

INFORMATION AUSTRALIAN TAX ADVISER

2306 : FEBRUARY 2023

The IFX Legal Tax Team

IN THIS ISSUE

SECTIO	N 1 – PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	1
CAN RE	ENTAL PROPERTIES BE ACTIVE ASSETS?	1
¶6.1	What is a 'CGT active asset'?	1
¶6.2	Taxation Ruling TR 2019/1	1
¶6.3	The status of Rulings	2
¶6.4	The Executors of The Estate of The Late Peter Fowler v FC of T	3
¶6.5	The Tribunal's view	3
¶6.6	The Del Castillo case	4
¶6.7	Conclusion	6
SECTIO	N 2 – PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	6
BILLS A	AND LEGISLATION	6
¶6.8	Income Tax	6
¶6.9	GST	7
¶6.10	Shorter period of review	7
¶6.11	STP Reporting for Apprentice Programmes	7
¶6.12	Tax exemption for Future Fund subsidiaries	8
¶6.13	Housing Australia Future Fund legislation	8
¶6.14	Financial adviser registration	8
¶6.15	More legislation on Corporations Law improvements released	8
¶6.16	Employee share schemes	9
¶6.17	Legislative instrument to modernise business communications	10
CASES	AND DECISIONS	10
¶6.18	FCT v Guardian AIT Pty Ltd ATF Australian Investment Trust	10
¶6.19	Integrity breach leads to TPB ban	14
¶6.20	Payment of super death benefit to estate	15
¶6.21	No adjournment pending Federal Court outcome	16

INFORMATION EXCHANGE CORPORATION LI7, 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



INFORMATION AUSTRALIAN TAX ADVISER

2306 : FEBRUARY 2023

The IFX Legal Tax Team

IN THIS ISSUE

¶6.22	Transposition error in BAS	17	
¶6.23	MBA insufficient for Tax Agent Registration	18	
¶6.24	Deductibility of damages and legal fees	19	
¶6.25	ASIC v Gilliland – disqualification of SMSF Auditor	20	
APPEALS NEWS			
¶6.26	CGT on goodwill	21	
RULINGS AND GUIDELINES			
¶6.27	Draft Ruling TR 2022/D3 and Draft PCG 2022/D5	21	
¶6.28	ATO's proposed compliance approach	23	
¶6.29	Practical Compliance Guideline PCG 2022/3 – Residential Colleges	24	
¶6.30	Class and product rulings	25	
STATE 1	TAXES	25	
¶6.31	Victoria	25	
¶6.32	New South Wales	27	
SECTION 3 – QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS			
¶6.33	Restructuring Div 7A loans	27	
¶6.34	Requirements to value inherited property	28	
¶6.35	Temporary full expensing	29	
¶6.36	Implications of death of company director	29	
¶6.37	AASB 15 compliant financials	31	
¶6.38	Testamentary trusts	31	
¶6.39	Interaction of Div 7A and CDF regime		
¶6.40	Payments from overseas company to Australian trust shareholder	33	
¶6.41	Luxury car limit	34	
¶6.42	Intervivos trust distributing to testamentary trusts	35	
¶6.43	Accounting for GST	35	

INFORMATION EXCHANGE CORPORATION LI7, 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

SECTION 1 - PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

CAN RENTAL PROPERTIES BE ACTIVE ASSETS?

In the recent case of <u>Del Castillo and FCT</u>,¹ the AAT found that rental properties were not *active assets* as envisaged by s 152-40 of the ITAA97. This has implications for the CGT small business concessions, which only apply if a capital gain is made from the realisation of a 'CGT *active asset*'.

¶6.1 What is a 'CGT active asset'?

In simple terms, an 'active asset' is an asset that is used, or held ready for use, in the course of carrying on a business. The issue considered by the case was the meaning of the phrase 'carrying on a business'. Specifically, whether an activity of leasing property would meet this condition of 'carrying on of a business', thus making the leased property an 'active asset'.

Traditionally, income has been divided into three types – income from carrying on a *business*, income from *personal exertion* and income from *property*. It is beyond the scope of this article to analyse each of these categories, but this distinction would suggest that income from *property* was different from income derived from carrying on a *business*. By extension then, a taxpayer that derived income from leasing *property* could not also be said to be deriving the same income from carrying on a *business*: the conclusion being that property from which rental income was derived could not be an 'active asset' for CGT purposes.

¶6.2 Taxation Ruling TR 2019/1

The categorisation of income into these three categories was somewhat muddied by the release of Taxation Ruling <u>TR 2019/1</u>, which dealt with the meaning of the term 'base rate entity'. Readers will be aware that the term 'base rate entity' was applied to companies that were eligible for the lower tax rate (or base rate) of 25%. While not directly relevant to the CGT concessions, that Ruling appeared to suggest that the activity of renting real estate might be construed as the carrying on of a business for the purposes of accessing the base rate. Specifically, the Ruling explored the meaning of the phrase 'carrying on a business' as it related to the conditions outlined in s 23 of the Income Tax Rates Act 1986.

Simply put, to access the base rate, companies needed have an aggregated annual turnover of less than \$50m *and* have more than 20% of their assessable income being derived from carrying on a business (in other words, no more than 80% of income could be attributable to 'base rate entity passive income' (BREPI)).

By way of explanation, BREPI includes:

- dividends plus any franking credits
- royalties
- rent
- 1 [2022] AATA 4233