

in the true estate, whether upon testacy or intestacy or upon renunciation in case of testacy, the amount of the estate tax paid by the executor and not reimbursed by contributions under this section shall be deducted with the administration expenses of the decedent as a general obligation of the true estate, except to the extent the will of the decedent expressly otherwise directs; provided, however, a spouse who renounces the will shall not benefit by any exoneration therein or herein in his or her favor.

(5) Exoneration by will of the decedent.

(a) A decedent may by his will exonerate any person or persons otherwise liable for contribution from all or part of any such contribution; but nothing herein shall be construed to preclude a decedent from providing by any appropriate means for the payment of the estate tax without recourse to persons otherwise liable therefor.

(b) Whenever any decedent shall in substance provide in his will that any and all estate taxes on his estate shall be paid out of his estate, such provision shall be construed to exonerate from contribution to the payment of the estate tax all persons otherwise liable for contribution thereto under the provisions of this section, unless the decedent shall specifically direct such contribution.

(6) If any person liable to contribution hereunder transfers any property included in the gross estate of the decedent upon which estate tax has been paid or is payable by the executor, to another person, other than a bona fide purchaser for value, then such transferee shall be jointly and severally liable with the transferor for the amount of estate tax contribution due under this section by the transferor; provided, however, that such transferee shall not be held liable for a sum greater than the excess of the value of the property (i. e. the value at which it is included in the gross estate) of which he is such transferee over the value of the consideration paid by him for such property.

(7) No proceeding for the enforcement by the executor of any contribution to the payment of estate tax under the provisions of this section shall be begun later than one year after the expiration of the period of limitation upon assessment of the estate tax as provided by Sections 874 and 875 of the United States Internal Revenue Code or any amendments thereto.

(8) The courts of equity of this State shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all actions under this section to enforce contribution or apportionment with respect to estate taxes.