



Relationship breakdown and capital gains tax

Find out if you can defer, or 'roll over', CGT on assets that transfer to you in a divorce.

When the relationship breakdown rollover applies

Check that you have a court order or formal agreement that qualifies for the relationship breakdown CGT rollover.

Calculating CGT on a rollover asset

Work out your CGT on rollover assets, including assets transferred from other entities.

Main residence exemption in relationship breakdown

If a property was the home of you or your spouse, check if it is exempt from CGT.

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When the relationship breakdown rollover applies

Check that you have a court order or formal agreement that qualifies for the relationship breakdown CGT rollover.

Last updated 22 June 2026

Relationship breakdown rollover

When 2 people separate or divorce, assets transferred between them may qualify for the relationship breakdown rollover if the transfer results from one of the [qualifying agreements](#).

This means capital gains tax (CGT), which normally applies when ownership of an asset changes, is deferred. CGT will apply to the person who received the asset when they later dispose of it.

The relationship breakdown rollover of CGT only applies if assets are transferred under a court order or other formal agreement.

If the rollover applies to an asset, you must use it. Declare the rollover in your tax return at the capital gains tax question:

- select **Yes** at *Have you applied an exemption, rollover or additional discount?*
- select **S: Same asset roll-overs** at *Capital gains tax exemption, rollover or additional discount type code*.

For a summary fact sheet with common scenarios, go to the ATO Publication Ordering Service to download [Marriage or relationship breakdown and real estate transfers \(NAT 75393, PDF, 298KB\)](#) .

Qualifying agreements

The rollover applies to the transfer of assets (or other CGT events) that result from one of the following:

- a court order under the *Family Law Act 1975*, or a state, territory or foreign law relating to relationship breakdowns
- a court order made by consent under the *Family Law Act 1975*, or a similar foreign law
- an award made in an arbitration under the *Family Law Act 1975* (section 13H), or a similar award under a state, territory or foreign law

- a financial agreement that
 - is binding under the *Family Law Act 1975* (sections 90G and 90UJ) or a corresponding foreign law
 - meets the [conditions for binding agreements](#)
- a written agreement that is binding because of a state, territory or foreign law relating to relationship breakdowns, where the law prevents a court from making an order in relation to the agreement. The agreement must also meet the [conditions for binding agreements](#). These agreements, known as 'binding agreements used by separating couples', are defined in each state and territory
 - **New South Wales:** a domestic relationship agreement or termination agreement that complies with subsection 47(1) of the *Property (Relationships) Act 1984* (NSW)
 - **Victoria:** a relationship agreement that complies with subsections 59(1) and (2) of the *Relationships Act 2008* (Vic)
 - **South Australia:** a certified domestic partnership agreement within the meaning of the *Domestic Partners Property Act 1996* (SA)
 - **Queensland:** a recognised agreement within the meaning of the *Property Law Act 1974* (Qld)
 - **Western Australia:** a financial agreement that complies with subsection 205ZS(1) of the *Family Court Act 1997* (WA)
 - **Tasmania:** a personal relationship agreement or separation agreement that complies with subsection 62(1) of the *Relationships Act 2003* (Tas)
 - **Australian Capital Territory:** a domestic relationship agreement or termination agreement that complies with subsection 33(1) of the *Domestic Relationships Act 1994* (ACT)
 - **Northern Territory:** a cohabitation agreement or separation agreement that complies with subsection 45(2) of the *De Facto Relationships Act 1991* (NT).

From 1 July 2009, the marriage or relationship breakdown rollover is available to same-sex couples.

Conditions for binding agreements

For transfers that happen because of a binding financial agreement or a binding agreement used by a separating couple, the rollover only applies if, at the time of the transfer:

- the spouses are separated
- there is no reasonable likelihood of cohabitation resuming
- the transfer is for reasons directly connected with the breakdown of the marriage or relationship – this condition isn't met if either
 - the spouses had a pre-existing agreement that the asset was to be transferred between them for reasons other than the relationship breakdown
 - the agreement provided for the transfer of non-specific property, which didn't occur for a considerable time after the agreement (for example, more than 12 months) and wasn't clearly connected to the relationship breakdown.

Private or informal agreements

The rollover doesn't apply if you and your spouse divide assets under a private or informal agreement.

In this case:

- if you transfer an asset, you must report any capital gain or loss you make when completing your tax return for that year
- if an asset is transferred to you, it is treated as if you acquired it at the time of transfer.

The transaction is treated as if it was made at [market value](#) if both the following apply:

- the amount paid for the asset is greater or less than its market value
- the 2 former spouses are not dealing at arm's length.

CGT events the rollover applies to

The rollover applies to [CGT events](#) in which the transferor:

- transfers ownership of an asset to the transferee spouse (CGT event A1)

- enters into an agreement under which the right to use a CGT asset passes to the transferee spouse, and title in the asset passes to the transferee spouse at the end of the agreement (CGT event B1) (there is no rollover if the title in the asset doesn't pass when the agreement ends)
- creates a contractual or other right in favour of the transferee spouse (CGT event D1)
- grants an option to the transferee spouse, or renews or extends an option granted to them (CGT event D2)
- owns a prospecting or mining entitlement and grants the transferee spouse a right to receive income from operations carried on by the entitlement (CGT event D3)
- is a lessor and grants, renews or extends a lease to the transferee spouse (CGT event F1).

There is no rollover for the transfer of trading stock.

Timing of the CGT event

If an asset is transferred under a contract, the CGT event happens when the contract is entered into.

If there is no contract, the CGT event happens when the change of ownership of the asset occurs.

- A binding financial agreement may be a contract. A separation declaration must be made under section 90DA of the *Family Law Act 1975* before the agreement can take effect.
- A binding agreement used by a separating couple may be a contract.

Transfers made because of a court order or arbitral award are not made under a contract. Therefore, the CGT event doesn't happen until the asset is transferred.

If CGT event B1 applies, the event happens when use of the asset passes to the transferee spouse.

Calculating CGT on a rollover asset

Work out your CGT on rollover assets, including assets transferred from other entities.

Last updated 29 June 2026



Recent capital gains tax changes

Recent changes to capital gains tax (CGT) announced in the 2026–27 Federal Budget don't apply to Tax Time 2026.

How to calculate CGT on a rollover asset

If an asset is transferred to you under a relationship breakdown rollover, you don't pay capital gains tax (CGT) until you sell or dispose of it.

When you dispose of a rollover asset, you calculate your CGT as though you had owned it since your former spouse acquired it.

To calculate your capital gain or loss on the asset, take its [capital proceeds](#) (usually the amount you sold it for) and subtract:

- the asset's [cost base](#) at the time of the transfer – this is the first element of your cost base (the acquisition cost)
- any costs incurred in transferring the asset to you
 - this may include conveyancing costs and stamp duty
 - this doesn't include general legal costs relating to the relationship breakdown or property settlement
- any capital costs (that are not deductible against income) you incurred on the asset while you owned it.

If the asset was acquired by your spouse before 20 September 1985, it isn't subject to CGT. Any subsequent major capital improvements to the asset are subject to CGT.

Example: pre-CGT assets and main residence exemption

After marrying, Sergio and Nina bought a home on 1 February 1985 for \$175,000. They decided to convert their original home into a residential rental property and buy another home. They bought a larger home on 1 January 1996 for \$325,000, that became their main residence.

This means they each owned 50% of the interest in the following assets.

Table: CGT assets purchase price and date

Asset	Purchase price	Purchase date
Rental property	\$175,000	1 February 1985
Family home	\$325,000	1 January 1996

Sergio and Nina's marriage broke down and, on 1 April 2026, a court order was made:

- Nina transferred her interest in the rental property to Sergio
- Sergio transferred his interest in the family home to Nina.

After the court order, Nina continued living in the family home and Sergio moved into the rental property.

The CGT implications are:

Rental property – as the couple acquired the property before the introduction of CGT on 20 September 1985, Sergio is taken to have acquired Nina's interest in the property before that date. As the property is a pre-CGT asset, there are no capital gain or loss obligations for either party, unless major capital improvements were made to the property after 19 September 1985.

Family home – Sergio and Nina lived here from the time of purchase until the court order. It remained Nina's main residence after Sergio transferred his interest to her.

As the property was transferred to Nina under a court order, Sergio is entitled to the relationship breakdown rollover and he doesn't have to record a capital gain or loss. Sergio will need to report a marriage or relationship rollover in his tax return.

Nina is taken to have acquired Sergio's interest in the family home. Nina's cost base includes Sergio's cost base at the time of transfer, as well as the cost base of her own original interest. This means, the full purchase price of the property (\$325,000) forms part of the cost base for Nina.

Nina considers how she and Sergio used the property during their respective ownership periods to determine if a main residence exemption applies. The property was their main residence since purchase and they didn't use it to produce income at any time, so Nina is entitled to the main residence exemption.

The property isn't subject to any CGT on sale.

Example: transferor is entitled to rollover

Sam and Alex jointly bought a holiday home on 1 March 2013 for \$400,000. The home was never used to produce assessable income, or as their main residence.

Sam and Alex's relationship broke down and on 1 March 2023, Sam's ownership interest in the property was transferred to Alex under the terms of a binding agreement.

Alex moved into the property on 1 March 2023. He lived there until he sold it on 28 February 2026 for \$800,000.

During the ownership period, the property was used as below.

Table: Property ownership dates and interest percentage

Property classification	Dates	Ownership interest
Holiday home	1/03/2013 to 28/02/2023	50% Sam + 50% Alex

Alex's main residence	1/03/2023 to 27/02/2026	100% Alex
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Sam is entitled to the relationship breakdown rollover and doesn't have to report a capital gain or loss, however he will need to report the roll over in his tax return.

Alex must consider how he and Sam used the property during their respective ownership periods to determine if a partial main residence exemption applies.

Alex calculates the capital gain on his original interest in the property separately to the interest Sam transferred to him.

CGT discount on a rollover asset

To be eligible for the 50% CGT discount on an asset, you must have owned it for 12 months or more. This includes the period your former spouse owned it.

Superannuation assets

A CGT asset of a small super fund (one with no more than 6 members) can be transferred to another complying super fund under the relationship breakdown rollover. The consequences of the rollover are the same as for other transfers between spouses.

This allows spouses in a small super fund to separate their super arrangements on the breakdown of their relationship without any CGT liability.

Assets transferred by a company or trust

If a company or trust transfers a CGT asset to a spouse, the cost base and reduced cost base of interests in the company or trust need to be adjusted. They are reduced in value by an amount that reflects the fall in their market value from the transfer of the CGT asset.

In some circumstances, the transfer of an asset from a company to a spouse who is a shareholder or an associate of a shareholder may be a dividend under [Division 7A](#). In this case CGT doesn't apply.

If the transferor is a controlled foreign corporation or a foreign trust, there are special rules for working out the capital gain or loss for a subsequent CGT event.

Newly created assets

Your spouse (or a company or trustee) may create an asset in your favour.

Calculating the first element (acquisition cost) of your cost base or reduced cost base

CGT event	First element (acquisition cost) of cost base and reduced cost base
Creating contractual or other rights (D1)	Incidental costs incurred by the transferor to create the right
Granting an option (D2)	Expenditure incurred by the transferor to grant the option
Granting a right to income from mining (D3)	Expenditure incurred by the transferor to grant the right
Granting a lease (F1)	Expenditure incurred by the transferor on the grant renewal or extension of the lease

For CGT purposes you acquire the asset at the time specified by the [CGT event](#). For example, for CGT event D1, you acquire the asset at the time you enter into the contract or, if there is no contract, the time the right is created.

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Main residence exemption in relationship breakdown

If a property was the home of you or your spouse, check if it is exempt from CGT.

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Relationship breakdown rollover and main residence exemption

When you sell a property that transferred to you under the relationship breakdown rollover, you may be eligible for the [main residence exemption](#) from capital gains tax (CGT).

You need to consider how you and your former spouse used the property during your combined period of ownership.

Eligibility

Under the relationship breakdown rollover, there is no capital gain or loss for CGT purposes when your former spouse's share of the property is transferred to you.

CGT is deferred, or 'rolled over', until you dispose of the property.

If the property was the [main residence](#) of you or your former spouse, you can generally claim a full or partial exemption from CGT when you dispose of it.

You are entitled to the full main residence exemption if the property is on land that is 2 hectares or less and:

- for property that transferred after 12 December 2006
 - before the transfer, your spouse used the property as their main residence
 - while you owned part or all of the property, you used it as your main residence
 - the property wasn't used for rent or business
- for property that transferred on or before 12 December 2006
 - after the transfer, it was your main residence and wasn't used for rent or business.

If you don't meet these conditions, you may still be entitled to a partial main residence exemption.

Calculating a partial exemption

Follow these steps to calculate the proportion of your share of the property that is subject to CGT.

Step 1: [Work out the number of days](#) after the transfer that the property wasn't your main residence.

Step 2: If the property was transferred to you

- after 12 December 2006, [work out the number of days](#) before the transfer that the property wasn't the main residence of your former spouse
- on or before 12 December 2006, the amount at this step is zero.

Step 3: Add the amounts from steps 1 and 2. This is the non-main residence days.

Step 4: Work out the total number of days that either you or your former spouse owned the share of the property. This is the total ownership days.

Step 5: Divide the amount at step 3 (non-main residence days) by the amount at step 4 (total ownership days).

The result is the proportion of the transferred share that is subject to CGT.

If you had joint ownership of the property before the relationship breakdown, the share you owned didn't roll over. You simply continued to own it.

To calculate the proportion of your original share that is subject to CGT:

- work out the number of days during your ownership of part or all of the property that it wasn't your main residence
- divide this number by the total number of days that you owned part or all of the property.

Example: calculating CGT on a property transferred under the relationship breakdown rollover

George and Natalie jointly bought a holiday house.

- The contract was signed on 14 February 2021.
- On 12 February 2023, George transferred his half share to Natalie under a relationship breakdown rollover.
- Natalie used the dwelling as her main residence for 3 years, from the date of the transfer until she sold it.
- Contract was signed on 11 February 2026, at a price of \$600,000.
- The cost base of the house was \$400,000.
- Natalie's capital gain was $\$600,000 - \$400,000 = \$200,000$.

Natalie is entitled to a partial main residence exemption because the property was used as a main residence for part of the combined ownership period.

Transferred share

The relationship breakdown rollover applies only to the half share transferred from George to Natalie.

The capital gain on this share is $\$200,000 \times 50\% = \$100,000$.

Using the [steps above](#), Natalie calculates the assessable portion of her capital gain:

1. Days after the transfer that the property wasn't Natalie's main residence:
0
2. Days before the transfer that the property wasn't George's main residence:
730
3. Add amounts from steps 1 and 2:
 $0 + 730 = 730$
4. Days in combined ownership period:
1,825

5. Total non-main residence days ÷ total ownership days
 $730 \div 1,825 = 0.4$

Natalie's assessable capital gain on the transferred share is:
 $\$100,000 \times 0.4 = \$40,000$

Natalie's original half share

The capital gain on Natalie's original half share is
 $\$200,000 \times 50\% = \$100,000$.

The property was Natalie's main residence for 3 years out of the 5 years she owned her original half share. She works out the assessable portion of her capital gain as follows:

capital gain × (non-main residence days ÷ total ownership days) = assessable capital gain

$\$100,000 \times (730 \div 1825) = \$40,000$

Capital gain to report

Natalie's total assessable capital gain for her original share and the transferred share is $\$40,000 + \$40,000 = \$80,000$.

Natalie's ownership period is more than 12 months and she has no capital losses. Therefore, she can apply the 50% CGT discount to her assessable gain. The capital gain she reports in her tax return is:
 $\$80,000 \times 50\% = \$40,000$.

Applying the 'home first used to produce income' rule

The [home first used to produce income](#) rule may apply if a property was:

- used as a main residence from the time it was acquired
- later used to produce income (for example renting it out).

Under this rule, the property is treated as if it was acquired for its market value at the time it was first used to produce income.

This rule applies to you if the property (or a share of it):

- transferred to you after 12 December 2006 under the relationship breakdown rollover
- was originally the main residence of you or your former spouse
- was first used to produce income (for example renting it out) after 20 August 1996 – the first income-producing use may be during your or your spouse's ownership period.

Example: main residence later used to produce income

Harry buys an apartment for \$200,000 in 2002. He lives in it as his main residence.

A few years later, Harry and Anita marry. They move into Anita's townhouse and Harry rents out his apartment. Its value is now \$365,000.

In 2025, Harry and Anita's relationship breaks down. Harry transfers the apartment to Anita under a binding agreement and the CGT rollover applies.

Later, Anita sells the apartment. When working out the cost base, she uses the market value of the apartment when it was first used to produce income (\$365,000), rather than its original purchase price (\$200,000).

Nominating a main residence

In certain circumstances, spouses can choose how the main residence exemption applies to their property or properties.

For example:

- a spouse may be able to [treat a dwelling as their main residence](#) for a period even though they no longer live in it
- if there was a period before the separation when the [spouses had different main residences](#), they must choose to either
 - treat one of the properties as the main residence of both of them for the period

- nominate the different properties as their main residences and apply a part exemption to both.

You usually don't need to make a choice until you lodge your tax return for the year in which the property is disposed of.

However, for the purpose of negotiating a property settlement, former spouses would generally nominate their choices before the transfer of property.

The transferor spouse could provide a signed statement to the transferee spouse at the time of the property settlement as evidence of making a choice.

The transferee spouse could use this statement to support their calculation of CGT in the future.

Once a choice is made, it can't be changed.

Example: nominating a property as a main residence

Denise buys a townhouse and lives in it before starting a relationship with Calvin. She then moves into a rented apartment with him and rents out her townhouse.

Two years later, the couple buy a house and live in it together. Denise continues to rent out her townhouse.

Years later their relationship breaks down. Under a binding financial agreement, they agree that:

- Calvin will transfer his half share in the house to Denise, who will continue to live there
- Denise will transfer her townhouse to Calvin, who will live in it.

Because the townhouse had been Denise's main residence, she can choose to continue treating it as her main residence for up to 6 years after she moved out.

In negotiating their binding financial agreement, Denise provides Calvin with a signed statement that she chooses to treat the townhouse as her main residence for the 2 years between when she moved out and when they bought the house together.

Because the [home first used to produce income rule](#) applies, Calvin treats the townhouse as if he acquired it for its market value at the time Denise first rented it out. The period prior to this, when the townhouse was Denise's main residence, is ignored. This period isn't included in their combined period of ownership.

When Calvin later sells the townhouse:

- because of Denise's choice, the townhouse is exempt from CGT for the 2 years from when she moved out of it until she and Calvin bought the house together
- the townhouse is exempt from CGT for the period he lived in it after the relationship broke down.

Foreign residents

You can claim the main residence exemption when you sell or dispose of a property as a foreign resident, provided:

- you have been a foreign resident for tax purposes for a continuous period of 6 years or less
- you experience a relationship breakdown or [certain other life events](#).

Property transferred from a company or trust

You can't claim the full main residence exemption on a property, or a share of a property, that transferred to you under a relationship breakdown rollover from a company or trust.

The main residence exemption only applies for the period you lived in the property after the transfer.

To calculate the proportion of your capital gain or loss that is exempt from CGT:

1. work out the number of days the property was your main residence after the transfer

2. divide this by the combined number of days it was owned by you or the company or trust.

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