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## Australia's Thin Cap Provisions



One size does not fit all

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16 November 2017

#### What are we seeing from the ATO?

- ATO Taxpayer Alert TA 2016/1
  - Recognition of assets outside of AASB 138
  - Examples: market-related items, not separately identifiable from goodwill, flow of future economic benefits to other person
  - Challenging unsupportable management assumptions
- ATO consideration of tenements and licenses
  - Can tenements and licenses qualify as intangible assets?
  - Can they be revalued for thin cap purposes?
  - A draft ruling is expected to be released by year-end
  - We expect the ATO to put forward various safeguards



#### What are we seeing from the ATO?

- Review of arm's length debt test (ALDT) positions
  - Scrutiny of assumptions
  - Assessing choices
- Part IVA counterfactual of equity
  - Safe harbor satisfied
  - ALDT potentially satisfied
  - Worldwide gearing is nil debt internally pushed down to Australia
- Part IVA use of swap arrangements
  - Interest withholding tax and thin capitalization benefits
- Diverted Profits Tax
- Debt portfolio reviews PCG 2017-D4



#### What are the options for taxpayers?

- Intangible asset revaluations
- Test assumptions classification of debt liabilities
- Worldwide gearing
- ALDT
  - ALDT is an important integrity measure but must rigorously test
  - Unclear of status of ATO guidance as recommended by BoT
  - Work needs to be done pre-lodgment for each year

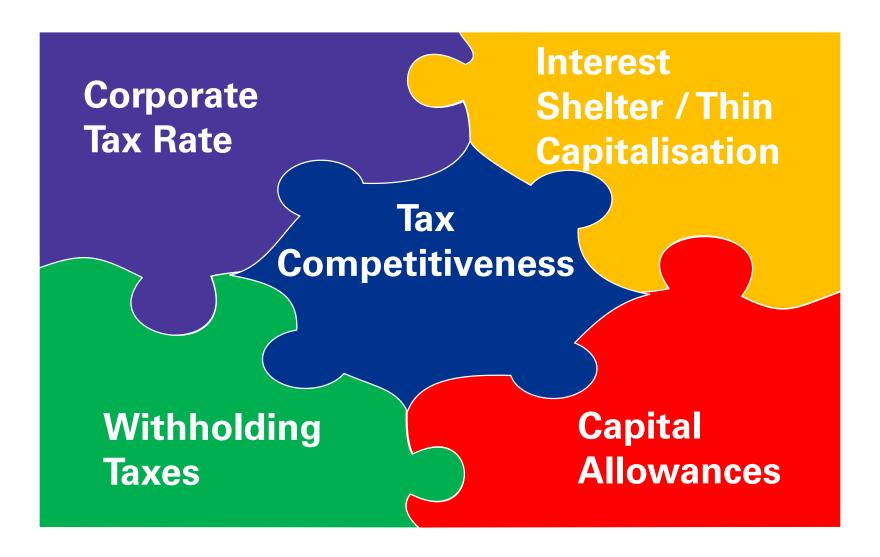


#### 'What else could happen?

- BEPS Action 4
  - Proposed fixed ratio of net interest / EBITDA 10% to 30%
  - Many countries adopting
  - Australia has rejected
- Further tightening of safe harbour
  - 2016 Budget: rumours of further reduction, did not eventuate
  - Could this resurface?
- Debt pricing PCG 2017-D4
  - Review of foreign related-party debt portfolio

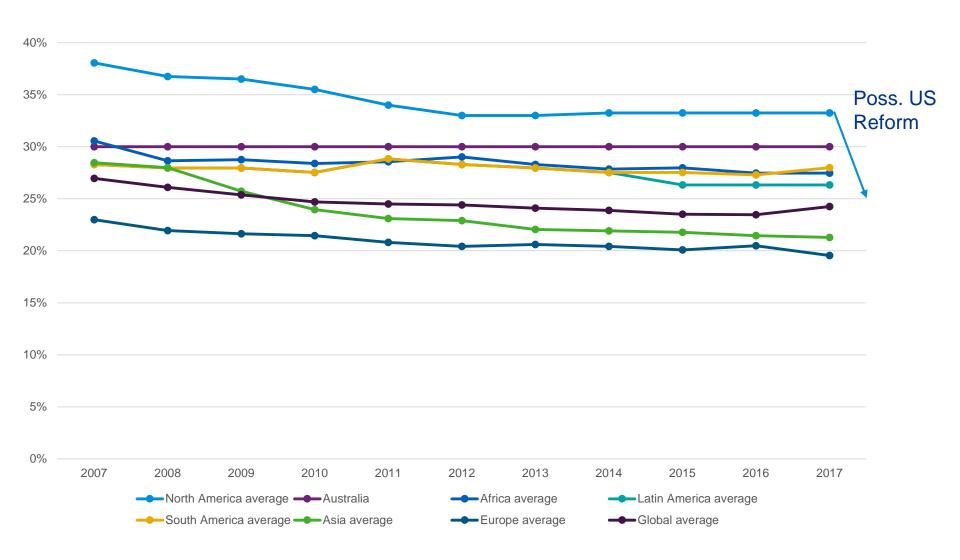


## Competitiveness





#### Average Corporate Tax Rates





## Global Landscape

| Country        | Statutory Tax Rate | Interest deductibility<br>(safe harbor – non FS)          | Application          |
|----------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| Australia      | 30%                | 60% to assets (as adjusted). Excess denied but ALDT / WWG | All parties          |
| Brazil         | 25%                | 66.7% to assets   | Related parties only |
| Canada         | 25%                | 1.5:1 to equity (c.f. 60%)                                | Related parties only |
| France         | 33.3%              | 60% / 25% of EBITDA                                       | Related parties only |
| Italy          | 27.5%              | 30% of EBITDA (excess c/f)                                | All parties          |
| Spain          | 25%                | 30% of EBITDA (excess c/f)                                | All parties          |
| United Kingdom | 17%                | 30% of EBITDA (excess c/f). Worldwide Gearing             | Related parties only |
| USA – current  | 35% (+ <=5%)       | 60%   | Related parties only |
| USA – proposed | 20% (+ <=5%)       | 30% of EBITDA   | TBC                  |

| Norway | 24% | 25% of EBITDA | Related parties only |
|--------|-----|---------------|----------------------|
|--------|-----|---------------|----------------------|



Resource-rich

## Key Points

- Global investment landscape is competitive
- Australia is not generous on many counts
- Further focus / tightening could have adverse impacts
- Need to maintain balance



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# Thank you



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