

Purchasing Crown leasehold land to obtain freehold title

About this form

This form is to be used by a leaseholder applying to the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment—Crown Lands to purchase land held under a Continued Holding under the *Crown Land Management Act 2016*. This is the process whereby a leaseholder converts their leasehold interest in their land to freehold.

Important Information

Please refer to the accompanying notes section of this form for further information.

Fee

\$659.00 – Application to purchase land comprised in a lease under clause 3 of Schedule 4 of the Act. For further information on fees please refer to fees on the NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment - Crown Lands website.

Contact Us

For more information, please contact us at:

Department of Planning, Industry & Environment—Crown Lands

PO Box 2155

DANGAR NSW 2309

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www.industry.nsw.gov.au/lands

Privacy statement

The personal information you provide on this form is subject to the *Privacy & Personal Information Protection Act 1989*. It is being collected by NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment and will be used for purposes related to this application. NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment will not disclose your personal information to anybody else unless authorised by law. The provision of this information is voluntary or required to be supplied. If you choose not to provide the requested information we may not be able to process this application. You have the right to request access to, and correct details of, your personal information held by the department. Further information regarding privacy can be obtained from the NSW Department of Planning, Industry & Environment website at www.industry.nsw.gov.au/legal/privacy

Applicant details

I/we (insert full name/s of registered holder/s in BLOCK letters)					
Residential Address					
Postal Address					
Home		Work		Mobile	
Email					

I/we hereby apply to purchase the land specified in the Schedule below as the current registered holder/s of the lease.

Schedule – Particulars of lease (information found on lease)

One application may be made for multiple adjoining leases where the leases are held by the same registered holder. Where a leaseholder seeks to apply to convert leases that are not adjoining, separate application forms and application fees are required.

Account Number (if known, please refer to your account notice)	
Property Name	
Lease Number(s)	
Lot/Section/DP (if known)	
Local Government Area	

Third Party Interests

Are you aware of any other parties, including your neighbours or others, that use your land (e.g. pumps and/or pipelines, extractive industries, rights of way or tracks which provide access to other lands)? If yes, please provide details of these interests.

Details of third party interests:

Mortgagee and/or Caveator Consent

Is there a mortgage over the lease? Yes / No.

If yes, the mortgagee of the holding must sign this application (or provide a letter of endorsement) and the relevant Certificate(s) of Title to the Registrar-General must be provided on request. If more than one mortgage, letters from the second and subsequent mortgagees should be attached to signify that those mortgagees join in the application.

Signature of Mortgagee		Date	
Daytime Contact		Mobile	
Email			

Is there a caveat over the lease? Yes / No.

If yes, a letter providing caveator's consent to this application is required and must be provided as part of this application.

Category of Land – GST Declaration

Please refer to the accompanying notes and tick the box that applies to your intended purchase of land held under lease.

If the supply of land qualifies for a combination of the categories below, please indicate the relative percentages of use - i.e. farmland 90%, residential 10%. Where the relative percentages have been determined by a method other than by relative land area, please indicate the method used.

I /We, warrant that at the time of sale, the sale will be a supply of:

Farmland

Land on which a farming business has been the predominant activity for the past five years and the intention is to continue farming on the land after the sale (as defined in section 38-480 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*).

Unimproved land

Land purchased from the Department of Planning, Industry & Environment—Crown Lands (the Department) on which there are no improvements (as defined in section 38-445 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*).

Residential premises

Premises that are either currently occupied as a residence or capable of being and intended to be used as a residence (as defined in section 40-65 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*).

New residential premises

“New residential premises” are defined in section 40-75 of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*. Land used for commercial, business or other purposes.

Business or Commercial Premises

Combination of above

Category:		Relative % of usage	
Category:		Relative % of usage	

Important note: If GST applies to your intended purchase of land, the Department may recover from you the amount of that GST liability in addition to the purchase price within 28 days of providing you with a tax invoice.

If the Department incurs GST penalties or interest due to its reliance on incorrect information provided by you regarding the nature and use of the land and/or premises, you will also pay the amount of those penalties. Please note that when the purchaser is a registered company the application form must be signed by:

- (a) 2 directors of the company; or
- (b) a director and a company secretary of the company; or
- (c) for a proprietary company that has a sole director who is also the sole company secretary—that director.

The certificate(s) of the title issued in respect of the lease will need to be produced to the Registrar -General if the application is granted and the land is unencumbered by mortgage. New certificate(s) of title will be forwarded to the holder on completion of action in these circumstances.

Where a Crown road/s are identified as included within the title of your lease you agree to the purchase of the included road/s in accordance with the Roads Act 1993 as part of this application. The department will undertake all actions required under the Roads Act 1993 on your behalf with no additional cost to you.

Signature (Lessee/Director)		Date	
Signature (Lessee/Director)		Date	

Fee

Tick appropriate: **Application to purchase land comprised in a lease under clause 3 of Schedule 4 of the Act**

- \$659** Pay by cheque. Enclose a cheque payable to Planning, Industry & Environment - Crown Lands, or
- \$659** Pay by money order. Enclose a money order payable to Planning, Industry & Environment - Crown Lands

Important Note: In addition to the application fee, purchase price and stamp duty, other costs will be payable. These could include (but are not limited to):

- Survey
- Plan and dealing lodgement
- Valuation
- Title production

Lodgement

Mail to Department of Planning, Industry & Environment—Crown Lands, PO Box 2155, DANGAR NSW 2309.

Accompanying Notes GST

Introduction

These notes are designed to assist you to complete that part of the application relating to the category of the supply of land being purchased for GST purposes. The notes provide preliminary guidance only and should not be relied on as advice. Some of the issues surrounding the GST treatment of your intended purchase of land are quite complex and technical, so you should seek your own professional advice before you complete your application.

The Department of Planning, Industry & Environment—Crown Lands (the Department) will not be liable for any loss you may suffer as a result of relying on the information contained in these notes. You will also be liable for any loss the department suffers if you do not provide accurate information.

Farmland

Special GST rules apply in some cases where farmland is sold. The rules apply if:

- a government agency (such as the Department) is
- selling the land to you
- it is land on which a “farming business is the predominant activity that has been performed on the land
- the “farming business” has been carried on for at least the period of 5 years before the sale
- you intend to carry on, or to continue to carry on, a “farming business” on the land.

These rules are set out in section 38-480 of *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*.

There is no definition of “farmland” in the GST rules. However, if a “farming business” is the predominant activity performed on the land in the last 5 years before the sale, the land will generally be “farmland” for these purposes.

A “farming business” exists when an entity (i.e. person, company, etc.):

- (a) carries on a business, which means that the activities performed are not in the form of a hobby or a private recreational pastime. The activities should be conducted, amongst other things, with a profit motive, in a consistent and regular way and involve trade
- (b) the business involves:
 - cultivating or propagating plants, fungi or their products or parts (including seeds, spores, bulbs and similar things) in any physical environment
 - maintaining animals for the purpose of selling them or their bodily products (including natural increase)
 - manufacturing dairy produce from the raw material that the entity produced
 - planting or tending trees in plantation or forest that are intended to be felled.

Unimproved land

Special GST rules may apply if unimproved Crown land is sold. Therefore, it is very important that you determine whether your intended purchase involves land with improvements or is unimproved land for GST purposes.

The following are considered to be examples of “improvements on land”:

- Houses, town-houses, stratum units, separate garages, sheds and other outbuildings.
- Commercial and industrial premises.

- Farm houses, farm outbuildings, internal fencing, stockyards, wells and bores, excavated tanks, dams, surface drains, culverts, bridges, sown pasture, formed internal roads and irrigation
- layouts.
- Formed driveways, swimming pools, tennis courts and walls.
- Any other similar buildings or structures.

Where improvements such as these exist on the land to be purchased, the supply will not qualify as a supply of unimproved land.

Unusable structures

However, in certain limited circumstances where these structures exist on land, the land may still qualify as “unimproved land”. These circumstances are where the structures on the land are in all respects unusable and/or subject to a demolition or similar order made by an appropriate authority and are fully removed before the supply of the land is made.

Public improvements

Public improvements which exist beyond the boundaries of the land in question will not be taken into account in determining whether land is land on which there are no improvements. Public improvements include such things as paved roads, kerbing, channelling and water supply infrastructure.

Fencing

Internal fencing (that is fencing constructed within the boundaries of a parcel of land) will be considered as improvements on land.

However, “external” fencing which comprises a dividing fence (that is a fence which has been constructed to delineate the perimeter or boundary of a parcel of land) will not be an improvement for these purposes.

Land with no improvements

Examples where work performed on land is not regarded as “improvements” for GST purposes include:

- external fencing
- clearing of timber, scrub or other vegetation
- excavation, grading or levelling of land, including manholes
- drainage of land including inter-allotment drainage pits
- building up of soil fertility
- removal of animal pests, rabbit burrows etc.
- removal of rocks, stones or soil
- filling of land
- infrastructure for the reticulation of utilities.

These works performed on land (sometimes referred to as site improvements or site works) are not “improvements” for the purposes of the GST legislation. Therefore, land with these sorts of site works will qualify as unimproved land.

Please note that the various examples referred to above are not meant to be exhaustive. They are designed to assist in the identification of improvements “on” land for GST purposes. In all cases it will be the particular facts of the case which will determine whether there is an improvement “on” the land.

Residential premises

Special GST rules apply to sales of residential premises. For a supply to qualify as a supply of residential premises for the purposes of the GST law, two conditions must be satisfied.

These are:

- (a) that the premises are currently occupied as a residence, or are intended to be and are capable of being occupied as a residence
- (b) you, as the purchaser, intend that the premises will be used predominantly as residential accommodation after the sale (whether personally living there or someone else taking up residence).

For the first of these conditions to be fulfilled, the ATO states that:

- a building must be affixed to the land
- the building must have the physical characteristics that enable it to be occupied or be capable of occupation as a residence.

These characteristics will generally include sleeping accommodation and basic facilities for daily living even if for a short term, which includes areas for eating and bathing.

The premises can be in any form - detached or semi-detached, apartments, strata title or single rooms - provided that they have the appropriate physical characteristics of a residence.

Whether these physical characteristics exist will always be a matter of fact. However, these characteristics must also be considered in the context of the intended usage of the premises and the extent to which the premises are capable of being used for residential accommodation if the premises are to qualify as residential premises.

For example:

- dilapidated residential buildings will not be “residential premises” because they are not capable of being used for residential accommodation
- houses that have been fitted out for business or commercial use will generally not be residential premises because they are not intended to be used for residential accommodation
- despite land zoning requirements to the contrary, a residence has been built. While residential accommodation in these circumstances is not authorised, these premises can still qualify as residential premises if the physical characteristics are present and the premises are capable of and intended to be occupied as a residence.

New residential premises

Supplies of “new” residential premises are subject to different GST rules to residential premises. The definition of new residential premises for GST purposes is quite technical and is unlikely to apply to the majority of intended purchases from the Department. Therefore, you should take great care and seek further advice if you intend to nominate this category of supply on your application.

In summary, the GST law provides that new residential premises means premises that:

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

However, the premises are not new residential premises if the premises have been used for making input taxed supplies of residential rent for the period of at least 5 years since the premises:

- (a) first became residential premises, where the residential premises have not previously been sold as residential premises and have not previously been the subject of a long term lease
- (b) were last substantially renovated, where premises have been created through substantial renovations of a building
- (c) were last built, where the premises have been built or contain a building that has been built to replace demolished premises on the same land.