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Guidance on the Implementation of the Council Tax Premiums on Long-Term Empty Homes and Second Homes in Wales

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Guidance on the Implementation of the Council Tax Premiums on Long-Term Empty Homes and Second Homes in Wales

Introduction

1. From 1 April 2017, local authorities will be able to charge a premium of up to 100% of the standard rate of council tax on long-term empty homes and second homes in their areas. The legislative changes were made by the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and the powers given to local authorities are discretionary. Whether to charge a premium on long-term empty homes or second homes (or both) is, therefore, a decision to be made by each local authority.
2. The purpose of this guidance is to assist local authorities in their decision whether or not to charge a premium in their area.
3. This guidance has been produced to ensure that there is a fair and consistent implementation of the premiums and their exceptions across Wales.
4. The guidance is statutory and is issued under powers in sections 12A (3) and 12B (4) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (“the 1992 Act”) as inserted by the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 (“the 2014 Act”). It applies to all local authorities in Wales.
5. This guidance should not be treated as an interpretation of the legislation. The interpretation of legislation is in the first instance a matter for the local authority, with definitive interpretation the responsibility of the courts.

Legal Framework for the Council Tax Premiums

6. Paragraphs 7 - 14 set out the legal framework which is common to both the premium on long-term empty homes and the premium on second homes. Requirements which are specific to long-term empty homes are set out in paragraphs 15 - 17, and those which are specific to second homes are detailed in paragraphs 18 - 19.
7. The 2014 Act amends the 1992 Act by inserting new sections 12A and 12B to enable a billing authority (a county council or county borough council) in Wales to disapply any discount granted to long-term empty dwellings and dwellings occupied periodically and apply a higher amount of council tax (a premium).
8. Local authorities have discretion to decide on the amount of the premium up to a maximum of 100% of the standard rate of council tax that applies to the dwelling.

9. Where a determination to charge a premium is made, a local authority must publish a notice of the determination in at least one newspaper circulating in its area within 21 days of the date of the determination.
10. A determination by a billing authority to charge a premium will also disapply any discount that is granted under section 11(2)(a) of the 1992 Act for dwellings in which there are no residents.
11. A billing authority can make, vary or revoke a determination made under sections 12A and 12B of the 1992 Act, but only before the beginning of the financial year to which the determination applies.
12. The Welsh Ministers also have powers under section 12A(4) and 12A(5), and 12B(5) and 12B(6) of the 1992 Act to prescribe through regulations certain classes of dwelling which may not be subject to a premium. The Council Tax (Exceptions to Higher Amounts Wales) Regulations 2015 have been made under these powers and the exceptions they prescribe are detailed later in this guidance.
13. The council tax system already provides a number of specific exemptions from council tax. The exempt groups are set out in the Council Tax (Exempt Dwellings) Order 1992. There are a number of exemptions in place for unoccupied dwellings, such as, for example:
 - where the resident is in long-term residential care or hospital,
 - where a dwelling is being structurally repaired (for up to one year),
 - where the resident has died (for up to six months after grant of probate or letters of administration).
14. A dwelling that is exempt from council tax is not liable for a premium. However, where a dwelling becomes no longer eligible for an exemption, but remains unoccupied, it will become liable for the premium. In the case of an empty home, it will be liable for a premium after it has been empty for a continuous period of one year.

Section 12A: Higher amount for long-term empty dwellings

15. A long-term empty dwelling is defined as a dwelling which is both unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for a continuous period of at least one year.
16. In determining whether a dwelling has been empty for one year, no account is to be taken of any period before 1 April 2016. In addition, the furnishing or occupation of a dwelling for one or more periods of six weeks or less during the year will not affect its status as a long-term empty dwelling. In other words, a person cannot alter a dwelling's status as a long-term empty dwelling by taking up residence or installing furniture for a short period.

17. Where a local authority makes a determination to charge a premium on long-term empty dwellings, it may specify different percentages (up to a maximum of 100 per cent) for different dwellings based on the length of time for which they have been empty. This will enable local authorities to take a stepped approach with incremental increases applying over time.

Section 12B: Higher amount for second homes

18. A second home is defined as a dwelling which is not a person's sole or main home and is substantially furnished. These dwellings are referred to in the 1992 Act as dwellings occupied periodically but they are commonly referred to as "second homes".

19. In order for a premium to apply to dwellings occupied periodically, a billing authority must make its first determination under section 12B at least one year before the beginning of the financial year to which the premium relates. This means that in order to charge a premium from 1 April 2017, a billing authority must make a determination before 1 April 2016. A determination to charge a premium in 2018 must be made before 1 April 2017 and so on.

Making a Determination to charge the Council Tax Premiums on Long-term Empty Homes and Second Homes

20. The discretion given to local authorities to charge a premium is intended to be a tool to help local authorities to:

- bring long-term empty homes back into use to provide safe, secure and affordable homes; and
- support local authorities in increasing the supply of affordable housing and enhancing the sustainability of local communities.

21. In considering whether or not to charge a premium, regard should be given to these aims. Authorities should take into account the particular housing need and circumstances in their area.

22. There are a range of factors which could help inform local authorities in deciding whether to charge a premium. Whilst some factors will be specific to either long-term empty homes or second homes, others will be common to both. A list of these factors is set out below to assist local authorities. It is not intended to be exhaustive.

- Numbers and percentages of long-term empty homes or second homes in the area;
- Distribution of long-term empty homes or second homes and other housing throughout the authority and an assessment of their impact on property values in particular areas;
- Potential impact on local economies and the tourism industry;
- Patterns of demand for, and availability of, affordable homes;

- Potential impact on local public services;
- Potential impact on the local community;
- Other measures that are available to authorities to increase housing supply;
- Other measures that are available to authorities to help bring empty properties back into use.

23. The determination by a local authority to charge a premium under section 12A or 12B of the 1992 Act must be made by full Council. Prior to doing so, a local authority must give due consideration to its statutory duties to carry out equality impact assessments under the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Public Sector Equality Duties 2011 and to all other relevant considerations. A local authority should also give consideration to engagement and consultation with key stakeholders, including the local electorate, before taking a decision as to whether or not to charge one or both of the premiums.

24. Having made a determination to charge a premium, in addition to the requirement to publish a notice in a local newspaper within 21 days, a local authority should give consideration to how its decision is communicated more widely, particularly to those who might be affected. This may be through the publication of press notices, providing information on website pages or other avenues to raise awareness such as, for example, direct communication with council taxpayers who are likely to be liable for the premium. A local authority may also wish to give consideration to how they advise or inform those who may be affected but who normally reside outside the local area.

Exceptions to the Council Tax Premiums on Long-Term Empty Homes and Second Homes

25. Sections 12A and 12B of the 1992 Act provide Welsh Ministers with powers to make regulations to prescribe one or more classes of dwellings in relation to which a billing authority may not make a determination to apply a premium. The Council Tax (Exceptions to Higher Amounts) (Wales) Regulations 2015 are made under these powers – a premium may not be charged on a dwelling that falls within an exception. A local authority must have regard to these exceptions before deciding to implement a premium.

26. The regulations prescribe seven classes of exempt dwellings. Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 apply to both long-term empty homes and second homes. Classes 5, 6, and 7 only apply to second homes. The classes of dwelling are outlined in the table below and are detailed further in paragraphs 28 - 46.

Classes of Dwellings	Definition	Application
Class 1	Dwellings being marketed for sale – time-limited for one year	Long-Term Empty Homes and Second Homes
Class 2	Dwellings being marketed for let – time-limited for one year	
Class 3	Annexes forming part of, or being treated as part of, the main dwelling	
Class 4	Dwellings which would be someone's sole or main residence if they were not residing in armed forces accommodation	
Class 5	Occupied caravan pitches and boat moorings	Second Homes
Class 6	Seasonal homes where year-round occupation is prohibited	
Class 7	Job-related dwellings	

27. Each exception is described further in the next section. Additional guidance will be provided in relation to assist local authorities in the application of the exceptions for:

- dwellings being marketed for sale;
- dwellings being marketed for let; and
- job-related dwellings.

Class 1: Exception for dwellings being marketed for sale

28. This exception applies to both the premium on long-term empty homes and the premium on second homes. It excepts dwellings that are being marketed for sale. It also covers dwellings where an offer to buy the dwelling has been accepted but the sale has not yet been completed.

29. In order to qualify for this exception a dwelling must be on the market for sale at a reasonable price. In considering whether a price is reasonable, regard should be given to the sale price of comparable dwellings in the area. Additional guidance will be provided to assist local authorities in the application of this exception.

30. The exception period runs for up to one year from the granting of the exception. After an exception has ended, a dwelling being marketed for sale will not be eligible for a further exception period unless it has been sold.

Class 2: Exception for dwellings being marketed for let

31. This exception applies to both the premium on long-term empty homes and the premium on second homes. It excepts dwellings that are being marketed for let. It also covers dwellings where an offer to rent has been accepted but the tenant is not yet entitled to occupy the property because the tenancy has not yet started.
32. In order to be eligible for this exception, a dwelling must be on the market for let at a reasonable rent, that is, the rent the property would be expected to fetch having regard to the rent raised on comparable dwellings. Additional guidance will be provided to assist local authorities in the application of this exception
33. The exception period runs for up to one year from the granting of the exception. After the end of the exception period, a dwelling being marketed for let will not be eligible for a further exception period unless it has been subject to a tenancy that was granted for a term or six months or more.

Class 3: Exception for Annexes forming part of, or being treated as part of, the main dwelling

34. This exception applies to both the long-term empty homes premium and to the second homes premium.
35. This exception applies where an owner has adapted their dwelling to provide an annexe and the annexe is now being used as part of the main dwelling.

Class 4: Exception for Dwellings which would be someone's sole or main residence if they were not residing in armed forces accommodation

36. This exception applies to both the long-term empty homes premium and to the second homes premium.
37. This exception applies to dwellings that would be a person's sole or main residence but which is unoccupied because that person resides in armed forces accommodation.
38. This exception is also intended to cover armed forces personnel whose homes are unoccupied because they are living in armed forces accommodation overseas.

Class 5: Exception for Occupied caravan pitches and boat moorings

39. This exception applies to the second homes premium. It covers dwellings that consist of a pitch occupied by a caravan or a mooring occupied by a boat where the boat or caravan currently has no resident, but when next in use will be a person's sole or main residence.

Class 6: Exception for Seasonal homes where year-round occupation is prohibited

40. This exception applies to the second homes premium. It is applicable to dwellings that are subject to planning conditions that prevent occupancy for a continuous period of at least 28 days in any 12-month period.
41. This exception is intended to cover purpose-built holiday homes or chalets which are subject to planning conditions restricting year-round occupancy. The exception is based on the definition of the existing discretionary discount for seasonal homes (Class A) in The Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (Wales) Regulations 1998¹.

Class 7: Exception for job-related dwellings

42. This exception applies only in relation to the second homes premium and applies to dwellings occupied by a person who is:
- a qualifying person in relation to the dwelling, but who is resident in another dwelling which is job-related (as defined in Schedule 1 to the Regulations); or
 - a qualifying person in relation to a job-related dwelling.
43. A qualifying person is defined as:
- a person who is liable for council tax in respect of a dwelling on a particular day, whether or not jointly with another person; and
 - a person who would be liable for the council tax in respect of a dwelling on a particular day, whether or not jointly with another person if that dwelling did not fall within:
 - i. Class O of the Council Tax (Exempt Dwellings) Order 1992; or
 - ii. Class E of the Council Tax (Liability for Owners) Regulations 1992.
44. This exception applies where a person is required to reside in a job-related dwelling. It applies to a second home that is occupied periodically because a person is required to live in job-related accommodation elsewhere. It also applies where the job-related accommodation is a person's second home.
45. The definition of a job-related dwelling is given in the Schedule to the Regulations. Although this exception is similar to the job-related discount under the Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (Wales) Regulations 1998, it differs because the discount only applies if the job-related dwelling is a person's sole or main residence.

¹ SI 1998 No 105

46. Another difference from the job-related dwelling discount is that there is no requirement for the taxpayer to be liable for council tax in respect of two dwellings, meaning that a person who has either a main home abroad or a job-related dwelling abroad can also benefit from the exception. Additional guidance will be provided to assist local authorities in the application of this exception

Reducing Liability for the Council Tax Premiums on Long-Term Empty and Second Homes

47. Under section 13A of the 1992 Act, a billing authority has discretionary powers to reduce council tax liability to such extent as the billing authority thinks fit. The power can be exercised in particular cases or by determining a class or case. The power may be used to reduce council tax liability in circumstances where a local authority may otherwise charge a premium.

48. Some illustrative examples of where a local authority might consider using these powers include:

- where there are reasons why the dwelling could not be lived in;
- where there are reasons why a dwelling could not be sold or let;
- where an offer has been accepted on a property but the sale has not yet been completed and the exception period has run out;
- where charging a premium might cause hardship.

49. The above list is not exhaustive and billing authorities will want to consider all factors they think are relevant.

50. It is a matter for a local authority as to whether the discretionary 13A powers are used to reduce council tax liability in respect of a premium. In the interest of fairness and transparency, a local authority should have a clear policy on whether, and how, these powers will be used. The authority should, however, consider each case on its merits having taken into account the circumstances of the case.

51. It should be noted that deliberations around the use of the discretionary 13A powers are likely to be different when they are considered to reduce council tax liability resulting from a premium compared to reducing liability from the standard rate of council tax. This is because dwellings liable to a premium are already liable for the standard rate of council tax.

Appeals

52. If a person is aggrieved by a calculation by the local authority of the amount of their council tax liability including their liability to pay a premium, they must, in the first instance, make an appeal to their local authority.
53. If they are aggrieved by the decision taken by their local authority or if the local authority does not provide a decision within the required timescales, they can appeal to the Valuation Tribunal for Wales but only after they have exhausted the local authority's appeals process.
54. Further information on the appeals process can be found on the Valuation Tribunal for Wales' website via the link below:
- <http://www.valuation-tribunals-wales.org.uk/home.html>.

Next Steps

Amendments to related legislation

55. In order to ensure that local authorities are able to administer and enforce the premiums the Welsh Government will amend relevant legislation to reflect the introduction of the premiums for example, changes to the calculation of the tax-base and to the appeals process.

Administration and Enforcement

56. In order to assist local authorities with the administration and enforcement of the premiums, in particular the application of the exceptions, additional guidance will be provided.
57. In response to concerns raised by some authorities about administrative difficulties and potential avenues for abuse, this guidance will also provide additional information to assist local authorities in applying the exceptions for:
- dwellings being marketed for sale;
 - dwellings being marketed for let; and
 - job-related dwellings.

Use of additional revenue generated from the Council Tax Premiums

58. A local authority will be able to retain any additional funds generated by implementing the premiums and amendments to the calculation of the tax base will be made to facilitate this. However, authorities are encouraged to use any additional revenue generated to help meet local housing needs, in line with the policy intentions of the premiums.

59. Specific requirements in relation to reporting on additional revenue generated and its subsequent use will be set out in further guidance. Further details on this are provided in the next section.

Monitoring and Reporting

60. In order to monitor the effectiveness of the premiums and to ensure that information on their usage is clearly made available to local council tax payers, the Welsh Government will require local authorities to monitor and report on the implementation of the premiums.

61. The specific requirements in relation to this will be set out in further guidance which will be published prior to April 2017. This is likely to include:

- Number of properties liable for the premiums;
- Additional income raised from implementing the premiums;
- How any additional income has been used;
- Number of empty homes which have been brought back into use.

62. A new module is currently being developed on Datatank for local authorities to use in modelling, monitoring and reporting on the premiums. This will be available to all authorities in the New Year.

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Welsh Government
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