



FAQ ON PERMANENT RESIDENTS AND TAX RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA PURCHASING RESIDENTIAL LAND/DWELLING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

12 September 2023

This document contains 5 pages.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

PERMANENT RESIDENTS AND TAX RESIDENTS OF AUSTRALIA PURCHASING RESIDENTIAL LAND/DWELLING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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Frequently Asked Questions

Permanent Residents and Tax Residents of Australia Purchasing Residential Land/Dwelling in Western Australia

1 What reporting obligations do I have when purchasing new residential property?

- If you're purchasing a property, ensure you have a written notification advising whether or not you have a withholding obligation on the property. Refer to 1.1 & 1.2 below.
- Most purchasers are required to pay a withholding amount from the contract price at the date of settlement. This applies to:
 - new and used residential property;
 - land that could be used to build new residential property (potential residential land).
- There are two withholding amounts when purchasing residential property. These are as follows:

1.1 *Goods and Services Tax (GST)*

- The withholding amount is called GST at settlement payable directly to the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). This withholding amount can either be:
 - 1/11th of the contract price (for fully taxable supplies)
 - 7% of the contract price (for margin scheme supplies)
 - 10% of the GST-exclusive market value of the supply (for supplies between associates for consideration less than GST inclusive market value).
- Payment is due on the **day of settlement for standard land contract**, or the **day the first settlement is paid for an instalment contract**.
- GST is on new residential and not used property.

1.2 *Foreign Resident Capital Gains Withholding (FRCGW)*

- If the purchase price is AU\$750,000 or more, the purchaser will be required to withhold 12.5% and remit this amount to the ATO unless a clearance certificate is provided by the ATO.

2 What other costs are to be paid when purchasing residential land/dwelling?

2.1 *Stamp/transfer duty*

- Stamp duty is paid only on the land component.
- General rate applies to commercial property, rural property that is not also used as residential property and vacant land which doesn't qualify for residential rate.
- Residential rate applies to places of residence, rental dwellings and land on which a residence is constructed within five years from the date the liability to duty arose.
- Below is the residential rate dutiable value and thresholds:

Dutiable Value (AU\$)	Residential rate of duty (AU\$)
\$0 - \$120,000	\$1.90 per \$100 or part thereof
\$121,001 - \$150,000	\$2,280 + \$2.85 per \$100 or part thereof above \$120,000
\$150,001 - \$360,000	\$3,135 + \$3.80 per \$100 or part thereof above \$150,000
\$360,001 - \$725,000	\$11,115 + \$4.75 per \$100 or part thereof above \$360,000
\$725,001 +	\$28,453 + \$5.15 per \$100 or part thereof above \$725,000

- Sample calculation: if the purchase price on the land is AU\$1m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Stamp duty payable} &= [(AU\$1,000,000 - AU\$725,000) \times 0.0515 + AU\$28,453] \\ &= AU\$14,162.50 + AU\$28,453 \\ \text{Total payable} &= AU\$42,615.50 \end{aligned}$$
- Documents for stamp duty are to be lodged within 2 months of contract date.
- Stamp duty is payable within the later of:
 - 1 month after a duties assessment notice is issued;
 - 12 months of the date a transaction is entered into;
 - 3 years of the date of a transaction if it is a subdivision or issue of title agreement.

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2.2 Off-the-plan stamp duty rebate

- The off-the-plan duty rebate is available to owner-occupiers and investors who enter into a pre-construction contract between 23 October 2019 and 30 June 2025 (inclusive) to purchase a new residential unit or apartment in a multi-tiered structure where development has not commenced (off-the-plan). The rebate applies to transfer duty paid on the agreement.
- The rebate amount is for pre-construction contract entered into between 11 May 2023 to 30 June 2025 (inclusive) is:
 - 100 per cent of the duty paid if the property is valued at AU\$650,000 or less, capped at a maximum of AU\$50,000
 - between 100 per cent and 50 per cent of the duty paid if the property is valued at more than AU\$650,000 but less than AU\$750,000. The 100 per cent rebate reduces at a rate of 0.05 per cent for every AU\$100 in dutiable value that exceeds AU\$650,000, capped at a maximum of AU\$50,000
 - 50 per cent of the duty paid if the property is valued at AU\$750,000 or more, capped at a maximum of AU\$50,000

2.3 Settlement Agents fees

- When purchasing a property you require a Settlement Agent to complete the transaction.
- Settlement agents set their own fees which must be disclosed to the client in writing prior to entering into any agreement.
- Costs can vary between AU\$1,500 - AU\$5,000 as an estimate.

2.4 Land tax

- Land tax is an annual tax which applies to all properties in Western Australia. There are tax-free thresholds and exemptions which exclude a number of properties from land tax.
- Tax is calculated on the unimproved value of the land which is determined by the Valuer-General.
- If you own multiple land holdings, land tax is calculated on the aggregated taxable value of all land held in the same ownership (excluding exempt land) at midnight on 30 June.
- Land tax rates as below for Financial Year 2023-24:

Aggregated taxable value of land (AU\$)	Rate of land tax (AU\$)
\$0 - \$300,000	NIL
\$300,001 - \$420,000	Flat rate of \$300
\$420,000 - \$1,000,000	\$300 + 0.25 cent for each \$1 in excess of \$420,000
\$1,000,000 - \$1,800,000	\$1,750 + 0.90 cent for each \$1 in excess of \$1,000,000
\$1,800,000 - \$5,000,000	\$8,950 + 1.80 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$1,800,000
\$5,000,000 - \$11,000,000	\$66,550 + 2.00 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$5,000,000
\$11,000,000 +	\$186,550 + 2.67 cents for each \$1 in excess of \$11,000,000

- Metropolitan region improvement tax rates (MRIT) is imposed on property with a land tax liability at a rate of 0.14 cent for every dollar of the aggregated taxable value of the land in excess of AU\$300,000.
- Sample calculation: if the aggregated taxable value on the land is AU\$1.5m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Land tax + MRIT} &= [(AU\$1,500,000 - AU\$1,000,000) \times 0.0090 + AU\$1,750] + \\ &\quad [(AU\$1,500,000 - AU\$300,000) \times 0.0014] \\ &= AU\$6,250 + AU\$1,680 \\ \text{Total payable} &= AU\$7,930 \end{aligned}$$
- There is no land tax if you are using the dwelling as your sole and principal residence provided it is under your personal name.

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2.5 Council rates

- The rates paid on residential property are calculated based on the operating requirements of the Local Government.
- The rates you pay are a proportionate share of what is needed by the Local Government to provide local services and facilities.
- Calculated based on Gross Rental Value (GRV) multiplied by "rate in the dollar" determined by the council
- Can be paid in 4 instalments.

- Sample calculation: if the property has a GRV of AU\$23,400 per annum and "rate in the dollar" of AU\$0.07:
 - = AU\$23,400 x AU\$0.07
 - Total payable = AU\$1,638
 - (+ any other council levies and charges)

2.6 Water rates

- Service charges include three charges for the service of water, sewerage and drainage which are charged annually.
- The water service charge is **AU\$282.59 for the 2023-24 financial year** and is uniform throughout the State.
- Sewerage charges are based on the property's Gross Rental Value (GRV) multiplied by a rate in the dollar.
- The minimum annual charge for sewerage is **AU\$469.40 for the 2023-24 financial year** for properties with a low GRV.
- Residential drainage charges are based on the property's gross rental value (GRV). Only properties in declared drainage catchments are charged for drainage.
- The minimum annual charge for drainage is **AU\$132.34, for the 2023-24 financial year.**
- Invoices are received every 2 months.

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3 Is income tax payable on rental income?

3.1 *Income tax on Individual*

- Yes. Income tax is calculated on your Taxable Income, worked out as gross rental income less all tax deductible expenses.
- Some immediately tax deductible expenses on rental property include:
 - advertising
 - bank charges
 - cleaning, gardening and mowing
 - council rates, water rates, land tax
 - body corporate fees and charges
 - insurance
 - interest on loans to purchase property
 - pest control
 - property agent's fees
 - repairs and maintenance
 - depreciation on furnitures and fittings
 - special building write-off (2.5% per annum)
- If the property is purchased in personal name, the income tax rates (2023-24) are as follows:

Resident tax rates (AU\$)	Tax on this income (AU\$)
\$0 - \$18,200	NIL
\$18,201 - \$45,000	19 cents for each \$1 over \$18,200
\$45,001 - \$120,000	\$5,092 plus 32.5 cents for each \$1 over \$45,000
\$120,001 – \$180,000	\$29,467 plus 37 cents for each \$1 over \$120,000
\$180,001 and over	\$51,667 plus 45 cents for each \$1 over \$180,000

Excludes Medicare Levy of 2%.

- Sample calculation: if taxable income is AU\$25,000
 Income Tax Payable = (AU\$25,000 - AU\$18,200) x 0.19 + 2% Medicare Levy
 = AU\$1,292 + AU\$500
 Total payable = AU\$1,792
- If the tax deductible expenses exceed the rental income, the net loss can be offset against other income or capital gain in the same year. Any remaining net loss is carried forward indefinitely until it is offset against other future income or capital gain.

3.2 *Income tax on Company*

- If the property is purchased under a company's name, the company income tax rate is 30%.
- The after-tax profit in a company that is declared as a fully franked dividend to shareholders (from which the company has paid income tax) will be taxable in the shareholders name with a credit obtained for the tax paid by the company.
- The company is required to lodge an Income Tax Return each financial year ending 30 June and prepare annual financial statements.

4 Is Goods and Services Tax (GST) payable?

- NO GST will apply for Residential rental income.

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5 What is First Home Owner Grant (FHOG)?

- The First Dwelling Owner Grant (FHOG) is a one-off payment to encourage and assist first dwelling buyers to buy or build a new residential property for use as their principal place of residence. The grant is AU\$10,000 or the consideration paid to buy or build the house if less than that amount. Only one grant is payable per eligible transaction, so two people purchasing a house together may only receive one grant.
- If you are a first dwelling owner, you may qualify for the grant if you are purchasing or building a new dwelling. A dwelling that has been substantially renovated may be considered a new dwelling. The grant is not available for the purchase of an established dwelling or for renovations to an existing dwelling.
- The cap on the total value of the home (land and building) is up to AU\$750,000 for all Perth metropolitan areas.
- The application for the grant must be within 12 months of the completion date.
- You must start living in your home within 12 months of completion of the eligible transaction.
- The home must be your primary place of residence for a continuous period of at least 6 months.

6 Is Capital Gains Tax (CGT) payable on disposal of an Australian property?

- Yes. Capital Gains Tax will apply if the property is intended to be held long term and rented out.
- The capital gains is the difference between the net sale price (gross sales less sales costs) and the original cost (including acquisition costs).
- The CGT arises in the financial year the contract date is accepted by the vendor.
- CGT exemptions may apply to your "main residence". To get the exemption, the property must have a dwelling on it and you must have lived in it. You're not entitled to the exemption for a vacant block.
- If the property is owned by a company, a 30% tax rate will apply.
- If the property is owned by an individual, the resident tax rates will apply.
- The 50% CGT discount will apply if owned for 12 months or more and it is in an individual name or trust name. If it is in a company name, there is no 50% discount and tax is paid at the rate of 30% on the full gain.

7 What records do I need to keep in acquiring Australian Property?

- All records from the contract of purchase, contract of sale, settlement statement for 5 years from the time of sale.
- All records on rental income and expenses to be kept for 5 years from when you lodged the income tax return.