


CR 2008/35 - Income tax: share buy-back: Boral Limited

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Class Ruling

Income tax: share buy-back: Boral Limited

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❶ This publication provides you with the following level of protection:

This publication (excluding appendixes) is a public ruling for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*.

A public ruling is an expression of the Commissioner's opinion about the way in which a relevant provision applies, or would apply, to entities generally or to a class of entities in relation to a particular scheme or a class of schemes.

If you rely on this ruling, we must apply the law to you in the way set out in the ruling (unless we are satisfied that the ruling is incorrect and disadvantages you, in which case we may apply the law in a way that is more favourable for you – provided we are not prevented from doing so by a time limit imposed by the law). You will be protected from having to pay any underpaid tax, penalty or interest in respect of the matters covered by this ruling if it turns out that it does not correctly state how the relevant provision applies to you.

What this Ruling is about

1. This Ruling sets out the Commissioner's opinion on the way in which the relevant provisions identified below apply to the defined class of entities, who take part in the scheme to which this Ruling relates.

Relevant provision(s)

2. The relevant provisions dealt with in this Ruling are:

- section 44 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936);
- section 45A of the ITAA 1936;
- section 45B of the ITAA 1936;
- section 45C of the ITAA 1936;
- paragraph 128B(3)(ga) of the ITAA 1936;
- section 159GZZZP of the ITAA 1936;
- section 159GZZZQ of the ITAA 1936;
- Division 1A of former Part IIIAA of the ITAA 1936;
- section 177EA of the ITAA 1936;
- section 6-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997);

- Division 67 of the ITAA 1997;
- section 104-10 of the ITAA 1997;
- section 116-20 of the ITAA 1997;
- section 202-5 of the ITAA 1997;
- section 202-40 of the ITAA 1997;
- section 204-30 of the ITAA 1997;
- section 207-20 of the ITAA 1997; and
- section 855-10 of the ITAA 1997.

All legislative references in this Ruling are to the ITAA 1936 unless otherwise indicated.

Class of entities

3. The class of entities to which this Ruling applies is the shareholders of Boral Limited (Boral), a publicly listed company, who disposed of shares under the Boral off-market share buy-back (the Buy-Back) which was announced by Boral on 13 February 2008 and which is described in the Scheme section of this Ruling.

Qualifications

4. The Commissioner makes this Ruling based on the precise scheme identified in this Ruling.

5. The class of entities defined in this Ruling may rely on its contents provided the scheme actually carried out is carried out in accordance with the scheme described in paragraphs 13 to 27 of this Ruling.

6. If the scheme actually carried out is materially different from the scheme that is described in this Ruling, then:

- this Ruling has no binding effect on the Commissioner because the scheme entered into is not the scheme on which the Commissioner has ruled; and
- this Ruling may be withdrawn or modified.

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Date of effect

8. This Ruling applies, for an entity within the specified class, to the income year (as defined in subsection 995-1 of the ITAA 1997) in which the entity disposed of shares under the Buy-Back described in the Scheme section of this Ruling. For entities that do not have a substituted accounting period, this will be the income year ending 30 June 2008. However, the Ruling continues to apply after this date to all entities within the specified class who entered into the specified scheme during the term of the Ruling, subject to there being no change in the scheme or in the entities involved in the scheme.

9. The Ruling does not apply to taxpayers to the extent that it conflicts with the terms of settlement of a dispute agreed to before the date of issue of the Ruling. Furthermore, the Ruling only applies to the extent that:

- it is not later withdrawn by notice in the *Gazette*; or
- the relevant provisions are not amended.

10. If this Ruling is inconsistent with a later public or private ruling, the relevant class of entities may rely on either ruling which applies to them (item 1 of subsection 357-75(1) of Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (TAA)).

11. If this Ruling is inconsistent with an earlier private ruling, the private ruling is taken not to have been made if, when the Ruling is made, the following two conditions are met:

- the income year or other period to which the rulings relate has not begun; and
- the scheme to which the rulings relate has not begun to be carried out.

12. If the above two conditions do not apply, the relevant class of entities may rely on either ruling which applies to them (item 3 of subsection 357-75(1) of Schedule 1 to the TAA).

Scheme

13. The following description of the scheme is based on information provided by the applicant. The following documents, or relevant parts of them form part of and are to be read with the description:

- application for a Class Ruling dated 20 December 2007, including attached appendices;
- the Off-Market Share Buy-Back Booklet; and

- correspondence dated 17 and 25 January 2008, 8, 12 and 25 February 2008, 31 March 2008, 1, 2 and 8 April 2008.

Note: certain information has been provided by the applicant on a commercial-in-confidence basis and will not be disclosed or released under the Freedom of Information legislation.

14. Boral is a public company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

15. As at 31 December 2007, the share capital of Boral was comprised of 602,558,913 fully paid ordinary shares. The financial statements of Boral at 31 December 2007 show share capital of \$1.711 billion, reserves of \$134.7 million and retained earnings of \$1.176 billion.

16. The shareholders in Boral are a mix of Australian resident individuals, companies, superannuation funds and non-residents.

17. On 13 February 2008, Boral announced its intention to undertake an off-market buy-back of its own shares as part of its capital management strategy. Boral announced it would spend approximately \$100 million, but retained the right to vary the size of the Buy-Back or terminate it altogether depending on demand and market conditions. Boral anticipates that the Buy-Back will have a positive effect on its share price and earnings per share.

18. The Buy-Back was conducted through a tender process during a specified tender period and was open to all eligible shareholders who were registered as such on the Record Date for the Buy-Back (22 February 2008), and who:

- were not employees holding shares that were restricted from sale; or
- were not Excluded Foreign Persons as defined in the Off-Market Share Buy-Back Booklet.

19. Shares acquired on an ex-entitlement basis on or after the Ex-entitlement Date (18 February 2008) carried no right to participate in the Buy-Back. Participation in the Buy-Back was voluntary and therefore eligible shareholders who did not wish to participate were not required to do anything. Non-participating shareholders did not receive any property, dividends or distributions by way of compensation.

20. The Buy-Back Tender period opened on 3 March 2008 (Opening Date) and closed on 4 April 2008 (Closing Date).

21. Under the tender process, shareholders were able to submit offers to sell their shares at specified discount percentages (Tender Discount) to the volume weighted average price (VWAP) of Boral's shares over the five (5) trading days up to and including the Closing Date. The Tender Discount percentages were within a specified range of 5% to 14%, in 1% intervals. Shareholders could also submit tenders to sell different parcels of shares at different Tender Discounts, or as a Final Price Tender which was the price as finally determined under the tender process. However, shareholders who held 800 shares or less were only permitted to tender all of their holding at a single Tender Discount or as a Final Price Tender.

22. Shareholders were also provided with a choice to nominate a Minimum Buy-Back Price (Minimum Price) in addition to the required selection of a Tender Discount percentage. Shareholders who failed to nominate a Tender Discount or a Final Price Tender and who attempted to specify only a Minimum Price did not have their tenders accepted.

23. Tenders at a Tender Discount percentage smaller than the discount percentage determined by Boral (Buy-Back Discount) were not accepted. Tenders at a Tender Discount percentage equal to or greater than the Buy-Back Discount or at the Final Price Tender (subject to the Minimum Price) were accepted (subject to any scale back) and shareholders received the Buy-Back Price for each share bought back.

24. The Buy-Back Price was subject to two overriding limits:

- (a) Boral would not buy back shares at a discount greater than 14% to the VWAP of Boral shares over the five (5) trading days up to and including the Closing Date; and
- (b) the Buy-Back Price would not exceed the market value of Boral shares determined in accordance with Taxation Determination TD 2004/22.

25. On 7 April 2008, Boral announced that:

- it had successfully completed the off-market share Buy-Back of 20,019,889 shares;
- the total amount of capital repurchased under the Buy-Back was \$113,112,372, representing 3.3% of the issued capital;
- the final price for the Buy-Back was set at \$5.65 per share (Buy-Back Price), representing a discount of 13% to the VWAP of Boral shares over the 5 trading days up to and including the Closing Date;
- shares tendered at a discount of at least 13% or as a Final Price Tender were accepted;
- shares tendered at discounts from 5% to 12% were not accepted; and

- no tenders were excluded on the basis of a minimum price condition.

26. All shares bought under the Buy-Back were cancelled.

27. Under the Buy-Back, \$2.84 per share was debited to Boral's untainted share capital account, and the balance of the Buy-Back Price was debited to Boral's retained profits.

Ruling

The Dividend Component

28. Participating shareholders will be taken to have been paid a dividend of \$2.81 (the Dividend Component) for each share bought back under section 159GZZZP.

29. The Dividend Component is a frankable distribution pursuant to section 202-40 of the ITAA 1997, and is therefore capable of being franked in accordance with section 202-5 of the ITAA 1997.

30. The difference between the Buy-Back Price and the Dividend Component is not a dividend for income tax purposes.

Assessability of the Dividend Component and tax offset

31. The Dividend Component of \$2.81 and an amount equal to the franking credit on the Dividend Component (gross-up) is included in the assessable income of resident individual, superannuation fund and company shareholders who participate in the Buy-Back under subsection 44(1) of the ITAA 1936 and subsection 207-20(1) of the ITAA 1997 respectively in the income year in which the Buy-Back occurred.

32. Participating shareholders who are individual residents of Australia for tax purposes will be entitled to a tax offset under subsection 207-20(2) of the ITAA 1997 equal to the amount of the franking credit on the Dividend Component, subject to being a qualified person.

Refundable tax offset

33. The tax offsets will be subject to the refundable tax offset rules in Division 67 of the ITAA 1997. Certain trustees and corporate tax entities are not entitled to the refundable tax offset rules because of subsections 67-25(1A) to (1D) of the ITAA 1997.

Non-resident shareholders

34. As the Dividend Component is fully franked, participating non-resident shareholders are not liable for Australian withholding tax under paragraph 128B(3)(ga).

Sale Consideration

35. Participating shareholders are taken to have received \$3.57 as consideration in respect of each share bought back under the Buy-Back (Sale Consideration) on 7 April 2008 in accordance with section 159GZZZQ, unless the participating shareholder is a corporate tax entity to which subsections 159GZZZQ(8) and (9) apply.

36. Taxation Determination TD 2004/22 outlines how to determine what would have been the market value of the share at the time of the Buy-Back if the Buy-Back did not occur and was never proposed to occur. If the Buy-Back price for each share bought back under the Buy-Back was less than what would have been the market value of the share if the Buy-Back did not occur and was never proposed to occur then, in accordance with TD 2004/22, the market value rule in subsection 159GZZZQ(2) applies to the Buy-Back. The effect of this rule is that the difference between the Buy-Back price and the market value, determined in accordance with TD 2004/22, will be included in the consideration received for the disposal of the share for ordinary income or capital gains tax purposes, in addition to the capital amount of \$2.84 per share debited to the share capital account (Capital Component). Accordingly, the Sale Consideration is \$3.57.

37. The treatment of the Sale Consideration amount for tax purposes will depend on whether the sale is on capital account (where the shares are held for investment) or on revenue account.

Shares held on capital account

38. The Sale Consideration of \$3.57 represents the capital proceeds for capital gains tax purposes pursuant to section 116-20 of the ITAA 1997. A shareholder will make a capital gain on a share if the Sale Consideration per share exceeds the cost base of that share. The capital gain is the amount of the excess. Similarly, a shareholder will make a capital loss on a share if the Sale Consideration per share is less than the reduced cost base of the share.

39. The shares are taken to have been disposed of for capital gains tax purposes on 7 April 2008 pursuant to section 104-10 of the ITAA 1997.

Shares held on revenue account

40. Where the shares are held as trading stock, the Sale Consideration of \$3.57 is included in assessable income under section 6-5 of the ITAA 1997. Where the shares are held as revenue assets, the amount by which the Sale Consideration of \$3.57 per share exceeds the cost of each share is included in the shareholder's assessable income. Correspondingly, if the cost exceeds the Sale Consideration of \$3.57 per share the difference is an allowable deduction.

Foreign resident shareholders

41. Under section 855-10 of the ITAA 1997, foreign resident shareholders that participate in the Buy-Back will only have CGT consequences if their shares bought back under the Buy-Back are 'taxable Australian property'.

Qualified persons

42. For the purposes of Division 1A of former Part IIIA, participating shareholders will be considered to satisfy the holding period rule under former section 160APHO and therefore be qualified persons (as long as the related payments rule is also met) in relation to the Dividend Component received under the Buy-Back if:

- the shares sold into the Buy-Back were acquired on or before 21 February 2008 (noting that Boral shares traded on the ASX on an ex-entitlement basis in relation to the Buy-Back from 18 February 2008 (the Ex-entitlement Date)); and
- during the period when the shares or interest in the shares were held the shareholders had sufficient risks of loss or opportunities for gain in respect of the shares or interest in the shares (as defined in former section 160APHM) for a continuous period of at least 45 days. Neither the announcement of the Buy-Back, the making of an invitation to shareholders to offer to sell their Boral shares nor the making of an offer by a shareholder to Boral in respect of a Boral share will affect whether the shares bought back under the Buy-Back are held 'at risk' for the purposes of Division 1A of former Part IIIA.

43. The 'last-in first-out' rule in former subsection 160APHI(4) has no effect for the purposes of the Buy-Back to Boral shares acquired on or after 18 February 2008 which do not confer an entitlement to participate in the Buy-Back.

The anti-avoidance provisions

44. The Commissioner will not make a determination under subsections 45A(2) or 45B(3) that section 45C applies to the whole, or any part, of the Capital Component of the Buy-Back Price received by participating shareholders.

45. The Commissioner will not make a determination under paragraph 177EA(5)(b) to deny the whole, or any part, of the imputation benefits received in relation to the Dividend Component of the Buy-Back Price by participating shareholders.

46. The Commissioner will not make a determination under paragraph 204-30(3)(c) of the ITAA 1997 to deny the whole, or any part, of the imputation benefits received in relation to the Dividend Component of the Buy-Back Price by participating shareholders.

Commissioner of Taxation14 May 2008

Appendix 1 – Explanation

❶ *This Appendix is provided as information to help you understand how the Commissioner's view has been reached. It does not form part of the binding public ruling.*

The Dividend and Capital Components

47. The purchase price received by participating shareholders comprises two components:

- a Dividend Component; and
- a Capital Component.

The amount of each of these components is determined in accordance with sections 159GZZZP and 159GZZZQ, having regard to how the company accounts for the off-market share buy-back.

The Dividend Component

48. Section 159GZZZP provides that where the buy-back of a share is an off-market purchase, the difference between the purchase price and the part (if any) of the purchase price which is debited against the share capital account, is taken to be a dividend paid by the company to the seller on the day the buy-back occurs. In this case the purchase price was \$5.65 per share and \$2.84 of this was debited to the share capital account (Capital Component). Therefore the Dividend Component is \$2.81 per share.

49. The Dividend Component of \$2.81 per share is frankable but only to the extent that the Buy-Back Price does not exceed the market value of the share at the time of the buy-back if the buy-back did not occur and was never proposed to occur (paragraph 202-45(c) of the ITAA 1997). TD 2004/22 outlines how to determine what would have been the market value of the share at the time of the buy-back if the buy-back did not occur and was never proposed to occur. In this case, the Buy-Back Price did not exceed the market value determined in accordance with TD 2004/22.

Assessability of the Dividend Component and tax offset

50. For Australian resident individual and corporate tax entity shareholders, and also for Australian complying superannuation funds, the Dividend Component is included in their assessable income under subsection 44(1) of the ITAA 1936. Generally, an amount equal to the amount of the franking credit is included in their assessable income under subsection 207-20(1) of the ITAA 1997 and they are also entitled to a tax offset under subsection 207-20(2) of the ITAA 1997 reflecting the franking credit attached to the dividend.

51. Paragraph 207-145(1)(a) of the ITAA 1997 provides that in relation to a franked dividend made by an entity only 'a qualified person in relation to the distribution for the purposes of Division 1A of former Part IIIA of the ITAA 1936' is entitled to a franking credit or tax offset. Broadly speaking, to be a 'qualified person' in relation to the dividend paid under the Buy-Back, the participating shareholder must satisfy both the holding period rule (or certain alternative rules) and the related payments rule. These two rules are discussed later in this Ruling.

Refundable tax offset

52. The tax offsets will be subject to the refundable tax offset rules in Division 67 of the ITAA 1997. Certain trustees and corporate tax entities are not entitled to the refundable tax offset rules because of subsections 67-25(1A) to (1D) of the ITAA 1997.

Non-resident shareholders

53. As the Dividend Component of the consideration received under the Buy-Back is fully franked, a non-resident shareholder is not liable to Australian withholding tax on the Dividend Component (paragraph 128B(3)(ga)).

Sale Consideration

54. Participating shareholders are taken to have disposed of those shares accepted under the Buy-Back on 7 April 2008. The disposal may have different taxation implications for shareholders depending on how the shares were held, for instance:

- an investor who held their shares on capital account will be subject to the capital gains tax provisions; and
- a share trader who held their shares on revenue account will be subject to the ordinary income provisions and the capital gains tax provisions.

Shares held on capital account

55. The Sale Consideration of \$3.57 represents the capital proceeds for capital gains tax purposes pursuant to section 116-20 of the ITAA 1997. A shareholder will make a capital gain on a share if the Sale Consideration per share exceeds the cost base of that share. The capital gain is the amount of the excess. Similarly, a shareholder will make a capital loss on a share if the Sale Consideration per share is less than the reduced cost base of the share.

Shares held on revenue account

56. Where the shares are held as trading stock, the Sale Consideration of \$3.57 is included in assessable income under section 6-5 of the ITAA 1997. Where the shares are held as revenue assets, the amount by which the Sale Consideration of \$3.57 per share exceeds the cost of each share is included in the shareholder's assessable income. Correspondingly, if the cost exceeds the Sale Consideration of \$3.57 per share the difference is an allowable deduction.

57. However, it should be noted that shareholders who hold their shares as revenue assets will have the amount of the capital gain reduced under the anti-overlap provisions contained in section 118-20 of the ITAA 1997. If the shares are held as trading stock the capital gain or loss is disregarded under section 118-25 of the ITAA 1997.

Calculation of Sale Consideration

58. For the purposes of computing the amount of the gain or loss (on capital or revenue account) in these cases, the consideration in respect of the disposal of a share, the Sale Consideration, under a buy-back is determined in accordance with section 159GZZZQ.

59. Subsection 159GZZZQ(1) provides that the shareholder is taken to have received an amount equal to the purchase price (in this case the \$5.65 received for each share bought back) as consideration in respect of the sale of the share bought back. However, this amount is subject to certain adjustments in order to arrive at the Sale Consideration.

60. Subsection 159GZZZQ(2) is one of the adjusting provisions. It provides that if the purchase price is less than the market value of the share at the time of the buy-back if the buy-back did not occur and was never proposed to occur the shareholder is taken to have received an amount equal to the market value as consideration in respect of the sale of the share bought back.

61. For the purposes of determining the application of subsection 159GZZZQ(2) the following methodology has been proposed by Boral and accepted by the Commissioner in accordance with TD 2004/22:

the market value of each share is the VWAP of the shares over the last five trading days before the first announcement of the Buy-Back, adjusted for the percentage change in the Construction Materials subset of the S&P/ASX 200 Index (Construction Materials Index) from the commencement of trading on the date that the Buy-Back was announced on 13 February 2008 (Opening Construction Materials Index) to the close of trading on the day that the Buy-Back closed on 4 April 2008 (Closing Construction Materials Index), and further adjusted on an ex-dividend basis.

62. Under this methodology, the market value of a share bought back under the Buy-Back was calculated to be \$6.38. Therefore, the shareholders are taken to have received \$6.38 for the sale of each share rather than \$5.65.

63. Pursuant to subsection 159GZZZQ(3), the deemed consideration of \$6.38 is reduced by a 'Reduction Amount'. The Reduction Amount is an amount calculated under subsection 159GZZZQ(4). In the circumstances of the Buy-Back, the Reduction Amount is equivalent to the Dividend Component, that is, \$2.81 unless the seller is a corporate tax entity to whom subsection 159GZZZQ(8) applies. Therefore, the Sale Consideration for each share disposed of under the Buy-Back is \$3.57 (\$6.38 less \$2.81).

64. However, it should be noted that where the participating shareholder is a corporate tax entity, which is entitled to a tax offset under Division 207 of the ITAA 1997 in respect of the Dividend Component, an adjustment may be made to the Sale Consideration. Under subsection 159GZZZQ(8), if that shareholder would otherwise incur either a capital loss or a deductible loss (or any increase in such a loss) in respect of the sale of a share bought back under the Buy-Back, the Sale Consideration is increased by an off-settable amount determined under subsection 159GZZZQ(9). The reduction amount is reduced by so much of the off-settable amount that does not exceed the capital loss or the deductible loss.

Foreign resident shareholders

65. A foreign resident shareholder that participates in the Buy-Back can disregard any capital gain or capital loss made in respect of a share bought back under the Buy-Back if the share is not taxable Australian property under the tests in section 855-15 of the ITAA 1997. A Boral share that is disposed into the Buy-Back will only be taxable Australian property if:

- it is an indirect Australian real property interest (item 2 of the table in section 855-15 of the ITAA 1997);
- it has been used by the foreign resident in carrying on a business through a permanent establishment in Australia (item 3 of the table in section 855-15 of the ITAA 1997); or
- it is a CGT asset that is covered by subsection 104-165(3) (choosing to disregard a gain or loss on ceasing to be an Australian resident – item 5 of the table in section 855-15 of the ITAA 1997).

Qualified persons

66. Paragraph 207-145(1)(a) of the ITAA 1997 provides that in relation to a franked dividend made by an entity only a 'qualified person in relation to the distribution for the purposes of Division 1A of former Part IIIA of the ITAA 1936' is entitled to a franking credit or tax offset. Broadly speaking, to be a 'qualified person' in relation to the Dividend Component paid under the Buy-Back, the participating shareholder must satisfy both the holding period rule and the related payments rule.

67. Broadly, a shareholder will not satisfy the related payments rule if the shareholder, or associate of the shareholder, is under an obligation to make, or makes, a payment in respect of the dividend which effectively passes the benefit of the dividend to another person.

68. The holding period rule requires a shareholder to hold the shares, or the interest in the shares, on which the dividend is paid at risk for a continuous period of at least 45 days. In determining whether a shareholder has satisfied the holding period rule, any days during which there is a materially diminished risk in relation to the relevant shares are not counted. The day of acquisition and the day of disposal of the relevant shares are also not counted.

69. Under former subsection 160APHM(2), a shareholder is taken to have materially diminished the risks of loss and opportunities for gain with respect to shares or interests in shares if the 'net position' of the shareholder results in the shareholder having less than 30% of the risks and opportunities relating to the shares or interest in shares.

70. In this case the Commissioner does not regard the announcement of the Buy-Back offer as affecting whether the shares or an interest in shares was held at risk or not.

71. There are 45 clear days between 21 February 2008 and 7 April 2008, that is, the date the tender offer was accepted. Therefore, a shareholder who acquired shares on or before 21 February 2008 satisfies the holding period rule as long as those shares were held at risk for at least 45 continuous days. A shareholder who acquired shares after 21 February 2008 that were subsequently bought back under the Buy-Back is not a qualified person in relation to the dividend paid under the Buy-Back for the purposes of Division 1A of former Part IIIAA except in certain circumstances. It is noted that Boral shares traded on the ASX on an ex-entitlement basis in relation to the Buy-Back from 18 February 2008 (the Ex-entitlement Date).

72. Generally, under the holding period rule a shareholder will be deemed to have disposed of his or her most recently acquired shares first; former subsection 160APHI(4). The 45 day rule operates on a last-in first-out basis, so that shareholders will be deemed to have disposed of their most recently acquired shares first for the purposes of applying the 45 day rule. Accordingly, shareholders who, after 21 February 2008, acquired any additional Boral shares which conferred an entitlement to participate in the Buy-Back, may not qualify for the franking credits attached to the dividends paid on some or all of the shares sold into the Buy-Back.

73. However, Boral shares acquired by participating shareholders which did not confer an entitlement to participate in the Buy-Back (ex-entitlement shares) which were purchased after Boral shares that did confer an entitlement to participate in the Buy-Back (cum-entitlement shares) will not be considered to take the place of tendered cum-entitlement shares under an application of the 'last-in first-out' rule in former subsection 160APHI(4). Ex-entitlement shares do not constitute 'related securities' for the purposes of former subsection 160APHI(2) to any cum-entitlement shares.

Accordingly, for any additional Boral shares that a participating shareholder acquired on or after 18 February 2008 that did not confer an entitlement to participate in the Buy-Back, the 'last-in first-out' rule in former subsection 160APHI(4) will not apply in relation to those shares.

The anti-avoidance provisions

Sections 45A and 45B

74. Sections 45A and 45B are two anti-avoidance provisions which, if they apply, allow the Commissioner to make a determination that section 45C applies. The effect of such a determination is that all or part of the distribution of capital received by the shareholder under the Buy-Back is treated as an unfranked dividend. Accordingly, the application of these two provisions to the Buy-Back must be considered.

75. Section 45A is an anti-avoidance provision that applies in circumstances where capital benefits are streamed to certain shareholders (the advantaged shareholders) who derive a greater benefit from the receipt of share capital and it is reasonable to assume that the other shareholders (the disadvantaged shareholders) have received or will receive dividends.

76. Although a 'capital benefit' (as defined in paragraph 45A(3)(b)) is provided to participating shareholders under the Buy-Back, the circumstances of the Buy-Back indicate that there is no streaming of capital benefits to some shareholders and dividends to other shareholders. Accordingly, section 45A has no application to the Buy-Back.

77. Section 45B applies where certain capital payments are paid to shareholders in substitution for dividends. In broad terms, section 45B applies where:

- (a) there is a scheme under which a person is provided with a capital benefit by a company (paragraph 45B(2)(a));
- (b) under the scheme, a taxpayer (the 'relevant taxpayer'), who may or may not be the person provided with the capital benefit, obtains a tax benefit (paragraph 45B(2)(b)); and
- (c) having regard to the relevant circumstances of the scheme, it would be concluded that the person, or one of the persons, who entered into or carried out the scheme or any part of the scheme did so for a purpose (whether or not the dominant purposes but not including an incidental purpose), of enabling the relevant taxpayer to obtain a tax benefit (paragraph 45B(2)(c)).

78. In the case of the Buy-Back, whilst the conditions of paragraphs 45B(2)(a) and 45B(2)(b) have been met, the requisite purpose of enabling the shareholder to obtain a tax benefit – by way of capital distribution – was not present.

79. Having regard to the relevant circumstances of the scheme, set out in subsection 45B(8), it is apparent that the inclusion of a Capital Component as part of the Buy-Back Price was not inappropriate. Further, the Capital Component cannot be said to be attributable to the profits of the company, nor do the pattern of distributions indicate that it is being paid in substitution for a dividend. Accordingly, section 45B has no application to the Buy-Back.

Section 177EA

80. Section 177EA is a general anti-avoidance provision that applies to a wide range of schemes to obtain a tax advantage in relation to imputation benefits. In essence, it applies to schemes for the disposition of shares or an interest in shares, where a franked distribution is paid or payable in respect of the shares or an interest in shares. This would include a buy-back with a franked dividend component.

81. Specifically, subsection 177EA(3) provides that section 177EA applies if:

- (a) there is a scheme for a disposition of membership interests, or an interest in membership interests, in a corporate tax entity; and
- (b) either:
 - (i) a frankable distribution has been paid, or is payable or expected to be payable, to a person in respect of the membership interests; or
 - (ii) a frankable distribution has flowed indirectly, or flows indirectly or is expected to flow indirectly, to a person in respect of the interest in membership interests, as the case may be; and
- (c) the distribution was, or is expected to be, a franked distribution or a distribution franked with an exempting credit; and
- (d) except for this section, the person (the **relevant taxpayer**) would receive, or could reasonably be expected to receive, imputation benefits as a result of the distribution; and
- (e) having regard to the relevant circumstances of the scheme, it would be concluded that the person, or one of the persons, who entered into or carried out the scheme or any part of the scheme did so for a purpose (whether or not the dominant purpose but not including an incidental purpose) of enabling the relevant taxpayer to obtain an imputation benefit.

82. In the present case the conditions of paragraphs 177EA(3)(a) to (d) are satisfied. Accordingly, the issue is whether, having regard to the relevant circumstances of the scheme, it would be concluded that, on the part of Boral, its shareholders or any other relevant party, there is a purpose more than merely an incidental purpose of conferring an imputation benefit under the scheme. Under this arrangement the relevant taxpayer is the participating shareholder and the scheme comprises the circumstances surrounding the Buy-Back.

83. In arriving at a conclusion the Commissioner must have regard to the relevant circumstances of the scheme which include, but are not limited to, the circumstances set out in subsection 177EA(17). The relevant circumstances listed there encompass a range of circumstances which, taken individually or collectively, could indicate the requisite purpose. Due to the diverse nature of these circumstances some may not be present at any one time in any one scheme.

84. The Commissioner has come to the view that section 177EA applies to the Buy-Back. In coming to this conclusion the Commissioner had regard to all the relevant circumstances of the arrangement, as outlined in subsection 177EA(17). Among the circumstances of the Buy-Back reflected in those paragraphs are:

- the delivery of franking credits in excess of what would have otherwise been distributed in the ordinary course of dividend declaration;
- the greater attraction of the Buy-Back to resident shareholders who could fully utilise the franking credits than to non-resident shareholders who could not;
- the greater attraction of the Buy-Back to some resident shareholders with a low marginal tax rate than other resident shareholders (for example, whereas superannuation funds are taxed at 15% and corporations at 30% individuals can be taxed at a marginal tax rate up to 45%); and
- that participating shareholders were more likely than not to make an economic gain, but a loss for tax purposes, from their participation.

85. Where section 177EA applies the Commissioner has a discretion pursuant to subsection 177EA(5) to make a determination to debit the company's franking account pursuant to paragraph 177EA(5)(a), or deny the imputation benefit to each shareholder pursuant to paragraph 177EA(5)(b). The Commissioner will exercise his discretion in such a way that he does not make a determination that the imputation benefit obtained by the participating shareholders be denied under paragraph 177EA(5)(b).

Section 204-30

86. Section 204-30 of the ITAA 1997 applies where a corporate tax entity streams the payment of dividends, or the payment of dividends and the giving of other benefits, to its members in such a way that:

- (a) an imputation benefit is, or apart from this section would be, received by a member of the entity as a result of the distribution or distributions (paragraph 204-30(1)(a) of the ITAA 1997);
- (b) the member would derive a greater benefit from franking credits than another member of the entity (paragraph 204-30(1)(b) of the ITAA 1997); and
- (c) the other member of the entity will receive lesser imputation benefits, or will not receive any imputation benefits, whether or not the other member receives other benefits (paragraph 204-30(1)(c) of the ITAA 1997).

87. Relevantly, if section 204-30 of the ITAA 1997 applies the Commissioner is vested with a discretion under subsection 204-30(3) to make a determination in writing either:

- (a) that a specified franking debit arises in the franking account of the entity, for a specified distribution or other benefit to a disadvantaged member (paragraph 204-30(3)(a) of the ITAA 1997); or
- (b) that no imputation benefit is to arise in respect of any streamed distributions made to a favoured member and specified in the determination (paragraph 204-30(3)(c) of the ITAA 1997).

88. For section 204-30 of the ITAA 1997 to apply, members to whom distributions are streamed must derive a greater benefit from imputation benefits than the members who do not participate in the Buy-Back. The words 'derives a greater benefit from franking credits' (imputation benefits) are defined in subsection 204-30(8) of the ITAA 1997 by reference to the ability of the members to fully utilise imputation benefits.

89. A significant portion of Boral's shareholding was held by non-residents who do not fully benefit from franking, a feature of the Buy-Back, to the same extent as resident shareholders. Therefore, the conditions in subsection 204-30(1) of the ITAA 1997 for the provision to apply are met. However, the Commissioner will not make a determination under section 204-30 of the ITAA 1997.

Appendix 2 – Detailed contents list

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Not previously issued as a draft

Related Rulings/Determinations:

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Subject references:

- dividend streaming arrangements
- frankable dividends
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