



Comhairle Cathrach Chorcaí Cork City Council

Halla na Cathrach, Corcaigh - City Hall, Cork - T12 T997

Statutory Declaration

Must be submitted with all requests for Certificates of Exemption under Section 4 of The Local Government (Charges) Act 2009 and as amended by Section 19 (1) of the Local Government (Household Charge) Act 2011

I/we _____

of _____
(Correspondence Address)

Declare that the property at _____

Owned by _____

Was not liable for the Non-Principal Private Residence Charge for years (please select relevant years):

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

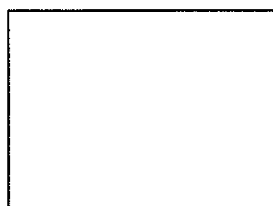
pursuant to: Section 4 _____
(Please insert relevant Section per attached)

Of the Local Government (Charges) Act 2009 (as amended)

Explanation to support your claim for Exemption:

Declared before me by : _____
(Applicants Name)

Official Stamp



Signed: _____ (applicants signature)

Who is personally known to me (or who is identified to me by

_____ at _____

Dated this _____ day of _____ 20

Commissioner for Oaths/Peace Commissioner/Practising Solicitor

NOTE: THIS DECLARATION, WHEN COMPLETED, SHOULD BE RETURNED TO NPPR SECTION, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CORK CITY COUNCIL, CITY HALL, CORK. TEL: 021-4924475 EMAIL: nppr@corkcity.ie



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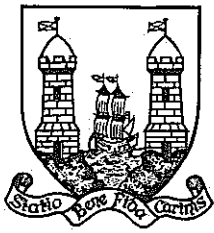
Exemption Certificates

Exemption Certificates are only issued with regard to the following Sections

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Section 4 (1)(a)(i) | - | Principal Private Residence |
| Or | | |
| Section 4 (1)(a)(ii) | - | Revenue Rent a Room Scheme |
| Or | | |
| Section 4 (1)(b) | - | Discretionary Trust |
| Section 4 (2)(a),(b),(c)&(d) | - | 2 nd property purchased & 1 st property Sold |
| Section 4 (4)(a)(i),(ii) & (iii) | - | Judicial Decree or separation |
| Section 4 (5)(a),(b) & (c) | - | Incapacitated |
| Defined in S4(8)(a)&(b) | | |
| Section 4 (6)(a) (i) & (ii) | - | Granny Flat – within 2Km of All owners |
| And | | |
| Section 4 (6)(b) (i),(ii)&(iii) | - | (i) Relative of owner or spouse,partner
(ii) person whose legal guardian is owner
(iii) Ward of state |
| Section 4 (7) | - | Probate |



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Exemptions from charge.

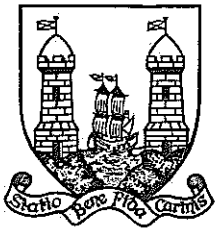
Local Government (Charges) Act 2009 and As amended by Section 19 (1) of the Local Government (Household Charge) Act 2011

Section 4

- (1) A person who, on a liability date, is the owner of a residential property shall not, in respect of that residential property, be liable to pay the charge relating to that liability date if the residential property is, on that date—
- (a) in the case of an owner who is an individual—
 - (i) occupied by that individual as his or her sole or main residence,
 - or
 - (ii) partly occupied by that individual as his or her sole or main residence, and as regards the portion of the property not so occupied he or she is entitled to and claims relief under section 216A (inserted by section 32 of the Finance Act 2001) of the Act of 1997 in respect of relevant sums not exceeding his or her limit for the year of assessment concerned,
 - or
 - (b) comprised in a discretionary trust (within the meaning of section 2 of the Capital Acquisitions Tax Consolidation Act 2003) or the owner of which is a body corporate beneficially entitled in possession, being a trust or body corporate which is approved as an eligible charity in accordance with Part 3 of Schedule 26A of the Act of 1997.
- (2) If, on a liability date—
- (a) an individual is the owner of a residential property (in this subsection referred to as the "first property") and occupies it as his or her sole or main residence,
 - (b) that individual is also the owner of another residential property (in this subsection referred to as the "second property"),
 - (c) that individual became the owner of the second property within the period of 1 year immediately before the liability date, and
 - (d) not later than 6 months after the liability date, the second property becomes his or her sole or main residence and the individual ceases to be the owner of the first property, then he or she shall not, in respect of either the first property or the second property, be liable to pay the charge relating to the liability date and the relevant local authority shall refund any charge and any associated late payment fee paid by that individual for either the first or the second property in relation to that liability date.
- (3) For the purposes of *subsection (2)*, an individual becomes the owner of residential property when he or she becomes entitled to possession of it.
- (4) (a) An individual who, on a liability date, is the owner of a residential property shall not, in respect of that residential property, be liable to pay the charge relating to it for that liability date if—
- (i) he or she is or was, as the case may be, a party to a marriage,
 - (ii) the residential property concerned is, on that date, the sole or main residence of the other party to that marriage,



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and

(iii) a decree of divorce or a decree of judicial separation was granted in respect of that marriage on or before that date.

(b) In this subsection— “decree of divorce” means—

(i) a decree under section 5 of the Family Law (Divorce) Act 1996,

Or

(ii) a decree or order (howsoever described) of like effect to the decree referred to in *subparagraph (i)* granted under the law of a place other than the State and recognised under the law of the State;

“decree of judicial separation” means—

(i) a decree under section 3 of the Judicial Separation and Family Law Reform Act 1989,

or

(ii) a decree or order (howsoever described) of like effect to the decree referred to in *subparagraph (i)* granted under the law of a place other than the State and recognised under the law of the State.

- (5) If, on a liability date, an individual who is the owner of a residential property—
- (a) is incapacitated by reason of long term mental or physical infirmity, and
 - (b) had been obliged, at a time prior to that date, due to the said mental or physical infirmity, to vacate the said property, which had been, immediately preceding that time, his or her sole or main residence, and
 - (c) is normally resident in a place of which he or she is not the owner, then he or she shall not be liable to pay a charge in respect of that property in relation to that liability date.

As amended by Section 19 (1) of the Local Government (Household Charge) Act 2011

(a) an individual who is the owner of a residential property is not residing in that property on a liability date by reason of his or her having had to vacate the property due to long term mental or physical infirmity,

(b) immediately before the date on which the individual so vacated that residential property, the residential property was his or her sole or main residence,

And

(c) the individual is residing in a property of which he or she is not the owner, he or she shall not be liable to pay the charge for the year in which that liability date falls in respect of that residential property.”

- (6) (a) If, on a liability date, a residential property is occupied, free of rent, as his or her sole or main residence by an individual who is a relative of the owner of the



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property, and the owner resides in another property as his or her sole or main residence, then the owner shall not be liable to pay a charge in respect of the first-mentioned property in relation to that liability date, provided that the first mentioned property and the sole or main residence of the owner are located—

- (i) on the same property, or
- (ii) within 2 kilometres of each other.

(b) For the purposes of *paragraph (a)*, "relative" includes—

- (i) a relation of the spouse or partner of the owner,
- (ii) a person in respect of whom the owner is the legal guardian,

and

- (iii) a person who is a ward of court in respect of whom the owner is the committee.

As amended by Section 19 (1) of the Local Government (Household Charge) Act 2011

- (f) by inserting the following subsections after subsection (6) of section 4:
- (7) Where a person who is the sole owner of a residential property dies, the personal representative of the deceased person shall not, in respect of that residential property, be liable to pay the charge relating to a year in which the liability date falls after the date of death of the deceased person and before the date of issue of a grant of representation to the estate of the deceased person.
- (8) In this section 'long term mental or physical infirmity' means an infirmity suffered by a person—
 - (a) certified by a registered medical practitioner,And
 - (b) which required the person to vacate, for a continuous period of more than 12 months, the property in which he or she had been dwelling."

With regard to probate: Please note that there is no liability for the charge including late payments if the owner is deceased until probate is granted. Liability kicks in once probate is granted. Please also note that if a property owner had NPPR properties that were unpaid at the time of their death the "Late Payment Fees" are Frozen at that point if paid within 6 months of the date of grant of probate



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