COMMISSIONER’S PRACTICE  
TAA 10.2

VALUATION OF PASTORAL LEASEHOLD LAND FOR DUTIES AND STAMP DUTY PURPOSES

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Commissioner’s Practice History

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This Commissioner's practice outlines the circumstances in which the Commissioner will obtain a valuation of pastoral leasehold land for duties and stamp duty purposes.

Background

Under section 21 of the Taxation Administration Act 2003 (‘TAA’), the Commissioner may require a taxpayer to provide a written valuation by a qualified valuer\(^1\) of any property, consideration or benefit, together with any documents or other records in the taxpayer’s possession or control relevant to determining the value of the property, consideration or benefit.

Under section 21(2A) of the TAA, the Commissioner may require that a valuation, document or other record be provided in an electronic format, and that a valuation provided by the taxpayer include or be accompanied by copies of any models and details of any methods and assumptions that were relied upon in order to arrive at the valuation.

Section 22 of the TAA provides that, regardless of whether the Commissioner has required the taxpayer to provide a valuation or whether the taxpayer has complied with such a requirement, the Commissioner may:

(a) have a valuation made of any property, consideration or benefit; or

(b) adopt any available valuation of the property, consideration or benefit that the Commissioner considers appropriate.

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\(^1\) A qualified valuer is defined in the TAA as meaning a person licensed or registered under the Land Valuers Licensing Act 1978 or a corresponding Act in another State or Territory, or a person who the Commissioner is satisfied is suitably qualified or experienced to provide a valuation.
**Application of Other Practices**

When the Commissioner obtains a valuation under this practice, the Commissioner will generally not require the taxpayer to also provide a written valuation by a qualified valuer.

Commissioner’s Practice TAA 23 ‘Circumstances When a Taxpayer will be Required to Provide a Written Valuation’ outlines the circumstances in which the Commissioner will require a taxpayer to provide a written valuation for transfer duty or landholder duty purposes.

**Commissioner’s Practice**

1. Pastoral leasehold land may be valued on the basis of:
   1.1 ‘walk in walk out’, which includes the pastoral leases, improvements, livestock, plant and equipment, and chattels held or used in connection with the farming business; or
   1.2 the value of the lease and improvements only.

**When a Valuation is Required**

2. The duties pastoral land valuation form must be used to provide the Commissioner with relevant information for valuation purposes.

3. Circumstances in which the valuation form and any other evidence to support the value of the pastoral leasehold land must be provided for a transaction include where:
   3.1 the parties are related or not otherwise dealing at arm’s length, which includes, but is not limited to:
      3.1.1 parties related by blood or marriage;
      3.1.2 parties related by prior business relationship;
      3.1.3 related companies, as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001*;
      3.1.4 partners in a partnership;
      3.1.5 participants in the same joint venture;
      3.1.6 trustees of trusts which have common beneficiaries;
      3.1.7 joint owners of property; and
      3.1.8 entities with other significant business relationships; or
   3.2 there is no consideration paid for the property, or the consideration appears to be inadequate or is unascertainable.

4. The Commissioner will refer the valuation form and supporting evidence to the Valuer General to enable the pastoral leasehold land to be valued. Alternatively, the Commissioner may elect to refer the matter to another qualified valuer for valuation.

Date of Effect

This Commissioner's practice takes effect from 14 February 2014.

Bill Sullivan
COMMISSIONER OF STATE REVENUE

14 February 2014