issued.

(2) It is the intention of this Division:

(a) to provide the means for apportioning premiums paid and other amounts in relation to a contract of insurance having regard to the principle in sections 230 (1) and 240, and

(b) to avoid multiple duty as between Australian jurisdictions, and

(c) to give Australian jurisdictions their appropriate share of duty by means of the apportionment.

256 Schedule of Apportionment

(1) The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, adopt a Schedule of Apportionment for the purpose of apportioning premiums, or premiums paid for specific types of insurance, and other amounts in relation to insurance in accordance with this Division.

(2) The Schedule of Apportionment may be developed in consultation with any person the

Chief Commissioner considers suitable.

257 Apportionment in practice

- (1) A premium or an amount is to be apportioned in accordance with the Schedule of Apportionment adopted for the time being, except as provided by this section.
- (2) An insurer or an insured person may apply in writing to the Chief Commissioner to apportion a premium or an amount on a basis other than that provided by the Schedule of Apportionment. The Chief Commissioner may apportion the premium or amount on the other basis.
- (3) In particular, if the Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that a premium paid or another amount in relation to a contract of insurance has been properly apportioned for each risk insured, the Chief Commissioner may determine the apportionment, reassess the liability to duty and charge duty accordingly.

Division 2 Apportionment of premiums and other amounts as between different types of insurance

258 Apportionment between different types of insurance

- (1) This section applies to apportionment between different types of insurance that are relevant to determining liability for duty, such as general insurance, life insurance and insurance that is exempt from duty. It does not apply to the apportionment of a premium or another amount between New South Wales and another place. Division 1 deals with that kind of apportionment.
- (2) This section also applies to apportionment between different types of insurance referred to in section 233.
- (3) If the Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that a premium paid or another amount in relation to a contract of insurance that effects different types of insurance has been properly apportioned, the Chief Commissioner may determine the apportionment, reassess the liability to duty and charge duty accordingly.

Part 5 Exempt insurance

259 What insurance is exempt from duty?

- (1) The following insurances are exempt from duty under this Chapter:
 - (a) insurance covering only property of the Crown in right of New South Wales (including a statutory body representing the Crown in right of New South Wales),
 - (b) insurance effected by a separate policy in a distinct sum against loss by fire on the tools, implements of work or labour used by any working mechanic, artificer, handcrafter or labourer,

- (c) insurance taken out by or on behalf of a non-profit organisation having as one of its objects a charitable, benevolent, philanthropic or patriotic purpose,
- (d) insurance taken out by or on behalf of a society or institution for the time being approved for the purposes of this paragraph by the Chief Commissioner whose resources are, in accordance with its rules or objects, used wholly or predominantly for:
 - (i) the relief of poverty, or
 - (ii) the promotion of education, or
 - (iii) any purpose directly or indirectly connected with defence or the amelioration of the condition of past or present members of the naval, military or air forces of the Commonwealth or their dependants or any other patriotic object, or
 - (iv) such other purpose as, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, warrants the society or institution being taken to be a charitable society or institution,
- (e) insurance covering mortgages or pools of mortgages acquired for the purpose of issuing mortgage-backed securities,
- (f) medical benefits insurance, being insurance effected by a contract of insurance that is issued by an organisation registered under Part VI of the Commonwealth [National Health Act 1953](#) and that provides hospital benefits or medical benefits (or both), whether or not other benefits are also provided,
- (g) insurance effected under the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#) or the [Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998](#),
- (h) insurance effected under the [Motor Accidents Act 1988](#) or the [Motor Accidents Compensation Act 1999](#),
- (i) insurance of:
 - (i) the hull of a floating vessel used primarily for commercial purposes, or
 - (ii) goods or merchandise, or the freight of goods or merchandise, carried by land, sea or air,or both,
- (j) redundancy insurance in respect of a housing loan where the sum insured does not exceed \$124,000,
- (k) reinsurance (being a contract or contracts between two parties by which one party indemnifies the other against liability or payment under a contract or contracts of insurance or reinsurance),

- (l) an annuity:
 - (i) issued, created or sold by a life company,
 - (ii) purchased by a person from a life company,
 - (m) policies of life insurance, being group superannuation investment policies owned by the trustee of a superannuation plan for the benefit of more than one member of the superannuation plan.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1) (l) a contract is an **annuity** if it satisfies the following requirements:
- (a) the contract provides for the periodic payment of money to the annuitant in fee for life or for a specified term of years as an annual or more frequent entitlement,
 - (b) the periodic payment is a sum certain expressed as a dollar amount, but may be varied according to a predetermined formula,
 - (c) the periodic payments are not derived from the money paid for the contract but are derived solely from the contract and comprise income and not the repayment of capital.

Part 6 Miscellaneous

260 Effect on contract of insurance of failure to comply with this Chapter

A failure to comply with this Chapter does not render a contract of insurance illegal or invalid.

Chapter 9 Motor vehicle registration

Part 1 Introduction and overview

261 Imposition of duty

This Chapter charges duty on an application to register a motor vehicle under the [Road Transport \(Vehicle Registration\) Act 1997](#) if:

- (a) the vehicle has not previously been registered under that Act, or
- (b) the person in whose name the vehicle is to be registered differs (or the persons in whose names the motor vehicle is to be registered differ) from the person or persons in whose name or names the vehicle was last registered.

Note—

Application to register is defined in the Dictionary.

262 Lodgment of statement of dutiable value

A person who is required by law to make an application to register a motor vehicle under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997* must lodge with the application for registration a statement of the dutiable value of the vehicle, unless the application is not chargeable with duty under this Chapter.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

Note—

The **dutiable value** of a motor vehicle is specified in section 266.

263 Who is liable to pay the duty?

Duty is payable by the applicant for registration of the motor vehicle.

264 When does duty become payable?

Duty becomes payable when the motor vehicle is registered in pursuance of the relevant application.

265 What is the rate of duty?

- (1) The rate of duty is \$3 per \$100, or part, of the dutiable value of the motor vehicle, except as provided by subsection (2).
- (2) The rate of duty for a passenger vehicle, being a vehicle:
 - (a) that has a dutiable value of not less than \$45,000, and
 - (b) that is constructed primarily for the carriage of not more than 9 occupants, including a sedan, station wagon, coupe, convertible, four wheel drive vehicle with seats and windows, two wheel drive panel van with seats and windows, three wheel car, forward control passenger vehicle, small bus (seating not more than 9 persons, including the driver), motor home, and snow vehicle, but not including a motor cycle (with or without a side car), large bus (seating more than 9 persons, including the driver), hearse or invalid conveyance,

is \$1,350 plus \$5 per \$100, or part, of the dutiable value of the motor vehicle in excess of \$45,000.

266 What is the “dutiable value” of a motor vehicle?

- (1) The **dutiable value** of a motor vehicle is:
 - (a) the consideration in money or money’s worth given for the acquisition of the vehicle, or
 - (b) the market value of the vehicle at the time duty is payable,

whichever is the greater.

(2) The **dutiable value** does not include:

- (a) GST if the supply of the vehicle is GST-free under Subdivision 38-P (Cars for use by disabled people) of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* of the Commonwealth, or
- (b) a premium paid for extended warranty insurance.

Part 2 Circumstances in which duty not chargeable

267 Exemptions

- (1) **Ownership by devolution of title** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable on an application to register a motor vehicle made by a person who is beneficially entitled to the vehicle following the death of the person in whose name the vehicle was registered in New South Wales.
- (2) **Charities** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable on an application to register a motor vehicle if the applicant is a non-profit organisation having as one of its objects a charitable, benevolent, philanthropic or patriotic purpose.
- (3) **Rural lands protection board** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable on an application to register a motor vehicle if the applicant is a rural lands protection board established under the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*.
- (4) **Repossessed motor vehicles** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable on an application to register a motor vehicle if:
 - (a) the applicant is in the business of financing the purchase or use of motor vehicles, and
 - (b) the vehicle was repossessed by, or voluntarily surrendered to, the applicant, and
 - (c) the applicant, in the course of that business, does not dispose of any such vehicles except by public tender or public auction or through a dealer licensed under the *Motor Dealers Act 1974*.
- (5) **Ambulances** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable on an application to register:
 - (a) a motor vehicle that weighs not more than 250kg when unladen and is specially constructed to be used, and while on a road is used, solely for conveying an invalid, or
 - (b) a motor vehicle specially constructed for:
 - (i) the work of carrying sick and injured persons, or

(ii) mines rescue functions in accordance with the *Coal Industry Act 2001* and the regulations under that Act,

if the vehicle while on a road is used solely for purposes connected with that work.

- (6) **Vehicles transferred by certain court orders—parties to a marriage** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable in respect of an application to transfer the registration of a motor vehicle registered in the names of the parties to a marriage that has been dissolved or annulled, or is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner to have broken down irretrievably, or in the name of either of them to the extent that the vehicle was, at the time the application was made, matrimonial property, if the application was made as a result of or in accordance with:
- (a) a financial agreement made under section 90B, 90C or 90D of the *Family Law Act 1975* of the Commonwealth that, under that Act, is binding on the parties to the agreement, or
 - (b) an order of a court under that Act, or
 - (c) an agreement that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied has been made for the purpose of dividing matrimonial property as a consequence of the dissolution, annulment or breakdown of the marriage.
- (7) **Vehicles transferred by certain court orders—de facto partners** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable in respect of an application to transfer the registration of a motor vehicle registered in the names of the parties to a domestic relationship or in the name of either of them (but to no other person) to the extent that the vehicle was, at the time the application was made, the property of the parties or of either of them, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner that:
- (a) the domestic relationship ceases, and
 - (b) the application was made for the purposes of or in accordance with an order of a court under the *Property (Relationships) Act 1984*.
- (7A) **Vehicles purchased by war veterans** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable in respect of an application to register a motor vehicle in the name of a veteran who is:
- (a) eligible for 70% or more of the general rate of pension specified in section 22 (3) of the Commonwealth *Veterans' Entitlements Act 1986*, or
 - (b) eligible for the rate of pension determined in accordance with section 22 (4) of that Act, or
 - (c) eligible for the rate of pension determined in accordance with section 23 of that Act, or
 - (d) eligible for the rate of pension under section 24 of that Act.

Note—

The rates of pension referred to in subsection (7A) (b), (c) and (d) are known, respectively, as the extreme disablement adjustment rate of pension, the intermediate rate of pension and the special rate of pension for total and permanent incapacity.

(7B) **Conditional registration** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable in respect of an application to register a motor vehicle if the motor vehicle is to be registered conditionally under the regulations under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997*.

(8) **Equity** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable in respect of an application to register a motor vehicle if the Chief Commissioner considers it would not be just and reasonable to require payment of the duty.

(9) **Evidence of exemption—break-up of marriage or domestic relationship** A party to a marriage or domestic relationship may provide a statement to the Chief Commissioner, in the form of a statutory declaration, to the effect that:

(a) in the case of a marriage:

(i) the party intends to apply for a dissolution or an annulment of the marriage, or

(ii) the parties to the marriage have separated, and there is no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation being resumed, or

(b) in the case of a domestic relationship, the domestic relationship has ceased.

The Chief Commissioner is required to have regard to any such statement in exercising his or her functions under subsection (6) or (7).

(10) **Power to require other evidence of exemption** Subsection (9) does not limit the functions of the Chief Commissioner under section 72 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.

268 Avoidance of double duty—duty paid in a corresponding Australian jurisdiction

Duty is not chargeable in respect of an application to register a motor vehicle in New South Wales if:

(a) at the time the application was made, the motor vehicle is or was registered by the person making the application under the law of an Australian jurisdiction that corresponds to the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997*, and

(b) duty was paid in that jurisdiction in respect of the registration.

269 Reassessment of duty—repossession of stolen motor vehicle

(1) Duty is not chargeable on an application for registration of a motor vehicle that has been repossessed from a person because, before the person acquired it, it had been

stolen.

- (2) If requested by a person who has paid duty on an application for registration to which subsection (1) applies, the Chief Commissioner must assess or reassess the duty accordingly.

Part 3 Trading stock and demonstrator vehicles of motor dealers

270 Exemptions for motor dealers

- (1) **Trading stock—used motor vehicles** Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable on an application by a motor dealer, being the holder of a dealer's licence or a wholesaler's licence issued under the *Motor Dealers Act 1974*, or the holder of a similar licence under the corresponding provisions of a law of another State or Territory, to register a motor vehicle that is trading stock.
- (2) **Demonstrator motor vehicles—new motor vehicles** The Chief Commissioner may approve arrangements for the issue to motor dealers of exemption authorities to be used in connection with the registration of demonstrator motor vehicles of the dealer.
- (3) Duty under this Chapter is not chargeable on an application by a motor dealer to register a motor vehicle if the motor vehicle is a demonstrator motor vehicle and, at the time the application for registration is made, the dealer produces an exemption authority that has been completed by the dealer.
- (4) A motor dealer must not produce an exemption authority in connection with the registration of a motor vehicle that is not a demonstrator motor vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (5) If a motor dealer produces an exemption authority in connection with the registration of a motor vehicle that is not a demonstrator motor vehicle, the Chief Commissioner may recover any duty that would have been chargeable on the application for registration, together with any interest and penalty tax payable.

- (6) **Definitions** In this section:

demonstrator motor vehicle means a new motor vehicle used solely or primarily for the sale of another new motor vehicle of the same class.

exemption authority means an exemption authority issued in accordance with arrangements approved by the Chief Commissioner.

trading stock means a used vehicle offered or exposed for sale by a motor dealer in the course of a dealer's business, other than a vehicle used:

- (a) solely or principally by the dealer or a member of the dealer's staff or family, or
- (b) for the general purposes of the dealer's business.

Chapter 10 Miscellaneous duties

271 Duplicates or counterparts

- (1) Duty of \$2 is chargeable on the duplicate or counterpart of an instrument that effects a dutiable transaction or an instrument chargeable with duty.
- (2) The person liable to pay the duty is the person liable to pay the duty on the original instrument.
- (3) The duplicate or counterpart referred to in subsection (1) is not to be stamped as a duplicate or counterpart unless it is proved to the Chief Commissioner's satisfaction that the proper duty has been paid on the original instrument of which it is the duplicate or counterpart.

272 Replicas

- (1) Duty is chargeable on a replica:
 - (a) at \$10, or
 - (b) at the same amount as the duty with which the instrument the replica is intended to replace was stampable,whichever is the lesser.
- (2) The persons liable to pay the duty are the parties to the replica or any one or more of them.
- (3) A replica that is duly stamped is to be marked in such manner as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit to denote that it is a replica.
- (4) In this section, **replica** means an instrument that:
 - (a) is executed to replace, and
 - (b) contains the same terms as, but no other terms than, those contained in, a previously executed instrument that has been lost, spoiled or destroyed and that, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, has been duly stamped.

273 Minimum amount of duty

- (1) Despite any other provision of this Act or the regulations, if the amount of duty chargeable under this Act in respect of a transaction or an instrument would, but for this section, be less than \$2, the amount of duty chargeable is \$2.
- (2) This section does not apply to Chapter 8 (Insurance).

Chapter 11 General exemptions from duty

274 Intergenerational rural transfers

- (1) Duty under this Act is not chargeable in respect of a transfer or agreement for the sale or transfer of land, a lease of land, or a transfer or assignment of a lease or permit in respect of land, used for primary production together with any other property that is an integral part of the business of primary production, if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (a) the land was land used for primary production by the transferor, lessor or assignor immediately before the transaction or the date of first execution of the instrument, and
 - (b) the land will continue to be land used for primary production by the transferee, lessee or assignee, and
 - (c) the parties are persons of a class identified in guidelines approved from time to time by the Treasurer, and
 - (d) the transaction satisfies such other requirements as may be contained in those guidelines.
- (2) Duty under this Act is not chargeable in respect of a transfer of shares in a share management fishery within the meaning of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*, if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (a) the parties are persons of a class identified in guidelines approved from time to time by the Treasurer, and
 - (b) the transaction satisfies such other requirements as may be contained in those guidelines.
- (3) In this section, **land used for primary production** has the meaning given in the Dictionary to this Act and includes land subject to an aquaculture permit within the meaning of the *Fisheries Management Act 1994*.

275 Charitable and benevolent bodies

- (1) Duty under this Act (other than vendor duty) is not chargeable on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, or a lease, of dutiable property to, or a declaration of trust over dutiable property held or to be held on trust for, or a mortgage given by or on behalf of, an exempt charitable or benevolent body.
- (1A) Duty under section 58 (Establishment of a trust relating to unidentified property and non-dutiable property) is not chargeable on an instrument that declares a trust over property held or to be held on trust for an exempt charitable or benevolent body.

- (2) Vendor duty is not chargeable on a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of land-related property by, or a declaration of trust over land-related property held or to be held on trust for, an exempt charitable or benevolent body.
- (2A) Land rich duty is not chargeable on the acquisition or disposal of an interest in a land rich landholder by an exempt charitable or benevolent body.
- (3) In this section:

exempt charitable or benevolent body means:

- (a) any society or institution for the time being approved by the Chief Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph whose resources are, in accordance with its rules or objects, used wholly or predominantly for:
 - (i) the relief of poverty in Australia, or
 - (ii) the promotion of education in Australia, or
- (b) any society or institution that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, is of a charitable or benevolent nature, or has as its primary object the promotion of the interests of Aborigines and if:
 - (i) (in the application of this definition for the purposes of subsection (1) or (1A)) the dutiable transaction or instrument is for such purposes as the Chief Commissioner may approve in accordance with guidelines approved by the Treasurer, or
 - (ii) (in the application of this definition for the purposes of subsection (2)) the land-related property was used or, in the case of a declaration of trust, is to be used by the society or institution for such purposes as the Chief Commissioner may approve in accordance with guidelines approved by the Treasurer, or
 - (iii) (in the application of this definition for the purposes of subsection (2A)) the land holdings of the landholder are being used or are to be used for such purposes as the Chief Commissioner may approve in accordance with guidelines approved by the Treasurer.

land rich duty means the duty chargeable under Chapter 4A.

275A Partial exemption for certain transactions by charitable and benevolent bodies

- (1) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied, in relation to a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of land to a charitable or benevolent body, or a declaration of trust over land held or to be held on trust for a charitable or benevolent body, that the land is used or to be used partly for an exempt purpose, the dutiable value of the land is, for the purpose of charging duty under Chapter 2, to be reduced by the portion of that dutiable value that is referable to the portion of the land used or to be used for an

exempt purpose.

- (2) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied, in relation to a transfer, or an agreement for the sale or transfer, of land by a charitable or benevolent body, or a declaration of trust over land held or to be held on trust for a charitable or benevolent body, that the land was used or, in the case of a declaration of trust, is to be used partly for an exempt purpose, the dutiable value of the land is, for the purpose of charging duty under Chapter 4, to be reduced by the portion of that dutiable value that is referable to the portion of the land used or to be used for an exempt purpose.
- (3) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied, in relation to a lease to a charitable or benevolent body, that the land the subject of the lease is to be used partly for an exempt purpose, the cost of the lease is, for the purpose of charging duty under Chapter 5, to be reduced by the portion of that cost that is referable to the portion of the land to be used for an exempt purpose.
- (4) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied, in relation to a mortgage given by or on behalf of a charitable or benevolent body, that the land the subject of the mortgage is used or to be used partly for an exempt purpose, the amount secured by the mortgage is, for the purpose of charging duty under Chapter 7, to be reduced by the proportion of the amount secured that is referable to the portion of the land used or to be used for an exempt purpose.
- (5) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied, in relation to an acquisition or disposal of an interest in a land rich landholder by a charitable or benevolent body, that any of the land holdings of the landholder are used or to be used for an exempt purpose, the unencumbered value of that land holding is to be disregarded when calculating the duty chargeable on the acquisition or disposal under Chapter 4A.
- (6) This section does not limit section 275.
- (7) In this section:

charitable or benevolent body means any society or institution that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, is of a charitable or benevolent nature, or has as its primary object the promotion of the interests of Aborigines.

exempt purpose means a purpose approved by the Chief Commissioner under section 275.

276 Public hospitals

Duty under this Act is not chargeable on:

- (a) a dutiable transaction in respect of dutiable property, if a public hospital would be the person liable to pay the duty, or
- (b) an instrument executed by or on behalf of a public hospital, if the public hospital

would be the person liable to pay the duty.

277 Councils and county councils

- (1) Duty under this Act is not chargeable in the case of a body, being a council or county council under the *Local Government Act 1993*, on the following:
 - (a) a dutiable transaction in respect of dutiable property if the body is the person described in this Act as the person liable to pay the duty,
 - (b) an instrument executed by or on behalf of any such body if the body is the person described in this Act as the person liable to pay the duty,
 - (c) an application by any such body to register a motor vehicle,
 - (d) any insurance taken out by or on behalf of any such body.
- (2) However, this section does not exempt dutiable transactions, instruments or insurance issued, given, taken out, or executed by, to or on behalf of any such body in connection with or arising from the establishment, acquisition and operation of any trading undertaking, being:
 - (a) the supply of electricity, gas, liquefied petroleum gas or hydraulic power and the supply and installation of associated fittings and appliances, or
 - (b) the operation of a coal mine and the supply and distribution of coal, or
 - (c) the operation of a public transport service, or
 - (d) the supply of building materials.

278 Department of Housing and Aboriginal Housing Office tenants

- (1) Duty under this Act is not chargeable on an agreement for the sale or transfer, or a transfer, of land, or a mortgage executed to finance or assist the purchase of that land (but only to the extent to which the amount secured by the mortgage is to finance or assist that purchase), or a mortgage in support of that mortgage, if the purchaser or borrower, or at least one of the purchasers or borrowers:
 - (a) is, at the date of the transaction or the date of the first execution of the instrument, an eligible tenant, and
 - (b) will obtain not less than 25% of the beneficial ownership of the land, and
 - (c) intends to occupy the land as his or her principal place of residence.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, a person is an **eligible tenant** if the person:
 - (a) is a tenant of the Department of Housing, or

- (b) is a tenant under the Community Tenancy Scheme administered within that Department, or
 - (c) is a tenant of the Aboriginal Housing Office.
- (3) This section applies in respect of an agreement for sale or transfer, or a transfer, of land in respect of which an eligible tenant obtains less than 100% of the beneficial ownership of the land only if:
- (a) the other purchasers are natural persons, and
 - (b) the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that each of those other purchasers is a member of the eligible tenant's family or a person who is genuinely assisting the eligible tenant to acquire the land as his or her principal place of residence.
- (4) For the purpose of subsection (3), the New South Wales Land and Housing Corporation is not considered to be a purchaser.
- (5) The exemption conferred by this section is conditional on the eligible tenant occupying the land concerned as his or her principal place of residence for a continuous period of at least 6 months, with that occupation starting within 12 months (or such longer period as the Chief Commissioner may approve) after completion of the agreement for sale or transfer, or transfer, of the land. This requirement is referred to as **the residence requirement**.
- (6) The Chief Commissioner may, if satisfied that there are good reasons to do so in a particular case:
- (a) modify the residence requirement by approving a shorter period of occupation by an eligible tenant, or
 - (b) exempt an eligible tenant from compliance with the residence requirement.
- (7) If an eligible tenant fails to comply with the residence requirement, the eligible tenant must, within 14 days after the end of the period for compliance:
- (a) give written notice of that fact to the Chief Commissioner, and
 - (b) pay to the Chief Commissioner the duty that would have been payable on the transactions or instruments concerned if they had not been exempt from duty under this section.
- (8) A person who fails to comply with subsection (7) is guilty of an offence.
- Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (9) For the purposes of this section, a person is a member of an eligible tenant's **family** if:

- (a) one is the spouse or de facto partner of the other, or
- (b) the relationship between them is that of parent and child, brothers, sisters, or brother and sister.

279 Specialised agencies

Duty under this Act is not chargeable on any instrument executed by or on behalf of a Specialised Agency within the meaning of the *Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies* that was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 November 1947 in respect of which instrument the Specialised Agency is the person described in this Act as the person liable to pay the duty.

280 Aboriginal land councils

Duty under this Act is not chargeable, in the case of an organisation that is the New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council, a Regional Aboriginal Land Council, or a Local Aboriginal Land Council, within the meaning of the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983*, on the following:

- (a) a dutiable transaction in respect of dutiable property if the organisation is the person described in this Act as the person liable to pay the duty,
- (b) an instrument executed by or on behalf of the organisation if the organisation is the person described in this Act as the person liable to pay the duty,
- (c) an application by the organisation to register a motor vehicle,
- (d) any insurance taken out by or on behalf of the organisation.

281 Members of a group of corporations

- (1) Duty under this Act is not chargeable on a dutiable transaction approved by the Chief Commissioner in accordance with guidelines approved by the Treasurer by which dutiable property is transferred by, or agreed to be transferred by, or vests in, a corporation that is a member of a group of corporations to another corporation that is a member of the same group.
- (2) Duty under this Act is not chargeable on an application to register a motor vehicle approved by the Chief Commissioner in accordance with guidelines approved by the Treasurer by a corporation that is a member of a group of corporations if, immediately before the application was made, the motor vehicle was registered in the name of another corporation that is a member of the same group.
- (3) The approval of the Chief Commissioner may be given to such extent as may be determined by the Chief Commissioner and in accordance with such conditions as may be so determined.
- (4) In this section, **corporation** includes a unit trust scheme.

282 Mortgage-backed securities

- (1) Duty under this Act is not chargeable in respect of a mortgage over the interest of a person in a pool of mortgages relating to debt securities that are mortgage-backed securities issued by the person to secure the repayment of financial accommodation provided to the person.
- (2) Duty under this Act is not chargeable in respect of a mortgage of a mortgage or pool of mortgages or part of a pool of mortgages in connection with creating, issuing, marketing or securing a mortgage-backed security.
- (3) Duty under this Act is not chargeable in respect of:
 - (a) the issue or making of a mortgage-backed security, or
 - (b) the transfer or assignment of or other dealing with a mortgage-backed security, or
 - (c) the discharge, cancellation or termination of a mortgage-backed security.
- (4) Duty under this Act is not chargeable in respect of a mortgage of a mortgage or pool of mortgages or part of a pool of mortgages for the purpose of creating, issuing, marketing or securing a mortgage-backed security:
 - (a) to a person entitled to a mortgage-backed security or a trustee or agent for such a person, or
 - (b) by or to a person who issues, makes or endorses a mortgage-backed security, or
 - (c) to a person who provides security (whether as a guarantor, surety or otherwise) to a person entitled to a mortgage-backed security or a trustee or agent for such a person,if the mortgage is executed on or after 1 July 1998.

Note—

Mortgage, mortgage-backed security and ***pool of mortgages*** are defined in the Dictionary.

283 Instruments issued for the purpose of creating, issuing or marketing mortgage-backed securities

Duty under this Act is not chargeable on an instrument that, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, was executed for the purpose of creating, issuing or marketing mortgage-backed securities.

284 Loan-backed securities

- (1) Duty is not chargeable in respect of an instrument that is or effects any of the following:

- (a) the issue or making of a loan-backed security,
- (b) the transfer or assignment of, or other dealing in, a loan-backed security,
- (c) an instrument that, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, was executed for the purpose of creating, issuing or marketing loan-backed securities,
- (d) a mortgage over the interest of a person in a pool of loans, being a mortgage relating to loan-backed securities issued by the person to secure the repayment of financial accommodation provided to the person,
- (e) a policy of insurance covering any or all assets in a pool of loans acquired or held for the purpose of issuing loan-backed securities, but only so far as the instrument relates to loan-backed securities.

(2) This section does not remove any liability to pay duty in respect of a receipts return or a short term dealers return.

Note—

Loan-backed security is defined in the Dictionary.

284A Joint government enterprise—water savings projects

Duty under this Act is not chargeable, in the case of a joint government enterprise that has the function of allocating funds for water savings projects, on the following:

- (a) a dutiable transaction in respect of dutiable property if the enterprise is the person described in this Act as the person liable to pay the duty,
- (b) an instrument executed by or on behalf of the enterprise if the enterprise is the person described in this Act as the person liable to pay the duty,
- (c) an application by the enterprise to register a motor vehicle,
- (d) any insurance taken out by or on behalf of the enterprise.

Chapter 12 Miscellaneous

Part 1 Stamping instruments

285 Provision of stamps

The Chief Commissioner may provide stamps or such other equipment as may be required for:

- (a) stamping instruments, or
- (b) otherwise denoting the payment of duty,

in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

286 Limitation on use of designated stamps

- (1) A stamp that by its terms is limited to an instrument of a specified kind must not be used for an instrument of a different kind.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) An instrument of a specified kind for which a particular stamp is specified is taken not to be duly stamped unless it is stamped with the stamp so specified.

287 Form of stamps to be used

- (1) An instrument that is required to be stamped by this Act is to be stamped by means of an impressed stamp.
- (2) However, another form of stamping may be used if its use is authorised by this Act or the Chief Commissioner.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the Chief Commissioner may approve arrangements for the stamping of an instrument by means of the endorsement on the instrument of a number, or other information, issued by the Chief Commissioner in respect of the instrument (as referred to in section 289A).

288 Stamping of instruments

The Chief Commissioner must stamp an instrument in respect of which duty is chargeable under this Act, or that effects or evidences a dutiable transaction, and that has been lodged for stamping with the Chief Commissioner if the duty, and any interest or penalty tax under Part 5 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, is paid in full.

Note—

In relation to vendor duty transactions, see Part 6 of Chapter 4.

288A Reassessment following interim payment of duty

- (1) If an instrument that is chargeable with duty or that effects or evidences a dutiable transaction is marked “interim stamp only” in accordance with this Act, the Chief Commissioner must, when the relevant value of the instrument has been ascertained, reassess the duty payable in respect of the instrument.
- (2) If no further duty is payable, the interim stamp is to be cancelled and any amount paid in excess of the amount assessed is to be refunded.
- (3) If further duty is payable, liability for the further duty arises when the notice of assessment issues, despite any other provision of this Act.
- (4) On payment of the balance of the duty (and any interest or penalty tax), the

instrument is to be stamped with the amount of the balance and marked to indicate that duty has been duly paid.

- (5) For the purposes of this section, the **relevant value** of an instrument means:
- (a) in the case of a lease instrument marked “interim stamp only” under Chapter 5, the full cost of the lease, and
 - (b) in any other case, the full dutiable value of the dutiable transaction effected or evidenced by the instrument.

Note—

A reference in this section to a dutiable transaction includes a vendor duty transaction (see Part 6 of Chapter 4).

289 When is an instrument duly stamped?

An instrument is duly stamped if it is stamped in accordance with this Act.

289A Stamping by means of endorsement

- (1) An instrument is duly stamped if it is endorsed in accordance with an arrangement, approved by the Chief Commissioner under Division 2 of Part 6 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, under which:
 - (a) information concerning an instrument (rather than the instrument itself) is lodged with the Chief Commissioner, and
 - (b) the information is used by the Chief Commissioner to assess the duty payable on the instrument, and
 - (c) a number, or other information, is issued by the Chief Commissioner, in respect of the instrument, for endorsement on the instrument.
- (2) Section 297 applies in respect of an instrument endorsed in accordance with an arrangement referred to in this section as if the instrument had been stamped by the Chief Commissioner, and section 42 (3) of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* does not apply.
- (3) However, the endorsement of an instrument in accordance with an arrangement referred to in this section does not affect any liability for payment of the duty in relation to the instrument under this Act.
- (4) A notice of assessment or statement of confirmation issued by the Chief Commissioner in relation to the assessment of an instrument as referred to in this section may include any of the information provided to the Chief Commissioner on which the assessment of the instrument was based.

290 Adhesive stamps

- (1) **Use** An adhesive stamp may be used to stamp the following instruments, but only if they were first executed before 1 January 2002:
 - (a), (b) (Repealed)
 - (c) a transfer of shares of a corporation or company which is not the legal or beneficial owner of land in New South Wales where the duty is \$10,
 - (d) a superannuation instrument to which section 60 applies,
 - (e) duplicates or counterparts of instruments that may themselves be stamped with adhesive stamps,
 - (f) any other instrument for which, under a taxation law within the meaning of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, tax may be denoted by use of an adhesive stamp.
- (2) **Cancellation** An instrument that may be stamped by use of an adhesive stamp is not duly stamped unless:
 - (a) an adhesive stamp for the appropriate amount of duty is attached to the instrument, and
 - (b) the adhesive stamp is cancelled by marking the date of its cancellation on its face in such a way as to render it incapable of being used for any other instrument.
- (3) **Prohibition on removal of adhesive stamps** An adhesive stamp that has been attached to an instrument and cancelled must not be removed from the instrument except by the Chief Commissioner after an application for a refund of the duty denoted by the stamp has been approved.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

291 (Repealed)

292 Refunds—spoiled and unused stamps

- (1) A person may apply to the Chief Commissioner for a refund of the value of adhesive stamps that have become spoiled or useless.
- (2) The spoiled or useless stamps must be produced to the Chief Commissioner.
- (3) If an adhesive stamp is erroneously placed on a document, an application for a refund may be made as if the stamp were spoiled.
- (4) An application under this section must be made before 1 January 2003.
- (5) A refund under this section is not available in respect of any application made on or

after that date.

293 Reassessments—failed instruments

- (1) An instrument that fails in its intended operation and becomes useless is not chargeable with duty under this Act.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner must make a reassessment of duty in respect of such an instrument if an application for a reassessment is made within:
 - (a) 5 years after the initial assessment, or
 - (b) 12 months after the instrument has failed,whichever is the later.
- (3) The instrument in respect of which the application is made must be produced to the Chief Commissioner unless the Chief Commissioner dispenses with its production.
- (4) This section does not apply in respect of an instrument that effects a transfer of dutiable property.

Note—

See Part 5 of Chapter 2 for refunds of duty under Chapter 2 on failed instruments and Part 4 of Chapter 4 for refunds of vendor duty on failed instruments.

294 Instruments to be separately charged with duty in certain cases

An instrument that contains or relates to several distinct matters for which different duties are chargeable under this Act is to be separately and distinctly charged with duty in respect of each such matter, as if each matter were expressed in a separate instrument.

295 Execution of instruments

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, an instrument is taken to be first executed the first time that it is signed and sealed, or signed (as the case may be) by any party to it.
- (2) However, a contract made by acceptance of an offer contained in an instrument is taken to be first executed when the offer is accepted.
- (3) If an instrument is ineffective by reason of a failure of the necessary parties to execute it, a refund may be made of any money paid for stamping.

296 Stamping of instruments after execution

- (1) Except where otherwise expressly provided by this or another Act, a person liable with respect to any instrument chargeable with duty or any dutiable transaction must cause the instrument, or an instrument that effects or evidences the transaction, to be duly stamped or, in accordance with the provisions of this Act marked “interim stamp

only” within 6 months after it was first executed.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) For the purposes of this section, a written statement that is required to be stamped is taken to be first executed when the transaction to which the statement relates occurs.

297 Stamping taken to constitute an assessment

For the purposes of this Act, the stamping of an instrument (excluding a return) by the Chief Commissioner is taken to be evidence of an assessment of the duty payable under this Act in respect of the instrument.

298 Deferred payments for certain stamped instruments

- (1) The Minister may:

(a) in circumstances in which (in the course of an industrial dispute involving persons engaged in the administration of this Act) an instrument liable to duty is not stamped by reason of the refusal of those persons to exercise functions relating to the administration of this Act or of any other law, and

(b) in such other circumstances as the regulations may prescribe,

authorise the stamping of instruments on which duty is payable, even though the duty has not yet been paid, if an undertaking, in an approved form, has been given by a prescribed person, or a person belonging to a prescribed class of persons, as to the payment of duty in respect of the instrument.

- (2) The Minister’s authorisation must provide for the manner in which, and the time within which, unpaid duty is to be paid in respect of instruments stamped under the authorisation.
- (3) An instrument that has been stamped under the Minister’s authorisation is, except for the purposes of the recovery of any unpaid duty (including any interest or penalty with which the instrument is charged under the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*) in respect of the instrument, taken to be duly stamped.
- (4) If the duty payable in respect of an instrument that has been stamped under the Minister’s authorisation is not paid in accordance with the terms of the authorisation, the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* applies to the payment of that duty in the same manner as if the instrument had not been so stamped.
- (5) For the purposes of subsection (1), the following persons are **prescribed persons**:
- (a) a person who is liable to pay duty in respect of an instrument,
- (b) a person who is authorised (whether by a person who is liable to pay duty in respect of an instrument or by another person) to arrange for the stamping of the

instrument on behalf of a person who is liable.

299 Copies of instruments

- (1) A copy of an original instrument is chargeable with duty as if it had been executed in the same way as the original instrument and had been first executed at the same time as the original instrument unless the Chief Commissioner is satisfied:
 - (a) that the original instrument has been duly stamped, or
 - (b) that a copy of the original instrument has been duly stamped in accordance with this section.
- (2) If a copy of an original instrument is duly stamped in accordance with this section, the original instrument is taken to be duly stamped.
- (3) In this section:

copy of an original instrument means an unexecuted instrument in which, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, the matter contained in the original instrument is wholly or substantially reproduced, whether or not the matter reproduced has the same appearance as the matter contained in the original instrument, but does not include a replica within the meaning of section 272.

original instrument means an instrument that is chargeable with duty otherwise than under this section.

300 Calculation of time

- (1) This section applies to the calculation of a period of time for the purpose of determining when the payment of duty is due under this Act.
- (2) A month is taken to be a period commencing at the beginning of a day of one of the 12 named months (within the meaning of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#)) and ending:
 - (a) at the end of the corresponding day of the next named month, or
 - (b) if there is no such corresponding day, at the end of the next named month.
- (3) A period of 2 or more months is taken to be a period commencing at the beginning of a day of one of the 12 named months (within the meaning of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#)) and ending:
 - (a) at the end of the corresponding day of the last named month within the period, or
 - (b) if there is no such corresponding day, at the end of that named month.
- (4) Section 36 (except subsection (1)) of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#) applies to the calculation of a period of time to which this section applies.

Part 2 Enforcement

301 Registration of transactions and instruments

- (1) A person must not register in a register of legal or beneficial interests in dutiable property a dutiable transaction, an instrument that effects a dutiable transaction or an instrument chargeable with duty unless:
 - (a) it is duly stamped, or
 - (b) it is stamped by the Chief Commissioner or in a manner approved by the Chief Commissioner, or
 - (c) it bears an endorsement, or is otherwise effected, in accordance with an approval under section 37 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) In the case of a dutiable transaction that is also a vendor duty transaction, the transaction or instrument referred to in subsection (1) must be stamped or endorsed, in accordance with Chapter 4, in a manner that indicates:
 - (a) that purchaser duty has been paid in respect of the transaction or that the transaction is not chargeable with purchaser duty, and
 - (b) that vendor duty has been paid in respect of the transaction or that the transaction is not chargeable with vendor duty.

Note—

See Part 6 of Chapter 4.

302, 303 (Repealed)

304 Receipt of instruments in evidence

- (1) An instrument that effects a dutiable transaction or is chargeable with duty under this Act is not available for use in law or equity for any purpose and may not be presented in evidence in a court or tribunal exercising civil jurisdiction unless:
 - (a) it is duly stamped, or
 - (b) it is stamped by the Chief Commissioner or in a manner approved by the Chief Commissioner.
- (2) A court or tribunal may admit in evidence an instrument that effects a dutiable transaction, or is chargeable with duty in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and that does not comply with subsection (1):
 - (a) if the instrument is after its admission transmitted to the Chief Commissioner in

accordance with arrangements approved by the court or tribunal, or

(b) if (where the person who produces the instrument is not the person liable to pay the duty) the name and address of the person so liable is forwarded, together with the instrument, to the Chief Commissioner in accordance with arrangements approved by the court or tribunal.

(3) A court or tribunal may admit in evidence an unexecuted copy of an instrument that effects a dutiable transaction, or is chargeable with duty in accordance with the provisions of this Act, if the court or tribunal is satisfied that:

(a) the instrument of which it is a copy is duly stamped, or is stamped in a manner approved by the Chief Commissioner, or

(b) the copy is duly stamped under section 299.

305 Valuation of property

(1) The Chief Commissioner may require a person who is liable to duty determined with reference to the value of property to provide a declaration by a competent valuer as to the unencumbered value of the property or to provide such other evidence of that value as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may assess duty in accordance with the value so declared.

(3) The Chief Commissioner may have property valued if not satisfied with the value so declared and may assess duty on the basis of the valuation.

(4) The Chief Commissioner may recover the cost of obtaining a value under this section from the dutiable person.

306 Ascertainment of value of certain interests

If it is necessary for the purpose of assessing duty under this Act to ascertain the value of:

(a) any estate or annuity or interest for the life of any person, or

(b) any estate or annuity or interest determinable on or subject to any contingency or the happening of any event, or

(c) any estate or annuity or interest in remainder expectant on the death of any person or expectant on or subject to any contingency or the happening of any event,

regard may be had in ascertaining the value of any such property to the death of the person having the life estate or annuity or interest or the happening of the contingency or event at any time before the assessment of duty is actually made.

307 Impounding of instruments

- (1) The Chief Commissioner may impound any instrument that ought to be but is not stamped or is insufficiently stamped.
- (2) The Chief Commissioner may retain any impounded instrument until the duty or any interest or penalty tax, or all such amounts, have been paid.

308 Application of Act to Crown

- (1) This Act binds the Crown in right of New South Wales and, in so far as the legislative power of the Legislature of New South Wales permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.
- (2) However, the Crown in right of New South Wales is not liable to pay duty unless this Act or any other Act expressly imposes a liability on the Crown in that capacity to pay duty.
- (3) The Governor may, by order published in the Gazette, apply the whole or any specified provisions of this Act to any specified person or body (whether statutory or otherwise) that is exempt from duty under this section.
- (4) While any such order is in force, the specified person or body is subject to the requirements of this Act accordingly.
- (5) This section does not exempt any person or body from any liability to pay duty chargeable under Chapter 8.

Note—

However, section 259 (1) (a) provides that insurance covering only property of the Crown is exempt from duty.

- (6) For avoidance of doubt, in this section, the **Crown** includes any statutory body representing the Crown.

Editorial note—

For orders published under this section see Gazette No 101 of 1.7.1998, p 5204.

Part 3 The Public Equity Partnership and the Rent/Buy Scheme

309 Liability to duty in respect of certain housing schemes

- (1) In this section:

eligible land means:

- (a) land owned by N.S.W. Housing No. 1 Pty Limited that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied is the subject of an arrangement known as the Public Equity Partnership Arrangement in which the New South Wales Land and Housing Corporation is a

participant, and

- (b) land of which the trustee of the FANMAC Pooled Superannuation Trust No. 1 is an owner and which the Chief Commissioner is satisfied is the subject of a scheme known as the Rent/Buy Scheme in which the New South Wales Land and Housing Corporation is a participant.

eligible owner means N.S.W. Housing No. 1 Pty Limited or the trustee of the FANMAC Pooled Superannuation Trust No 1.

- (2) The New South Wales Land and Housing Corporation is to pay the duty that would otherwise be payable by an eligible owner on an instrument executed in relation to eligible land for the purposes of:
 - (a) the arrangement known as the Public Equity Partnership Arrangement, or
 - (b) the scheme known as the Rent/Buy Scheme.
- (3) The New South Wales Land and Housing Corporation is to pay the duty payable on any sovereign risk insurance policy or any correlation insurance policy issued in relation to the arrangement known as the Public Equity Partnership Arrangement.
- (4) A payment made under this section is to be regarded as an expense of the New South Wales Land and Housing Corporation.

Part 4 Hardship Review Board

310 Waiver, deferral and writing off of duty in hardship cases

The Hardship Review Board constituted under Division 5 of Part 10 of the [Taxation Administration Act 1996](#) may exercise its functions in relation to duty payable under this Act.

311 Notation by Chief Commissioner in cases of waiver

If the Hardship Review Board waives the payment of duty, the Chief Commissioner must make such notation on the instrument in respect of which the duty is waived as the Chief Commissioner thinks fit and the instrument, on the making of the notation, is taken to have been duly stamped.

312 (Repealed)

Part 5 Miscellaneous

313 Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

- (2) A regulation may create an offence punishable by a penalty not exceeding 20 penalty units.

314 Savings, transitional and other provisions

Schedule 1 has effect.

315 (Repealed)

316 Repeal of [Educational Institutions \(Stamp Duties Exemption\) Act 1961 No 37](#)

The [Educational Institutions \(Stamp Duties Exemption\) Act 1961](#) is repealed.

317 Review of Act

- (1) The Minister is to review this Act to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act remain valid and whether the terms of the Act remain appropriate for securing those objectives.
- (2) The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 5 years from the date of assent to this Act.
- (3) A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 5 years.

Schedule 1 Savings, transitional and other provisions

(Section 314)

Part 1 General

1 Regulations

- (1) The regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of this Act or any of the following Acts:

[State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 1998](#)

[State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 1998](#)

[State Revenue Legislation \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) Act 1998](#)

[Property \(Relationships\) Legislation Amendment Act 1999](#)

[State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 1999](#)

[State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 1999](#)

[Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation \(GST\) Act 2000](#)

[State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2000](#)

State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2000

State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2001

State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment (No 2) Act 2001 (to the extent that it amends this Act)

State Revenue Legislation Amendment (Budget) Act 2002

State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2002

State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2003

Duties Amendment (Land Rich) Act 2003

State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2003 (to the extent that it amends this Act)

State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004

State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2004

Duties Amendment (Land Rich) Act 2004

- (2) Any such provision may, if the regulations so provide, take effect from the date of assent to the Act concerned or a later date.
- (3) To the extent to which any such provision takes effect from a date that is earlier than the date of its publication in the Gazette, the provision does not operate so as:
 - (a) to affect, in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the State or an authority of the State), the rights of that person existing before the date of its publication, or
 - (b) to impose liabilities on any person (other than the State or an authority of the State) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of its publication.

2 Application of sec 30 of [Interpretation Act 1987](#)

Except to the extent otherwise provided by this Schedule, nothing in this Schedule affects the application of section 30 of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

Part 2 Provisions consequent on enactment of this Act

3 Instruments

This Act applies to instruments first executed on or after 1 July 1998, except as provided by this Schedule.

4 Provisions relating to Chapter 2 (Transactions concerning dutiable property)

- (1) **Dutiable transactions** The duty charged by Chapter 2 is charged on dutiable transactions that occur on or after 1 July 1998, except as provided by this clause.
- (2) **Aggregation of dutiable transactions—sec 25** Section 25 extends to dutiable transactions at least one of which occurred before 1 July 1998 and at least one of which occurred on or after 1 July 1998 if they occurred within 12 months and the other provisions of section 25 are satisfied.
- (3) However, subclause (2) does not apply so as to aggregate transactions that occurred before 1 July 1998 and that would not have been aggregated under the law in force immediately before that date.
- (4) **Transfers back from a nominee—sec 56** Section 56 extends to:
 - (a) a transfer of dutiable property to a trustee, and
 - (b) the payment of duty on that transfer,before 1 July 1998 if the transfer back to the transferor occurs on or after 1 July 1998.
- (5) **Property passing to beneficiaries—sec 57** Without limiting clause 13, the reference in section 57 (2) (a) (i) to duty charged by this Act includes a reference to duty charged by the [Stamp Duties Act 1920](#).
- (6) **Cancelled contracts—sec 50** Section 50 extends to an agreement that was entered into before 1 July 1998 and that was rescinded or annulled on or after that date.
- (7) **Break-up of marriages and de facto relationships—sec 68** Section 68 (4) extends to a payment of ad valorem duty made before 1 July 1998 under the [Stamp Duties Act 1920](#).

5 Provisions relating to Chapter 3 (Certain transactions treated as transfers)

- (1) **Acquisitions** The duty that is charged by Chapter 3 is charged on an acquisition that occurs on or after 1 July 1998, except as provided by this clause.
- (2) **How duty is charged on relevant acquisitions—sec 118** In section 118:
 - (a) a reference to a period of 3 years is a reference to any such period ending on or after 1 July 1998, and
 - (b) a reference to duty paid under this Act includes a reference to duty paid under the [Stamp Duties Act 1920](#), and
 - (c) a reference to duty paid under that section includes a reference to duty paid under Division 30 of Part 3 of that Act.

- (3) However, subclause (2) does not apply so as to aggregate interests that were acquired before 1 July 1998 and that would not have been aggregated under the law in force immediately before that date.

6 Provisions relating to Chapter 4 (Marketable securities—on-market transfers (Broker provisions))

- (1) **Imposition of duty** The duty charged by Chapter 4 is charged on sales and transfers of marketable securities, and on associated transactions as referred to in section 145 (1) (d), that take place on or after 5 July 1998, except as provided by this clause.
- (2) **Additional duty on marketable securities held otherwise than for short terms—sec 155** Section 155 extends to purchases and sales made before 5 July 1998 if the liability to pay duty under that section arises on or after that date.

7 Provisions relating to Chapter 5 (Lease instruments)

- (1) **Lease instruments** The duty charged by Chapter 5 is charged on a lease instrument that is first executed on or after 1 July 1998, except as provided by this clause.
- (2) **Variations of lease instruments** The duty charged by Chapter 5 extends to a lease instrument that is first executed before 1 July 1998 and a variation of which on or after that date increases the cost of the lease.
- (3) **Reassessment of duty—early termination—sec 177** Section 177 extends to a lease instrument that is terminated on or after 1 July 1998 if duty in respect of the lease instrument was paid before 1 July 1998.
- (4) **Reassessment of duty—reduction of cost—sec 178** Section 178 extends to a lease instrument that is varied on or after 1 July 1998 so as to reduce the total cost of the lease if duty in respect of the lease instrument was paid before 1 July 1998.

8 Provisions relating to Chapter 6 (Hire of goods)

- (1) **Imposition of duty** The duty charged by Chapter 6 is charged on a hire of goods that is entered into on or after 1 July 1998.
- (2) **Approved persons** A person who, immediately before 1 July 1998, is an approved person under section 74F of the [Stamp Duties Act 1920](#) is taken to be registered under Part 2 of Chapter 6.

9 Provision relating to Chapter 7 (Mortgages)

The duty charged by Chapter 7 is charged on a mortgage that is first executed on or after 1 July 1998.

Note—

However, see the provisions consequent on the enactment of the [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2002](#) in Part 11.

10 Provisions relating to Chapter 8 (Insurance)

- (1) **Imposition of duty** The duty charged by Chapter 8 is charged on:
- (a) the amount of a premium paid in relation to a contract that effects general insurance, or
 - (b) a policy of life insurance or a life insurance rider,
- if the contract, policy or life insurance rider is effected or renewed on or after 1 July 1998.
- (2) **Registered persons** A person who, immediately before 1 July 1998, is a registered person under section 88A of the *Stamp Duties Act 1920* is taken to be registered under Part 3 of Chapter 8.
- (3) **Undertakings given by certain persons** A person in respect of whom an undertaking has effect under section 88E of the *Stamp Duties Act 1920* immediately before 1 July 1998 is taken to have an approval under Division 2 of Part 6 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.

11 Provision relating to Chapter 9 (Motor vehicle registration)

The duty charged by Chapter 9 is charged on:

- (a) an application to register a motor vehicle made on or after 1 July 1998, and
- (b) an application to register a motor vehicle made before 1 July 1998 in respect of which a certificate of registration is issued on or after that date.

12 Provision relating to Chapter 12 (Miscellaneous)

Section 293 extends to an application for a refund of duty that was paid under the *Stamp Duties Act 1920* before 1 July 1998.

13 Duty paid under the *Stamp Duties Act 1920*

If an assessment or reassessment of duty under this Act is required to take into consideration another amount of duty paid, a reference in this Act to duty includes a reference to duty within the meaning of the *Stamp Duties Act 1920* that has been paid in accordance with the provisions of that Act.

14 Stamping under the *Stamp Duties Act 1920*

An instrument is duly stamped for the purposes of this Act if, immediately before 1 July 1998, it was duly stamped for the purposes of the *Stamp Duties Act 1920*.

15 Exemptions from duty under the *Stamp Duties Act 1920*

If, by a provision of an Act other than the *Stamp Duties Act 1920*, a transaction or

instrument was not chargeable with stamp duty under the *Stamp Duties Act 1920* immediately before 1 July 1998, the transaction or instrument is not chargeable with duty under this Act, unless the contrary intention appears.

Part 3 Provisions consequent on enactment of Property (Relationships) Legislation Amendment Act 1999

16 Saving of certain transactions and acquisitions

An amendment made to this Act by the *Property (Relationships) Legislation Amendment Act 1999* does not apply to or in respect of a transaction entered into, or an interest acquired, before the amendment took effect.

Part 4 Provisions consequent on enactment of State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 1999

17 Managed investment schemes—novation of contracts

- (1) This clause applies to a transaction entered into or an instrument executed by a responsible entity to replace a transaction entered into or an instrument executed by a body holding the office of trustee or representative and management company who has retired from that office to enable an undertaking to become a managed investment scheme.
- (2) This clause applies only to transactions that occur and instruments that are executed in relation to a managed investment scheme after the commencement of Chapter 5C of the *Corporations Law* and:
 - (a) within the period of 2 years starting on that commencement, or
 - (b) before the date on which the scheme became a registered scheme within the meaning of Division 11 of Part 11.2 of the *Corporations Law* (as continued in effect by section 1408 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth),whichever first occurs.
- (3) Despite the other provisions of this Act, a transaction or instrument to which this clause applies is chargeable with duty in accordance with this clause.
- (4) The amount of duty chargeable in respect of the transaction or instrument is:
 - (a) the amount of duty that would be chargeable in respect of the transaction or instrument but for this clause, less the amount of duty paid (under this Act or the *Stamp Duties Act 1920*) in relation to the transaction or instrument that is being replaced, or
 - (b) \$10,

whichever is the greater.

18 Managed investment schemes—transactions entered into by custodians

- (1) This clause applies to a transaction entered into or an instrument executed by a custodian of a responsible entity, or by a custodian of a responsible entity and the responsible entity, to replace a transaction entered into or an instrument executed by a body holding the office of trustee or representative and management company who has retired from that office to enable an undertaking to become a managed investment scheme.
- (2) This clause applies only to transactions that occur and instruments that are executed in relation to a managed investment scheme on or after 1 July 1999 and before:
 - (a) 1 July 2000, or
 - (b) the date on which the scheme became a registered scheme within the meaning of Division 11 of Part 11.2 of the *Corporations Law* (as continued in effect by section 1408 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth),

whichever first occurs.

- (3) Despite the other provisions of this Act, a transaction or instrument to which this clause applies is chargeable with duty in accordance with this clause.
- (4) The amount of duty chargeable in respect of the transaction or instrument is:
 - (a) the amount of duty that would be chargeable in respect of the transaction or instrument but for this clause, less the amount of duty paid (under this Act or the *Stamp Duties Act 1920*) in relation to the transaction or instrument that is being replaced, or
 - (b) \$10,

whichever is the greater.

Part 5 Provisions consequent on enactment of State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 1999

19 “Off the plan” purchases

- (1) Section 49A, as in force immediately before 1 January 2000, continues to apply in respect of any off the plan purchase agreement that was stamped “interim stamp only” under that section before that date.
- (2) Section 49A, as substituted by the *State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 1999*, extends to any off the plan purchase agreement executed before 1 January 2000 in respect of which no duty had been paid by that date.

Part 6 Provisions consequent on enactment of [Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation \(GST\) Act 2000](#)

20 Application of Act to transfers and agreements before 1 July 2001

- (1) This Act, as in force immediately before 1 July 2001, continues to apply in respect of a transaction involving marketable securities that occurred before 1 July 2001 as if this Act had not been amended by the [Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation \(GST\) Act 2000](#).
- (2) In particular:
 - (a) until 1 July 2001, a marketable security that is quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange or a recognised stock exchange continues to be dutiable property and Chapter 2 of this Act, as in force immediately before 1 July 2001, continues to apply to a dutiable transaction involving such a marketable security that occurred before 1 July 2001, and
 - (b) Chapter 4 of this Act, as in force immediately before 1 July 2001, continues to apply to a sale or purchase of marketable securities, or an associated transaction with a broker in New South Wales, that was effected before 1 July 2001 in the same way as it applied before the repeal of that Chapter by the [Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation \(GST\) Act 2000](#).
- (3) However, section 48 (1), as in force immediately before its repeal by the [Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation \(GST\) Act 2000](#), does not apply in respect of an instrument of transfer, or an agreement for the transfer of marketable securities, that is not completed by an SCH-regulated transfer before 1 July 2001.

Part 7 Provisions consequent on enactment of [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2000](#)

21 Insurance duty

The amendments made to section 234 (1) by the [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2000](#) have effect only in relation to premiums paid on or after 23 May 2000 for contracts of insurance and renewals of contracts of insurance that take effect after 1 October 2000.

Part 8 Provisions consequent on enactment of [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2001](#)

22 Transfers between trustees and custodians of superannuation funds or trusts

The amendments made to section 62 by the [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2001](#) apply to transactions that occur on or after the date of commencement of those amendments.

23 Changes to “First Home Plus” scheme

The amendments made to Part 8 by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2001* apply to transactions that occur and instruments that are executed on or after the date of commencement of those amendments.

Part 9 Provisions consequent on enactment of *State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment (No 2) Act 2001*

24 Financial agreements

A reference in section 65 (11), 68 (1) (b) (i), 119 (1) (e) (i) or 267 (6) (a) to a financial agreement made under section 90B, 90C or 90D of the *Family Law Act 1975* of the Commonwealth extends to a financial agreement made under any of those provisions of the *Family Law Act 1975* of the Commonwealth before the date of assent to the *State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment (No 2) Act 2001*.

25 Transfers to index trusts

- (1) For the purposes of section 66 (9) of this Act, as in force immediately before its repeal by the *Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation (GST) Act 2000* on 1 July 2001, the definition of **index trust**, as set out in the Dictionary to this Act immediately before 1 July 2001, is taken to have included the following bodies, on and from the date specified below in relation to the body concerned:
 - (a) Index Shares Fund—2 March 2001,
 - (b) streetTRACKS50 exchange traded fund—1 April 2001,
 - (c) Barclays Australian Listed Property Index Fund—3 May 2001.
- (2) Accordingly, the exemption formerly provided for by section 66 (9) is taken to have extended to those bodies on and from the date specified in relation to the body concerned in subclause (1).

Note—

The exemption related to transfers of marketable securities to an index trust in exchange for units in the trust. The exemption was repealed as a consequence of the abolition of duty on transfers of quoted marketable securities.

- (3) Anything done by or on behalf of the Chief Commissioner before the commencement of this clause, that would have been validly done had this clause been in force at the time that it was done, is validated.

26 Abolition of use of adhesive stamps

- (1) A licence issued under section 291, before its repeal by the *State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment (No 2) Act 2001*, is taken to be cancelled on the repeal of that section, unless sooner cancelled by the Chief Commissioner.

- (2) A person must not sell or deal in adhesive stamps issued by or on behalf of the Chief Commissioner for use under section 290.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (3) Subclause (2) takes effect on 1 January 2002.

Part 10 Provisions consequent on enactment of [State Revenue Legislation Amendment \(Budget\) Act 2002](#)

27 Insurance duty

- (1) Sections 233 and 234 as substituted by the [State Revenue Legislation Amendment \(Budget\) Act 2002](#) have effect only in relation to premiums paid on or after 4 June 2002 for contracts of insurance and renewals of contracts of insurance that take effect on or after 1 August 2002.
- (2) Despite section 253, the Chief Commissioner may, having regard to the substitution of sections 233 and 234 by the [State Revenue Legislation Amendment \(Budget\) Act 2002](#), determine the categories of premiums to be shown in the form of a return required to be lodged under that section on or before 21 June 2002 or a subsequent month.

Part 11 Provisions consequent on enactment of [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2002](#)

28 Definitions

In this Part:

amending Act means the [State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2002](#).

amendment date means the date of commencement of Schedule 1 [23] to the amending Act.

29 Application of section 50A

Section 50A, as inserted by the amending Act, applies only in respect of a transfer of dutiable property that is effected by a written instrument first executed on or after the commencement of that section.

30 Application of mortgage duty amendments

- (1) Subject to clause 9, an amendment to Chapter 7 made by the amending Act extends to any mortgage (within the meaning of section 205, as amended by the amending Act) first executed before the commencement of the amendment if an advance or further advance is made (as referred to in section 210) in respect of the mortgage (or a mortgage package that includes that mortgage) on or after the commencement of

the amendment.

- (2) Nothing in this clause makes duty chargeable in respect of a mortgage referred to in section 225 (2) or 226 (2) (c) on the making of an advance or further advance, if the mortgage was first executed before 1 January 1999.

31 Mortgage duty provisions extend to some pre-1 July 1998 securities

- (1) Despite clause 9, the duty charged by Chapter 7 is also charged on a security by way of a mortgage or charge first executed on or after 1 January 1975 and before 1 July 1998 that, if it had been first executed on or after the amendment date, would be a mortgage (within the meaning of section 205), but only as provided for by this clause.
- (2) A mortgage or charge referred to in subclause (1) becomes liable to duty under Chapter 7 on the making of an advance or further advance as referred to in section 210, if the advance or further advance is made on or after the amendment date.

Note—

The *Stamp Duties Act 1920* provides that that Act does not apply in respect of any such further advances.

- (3) The amount of duty chargeable in respect of any such advance is to be determined as if references in that Chapter to duty, in relation to the mortgage or charge, include references to duty charged under the *Stamp Duties Act 1920*.
- (4) Nothing in this clause makes duty chargeable in respect of:
 - (a) a mortgage referred to in section 225 (2) or 226 (2) (c), or
 - (b) an advance of a kind referred to in section 206 (b), that is secured by a mortgage or charge first executed before 23 November 1994, or
 - (c) a contingent liability of a kind referred to in section 215 secured by a mortgage or charge first executed before 1 January 1991.

32 Saving of orders under section 308

Any order made under section 308 (1) and in force immediately before section 308 was replaced by the amending Act is taken, on that replacement, to have been made under section 308 (3).

Part 12 Provisions consequent on enactment of *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2003*

33 Changes to section 226

The imposition, payment and recovery of duty under this Act before the date of assent to the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2003* is taken to have been validly done to the extent that it would have been validly done had that Act been in force at the time that it was done.

Part 13 Provisions consequent on enactment of [Duties Amendment \(Land Rich\) Act 2003](#)

34 Meaning of “commencement date”

In this Part, **commencement date** means the date on which Part 2 of Chapter 3, as substituted by the [Duties Amendment \(Land Rich\) Act 2003](#), commenced.

35 Acquisition of interests in private unit trust schemes

- (1) This clause applies only to landholders that are private unit trust schemes.
- (2) Words and expressions used in this clause have the same meanings as in Part 2 of Chapter 3.
- (3) If:
 - (a) a person who made an acquisition in a landholder before the commencement date makes a relevant acquisition in the landholder after the commencement date, and
 - (b) the aggregation of the relevant interests would entitle the person, in the event of the distribution of all the property of the landholder immediately after the later or latest acquisition was made, to 20% or more of the property distributed but less than 50% of that property,duty is chargeable under section 118 only in respect of the relevant acquisition that occurred after the commencement date.

36 Exempt acquisitions

An acquisition by a person before the commencement date of an interest in:

- (a) a private unit trust scheme, or
- (b) a wholesale unit trust scheme,

that was a public unit trust scheme immediately before the commencement date is an exempt acquisition.

Part 14 Provisions consequent on enactment of [State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2003](#)

37 Collateral mortgages

Section 218B, as amended by the [State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2003](#), extends to a mortgage on which minimum duty of \$10 was paid before the commencement of the amendments if an advance or a further advance is made after that commencement as referred to in section 218B (1A).

Part 15 State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004—provisions consequent on changes to First Home Plus

38 Application of changes to scheme

- (1) Division 1 of Part 8 of Chapter 2, and section 221, as in force immediately before 4 April 2004, continue to apply in respect of the following transactions or instruments:
 - (a) agreements for sale or transfer entered into on or after 1 July 2000 but before 4 April 2004,
 - (b) transfers that occur on or after 1 July 2000 but before 4 April 2004,
 - (c) transfers that occur on or after 4 April 2004 that are made in conformity with an agreement for sale or transfer referred to in paragraph (a),
 - (d) mortgages over land the subject of those agreements or transfers.
- (2) Sections 71, 73 and 76, as in force immediately before 4 April 2004, continue to apply in respect of the following transactions or instruments:
 - (a) agreements for sale or transfer entered into on or after 4 April 2004 but before 1 July 2004,
 - (b) transfers that occur on or after 4 April 2004 but before 1 July 2004,
 - (c) transfers that occur on or after 4 April 2004 that are made in conformity with an agreement for sale or transfer referred to in paragraph (a),
 - (d) mortgages over land the subject of those agreements or transfers.
- (3) Section 76A, as inserted by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*, does not apply in respect of a transaction or instrument referred to in subclause (2).

Part 16 State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004—provisions consequent on amendments relating to premium property duty

39 Application of amendments

- (1) Sections 32A–32C, as inserted by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*, apply in respect of any liability for duty charged by Chapter 2 that arises on or after the commencement of Schedule 3 to that Act.

Note—

See section 12. Liability for duty on a transfer of dutiable property effected by a written instrument arises when the instrument is first executed.

- (2) The amendments made to sections 96, 97 and 98 by Schedule 3 to the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004* do not apply in respect of the year ending on 31

December 2004.

- (3) Sections 32A–32C do not apply in respect of a dutiable transaction that results from the exercise of an option for the sale or purchase of dutiable property, if the option was granted before 7 May 2004.
- (4) The imposition, payment and recovery of duty under this Act before the commencement of subclause (3) is taken to have been validly done to the extent that it would have been validly done had subclause (3) been in force at the time that it was done.

Part 17 State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004—provisions consequent on introduction of vendor duty

40 Application of vendor duty

- (1) The duty charged by Chapter 4, as inserted by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*, is charged on vendor duty transactions that occur on or after the commencement of Schedule 4 to that Act, except as provided by this Part.
- (2) It does not matter that the vendor acquired an equitable or legal interest in the land-related property the subject of the vendor duty transaction before that commencement.
- (3) Vendor duty is not chargeable in respect of a transfer of land-related property made in conformity with an agreement for sale or transfer of the land-related property first executed before the commencement of Schedule 4 to the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*.
- (4) Vendor duty is not chargeable in respect of a vendor duty transaction that results from the exercise of an option for the sale or purchase of land-related property, if the option was granted before the date the Bill for the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004* was introduced in the Legislative Assembly.
- (5) Section 25, insofar as it allows the aggregation of vendor duty transactions for the purpose of Chapter 4, does not apply to a vendor duty transaction that occurred before the commencement of Schedule 4 to the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*.

Note—

See Part 2 of Chapter 4, which allows vendor duty transactions to be aggregated under that Chapter in the same manner as they can be aggregated under Chapter 2.

41 Application of exemptions from vendor duty

- (1) A reference in Chapter 4 and Schedule 2 to the use or occupation of a building or land extends to any use or occupation occurring before the commencement of that Chapter (as inserted by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*).

- (2) A reference in Chapter 4 to any works carried out by or on behalf of the vendor in respect of a vendor duty transaction extends to works carried out by or on behalf of the vendor before the commencement of that Chapter (as inserted by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*).
- (3) A reference in Division 4 of Part 5 of Chapter 4 to the completion of construction of a new building or a substantially new building is, if construction was completed within 12 months before the commencement of Chapter 4, taken to be a reference to the date of commencement of Chapter 4 (as inserted by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*).
- (4) A reference in clause 6 of Schedule 2, as inserted by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*, to the date of the death of a deceased person is, if the person died before the commencement of that Schedule, taken to be a reference to the date of commencement of that Schedule.
- (5) The occupation by a vendor of land to which a vendor duty transaction applies as his or her principal place of residence that ceased not more than 6 months before 1 June 2004 is, for the purposes of the application of clause 4 of Schedule 2 in respect of the transaction, to be treated as having ceased immediately before 1 June 2004.
- (6) If the vendor in respect of a vendor duty transaction is the legal personal representative of a deceased person, or a beneficiary under a will of a deceased person or on the intestacy of a deceased person, and the grant of probate or letters of administration occurred before 1 June 2004, clause 6 of Schedule 2 applies in respect of the transaction as if the grant of probate or letters of administration had occurred on 1 June 2004.

Part 18 Provisions consequent on miscellaneous amendments made by *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*

42 Exemption for lease instruments

- (1) Section 179 (5), as inserted by the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004*, is taken to have effect as if it had commenced on 1 January 2004.
- (2) A lease instrument first executed on or after 1 January 2004 and before the date of assent to the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004* in respect of which duty is chargeable because of section 179 (5) is taken (if the duty has not already been paid) to become liable to such duty on the date of assent to that Act (despite section 169 (1)).
- (3) The imposition, payment and recovery of duty under this Act before the date of assent to the *State Revenue Legislation Amendment Act 2004* is taken to have been validly done to the extent that it would have been validly done had section 179 (5) been in force at the time that it was done.

Part 19 Provisions consequent on enactment of [State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2004](#)

43 Amendments operate from 1 June 2004

- (1) An amendment to this Act made by the [State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2004](#), except an amendment referred to in section 2 (2) of that Act, is taken to have effect as if it had commenced on 1 June 2004.
- (2) A vendor duty transaction that occurred on or after 1 June 2004 in respect of which vendor duty is chargeable because of the amendments made to this Act by the [State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2004](#) is taken (if the vendor duty has not already been paid) to become chargeable with that duty on the date of assent to that Act.
- (3) The imposition, payment and recovery of duty under this Act before the date of assent to the [State Revenue Legislation Further Amendment Act 2004](#) is taken to have been validly done to the extent that it would have been validly done had the amendments made by that Act been in force at the time it was done.

Part 20 Provisions consequent on enactment of [Duties Amendment \(Land Rich\) Act 2004](#)

44 Definition

In this Part:

amending Act means the [Duties Amendment \(Land Rich\) Act 2004](#).

45 Application of land rich acquisition and disposal provisions

- (1) The duty charged by Chapter 4A, as inserted by the amending Act, is charged on an acquisition or disposal of an interest in a landholder (within the meaning of that Chapter) if the acquisition or disposal is made on or after the commencement of Schedule 1 to that Act, subject to this clause.
- (2) Duty under Part 3 of Chapter 4A is not chargeable on a disposal of an interest in a landholder if the disposal is made pursuant to an agreement entered into before 7 May 2004.
- (3) Despite Part 3 of Chapter 4A, a liability for duty in respect of a relevant disposal made on or after the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act but before the date of assent to that Act arises on the date of assent to the amending Act. Accordingly, the 3-month period referred to in section 163Q starts on the date of assent to the amending Act.
- (4) The period of 3 years referred to in sections 163N (2) and 163P (2) (d) is taken to

exclude any part of that period that occurred before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act.

46 Continuation of obligations under Part 2 of Chapter 3

- (1) Part 2 of Chapter 3, as in force immediately before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act, continues to apply in respect of any acquisition of an interest in a landholder made before that commencement, as if the amending Act had not been enacted.
- (2) In relation to acquisitions made on or after the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act, clause 35 applies as if a reference to Part 2 of Chapter 3 or section 118 included a reference to Chapter 4A or section 163K respectively.

47 Wholesale unit trust schemes

- (1) A unit trust scheme that is a wholesale unit trust scheme, within the meaning of the former wholesale unit trust scheme definition, is taken to be wholesale unit trust scheme for the purposes of Chapter 4A.
- (2) Subclause (1) ceases to apply in respect of a unit trust scheme:
 - (a) at the end of the transitional period, or
 - (b) on the actual registration of the unit trust scheme as a wholesale unit trust scheme under Chapter 4A, or
 - (c) on the unit trust scheme becoming a listed trust or widely held trust,whichever happens first.
- (3) For the purposes of this clause, the **transitional period** means the period commencing on the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act and ending at the end of:
 - (a) 30 June 2005, or
 - (b) such later date as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, by order published in the Gazette.

- (4) In this clause:

former wholesale unit trust scheme definition means paragraph (a) of the definition of **wholesale unit trust scheme** as in force under this Act immediately before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act.

48 Imminent public unit trust schemes and imminent wholesale unit trust schemes

- (1) A unit trust scheme that, immediately before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act, was a public unit trust scheme or a wholesale unit trust scheme as a

consequence of the Chief Commissioner giving notice under the former concessionary provisions, is taken to be registered as an imminent public unit trust scheme, or an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme, respectively, under Chapter 4A.

- (2) Subclause (1) ceases to apply in respect of a unit trust scheme:
- (a) at the end of the period of 12 months after the commencement of this clause, or
 - (b) on the occurrence of a disqualifying circumstance (within the meaning of section 124, as in force before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act) in respect of the unit trust scheme, or
 - (c) on the actual registration of the unit trust scheme as an imminent public unit trust scheme, wholesale unit trust scheme or an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme under Chapter 4A, or
 - (d) on the unit trust scheme becoming a listed trust or widely held trust,
- whichever happens first.
- (3) Section 124, as in force before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act, continues to apply in respect of a unit trust scheme that, immediately before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act, was a public unit trust scheme or a wholesale unit trust scheme as a consequence of the Chief Commissioner giving notice under the former concessionary provisions.

- (4) In this clause:

former concessionary provisions means the provisions of paragraph (c) of the definition of **public unit trust scheme**, and paragraph (b) of the definition of **wholesale unit trust scheme**, as in force immediately before the commencement of Schedule 1 to the amending Act.

Schedule 2 Principal place of residence exemption—concessions

(Section 162E)

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Definitions

- (1) In this Schedule:

excluded residential occupancy—see clause 2.

principal place of residence exemption means the principal place of residence exemption referred to in Division 1 of Part 5 of Chapter 4.

- (2) Expressions used in this Schedule have the same meaning as they have in Division 1

of Part 5 of Chapter 4.

Part 2 Concessions

2 Concession for land on which there is one other residential occupancy

- (1) For the purposes of the principal place of residence exemption, if a building or buildings used or occupied for residential purposes contains or contain a residential occupancy other than that of the vendor, the use of the building or buildings for the purpose of that other residential occupancy may be disregarded if:
 - (a) the residential occupancy is an excluded residential occupancy, and
 - (b) the building contains or buildings contain (out of a total of all rooms in the building or buildings) not more than one of those excluded residential occupancies (not including the occupancy of the vendor).
- (2) For the purpose of this Schedule, each of the following residential occupancies is an ***excluded residential occupancy***:
 - (a) one room,
 - (b) one suite of rooms (not being a flat) each room of which all occupants of the suite are entitled to occupy,
 - (c) one flat,
 - (d) one suite of rooms (not being a flat) each room of which all occupants of the suite are entitled to occupy, and one room,
 - (e) one flat and one room,
 - (f) 2 rooms, each of which is separately occupied.
- (3) Accordingly, land does not cease to be residential land for the purposes of the principal place of residence exemption merely because there is on the land one, but not more than one, such excluded residential occupancy, even if income is derived from the residential occupancy.

3 Concession for land used for incidental business purposes

- (1) For the purposes of the principal place of residence exemption, if land is used and occupied by a person primarily for residential purposes but not more than one room is used primarily for business purposes, the use of the land for the purpose of the business may be disregarded.
- (2) Subclause (1) applies even if income is derived from the use of the land for that purpose.

- (3) Except as provided by subclause (2), nothing in this clause affects, or is affected by, section 162C.

4 Concession for sale of former principal place of residence

- (1) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that land to which a vendor duty transaction relates has been occupied by the vendor as his or her principal place of residence for a period ending within 6 months before the liability date, that use and occupation is taken, for the purpose of the principal place of residence exemption, to have continued until the liability date.
- (2) The **liability date**, in respect of a vendor duty transaction, is the date on which, but for this clause, a liability for vendor duty would arise in respect of the transaction.
- (3) This clause applies in respect of land only if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that no income has been derived from the use or occupation of the land since the actual use or occupation of the land by the vendor ceased.
- (4) The Chief Commissioner may, if satisfied that there is a good reason for doing so, extend the period of 6 months referred to in subclause (1) in a particular case.

5 Concession for absences from former residence

- (1) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
- (a) land to which a vendor duty transaction relates (**the former residence**) has been used and occupied by the vendor as his or her principal place of residence for a continuous period of at least 2 years, and
 - (b) that period of use and occupation ended no more than 6 years before the vendor duty transaction occurred,
- the vendor is entitled (if the vendor so chooses) to be taken, for the purpose of the principal place of residence exemption, to have continued to use and occupy the former residence as his or her principal place of residence during the period after that actual use and occupation ended.
- (2) The maximum period for which the vendor may be taken, under this clause, to continue to use and occupy the former residence as a principal place of residence is 6 years starting at the end of the most recent actual occupation period of at least 2 years.
- (3) An **actual occupation period** is a period during which the former residence was actually used and occupied by the vendor as a principal place of residence, and does not include any period for which the vendor may be taken, under clause 4 or this clause, to have used and occupied the former residence as a principal place of residence.

- (4) Any period for which a person is taken pursuant to this clause to have continued to use and occupy a former residence as his or her principal place of residence is to be disregarded as a period of use and occupation of any other residence as the person's principal place of residence (despite the fact that the use and occupation of the other residence during that period was use and occupation as the person's actual principal place of residence).
- (5) This clause is subject to section 162DB (which limits members of a family to one principal place of residence exemption).

6 Concession on death of resident

- (1) If the vendor in respect of a vendor duty transaction is the legal personal representative of a deceased person, or a beneficiary under a will of a deceased person or on the intestacy of a deceased person, and the transaction relates to land that was used and occupied by the deceased person as his or her principal place of residence immediately before his or her death, the following provisions apply:
 - (a) the use and occupation of the land by the deceased person is taken to have continued, for the purpose of the principal place of residence exemption, as if the deceased person had not died,
 - (b) the principal place of residence exemption applies in respect of a vendor duty transaction relating to the land in the same way as it would apply if the deceased person were the vendor in relation to the transaction.
- (2) Subclause (1) operates only until whichever of the following happens first:
 - (a) a period of 12 months expires after the grant of probate or letters of administration to the legal personal representative,
 - (b) the deceased person's interest in the land vests in any person (other than the legal personal representative of the deceased person or beneficiary under a will of the deceased person or on intestacy of the deceased person).
- (3) For the purposes of this clause, if the deceased person is a registered proprietor under the *Real Property Act 1900* in respect of his or her interest in the land, the deceased person's interest in the land is taken to vest in another person when that other person is registered as the proprietor of that interest under that Act.

7 Concession for life estates following death of resident

- (1) If a person who owns land dies and the land is used and occupied by another person pursuant to a life estate created by the will of the deceased person, the following provisions apply:
 - (a) the use and occupation of the land by the deceased person is taken to continue, for the purpose of the principal place of residence exemption, as if the deceased

person had not died,

(b) the principal place of residence exemption applies in respect of a vendor duty transaction relating to the land in the same way as it would apply if the deceased person were the vendor in relation to the transaction.

(2) Subclause (1) applies to a vendor duty transaction only if:

(a) the vendor under the transaction is the legal personal representative of the deceased person or is a beneficiary under the will of the deceased person, or on the intestacy of the deceased person, in whom the deceased person's interest vested after the termination (by expiry or surrender) of the life estate, and

(b) the date on which (but for this clause) a liability for vendor duty would arise in respect of the transaction is within 12 months after the termination of the life estate.

(3) For the purposes of this clause, if the deceased person is a registered proprietor under the *Real Property Act 1900* in respect of his or her interest in the land, the deceased person's interest in the land is taken to vest in another person when that other person is registered as the proprietor of that interest under that Act.

8 Concession for couples who separate

(1) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that a person who uses and occupies land as his or her principal place of residence is the former spouse of the vendor in respect of a vendor duty transaction:

(a) the use and occupation of the land by the former spouse is taken, for the purpose of the principal place of residence exemption, to be the use and occupation of the land by the vendor, and

(b) the principal place of residence exemption applies in respect of a vendor duty transaction relating to the land in the same way as it would apply if the former spouse were the vendor in relation to the transaction.

(2) For the purposes of this clause, a person is the **former spouse** of another person if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:

(a) the person is or was legally married to the other person and the marriage that has been dissolved or annulled, or in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, has broken down irretrievably, or

(b) the person was in a de facto relationship with the other person and the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that the relationship has been terminated.

(3) This clause does not prevent the principal place of residence exemption applying in respect of land actually used and occupied by the vendor as a principal place of

residence even though other land is used and occupied as a principal place of residence by the vendor's former spouse.

9 Concession for construction of new residence

- (1) If the Chief Commissioner is satisfied, in relation to land to which a vendor duty transaction relates, that the vendor was unable to use and occupy the land as a principal place of residence for part of the PPR qualification period because, during that part of the period, the vendor's residence was being constructed on that land, the vendor is taken, for the purpose of the principal place of residence exemption, to have used and occupied the land as a principal place of residence during the period in which he or she was so unable to use and occupy that land as a principal place of residence.
- (2) This clause applies only if the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that:
 - (a) the vendor actually used and occupied the land, and no other land, as a principal place of residence for a continuous period of at least 6 months starting after completion of the vendor's residence, and
 - (b) no income was derived from the use or occupation of the land during any part of the PPR qualification period.

- (3) In this clause:

liability date in relation to a vendor duty transaction means the date on which, but for this clause, a liability for vendor duty would arise in respect of the transaction.

PPR qualification period means:

- (a) if the vendor became an owner of the land less than 2 years before the liability date, the period during which the vendor has been an owner of the land, and
- (b) in any other case, the period of 2 years ending immediately before the liability date.

10 Concession for persons under legal disability

- (1) If the vendor in respect of a vendor duty transaction is the guardian of a person under a legal disability (the **protected person**), and the transaction relates to land used and occupied by the protected person as his or her principal place of residence, the following provisions apply:
 - (a) the use and occupation of the land by the protected person is taken, for the purpose of the principal place of residence exemption, to be the use and occupation of the land by the vendor,
 - (b) the principal place of residence exemption applies in respect of the vendor duty transaction in the same way as it would apply if the protected person were the

vendor in relation to the transaction.

(2) Section 162D does not apply in respect of a vendor duty transaction if this clause applies.

(3) In this clause:

guardian of a person under a legal disability includes a trustee who holds property on trust for the person under an instrument of trust or by order or direction of a court or tribunal.

Part 3

(Repealed)

Dictionary

Act imposing duty means:

- (a) a corresponding Act, or
- (b) an Act to which the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* applies.

ADR means a negotiable certificated receipt issued by a depositary resident outside Australia acknowledging the interest of the registered holder of the receipt in shares in a NSW company held by the depositary, or deposited with a depositary to hold, as trustee for the holder.

amount secured, in relation to a mortgage, has the meaning given by section 213.

application to register a motor vehicle means:

- (a) an application under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997* to register a motor vehicle, and
- (b) an application under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997* to transfer the registration of a motor vehicle.

approved form means a form approved under section 34 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.

associated person means a person who is associated with another person in accordance with any of the following provisions:

- (a) persons are associated persons if they are related persons,
- (b) natural persons are associated persons if they are partners in a partnership to which the *Partnership Act 1892* applies,
- (c) private companies are associated persons if common shareholders have a majority interest in each private company,
- (d) trustees are associated persons if any person is a beneficiary common to the trusts (not including a public unit trust scheme) of which they are trustees,

(e) a private company and a trustee are associated persons if a related body corporate of the company (within the meaning of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth) is a beneficiary of the trust (not including a public unit trust scheme) of which the trustee is a trustee,

and, for the purposes of Chapter 4A (Acquisition and disposal of interests in land rich landholders), a public company and a subsidiary (within the meaning of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth) of a public company are taken to be associated persons.

Australian register has the same meaning as in the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth.

Australian Stock Exchange means the Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

bank means a bank within the meaning of the Commonwealth [Banking Act 1959](#).

bankrupt includes applying to take the benefit of any law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors, compounding with creditors or making an assignment of remuneration for their benefit.

business asset has the meaning given by section 11 (g).

charge includes impose.

collateral mortgage means a mortgage that secures all or part of the same money as another mortgage, instrument of security or mortgage package.

commercial hire business has the meaning given by section 194.

company title dwelling means a separate dwelling in a building containing more than one separate dwelling situated on land in New South Wales owned or leased by a company in which shares issued by the company are owned by persons who, by virtue of the ownership of their shares, have an exclusive right to occupy a part of the building.

complying approved deposit fund means an entity that is a complying approved deposit fund in accordance with section 43 of the Commonwealth [Superannuation Industry \(Supervision\) Act 1993](#).

complying superannuation fund means an entity that is a complying superannuation fund in accordance with section 42 or section 42A of the Commonwealth [Superannuation Industry \(Supervision\) Act 1993](#) and an exempt public sector superannuation scheme.

corporation means a body corporate, whether incorporated in this jurisdiction or elsewhere.

corresponding Act means an Act of another Australian jurisdiction that corresponds to this Act.

cost of a lease has the meaning given by section 166.

de facto partner means a person who has been a party to a de facto relationship for a period of not less than 2 years, and includes a person who was for such a period a party to such a relationship that has ceased, whether the cessation took place in Australia or elsewhere.

de facto relationship has the same meaning as in the [Property \(Relationships\) Act 1984](#).

disabled person means a person who is 16 years of age or older and who is:

(a) permanently blind, or

(b) permanently incapacitated for work.

discretionary trust means a trust under which the vesting of the whole or any part of the capital of the trust estate, or the whole or any part of the income from that capital, or both:

- (a) is required to be determined by a person either in respect of the identity of the beneficiaries, or the quantum of interest to be taken, or both, or
- (b) will occur if a discretion conferred under the trust is not exercised, or
- (c) has occurred but under which the whole or any part of that capital or the whole or any part of that income, or both, will be divested from the person or persons in whom it is vested if a discretion conferred under the trust is exercised.

domestic relationship has the same meaning as in the [Property \(Relationships\) Act 1984](#).

dutiable property has the meaning given by section 11.

dutiable proportion, in relation to a mortgage, means the dutiable proportion of the amount secured by the mortgage calculated under section 216.

dutiable transaction has the meaning given by section 8 (2).

dutiable value of a motor vehicle has the meaning given by section 266.

dutiable value of dutiable property has the meaning given by section 21.

eligible rollover fund means an entity that is an eligible rollover fund in accordance with section 242 of the Commonwealth [Superannuation Industry \(Supervision\) Act 1993](#) and includes an entity the trustee of which is satisfied will be an eligible rollover fund within 12 months after the date on which a liability to duty arises (or would otherwise arise).

fit-out costs, in relation to a lease, means improvements made by or on behalf of, or at the expense of, the lessee and that remain the property of the lessee.

foreign resident means a person who at the relevant time:

- (a) in the case of a person, other than a person referred to in paragraph (b) or (c), is not resident or domiciled in Australia, or
- (b) in the case of a body corporate, is not incorporated under a law of an Australian jurisdiction and:
 - (i) does not have its central management and control in Australia, and
 - (ii) does not have its voting power controlled by shareholders who are residents of Australia, or
- (c) in the case of a partnership or other unincorporated association or body of persons, does not have a member who is resident in Australia, or
- (d) in the case of a trust estate:
 - (i) does not have a trustee who is resident in Australia, and
 - (ii) does not have its central management and control in Australia.

franchise means the package of rights held by a franchisee under a franchise arrangement.

franchise arrangement means an agreement or other arrangement between two or more persons by which one of them (the **franchisor**) authorises or permits another (the **franchisee**):

- (a) to engage in the business of offering, selling or distributing goods and services within or partly within New South Wales, and the franchisee is required to do so:
 - (i) in accordance with a specified marketing, business or technical plan or system, and
 - (ii) under a common format or procedure (or format and procedure), and
- (b) to use a mark or common trade name, in such a manner that the business carried on by the franchisee is or is capable of being identified by the public as being substantially associated with the mark or name identifying, commonly connected with or controlled by the franchisor or a related person.

franchisee has the meaning given in the definition of **franchise arrangement**.

franchisor has the meaning given in the definition of **franchise arrangement**.

general insurance has the meaning given by section 230.

government body means:

- (a) the Commonwealth, or
- (b) the Government or Administration of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth, or
- (c) a council, county council, other local governing body or public authority constituted by or under a law of the Commonwealth or a State or Territory of the Commonwealth, or
- (d) a corporation the principal business of which is the supply and distribution by a system of reticulation, in this jurisdiction or in any other Australian jurisdiction, of water, gas or electricity.

GST has the same meaning as in the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* of the Commonwealth except that it includes notional GST of the kind for which payments may be made under section 5 of the *Intergovernmental Agreement Implementation (GST) Act 2000* by a person who is a State entity within the meaning of that Act.

heritage building means a building that the Chief Commissioner is satisfied has heritage significance.

hire of goods has the meaning given by section 183.

hire purchase agreement has the meaning given by section 184 (2).

hiring charges has the meaning given by section 189.

home means a private dwelling and includes a private dwelling which is a company title dwelling and a farming property on which a private dwelling is erected.

instrument includes a written document and a written statement.

insurance includes assurance.

insurance intermediary means:

- (a) a person who arranges contracts of insurance in New South Wales:
 - (i) for reward, or
 - (ii) as an agent for a person carrying on a business of insurance, or
- (b) a financial services licensee (as defined in section 761A of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth) whose licence covers arranging contracts of insurance as an agent for a person carrying on a business of insurance, or
- (c) a regulated principal (as defined in section 1430 of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth) when carrying on business as an insurance broker as authorised by Subdivision D of Division 1 of Part 10.2 of that Act.

insurer has the meaning given by section 247.

intellectual property means:

- (a) a business name, trading name, domain name, trade mark, industrial design, patent, registered design or copyright, or
- (b) a right, whether or not under a franchise arrangement, to use or exploit:
 - (i) a business name, trading name, domain name, trade mark or industrial design, or
 - (ii) a thing, system or process that is the subject of a patent, registered design or copyright (or an adaptation or modification of such a thing, system or process).

interest includes an estate or proprietary right.

land includes a stratum.

land-related property has the meaning given by section 149.

land use entitlement means an entitlement to occupy land within New South Wales conferred through an ownership of shares in a company or an ownership of units in a unit trust scheme, or a combination of a shareholding or ownership of units together with a lease or licence.

land used for primary production means land used primarily for:

- (a) the cultivation of the land for the purpose of selling the produce of the cultivation, or
- (b) the maintenance of animals or poultry on the land for the purpose of selling them or their natural increase or bodily produce, or
- (c) the keeping of bees on the land for the purpose of selling their honey, or
- (d) a commercial plant nursery, but not including a nursery at which the principal cultivation is the maintenance of plants pending their sale to the general public, or

(e) the propagation for sale of mushrooms, orchids or flowers.

lease has the meaning given by section 164A.

lease of a moveable dwelling site means an agreement under which a person has the right to occupy for a term (or a term together with any option period) not exceeding 5 years:

- (a) any land used, or intended to be used, as the site of a moveable dwelling within the meaning of the [Local Government Act 1993](#), or
- (b) any such moveable dwelling on that site, or
- (c) both the land and any such moveable dwelling.

liability date, in relation to a mortgage, means the date the mortgage becomes liable for mortgage duty under section 208.

life company has the same meaning as in the [Life Insurance Act 1995](#) of the Commonwealth.

life insurance has the meaning given by section 240.

linked entity of a landholder has the same meaning as in section 163T (2).

listed trust means a unit trust scheme any of the units in which are listed for quotation on the Australian Stock Exchange or any exchange of the World Federation of Exchanges.

loan-backed security means:

- (a) an instrument or property creating, conferring or comprising a right or interest (whether described as a unit, bond or otherwise) of or on a beneficiary in a scheme under which the profits, distributions of capital or income in which beneficiaries participate arise or arises from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of a pool of loans, or any instrument which evidences such a right or interest, or
- (b) a debt security:
 - (i) the payments under which by the person that issues or makes the instrument are derived substantially from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of a pool of loans, and
 - (ii) that is secured by a mortgage or charge over a pool of loans, or
- (c) an instrument of a class or description of instruments, or property of a class or description of property, prescribed to be a loan-backed security for the purposes of this definition.

majority shareholder in a private company means:

- (a) in the case of a company the voting shares in which are not divided into classes—a person entitled to not less than 50% of those shares, and
- (b) in the case of a company the voting shares in which are divided into classes—a person entitled to not less than 50% of the shares in one of those classes.

managed investment scheme means a managed investment scheme within the meaning of

Chapter 5C of the *Corporations Act 2001* of the Commonwealth, and includes a public unit trust scheme.

market value of a motor vehicle means the amount for which the motor vehicle might reasonably be sold, free of encumbrances, on the open market.

marketable securities means the following:

- (a) shares referred to in section 11 (1) (d),
- (b) units referred to in section 11 (1) (e),
- (c) an interest in shares or units referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

Metropolitan Area means the County of Cumberland and the following local government areas:

Blue Mountains City
Camden
Gosford City
Lake Macquarie City
Newcastle City
Penrith City
Shellharbour City
Wollondilly
Wollongong City
Wyong.

mortgage for the purposes of sections 282 and 284 and the definitions of **mortgage-backed security** and **pool of mortgages** means a mortgage of any estate or interest in land, including a leasehold estate or interest in land, whether the land is situated in New South Wales or elsewhere, and includes a charge over any such land.

mortgage-backed security means:

- (a) an interest in a trust that entitles the holder of or beneficial owner under the interest:
 - (i) to the whole or any part of the rights or entitlements of a mortgagee and any other rights or entitlements in respect of a mortgage or any money payable by the mortgagor under the mortgage (whether the money is payable to the holder of or beneficial owner under the interest on the same terms and conditions as under the mortgage or not), or
 - (ii) to the whole or any part of the rights or entitlements of a mortgagee and any other rights or entitlements in respect of a pool of mortgages or any money payable by mortgagors under those mortgages (whether the money is payable to the holder of or beneficial owner under the interest on the same terms and conditions as under the mortgages or not), or

(iii) to payments that are derived substantially or, if the regulations prescribe the extent, to the prescribed extent, from the income or receipts of a pool of mortgages,

and that may, in addition, entitle the holder or beneficial owner to a transfer or assignment of the mortgage or mortgages, or

(b) a debt security (whether or not in writing) the payments under which by the person who issues or makes the debt security are derived substantially or, if the regulations prescribe the extent, to the prescribed extent, from the income or receipts of a pool of mortgages, or

(c) any of the following:

(i) an interest in a trust creating, conferring or comprising a right or interest (whether described as a unit, bond or otherwise) of or on a beneficiary in a scheme under which any profit or income in which the beneficiaries participate arises from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of prescribed property, or any instrument that evidences such a right or interest,

(ii) a security (whether or not in writing) the payments under which by the person who issues or makes the security are derived substantially from the income or receipts of prescribed property,

(iii) an interest in a trust, a debt security (whether or not in writing), an instrument or property that creates an interest in or charge over an interest in a trust, a debt security (whether or not in writing) or other instrument or property, to which paragraph (a) or (b) or subparagraph (i) or (ii) of this paragraph applies,

but does not include an instrument or property comprising:

(d) a mortgage, or

(e) the transfer of a mortgage, or

(f) a declaration of trust, or

(g) an instrument of a class or description of instruments, or property of a class or description of property, prescribed not to be a mortgage-backed security for the purposes of this definition.

mortgage package has the meaning given by section 217.

motor vehicle means, except in Chapter 8:

(a) a motor vehicle or trailer within the meaning of the [Road Transport \(Vehicle Registration\) Act 1997](#), or

(b) a caravan.

new motor vehicle means a motor vehicle that has not previously been registered under the [Road Transport \(Vehicle Registration\) Act 1997](#) or the law of another Australian jurisdiction.

NSW company means:

(a) a company incorporated or taken to be incorporated under the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the

Commonwealth that is taken to be registered in New South Wales for the purposes of that Act, or

(b) any other body corporate that is incorporated under an Act of New South Wales.

partnership interest has the meaning given by section 11 (i).

permanent building society means a continuing building society within the meaning of the *Financial Institutions (NSW) Code*.

pool of loans means a pool of loans that is comprised substantially of any one or more of the following:

- (a) cash,
- (b) notes, debentures, loans, stock, promissory notes, bonds or other securities of a government body,
- (c) bills of exchange, promissory notes or other negotiable instruments accepted, drawn or endorsed by a bank, a permanent building society or a government body,
- (d) deposits with, or the acquisition of certificates of deposits or any other security issued by, a bank, a permanent building society or a government body,
- (e) loan-backed securities,
- (f) mortgage-backed securities,
- (g) a guaranteed investment contract of a type approved by the Chief Commissioner,
- (h) assets of a class or description of assets prescribed for the purposes of this definition.

pool of mortgages means a pool or collection of assets:

- (a) that is comprised solely of mortgages, or
- (b) that is comprised substantially or, if the regulations prescribe the extent, to the prescribed extent, of mortgages or of money paid pursuant to mortgages (whether or not that money has been invested in prescribed property) or of money (whether or not that money has been invested in prescribed property) if the primary investment policy is to invest in mortgages, but that may also contain either or both of the following:
 - (i) prescribed property,
 - (ii) any other property that forms part of the pool or collection of assets for the purpose of issuing or making a mortgage-backed security in relation to the pool of mortgages.

pooled superannuation trust means an entity that is a pooled superannuation trust in accordance with section 44 of the Commonwealth *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.

prescribed property means any of the following:

- (a) cash,
- (b) bonds, debentures, stock or Treasury Bills of the Commonwealth or the Government of New South Wales or the Government or Administration of another State or Territory,

- (c) debentures or stock of any public statutory body constituted under the law of the Commonwealth or New South Wales or another State or Territory,
- (d) notes or other securities of the Commonwealth or the Government of New South Wales or the Government or Administration of another State or Territory,
- (e) deposits with, or the acquisition of certificates of deposits or any other security issued by, a bank or building society (whether expressed in Australian currency or otherwise),
- (f) bills of exchange, promissory notes or other negotiable instruments accepted, drawn or endorsed by a bank (whether expressed in Australian currency or otherwise),
- (g) a guaranteed investment contract (expressed in Australian currency) of a type approved by the Chief Commissioner,
- (h) mortgage-backed securities, mortgage-backed certificates within the meaning of Part 1B of the *Trustee Act 1958* of Victoria or marketable securities that are secondary mortgage market securities under section 29 (1) of the *Mortgages (Secondary Market) Act 1984* of Queensland.

private company means a company that is not limited by shares, or whose shares are not quoted on the Australian Stock Exchange or any exchange of the World Federation of Exchanges.

private unit trust scheme means a unit trust scheme that is not a public unit trust scheme or a wholesale unit trust scheme.

public hospital means a public health organisation within the meaning of the [Health Services Act 1997](#).

public unit trust scheme means any of the following unit trust schemes:

- (a) a listed trust,
- (b) a widely held trust,
- (c) a unit trust scheme registered under Part 7 of Chapter 4A as an imminent public unit trust scheme.

qualifying investor, in relation to a wholesale unit trust scheme, means a qualifying investor referred to in section 163ZU (2) (a).

quoted, in relation to marketable securities:

- (a) includes marketable securities that have stopped being listed for quotation on a stock exchange merely because they belong to a class of securities the quotation of which has been temporarily suspended, and
- (b) does not include marketable securities that belong to a class of securities referred to in paragraph (a) if the body that issued the securities has ceased to be included in the official list of the stock exchange.

recognised stock exchange means:

- (a) a stock exchange that is a member of the World Federation of Exchanges, or

- (b) the Stock Exchange of Newcastle, or
- (c) a stock exchange that is declared to be a recognised stock exchange by an order of the Minister, published in the Gazette, that is in force.

registered insurer means an insurer registered under Part 3 of Chapter 8.

related body corporate has the same meaning as in the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth.

related person means a person who is related to another person in accordance with any of the following provisions:

- (a) natural persons are related persons if:
 - (i) one is the spouse or de facto partner of the other, or
 - (ii) the relationship between them is that of parent and child, brothers, sisters, or brother and sister,
- (b) private companies are related persons if they are related bodies corporate within the meaning of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth,
- (c) a natural person and a private company are related persons if the natural person is a majority shareholder or director of the company or of another private company that is a related body corporate of the company within the meaning of the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth,
- (d) a natural person and a trustee are related persons if the natural person is a beneficiary of the trust (not being a public unit trust scheme) of which the trustee is a trustee,
- (e) a private company and a trustee are related persons if the company, or a majority shareholder or director of the company, is a beneficiary of the trust (not being a public unit trust scheme) of which the trustee is a trustee.

replica has the meaning given by section 272.

residential lease means an agreement under which a person has the right to occupy for a term (or for a term together with any option period) not exceeding 5 years any premises or part of premises used or intended to be used, whether or not exclusively, as a place of residence.

responsible entity of a managed investment scheme has the same meaning as in the [Corporations Act 2001](#) of the Commonwealth.

retired person means a person who is 55 years of age or older or who has retired from full-time employment and includes a person who is or was the spouse or the de facto partner of such a person.

right to shares or units means any right (whether actual, prospective or contingent) of a person to have shares or units issued by a company or trust to the person, whether or not on payment of money or for other consideration, but does not include a convertible note.

RIOT has the same meaning as a registered independent options trader has in the Business Rules of the Australian Stock Exchange.

road means a road or road related area within the meaning of the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1997* (other than a road or road related area that is the subject of a declaration made under section 9 (1) (b) of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999* relating to all of the provisions of that Act).

shares includes rights to shares.

special hiring agreement has the meaning given by section 187.

strata lot means a lot as defined in section 5 (1) of the *Strata Schemes (Freehold Development) Act 1973* or section 4 (1) of the *Strata Schemes (Leasehold Development) Act 1986*.

transfer includes an assignment and an exchange.

transferable floor space has the meaning given by section 11 (b).

unencumbered value has the meaning given by section 23.

unit in a unit trust scheme means:

- (a) a right or interest (whether described as a unit or a sub-unit or otherwise) of a beneficiary under the scheme, or
- (b) a right to any such right or interest.

unit trust scheme means any arrangements made for the purpose, or having the effect, of providing, for persons having funds available for investment, facilities for the participation by them, as beneficiaries under a trust, in any profits, income or distribution of assets arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of any property whatever pursuant to the trust.

variation of a lease means a variation made for any reason or on any basis and includes a further variation.

vendor duty transaction has the meaning given by section 146.

wholesale unit trust scheme means a unit trust scheme, not being a listed trust, that is registered under Part 7 of Chapter 4A as a wholesale unit trust scheme or as an imminent wholesale unit trust scheme.

widely held trust means a unit trust scheme which has not less than 300 unit holders none of whom, individually or together with any associated person, is beneficially entitled to more than 20% of the units in the trust.