



INFORMATION KIT

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Last updated 12/06/2026



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INTRODUCTION

The Supreme Court of Tasmania

The Supreme Court of Tasmania has jurisdiction in Tasmania to make orders in relation to the validity of a Will of a deceased person, the appointment of an executor or an administrator, and the administration of deceased estates.

The Probate Registry

The Probate Registry deals with all applications for grants of Probate and Letters of Administration of deceased estates in Tasmania. It is responsible for determining, on application for a grant of Probate or Letters of Administration, what document or documents constitute the last Will of the deceased and/or who may be entitled to be the personal representative of the deceased, with power to deal with the estate of the deceased.

Deceased estates

When a person dies leaving assets in Tasmania, somebody (usually the executor of the person's Will) has to deal with the person's estate (e.g. manage and distribute).

If you are named as executor in someone's Will, and you accept this responsibility, then you must carry out the terms of their Will when they die. This is known as administering their estate. The first step is to apply for a grant of probate. This is the court's official recognition that the Will is legally valid and that you have the authority to deal with the estate.

Generally this will involve:

- Identifying and collecting in all assets of the deceased;
- Paying any outstanding debts and necessary expenditure such as funeral expenses;
and
- Distributing the estate to the persons entitled to it.

In order to perform these tasks a grant of Probate or Letters of Administration may be required.

Grants of Probate or Letters of Administration

A grant of Probate or Letters of Administration are legal documents issued under the Seal of the Court which enables the person(s) named as executor(s) or administrator(s) to deal with the assets held by the deceased in Tasmania. It allows money of the deceased held in banks or other financial institutions to be collected and property to be sold or transferred



and debts to be paid. The grant is proof that the person named in the grant is entitled to collect and distribute the estate of the deceased.

The most common grants issued by the Court

Probate

Probate is the process of officially proving the validity of a Will as being the last Will of the deceased. A grant of Probate is issued when the deceased's last Will and testament is proved by one or more executors named in the Will. For further information please refer to the Information Kit for Probate.

Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed)

This is generally granted when the deceased has left a valid Will but the person named as executor cannot or will not apply for a grant. The grant will generally be made in favour of the person who has priority to administer the estate, as set out in Probate Rule 18. For further information please refer to the Information Kit for Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed).

Letters of Administration

If a person dies without a Will or any Will made is not valid, the Court may issue a grant of Letters of Administration. In most instances the grant is made to the next of kin of the deceased, as set out in Probate Rule 19.



OVERVIEW OF PROCESS

This Information Kit can be used as a guide on how to apply for a grant. The Information Kit is not intended to be a substitute for legal advice but as a basic guide to the application process. It is recommended that when applying to obtain a grant of letters of Administration that you obtain legal advice. If you do not have a lawyer you can visit the Law Society of Tasmania webpage at <https://lst.org.au/> and use the 'Find a Law Firm' search facility under the Administration of Estates area of practice.

Applying for a grant

1. Read this Information Kit.
2. Visit our website: http://www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au/probate_and_administration.
3. Obtain the necessary supporting documents:
 - a. **original** Record of Death (Death Certificate) please note that this will not be returned to you. Please consider making certified copies for your records prior to lodging your application.

Note: other supporting documents may be required, for example: a certified copy of the deceased's divorce certificate or a Certificate of Delay. Please refer to the Probate Rules and Forms.

4. Download and complete the following Probate Forms:
 - a. Notice of intention to apply for a grant or reseal of a grant (Form 2);
 - b. Application for grant or reseal of a grant (Form 4);
 - c. Affidavit in support of an application for Letters of Administration (Form 7);
 - d. Inventory of assets and liabilities (Form 10); and
 - e. Administration bond (Form 22) if the deceased died prior to 13 October 2015.

Visit http://www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au/probate_and_administration/procedure to download the Probate Forms in Word format which will allow you to modify the forms before printing them out.

The format (including font layout) of the forms must not be amended. The content should only be amended when directed, see the notes at the end of each form and the guidelines on page 7 onwards.

Note: Do not sign your forms at this stage.



5. Email your completed and proofed Notice of intention (Form 2):
 - a. in PDF format with the file name containing the full name of the deceased in the following format:

“BLOGGS James Steven.pdf”

- b. to probate.notices@supremecourt.tas.gov.au;

- c. with the full name of the deceased in the subject line in the following format:

“BLOGGS James Steven”

Your notice will be published on the Supreme Court of Tasmania website (in accordance with Probate Rule 33(3)).

Note: when one business day has elapsed please visit our website to confirm your notice has been published. If your notice has not been published please contact the Probate Registry.

Note: Once your notice has been published on the Supreme Court of Tasmania website for 14 days you may proceed to step 6.

6. Sign your Probate Forms (see the guidelines on page 14).
7. File your Probate Forms and supporting documents at the Probate Registry of the Supreme Court of Tasmania (see page 16 for more information).



COMPLETING AND SIGNING APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

Guidelines for completing your Probate Forms:

A. General:

1. If the deceased died before 13 October 2015 the applicant must be a resident of Tasmania to apply. If the deceased died on or after 13 October 2015 a non-resident of Tasmania has the right to apply for a grant.
2. The Probate Forms must be typed, not handwritten.
3. The format (including font and layout) of the forms must not be amended. The content should only be amended when directed e.g. blue text.
4. It is recommended that you complete the forms in the following order:
 - a. Application for grant (Form 4)
 - b. Notice of intention to apply for a grant or reseal of a grant (Form 2);
 - c. Affidavit in support of an application for Letters of Administration (Form 7);
 - d. Inventory of assets and liabilities (Form 10); and
 - e. Administration Bond (Form 22) if the deceased died prior to 13 October 2015.

B. Application for grant (Form 4)

5. The true legal name of the deceased should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms)
6. The date of death should be consistent across the documents. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents. The exact date of death, where it is known, must be stated in the application documents. If the date of death is uncertain the application documents should recite two dates. For example: "...died between 14 January 2015 and 16 January 2015".
7. The gross value of the estate must match the gross value stated in the Inventory of assets and liabilities. Use form 10 to calculate the gross value of the estate.
8. The true legal name of the applicant should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms).



9. The full residential address of the applicant should be provided.
10. Please ensure that the application states the correct application type and the date of any relevant documents are supplied if required.

Footer:

11. Please complete the required fields of information in the document footer. You do not need to supply a DX number or practitioner name if you are self-represented.

C. Notice of intention to apply for a grant or reseal of a grant (Form 2)

12. The true legal name of the deceased should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms)
13. The date of death should be consistent across the documents. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents. The exact date of death, where it is known, must be stated in the application documents. If the date of death is uncertain the application documents should recite two dates. For example: "...died between 14 January 2015 and 16 January 2015".
14. Please delete the sections in the form which have a * next to them which are not applicable:
 - a. Address in Will;
 - b. Date of Will; and
 - c. Executor named in Will.
15. The true legal name of the applicant should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms).
16. The full residential address of the applicant should be provided.
17. Please ensure that the applicants relationship to the deceased is stated e.g. "wife", "father", "cousin", "stranger in blood" (if the deceased is not a blood relation e.g. friend, in-law, client etc.) etc.
18. If you are self-represented and an Australian Legal Practitioner is not filing the application on your behalf please state "N/A" in the relevant field.
19. An address for service must be provided. The address must be a residential or business address.



20. Please ensure that the notice states the correct application type and the date of any relevant documents are supplied if required.

Footer:

21. Please complete the required fields of information in the document footer. You do not need to supply a DX number or practitioner name if you are self-represented.

D. Affidavit in support of application for Letters of Administration (Form 7)

22. The true legal name of the deceased should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms)
23. The date of death should be consistent across the documents. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents. The exact date of death, where it is known, must be stated in the application documents. If the date of death is uncertain the application documents should recite two dates. For example: "...died between 14 January 2015 and 16 January 2015".
24. The true legal name of the applicant should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms).
25. The full residential address of the applicant should be provided.
26. You must choose to either "make oath" or "solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm" and amend the form accordingly (note: you cannot do both). You will also have to amend the jurat (signature section) to match the body of the affidavit by selecting either "sworn" if you are making oath or "affirmed" if you are solemnly and sincerely declaring and affirming.
27. When making an application for Letters of Administration where there is no Will the Registry requires evidence about the applicant's search for a Will. At a minimum, the applicant must confirm the searches and enquiries detailed in **paragraph 4**. This may be amended if the deceased lived and died outside of Tasmania and replaced with details of the searches and enquiries made which are appropriate to the jurisdiction where the deceased resided.
28. If the deceased made a Will but the applicant believes the Will is wholly revoked (e.g. by marriage, divorce, or an act of revocation etc.) the relevant details must be recited in at **paragraph 4**. For example: provide the particulars of the Will and the act of revocation, annexing, where possible, a copy of the Will and other relevant documentation.



Note: The relationship status of the deceased, as at date of death, is significant as divorce, marriage and deeds of relationship can have consequences on the validity of the deceased's Will depending on the date they occurred:

a. Divorce:

If the deceased was divorced before 1 March 2009, and the Will was made prior to the divorce, then the Will is totally revoked (unless the Will states that it is made in contemplation of that divorce).

If the deceased was divorced after 1 March 2009, then any Will in existence at the time of the divorce will be affected by that divorce (unless the Will states that it is made in contemplation of divorce). For example:

- any bequest (gift) to the deceased's ex-spouse will be revoked;
- the appointment of the ex-spouse to a position as executor, trustee or guardian or any other position of power will be revoked (unless the position is exclusively in favour of the children of the relationship).

b. Marriage:

If the deceased was married before 1 March 2009, and the deceased's Will was made prior to the marriage, then the Will is totally revoked (unless the Will states that it is made in contemplation of that marriage).

If the deceased was married after 1 March 2009, then any Will in existence at the time of the marriage will be affected by that marriage (unless the Will states that it is being made in contemplation of that marriage). The Will will be revoked except for:

- any bequest to the spouse to whom the deceased was married at the time of death;
- the appointment of the spouse as an executor, trustee or guardian.

c. Deed of Relationship:

The above rules concerning divorce and marriage apply in the same manner to any personal relationship which was registered under the Relationships Act 2003, or which was later revoked.

29. The applicant must be aged 18 years or over (**paragraph 5**).
30. When completing the statement in **paragraph 6** please refer to the Intestacy Act 2010 (available on our website) and/or a legal practitioner if you are unsure.



31. It is common for more than one person to be lawfully entitled to apply as administrator. In these circumstances, all persons with an equal right to apply, who wish to accept the role, must apply for the grant. However only a maximum of 4 people can apply for a grant. When completing paragraph 7 please refer to the Probate Rules (available on our website) and/or a legal practitioner if you are unsure. When selecting the category which applies to you take note of all the categories which fall above it. These categories must be “cleared off” at paragraph 8 (you must explain why someone within that category is not applying instead of you).
32. At **paragraph 8** you must clear off all the categories of persons which fall above you in the list at paragraph 7 and annex any relevant documentation. Categories may be cleared off in a number of ways, for example:
- a. the category doesn’t exist e.g. “the deceased did not have a spouse within the meaning of the Intestacy Act 2010”; or
 - b. death e.g. “the deceased’s spouse predeceased the deceased”; or
 - c. the category of persons do not wish to apply “the spouse of the deceased renounced their right to apply as administrator on ... day of 20.... Annexed and marked Is the original renunciation.”
- If a person, with a prior (or equal) right to apply, does not wish to apply they must complete and sign a document stating that:
- a. they renounce their right to be an administrator (**Form 11**); or
 - b. they consent to the applicant making application to be an administrator (**Form 15**)
33. At **paragraph 9** you must clear off all the persons who fall within the same category as you and annex any relevant documentation. Persons may be cleared off in a number of ways, for example:
- a. death e.g. “the deceased had two children, I am a child of the deceased, the other child of the deceased predeceased the deceased”; or
 - b. the other person/s with the category do not wish to apply “the deceased has two children, I am a child of the deceased, the other child of the deceased consented to my application for Letters of Administration on ... day of 20.... Annexed and marked Is the original consent.”
34. When completing the statement in **paragraph 10** please refer to the Intestacy Act 2010 (available on our website) and/or a legal practitioner if you are unsure.
35. When completing **paragraph 11** please refer to the Intestacy Act 2010 (available on



our website) and/or a legal practitioner if you are unsure.

36. A copy of the Notice of intention (Form 2) published on the Supreme Court of Tasmania website must also be annexed to Form 7.

Footer:

37. Please complete the required fields of information in the document footer. You do not need to supply a DX number or practitioner name if you are self-represented.

E. Inventory of assets and liabilities (Form 10)

38. The true legal name of the deceased should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms)
39. The Inventory must be completed in three sections:
 - a. Tasmanian assets;
 - b. assets outside of Tasmania; and
 - c. liabilities (include liabilities both in and outside Tasmania).

Note: The total value of each section must be calculated and the gross value of the Tasmanian assets section should be inserted in the relevant field in Form 4.

Note: an application for Probate to administer estate assets in another State or Territory or overseas may require a Probate application in that place or a reseal of the Tasmanian Grant in that place.

40. The assets and liabilities listed should either be:
 - a. solely owned by the deceased; or
 - b. held as tenants in common.

Note: If assets are listed that are owned by the deceased as a tenant in common, the deceased's share in the property should be specified e.g. "1/2 share in property at 1 Smith Street, Smithfield, Tasmania as tenant in common in equal shares"

41. The inventory should include sufficient detail of the assets for proper identification e.g. bank names and account numbers should be provided.



42. Superannuation or life insurance should only be listed in the inventory if the funds are to be paid to the estate. If Superannuation or life insurance is to be paid to a beneficiary under a binding nomination, or at the trustee of the superfunds discretion, such funds should not be listed in the Inventory of the Short Form Affidavit.

Note: If you are not sure if the funds are to be paid to the estate, please contact the relevant superannuation fund or life insurance company for clarification.

Footer:

43. Please complete the required fields of information in the document footer. You do not need to supply a DX number or practitioner name if you are self-represented.

F. Administration Bond

44. The true legal name of the deceased should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms)
45. The date of death should be consistent across the documents. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents. The exact date of death, where it is known, must be stated in the application documents. If the date of death is uncertain the application documents should recite two dates. For example: "...died between 14 January 2015 and 16 January 2015".
46. The gross value of the estate must match the gross value stated in the Inventory of assets and liabilities. Use form 10 to calculate the gross value of the estate.
47. The true legal name of the applicant should be consistent across all documents filed. If it is not, the discrepancy must be explained in the application documents (see the header of all Probate Forms).
48. The full residential address of the applicant should be provided.
49. Please ensure that the application states the correct application type and the date of any relevant documents are supplied if required.
50. Please ensure paragraph 5(d) remains in the Bond.
51. Paragraph 5(e) should be deleted, unless you are a creditor of the deceased estate.

Footer:

52. Please complete the required fields of information in the document footer. You do not need to supply a DX number or practitioner name if you are self-represented.



G. Signing your Probate Forms

53. 14 days must have elapsed since your notice was published on the Supreme Court of Tasmania website.
54. The Application (Form 4) must be signed and dated by each applicant.
55. The Administration Bond (Form 22) must be signed as a deed, by each applicant, in the presence of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, a Justice of the Peace or Legal Practitioner and dated.
56. The Affidavit (Form 7) must be sworn or affirmed by each applicant in the presence of a Justice of the Peace or Legal Practitioner.
 - a. the jurat (signature section) of the Affidavit must be completed with the place and date of signing; and
 - b. the annexure clauses on the annexures (e.g. **original** Record of Death, Inventory) must be dated the same day as the jurat (signature section) and signed by the witness (the applicant does not need to sign the annexures). An annexure clause may be handwritten, typed, stamped or affixed with a label on the documents. The wording for the annexure clause is given below.

This is the annexure marked to in the Affidavit of [insert name of Applicant] sworn/affirmed before me this Day of20.....

.....
Justice of the Peace/Solicitor

Note: please make sure you select sworn or affirmed and that the wording matches your affidavit. For example, if you swear your affidavit, you must swear your annexures and if you affirm your affidavit you must affirm the annexures. Please make sure the exhibit is dated and signed on the same date as your affidavit.

H. Finding a Justice of the Peace

57. You can locate a Justice of the Peace by contacting the Legal Aid Commission on 1300 366 611 or by visiting <http://www.tsjpi.asn.au/find.html>.

Note: A Justice of the Peace is available at the Hobart Supreme Court each Wednesday between 10:00 am and 2:00 pm. Availability at other times, or at other Supreme Court registries, may vary.



APPLICATION SIGNING CHECKLIST

Check	Done
You have signed the affidavit and selected sworn or affirmed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The witness has signed the jurat on the affidavit.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date and place are completed in the jurat on the affidavit.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Annexure clauses are signed and match the affidavit wording (sworn/affirmed)	<input type="checkbox"/>
All annexures and exhibit clauses are dated with the same date as in the jurat on the affidavit.	<input type="checkbox"/>



FILING YOUR APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

Application checklist

DOCUMENT	✓
1. Application for grant (Form 4)	
2. Affidavit in support of application (Form 7)	
3. original Record of Death (Death Certificate)	
4. Renunciation/Consent (if applicable)	
5. Notice of intention (Form 2)	
6. Inventory of assets and liabilities (Form 10)	
7. Administration bond (Form 22) (if the deceased died prior to 13 October 2015)	

You can file your application in person, by attending at the Probate Registry at the Supreme Court of Tasmania in Hobart. Alternatively, your application may be posted to:

Probate Registry
Supreme Court of Tasmania
GPO Box 167
HOBART TAS 7001

It is recommended that you send your application via registered post to increase the chance of secure delivery.

Certified copies

Please note that once filed the original Record of Death will be retained by the Probate Registry as part of its official records.



You may wish to arrange for certified copies to be made before filing.

Requisitions

Please note that if your application contains any errors or is incomplete or unsatisfactory the Registrar may issue a requisition identifying the errors or deficiencies and asking you to amend your application or file a supplementary affidavit.

A requisition fee is payable upon the filing of your response to the requisition. The fee is available on our website at:

http://www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au/probate_and_administration/probate_fees

Provisional assessments

You may request a provisional assessment of your application prior to filing with your application with the Probate Registry (see Probate Rule 11).

A provisional assessment is an assessment of your draft application documents prior to you signing or filing them with the Probate Registry.

If you request a provisional assessment the Probate Registry staff will check your application documents for compliance with the Probate Rules.

A provisional assessment fee is payable upon filing your request for a provisional assessment. The fee is available on our website at:

http://www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au/probate_and_administration/probate_fees

A provisional assessment is not a substitute for legal advice.

The Registrar may decide not to accept your request for a provisional assessment for any reason.



FEES

The fees are available on our website at:

http://www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au/probate_and_administration/probate_fees

The filing fee may be paid:

1. at the time of making the application; or
2. once the grant has been signed by the Registrar (a letter will be sent to the applicant requesting payment).

Note: It is only once payment has been received by the Registry that the grant will be released to you.

Payment can be made by:

1. **Cash**

Please ensure that cash is hand delivered.

2. **Money order, bank or firm cheque (made payable to the Supreme Court of Tasmania)**

Please ensure that money orders or cheques are either hand delivered or posted to:

Probate Registry
Supreme Court of Tasmania
GPO Box 167
HOBART TAS 7001

3. **Credit card**

Please attend at the Probate Registry to pay by credit card or alternatively call us on (03) 6165 7456 or (03) 6165 7434 or email us at probate@supremecourt.tas.gov.au.

4. **Electronic funds transfer (EFT)**

Please ensure that, if paying by EFT, remittance advice is emailed to: probate@supremecourt.tas.gov.au.

Our details are:

Bank:	Westpac
Account Name:	Department of Justice Operating Account
BSB:	037-001
Account Number:	267793
Reference:	the deceased's name



LEGAL RESOURCES

Further information about probate applications is available on our website: http://www.supremecourt.tas.gov.au/probate_and_administration. The following are links to relevant legislation, rules and court forms:

- [Administration and Probate Act 1935](#)
- [Intestacy Act 2010](#)
- [Probate Forms](#)
- [Probate Rules](#)
- [Supreme Court Rules 2000, Part 32, Division 6](#)
- [Testators Family Maintenance Act 1912](#)
- [Wills Act 2008](#)
- [Will Act 1992](#)

Please note that the Probate Registry cannot give legal advice. If you are having difficulties with your application, then you should seek legal advice from a legal practitioner.



CONTACTING THE PROBATE REGISTRY

Before contacting the Probate Registry we recommend that you read this Information Kit.

Applicants are responsible for ensuring that all paperwork is complete and accurate before lodging it with the Court.

If you are having difficulties with your application then you should seek legal advice from a legal practitioner.

Staff:

Assistant Deputy Registrar
Probate Supervisor
Probate Registry Administration Officer

Opening hours:

9 am – 5 pm
Monday – Friday

Location:

Probate Registry
Supreme Court of Tasmania
5 Salamanca Place
Hobart Tasmania



Telephone number:

General Enquiries 1300 664608
International telephone calls: + 61 3 followed by the last eight digits of the number.



Postal Address:

Probate Registry
Supreme Court of Tasmania
GPO Box 167
HOBART TAS 7001

Email Address:

probate@supremecourt.tas.gov.au