

INFORMATION AUSTRALIAN TAX ADVISER

2204: OCTOBER 2021

Tony Westhuysen Principal, Solutions in Taxation

INFORMATION EXCHANGE CORPORATION

L17, 40 Mount Street, North Sydney NSW, 2060 E: admin@ifx.com T: 61 2 9956 7775 W: www.ifx.com.au

ARCHIVE SEARCHING?

Use your username and password to log onto www.ifx.com.au to search our archives aand retrieve copies.

NEED TO ASK AN ADVISER?

Go to www.ifx.com.au to connect.

Please call customer support on 1300 360 905 if you have any difficulties.

SUBSCRIBE TO THIS PUBLICATION

Click here

Can we help? Call 1300 360 905 Email admin@aifx.com.au

IN THIS ISSUE

SECTION 1 - PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENTS		
GST AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY1		
¶4.1	The basic case – buying or selling a house1	
¶4.2	Letting a house3	
¶4.3	Vacant residential land4	
¶4.4	Regimes specific to real estate transactions5	
SECTION 2 - PROFESSIONAL CURRENCY		
BILLS AND LEGISLATION7		
¶4.5	The Industry Research and Development Bill	
¶4.6	The Treasury Laws Amendment (2021 Measures No 2 Bill7	
¶4.7	The Treasury Laws Amendment (2021 Measures No 6) Bill	
¶4.8	The Treasury Laws Amendment (2021 Measures No 7) Bill8	
¶4.9	Corporate collective investment vehicles: draft legislation (again)10	
¶4.10	The Treasury Laws Amendment (2021 Measures No 6) Bill11	
¶4.11	NSW and Victoria COVID-19 programs declared NANE11	
CASES AND DECISIONS12		
¶4.12	Taxpayer loses appeal against notice to provide documents12	
¶4.13	Taxpayer partially successful in another GST gold case13	
¶4.14	Scheme to rort the cash flow boost payment backfires14	
¶4.15	Some people are never satisfied	
APPEALS NEWS16		
¶4.16	Joubert and FCT16	
RULINGS AND GUIDELINES17		
¶4.17	Administrative penalties for offences relating to electronic sales suppression tools	
¶4.18	Miscellaneous measures including demergers, capital notes, and a university early retirement scheme	



INFORMATION AUSTRALIAN TAX ADVISER

2204: OCTOBER 2021

Tony Westhuysen Principal, Solutions in Taxation

INFORMATION EXCHANGE CORPORATION

L17, 40 Mount Street, North Sydney NSW, 2060 E: admin@ifx.com T: 61 2 9956 7775 W: www.ifx.com.au

ARCHIVE SEARCHING?

Use your username and password to log onto www.ifx.com.au to search our archives aand retrieve copies.

NEED TO ASK AN ADVISER?

Go to www.ifx.com.au to connect.

Please call customer support on 1300 360 905 if you have any difficulties.

SUBSCRIBE TO THIS PUBLICATION

Click here

Can we help? Call 1300 360 905 Email admin@aifx.com.au

IN THIS ISSUE

¶4.19	Donations using a Donation Point Tap device	
¶4.20	Option and loan facility; GST treatment of mining compensation payments 18	
STATE TAXES19		
¶4.21	NSW Land tax: land used for primary production exempt19	
¶4.22	NSW Payroll tax on employer super contributions20	
¶4.23	Tasmanian 2021–22 Budget20	
SECTION 3 - QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS20		
¶4.24	Legal costs20	
¶4.25	Fuel credits21	
¶4.26	Residental repairs	
¶4.27	Dividends24	
¶4.28	Family discretionary trust receiving dividends as 100% owner and distribution to bucket company25	
¶4.29	Unit trust unable to distribute franked dividends27	
¶4.30	Claiming death benefits for spouse28	
¶4 21	Main residence absences	

SECTION 1 - PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

GST AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Judging from the sheer number of questions that have reached my desk concerning GST on property transactions, the property market appears to be heating up again. Often, when embarking upon real estate transactions, the parties overlook the GST implications until the transaction gets queried by the Tax Office. Usually by then, it's too late to fix things. So, the message is to think about all the tax aspects (including GST) before putting pen to paper.

The problem with residential property transactions is that a supply could be either taxable, GST-free, input taxed or out-of-scope, so in that sense, the transactions can sometimes be difficult to categorise. Add to that the regimes (such as the margin scheme) that are unique to real estate and are often overlooked or misunderstood, and we have a recipe for some very costly errors.

The purpose of this article is to take a brief, 'whistle-stop' tour through the different scenarios that apply to residential property transactions, and to give readers a heads-up on the way GST applies to them.

¶4.1 The basic case – buying or selling a house

Given the level of home ownership (and the sheer number of investment properties) in Australia, it's fair to say that the majority of Australians have bought or sold real estate at some point in their lives. Housing is a good example of real property transactions falling into the taxable, input taxed, GST-free or out-of-scope category.

Taxable supplies of houses

The starting point here is to note that GST can only apply to new houses (or technically, *new residential premises*). Under s 40-65, a sale of residential premises is input taxed, but not if the property is 'new residential premises'.¹

The term 'new residential premises' is defined in s 40-75 as residential premises that:

- have not previously been sold as residential premises
- have not previously been the subject of a long-term lease
- have been created through substantial renovations of a building
- have been built, or contain a building that has been built, to replace demolished premises on the same land.

The first category of housing is the most common, so in the interests of brevity, I'll confine my comments to those. The first point to note is that the condition refers to the premises being 'sold' as residential premises.

¹ Paragraph 40-65(2)(b) of the GST Act