Public Ruling
DA105.4.1

What this ruling is about

1. The Duties Act 2001 (Duties Act) imposes transfer duty on the dutiable value of dutiable transactions, unless an exemption or concession applies. Dutiable transactions are listed in s.9 of the Duties Act.

2. Chapter 2, part 10 of the Duties Act provides concessions for dutiable transactions for particular family businesses, including a concession for transfer duty on particular dutiable transactions for dutiable property used to carry on particular family businesses of primary production (the concession).

3. Sections 98 to 102 of the Duties Act set out the relevant conditions for each dutiable transaction to which the concession applies. It is a common condition that the dutiable transaction must be between defined relatives. For example, for a dutiable transaction that is a transfer, the transferor or person directing the transfer must be a defined relative of the transferee.

4. Defined relative of a person means each of the following:
   (a) the person's spouse
   (b) a parent of the person or the person's spouse
   (c) a grandparent of the person or the person's spouse

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1 Section 8 of the Duties Act
2 Schedule 6 of the Duties Act
(d) a brother, sister, nephew or niece of the person or the person’s spouse
(e) a child or grandchild of the person or the person’s spouse
(f) an aunt or uncle of the person or the person’s spouse
(g) the spouse of anyone mentioned in paragraphs (b) to (f).

5. Defined relative is also referred to in s.123 and s.173 of the Duties Act, as these sections cross-reference the concession.

6. On 23 May 2017 an administrative arrangement was approved to enable the Duties Act to be administered, for a 12-month period, on the basis that the definition of defined relative in Schedule 6 of the Duties Act includes a first cousin of the person and a spouse of a first cousin of the person. All other conditions of the concession will continue to apply.

7. This public ruling sets out the terms of the administrative arrangement.

Ruling and explanation

8. For transactions where liability for duty arises between 23 May 2017 and 22 May 2018, both dates inclusive, the definition of ‘defined relative’, for a person, in Schedule 6 of the Duties Act is to be administered on the basis it includes a first cousin of the person and the spouse of a first cousin of the person.

9. A ‘first cousin’ of a person is a child of an aunt or uncle of the person who is related by blood, or considered to be related by blood at law by virtue of adoption.

Example

Owen is the owner of a farming business. Amelia is the sister of Owen’s mother and is therefore the aunt of Owen. Uri is the husband of Amelia and is therefore the uncle of Owen, by marriage rather than by blood. Amelia and Uri have a child together, Claire. Amelia has a child from a former marriage, Derek. Uri also has a child from a former marriage, Edwina.

Claire and Derek are each a first cousin of Owen. The concession will therefore apply if Owen transfers the farming business to either Claire or Derek, assuming all other conditions have been satisfied.

Edwina is not a first cousin of Owen as there is no blood relationship. The relationship only exists by virtue of Uri marrying Amelia. The concession will not apply if Owen transfers the farming business to Edwina.

10. All other conditions of the concession apply.

11. All other conditions of s.123 and s.173 of the Duties Act apply.
12. This public ruling takes effect from the date of issue.

Elizabeth Goli  
Commissioner of State Revenue  
Date of issue: 24 May 2017

References

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