

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
IN THE SUPREME COURT  
TESTAMENTARY CAUSES JURISDICTION**

**In the Estate of A.B. deceased**

I certify that the asset(s) described hereunder in the name of the above deceased has [have] been disclosed to the Court in compliance with section 121A of the *Administration and Probate Act 1919*.

*Particulars of Asset[s]:*

[Identify the asset(s) in the manner disclosed in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, e.g.:

An estate in fee simple in the whole of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Register Book Volume .... Folio .... situate at (*address of property*)]

Valuer-General's valuation \$500,000.00

*or*

An estate in fee simple in one undivided moiety in the whole of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Register Book Volume ..... Folio ..... situate at [*address of property*]

Valuer-General's valuation \$500,000.00  
Deceased's one half share \$250,000.00

**Registrar of Probates**

**Notes**

- 1 Section 44 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1919* provides:
  - (1) A person who deals with an asset of the estate of a deceased person that is required to be disclosed under section 121A must satisfy himself by examination of the Registrar's certificate, or on the basis of some other reliable evidence, that the asset has in fact been so disclosed.
  - (2) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) shall be guilty of a summary offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars.
  - (3) This section does not apply to an asset of the estate of a deceased person who died before the day on which section 121A came into operation.

- 2 Certificates should be lodged with the Affidavit of Assets and Liabilities. The details in a certificate should precisely correspond with the disclosure in the statement annexed to that affidavit.
- 3 Certificates should not have backsheets.