


CR 2021/75 - Australian Unity Limited - Mutual Capital Instruments (2021 Issue)

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Class Ruling

Australian Unity Limited – Mutual Capital Instruments (2021 Issue)

❶ Relying on this Ruling

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

If this Ruling applies to you, and you correctly rely on it, we will apply the law to you in the way set out in this Ruling. That is, you will not pay any more tax or penalties or interest in respect of the matters covered by this Ruling.

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What this Ruling is about

1. This Ruling sets out the way in which specified income tax provisions apply to investors who subscribed for and acquired Mutual Capital Instruments (MCIs) issued by Australian Unity Limited (AU) on 3 November 2021.
2. Full details of the scheme are set out in paragraphs 21 to 59 of this Ruling.
3. In this Ruling, unless otherwise defined, capitalised terms have the meanings set out in the Terms of the AU MCIs (the Terms), contained in Appendix A of the Prospectus for the issue of AU MCIs dated 11 October 2021 (the Prospectus).
4. All legislative references in this Ruling are to provisions of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* or the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (as detailed in the table in Appendix 2 of this Ruling), unless otherwise indicated.

Note: By issuing this Ruling, the ATO is not endorsing this product. Potential purchasers must form their own view about the product.

Who this Ruling applies to

5. This Ruling applies to you if you are an investor (also referred to as a Holder) who:
 - acquired your AU MCIs by initial application under the Prospectus

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- is a resident of Australia within the meaning of subsection 6(1) during the period in which you hold your AU MCIs
- holds your AU MCIs on capital account, and
- is not subject to the taxation of financial arrangements rules in Division 230 in relation to gains and losses on your AU MCIs.

Note: Division 230 will not apply to individuals, unless they have made an election for it to apply.

What this Ruling does not consider

6. This Ruling does not deal with:
- how the taxation law applies to Holders who hold their AU MCIs as trading stock (as defined in subsection 995-1(1)) or as revenue assets (as defined in section 977-50)
 - how the taxation law applies to a Repurchase of AU MCIs by AU, and
 - the consequence of disposing of AU MCIs.

When this Ruling applies

7. This Ruling applies from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2031.

Ruling

Consequences of acquiring Australian Unity Limited Mutual Capital Instruments

Acquisition date

8. You acquired your AU MCIs on 3 November 2021 (table item 2 of section 109-10).

Cost base and reduced cost base of each Australian Unity Limited Mutual Capital Instrument

9. The first element of the cost base and reduced cost base of each AU MCI is \$103 (subsections 110-25(2) and 110-55(2)).

Consequences of holding Australian Unity Limited Mutual Capital Instruments

Dividends on Australian Unity Limited Mutual Capital Instruments

10. A Dividend on an AU MCI is a 'dividend' as defined in subsection 6(1). Therefore, you include Dividends on your AU MCIs in your assessable income (subparagraph 44(1)(a)(i)).

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Entities other than trust or partnership

11. If you are an entity other than a trust or partnership and you are a qualified person in relation to the dividend, in the income year in which the Dividend is paid, you also (section 207-20):

- include the amount of franking credit attached to a Dividend in your assessable income, and
- are entitled to a tax offset equal to the franking credit.

Trust or partnership

12. If you received the Dividend as a trustee of a trust (not being a complying superannuation entity) or as a partnership, and you are not a corporate tax entity, you are required to include an amount equal to the franking credit on the Dividend in your assessable income under subsection 207-35(1), subject to the trustee or the partnership being a 'qualified person' in relation to the Dividend.

13. The relevant partners or beneficiaries to whom the Dividend flows indirectly are each entitled to a tax offset under section 207-45 equal to their share of the franking credit on the Dividend included in the assessable income of the partnership or trust under subsection 207-35(1).

Refundable tax offset

14. The franking credit tax offset you are entitled to under Division 207 is subject to the refundable tax offset rules in Division 67, provided you are not excluded by the operation of section 67-25. Entities excluded by section 67-25 include:

- corporate tax entities (such as companies, corporate limited partnerships, corporate unit trusts and public trading trusts), unless they satisfy the requisite conditions in subsections 67-25(1C) or (1D)
- the trustees of non-complying superannuation funds or non-complying approved deposit funds (subsection 67-25(1A)), and
- the trustees of trusts who are liable to be assessed under sections 98 or 99A (subsection 67-25(1B)).

Determination under paragraph 204-30(3)(c)

15. The Commissioner will not make a determination under paragraph 204-30(3)(c) to deny the whole, or any part, of the imputation benefits you receive in relation to a Dividend.

Determination under paragraph 177EA(5)(b)

16. The Commissioner will not make a determination under paragraph 177EA(5)(b) to deny the whole, or any part, of the imputation benefits you receive in relation to a Dividend.

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Gross-up and tax offset cancelled in certain circumstances

17. Paragraph 207-145(1)(a) will not apply to cancel the effect of the gross-up and tax offset in respect of a franked Dividend as long as you are a qualified person in respect of that Dividend.
18. You will be a qualified person in relation to a Dividend on your AU MCIs if, during the primary qualification period, you held the AU MCIs for a continuous period of at least 45 days during which you did not have 'materially diminished risks of loss or opportunities for gain' (as defined in former section 160APHM) in respect of the AU MCIs.
19. The Repurchase mechanism of AU MCIs will not affect your risks of loss or opportunities for gain in respect of your AU MCIs (former sections 160APHM and 160APHJ).
20. Paragraphs 207-145(1)(b) to (db) also will not apply to cancel the effect of the gross-up and tax offset rules in respect of a franked Dividend.

Scheme

21. The following description of the scheme is based on the Prospectus dated 11 October 2021, the Supplementary Prospectus dated 15 October 2021 and other information provided by the applicant. If the scheme is not carried out as described, this Ruling cannot be relied upon.

Background

22. AU is the ultimate holding company of the Australian Unity Group (AU Group) and is resident of Australia.
23. The AU Group is a provider of national health, wealth and living services to more than 700,000 Australians, including its members. AU is a mutual entity, governed by and for the benefit of its members, which comprise eligible customers and employees.
24. AU is limited by shares and guarantee. The liability under the guarantee of the members is limited to \$1 per member for current members and continues for a period of one year following cessation of membership.
25. AU uses its profits to pay dividends on existing MCIs and to reinvest in the growth of assets and products and services for the benefit of members.
26. Under the Prospectus, AU offered MCIs at an Issue Price of \$103 each to raise \$220 million (with the ability to raise more or less) (the 2021 Issue).
27. AU MCIs issued as part of the 2021 Issue were issued by AU in Australia on 3 November 2021.
28. AU had MCI share capital of \$117 million prior to the 2021 Issue following an issue of MCIs in December 2020 (the 2020 Issue). Aside from the MCIs currently on issue, AU has no shares on issue.
29. AU MCIs are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange under the code AYUPA.

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Main features of Australian Unity Limited Mutual Capital Instruments

30. In 2019, amendments were made to the *Corporations Act 2001* (Corporations Act) which allow mutual entities to raise share capital through the issue of MCIs in a manner that does not trigger a demutualisation.

31. An MCI is a type of share for the mutual sector and is subject to the Corporations Act regulatory regime that ordinarily applies to the issuance of shares. In order to be issued as an MCI, the share must confer the right to no more than one vote irrespective of the number of MCIs that a Holder owns. In addition, the rights attaching to an MCI can only be varied or cancelled by a special resolution of the company and either a special resolution of all members holding the same class of MCI or obtaining written consent of 75% of the Holders of the class of MCI.

32. Furthermore, in relation to the MCI, a mutual entity's constitution must provide:

- that the share may only be issued as a fully-paid share
- that Dividends in respect of MCIs are non-cumulative, and
- the rights of Holders with respect to participation in surplus assets and profits.

33. The AU constitution (the Constitution) was amended in October 2019, in accordance with the Corporations Act, to authorise AU to issue MCIs.

34. The Terms provide for the securities to be fully-paid MCIs, as required in the Corporations Act, in the capital of AU.

35. AU MCIs are a perpetual instrument in the form of legal shares.

36. AU MCIs confer a single voting right to each Holder (regardless of how many AU MCIs they hold) on a resolution at the annual general meeting or a special general meeting of AU, regardless of whether the Holder is also a Non Shareholder Member.

37. AU MCIs do not entitle its Holder to vote on a demutualisation, a proposal to wind up AU, or on a resolution under Rule 3.4(l) of the Constitution.

Face Value and Issue Price

38. The Face Value of each AU MCI is \$100.

39. Rule 2(b) of the Constitution allows for the Issue Price to be determined by the Directors in their absolute discretion and it may be the Face Value, more than the Face Value or less than the Face Value.

40. The Issue Price of each AU MCI issued under the 2021 Issue was \$103. AU MCIs were issued fully-paid on the Issue Date, being 3 November 2021.

41. Rule 3.4(f) of the Constitution was amended at AU's 2021 Annual General Meeting in October 2021 to clarify that, leaving aside any other amounts due under the Terms, MCI entitlements on a winding up of AU will be limited to the \$100 Face Value of each MCI rather than their Issue Price. This is to ensure ongoing consistency with the Terms.

Dividends

42. The payment of any Dividend is discretionary and subject to the Directors in their absolute discretion determining that AU pay the Dividend.

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43. Dividends are non-cumulative. If all or any part of a Dividend that is determined to be paid is not paid, AU has no liability to pay that Dividend, or any part of that Dividend, and a Holder has no claim or entitlement against AU or any other person in respect of the non-payment.

44. No interest or other amount accrues on any unpaid Dividend, or any unpaid part of a Dividend, and a Holder has no claim or entitlement in respect of interest or any other amount on any unpaid Dividend or any unpaid part of a Dividend.

45. Dividends will be calculated under clause 3.1 of the Terms using the Face Value of each AU MCI and a Dividend Rate of 5% per annum.

46. To the extent that a Dividend is not fully franked, the cash amount of the Dividend will be a higher amount to compensate for the reduction in franking credits.

Right to repurchase Australian Unity Limited Mutual Capital Instruments

47. AU may issue a Repurchase Notice.

48. A Repurchase Notice may only be issued (clause 4.1(b) of the Terms):

- (1) at any time after a Tax Event or Regulatory Event occurs; or
- (2) at the same time as, or at any time after, the issue by Australian Unity of a notice of meeting which contains a resolution seeking Member approval of a Demutualisation.

49. A Repurchase Notice issued as a consequence of a Tax Event or a Regulatory Event is irrevocable.

50. On a Repurchase Date, AU will Repurchase each AU MCI for the Repurchase Amount which will be paid to the Holder, the AU MCIs will be cancelled and all rights conferred by the AU MCIs will cease.

Ranking

51. AU MCIs issued under the Prospectus rank equally among themselves in all respects.

52. AU MCIs rank ahead of Non Shareholder Member interests and ordinary shareholders (if any) in AU.

53. AU may issue further MCIs on such terms as the Directors determine, including, but not limited to, different (including in priority to AU MCIs) dividend rights, buy-back and capital reduction rights, provided that those MCIs do not rank in priority to AU MCIs in respect of a return of capital on the winding up of AU.

54. AU must not issue any MCIs which rank in priority to AU MCIs in respect of a return of capital on the winding up of AU without first obtaining the approval of Holders by a Special Resolution.

55. AU MCIs issued under the 2021 Issue rank equally in all respects with MCIs issued under the 2020 Issue. Distributions on MCIs issued under the Prospectus and the 2020 Issue will be paid on the same day and no priority will be given to MCIs issued under the Prospectus or the 2020 Issue in respect of dividends, repurchase or winding up.

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Winding up

56. In the event of the winding up of AU, Holders will be entitled to receive out of the assets of AU available for distribution to shareholders, a cash amount (the Winding-Up Amount) in respect of each AU MCI equal to (clause 5.3 of the Terms):

- (a) the amount of any Dividend due but unpaid; and
- (b) the Face Value,

before any return of capital or distribution is made to holders of ordinary shares or any other class of securities or shares ranking behind MCIs, or to Non Shareholder Members.

57. If, upon a winding up of AU, there are insufficient funds to pay the Winding-Up Amount, Holders and holders of any other shares that rank equally as to distribution with the AU MCIs will share in any distribution of assets of AU in proportion to the amounts to which they respectively are entitled.

58. AU MCIs do not confer on Holders any further right to participate in the surplus assets of AU on the winding up of AU beyond payment of the Winding-Up Amount.

Other matters

59. This Ruling is made on the basis that:

- a) AU is a resident of Australia under the income tax laws of Australia and of no other jurisdiction.
- b) AU MCIs are equity interests in AU for the purposes of Division 974.
- c) AU is a franking entity under section 202-15.
- d) Dividends paid on AU MCIs are frankable pursuant to section 202-40.
- e) AU will frank the Dividends paid in respect of all AU MCIs at the same franking percentage as the AU benchmark for the franking period in which the Dividend payments are made.
- f) Dividends on the AU MCIs will not be sourced, directly or indirectly, from AU's share capital account or its non-share capital account, nor debited against AU's share capital account or its non-share capital account.
- g) Immediately before the payment of a franked Dividend on the AU MCIs, AU has available frankable profits (worked out under section 215-20) at least equal to the proposed Dividend.
- h) AU does not and will not differentially frank Dividends to different Holders according to their tax status or on any other basis.
- i) The AU Group does not and will not have any foreign branches, permanent establishments, or foreign operations of any kind and any Dividend will not give rise to a foreign income tax deduction (as defined in section 832-120).
- j) All parties to the scheme will deal with each other on arm's length terms.
- k) You do not take any 'positions' (as defined in former section 160APHJ) at any time in relation to your AU MCIs apart from holding AU MCIs.
- l) You (or an associate) did not make, are not under an obligation to make, and will not be likely to make, a 'related payment' (as defined under former section 160APHN) in relation to a Dividend on AU MCIs.

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- m) You (or your connected entities) will not engage in distribution washing (as outlined in section 207-157) in relation to a Dividend paid in respect of AU MCIs (unless entitled to the exception under subsection 207-157(4)).
- n) No part of any Dividend will be exempt income or non-assessable non-exempt income in your hands.
- o) No entity controls AU for the purposes of the controlling entity test contained in section 725-55.

Commissioner of Taxation17 November 2021

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Appendix 1 – Explanation

❶ *This Explanation 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.*

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Dividends

60. As each Dividend that AU will pay on AU MCIs will be a distribution of money that was not debited against AU's share capital account, each Dividend will constitute a dividend as defined in subsection 6(1).

Cost base and reduced cost base of each Australian Unity Limited Mutual Capital Instrument

61. The first element of the cost base and reduced cost base of each AU MCI is \$103, being the money you paid to acquire each AU MCI (subsections 110-25(2) and 110-55(2)).

Determination under paragraph 204-30(3)(c)

62. Subsection 204-30(1) empowers the Commissioner to make a determination under paragraph 204-30(3)(c) if an entity streams distributions in a certain way.

63. Based on the scheme, AU will not stream dividends. Dividends will be received by all Holders in proportion to and by reason of their holding of AU MCIs and not by reference to their tax profile or individual tax positions. There is nothing in the Terms that allows AU to treat Holders differently in respect of their entitlement to a franked Dividend.

Determination under paragraph 177EA(5)(b)

64. Section 177EA is a general anti-avoidance provision that applies where one of the purposes (other than an incidental purpose) of a particular scheme is to enable a taxpayer to obtain an imputation benefit.

65. The conditions in paragraphs 177EA(3)(a) to (d) are considered to be satisfied, therefore the relevant circumstances of the scheme must be considered to establish

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whether any person who entered into or carried out the scheme, or any part of the scheme, did so for a more than incidental purpose of enabling a Holder to obtain an imputation benefit (paragraph 177EA(3)(e)).

66. The Commissioner considers that the relevant circumstances of the scheme do not, on balance, lead to a conclusion that the purpose of enabling Holders to obtain imputation benefits is more than incidental to AU's primary purpose of raising capital to advance its social infrastructure and complex human services business objectives and otherwise to improve its balance sheet and financial risk profile.

Gross up and tax offset cancelled – qualified persons and certain other circumstances

Qualified persons

67. If you are not a qualified person in relation to a Dividend, you:

- do not include the franking credit attached to the Dividend in your assessable income (paragraph 207-145(1)(e)), and
- are not entitled to a tax offset equal to the amount of the franking credit attached to the dividend (paragraph 207-145(1)(f)).

68. As this Ruling is made on the basis that you have not made and are not required to make a related payment in respect of a Dividend, you will be a qualified person in relation to a Dividend if you hold your AU MCIs at risk for a required number of days during the relevant qualification period. The relevant qualification period is the 'primary qualification period' (as defined in former section 160APHD).

69. The Commissioner accepts, having reviewed the Constitution, Prospectus and Terms of the AU MCIs, that the AU MCIs are not 'preference shares' within the meaning of that expression in former section 160APHD for the purposes of former Division 1A of Part IIIA, and therefore the primary qualification period is the period beginning on the day after you acquire your AU MCIs and ends on the 45th day after the day the AU MCIs became ex dividend.

70. You are required to hold your AU MCIs at risk for a continuous period of 45 days (excluding the days of acquisition and disposal, if relevant) during the primary qualification period. Any days you had materially diminished risks of loss or opportunities for gain in respect of your holding are also excluded (former subsection 160APHO(3)).

71. Under former subsection 160APHM(2), you are taken to have materially diminished the risks of loss and opportunities for gain on a particular day with respect to your AU MCIs if your net position on that day does not retain 30% or more of the risks and opportunities associated with holding AU MCIs.

72. Under the Repurchase mechanism, you will only be taken to have made an offer to sell AU MCIs if AU issues a Repurchase Notice. As AU is the only party which can choose to exercise the Repurchase option, it is not a separate position that you have taken in relation to your AU MCIs (former sections 160APHM and 160APHJ).

73. Therefore, the Repurchase mechanism will not, of itself, affect your risks of loss or opportunities for gain in respect of your AU MCIs.

74. However, if you do enter into any risk management strategies in respect of your AU MCIs that have the effect of reducing your risks of loss or opportunities for gain below 30% (for example, by the use of limited recourse loans, options or other derivatives), then you

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will not be considered a qualified person in respect of a Dividend and you will not receive the benefit of the franking credit and tax offset rules.

75. You may also be a qualified person in relation to a Dividend if you:

- have made a valid election under former section 160APHR to have franking credit ceilings and franking rebate ceilings apply, which continues to apply to you for the year of income, or
- hold your AU MCIs as an individual and satisfy the small shareholder exemption rule in former section 160APHT.

76. If you are a qualified person only because you made a valid election under former section 160APHR, the offsets that you are entitled to may be limited pursuant to former Subdivision BA of Division 7 of Part IIIAA.

Certain other circumstances

77. Paragraphs 207-145(1)(b) to (db) will not apply to cancel the effect of the gross-up and tax offset rules in respect of a franked Dividend.

78. In respect of paragraphs 207-145(1)(b) and (c), refer to paragraphs 15 and 16 of this Ruling.

79. In respect to paragraph 207-145(1)(d), based on the facts of the scheme there is no evidence that the Dividends will be made as part of a dividend stripping operation.

80. In respect to paragraph 207-145(1)(da), this Ruling is made on the basis that the distribution washing provision does not apply.

81. In respect to paragraph 207-145(1)(db), this Ruling is made on the basis that the payment of franked Dividends on the AU MCIs will not give rise to any foreign income tax deductions.

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82. This paragraph sets out the details of the provisions ruled upon or referenced in this Ruling.

<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	subsection 6(1)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former Division 1A of Part IIIAA
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former Subdivision BA of Division 7 of Part IIIAA
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	Subparagraph 44(1)(a)(i)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former section 160APHD
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former section 160APHJ
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former section 160APHM
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former subsection 160APHM(2)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former section 160APHN
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former subsection 160APHO(3)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former section 160APHR
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	former section 160APHT
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	section 177EA
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	paragraph 177EA(3)(a)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	paragraph 177EA(3)(b)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	paragraph 177EA(3)(c)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	paragraph 177EA(3)(d)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	paragraph 177EA(3)(e)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>	paragraph 177EA(5)(b)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	Division 67
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 67-25
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 67-25(1A)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 67-25(1B)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 67-25(1C)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 67-25(1D)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 109-10
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 110-25(2)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 110-55(2)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 202-15
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 202-40
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 204-30(1)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 204-30(3)(c)

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<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	Division 207
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 207-20
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 207-35(1)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 207-45
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 207-145(1)(a)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 207-145(1)(b)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 207-145(1)(c)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 207-145(1)(d)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 207-145(1)(da)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 207-145(1)(db)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 207-145(1)(e)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	paragraph 207-145(1)(f)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 207-157
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 207-157(4)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 215-20
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	Division 230
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 832-120
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	Division 974
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	subsection 995-1(1)
<i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>	section 977-50

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References

Previous draft:

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Related Rulings/Determinations:

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Legislative references:

- Corporations Act 2001
- TAA 1953

ATO references

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Income tax ~~ Capital management ~~ Assessability of distribution
Income tax ~~ Capital management ~~ Dividend streaming
Income tax ~~ Capital management ~~ Franking credits / tax offsets
Income tax ~~ Capital management ~~ Qualified person rule

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