


TD 2000/16 - Income tax: and capital gains tax: in what circumstances does subsection 118-150(5) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 modify the start of the period in paragraph 118-150(4)(b) for which you choose under subsection 118-150(2) to apply the main residence exemption in Subdivision 118-B?

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Taxation Determination

Income tax: and capital gains tax: in what circumstances does subsection 118-150(5) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* modify the start of the period in paragraph 118-150(4)(b) for which you choose under subsection 118-150(2) to apply the main residence exemption in Subdivision 118-B?

Preamble

*The number, subject heading, date of effect and paragraphs 1 to 7 of this Taxation Determination are a 'public ruling' for the purposes of Part IVAAA of the **Taxation Administration Act 1953** and are legally binding on the Commissioner. The remainder of the Determination is administratively binding on the Commissioner. Taxation Rulings TR 92/1 and TR 97/16 together explain how a Determination is legally or administratively binding.*

Date of Effect

This Determination applies to years commencing both before and after its date of issue. However, this Determination does not apply to taxpayers to the extent that it conflicts with the terms of settlement of a dispute agreed to before the date of the Determination (see paragraphs 21 and 22 of Taxation Ruling TR 92/20).

1. The purpose of section 118-150 is to extend the main residence exemption in Subdivision 118-B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997) to land in which you have an ownership interest (other than a life interest) if you build, renovate or repair a dwelling on the land and that dwelling becomes your main residence.
2. If you build a dwelling on vacant land, you may choose under subsection 118-150(2) to apply the main residence exemption for the period from when you acquire your ownership interest in the land until the dwelling becomes your main residence. This period may not exceed four years before the dwelling becomes your main residence: subsection 118-150(4)). The dwelling must become your main residence as soon as practicable after work in building the dwelling is completed and must continue to be your main residence for at least 3 months: subsection 118-150(3).
3. If there is a dwelling or a partly completed dwelling on the land when you acquire your ownership interest in the land, but the dwelling is never occupied by you or someone else, the period for which you may choose to apply the main residence exemption for the dwelling is the same as in paragraph 2 of this Taxation Determination. Subsection 118-150(5) does not operate to

alter the start of the period in paragraph 118-150(4)(b) for which you choose to apply the main residence exemption.

4. If there is a dwelling on land when you acquire your ownership interest in the land and you or someone else occupies the dwelling after that time, subsection 118-150(5) modifies the start of the period in paragraph 118-150(4)(b) for which you choose to apply the main residence exemption. The purpose of subsection 118-150(5) is to extend the period for which you may apply the main residence exemption for up to 4 years before it actually becomes your main residence if you or someone else ceases to occupy the dwelling, whether to enable you to build, repair or renovate a dwelling or otherwise. The dwelling that is built, repaired or renovated must become your main residence as soon as practicable after the work is completed and must continue to be your main residence for at least 3 months: subsection 118-150(3).

5. You can also choose to apply the main residence exemption if there is a dwelling on land when you acquire your ownership interest in the land; you demolish the existing dwelling and you build a new dwelling on the land. Subsection 118-150(5) provides in this situation that you may choose to treat the new dwelling as your main residence during the construction period from when you or someone else ceases to occupy the existing dwelling until the new dwelling becomes your main residence. This period may not exceed 4 years before it becomes your main residence.

6. A situation might arise where there is a dwelling (dwelling A) on land when you acquire your ownership interest in the land and someone (say, a tenant) occupies dwelling A after that time and you subdivide the land and build a separate dwelling (dwelling B) on it without demolishing dwelling A. Subsection 118-150(5) does not operate in this situation to alter the start of the period in paragraph 118-150(4)(b) for which you choose to apply the main residence exemption for dwelling B to when the tenant ceases to occupy dwelling A if, say, the tenant moves out of dwelling A during the construction of dwelling B due to noise. Section 118-150 applies to dwelling B for the period from when you acquire your ownership interest in the land until dwelling B becomes your main residence, subject to the conditions in subsections 118-150(3) and (4): see paragraph 2 of this Taxation Determination. Taxation Determination TD 2000/14 provides further information relevant to this situation.

7. Section 118-150 may also apply if there is an existing dwelling on land when you acquire your ownership interest in the land, you build a separate dwelling on the land and you subdivide the land after you construct, or commence to construct, the new dwelling but you do not demolish the original dwelling. Subsection 118-150(5) also does not apply in relation to the new dwelling in this situation if you or someone else occupied the original dwelling after you acquired your ownership interest in the land and then ceased to occupy that dwelling.

Note

8. Subsection 160ZZQ(5) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, the precursor to subsection 118-150(5) of the ITAA 1997, does not allow the main residence exemption to include the time taken to build a dwelling if there was another dwelling on the land when it was acquired, unless the initial dwelling is demolished. The rewritten law (section 118-150 of the ITAA 1997) changed the exemption to cover the construction period when a dwelling is constructed on land that had an existing dwelling on it regardless of whether the existing dwelling is demolished.

Commissioner of Taxation

12 April 2000

Previous draft:

Previously issued as Draft TD 1999/D99

Subject references:

- build;

- capital gains;
- demolish;
- dwelling;
- exemption;
- land;
- main residence;
- renovate;
- repair;
- subdivide;
- subdivision;

Legislative references:

ITAA 1936 160ZZQ(5); ITAA 1997 118-B; ITAA 1997 118-150; ITAA 1997 118-150(2); ITAA 1997 118-150(3); ITAA 1997 118-150(4); ITAA 1997 118-150(4)(b); ITAA 1997 118-150(5).

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