

TESTAMENTARY TRUSTS AND TAX

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A Testamentary Trust is a trust contained in a Will.

Major advantages of Testamentary Trusts include taxation benefits:

- **Capital Gains Tax (CGT)**

Death is not a CGT event. Therefore the transfer of an asset – such as an investment Property – from a deceased person to a beneficiary by Will does not attract CGT. The beneficiary may pay CGT when they sell the Property later.

If the deceased's Will contains a Testamentary Trust, the beneficiary may only *control* the Property on behalf of themselves and the other beneficiaries of the Trust. There may be hundreds of other beneficiaries.

Therefore the main beneficiary can allocate any capital gains in the most tax-effective way. This is usually based on advice from their accountant.

- **Income Tax**

Income earned on the assets of a Testamentary Trust (such as rent from that Property) can be distributed to any beneficiaries named in the Will. Children under 18 are treated as adults for tax purposes under a Testamentary Trust. Therefore a beneficiary might distribute rent from a Property to their children (tax-free up to \$6,000 for each child). Your accountant will inform you of the most tax-effective way to distribute the income of the trust each year.

There are many other benefits to Testamentary Trusts, such as asset protection. A lawyer can tell you whether your family can benefit from a Testamentary Trust.

This is general information only, and does not constitute specific legal advice. If you would like further information in relation to this matter or other legal matters please contact our office at reception@hhg.com.au.



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