



LCG 2015/D9 - Attribution Managed Investment Trusts: trustee shortfall taxation - section 276-420

 This cover sheet is provided for information only. It does not form part of *LCG 2015/D9 - Attribution Managed Investment Trusts: trustee shortfall taxation - section 276-420*

 This document has changed over time. This is a consolidated version of the ruling which was published on *3 December 2015*



Attribution Managed Investment Trusts: trustee shortfall taxation – section 276-420

Relying on this draft Guideline

This draft Law Companion Guideline describes how the Commissioner proposes to apply the law in [Tax Laws Amendment \(New Tax System for Managed Investment Trusts\) Bill 2015](#) when it comes into effect. If you rely on this draft Guideline in good faith before it is finalised, and the law is enacted as introduced, you will not have to pay any underpaid tax, penalties or interest in respect of matters it covers if it does not correctly state how a relevant provision applies to you.

Table of Contents	Paragraph
What this draft Guideline is about	1
Date of effect	5
Background: section 276-420	6
Explanation	7
<i>Section 276-420 shortfall taxation</i>	7
<i>‘Trustee determined under’ – paragraph 276-420(1)(a)</i>	10
<i>Discovery of under does not require reallocation of expenses for base year</i>	14
<i>‘Objectively determined under’ – paragraph 276-420(1)(b)</i>	16
<i>When will the possibility of shortfall taxation arise in practice?</i>	17
<i>Example 1: pooled assets</i>	20
<i>Time limits relevant to the section 276-420 assessment process</i>	27
<i>Example 2: time limits</i>	31
<i>Remission of tax</i>	35
Your comments	36

What this draft Guideline is about

1. Under the new regime for attribution MITs (AMITs)¹, the trustee of an AMIT works out the amount of the AMIT's assessable income of different tax characters (net of deductions), exempt income, non-assessable non-exempt income and tax offsets, which it can attribute to its members. These amounts, as worked out by the trustee of the AMIT, are called 'determined trust components'.
2. Broadly, mistakes in the calculation of determined trust components made in one year, can be fixed in the year they are discovered without the need to amend prior year returns.² A mistake which understates the amount of a character of assessable income is known as an 'under'.
3. Where a trustee fails to recognise all or part of an under of a character of assessable income in the year it should have been discovered, the trustee may be liable to pay tax under section 276-420 on the shortfall.
4. This draft Guideline explains the operation of section 276-420.³

Date of effect

5. It is proposed that this draft Guideline will be finalised as a public ruling, effective for those who rely on it in good faith from when the Tax Laws Amendment (New Tax System for Managed Investment Trusts) Bill 2015 (the Bill) comes into effect. If the Bill is enacted as introduced, this will be for assessments for income years starting on or after:
 - 1 July 2016, or
 - if the trustee has made an irrevocable choice to apply the new tax system for its 2015-16 income year which starts on or after 1 July 2015 – 1 July 2015.

Background: section 276-420

6. Section 276-420 is designed to ensure that disputes between an AMIT trustee and the Commissioner, concerning the correct amount of an 'under' to be recognised in a discovery year, can be resolved at the trustee level through the assessment and objection process.

Explanation

Section 276-420 shortfall taxation

7. Applying section 276-420 broadly requires a comparison to be made between two amounts:
 - the 'under' as determined by the trustee in accordance with section 276-345 for a particular discovery year (the 'trustee determined under') – paragraph (1)(a), and
 - what the 'under' for that discovery year would have been if worked out on the basis of an objective application of the law to what the trustee should have known at the discovery time ('the objectively determined under') – paragraph (1)(b).
8. A trustee of an AMIT is liable to pay tax where the 'trustee determined under' falls short of the 'objectively determined under'. The tax payable equals 45% (47% in a temporary budget repair levy year) of the shortfall. However, the shortfall is reduced to the extent it is reflected in an under

¹ An AMIT is a managed investment trust that has elected in to the attribution regime for the taxation of MITs contained in Division 276. All legislative references in this draft Guideline are to the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* as proposed to be amended by the Tax Laws Amendment (New Tax System for Managed Investment Trusts) Bill 2015 unless context otherwise dictates.

² Subdivision 276-F.

³ Section 276-425 applies in a similar way to overs of offsets. To the extent that the two provisions use the same terminology, this draft Guideline can also be used in interpreting section 276-425.

of a later year. See also the Commissioner's power of remission in paragraph 35 of this draft Guideline.

9. If there is a shortfall, the 'running balance account' for the determined trust component (in effect, the determined trust component for the base year, plus any prior year 'under' worked out by the trustee and minus any prior year 'over' worked out by the trustee)⁴ is increased by the amount of the shortfall. This ensures that any later adjustments to the running balance account (for example, further unders or overs) appropriately take all relevant amounts already recognised – including a shortfall arising under section 276-420 – into account.

'Trustee determined under' – paragraph 276-420(1)(a)

10. Broadly, under section 276-345, a 'trustee determined under' of a particular income character is recognised when the trustee of an AMIT becomes aware of income that should have been (but was not) taken into account in the calculation of a determined trust component for an earlier 'base year'. The omitted income may result from a change in the trustee's knowledge of the facts and/or the trustee's view of the law. Rather than needing to go back and revise the calculations for the base year and reissue 'AMMA statements'⁵, the trustee may choose to account for the variance as an 'under' adjustment to the trust component of that character in the later 'discovery year'.

11. Under subsection 276-345(3), the trustee works out the 'trustee determined under' by comparing:

- (a) the 'trust component' worked out in the discovery year on the basis of the trustee's knowledge at the discovery time,⁶ and
- (b) the 'determined trust component' for the base year (if the determined trust component is the first year after the discovery year) or, otherwise, the 'running balance account' amount.⁷

12. The trustee's knowledge at the 'discovery time' includes the trustee's knowledge of the factual circumstances relevant to the calculation of the trust components.

13. For the purpose of working out the under on the basis of what the trustee should have known at the relevant discovery time, a position on the law or facts taken by the Commissioner will be taken to be a thing the trustee should have known at the time the Commissioner notifies the trustee of the confirmed position. This is generally when the Commissioner issues a final position paper. This means that if the Commissioner notifies the trustee of the confirmed position before the discovery time for an income year, and (for example) the Commissioner's position is affirmed by Independent Review after the discovery time, the trustee would be taken to have knowledge of the Commissioner's position before the relevant discovery time. If the position in the final position paper is not ultimately affirmed by Independent Review, generally there will be no shortfall.

Discovery of under does not require reallocation of expenses for base year

14. Trust component is defined in section 276-260. A trust component of a particular character for an income year is the amount of that character worked out for the AMIT using the rules in sections 276-265 and 276-270. The trust components of a character relating to the assessable income of the AMIT should be net of deductions. Section 276-270 provides rules for allocating deductions.

15. When considering the difference between the base year determined trust component and the trust component worked out at the discovery time, provided that the base year deductions were allocated on a reasonable basis (and the under is not attributable to excessive deductions claimed in

⁴ Paragraph 276-345(3)(b).

⁵ AMIT member annual statements.

⁶ Paragraph 276-345(3)(a).

⁷ Paragraph 276-345(3)(b).

the base year), there is no need to reallocate the deductions in calculating the discovery year amount. In such cases, the gross income not included in the base year will be the amount of the under.

'Objectively determined under' – paragraph 276-420(1)(b)

16. The 'objectively determined under' for the discovery year is worked out on the basis of:
- what the trustee *should* have known at the discovery time (that is, what it is reasonable to assume their knowledge should have been in the light of the overall circumstances, including information properly available to the trustee in their capacity as trustee of that trust and information it might reasonably be expected the trustee would have sought), and
 - how the law actually applied to those matters the trustee should have known at that time.

When will the possibility of shortfall taxation arise in practice?

17. The issue of shortfall taxation may arise where the Commissioner takes the view, on the basis of a view of the law or the facts in a base year, that – in respect of a determined trust component of an income character – there should have been an under (or a greater under) worked out by the trustee in a particular discovery year. The discovery year in this context is typically the first year in which the trustee could have recognised the under, based on what they should have known at the time, rather than the year in which a compliance review is undertaken.

18. If the trustee disagrees with the Commissioner's view, and declines to either make an under adjustment in the current year, or to reissue AMMA statements for the base year, the Commissioner may issue an assessment for the discovery year which includes the tax payable on the shortfall. The trustee may object to this assessment.

19. Subject to applicable time limits⁸, the trustee may also eliminate the shortfall after the issue of the assessment by recognising the under in a subsequent income year or by issuing replacement AMMA statements for the base year. To the extent that the amount is dealt with in this way, the shortfall is reduced⁹ and the assessment would be amended.

Example 1: pooled assets

20. *The Latitude East Trust is an AMIT. In the 2017-18 income year (the discovery year), its trustee discovers a previously unrecognised amount of \$1,000 that relates to the 2016-17 income year (the base year). The trustee considers the discovered amount consists of:*

- *assessable income of \$800, and*
- *non-assessable non-exempt income (NANE) of \$200.*

21. *Therefore, in the 2017-18 income year, the Latitude East Trust recognises:*

- *a \$800 under having the character of ordinary income, and*
- *a \$200 under having the character of NANE.*

22. *In the 2018-19 income year (the current year), the Commissioner undertakes a compliance review and concludes that the whole of the discovered amount was assessable as ordinary income. As a result, the Commissioner considers \$1,000 should have been recognised as an under of ordinary income in the 2017-18 income year, not only \$800.*

23. *If the trustee of the Latitude East Trust accepts the Commissioner's view, they could adjust for the variance by recognising at the discovery time in the current 2018-19 income year the following amounts as unders and overs in relation to the 2016-17 base income year:*

⁸ Section 276-350.

⁹ Subsections 276-420(4) and (5).

- an additional \$200 under of an ordinary income, and
- a \$200 over of NANE.

24. Alternatively, the trustee may be able to issue replacement AMMA statements to members for the 2016-17 base income year.

25. However, if the trustee neither recognises a further under in the current year, nor reissues AMMA statements for the base year, the Commissioner may issue an assessment for the 2017-18 income year that includes the tax payable on the \$200 shortfall.

26. If the trustee disagrees with the assessment, they may object to the assessment in the manner set out in Part IVC to the Taxation Administration Act 1953 or, subject to applicable time limits, reduce the shortfall as outlined in paragraph 19 of this draft Guideline.

Time limits relevant to the section 276-420 assessment process

27. Two time limits are relevant to section 276-420 shortfalls: the 'limited discovery period' and the time limits applicable to replacement of AMMA statements.

28. Broadly, under section 276-350, an AMIT does not have an under once the hypothetical amendment period has ended (the limited discovery period). This time limit would also preclude the Commissioner from making an assessment of tax payable under subsection 276-420(2) (a shortfall assessment) once the limited discovery period has ended. This means the trustee and the Commissioner would be precluded from recognising an under or an increase in an under once the time limit has expired. The time limit is determined as if section 170 applied to the assessment the Commissioner is assumed to have made for the purpose of section 276-350. Therefore, there is no time limit if the Commissioner is of the opinion that there has been fraud or evasion. Furthermore, the provisions in subsection 170(7) would be available to extend the limited discovery period.

29. A shortfall assessment under section 276-420 will generally be an amended assessment of the trustee of the AMIT's original assessment of tax payable for the discovery year (including nil). The Commissioner has the power under the amendment rules in section 170 to amend the amended assessment (that is, the shortfall assessment) in a way that reduces the trustee's liability.

30. In some circumstances, a shortfall assessment may be an original assessment.

Example 2: time limits

31. The limited discovery period for the 2017 base year is due to expire on 30 September 2021. The trustee does not recognise a particular under in its relevant determined trust component (documented as required by subsection 276-255(2) on 15 September 2021) for the 2021 discovery year. The Commissioner considers that, at the discovery time (just before 15 September 2021), there was an under based on what the trustee should have known at that time. (There was no under in relation to this particular matter based on what the trustee should have known at any earlier discovery time.) The Commissioner issues a shortfall assessment before 30 September 2021. The trustee lodges a return for the 2021 income year after 30 September 2021.

32. If the trustee disagrees with the shortfall assessment, it may object in the manner set out in Part IVC to the Taxation Administration Act 1953.

33. If the trustee agrees with the assessment, it will need to pay tax on that shortfall under subsection 276-420(2). Ordinarily the trustee would alternatively have the option of reducing the shortfall by:

- revising the determined trust component document for the base year and issuing or reissuing AMMA statements for that year based on the revised amounts, or
- including the under in the relevant trust component.

34. However, these options are not available to the trustee in this example as:

- *The option of issuing a replacement AMMA statement for the base year is itself subject to the four year time limit in subsection 276-460(3). In this example, the four years to issue an AMMA statement for the 2017 year expired on 30 June 2021.*
- *Section 276-350 prevents an under arising outside the limited discovery period, which in this example ended on 30 September 2021. Any under not already worked out by the trustee at this time can only be worked out when it works out its determined trust components for the 2022 year – which is after the limited discovery period. Accordingly, the trustee will not have an under that reflects the shortfall in respect of which subsections 276-420(4) and (5) would otherwise operate to reduce the shortfall.*

Remission of tax

35. The Commissioner has the power under section 276-430 to remit the whole or part of income tax payable under any of the shortfall or excess taxation provisions in Subdivision 276-G if the Commissioner is satisfied that remission would not result in any detriment to the revenue. For example, to the extent a shortfall under section 276-420 would have been attributed to tax-exempt entities, remission of the tax would not result in any detriment to the revenue.

Your comments

36. You are invited to comment on this Draft Law Companion Guideline including the proposed date of effect. Please forward your comments to the contact officer by the due date.

Due date: 15 January 2016

Contact officer: David White

Email address: David.White2@ato.gov.au

Telephone: (03) 9285 1574

Address: Australian Taxation Office
GPO Box 9977
Melbourne VIC 3001

References

ATOlaw topic(s)	Income tax ~~ Trusts ~~ Other
Legislative references	ITAA 1997 ITAA 1997 170 ITAA 1997 170(7) ITAA 1997 276–255(2) ITAA 1997 276-260 ITAA 1997 276-265 ITAA 1997 276-270 ITAA 1997 Subdiv 276-F ITAA 1997 Subdiv 276-G ITAA 1997 276-345 ITAA 1997 276-345(1)(a) ITAA 1997 276-345(1)(b) ITAA 1997 276-345(3) ITAA 1997 276-345(3)(a) ITAA 1997 276-345(3)(b) ITAA 1997 276-350 ITAA 1997 276-420 ITAA 1997 276-420(1)(a) ITAA 1997 276-420(1)(b) ITAA 1997 276-420(2) ITAA 1997 276-420(4) ITAA 1997 276-420(5) ITAA 1997 276-425 ITAA 1997 276-430 ITAA 1997 276-460(3) TAA 1953 TAA 1953 Pt IVC
ATO references	