

The Justice Legislation Amendment (Succession and Surrogacy) Bill 2014 received Royal assent on 21 October 2014.

The Act makes changes to Part IV of the *Administration and Probate Act 1958*, in particular to the categories of people eligible to make claims for provision from a deceased estate and the considerations the Court must have regard to when determining applications. See below for more details on the changes to Part IV.

The changes to Part IV applications are due to commence on 1 July 2015 if not proclaimed earlier, and will only apply in respect of the estate of any person who dies on or after the commencement date. Accordingly, current applications and estates will not be affected by the changes.

No doubt there will be some time before the courts will have an opportunity to consider the way the new requirements will be applied, with cases perhaps not being determined until 2016 unless gazetted earlier.

If you have questions, Greens list counsel are informed of these matters and can help.

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Below is an outline of the changes. The full details of the changes can be accessed here: [Justice Legislation Amendment \(Succession and Surrogacy\) Act 2014](#)

The changes to Part IV of the Administration and Probate Act will:

1. Restrict the type of person who is eligible to make a claim for family provision to:
 - a) the spouse or domestic partner at the time of the deceased's death;
 - b) a child of the deceased, including a stepchild or adopted child who, at the time of the deceased's death, was under the age of 18 years; or a full-time student aged between 18 years and 25 years; or under a disability;
 - c) a former spouse or former domestic partner, who at the time of the deceased's death would have been able to take proceedings under the Family Law Act 1975 and is prevented from doing so because of the death of the deceased;
 - d) a child or stepchild of the deceased other than one under 18 years old, a full time student between 18 and 25 years old or under a disability;
 - e) a registered caring partner;
 - f) a grandchild;
 - g) a spouse or domestic partner of a child of the deceased if the child of the deceased dies within one year of the deceased's death;
 - h) a member of the household of which the deceased was also a member.
2. Define **disability** consistently with the definition in the Commonwealth National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013
3. Do not define **dependent**, but provides that when determining dependency the Court must disregard any means-tested government benefits the eligible person receives or is eligible to receive.
4. Change the terminology: the deceased must have had a **moral duty** to provide for the applicant, rather than the current **responsibility**.
5. Require that for applicants falling within categories listed in (e) to (h) in paragraph 1, the Court must be satisfied that the person was wholly or partly dependent on the deceased for their proper maintenance and support.

****note the Bill was amended so that the Act no longer refers to dependency at the time of the deceased's death; however, when determining the amount of provision the Act still refers to the dependency at the time of the deceased's death.**
6. Specify when determining the amount of provision, the Court **must** have regard to:
 - a. the degree to which, at the time of death, the deceased had a moral duty to provide;
 - b. the degree to which the distribution of the estate fails to make adequate provision;
 - c. the degree to which the eligible person is not capable, by reasonable means, of providing adequately for the eligible person's proper maintenance and support (only in relation to adult children under category (d) above);

- d. the degree to which the eligible person was wholly or partly dependent on the deceased at the time of the deceased's death (only for applicants falling within (e) to (h) above).
7. Limit the amount of provision by reference to the amount necessary for the applicant's proper maintenance and support; and requires (for applicants falling within (e) to (h) above) the amount to be proportionate to the degree of dependency at the time of the deceased's death.
 8. Change the nature of the Court's considerations in making a family provision order:
 - a. the Court **must** to have regard to the deceased's will, any evidence of the reasons for making the dispositions in the will and any other evidence of the deceased's intentions in relation to providing for the applicant;
 - b. the Court **may**, rather than *must*, have regard to the criteria currently outlined in s91(4)(e)-(p);
 - c. adds an additional criteria: the Court **may** have regard to the effect an order would have on the amounts received by other eligible persons.