

Queensland



SUCCESSION ACT 1981

**Reprinted as in force on 28 February 2002
(includes amendments up to Act No. 71 of 2001)**

Warning—see last endnote for uncommenced amendments

Reprint No. 5A

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Information about this reprint

This Act is reprinted as at 28 February 2002. The reprint shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c)).

The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 have also been made to use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35).

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of earlier reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **provisions that have not commenced and are not incorporated in the reprint**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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SUCCESSION ACT 1981

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 28 February 2002]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law of succession and the administration of estates of deceased persons and for related purposes

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Succession Act 1981*.

4 Application

(1) Save where otherwise expressly provided, this Act applies in the case of deaths occurring after the commencement of this Act.

(2) This Act binds the Crown not only in right of the State but also, so far as the legislative power of Parliament permits, the Crown in all its other capacities.

5 Definitions

In this Act—

“**adopted child**” means, in relation to any person, a child that is adopted by such person or by such person and another person jointly, in accordance with the law of the State or Territory, or country, where the adoption takes place, as in force at the date of the adoption.

“**country**” means any place or group of places having its own law of nationality, including Australia and its Territories.

“**court**” means the Supreme Court or a judge thereof.

“debts” include funeral, testamentary and administration expenses, debts and other liabilities payable out of the estate of a deceased person.

“de facto spouse”, of a deceased person, means a person who—

- (a) has lived in a connubial relationship with the deceased person for a continuous period of at least 5 years ending on the death of the deceased person; or
- (b) within the period of 6 years ending on the death of the deceased person, has lived in a connubial relationship with the deceased person for periods totalling at least 5 years that include a period ending on the death of the deceased person.

“disposition” includes any gift, devise, bequest or appointment of or affecting property contained in a will.

“grant” means grant of probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of a deceased person and includes the grant of an order to administer and the filing of an election to administer such an estate.

“income” includes rents and profits.

“internal law” in relation to any country or place means the law that would apply in a case where no question of the law in force in any other country arose.

“interpret” means to render orally into another language one person’s words for other persons at the time the words are uttered or immediately thereafter.

“intestate” means a person who dies and either does not leave a will, or leaves a will but does not dispose effectively by will of the whole or part of his or her property.

“pecuniary legacy” includes an annuity, a general legacy, a demonstrative legacy, so far as it is not discharged out of the designated property, and any other general direction by the testator for the payment of money including all duties relating to the estate or property of a deceased person free from which any devise, bequest or payment is made to take effect.

“personal representative” means the executor, original or by representation, or administrator of a deceased person.

“property” includes real and personal property and any estate or interest therein and anything in action and any other right.

“**public trustee**” means the public trustee constituted by the *Public Trustee Act 1978*.

“**residuary estate**” in part 3¹ has the meaning given to it by section 34 and in part 5, division 2,² the meaning given to it by section 55.

“**stepchild**” for part 4,³ see section 40A.

“**translate**” means to render in writing or by any other means of record a text from one language to another language.

“**trustee**” includes—

(a) any person who immediately before 1 July 1973, was a trustee of the settlement or in any way a trustee under the *Settled Land Act 1886* and who, if that Act had not been repealed, would be such a trustee; and

(b) a statutory trustee within the meaning of the *Trusts Act 1973*.

“**will**” includes codicil.

5A Reference to child or issue of a person

A reference in this Act to a child or issue of any person includes a child or issue *en ventre sa mere* at the death, provided such child or issue is born alive and remains alive for a period of 30 days.

5B Reference to estate of deceased person

A reference in this Act to the estate of a deceased person includes property over which the deceased exercises or is entitled to exercise a general power of appointment by will.

6 Jurisdiction

(1) Subject to this Act, the court has jurisdiction in every respect as may be convenient to grant and revoke probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of any deceased person, to hear and determine all testamentary matters and to hear and determine all matters relating to

1 Part 3 (Distribution of intestacy)

2 Part 5 (Administration), division 2 (Administration of assets)

3 Part 4 (Family provision)

the estate and the administration of the estate of any deceased person; and has jurisdiction to make all such declarations and to make and enforce all such orders as may be necessary or convenient in every such respect.

(2) The court may in its discretion grant probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of a deceased person notwithstanding that the deceased person left no estate in Queensland or elsewhere or that the person to whom the grant is made is not resident or domiciled in Queensland.

(3) A grant may be made to such person and subject to such provisions, including conditions or limitations, as the court may think fit.

(4) Without restricting the generality of subsections (1) to (3) the court has jurisdiction to make, for the more convenient administration of any property comprised in the estate of a deceased person, any order which it has jurisdiction to make in relation to the administration of trust property under the provisions of the *Trusts Act 1973*.

(5) This section applies whether the death has occurred before or after the commencement of this Act.

PART 2—WILLS

Division 1—The making of wills

7 What property may be disposed of by will

(1) A person may, by will, devise, bequeath or dispose of any property to which the person is entitled at the time of the person's death, not being property of which the person is trustee and in respect of which the person has no power of disposition by will, whether the person became entitled to the property before or after the execution of the will.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), a person may, by will, dispose of—

- (a) property that, if not disposed of by will, would devolve on the executor of the person's will or the administrator of the person's estate; and

- (b) a contingent, executory or future interest in property, whether the person becomes entitled to the interest by virtue of the instrument by virtue of which the interest was created or by virtue of a disposition of the interest by deed or will and whether the person has or has not been ascertained as the person or 1 of the persons in whom the interest may become vested; and
- (c) a right of entry for condition broken and any other right of entry.

8 Legal capacity to make a will

(1) A person who has attained the age of 18 may make a valid will and may also validly revoke a will with or without making a new will.

(2) A married person may make a valid will and may also validly revoke a will with or without making a new will irrespective of age.

(3) A person who has made a will while under the age of 18 and married may, if the person is subsequently unmarried and under the age of 18, revoke such will by any manner of revocation provided in this Act other than by the making of a later will.

(4) Nothing in this section affects the law with respect to the mental capacity required of a person for the making of a will.

9 Will to be in writing and signed before 2 witnesses

A will shall not be valid unless it is in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned and required (that is to say) it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator or by some other person in the testator's presence and by the testator's direction and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of 2 or more witnesses present at the same time and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator but no form of attestation shall be necessary provided that—

- (a) the court may admit to probate a testamentary instrument executed in substantial compliance with the formalities prescribed by this section if the court is satisfied that the instrument expresses the testamentary intention of the testator; and
- (b) the court may admit extrinsic evidence including evidence of statements made at any time by the testator as to the manner of execution of a testamentary instrument.

10 When signature to a will shall be deemed valid

(1) A will, so far only as regards the position of the signature of the testator on the will, is not invalid if the signature is so placed at, after, following, under, beside or opposite to the end of the will that it is apparent on the face of the will that the testator intended to give effect by that signature to the writing signed as the testator's will.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the validity of a will is not affected by reason of the fact—

- (a) that the signature of the testator does not follow, or is not immediately after, the foot or end of the will; or
- (b) that a blank space intervenes between the concluding word of the will and the signature; or
- (c) that the signature—
 - (i) is placed among the words of the testimonium clause or of the clause of attestation; or
 - (ii) follows, or is after or under, the clause of attestation, whether or not a blank space intervenes between the concluding word of that clause and the signature; or
 - (iii) follows, or is after, under or beside, the names, or 1 of the names, of the subscribing witnesses; or
- (d) that the signature is on a side, page or other portion of the paper or papers containing the will on which no clause, paragraph or disposing part of the will is written above the signature; or
- (e) that there appears to be sufficient space for the signature on or at the bottom of the side, page or other portion of the paper on which the will is written preceding that on which the signature is.

(3) The signature of the testator on a will does not operate to give effect to a disposition or direction that is underneath or follows that signature, or that is inserted in the will after that signature is made.

(4) In this section, references to the signature of the testator shall, in relation to a will signed by a person by the direction of the testator, be read as references to the signature of that person.

11 Appointments by will to be executed like other wills

(1) Where a testator purports to make an appointment by will in exercise of a power of appointment by will, the appointment is not valid unless the will is executed in accordance with this part.

(2) Where power is conferred on a person to make an appointment by a will that is executed in some particular manner or with some particular solemnity, the person may exercise the power by a will that is executed in accordance with this part but is not executed in that manner or with that solemnity.

12 Alterations to be executed as a will

(1) No alteration made in any will after the execution thereof shall be valid or have any effect unless such alteration is executed in like manner to that required by this Act for the execution of the will.

(2) Each alteration made in any will after the execution thereof shall be deemed to be executed in the manner referred to in subsection (1) if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses be made—

- (a) in the margin or on some other part of the will opposite or near or otherwise relating to such alteration; or
- (b) at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to such alteration and written at the end or some other part of the will.

(3) An alteration that is invalid and of no effect made in any will shall be disregarded if the words or effect of the will before the alteration was made be apparent.

(4) In this section—

“alteration” includes obliteration and interlineation.

13 Publication of will unnecessary

The validity of a will that has been executed in accordance with the provisions of this part is not affected by reason that a person who subscribed the will as a witness was unaware that the document was a will.

14 Competence of witnesses

Any person competent to be a witness in civil proceedings in court, other than a blind person, may act as a witness to a will.

15 Gifts to attesting witnesses to be void

(1) Where any disposition of property (other than a charge or direction for the payment of any debt or for the payment of proper remuneration to any person, whether executor, administrator, solicitor or conveyancer, for acting in or about the administration of the estate of the testator) is, by will, made in favour of a person who attested the signing of the will, or the spouse of such person, to be held by that person or, as the case may be, that spouse beneficially, the disposition is null and void to the extent that it entitles that person, the spouse of that person or another person claiming under that person or that spouse to take property under it.

(2) The attestation of a will by a person to whom or to whose spouse there is made any disposition as aforesaid shall be disregarded if the will is duly executed without the person's attestation and without that of any other such person, whether or not the attestation was made upon the execution of a will before the passing of this Act.

15A Gifts to interpreters to be void

(1) Where in connection with the making of a will the services of an interpreter are used to interpret or translate from or to a language understood by the testator and a disposition of property (other than a charge or direction for the payment of any debt or for payment of proper remuneration to any person, whether executor, administrator, solicitor or conveyancer, for acting in or about the administration of the estate of the testator) is, by the will, made in favour of the person who acted as interpreter or the spouse of that person to be held by that person or, as the case may be, that spouse beneficially, the disposition is null and void to the extent that it entitles that person, the spouse of that person or any person claiming under that person or that spouse to take property under it.

(2) This section applies only in respect of wills made after the commencement of the *Succession Act Amendment Act 1983*.

16 Privileged wills

A will made by a person having the legal capacity to make a will being—

- (a) any person, whether as a member or not, serving with the armed forces of the Commonwealth or its allies while in actual military, naval or air service in connection with operations that are or have been taking place, or are believed to be imminent in relation to a war declared or undeclared or other armed conflict in which members of such armed forces are, or have been or are likely to be engaged; or
- (b) any mariner or sailor being at sea; or
- (c) any person who is a prisoner of war or internee in an enemy or neutral country;

need not be executed in the manner prescribed by section 9⁴ but may be made without any formality by any form of words, whether written or spoken, if it is clear that that person thereby intended to dispose of his or her property after his or her death.

Division 2—The revocation and revival of wills

17 Revocation of will by marriage

(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a person marries after making a will, the will is revoked by the marriage unless it contains an expression of contemplation of that marriage; and extrinsic evidence, including evidence of statements made by the testator, is admissible to establish that an expression contained in the will is an expression of contemplation of that marriage.

(2) Where a testator marries after the testator has made a will by which the testator has exercised a power of appointing property by will, the marriage does not revoke the will, in so far as it constitutes an exercise of that power, if the property so appointed would not, in default of the testator exercising that power, pass to an executor under any other will of the testator or to an administrator of any estate of the testator.

4 Section 9 (Will to be in writing and signed before 2 witnesses)

18 Effect of divorce on will

(1) The dissolution or annulment of the marriage of a testator revokes—

- (a) any beneficial disposition of property made by will by the testator in favour of the testator's spouse; and
- (b) any appointment made by will by the testator of the testator's spouse as executor, trustee, advisory trustee or guardian.

(2) So far as any beneficial disposition of property which is revoked by the operation of subsection (1) is concerned the will shall take effect as if the spouse had predeceased the testator.

19 No will to be revoked by presumption

Subject to this Act no will shall be revoked by any presumption of an intention on the ground of an alteration of circumstance.

20 Revocation by instrument or destruction

(1) No will or codicil or any part thereof shall be revoked otherwise than—

- (a) as provided by section 17 or 18;⁵ or
- (b) by another will or codicil executed in manner hereinbefore required or, if not so executed, admitted to probate under section 9;⁶ or
- (c) by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the same and executed in the manner in which a will is hereinbefore required to be executed; or
- (d) by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the same by the testator, or by some person in the testator's presence and by the testator's direction, with the intention of revoking the same.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) a person included in a class of persons specified in section 16⁷ may revoke a will in the same manner as the person may make a will under the provisions of that section.

5 Section 17 (Revocation of will by marriage) or 18 (Effect of divorce on will)

6 Section 9 (Will to be in writing and signed before 2 witnesses)

7 Section 16 (Privileged wills)

21 Revival of revoked wills

(1) A will or a part of a will that has been revoked is not revived unless—

- (a) the testator re-executes it in the manner in which a valid will is required to be executed by this part; or
- (b) the testator executes, in the manner in which a valid will is required to be executed by this part, a valid codicil showing an intention to revive the will.

(2) Where a will that has been partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked is revived the revival operates, unless a contrary intention appears, to revive only so much of the will as was last revoked.

(3) A will that is revoked and subsequently revived shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to have been made at the time when it is revived.

Division 3—Formal validity of wills

22 Operation of this division

The provisions of this division take effect notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act.

23 General rule as to formal validity

A will shall be treated as properly executed if its execution conformed to the internal law in force in the place where it was executed, or in the place where, at the time of its execution or of the testator's death, the testator was domiciled or had his or her habitual residence, or in a country of which, at either of those times, the testator was a national.

24 Additional rules

Without prejudice to the provisions of section 23 the following wills shall be treated as properly executed—

- (a) a will executed on board a vessel or aircraft of any description, if the execution of the will conformed to the internal law in force in the place with which, having regard to its registration (if any) and other relevant circumstances, the vessel or aircraft may be taken to have been most closely connected;

- (b) a will so far as it disposes of immovable property, if its execution conformed to the internal law in force in the place where the property was situated;
- (c) a will so far as it revokes a will which under this division would be treated as properly executed or revokes a provision which under this division would be treated as comprised in a properly executed will, if the execution of the later will conformed to any law by reference to which the revoked will or provision would be so treated;
- (d) a will so far as it exercises a power of appointment if the execution of the will conformed to the law governing the essential validity of the power.

25 Ascertainment of system of internal law

(1) Where, under this division, the internal law in force in any country or place is to be applied in the case of a will, but there are in the country or place 2 or more systems of internal law relating to the formal validity of wills, the system to be applied shall be ascertained as follows—

- (a) if there is in force throughout the country or place a rule indicating which of those systems can properly be applied in the case in question—that rule shall be followed;
- (b) if there is no such rule—the system shall be that with which the testator was most closely connected at the relevant time and for this purpose the relevant time is the time of the testator's death where the matter is to be determined by reference to circumstances prevailing at the testator's death and at the time of execution of the will in any other case.

(2) In determining for the purpose of this division whether or not the execution of a will conformed to a particular law, regard shall be had to the formal requirements of that law at the time of the execution of the will, but this does not prevent account being taken of an alteration of law affecting wills executed at that time, if the alteration enables the will to be treated as properly executed.

(3) Where a law in force outside the State falls, whether in pursuance of this division or not, to be applied in relation to a will, any requirement of that law whereby special formalities are to be observed by testators answering a particular description or witnesses to the execution of a will

are to possess certain qualifications, shall be treated, notwithstanding any rule of that law to the contrary, as a formal requirement only.

Division 4—The construction and rectification of wills

26 Change of domicile

The construction of a will shall not be altered by reason of any change in the testator's domicile after the execution of the will.

27 Effect of subsequent conveyance on operation of will

No conveyance or other act made or done subsequently to the execution of a will of or relating to any property therein comprised except an act by which such will is revoked as provided in this Act shall prevent the operation of the will with respect to such estate or interest in such property as the testator shall have power to dispose of by will at the time of the testator's death.

28 General rules for the construction of wills

Unless a contrary intention appears by the will—

- (a) the will is to be construed, with reference to the property comprised in it, to speak and take effect as if it had been executed immediately before the death of the testator;
- (b) property that is the subject of a disposition that is void or fails wholly or in part to take effect is to be included so far as the disposition is void or fails to take effect in any residuary disposition contained in the will;
- (c) a general disposition of land or of land in a particular area includes leasehold land whether or not the testator owns freehold land;
- (d) a general disposition of all the testator's property or of all the testator's property of a particular kind includes property or that kind of property over which the testator had a general power of appointment exercisable by will and operates as an execution of the power;

- (e) a disposition of property without words of limitation whether to a person beneficially or as executor or trustee is to be construed as passing the whole estate or interest of the testator therein.

29 Construction of particular dispositions

(1) Unless a contrary intention appears by the will—

- (a) a residuary disposition referring only to the real estate of the testator or only to the personal estate of the testator shall be construed to include all the residuary estate of the testator both real and personal; and
- (b) subject to this Act, if a disposition in fractional parts fails as to any of such parts for any reason that part shall pass to that part of the disposition which does not fail and if there is more than 1 part which does not fail to all those parts proportionately.

(2) In subsection (1)(b)—

“**disposition**” means a disposition of all property or a residuary disposition.

30 Construction of documents—‘die without issue’—mode of distribution amongst issue

(1) Any disposition or appointment of property using the words ‘die without issue’, or ‘died without leaving issue’, or ‘having no issue’, or any words which may import either a want or failure of issue of any person in the person’s lifetime or at the time of the person’s death, or an indefinite failure of the person’s issue shall be construed to mean a want or failure of issue in the lifetime or at the time of the death of such person and not an indefinite failure of the person’s issue.

(2) Unless a contrary intention appears by the will, a beneficial disposition of property to the issue of a person shall be distributed to the nearest issue of that person and if there be more than 1 such nearest issue, among them in equal shares and by representation among the remoter issue of that person.

31 Power of court to rectify wills

(1) As from the commencement of this Act the court shall have the same jurisdiction to insert in the probate copy of a will material which was

accidentally or inadvertently omitted from the will when it was made as it has hitherto exercised to omit from the probate copy of a will material which was accidentally or inadvertently inserted in the will when it was made.

(2) Unless the court otherwise directs, no application shall be heard by the court to have inserted in or omitted from the probate copy of a will material which was accidentally or inadvertently omitted from or inserted in the will when it was made unless proceedings for such application are instituted before or within 6 months after the date of the grant in Queensland.

32 Lapse of benefit where beneficiary does not survive testator by 30 days

(1) Unless a contrary intention appears by the will, where any beneficial disposition of property is made to a person who does not survive the testator for a period of 30 days the disposition shall be treated as if that person had died before the testator and, subject to this Act, shall lapse.

(2) A general requirement or condition that a beneficiary survive the testator is not a contrary intention for the purpose of this section.

33 Statutory substitutional provisions in the event of lapse

(1) Unless a contrary intention appears by the will, where any beneficial disposition of property is made to any issue of the testator (whether as an individual or as a member of a class) for an estate or interest not determinable at or before the death of that issue and that issue is dead at the time of the execution of the will or does not survive the testator for a period of 30 days, the nearest issue of that issue who survive the testator for a period of 30 days shall take in the place of that issue and if more than 1 nearest issue so survive, shall take in equal shares and the more remote issue of that issue who survive the testator for a period of 30 days shall take by representation.

(2) A general requirement or condition that such issue survive the testator or attain a specified age is not a contrary intention for the purpose of this section.

(3) This section applies only to wills executed or republished after the commencement of this Act.

PART 3—DISTRIBUTION ON INTESTACY

Division 1—Interpretation

34 Interpretation

(1) In this part—

“**building**” see section 34B(2).

“**household chattels**” see section 34A.

“**interest**”, in an intestate’s matrimonial home, see section 34B(3).

“**matrimonial home**” see section 34B(1).

“**residuary estate**” in relation to an intestate means—

- (a) in the case of an intestate who leaves a will—the property of the intestate that is not effectively disposed of by the will; or
- (b) in any other case—the property of the intestate, which is available for distribution after payment thereout of all such debts as are properly payable thereout.

“**transfer value**” see section 34B(4).

(2) For the purposes of this part, in ascertaining relationship it is immaterial whether the relationship is of the whole blood or of the half-blood.

(3) The provisions of this part shall be subject to the provisions of an order made under and in accordance with the provisions of part 4⁸ and shall be applied accordingly.

34A Meaning of “household chattels”

(1) “**Household chattels**” means all furniture, curtains, drapes, carpets, linen, china, glassware, ornaments, domestic appliances and utensils, garden appliances, utensils and effects and other chattels of ordinary household use or decoration, liquors, wines, consumable stores and domestic animals owned by the intestate immediately before the intestate’s death.

(2) “**Household chattels**” does not include a motor vehicle, boat, aircraft, racing animal, original painting or other original work of art, trophy, clothing, jewellery, or other chattel of a personal nature.

(3) A thing is taken to be owned by the intestate even if—

- (a) it is owned subject to a charge, encumbrance or lien securing the payment of money; or
- (b) the intestate only held an interest in the thing as grantor under a bill of sale or as hirer under a hire purchase agreement within the meaning of the *Hire-purchase Act 1959*, section 2(1) or a corresponding provision of a law of another State or the Commonwealth.

(4) This definition applies for the purposes of applying schedule 2 under this part.

34B Meaning of “matrimonial home” and related definitions

(1) A “**matrimonial home**” means a building, or part of a building, designed to be used solely or principally as a separate residence for 1 family or person.

(2) A “**building**” includes a caravan, or mobile home, within the meaning of the *Mobile Homes Act 1989*.⁹

(3) An “**interest**”, in an intestate’s matrimonial home, means—

- (a) an interest registered or registrable under an Act that is or includes a matrimonial home; or
- (b) if the matrimonial home is a caravan or mobile home—an interest in the caravan or mobile home and any interest in a

⁹ *Mobile Homes Act 1989*, section 3—

“**caravan**” see the *Residential Tenancies Act 1994*, section 3A.

“**mobile home**” means a structure (other than a caravan) prescribed by regulation.

Under the *Mobile Homes Regulation 1994*, the following structures are prescribed—

- (a) a home that was originally designed and constructed to allow its transportation (whether wholly or in parts) regardless of whether later changes to the home, or land in the home’s immediate vicinity, have made transportation more difficult;
- (b) a home that is positioned on an approved site, regardless of whether later changes to the home, or land in the home’s immediate vicinity, have made its transportation more difficult.

relevant agreement within the meaning of the *Mobile Homes Act 1989*¹⁰ for the caravan or mobile home.

(4) The “**transfer value**”, of an intestate’s interest in a matrimonial home, means the market value of the interest at the date of the intestate’s death, less the amount (if any) needed to discharge any mortgage, charge, encumbrance or lien to which the interest may be subject at the time of transfer.

Division 2—Distribution rules

35 Distribution of residuary estate on intestacy

(1) Subject to subsection (2) and division 3, the person or persons entitled to take an interest in the residuary estate of an intestate, and the interest in that estate which that person is or those persons are entitled to take shall be ascertained by reference to schedule 2 according to the facts and circumstances existing in relation to the intestate.

(1A) For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) the brothers and sisters of the intestate; and
- (b) the grandparents of the intestate; and
- (c) the brothers and sisters of a parent of the intestate; and
- (d) the children of any brothers or sisters of an intestate who predecease the intestate; and
- (e) the children of any brothers or sisters of a parent of an intestate who predecease the intestate;

are the next of kin of the intestate.

(2) Where a person entitled to take any part of the residuary estate of an intestate under this part does not survive the intestate for a period of 30 days that part of the residuary estate shall be treated as if that person had died before the intestate.

10 *Mobile Homes Act 1989*, section 3—

“**relevant agreement**” means an agreement under which a person is entitled—

- (a) to position a mobile home on a site; and
- (b) to occupy the mobile home as the person’s only or principal place of residence.

36 Distribution of spouse and de facto spouse's entitlement

(1) If a spouse and a de facto spouse of an intestate are entitled to the whole or a part of the intestate's residuary estate, the entitlement is to be distributed between them—

- (a) in accordance with a written agreement between the spouse and de facto spouse about distributing the entitlement between them (a **“distribution agreement”**); or
- (b) in accordance with an order made under this section distributing the entitlement between the spouse and de facto spouse (a **“distribution order”**); or
- (c) in equal shares as decided by the personal representative, if, at the time of distribution—
 - (i) the spouse and de facto spouse have been given a notice under subsection (3) and 3 months have passed since the last of the notices was given; and
 - (ii) the personal representative has no notice of a distribution agreement; and
 - (iii) the personal representative—
 - (A) has no notice of an application for a distribution order; or
 - (B) has been notified in writing by the spouse and de facto spouse that the personal representative may distribute their entitlement equally even though an application for a distribution order has previously been made; or
 - (C) has a copy of an order of the court striking out or discontinuing an application for a distribution order.

(2) However, for a distribution under subsection (1)(c), if the intestate is survived by issue, the entitlement under schedule 2 to the \$150 000 must be distributed in equal shares.

(3) A personal representative may give a spouse or de facto spouse a notice stating that the personal representative may be entitled to distribute any entitlement of a spouse and de facto spouse equally if the spouse or de facto spouse does not, within 3 months after the notice is given—

- (a) enter into a written agreement with the spouse or de facto spouse about distributing the entitlement between them and give the personal representative written notice of the agreement; or

(b) apply to the court for an order distributing the entitlement between the spouse and de facto spouse and give the personal representative written notice of the application.

(4) If a spouse or de facto spouse asks the personal representative to give the notices that may be given under subsection (3), the personal representative must give the notices (including a notice to that person) as soon as practicable.

(5) An intestate's spouse, de facto spouse or personal representative may apply to the court for a distribution order.

(6) However, an application for a distribution order may not be made if there is a distribution agreement or distribution of the entitlement has commenced under subsection (1)(c).

(7) The court may order that the entitlement be distributed in the way it considers is just and equitable.

(8) In deciding what is just and equitable, no assumption is to be made in favour of an equal distribution as a starting point or otherwise.

(9) If the court considers it is just and equitable, it may order that an entitlement be distributed solely to a spouse or solely to a de facto spouse.

(10) A distribution order may include conditions.

(11) Nothing in this section requires a personal representative to distribute an entitlement at a time that would preclude the operation of section 44(3) in relation to the distribution.¹¹

(12) To prevent any doubt, it is declared that the *Trusts Act 1973*, section 67(3)¹² does not authorise a personal representative to distribute an entitlement of a spouse and de facto spouse before the time the personal representative becomes entitled to distribute the entitlement under subsection (1).

36A Distribution of issue's entitlement

(1) In this section—

“**survive**” means survive the intestate.

11 Section 44(3) protects personal representatives from being sued for making distributions after specified times without notice of certain applications, or intended applications, about family provision.

12 Section 67 (Protection of trustees by means of advertisements)

(2) If an intestate's issue are entitled to the whole or a part of the intestate's residuary estate, the entitlement is to be distributed among the issue as set out in this section.

(3) If the intestate had only 1 child and the child survived, the child takes.

(4) If the intestate had 2 or more children, all of whom survived, the children take in equal shares.

(5) If the intestate had 2 or more children, of whom some survived and the remainder did not survive and did not leave surviving issue, the surviving children take in equal shares.

(6) If subsections (3) to (5) do not apply, the entitlement is divided into as many equal shares as the intestate had children who survived or who did not survive but left surviving issue.

(7) The equal shares are then taken as follows—

- (a) the intestate's surviving children (if any) take 1 share each;
- (b) for each child of the intestate who did not survive but left surviving issue—1 share is taken by representation by the child's surviving issue.

37 Distribution of next of kin's entitlement

(1) Where, by virtue of this Act, the next of kin of an intestate are entitled to the residuary estate of the intestate, the persons entitled to that residuary estate shall be ascertained in accordance with the following paragraphs—

- (a) the brothers and sisters of the intestate who survived the intestate, and the children of a brother or sister of the intestate who died before the intestate, being children who survived the intestate, are entitled to the residuary estate of the intestate;
- (b) if the intestate is not survived by any persons entitled to the residuary estate under paragraph (a) but is survived by 1 or more of his or her grandparents—the grandparent is entitled to the residuary estate of the intestate, or the grandparents are entitled to the residuary estate in equal shares, as the case requires;
- (c) if the intestate is not survived by any persons entitled to the residuary estate under paragraphs (a) and (b)—the uncles and aunts of the intestate who survived the intestate and the children

of an uncle or aunt who died before the intestate, being children who survived the intestate, are entitled to the residuary estate of the intestate.

(2) The residuary estate of an intestate shall be divided amongst—

- (a) the brothers and sisters of the intestate and the children of those brothers or sisters who died before the intestate, in the same manner as the residuary estate would have been divided amongst those persons, if the brothers and sisters had been children of the intestate and the children of a brother or sister who died before the intestate had been children of a child of the intestate who died before the intestate;
- (b) the uncles and aunts of the intestate and the children of those uncles or aunts who died before the intestate, in the same manner as the residuary estate would have been divided amongst those persons if the uncles and aunts had been children of the intestate and the children of an uncle or aunt who died before the intestate had been children of a child of the intestate who died before the intestate.

(3) However, the said residuary estate of the intestate shall not be divided amongst the issue of a brother or sister or of an uncle or aunt who died before the intestate more remote than the children of any such brother or sister, uncle or aunt.

38 Partial intestacies

The executor of the will of an intestate shall hold, subject to the executor's rights and powers for the purposes of administration, the residuary estate of an intestate on trust for the persons entitled to it.

39 Construction of documents—references to statutes of distribution—meaning of 'heir'

References to any statutes of distribution in an instrument inter vivos made or in a will coming into operation after the commencement of this Act shall be construed as references to this part; and references in such an instrument or will to an heir or heir at law or next of kin of a person shall be construed, unless the context otherwise requires, as referring to the persons who would take beneficially on the intestacy of that person under the provisions of this part.

Division 3—Provisions about matrimonial home**39A Election by spouse or de facto spouse to acquire matrimonial home**

(1) This section applies if—

- (a) an intestate has an interest in a matrimonial home that is not effectively disposed of by a will (whether or not the intestate leaves a will); and
- (b) at the time of the intestate's death, the intestate's spouse or de facto spouse (the “**resident**”) ordinarily resided in the matrimonial home.

(2) Subject to section 39B, the resident may, by written notice, elect to acquire the intestate's interest in the matrimonial home at transfer value.

(3) The election must be made—

- (a) if the resident is a personal representative—within 3 months after the resident's appointment as personal representative; or
- (b) if the resident is not a personal representative—within 3 months after the personal representative gives the resident a written notice stating that—
 - (i) if the resident wants to acquire the intestate's interest in the matrimonial home, the resident must elect to do so in accordance with this section within 3 months after the notice is given; and
 - (ii) in certain circumstances, the resident must first obtain an order of the court under section 39B allowing the election to be made.

(4) The election must be given—

- (a) if the resident is not a personal representative—to the personal representative; or
- (b) if the resident is a joint personal representative—to each other personal representative; or
- (c) if the resident is the sole personal representative—to the registrar of the court.

(5) To enable the resident to decide whether to make an election, the resident may ask the personal representative to obtain a valuation of the

intestate's interest in the matrimonial home from a registered valuer and give a copy of it to the resident.

(6) The personal representative must promptly comply with the request.

(7) An election may only be revoked with the personal representative's written consent.

39B Restriction on right to elect to acquire matrimonial home

(1) This section applies if, apart from this section, an intestate's spouse or de facto spouse (the "**resident**") would be entitled to make an election under section 39A to acquire the intestate's interest in a matrimonial home and—

- (a) the matrimonial home forms part of a building, and the deceased's estate includes an interest in the whole of the building; or
- (b) the matrimonial home forms part of a registered or registrable interest in land and—
 - (i) the deceased's estate includes an interest in the whole of that interest; and
 - (ii) part or all of the land is used for agricultural purposes; or
- (c) the matrimonial home forms part of a building used as a hotel, motel, boarding house or hostel at the date of the intestate's death; or
- (d) part of the matrimonial home was used for purposes other than domestic purposes at the date of the intestate's death.

(2) The resident may make an election under section 39A only if the court makes an order allowing the election to be made.

(3) The resident may apply to the court for the order.

(4) The application must be made—

- (a) if the resident is a personal representative—within 3 months after the resident's appointment as personal representative; or
- (b) if the resident is not a personal representative—within 3 months after the resident is given the notice mentioned in section 39A(3)(b).

(5) The court may make the order only if it is satisfied the resident's acquisition of the intestate's interest in the matrimonial home is not likely to—

- (a) substantially diminish the value of the assets in the deceased's estate; or
- (b) make disposal of the assets substantially more difficult.

(6) If the court makes an order allowing an election to be made, the time for making the election under section 39A is extended until 1 month after the order is made.

39C Acquisition of matrimonial home under election

(1) This section applies if a spouse or de facto spouse (the “**resident**”) makes an election under section 39A to acquire an intestate's interest in a matrimonial home at transfer value.

(2) On payment of the transfer value adjusted on an equitable basis to apportion any outgoings paid or payable, or rent or other amount received, that are ordinarily adjusted on sale, the resident is entitled to transfer of the intestate's interest.

(3) However—

- (a) before payment of the transfer value, the transfer documentation must be stamped under the *Stamp Act 1894* at the resident's expense; and
- (b) the resident is not entitled to a discharge of any mortgage, charge, encumbrance or lien over the intestate's interest in the matrimonial home.

(4) At the resident's option, money that may at the time of transfer be distributed to the resident from the deceased's estate (whether under a will or on intestacy) may be set off to reduce the amount of the transfer value.

(5) A resident may acquire an intestate's interest in a matrimonial home under this section even if the resident is a personal representative of the intestate.

(6) If production of a document or other assistance by a person (other than the resident or personal representative) is necessary to effect the acquisition, the person must, at the personal representative's request, give the assistance on payment of the person's reasonable costs and outlays by the personal representative.

39D Personal representative not to dispose of intestate's interest in matrimonial home pending election or if election made

(1) This section applies if a spouse or de facto spouse is entitled to make an election under section 39A to acquire an intestate's interest in a matrimonial home.

(2) The personal representative must not sell or otherwise dispose of the intestate's interest in the matrimonial home—

- (a) if the time within which the election may be made has not ended; or
- (b) contrary to an election under section 39A.

(3) However, subsection (2) does not prevent an intestate's interest in the matrimonial home being disposed of as a last resort to pay a liability of the intestate.

(4) A disposal of the intestate's interest in the matrimonial home in contravention of subsection (2) does not affect the validity of the disposal.

PART 4—FAMILY PROVISION**40 Definitions for pt 4**

In this part—

“child” means, in relation to a deceased person, any child, stepchild or adopted child of that person.

“dependant” means, in relation to a deceased person, any person who was being wholly or substantially maintained or supported (otherwise than for full valuable consideration) by that deceased person at the time of the person's death being—

- (a) a parent of that deceased person; or
- (b) the parent of a surviving child under the age of 18 years of that deceased person; or
- (c) a person under the age of 18 years; or
- (d) a de facto spouse.

“spouse” means, in relation to a deceased person, the husband or wife of that person and includes a husband or wife who has been divorced whether before, on or after the commencement of this Act by or from that person and who has not remarried before the death of that person, if that person is receiving or entitled to receive maintenance from that person at the time of that person’s death.

40A Meaning of “stepchild”

(1) A person is a **“stepchild”** of a deceased person for this part if—

- (a) the person is the child of a spouse of the deceased person; and
- (b) a relationship of stepchild and step-parent between the person and the deceased person did not stop under subsection (2).

(2) The relationship of stepchild and step-parent stops on the divorce of the deceased person and the stepchild’s parent.

(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the relationship of stepchild and step-parent does not stop merely because—

- (a) the stepchild’s parent died before the deceased person, if the deceased person’s marriage to the parent subsisted when the parent died; or
- (b) the deceased person remarried after the death of the stepchild’s parent, if the deceased person’s marriage to the parent subsisted when the parent died.

41 Estate of deceased person liable for maintenance

(1) If any person (the **“deceased person”**) dies whether testate or intestate and in terms of the will or as a result of the intestacy adequate provision is not made from the estate for the proper maintenance and support of the deceased person’s spouse, child or dependant, the court may, in its discretion, on application by or on behalf of the said spouse, child or dependant, order that such provision as the court thinks fit shall be made out of the estate of the deceased person for such spouse, child or dependant.

(1A) However, the court shall not make an order in respect of a dependant unless it is satisfied, having regard to the extent to which the dependant was being maintained or supported by the deceased person before the deceased person’s death, the need of the dependant for the

continuance of that maintenance or support and the circumstances of the case, that it is proper that some provision should be made for the dependant.

(2) The court may—

- (a) attach such conditions to the order as it thinks fit; or
- (b) if it thinks fit—by the order direct that the provision shall consist of a lump sum or a periodical or other payment; or
- (c) refuse to make an order in favour of any person whose character or conduct is such as, in the opinion of the court, disentitles him or her to the benefit of an order, or whose circumstances are such as make such refusal reasonable.

(3) The incidence of the payment or payments ordered shall, unless the court otherwise directs, fall rateably upon the whole estate of the deceased person or upon so much thereof as is or may be made directly or indirectly subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

(4) The court may, by such order or any subsequent order, exonerate any part of the estate of the deceased person from the incidence of the order, after hearing such of the parties as may be affected by such exoneration as it thinks necessary, and may for that purpose direct the personal representative to represent, or appoint any person to represent, any such party.

(5) The court may at any time fix a periodic payment or lump sum to be paid by any beneficiary in the estate, to represent, or in commutation of, such proportion of the sum ordered to be paid as falls upon the portion of the estate in which the beneficiary is interested, and exonerate such portion from further liability, and direct in what manner such periodic payment shall be secured, and to whom such lump sum shall be paid, and in what manner it shall be invested for the benefit of the person to whom the commuted payment was payable.

(6) Where an application has been filed on behalf of any person it may be treated by the court as, and, so far as regards the question of limitation, shall be deemed to be, an application on behalf of all persons who might apply.

(7) The personal representative or the public trustee or the chief executive of the department in which the *Child Protection Act 1999* is administered, or any person acting as the litigation guardian of a person under a legal incapacity in any case where such person might apply, or may apply to the court for advice or directions as to whether the person ought so

to apply; and, in the latter case, the court may treat such application as an application on behalf of such person for the purpose of avoiding the effect of limitation.

(8) Unless the court otherwise directs, no application shall be heard by the court at the instance of a party claiming the benefit of this part unless the proceedings for such application be instituted within 9 months after the death of the deceased; but the court may at its discretion hear and determine an application under this part although a grant has not been made.

(9) A person who, if a declaration of paternity were made upon the person's application under the provisions of the *Status of Children Act 1978*, would be entitled to make an application under this part may make an application under this part but such application shall not be proceeded with until the person has obtained a declaration of paternity under that Act; and the court may give such directions and act as it thinks fit to facilitate the making and determination of all necessary applications on behalf of that person under that Act and this part.

(10) Upon any order being made, the portion of the estate comprised therein or affected thereby shall be held subject to the provisions of the order.

(11) No mortgage, charge or assignment of any kind whatsoever of or over such provision, made before the order is made, shall be of any force, validity or effect, and no such mortgage, charge or assignment made after the order is made shall be of any force, validity or effect unless made with the permission of the court.

(12) Where any sum of money or other property is received by any person as a *donatio mortis causa* made by the deceased person that sum of money or that other property shall be treated for the purposes of this part as part of the estate of the deceased; but this subsection shall not render any person liable for having paid that sum or transferred that other property in order to give effect to that *donatio mortis causa*.

42 Court may vary order

(1) Where (whether before or after the commencement of this Act) the court has ordered a periodical payment or has ordered any part of an estate or a lump sum to be invested for the benefit of any person, it may from time to time on the application of any person inquire whether any party deriving benefit under the order is still living or has become possessed of

or entitled to provision for the party's proper maintenance or support and into the adequacy of the provision, or whether the provision made by the order for any such party remains adequate, and may increase or reduce the provision so made or discharge, vary or suspend the order, or make such other order as is just in the circumstances.

(1A) However, the court shall not increase the provision so made unless the income of the estate or, as the case may be, the capital or income of the part of the estate or lump sum invested for the benefit of the person concerned in pursuance of the original order is considered by the court to be sufficient for the purposes of such increase and all other lawful payments (if any) therefrom.

(2) Without derogating from the provisions of subsections (1) and (1A), where the court has increased the provision so made for the benefit of any person and at any subsequent date the income of the estate or, as the case may be, the capital or income of the part of the estate or lump sum invested for the benefit of the person concerned is considered by the court to be insufficient for the purposes of such provision and all other lawful payments (if any) therefrom, the court may reduce or suspend any increase or discharge, vary or suspend the original order, or make such other order as is just in the circumstances.

43 Manner of computing duty on estate

(1) Where an order is made by the court under this part, all duties payable in consequence of the death of the deceased person shall be computed in the following manner—

- (a) where the deceased person leaves a will—as if the provisions of such order had been part of the will;
- (b) where the deceased person did not leave a will—as if the provisions of such order had been part of the law governing the distribution of the estates of persons dying intestate.

(2) Any duty paid in excess of the amount required to be paid under this section shall, on application and without further appropriation than this part, be refunded to the person entitled to receive the same.

44 Protection of personal representative

(1) No action shall lie against the personal representative by reason of the personal representative having distributed any part of the estate and no

application or order under this part shall disturb the distribution, if it was properly made by the personal representative for the purpose of providing for the maintenance or support of the wife, husband or any child of the deceased person totally or partially dependent on the deceased person immediately before the death of the deceased person whether or not the personal representative had notice at the time of the distribution of any application or intended application under this part in respect of the estate.

(2) No person who may have made or may be entitled to make an application under this part shall be entitled to bring an action against the personal representative by reason of the personal representative having distributed any part of the estate if the distribution was properly made by the personal representative after the person (being of full legal capacity) has notified the personal representative in writing that the person either—

- (a) consents to the distribution; or
- (b) does not intend to make any application that would affect the proposed distribution.

(3) No action shall lie against the personal representative by reason of the personal representative having distributed any part of the estate if the distribution was properly made by the personal representative—

- (a) not earlier than 6 months after the deceased's death and without notice of any application or intended application under section 41(1) or 42 in relation to the estate; or
- (b) if notice under section 41(1) or 42 has been received—not earlier than 9 months after the deceased's death, unless the personal representative receives written notice that the application has been commenced in the court or is served with a copy of the application.

(4) For the purposes of this section notice to a personal representative of an application or intention to make any application under this part shall be in writing signed by the applicant or the applicant's solicitor.

(5) However, nothing in subsection (4) shall prevent the subsequent making of an application within any other period allowed by or pursuant to this part.

PART 5—ADMINISTRATION

Division 1—Devolution of property probate and administration

45 Devolution of property on death

(1) The property to which a deceased person was entitled for an interest not ceasing on his or her death (other than property of which the deceased person was trustee) shall on his or her death and notwithstanding any testamentary disposition devolve to and vest in his or her executor and if more than 1 as joint tenants, or, if there is no executor or no executor able and willing to act, the public trustee.

(2) Upon the court granting probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of any deceased person the property vested in his or her executor or in the public trustee under the provisions of subsection (1) shall devolve to and vest in the person to whom the grant is made and if more than 1 as joint tenants.

(3) Where at any time a grant is recalled or revoked or otherwise determined the property of the deceased vested at that time in the person to whom the grant was made shall be divested from the person and shall devolve to and vest in the person to whom a subsequent grant is made; and during any interval of time between the recall, revocation or other determination of a grant and the making of a subsequent grant the property of the deceased shall devolve to and vest in the public trustee.

(4) The title of any administrator appointed under this Act to any property which devolves to and vests in the administrator shall relate back to and be deemed to have arisen upon the death of the deceased as if there had been no interval of time between the death and the appointment.

(4A) However, all acts lawfully done by to or in regard to the public trustee before the appointment of an administrator shall be as valid and effectual as if they had been done by to or in regard to the administrator.

(5) For the purposes of this section, and notwithstanding the provisions of the *Trusts Act 1973*, section 16, an executor includes an executor by representation under the provisions of section 47 of this Act.

(6) While the property of a deceased person is vested in the public trustee under this section, the public trustee shall not be required to act in the administration of the estate of the deceased person or in any trusts created by the will of the deceased person, or exercise any discretions,

powers, or authorities of a personal representative, trustee or devisee, merely because of the provisions of this section.

(7) Nothing in this section affects the operation of an Act providing for the registration or recording of any person as entitled to any estate or interest in land in consequence of the death of any person notwithstanding that there has been no grant in the estate of the deceased person.

46 Cesser of right of executor to prove

Where a person appointed executor by a will—

- (a) survives the testator but dies without having taken out probate of the will; or
- (b) renounces probate; or
- (c) after being duly cited or summoned fails to apply for probate;

the person's rights in respect of the executorship shall wholly cease, and the representation of the testator and the administration of the testator's estate shall devolve and be committed in like manner as if that person had not been appointed executor.

47 Executor of executor represents original testator

(1) Subject to this section an executor of a sole or last surviving executor of a testator is the executor by representation of that testator.

(1A) Subsection (1) shall not apply to an executor who does not prove the will of his or her testator, and, in the case of an executor who on his or her death leaves surviving the executor some other executor of his or her testator to whom probate of the will of that testator is afterwards granted, it shall cease to apply on such probate being granted.

(2) So long as the chain of executorial representation is unbroken, the last executor in the chain is the executor of every preceding testator.

(3) The chain of executorial representation is broken by—

- (a) an intestacy; or
- (b) the failure of a testator to appoint an executor; or
- (c) the failure to obtain probate of the will in Queensland; or
- (d) the renunciation by the executor of the executorship by representation;

but it is not broken by a temporary grant of administration if probate is subsequently granted.

(4) Every person in the chain of executorial representation in relation to a testator—

- (a) has the same rights in respect of the estate of that testator as the original executor would have had if living; and
- (b) is, to the extent to which the estate of the testator has come into his or her hands, answerable as if the executor were an original executor.

(5) An executor may renounce his or her executorship by representation before intermeddling without renouncing the executorship in relation to his or her own testator.

48 Provisions as to the number of personal representatives

(1) A grant shall not be made to more than 4 persons at any one time and where a testator appoints more than 4 persons as executors the order of their entitlement to a grant shall be the order in which they are named.

(2) This section shall apply to grants made after the commencement of this Act whether the testator or intestate died before or after such commencement.

49 Powers of personal representatives

(1) Subject to this Act a personal representative represents the real and personal estate of the deceased and has in relation to all such estate from the death of the deceased all the powers hitherto exercisable by an executor in relation to personal estate and all the powers conferred on personal representatives by the *Trusts Act 1973*.

(2) Upon the making of a grant and subject thereto, the powers of personal representatives may be exercised from time to time only by those personal representatives to whom the grant is made; and no other person shall have power to bring actions or otherwise act as personal representative without the consent of the court.

(3) The personal representatives may, during and after the period of 30 days after the death of a deceased person, make reasonable provision out of the estate for the maintenance (including hospital and medical expenses) of any spouse or issue of the deceased who would, if the person

survived the deceased for a period of 30 days, be entitled to a share in the estate, and any sum so expended shall be deducted from that share; but if any spouse or issue of the deceased for whom any provision has been so made does not survive the deceased for a period of 30 days any sum expended in making such provision shall be treated as an administration expense.

(4) Subject to the grant, the powers of those personal representatives to whom a grant is made shall relate back to and be deemed to have arisen upon the death of the deceased as if there had been no interval of time between the death and the grant.

(5) The powers of personal representatives shall be exercised by them jointly.

(6) The court may confer on a personal representative such further powers in the administration of the estate as may be convenient.

50 Rights and liabilities of administrators

Subject to any provision contained in the grant every person to whom administration of the estate of a deceased person is granted shall have the same rights and liabilities and be accountable in like manner as if the person were the executor of the deceased.

51 Abolition of administration bond and sureties

As from the commencement of this Act neither an administration bond nor sureties in support of an administration bond shall be required of any administrator.

52 The duties of personal representatives

(1) The personal representative of a deceased person shall be under a duty to—

- (a) collect and get in the real and personal estate of the deceased and administer it according to law;
- (b) when required to do so by the court, exhibit on oath in the court a full inventory of the estate and when so required render an account of the administration of the estate to the court;

- (c) when required to do so by the court, deliver up the grant of probate or letters of administration to the court;
- (d) distribute the estate of the deceased, subject to the administration thereof, as soon as may be;
- (e) pay interest upon any general legacy—
 - (i) from the first anniversary of the death of the testator until payment of the legacy; or
 - (ii) in the case of a legacy that is, pursuant to a provision of the will, payable at a future date—from that date until payment of the legacy;

at the rate of 8% per annum or at such other rate as the court may either generally or in a specific case determine, unless any contrary intention respecting the payment of the interest appears by the will.

(1A) Nothing in subsection (1) abrogates any rule or practice deriving from the principle of the executor's year or any rule or practice under which a beneficiary is entitled to receive interest upon any legacy from the date of the testator's death.

(2) If the personal representative neglects to perform his or her duties as aforesaid the court may, upon the application of any person aggrieved by such neglect, make such order as it thinks fit including an order for damages and an order requiring the personal representative to pay interest on such sums of money as have been in the personal representative's hands and the costs of the application.

52A Liability of executors for waste

Where a personal representative in his or her own wrong wastes or converts to his or her own use any part of the estate of the deceased person and dies, his or her personal representative shall to the extent of the available assets of the defaulter be liable and chargeable in respect of such waste or conversion in the same manner as the defaulter would have been if living.

53 Effect of revocation of grant

(1) Every person making or permitting to be made any payment or disposition in good faith under a grant shall be indemnified and protected

in so doing, notwithstanding any defect or circumstance whatsoever affecting the validity of the grant.

(2) All payments and dispositions made in good faith to the personal representative named in a grant before the making or the revocation thereof shall be a valid discharge to the person making the same; and a personal representative who has acted under a grant which is subsequently revoked may retain and reimburse himself or herself in respect of payments and dispositions made by him or her which the person to whom a grant is afterwards made might properly have made.

(3) Without prejudice to any order of the court made before the commencement of this Act all dispositions of any interest in property made to a purchaser in good faith by a person to whom a grant has been made are valid notwithstanding any subsequent revocation thereof.

(4) A personal representative who in good faith and without negligence has sought and obtained a grant is not liable for any legacy paid or asset distributed in good faith and without negligence in reliance on the grant notwithstanding any subsequent revocation thereof.

(5) The personal representative under any grant made subsequent to a grant which has been revoked may recover any legacy paid or asset distributed (or the value thereof) in reliance on the revoked grant from the person to whom the legacy or asset was paid or distributed, being a legacy or asset which is not payable or distributable to that person under the subsequent grant, but if that person has received the payment or distribution in good faith and has so altered that person's position in reliance on the propriety of the payment or distribution that, in the opinion of the court, it would be inequitable to order the repayment of the legacy or the return of the asset or its value, the court may make such order as it considers to be just in all the circumstances.

(6) If, while any legal proceeding is pending in any court by or against a personal representative to whom a grant has been made, the grant is revoked, that court may order that the proceeding be continued by or against the new personal representative in like manner as if the same had been originally commenced by or against the personal representative, but subject to such conditions and variations (if any) as the court directs.

(7) For the purposes of this section revocation includes any partial revocation by way of a variation of the grant or otherwise.

54 Protection of persons acting informally

(1) Where any person, not being a person to whom a grant is made, obtains, receives or holds the estate or any part of the estate of a deceased person otherwise than for full and valuable consideration, or effects the release of any debt or liability due to the estate of the deceased, the person shall be charged as executor in the person's own wrong to the extent of the estate received or coming into the person's hands, or the debt or liability released, after deducting any payment made by the person which might properly be made by a personal representative to whom a grant is made.

(2) An executor who has intermeddled in the administration of the estate before applying for a grant of probate may renounce his or her executorship notwithstanding his or her intermeddling.

(3) A personal representative may ratify and adopt any act done on behalf of the estate by another if the act was one which the personal representative might properly have done himself or herself.

Division 2—Administration of assets**55 Definition for div 2**

In this division—

“**residuary estate**” means—

- (a) property of the deceased that is not effectively disposed of by his or her will; and
- (b) property of the deceased not specifically devised or bequeathed but included (either by a specific or general description) in a residuary disposition.

56 Property of deceased assets for the payment of debts

(1) The property of a deceased person which on his or her death devolves to and vests in his or her executor or the public trustee is assets for the payment of his or her debts and any disposition by will inconsistent with this enactment is void as against creditors, and the court shall, if necessary, administer the property for the purposes of the payment of the debts.

(2) This section shall take effect without prejudice to the rights of mortgagees or other encumbrances.

57 Payment of debts in the case of insolvent estates

Where the estate of a deceased person is insolvent—

- (a) the funeral, testamentary and administration expenses have priority; and
- (b) subject as aforesaid and to this Act, the same rules shall prevail and be observed as to the respective rights of secured and unsecured creditors and as to debts and liabilities provable and as to the valuation of annuities and future and contingent liabilities, respectively, and as to the priorities of debts and liabilities as may be in force for the time being under the law of bankruptcy with respect to the administration of estates of deceased persons in bankruptcy.

58 Retainer, preference and the payment of debts by personal representatives

(1) The right of retainer of a personal representative and the personal representative's right to prefer creditors are hereby abolished.

(2) Nevertheless a personal representative—

- (a) other than one mentioned in paragraph (b), who, in good faith and at a time when the personal representative has no reason to believe that the deceased's estate is insolvent, pays the debt of any person (including himself or herself) who is a creditor of the estate; or
- (b) to whom letters of administration have been granted solely by reason of the personal representative being a creditor and who, in good faith and at such a time pays the debt of another person who is a creditor of the estate;

shall not, if it subsequently appears that the estate is insolvent, be liable to account to a creditor of the same degree as the paid creditor for the sum so paid.

59 Payment of debts in the case of solvent estates

(1) Where the estate of a deceased person is solvent the estate shall, subject to this Act, be applicable towards the discharge of the debts payable thereout in the following order, namely—

class 1—property specifically appropriated devised or bequeathed (either by a specific or general description) for the payment of debts; and property charged with, or devised or bequeathed (either by a specific or general description) subject to a charge for the payment of debts;

class 2—property comprising the residuary estate of the deceased including property in respect of which any residuary disposition operates as the execution of a general power of appointment;

class 3—property specifically devised or bequeathed including property specifically appointed under a general power of appointment and any legacy charged on property so devised bequeathed or appointed;

class 4—*donationes mortis causa*.

(2) Property within each class as aforesaid shall be applied in the discharge of the debts and, where applicable, the payment of pecuniary legacies rateably according to value; and where a legacy is charged on a specific property the legacy and the property shall be applied rateably.

(3) The order in which the estate is applicable towards the discharge of debts and the incidence of rateability as between different properties within each class may be varied by a contrary or other intention signified by the will, but a contrary or other intention is not signified by a general direction, charge or trust for the payment of debts or of all the debts of the testator out of the testator's estate or out of the testator's residuary estate or by a gift of any such estate after or subject to the payment of debts.

60 Payment of pecuniary legacies

Subject to a contrary or other intention signified by the will—

- (a) pecuniary legacies shall be paid out of the property comprised in class 2 referred to in section 59 after the discharge of the debts or such part thereof as are payable out of that property; and
- (b) to the extent to which the property comprised in class 2 referred to in section 59 is insufficient the pecuniary legacies shall abate proportionately.

61 Payments of debts on property mortgaged or charged

(1) Where a person dies possessed of, or entitled to, or under a general power of appointment by will disposes of, an interest in property, which at the time of his or her death is charged with the payment of any debt, whether by way of mortgage, charge or otherwise, legal or equitable (including a lien for unpaid purchase money), and the deceased has not by will signified a contrary or other intention, the interest so charged shall, as between the different persons claiming through the deceased, be primarily liable for the payment of the debt; and every part of the said interest, according to its value, shall bear a proportionate part of the charge of the whole thereof.

(2) A contrary or other intention is not signified by a general direction, charge or trust for the payment of debts or of all the debts of the testator out of the testator's estate or out of the testator's residuary estate or by a gift of any such estate after or subject to the payment of debts.

PART 5A—TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS OF CHILDREN

Division 1—Preliminary

61A Definitions for pt 5A

In this part—

“**child**” means an individual under 18 years who is not, and has never been, married.

“**guardian**”, of a child, does not include a person who has guardianship of the child, under another Act, in the person's capacity as the chief executive of a department of government of the Commonwealth or a State or as a Minister of the Commonwealth or a State.

“**parent**”, of a child—

(a) includes—

(i) for an Aboriginal child—a person who, under Aboriginal tradition, is regarded as a parent of the child; and

- (ii) for a Torres Strait Islander child—a person who, under Island custom, is regarded as a parent of the child; but
- (b) does not include a parent whose parental responsibility for the child has been ended by—
 - (i) a decision or order of a federal court or a court of a State; or
 - (ii) a decision or order of another court that has effect in Queensland.

“**testamentary guardian**”, of a child, means a person who is a guardian of the child under an appointment by will.

61B Application of pt 5A

(1) This part applies to a child—

- (a) whether the child was born in Queensland or elsewhere; and
- (b) whether the child was born before or after the commencement of this part.

(2) This part applies to an appointment made by will whether the will was made before or after the commencement of this part.

Division 2—Appointment of testamentary guardian

61C Appointment of guardian by will

(1) A parent or guardian of a child may, by will, appoint a person as a guardian of the child.

(2) The appointment is of no effect if the appointor is not a parent or guardian of the child immediately before the appointor’s death.

61D When the appointment takes effect

(1) This section provides for when an appointment by will of a person as a guardian of a child takes effect.

(2) If the appointor is not survived by a parent of the child, the appointment takes effect on the appointor’s death.

(3) If the appointor is survived by 1 or more parents of the child, the appointment takes effect as follows—

- (a) if the will shows that the appointor intended the appointment to take effect on the appointor's death, the appointment takes effect on the appointor's death;
- (b) otherwise, the appointment takes effect on the death of the last surviving parent.

61E Effect of appointment

(1) A testamentary guardian of a child has all the powers, rights and responsibilities, for making decisions about the long-term care, welfare and development of the child, that are ordinarily vested in a guardian.

Examples of matters concerned with a child's long term care, welfare and development—

The child's education and religious upbringing.

(2) The appointment of a person as testamentary guardian of a child gives the person daily care authority for the child if and only if—

- (a) the child has no surviving parent; and
- (b) no-one else has daily care authority for the child (however described) under a decision or order of a federal court or a court of a State.

(3) In this section—

“**daily care authority**”, for a child, means—

- (a) the right to have the child's daily care; and
- (b) the right and responsibility to make decisions about the child's daily care.

61F Testamentary guardian to act jointly with other guardians

(1) This section applies to a testamentary guardian of a child if the child has 1 or more other guardians.

(2) The testamentary guardian must discharge his or her rights and responsibilities, and exercise his or her powers, as testamentary guardian of the child jointly with the other guardian or guardians.

Division 3—Applications to the Supreme Court**61G Application by testamentary guardian**

(1) This section applies to a person appointed as a testamentary guardian of a child if the appointor has died and the appointment has not taken effect.

(2) The person may apply to the Supreme Court for an order that the appointment take effect immediately.

61H Application by parent

(1) This section applies to a parent of a child if a person has been appointed as a testamentary guardian of the child and the appointment has taken effect.

(2) The parent may apply to the Supreme Court for an order that the appointment be revoked, suspended until the parent's death or suspended for another period stated in the application.

61I Supreme Court decision on application

On receiving an application under this division, the Supreme Court may make the orders it considers appropriate.

61J Supreme Court's powers not limited

This division does not limit the powers of the Supreme Court under another law.

PART 6—MISCELLANEOUS**62 Intermediate income on contingent and future bequests and devises**

A contingent, future or deferred bequest or devise of property whether specific or residuary carries the intermediate income of such property

except so far as such income or any part thereof is otherwise disposed of by the will.

63 Legacies and devises to unincorporated associations of persons

(1) A legacy or devise to an unincorporated association of persons or to or upon trust for the aims, objects or purposes of an unincorporated association of persons or to or upon trust for the present and future members of an unincorporated association of persons shall have effect as a legacy or devise in augmentation of the general funds of the association.

(2) Money or property representing a legacy or devise in augmentation of the general funds of an unincorporated association of persons whether expressed by the will or having effect by virtue of subsection (1) shall be paid or transferred to or sold or otherwise disposed of on behalf of the association and the money property or proceeds of sale thereof shall be applied by the association in accordance with the provisions of its constitution from time to time with respect to the application of its general funds.

(3) Subject to the will—

- (a) the receipt of the treasurer or like officer for the time being of an unincorporated association of persons is an absolute discharge to the personal representative for the payment of any pecuniary legacy or other moneys to the association; and
- (b) the transfer of property representing a legacy or devise to a person or persons designated in writing by any 2 persons holding the offices of president, chairperson, treasurer or secretary (or like offices if those offices are not so named) of an unincorporated association of persons is an absolute discharge to the personal representatives for the payment or transfer of money or property representing such legacy or devise; and
- (c) a transfer of devised property which is land under the provisions of the *Land Title Act 1994* shall be effected in the form prescribed under that Act upon trust for the association and in respect of other land a transfer thereof shall be effected in accordance with the requirements of the registrar of titles or registering officer pursuant to the relevant legislation relating to the registration of such transfer; and a declaration made by those persons claiming to be the officers of the unincorporated association duly authorised to designate the transferee or

transferees in relation to such property shall be sufficient evidence of such designation to the registrar of titles or registering officer as the case may be.

(4) It shall not be an objection to the validity of a legacy or devise to an unincorporated association of persons that a list of all the members of the association at the death of the testator cannot be compiled.

64 Certain powers and trusts not invalid as delegation of will-making power

A power to appoint or a trust to distribute property, created by will, is not void as a delegation of the testator's power to make a will if the same power or trust would be valid if created by an instrument made inter vivos.

65 Presumption of survivorship

Subject to this Act, where 2 or more persons have died in circumstances rendering it uncertain which of them survived the other or others, such deaths shall (subject to any order of the court), for all purposes affecting the title to property, be presumed to have occurred in order of seniority, and accordingly the younger shall be deemed to have survived the elder for a period of 1 day.

66 Survival of actions

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section and with the exception of causes of action for defamation or seduction, on the death of any person after the 15 October 1940 all causes of action subsisting against or vested in the person shall survive against, or, as the case may be, for the benefit of, the person's estate.

(2) Where a cause of action survives pursuant to subsection (1) for the benefit of the estate of a deceased person, the damages recoverable in any action brought—

- (a) shall not include damages for pain and suffering, for any bodily or mental harm or for curtailment of expectation of life;
- (b) shall not include exemplary damages;
- (c) in the case of a breach of promise to marry—shall be limited to damages in respect of such damages as flow from the breach of promise to marry;

- (d) where the death has been caused by the act or omission which gives rise to the cause of action—shall be calculated without reference to—
- (i) loss or gain to the estate consequent upon the death save that a sum in respect of funeral expenses may be included;
 - (ii) future probable earnings of the deceased had the deceased survived.

(3) Where damage has been suffered by reason of any act or omission in respect of which a cause of action would have subsisted against any person if that person had not died before or at the same time as the damage was suffered, there shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to have been subsisting against that person before his or her death such cause of action in respect of that act or omission as would have subsisted if that person had died after the damage was suffered.

(4) The rights conferred by this section for the benefit of the estates of deceased persons shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any rights conferred on the dependants of deceased persons by the provisions of the *Supreme Court Act 1995*, part 4¹³ and so much of this section as relates to causes of action against the estates of deceased persons shall apply in relation to causes of action under those Acts as it applies in relation to other causes of action not expressly excepted from the operation of subsection (1).

(5) Nothing in this section enables any proceedings to be taken which had ceased to be maintainable before the commencement of this Act.

(6) An action which survives pursuant to subsection (1) against the estate of a deceased person may be brought against any beneficiary to whom any part of the estate has been distributed as well as against the personal representatives.

(7) Where an action is brought against a beneficiary to whom a part of the estate has been distributed that beneficiary is entitled to contribution from any beneficiary to whom a distribution has been made, being a beneficiary ranking in equal degree with himself or herself for the payment of the debts of the deceased, and to an indemnity from any beneficiary to whom a distribution has been made, being a beneficiary ranking in lower degree than himself or herself for the payment of the debts of the deceased,

13 Part 4 (Provisions from Common Law Practice Act 1867)

and the beneficiary may join any such beneficiary as a party to the action brought against him or her.

(8) Where an action is brought against a beneficiary (including a beneficiary who has been joined as aforesaid) whether in respect of an action which has survived against the estate or for contribution or indemnity, the beneficiary may plead equitable defences and if the beneficiary has received the distribution made to the beneficiary in good faith and has so altered the beneficiary's position in reliance on the propriety of the distribution that, in the opinion of the court, it would be inequitable to enforce the action, the court may make such order as it thinks fit.

(9) In no case may a judgment against a beneficiary exceed the amount of the distribution made to the beneficiary.

67 Provisions in wills referring to values placed on property

(1) Where the effect of a provision in a will of a person who has died, whether before or after the passing of this Act is, by the terms of that will however expressed made to depend upon the value placed upon property—

- (a) in the assessment of probate duty, succession duty or some other death duty; or
- (b) in any valuation obtained for the purposes of probate duty, succession duty or some other death duty;

but a value is not required to be placed thereon for those purposes the will shall take effect as if it directed the personal representative of the deceased to have a valuation of the property made by a duly qualified person (whether employed by the personal representative or not) and the valuation so made shall be taken to be the value on which the effect of the provision in the will was made to depend.

(1A) However, where the property is assessed for duty pursuant to the *Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914* (Cwlth) (or any other Commonwealth Act providing for the assessment of death duty) the personal representative of the deceased may elect, instead of having a valuation made as aforesaid, that the valuation placed upon the property for the purposes of that assessment shall be taken to be the value on which the effect of the provision in the will was made to depend.

(2) On the application of the personal representative or of any other person having a proper interest in respect of such provisions in the will, the court may, if it considers it desirable in all circumstances, direct that the

provisions of subsection (1) shall not take effect but that the provisions of the will of the deceased in regard to the property shall be varied in such manner as the court considers would give the most nearly practicable effect to the intentions of the deceased and may in addition or in the alternative make any other order that it thinks desirable.

(3) In this section—

“death duty” means a duty or tax which by the law of any place is or may be payable consequent upon the death of a person in respect of any property.

68 Commission

The court may authorise the payment of such remuneration or commission to the personal representative for his or her services as personal representative as it thinks fit, and may attach such conditions to the payment thereof as it thinks fit.

69 The registrar

Subject to this Act the registrar of the Supreme Court is invested with and shall and may exercise with reference to proceedings in the court under this Act all such powers and authorities as may be conferred on the registrar from time to time by the court and by the rules of court and otherwise all such powers and authorities as the registrar exercised before the passing of this Act.

70 Practice

The practice of the court shall, except where otherwise provided in or under this or any other Act or by rules of court for the time being in force, be regulated so far as the circumstances of the case will admit by the practice of the court before the passing of this Act.

72 Service

In any case where any person desires to effect within a prescribed time service of any proceedings against, or of any notice or other document required or permitted to be served in respect of the estate of a deceased person and that person is uncertain as to the person upon whom service should be effected the court may, if application for directions is made to it

within the time prescribed for service, direct the mode of service in that case and, if it thinks fit, allow an extension of the time within which service may be effected.

73 Application of amendments made by Succession Amendment Act 1997

To prevent any doubt, it is declared that the amendments of this Act made by the *Succession Amendment Act 1997* do not apply to the estate of a person who died before the commencement of the amendments.

SCHEDULE 2**DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDUARY ESTATE ON
INTESTACY**

sections 35 to 37

**PART 1—INTESTATE SURVIVED BY SPOUSE OR DE
FACTO SPOUSE**

Circumstance	Way in which the intestate's residuary estate is to be distributed
1. If the intestate is not survived by issue	<p>1. If there is a surviving spouse but no surviving de facto spouse, the spouse is entitled to the whole of the residuary estate.</p> <p>2. If there is a surviving de facto spouse but no surviving spouse, the de facto spouse is entitled to the whole of the residuary estate.</p> <p>3. If there is a surviving spouse and a surviving de facto spouse, the spouse and de facto spouse are entitled to the whole of the residuary estate in accordance with section 36.</p>
2. If the intestate is survived by issue	<p>1. If there is a surviving spouse but no surviving de facto spouse, the spouse is entitled to—</p> <p>(a) \$150 000 and the household chattels; and</p>

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(b) the following part of the residuary estate then remaining—

(i) if there is only 1 child of the intestate who survived, or who did not survive but left issue who survived, the intestate— $\frac{1}{2}$;

(ii) otherwise— $\frac{1}{3}$.

2. If there is a surviving de facto spouse but no surviving spouse, the de facto spouse is entitled to—

(a) \$150 000 and the household chattels; and

(b) the following part of the residuary estate then remaining—

(i) if there is only 1 child of the intestate who survived, or who did not survive but left issue who survived, the intestate— $\frac{1}{2}$;

(ii) otherwise— $\frac{1}{3}$.

3. If there is a surviving spouse and a surviving de facto spouse, the spouse and de facto spouse are entitled, in accordance with section 36, to—

(a) \$150 000 and the household chattels; and

(b) the following part of the residuary estate then remaining—

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

(i) if there is only 1 child of the intestate who survived, or who did not survive but left issue who survived, the intestate— $\frac{1}{2}$;

(ii) otherwise— $\frac{1}{3}$.

4. The issue of the intestate are entitled to the balance of the residuary estate in accordance with section 36A.

**PART 2—INTESTATE NOT SURVIVED BY SPOUSE OR
DE FACTO SPOUSE**

Circumstance	Way in which the intestate's residuary estate is to be distributed
1. Where the intestate is survived by issue	The issue are entitled to the whole of the residuary estate in accordance with section 36A.
2. Where the intestate is not survived by issue but is survived by a parent or both parents	The parent is entitled to the whole of the residuary estate or, if both parents survive the intestate, the parents are entitled to the whole of the residuary estate in equal shares.

SCHEDULE 2 (continued)

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 3. | Where the intestate is not survived by issue or by a parent but is survived by next of kin | The next of kin are entitled to the residuary estate in accordance with section 37. |
| 4. | Where the intestate is not survived by issue, by a parent or by next of kin | The residuary estate shall be deemed to be <i>bona vacantia</i> and the Crown is entitled to it. |

ENDNOTES

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 28 February 2002. Future amendments of the Succession Act 1981 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	prev	= previous
amd	= amended	(prev)	= previously
amdt	= amendment	proc	= proclamation
ch	= chapter	prov	= provision
def	= definition	pt	= part
div	= division	pubd	= published
exp	= expires/expired	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
gaz	= gazette	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
hdg	= heading	reloc	= relocated
ins	= inserted	renum	= renumbered
lap	= lapsed	rep	= repealed
notfd	= notified	s	= section
o in c	= order in council	sch	= schedule
om	= omitted	sdiv	= subdivision
orig	= original	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
p	= page	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 1992
para	= paragraph	SL	= subordinate legislation
prec	= preceding	sub	= substituted
pres	= present	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of earlier reprints

TABLE OF EARLIER REPRINTS

[If a reprint number includes a roman letter, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.]

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Reprint date
1	to Act No. 32 of 1987	31 August 1994
2	to Act No. 81 of 1994	31 July 1995
3	to Act No. 58 of 1995	30 January 1996
3A	to Act No. 9 of 1997	18 July 1997
3B	to Act No. 54 of 1997	1 May 1998
4	to Act No. 54 of 1997	4 June 1998
4A	to Act No. 10 of 1999	20 October 1999
4B	to Act No. 10 of 1999	24 March 2000
5	to Act No. 55 of 2000	19 January 2001

5 Tables in earlier reprints

TABLES IN EARLIER REPRINTS

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed citations and remade laws	1, 3
Changed names and titles	1
Comparative legislation	1
Corrected minor errors	1
Obsolete and redundant provisions	1
Renumbered provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Succession Act 1981 No. 69

date of assent 7 October 1981

commenced 1 January 1982 (proc pubd gaz 19 December 1981 p 1622)

amending legislation—

Succession Act Amendment Act 1983 No. 45

date of assent 28 April 1983

commenced on date of assent

Imperial Acts Application Act 1984 No. 70 s 13

date of assent 12 October 1984

commenced on date of assent

Real Property Acts and Other Acts Amendment Act 1986 No. 26 s 4 sch

date of assent 8 April 1986
commenced on date of assent

Family Services Act 1987 No. 32 s 69(1), (10) sch (prev Family and Youth Services Act 1987)

date of assent 30 April 1987
remaining provisions commenced 9 June 1987 (proc pubd gaz 30 May 1987 p 846)

Land Act 1994 No. 81 ss 1–2, 527 sch 5

date of assent 1 December 1994
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 1995 (1995 SL No. 185)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1995 No. 58 ss 1–2, 4 sch 1, s 5(3) sch 9

date of assent 28 November 1995
commenced on date of assent

Justice and Other Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1997 No. 9 ss 1, 2(5) pt 21

date of assent 15 May 1997
ss 1, 2(5) commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 20 June 1997 (1997 SL No. 155)

Succession Amendment Act 1997 No. 54

date of assent 16 October 1997
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 1 May 1998 (1998 SL No. 50)

Child Protection Act 1999 No. 10 ss 1–2(2), 205 sch 3

date of assent 30 March 1999
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 23 March 2000 (2000 SL No. 45)

Mental Health Act 2000 No. 16 ss 1–2, 590 sch 1 pt 2

date of assent 8 June 2000
ss 1–2, 590 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))
remaining provisions commenced 28 February 2002 (2002 SL No. 27) (provisions were to commence 8 June 2002 (automatic commencement under AIA s 5DA(2) (2001 SL No. 46 s 2)))

Succession and Other Acts Amendment Act 2000 No. 55 pts 1–2

date of assent 17 November 2000
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commenced 23 March 2000 (see s 2)

Duties Act 2001 No. 71 ss 1–2(1), 551 sch 1

date of assent 13 November 2001
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions commence 1 March 2002 (2002 SL No. 10)

7 List of annotations

Short title

prov hdg amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

s 1 amd R2 (see RA s 37)

Arrangement of Act

s 2 om R1 (see RA s 36)

Repeals and savings

s 3 amd R1 (see RA s 40)

om 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

AIA s 20A applies (see 1995 No. 58 s 5(3) sch 9)

Definitions

prov hdg sub 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

s 5 amd 1983 No. 45 s 2

def “**de facto spouse**” ins 1997 No. 54 s 4

def “**disposition**” amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

def “**interpret**” ins 1983 No. 45 s 2(a)

def “**intestate**” amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

def “**stepchild**” ins 1997 No. 9 s 76

def “**translate**” ins 1983 No. 45 s 2(b)

Reference to child or issue of person

prov hdg ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

s 5A new s 5A (prev s 5(2)) renum 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Reference to estate of deceased person

prov hdg ins 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

s 5B new s 5B (prev s 5(3)) renum 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Gifts to attesting witnesses to be void

s 15 amd 1983 No. 45 s 3

Gifts to interpreters to be void

s 15A ins 1983 No. 45 s 4

Construction of particular dispositions

prov hdg amd 1997 No. 9 s 77(1)

s 29 amd 1997 No. 9 s 77(2)–(4)

Division 1—Interpretation

div hdg ins 1997 No. 54 s 5

Interpretation

s 34 def “**building**” ins 1997 No. 54 s 6

def “**household chattels**” ins 1997 No. 54 s 6

def “**interest**” ins 1997 No. 54 s 6

def “**matrimonial home**” ins 1997 No. 54 s 6

def “**transfer value**” ins 1997 No. 54 s 6

Meaning of “household chattels”

s 34A ins 1997 No. 54 s 7

Meaning of “matrimonial home” and related definitions

s 34B ins 1997 No. 54 s 7

Division 2—Distribution rules

div hdg ins 1997 No. 54 s 7

Distribution of residuary estate on intestacy

s 35 amd 1997 No. 54 s 8

Distribution of spouse and de facto spouse’s entitlement

s 36 sub 1997 No. 54 s 9

Distribution of issue’s entitlement

s 36A ins 1997 No. 54 s 9

Distribution of next of kin’s entitlement

s 37 hdg sub 1997 No. 54 s 10

Partial intestacies

s 38 amd 1997 No. 54 s 11

Construction of documents—references to statutes of distribution—meaning of ‘heir’

s 39 amd R1 (see RA s 40)

Division 3—Provisions about matrimonial home

div hdg ins 1997 No. 54 s 12

Election by spouse or de facto spouse to acquire matrimonial home

s 39A ins 1997 No. 54 s 12

Restriction on right to elect to acquire matrimonial home

s 39B ins 1997 No. 54 s 12

Acquisition of matrimonial home under elections 39C ins 1997 No. 54 s 12
amd 2001 No. 71 s 551 sch 1**Personal representative not to dispose of intestate’s interest in matrimonial home pending election or if election made**

s 39D ins 1997 No. 54 s 12

Definitions for pt 4

prov hdg sub 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

s 40 amd 1997 No. 9 s 78
def “dependant” amd 1997 No. 54 s 13**Meaning of “stepchild”**

s 40A ins 1997 No. 9 s 79

Estate of deceased person liable for maintenances 41 amd 1987 No. 32 s 69(1) sch; 1999 No. 10 s 205 sch 3; 2000 No. 16 s 590
sch 1 pt 2**Manner of computing duty of estate**

s 43 amd 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Protection of personal representative

s 44 amd 1997 No. 9 s 80

Devolution of property on death

s 45 amd 1986 No. 26 s 4 sch; 1994 No. 81 s 527 sch 5; 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Liability of executors for waste

s 52A ins 1984 No. 70 s 13(1)

Definition for div 2

s 55 hdg sub 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

PART 5A—TESTAMENTARY APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS OF CHILDREN

pt 5A (ss 61A–61J) ins 2000 No. 55 s 4

Legacies and devises to unincorporated associations of persons

s 63 amd 1986 No. 26 s 4 sch

Rules of court

s 71 om 1995 No. 58 s 4 sch 1

Application of amendments made by Succession Amendment Act 1997

s 73 ins 1997 No. 54 s 14

SCHEDULE 1—ACTS REPEALED OR AMENDED

om R1 (see RA s 40)

SCHEDULE 2—DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDUARY ESTATE ON INTESTACY

sch hdg sub 1997 No. 54 s 15(1)

sch 2 amd 1997 No. 54 s 15(1)–(2)

8 Provisions that have not commenced and are not incorporated into reprint

The following provisions are not incorporated in this reprint because they had not commenced before the reprint date (see Reprints Act 1992, s 5(c)).

Duties Act 2001 No. 71 s 551 sch 1 reads as follows—

SUCCESSION ACT 1981**2 Section 39C(3)(a), ‘stamped under the Stamp Act 1894’—**

omit, insert—

‘properly stamped under the *Duties Act 2001*’.

3 Section 39C—

insert—

‘**(3A)** Subsection (3)(a) has effect despite the *Duties Act 2001*, section 17(2).¹⁴’.

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14 *Duties Act 2001*, section 17 (Who is liable to pay transfer duty)