



# ***TR 2024/D3 - Income tax: aspects of the third party debt test in Subdivision 820-EAB of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997***

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## Draft Taxation Ruling

# Income tax: aspects of the third party debt test in Subdivision 820-EAB of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*

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### **📌 Relying on this draft Ruling**

This publication is a draft for public comment. It represents the Commissioner's preliminary view on how a relevant provision could apply.

If this draft Ruling applies to you and you rely on it reasonably and in good faith, you will not have to pay any interest or penalties in respect of the matters covered, if this draft Ruling turns out to be incorrect and you underpay your tax as a result. However, you may still have to pay the correct amount of tax.

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### What this draft Ruling is about

1. This draft Ruling<sup>1</sup> sets out our views on aspects of the third party debt test (TPDT) in Subdivision 820-EAB of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*. The focus of this Ruling is the third party debt conditions in section 820-427A. These conditions are relevant to working out an entity's third party earnings limit, and therefore the amount of debt

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<sup>1</sup> For readability, all further references to 'this Ruling' refer to the Ruling as it will read when finalised. Note that this Ruling will not take effect until finalised.

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deductions (if any) disallowed under the TPDT in the thin capitalisation rules in Division 820.

2. All legislative references in this Ruling are to the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, unless indicated otherwise.

### Overview

3. The TPDT was introduced by the *Treasury Laws Amendment (Making Multinationals Pay Their Fair Share—Integrity and Transparency) Act 2024* (Act). The TPDT replaces the arm's length debt test for general class investors and financial entities.<sup>2</sup> It is designed to be a simpler and more streamlined test to apply and administer than the arm's length debt test, which operated based on valuation metrics and a 'hypothesised entity comparison'.<sup>3</sup> Its design reflects that the earnings-based rules may not work appropriately for asset-heavy sectors with long depreciation periods, such as the infrastructure and property sectors.<sup>4</sup>

4. In general terms, the TPDT limits an entity's gross debt deductions for an income year to an amount equal to the sum of its debt deductions for that year that are attributable to debt interests issued to unrelated entities and used to fund its Australian operations. The TPDT may allow debt deductions in excess of those otherwise available under the earnings-based tests.<sup>5</sup> However, the TPDT is designed to be narrow, and is not intended to accommodate all third party debt financing arrangements.<sup>6</sup>

5. A critical condition of the TPDT is that the holder of the debt interest has recourse for payment of the debt only to the Australian assets of the issuer or an Australian entity that is a member of the 'obligor group'.<sup>7</sup> Assets that are rights under or in relation to a guarantee, security or other form of credit support are generally not permitted and will lead to failure of this condition unless certain limited exceptions apply. This condition is designed to ensure that independent commercial lenders determine the level and structure of debt finance they are prepared to provide an entity based only on its Australian assets.<sup>8</sup> Another condition of the TPDT is that the issuer must use the proceeds of issuing the debt interest to fund its commercial activities in connection with Australia.

6. An entity will generally be able to claim its debt deductions in full if all the debt interests it issues satisfy the TPDT. That is, the TPDT will not disallow any part of its debt deductions. To the extent an entity's debt deductions are attributable to debt interests that do not satisfy the TPDT, they are effectively disallowed.<sup>9</sup>

7. The TPDT includes 'conduit financing' rules that allow debt deductions attributable to on-loans between related parties in certain circumstances. These rules are outside the scope of this Ruling.

8. A choice to use the TPDT may result in certain associate entities being deemed to have made the same choice. If an entity is deemed to have made a choice to apply the TPDT in relation to an income year, it is not permitted to make a choice to apply the group

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<sup>2</sup> Paragraph 2.89 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the Treasury Laws Amendment (Making Multinationals Pay Their Fair Share—Integrity and Transparency) Bill 2023 (EM).

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 2.91 of the EM.

<sup>4</sup> Attachment 2: *Impact Analysis for Schedule 2* of the EM, page 79.

<sup>5</sup> The fixed ratio test and the group ratio test.

<sup>6</sup> Paragraph 2.92 of the EM.

<sup>7</sup> The holder is also permitted to have recourse to Australian assets that are membership interests in the entity (provided the entity does not have any legal or equitable interest, directly or indirectly, in an asset that is not an Australian asset). See paragraph 820-427A(4)(b).

<sup>8</sup> Paragraphs 2.90, 2.101 and Attachment 2: *Impact Analysis for Schedule 2* of the EM, page 83.

<sup>9</sup> Paragraph 820-50(1)(c), subsection 820-50(2), paragraphs 2.53, 2.54, 2.89 and 2.94 of the EM.

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ratio test in relation to that year, and any choice it has made to apply the group ratio test for that income year is revoked and taken not to have been made.<sup>10</sup>

### **Subdivision 820-EAB – third party debt concepts**

9. Subdivision 820-EAB sets out concepts that are relevant to entities that apply the TPDT, that is<sup>11</sup>:

- general class investors that make a choice, or that are taken to have made a choice, under subsection 820-46(4)
- outward investing financial entities (non-ADI) that make a choice under subsection 820-85(2C), and
- inward investing financial entities (non-ADI) that make a choice under subsection 820-185(2C).

10. If the TPDT applies in relation to an income year, the amount of an entity's debt deductions for that year that is disallowed (the 'total disallowed amount') is the amount by which they exceed the entity's 'third party earnings limit' for that year.<sup>12</sup>

### **Third party earnings limit**

11. An entity's 'third party earnings limit' for an income year is the sum of each debt deduction of the entity for the income year that is attributable to a debt interest issued by the entity that satisfies the 'third party debt conditions' in relation to the income year.<sup>13</sup>

12. For these purposes, debt deductions of an entity are taken to be attributable to the debt interest where they are<sup>14</sup>:

- directly associated with hedging or managing the interest rate risk in respect of a debt interest, and
- not referable to an amount paid or payable, directly or indirectly, to an associate entity of the entity.

### **Third party debt conditions**

13. The 'third party debt conditions' in subsection 820-427A(3) are broadly as follows:

- The entity issued the debt interest to an entity that is not an associate entity.<sup>15</sup>
- The debt interest is not held at any time in the income year by an entity that is an associate entity.<sup>16</sup>
- The holder of the debt interest has recourse for payment of the debt only to certain Australian assets held by the entity or an Australian member of the obligor group, or to membership interests in the entity.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Subsection 820-47(4A).

<sup>11</sup> Section 820-427A.

<sup>12</sup> Paragraph 820-50(1)(c), paragraph 2.53 of the EM.

<sup>13</sup> Subsection 820-427A(1).

<sup>14</sup> Subsection 820-427A(2), paragraph 2.95 of the EM.

<sup>15</sup> Paragraph 820-427A(3)(a).

<sup>16</sup> Paragraph 820-427A(3)(b).

<sup>17</sup> Paragraph 820-427A(3)(c).

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- The entity uses all, or substantially all, of the proceeds of issuing the debt interest to fund its commercial activities in connection with Australia.<sup>18</sup>
- The entity is an Australian entity.<sup>19</sup>

## Ruling

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### Subsection 820-427A(1)

14. An entity's 'third party earnings limit' is determined for each income year in relation to which the TPDT applies.<sup>20</sup>

15. The third party earnings limit for an income year is the sum of each debt deduction of the entity for that year that is attributable to a debt interest issued by the entity that satisfies the third party debt conditions in relation to the income year.<sup>21</sup>

16. The words 'attributable to' are not defined for the purposes of subsection 820-427A(1). The word 'attributable' denotes something like 'belonging to' or 'caused by'.<sup>22</sup> It has been stated by the courts that '[t]he meaning of the word "attributable", where used in legislation, is sensitive to context'.<sup>23</sup> In the context it appears, 'attributable to' in subsection 820-427A(1) reflects a similar nexus enquiry as 'in relation to', as it appeared in subsection 820-40(1) prior its amendment by the Act.

### Subsection 820-427A(2)

17. Under subsection 820-427A(2), a debt deduction is treated as being attributable to a debt interest issued by the entity to the extent it is directly associated with hedging or managing the interest rate risk in respect of the debt interest and is not referable to an amount paid or payable, directly or indirectly, to an associate entity.<sup>24</sup>

18. The Explanatory Memorandum to the Treasury Laws Amendment (Making Multinationals Pay Their Fair Share—Integrity and Transparency) Bill 2023 (EM) provides that this rule is intended to only cover conventional 'interest rate swap' arrangements between unrelated parties.<sup>25</sup>

19. Subsection 820-427A(2) is designed to cover debt deductions that are not otherwise attributable to a debt interest (namely, debt deductions in relation to conventional interest rate swaps). These debt deductions were brought within the definition of 'debt deduction' by amendments to section 820-40 made by the Act.<sup>26</sup> Subsection 820-427A(2) is directed towards those debt deductions. It does not operate, for example, to treat a debt deduction that is in fact attributable to one debt interest as being attributable to another.

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<sup>18</sup> Paragraph 820-427A(3)(d).

<sup>19</sup> Paragraph 820-427A(3)(e).

<sup>20</sup> Paragraph 820-50(1)(c), subsection 820-427A(1).

<sup>21</sup> Subsection 820-427A(1).

<sup>22</sup> Macmillan Publishers Australia, *The Macquarie Dictionary* online, [www.macquariedictionary.com.au](http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au), accessed 28 November 2024.

<sup>23</sup> *Warren v Secretary, Attorney-General's Department* [2021] FCA 89 at [83], per Wheelahan J.

<sup>24</sup> See section 820-427D. Further references in this Ruling to an 'associate entity' incorporate the modifications in section 820-427D, as the context requires.

<sup>25</sup> Paragraph 2.95 of the EM.

<sup>26</sup> Items 23 and 24 of Schedule 2 to the Act.

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### Paragraph 820-427A(2)(a)

20. For a debt deduction to satisfy paragraph 820-427A(2)(a), it must be ‘directly associated with hedging or managing the interest rate risk in respect of the debt interest’.

21. The words ‘directly associated with’ require a direct link between the debt deduction and the hedging or managing activities described. To the extent a debt deduction is not directly associated with those activities it will not satisfy paragraph 820-427A(2)(a). For example, where the debt deduction arises under a separate trading or speculative arrangement or is otherwise unrelated to hedging or managing interest rate risk in respect of the debt interest.

22. In paragraph 820-427A(2)(a), the words ‘the interest rate risk’ qualify both ‘hedging’, and ‘managing’. A debt deduction that is directly associated with ‘hedging’ the debt interest is therefore only covered by paragraph 820-427A(2)(a) if it is directly associated with hedging the interest rate risk in respect of the debt interest.

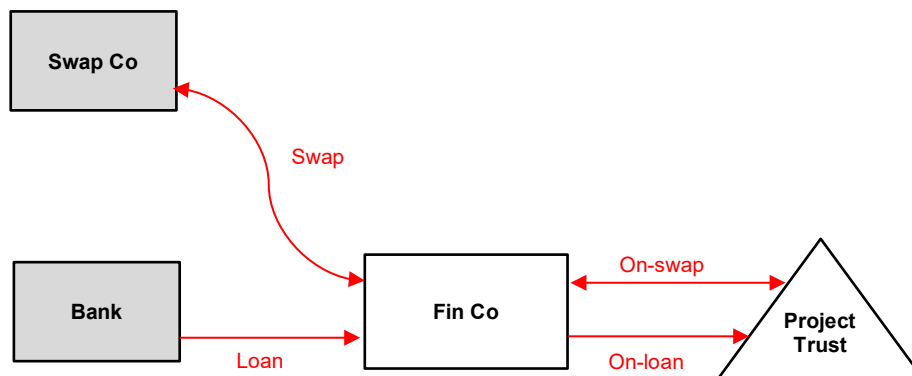
### Paragraph 820-427A(2)(b)

23. For a debt deduction to satisfy paragraph 820-427A(2)(b), it must not be referable to an amount paid or payable, directly or indirectly, to an associate entity of the entity. A debt deduction paid directly to an associate entity of the entity will therefore not satisfy paragraph 820-427A(2)(b).

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### **Example 1 – debt deduction paid directly to associate entity**

Diagram 1: Debt deduction paid directly to associate entity



24. *Project Trust and Fin Co are associate entities and general class investors.*

25. *Fin Co borrows at variable interest from an unrelated entity, Bank, and on-lends the proceeds of the borrowing to Project Trust at the same variable interest.*

26. *Fin Co enters an interest rate swap with another unrelated entity, Swap Co (the ‘swap’). Under the terms of the swap, Fin Co makes fixed swap payments to Swap Co and receives floating swap payments from Swap Co.*

27. *Fin Co enters a separate interest rate swap with Project Trust under which Fin Co receives fixed swap payments from Project Trust and makes floating swap payments to project Trust (the ‘on-swap’).*

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28. *Any debt deductions Project Trust pays to Fin Co under the on-swap are paid directly to an associate entity, and therefore will not satisfy paragraph 820-427A(2)(b). Similarly, any debt deductions Fin Co pays to Project Trust under the on-swap are paid directly to an associate entity and will not satisfy paragraph 820-427A(2)(b).*

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### **Subsection 820-427A(3)**

29. A debt interest issued by an entity satisfies the ‘third party debt conditions’ in relation to an income year if the conditions set out in paragraphs 820-427A(3)(a) to (e) are satisfied.

### **Paragraph 820-427A(3)(a)**

30. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(a) is satisfied in relation to an income year if the entity issued the debt interest to an entity that is not an associate entity of the entity.

31. If this condition is satisfied in relation to the income year the debt interest is issued, it will be satisfied in relation to subsequent income years the debt interest remains on issue.

### **Paragraph 820-427A(3)(b)**

32. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(b) is satisfied in relation to an income year if the debt interest is not held at any time in the income year by an entity that is an associate entity of the entity.

33. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(b) is tested continuously throughout the period the relevant debt interest is on issue. A debt interest that is on issue for the whole income year must satisfy paragraph 820-427A(3)(b) for the whole income year. A debt interest on issue for part of an income year will satisfy paragraph 820-427A(3)(b) ‘in relation to an income year’ if it satisfies that paragraph throughout the period it is on issue.

### **Paragraph 820-427A(3)(c)**

34. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) is satisfied if, disregarding recourse to minor or insignificant assets, the holder of the debt interest has recourse for payment of the debt to which the debt interest relates only to Australian assets that are covered by subsection 820-427A(4) and are not rights covered by subsection 820-427A(5) (about credit support rights).

35. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) is tested continuously throughout the period the relevant debt interest is on issue. A debt interest that is on issue for the whole income year must satisfy paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) for the whole income year. A debt interest is on issue for part of an income year will satisfy paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) ‘in relation to an income year’ if it satisfies that paragraph throughout the period it is on issue.

### **Recourse**

36. In the context of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c), the expression ‘recourse for payment of the debt’ refers to the holder’s ability to recover amounts owed to it by the issuer in respect of the debt to which the debt interest relates. It is used to delineate the pool of

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assets available in satisfaction or recovery of amounts owed to the holder of the debt interest by the issuer.

37. The assets the holder of a debt interest has recourse to is a practical question of fact that depends on the relevant circumstances, including the agreements between the parties, the assets held by the obligor group, and the operation of any legislative or regulatory regimes that may apply.<sup>27</sup>

38. Relevant agreements may include:

- loan agreements
- credit facility agreements
- security agreements
- mortgages
- guarantees.

39. Having ‘recourse for payment of the debt’ does not require an event of default or similar to have occurred, or for the holder of the debt interest to have immediately enforceable or non-contingent rights of recourse. The focus of the enquiry is on the assets available in satisfaction or recovery of amounts owed to the holder of the debt interest, such as in the event of a default. It is the assets themselves that are relevant, not, for example, the cash proceeds of any actual or hypothetical liquidation of them.

40. The concept of recourse is not the same as the concept of ‘security’. The assets the holder of the debt interest has recourse to are not necessarily limited to the assets (if any) in respect of which the holder has a security interest.

41. Assets available in satisfaction or recovery of amounts owed to an unsecured creditor are assets the unsecured creditor ‘has recourse’ to for the purpose of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c).

42. Where the issuer or a member of the obligor group holds assets that are rights against another entity, those rights themselves are the relevant assets. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) does not require an entity to ‘look-through’ those rights to any underlying assets held by the other entity, or to identify any assets the rights may directly or indirectly provide or allow recourse to.<sup>28</sup>

43. The concept of ‘recourse’ in paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) is the same as in paragraph 820-49(1)(b) (which is relevant to defining the ‘obligor group’ in relation to the debt interest under section 820-49). The comments in this section of the Ruling therefore apply equally in relation to ‘recourse’ in paragraph 820-49(1)(b). Where the facts permit, the ‘obligor group’ is indicated diagrammatically in some of the examples in paragraphs 44 to 141 of this Ruling.

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### **Example 2 – recourse not expressly limited to Australian assets**

44. *Entity A borrows \$30 million from an unrelated entity, Entity B. Under the terms of the borrowing, Entity B’s recourse for payment of the debt is not expressly limited to Entity*

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<sup>27</sup> For example, the *Corporations Act 2001* and the *Personal Property Securities Act 2009*.

<sup>28</sup> Whether assets so identified are ‘Australian assets’ for the purpose of subsection 820-427A(3), and whether they are ‘credit support rights’ covered by subsection 820-427A(5) are separate questions. ‘Australian assets’ and ‘credit support rights’ are discussed at paragraphs 78 to 85 and 115 to 157 of this Ruling, respectively.

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A's Australian assets. (Australian assets are discussed at paragraphs 78 to 85 of this Ruling.)

45. At all relevant times, Entity A holds only Australian assets.

46. While Entity B's recourse is not expressly limited to Entity A's Australian assets, Entity B does not have recourse to any non-Australian assets for the purpose of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c). This is because Entity A does not in fact hold any non-Australian assets at any relevant time.

### **Example 3 – secured debt**

47. Entity A borrows \$10 million from an unrelated entity, Entity B. Entity A mortgages a commercial property it holds to Entity B as security for the borrowing. Under the terms of the borrowing, Entity B's recourse for payment of the debt is limited only to the commercial property.

48. Entity A does not default on any of its obligations under the borrowing.

49. For the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c), Entity B has recourse for payment of the debt to Entity A's commercial property.

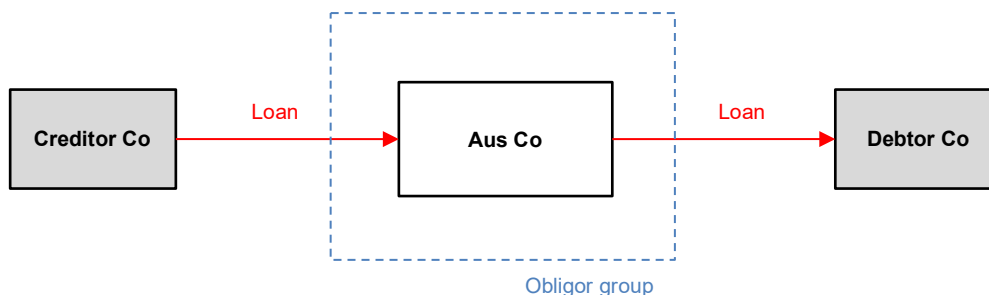
### **Example 4 – unsecured debt**

50. Entity A borrows \$15 million from an unrelated entity, Entity B, on an unsecured basis. Entity A does not default on any of its obligations under the borrowing.

51. For the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c), Entity B has recourse for payment of the debt to the assets held by Entity A that are available in satisfaction or recovery of amounts owed to Entity B under the debt interest.

### **Example 5 – loan receivable**

Diagram 2: Loan receivable



52. Aus Co is an Australian entity and general class investor. Aus Co makes a loan to an unrelated entity, Debtor Co, under which Aus Co has rights to receive principal and interest payments.

53. Under a separate arrangement, Aus Co borrows money from another unrelated entity, Creditor Co. This borrowing is secured by Aus Co's rights under its loan to Debtor Co. Creditor Co does not have recourse to any other assets of Aus Co.

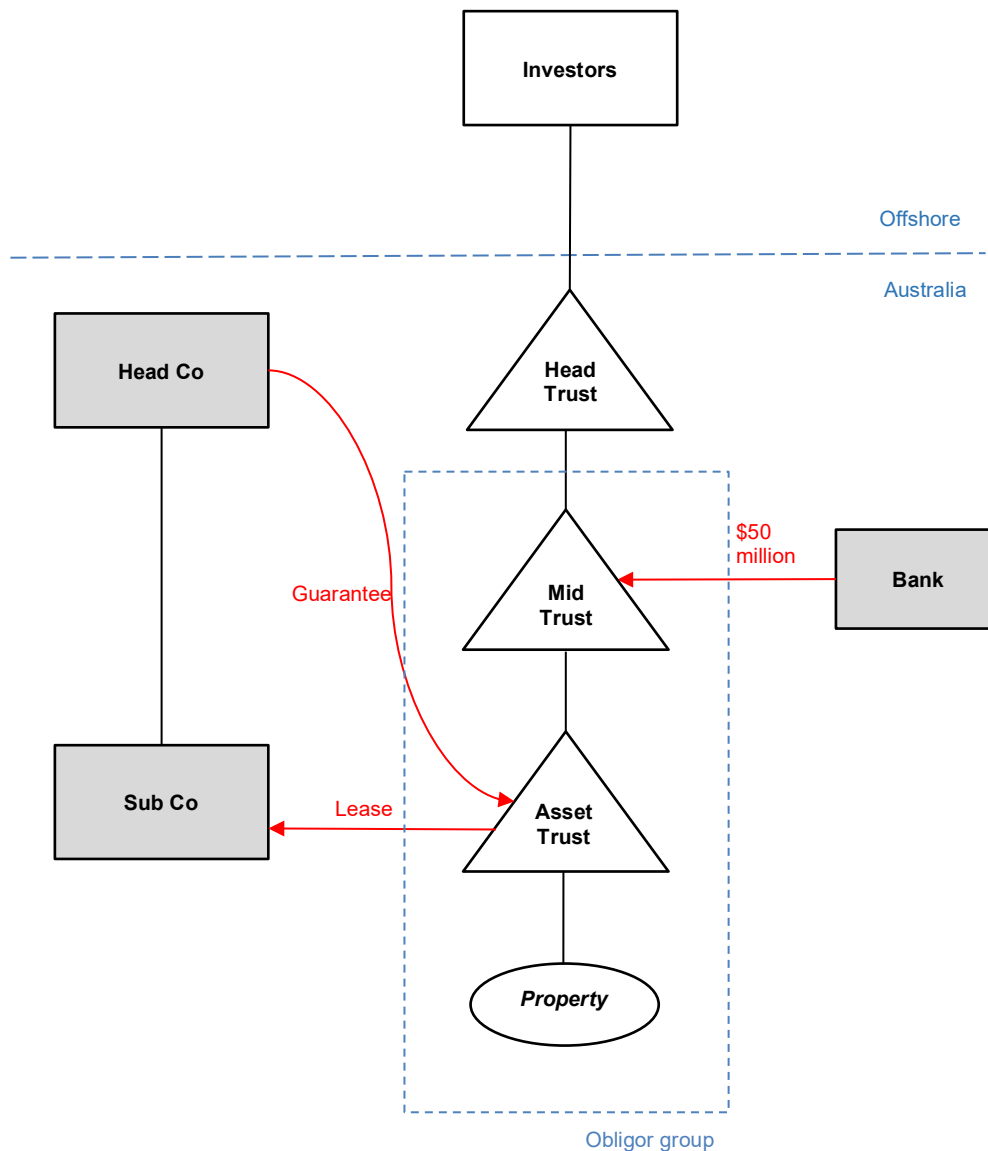
54. For the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c), Creditor Co has recourse to Aus Co's rights under its loan to Debtor Co. Creditor Co is not considered to have recourse

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to assets held by Debtor Co (for example, assets Debtor Co may use to satisfy its obligations to Aus Co under the loan).

**Example 6 – third party guarantee**

Diagram 3: Third party guarantee



55. Head Trust, Mid Trust and Asset Trust are Australian associate entities and general class investors. Asset Trust holds a commercial property in Australia that it leases to Sub Co, an unrelated Australian entity.

56. Head Co is Sub Co’s Australian parent and is also unrelated to the Australian trusts. Asset Trust and Head Co enter a guarantee agreement under which Head Co agrees to satisfy Sub Co’s obligations under the lease out of its own Australian assets in the event Sub Co defaults. Asset Trust’s rights under the guarantee agreement are credit support rights.

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57. *Mid Trust borrows \$50 million from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the borrowing, Bank has recourse for payment of the debt to:*

- *All the units in Mid Trust held by Head Trust.*
- *All the assets of Mid Trust, being units in Asset Trust.*
- *Asset Trust's commercial property, rights under the lease, and rights under the guarantee agreement.*

58. *For the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c):*

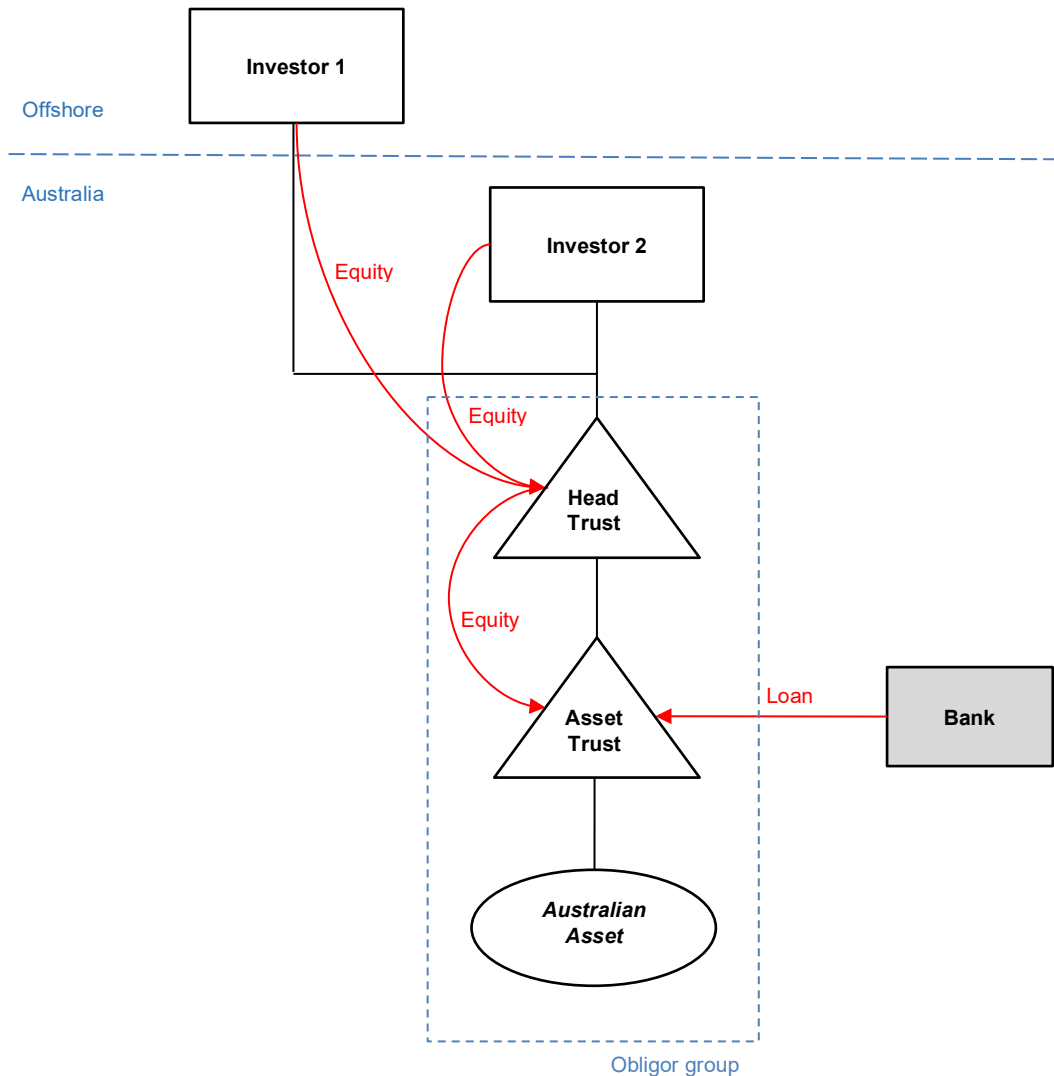
- *Bank is not considered to have recourse to assets held by Sub Co (for example, assets Sub Co may use to satisfy its obligations to Asset Trust under the lease).*
- *Bank is not considered to have recourse to assets held by Head Co (for example, assets Head Co may use to satisfy its obligations to Asset Trust under the guarantee).*

59. *Note that because Asset Trust's rights under the guarantee are credit support rights, they would need to satisfy an exception to subsection 820-427A(5) for the debt interest Mid Trust issued to Bank to satisfy the third party debt conditions (credit support rights and subsection 820-427A(5) are discussed at paragraphs 115 to 157 of this Ruling).*

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**Example 7 – equity commitment deed**

Diagram 4: Equity commitment deed



60. *Investor 1, Investor 2, Head Trust and Asset Trust enter into an equity commitment deed. The deed provides Asset Trust with rights to require Head Trust to contribute a pre-committed amount of equity to Asset Trust. The deed also provides Head Trust with rights to require Investor 1 and Investor 2 to contribute the same.*

61. *Head Trust and Asset Trust’s rights under the equity commitment deed are credit support rights.*

62. *An unrelated entity, Bank, provides a loan to Asset Trust. Under the terms of the loan, Bank has recourse to all assets held by Head Trust and Asset Trust, including their rights under the deed.*

63. *For the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c), Bank is not considered to have recourse to assets held by Investor 1 or Investor 2 (for example, assets Investor 1 and Investor 2 may use to satisfy their obligations under the deed) solely on account of the Trusts’ rights under the equity commitment deed.*

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**Minor or insignificant**

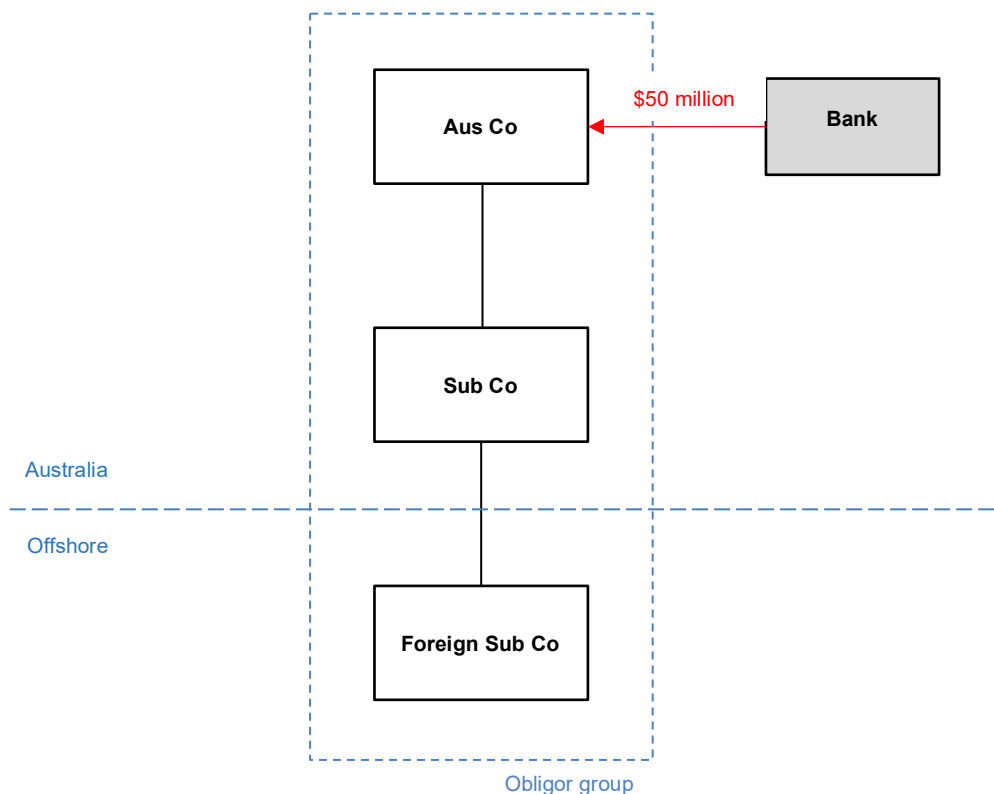
64. Under paragraph 820-427A(3)(c), recourse to ‘minor or insignificant’ assets is disregarded when determining the assets the holder of the debt interest has recourse to. This exception is intended to prevent paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) being contravened for inadvertent and superficial reasons, namely, because the holder has recourse to assets that are not covered by paragraph 820-427A(3)(c), but which are only minor or insignificant in nature.<sup>29</sup> The exception covers assets of minimal or nominal value.

65. The actual or hypothetical impact of any ineligible assets on the quantum or terms of the debt interest is not determinative of whether those assets are minor or insignificant.

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**Example 8 – minor or insignificant assets**

Diagram 5: Minor or insignificant assets



66. *Aus Co holds assets including all the issued shares in Sub Co. Sub Co holds assets including all the issued shares in a foreign subsidiary, Foreign Sub Co. Foreign Sub Co has share capital of \$2 and does not hold any assets.*

67. *Aus Co borrows \$50 million from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the borrowing, Bank has recourse for payment of the debt to all Aus Co and Sub Co’s assets, including the shares Sub Co holds in Foreign Sub Co.*

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<sup>29</sup> Paragraph 1.30 of the Supplementary Explanatory Memorandum to the Treasury Laws Amendment (Making Multinational Pay Their Fair Share—Integrity and Transparency) Bill 2023 (Supplementary EM).

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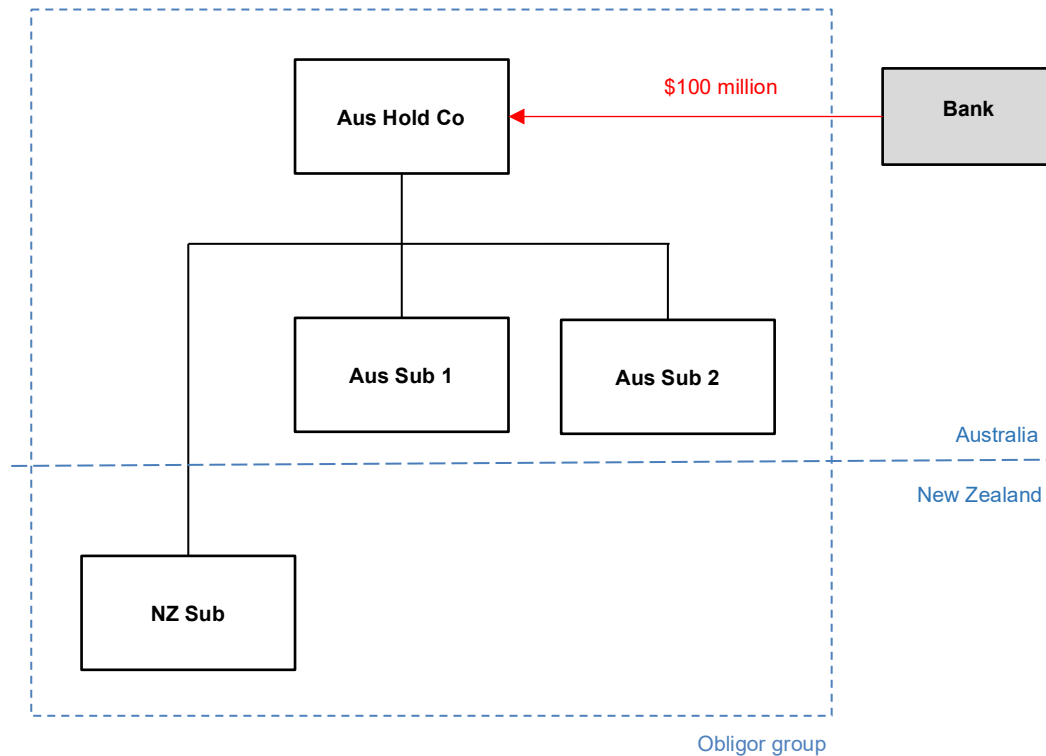
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68. The shares Sub Co holds in Foreign Sub Co are minor and insignificant assets because of their nominal value. Recourse Bank has to those shares is therefore disregarded for the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c).

**Example 9 – relative values not determinative**

Diagram 6: Relative values not determinative



69. Aus Hold Co owns 2 Australian subsidiaries, Aus Sub 1 and Aus Sub 2, and a New Zealand subsidiary, NZ Sub.

70. The market value of the shares in NZ Sub is \$10 million. This represents approximately 2% of the market value of all the assets of the Aus Hold Co group.

71. Aus Hold Co borrows \$100 million from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the borrowing, Bank has recourse to all assets of the Aus Hold Co group, including all the shares in NZ Sub.

72. The shares in NZ Sub Co are not minor or insignificant assets for the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) because they are not of minimal or nominal value. The fact they represent a relatively small proportion of the market value of the assets of the Aus Hold Co group is not determinative of whether they are minor or insignificant assets.

**Example 10 – actual or hypothetical impact of ineligible assets**

73. Head Trust is an Australian entity and general class investor. Head Trust holds assets including units in Australian unit trusts, and various foreign assets.

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74. *Head Trust borrows \$5 million from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the borrowing, Bank has recourse for payment of the debt to all Head Trust's assets, including its foreign assets.*

75. *Head Trust's foreign assets had no impact on the amount or terms of the debt that Bank advanced.*

76. *The impact of Head Trust's foreign assets on the amount or terms of the debt is not determinative of whether they are minor or insignificant assets for the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c). In order for Head Trust's foreign assets to be minor or insignificant, they must be of minimal or nominal value.*

77. *Similarly, if the actual impact of Head Trust's foreign assets is not known, but it could be hypothesised (for example, by way of economic modelling) they would not have had any impact on the quantum or terms of the debt, this is also not determinative of whether those assets are minor or insignificant for the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c).*

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### **Australian assets**

78. The term 'Australian assets'<sup>30</sup> is not defined for the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) and therefore takes on its ordinary meaning in the context it appears.

79. The adjective 'Australian' is defined to mean something 'of, or relating to Australia'.<sup>31</sup> 'Assets' are resources available for future economic benefit or service potential, such as real property, machinery, inventory, cash, securities and intangible items like patents, trademarks and goodwill.<sup>32</sup>

80. The EM provides that the term 'Australian assets' is intended to capture assets that are substantially connected to Australia, and that the following assets are not intended to be covered<sup>33</sup>:

- assets that are attributable to the entity's overseas permanent establishments
- assets that are otherwise attributable to the offshore commercial activities of an entity.

81. Whether an asset is an 'Australian asset' depends on the facts and circumstances, including the nature of the asset involved, and its connection or relationship to Australia.

82. The TPDT is designed to be narrow, to accommodate only genuine commercial arrangements relating only to Australian business operations.<sup>34</sup> It operates principally to accommodate capital intensive sectors with long investment horizons, such as the property

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<sup>30</sup> The comments in relation to 'Australian assets' in paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) apply equally in relation to 'Australian assets' in subsection 820-427A(4).

<sup>31</sup> Macmillan Publishers Australia, *The Macquarie Dictionary* online, [www.macquariedictionary.com.au](http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au), accessed 28 November 2024.

<sup>32</sup> Macmillan Publishers Australia, *The Macquarie Dictionary* online, [www.macquariedictionary.com.au](http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au), accessed 28 November 2024.

<sup>33</sup> Paragraph 2.98 of the EM.

<sup>34</sup> Paragraph 2.92 of the EM.

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and infrastructure sectors.<sup>35</sup> In that context, Australian real property is an example of assets that paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) is intended to cover. For real property, the asset's physical location will generally be determinative. Thus, Australian real property will ordinarily qualify as an 'Australian asset'.

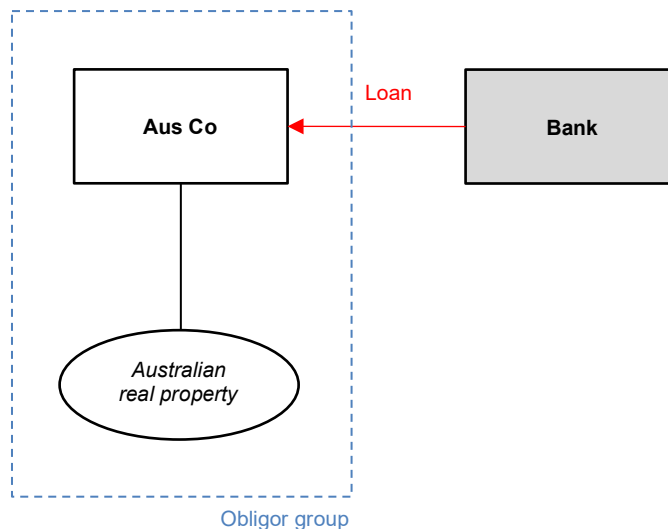
83. Other assets exclusively connected to Australia and that lack ties to other jurisdictions will generally be 'Australian assets'. For example, a tangible asset owned by an entity, located in Australia, and used exclusively in its Australian operations. Where an asset has only a tenuous or remote connection to another jurisdiction, it may still qualify as an 'Australian asset' provided it has a substantial connection to Australia.

84. Assets that are rights against foreign-resident entities (for example, credit support rights provided to an Australian entity by a foreign entity) should be carefully considered to determine whether or not they are 'Australian assets'.

85. The mere fact an asset generates or could generate assessable income does not necessarily establish a sufficient connection to Australia, though it may weigh in favour of the asset being an 'Australian asset'. Conversely, an asset that does not generate assessable income is not necessarily outside the concept of 'Australian asset'.

### **Example 11 – Australian real property**

Diagram 7: Australian real property



86. *Aus Co is an Australian entity and general class investor. Aus Co holds assets including Australian real property. Aus Co borrows from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the loan, Bank has recourse to all Aus Co's assets, including its Australian real property.*

87. *Aus Co's Australian real property is substantially connected to Australia and is therefore an Australian asset for the purpose of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c).*

<sup>35</sup> Attachment 2: Impact Analysis for Schedule 2 of the EM, pages 78 to 79, Parliament of Australia (2024), Treasury submission to the Inquiry into the Government Amendments to Treasury Laws Amendment (Making Multinational Pay Their Fair Share—Integrity and Transparency) Bill 2023, page 8, [https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Committees/Senate/Economics](https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Economics), accessed 29 November 2024.

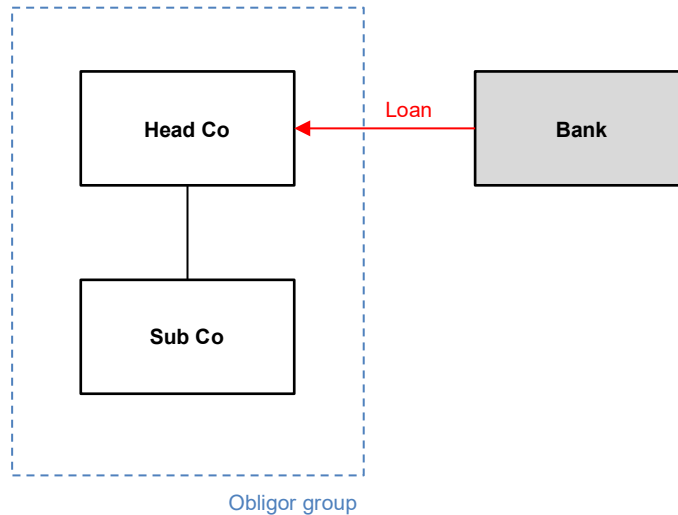
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**Example 12 – shares in Australian subsidiary**

Diagram 8: Shares in Australian subsidiary



88. *Head Co and Sub Co are Australian entities and general class investors. Both Head Co and Sub Co carry on business only in Australia and (shares Head Co holds in Sub Co aside) hold only Australian assets.*

89. *Head Co borrows from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the loan, Bank has recourse to all the assets of Head Co and Sub Co, and all the shares in both entities.*

90. *The shares in Sub Co are Australian assets for the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) because they are substantially connected to Australia and do not have any connection another jurisdiction.*

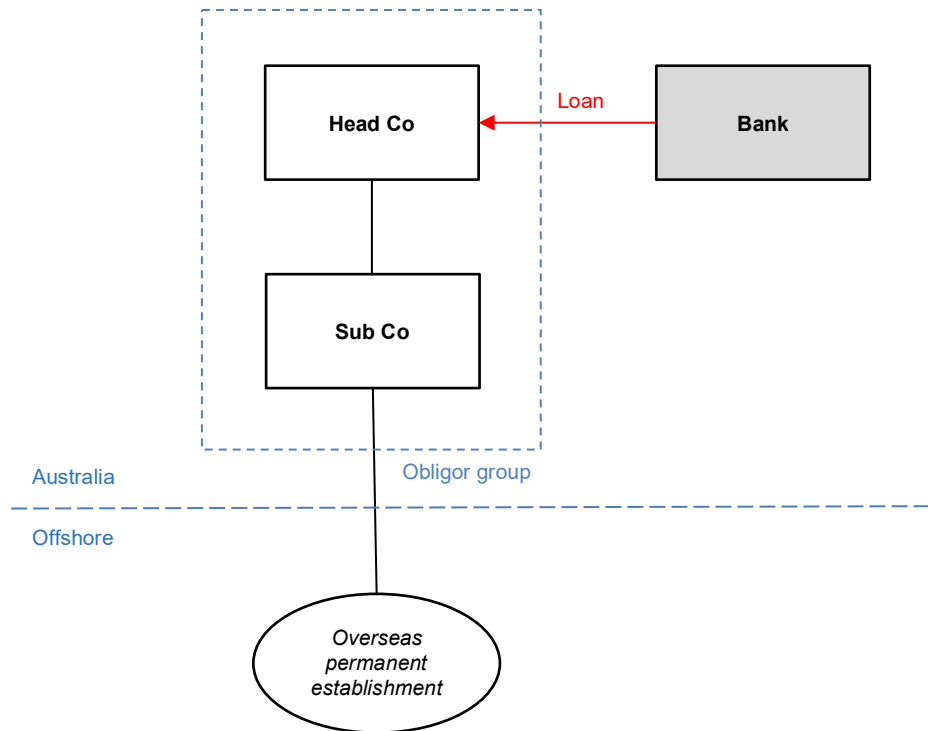
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**Example 13 – shares in Australian subsidiary with overseas permanent establishment**

Diagram 9: Shares in Australian subsidiary with overseas permanent establishment



91. *Head Co and Sub Co are Australian entities and general class investors. Both Head Co and Sub Co carry on business in Australia. Sub Co also carries on business at or through an overseas permanent establishment.*

92. *Head Co borrows from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the loan, Bank has recourse to all the assets of Head Co and Sub Co, and all the shares in both those entities.*

93. *The shares in Sub Co are not Australian assets for the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) because they have a connection with a foreign jurisdiction which, on account of Sub Co's overseas permanent establishment, is more than tenuous or remote.*

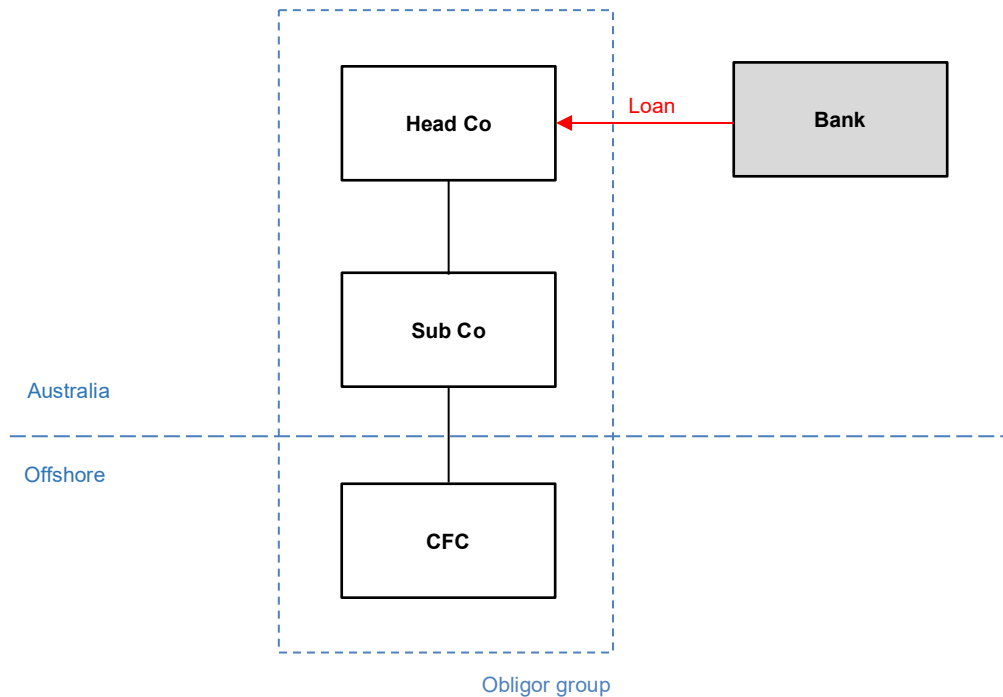
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**Example 14 – shares in controlled foreign company**

Diagram 10: Shares in controlled foreign company



94. *Head Co and Sub Co are Australian entities and general class investors. Both Head Co and Sub Co carry on business in Australia. Sub Co has a foreign-resident subsidiary, CFC, that carries on business wholly offshore.*

95. *Head Co borrows from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the loan, Bank has recourse to all the assets of Head Co, Sub Co and CFC, and all the shares in those entities.*

96. *The shares in CFC are not Australian assets for the purposes of paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) because they have a substantial connection with a foreign jurisdiction.*

**Paragraph 820-427A(3)(d)**

97. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(d) is satisfied if, in relation to the relevant income year, the entity uses all, or substantially all, of the proceeds of issuing the debt interest to fund its commercial activities in connection with Australia that do not include any business carried on by the entity at or through its overseas permanent establishments, and the holding by the entity of any associate entity debt, controlled foreign entity debt or controlled foreign entity equity.

98. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(d) is tested continuously throughout the period the relevant debt interest is on issue. A debt interest that is on issue for the whole income year must satisfy paragraph 820-427A(3)(b) for the whole income year. A debt interest that is on issue for part of an income year will satisfy paragraph 820-427A(3)(d) 'in relation to an income year' if it satisfies that paragraph throughout the period the debt interest is on issue.

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99. Under paragraph 820-427A(3)(d), the ‘use’ of the proceeds of issuing the debt interest is not a ‘once-off’ test. For example, an entity that initially uses the proceeds to invest in an Australian asset would need to reassess how it continues to ‘use’ those proceeds if the Australian asset is disposed of, and the proceeds of the sale are redeployed.

100. The question of what an entity ‘uses’ the proceeds of issuing the debt interest for is a factual enquiry. Entities should maintain sufficient records to demonstrate how the proceeds of issuing the debt interest are used in relation to each relevant income year.

### **All, or substantially all**

101. The words ‘all, or substantially all’ are designed to accommodate the minor or incidental use of proceeds of issuing the debt interest other than to fund the entity’s commercial activities in connection with Australia.<sup>36</sup>

102. The word ‘substantially’ should not be construed in isolation. It finds its place in the phrase ‘all, or substantially all’, and must be construed having regard to that whole phrase. Read as a whole in the context it appears, ‘substantially all’ is synonymous with ‘nearly all’ or ‘almost all’. Therefore, it will only accommodate a minimal or nominal amount of the relevant proceeds being used other than to fund the entity’s commercial activities in connection with Australia.

103. An example of what the words ‘all, or substantially all’ would generally accommodate is borrowing fees. It is common under genuine third party debt arrangements for the finance provider to charge fees (for example, establishment fees) that are agreed by the parties to be met out of the proceeds of issuing the debt interest. The requirement in paragraph 820-427A(3)(d) that the entity uses all, or substantially all of the proceeds of issuing the debt interest to fund its commercial activities in connection with Australia ensures that the issuer will generally not fail the third party debt conditions merely on account of these costs.

### **Commercial activities in connection with Australia**

104. The expression ‘commercial activities in connection with Australia’ is not defined for the purpose of paragraph 820-427A(3)(d) and therefore takes on its ordinary meaning in the context it appears. By subparagraphs 820-427A(3)(d)(i) and (ii), any business carried on by the entity at or through its overseas permanent establishments, and the holding by the entity of any associate entity debt, controlled foreign entity debt or controlled foreign entity equity is not covered.

105. The adjective ‘commercial’ is defined to include ‘of, or of the nature of, commerce... engaged in commerce ... capable of returning a profit: a *commercial project*’.<sup>37</sup> ‘Commerce’ is defined to include ‘trade; business’, and ‘activity’ to include ‘The state of action; doing ... 4. an exercise of energy or force; an active movement or operation’.<sup>38</sup> ‘Commercial activity’ can therefore be regarded as an act or operation of trade or business that can return a profit. The words ‘in connection with’ are ambulatory and the nature and

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<sup>36</sup> Paragraph 2.96 of the EM.

<sup>37</sup> Macmillan Publishers Australia, *The Macquarie Dictionary* online, [www.macquariedictionary.com.au](http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au), accessed 28 November 2024.

<sup>38</sup> Macmillan Publishers Australia, *The Macquarie Dictionary* online, [www.macquariedictionary.com.au](http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au), accessed 28 November 2024.

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breadth of the relationships they cover will depend upon their statutory context and purpose.<sup>39</sup>

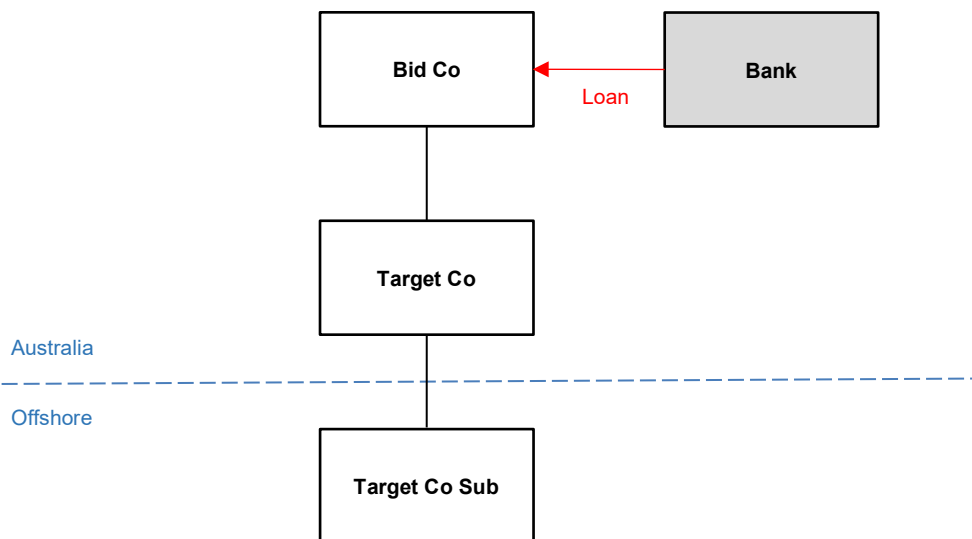
106. The TPDT is designed to be narrow, to accommodate only genuine commercial arrangements relating only to Australian business operations.<sup>40</sup> It operates principally to accommodate capital intensive sectors with long investment horizons, such as the property and infrastructure sectors.<sup>41</sup> The expression ‘commercial activities in connection with Australia’ should be construed in that context.

107. The context and purpose of the TPDT indicates that paragraph 820-427A(3)(d) is designed to cover third party debt that is used to fund investment in the Australian operations of trade or business capable of generating profit. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(d) will be satisfied where it can be demonstrated that the proceeds of issuing the debt interest are used to invest in activities of that description. The use of the proceeds of issuing the debt interest to fund activities that do not meet that description (for example, the payment of distributions, capital management activities, or the indirect purchase of foreign assets through an Australian entity) will not satisfy paragraph 820-427A(3)(d).

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**Example 15 – indirect acquisition of foreign shares**

Diagram 11: Indirect acquisition of foreign shares



108. *Bid Co is an Australian entity and general class investor. Bid Co takes out a loan from an unrelated entity, Bank, to fund the acquisition of all the shares in Target Co.*

109. *Target Co’s assets are predominately Australian assets. However, Target Co also holds shares in a foreign subsidiary company, Target Co Sub, which carries on business in a foreign jurisdiction.*

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<sup>39</sup> *R v Khazaal* [2012] HCA 26 at [31].

<sup>40</sup> Paragraph 2.92 of the EM.

<sup>41</sup> *Attachment 2: Impact Analysis for Schedule 2 of the EM*, pages 78 to 79. Parliament of Australia (2024), Treasury submission to the Inquiry into the Government Amendments to *Treasury Laws Amendment (Making Multinational Pay Their Fair Share—Integrity and Transparency) Bill 2023*, page 8, [https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary\\_Business/Committees/Senate/Economics](https://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Economics), accessed 24 November 2024.

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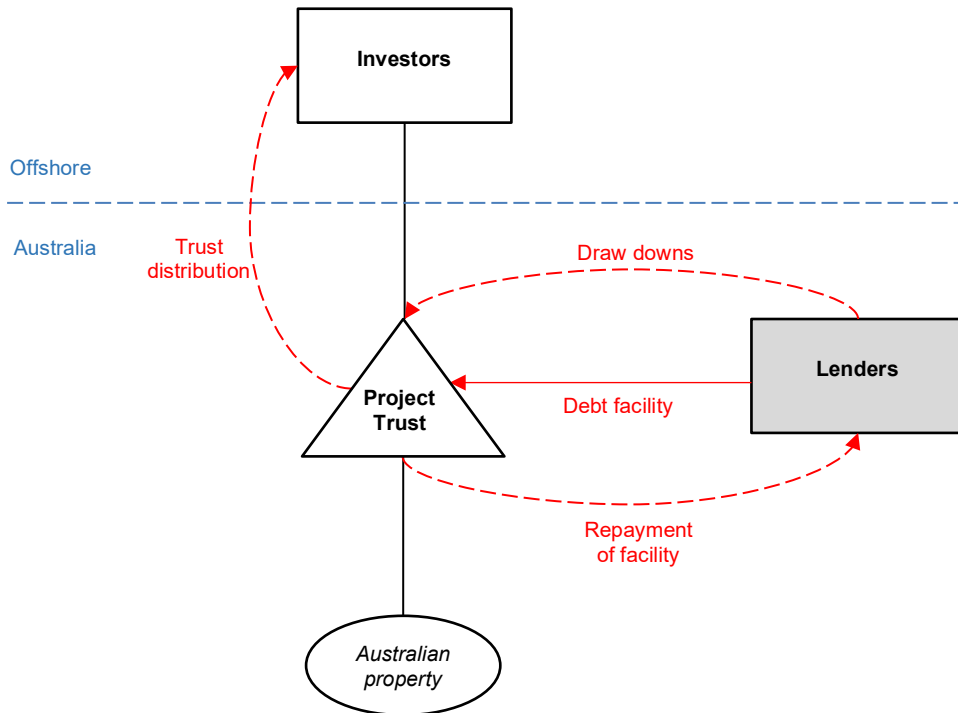
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110. *The shares in Target Co Sub are not part of Bid Co's Australian trade or business operations. To the extent the proceeds of the loan are used to fund Bid Co's indirect acquisition of Target Co Sub, they are not used to fund Bid Co's commercial activities in connection with Australia.*

**Example 16 – trust distribution to investors**

Diagram 12: Trust distribution to investors



111. *Project Trust is an Australian entity and general class investor. Project Trust has a debt facility with unrelated third-party lenders which it uses to fund the acquisition and development of Australian property and trust distributions to its offshore investors.*

112. *The trust distributions are not commercial activities in connection with Australia for the purpose of paragraph 820-427A(3)(d).*

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**Paragraph 820-427A(3)(e)**

113. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(e) is satisfied in relation to an income year if the entity that issued the relevant debt interest is an Australian entity.<sup>42</sup>

114. Paragraph 820-427A(3)(e) is tested continuously throughout the period the relevant debt interest is on issue. Where the debt interest is on issue for the whole income year, the entity must be an Australian entity for the whole income year in order to satisfy paragraph

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<sup>42</sup> See section 820-427E. Further references in this Ruling to an 'Australian entity' incorporate the modifications in section 820-427E, as the context requires.

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820-427A(3)(e). Where the debt interest is on issue for part of an income year, the entity must be an Australian entity for the period the debt interest is on issue.

### Credit support rights

115. Under the third party debt conditions, recourse to Australian assets that are rights under or in relation to a guarantee, security or other form of credit support (credit support rights) is generally prohibited.<sup>43</sup> The explanatory materials provide that this is to ensure that multinational enterprises do not have an unfettered ability to fund their Australian operations with third party debt<sup>44</sup>, or to 'debt dump' third party debt in Australia that is recoverable against the global group.<sup>45</sup>

116. The credit support rights prohibited are those covered by subsection 820-427A(5). That provision is expressed in general terms to cover rights 'under or in relation to a guarantee, security or other form of credit support'.

117. A guarantee is a contract wherein one party (the surety) gives a second party an undertaking to answer for any debt or default of a third party in respect of a dealing between the second and third parties.<sup>46</sup> *Halsbury's Laws of Australia* provides that a contract of guarantee is, subject to any qualifications made by the particular instrument, a collateral contract to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another who is, or is contemplated to be, or to become, liable to the person to whom the guarantee is given.<sup>47</sup> Security is something given or deposited as surety for the fulfilment of a promise, or an obligation to pay a debt.<sup>48</sup> Other forms of credit support vary.<sup>49</sup> Rights that operate to reduce the risk of default by the issuer in respect of the debt interest will generally be covered.

118. Exceptions to subsection 820-427A(5) have the effect of allowing the holder of the debt interest to have recourse to certain credit support rights in limited circumstances. Broadly, the exceptions cover:

- a right that provides recourse, directly or indirectly, only to one or more Australian assets covered by subsection 820-427A(4) that are not rights covered by subsection 820-427A(5)<sup>50</sup>
- a right that, assuming the holder of the right exercised the right, would not reasonably be expected to allow, directly or indirectly, recourse against an associate entity of the entity that issued the debt interest<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Subparagraph 820-427A(3)(c)(ii) and subsection 820-427A(5). This prohibition only applies to Australian assets otherwise covered by subsection 820-427A(4) (as the holder of the debt interest is prohibited from having recourse to any other assets).

<sup>44</sup> Paragraph 2.99 of the EM.

<sup>45</sup> Paragraph 1.31 of the Supplementary EM.

<sup>46</sup> CCH Australia Limited (1993) *CCH Macquarie Concise Dictionary of Modern Law*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, CCH Australia, North Ryde.

<sup>47</sup> Hardinge, Stanley Giffard, Earl of Halsbury (1991) *Halsbury's Laws of Australia*, Vol 14, LexisNexis at 401,021, paragraph 220-1.

<sup>48</sup> Macmillan Publishers Australia, *The Macquarie Dictionary* online, [www.macquariedictionary.com.au](http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au), accessed 28 November 2024.

<sup>49</sup> The expression 'guarantee, security or credit support' carries the same meaning as in former paragraphs 820-105(2)(e) and 820-215(2)(e). ATO guidance on those former provisions is therefore relevant (for example, paragraphs 71 to 74 of Taxation Ruling TR 2020/4 *Income tax: thin capitalisation – the arm's length debt test*).

<sup>50</sup> Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(i).

<sup>51</sup> Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(ii).

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- a right that relates wholly to the creation or development of a capital gains tax (CGT) asset that is, or is reasonably expected to be
- land situated in Australia (including an interest in land, if the land is situated in Australia)<sup>52</sup>
  - moveable property situated on land in Australia that is relevant to the income-producing use of the land for the majority of the CGT asset's useful life<sup>53</sup>
  - Offshore renewable energy infrastructure situated in a declared area for the majority of its useful life<sup>54</sup>
  - Offshore electricity transmission infrastructure directly related to offshore renewable energy infrastructure covered in the above dot point.<sup>55</sup>

119. However, a credit support right is only covered by an exception if it is not reasonably expected to allow, directly or indirectly, an entity to have recourse for payment of the debt against a foreign entity that is an associate entity of the entity that issued the debt interest.<sup>56</sup>

120. The exceptions are considered in further detail in paragraphs 121 to 157 of this Ruling.

#### ***Right constituted only by Australian assets***

121. Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(i) provides an exception from subsection 820-427A(5) for rights that provide recourse, directly or indirectly, only to Australian assets covered by subsection 820-427A(4) that are not rights covered by subsection 820-427A(5).

122. The Supplementary EM provides that this exception is intended to facilitate the operation of subparagraph 820-427(A)(3)(c)(i) and subsection 820-427A(4).<sup>57</sup>

123. Australian assets that are covered by subsection 820-427A(4) may themselves constitute credit support rights. In that situation, subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(i) facilitates the intended operation of subparagraph 820-427A(3)(c)(i) and subsection 820-427A(4) by ensuring those rights are excluded from the general prohibition of credit support rights under subsection 820-427A(5) if they solely provide recourse to Australian assets that are otherwise covered by subsection 820-427A(4) that are not rights covered by subsection 820-427A(5). Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(i) operates only in relation to these credit support rights. It does not otherwise provide an exception from subsection 820-427A(5).

#### ***Right not against associate entity***

124. Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(ii) provides an exception from subsection 820-427A(5) for credit support rights that, assuming the holder of the right exercised the right, would not reasonably be expected to allow, directly or indirectly, the holder or another entity to have recourse for payment of the debt against an associate entity of the entity that issued the debt interest.

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<sup>52</sup> Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii).

<sup>53</sup> Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iv).

<sup>54</sup> Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(v).

<sup>55</sup> Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(vi).

<sup>56</sup> Paragraph 820-427A(5)(b), paragraph 1.32 of the Supplementary EM.

<sup>57</sup> Paragraph 1.32 of the Supplementary EM.

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125. The standard of reasonable expectation in subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(ii) calls for a prediction based upon evidence.<sup>58</sup> A reasonable expectation requires more than a mere hope or possibility, and the prediction must be sufficiently reliable for it to be regarded as reasonable.<sup>59</sup>

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**Example 17 – subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(ii) satisfied**

126. *Electric Co is an Australian entity and general class investor. Electric Co owns and manages an electricity transmission network in Australia and enters into long-term contracts for the transmission of electricity with third-party customers. Because of the long-term nature of the contracts, customers provide Electric Co with bank guarantees to cover their payment obligations under the contracts. Electric Co's rights under the guarantees are credit support rights. The bank guarantees are not provided by an associate entity of Electric Co, and do not provide any recourse against an associate entity of Electric Co.*

127. *Electric Co borrows \$10 million from an unrelated entity, Bank. Under the terms of the borrowing, Bank has recourse for payment of the debt to all Electric Co's assets, including its credit support rights under the guarantees.*

128. *Electric Co's credit support rights, assuming Electric Co exercised them, are not reasonably expected to allow, directly or indirectly, Bank or another entity to have recourse for the payment of the \$10 million debt against an associate entity of Electric Co. Those rights therefore satisfy subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(ii).*

**Example 18 – subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(ii) satisfied**

129. *Assume the same facts as in Example 6 of this Ruling.*

130. *Asset Trust's credit support rights under the guarantee agreement with Head Co satisfy subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(ii) because the rights, assuming Asset Trust exercised them, would not reasonably be expected to allow, directly or indirectly, Bank or another entity to have recourse for payment of the \$50 million loan against an associate entity of Mid Trust.*

131. *Note that if Head Co was an associate entity of Mid Trust, subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(ii) would not be satisfied, and Asset Trust's rights under the guarantee agreement with Head Co would be covered by subsection 820-427A(5).*

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**Right related to creation or development of land in Australia**

132. Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii) provides an exception from subsection 820-427A(5) for credit support rights that relate wholly to the creation or development of a CGT asset that is, or is reasonably expected to be, land situated in Australia (including an interest in land, if the land is situated in Australia).

133. The connection between a credit support right and the creation or development of the relevant CGT asset must be tested continuously. For example, where a credit support right initially relates to the creation or development of a relevant CGT asset, but

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<sup>58</sup> *Chevron Australia Holdings Pty Ltd v Commissioner of Taxation* [2017] FCAFC 62 at [127].

<sup>59</sup> *Dunn v Shapowloff* [1978] 2 NSWLR 235 at [249], per Mahoney JA; *Commissioner of Taxation (Cth) v Peabody* [1994] HCA 43; 181 CLR 359 at [385].

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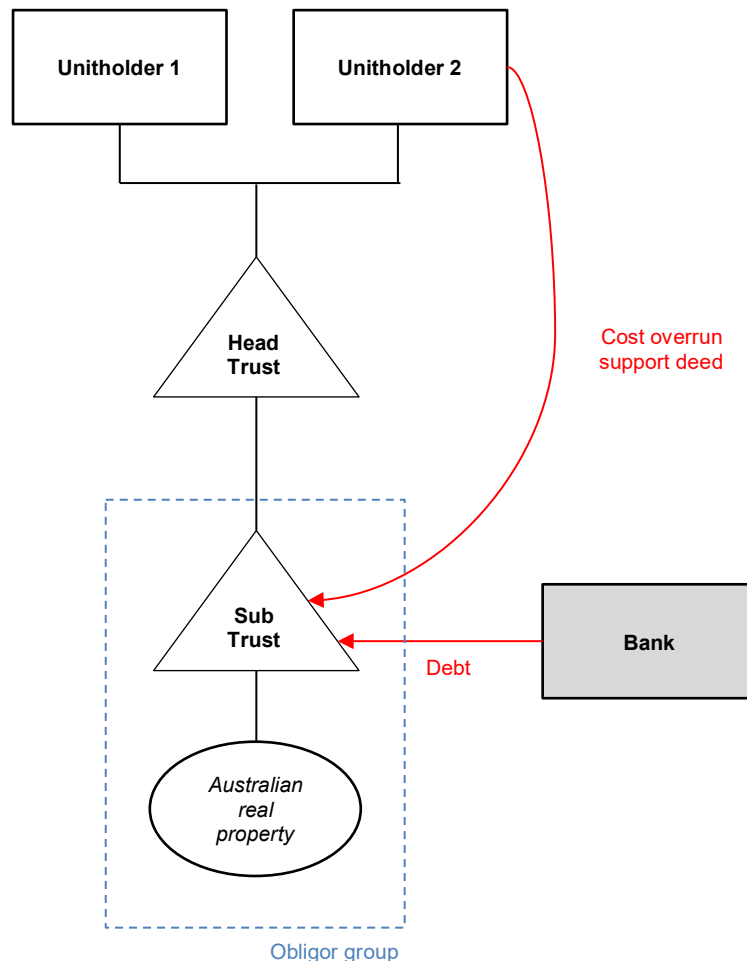
subsequently relates to other business activities (or otherwise subsists after the relevant creation or development activities have ceased), subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii) will no longer be satisfied.<sup>60</sup>

134. When the creation and development of a relevant CGT asset begins and ends is a question of fact that will vary depending on the nature of the asset and the relevant creation or development activities.<sup>61</sup>

135. The standard of reasonable expectation in subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii) calls for a prediction based upon evidence.<sup>62</sup> A reasonable expectation requires more than a mere hope or possibility, and the prediction must be sufficiently reliable for it to be regarded as reasonable.<sup>63</sup>

**Example 19 – subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii) satisfied**

Diagram 13: Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii) satisfied



<sup>60</sup> Paragraph 2.103 of the EM, paragraphs 1.31 and 1.32 of the Supplementary EM.

<sup>61</sup> Paragraph 1.32 of the Supplementary EM.

<sup>62</sup> *Chevron Australia Holdings Pty Ltd v Commissioner of Taxation* [2017] FCAFC 62 at [127].

<sup>63</sup> *Dunn v Shapowloff* [1978] 2 NSWLR 235 at [249], per Mahoney JA; *Commissioner of Taxation (Cth) v Peabody* [1994] HCA 43; 181 CLR 359 at [385].

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136. *Head Trust and Sub Trust are Australian entities and general class investors. Sub Trust is wholly owned by Head Trust, which is owned by Unitholder 1 and Unitholder 2, both Australian entities.*

137. *Sub Trust is in the business of property investment and development in Australia. Its assets include Australian real property.*

138. *Unitholder 2, Head Trust and Sub Trust enter a cost overrun support deed in relation to one of Sub Trust's Australian real property developments. Under the terms of the deed, Unitholder 2 agrees to provide additional equity capital to Sub Trust on a predetermined basis if called upon by Sub Trust or Head Trust. The equity, if provided, will be used to fund the development. The cost overrun support deed expires when the development is complete. Sub Trust's rights under the deed are credit support rights.*

139. *Sub Trust borrows from an unrelated entity, Bank, to fund its property investment and development activities in Australia. Under the terms of the borrowing, Bank has recourse to all Sub Trust's Australian real property, and its rights under the cost overrun support deed.*

140. *Sub Trust's rights under the cost overrun support deed satisfy subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii) because they relevantly relate to the development of a CGT asset that is Australian real property that is land situated in Australia.*

141. *Note that if Unitholder 2 was a foreign entity, the rights would need to be carefully considered to determine if they are Australian assets. If Unitholder 2 was also an associate entity of Sub Trust the rights would not satisfy subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii) regardless (as paragraph 820-427A(5)(b) would nevertheless operate to prevent subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii) being satisfied even if they were Australian assets). The debt interest issued by Sub Trust to Bank would fail the third party debt conditions. Paragraph 820-427A(5)(b) is considered at paragraphs 151 to 153 of this Ruling.*

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### **Right related to creation or development of moveable property on land in Australia**

142. Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iv) provides an exception from subsection 820-427A(5) for credit support rights that relate wholly to the creation or development of a CGT asset that is, or is reasonably expected to be, moveable property situated, or to be situated on land of a kind mentioned in subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iii), where that moveable property is, or is reasonably expected to be, relevant to the income-producing use of the land and situated on it for the majority of its useful life.

143. This exception is intended to cater for the creation or development of property that is not part of the land but has a close economic connection to the land and is situated on the land with a substantial degree of permanence. For example, where land is being used to produce or facilitate the generation of renewable energy for sale, then the renewable energy producing moveable property that is situated on the land will be relevant to the income-producing use of the land. This is the case even where the land, by itself, does not have a direct income-producing use.<sup>64</sup>

144. The connection between a credit support right and the creation or development of the relevant CGT asset must be tested continuously. For example, where a credit support right initially relates to the creation or development of a relevant CGT asset, but subsequently relates to other business activities (or otherwise subsists after the relevant

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<sup>64</sup> Paragraph 1.32 of the Supplementary EM.

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creation or development activities have ceased), subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iv) will no longer be satisfied.<sup>65</sup>

145. When the creation and development of a relevant CGT asset begins and ends is a question of fact that will vary depending on the nature of the asset and the relevant creation or development activities.<sup>66</sup>

146. The standard of reasonable expectation in subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(iv) calls for a prediction based upon evidence.<sup>67</sup> A reasonable expectation requires more than a mere hope or possibility, and the prediction must be sufficiently reliable for it to be regarded as reasonable.<sup>68</sup>

#### **Right related to creation or development of offshore renewable energy in declared area, or related electricity transmission infrastructure**

147. Subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(v) provides an exception from subsection 820-427A(5) for credit support rights that relate wholly to the creation or development of a CGT asset that is, or is reasonably expected to be, offshore renewable energy infrastructure situated, or to be situated, in a declared area for the majority of its useful life.

148. Similarly, rights that relate to wholly to the creation or development of a CGT asset that is, or is reasonably expected to be, offshore electricity transmission infrastructure directly related to such offshore renewable energy infrastructure, are excepted by subparagraph 820-427A(5)(a)(vi).

149. The terms ‘offshore renewable energy infrastructure’, ‘declared area’, and ‘offshore electricity transmission infrastructure’ take their meaning from the *Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021*.

150. The standard of reasonable expectation in subparagraphs 820-427A(5)(a)(v) and (vi) calls for a prediction based upon evidence.<sup>69</sup> A reasonable expectation requires more than a mere hope or possibility, and the prediction must be sufficiently reliable for it to be regarded as reasonable.<sup>70</sup>

#### **Right against foreign associate entity**

151. By paragraph 820-427A(5)(b), the exceptions outlined in paragraph 120 to 150 of this Ruling only apply if, assuming that the holder of the right exercised the right, it would not reasonably be expected to allow, directly or indirectly, an entity to have recourse for payment of the debt mentioned in paragraph 820-427A(3)(c) against a foreign entity that is an associate entity of the entity that issued the debt interest.<sup>71</sup>

152. This provision ensures that credit support rights that allow recourse against a foreign entity that is an associate entity are not excluded from the general prohibition of credit support rights under subsection 820-427A(5).

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<sup>65</sup> Paragraph 2.103 of the EM, paragraphs 1.31 and 1.32 of the Supplementary EM.

<sup>66</sup> Paragraph 1.32 of the Supplementary EM.

<sup>67</sup> *Chevron Australia Holdings Pty Ltd v Commissioner of Taxation* [2017] FCAFC 62 at [127].

<sup>68</sup> *Dunn v Shapowloff* [1978] 2 NSWLR 235 at [249], per Mahoney JA; *Commissioner of Taxation (Cth) v Peabody* [1994] HCA 43; 181 CLR 359 at [385].

<sup>69</sup> *Chevron Australia Holdings Pty Ltd v Commissioner of Taxation* [2017] FCAFC 62 at [127].

<sup>70</sup> *Dunn v Shapowloff* [1978] 2 NSWLR 235 at [249], per Mahoney JA; *Commissioner of Taxation (Cth) v Peabody* [1994] HCA 43; 181 CLR 359 at [385].

<sup>71</sup> Paragraph 820-427A(5)(b), paragraph 1.32 of the Supplementary EM.

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153. The standard of reasonable expectation in paragraph 820-427A(5)(b) calls for a prediction based upon evidence.<sup>72</sup> A reasonable expectation requires more than a mere hope or possibility, and the prediction must be sufficiently reliable for it to be regarded as reasonable.<sup>73</sup>

#### **Right that relates incidentally to another matter**

154. For the purposes of subparagraphs 820-427A(5)(a)(iii), (iv), (v) and (vi), in determining whether a right relates wholly to the creation or development of a relevant CGT asset, the extent (if any) to which a right relates incidentally to another matter is disregarded.<sup>74</sup>

155. This concession, provided by subsection 820-427A(6), ensures a credit support right may satisfy one of those relevant exceptions even if it does not relate wholly to the creation or development of a relevant CGT asset (but provided it relates only incidentally to another matter).

156. The word ‘incidentally’ is not defined for the purposes of subsection 820-427A(6) and takes on its ordinary meaning in the context it appears. The adjective ‘incidental’ is relevantly defined to include ‘happening or likely to happen in fortuitous or subordinate conjunction with something else’.<sup>75</sup>

157. The matters a credit support right relates to is a question of fact and degree. A right that relates only remotely to the creation or development of the relevant CGT asset, or is designed to serve other objectives apart from the creation or development of the relevant CGT asset, will not be covered by this concession.

#### **Date of effect**

158. When the final Ruling is issued, it is proposed to apply both before and after its date of issue. However, the Ruling will 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 (see paragraphs 75 to 76 of Taxation Ruling TR 2006/10 *Public Rulings*).

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**Commissioner of Taxation**

4 December 2024

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<sup>72</sup> *Chevron Australia Holdings Pty Ltd v Commissioner of Taxation* [2017] FCAFC 62 at [127].

<sup>73</sup> *Dunn v Shapowloff* [1978] 2 NSWLR 235 at [249], per Mahoney JA; *Commissioner of Taxation (Cth) v Peabody* [1994] HCA 43; 181 CLR 359 at [385].

<sup>74</sup> Subsection 820-427A(6).

<sup>75</sup> Macmillan Publishers Australia, *The Macquarie Dictionary* online, [www.macquariedictionary.com.au](http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au), accessed 28 November 2024.

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## **Appendix – Your comments**

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159. This draft Ruling should be read in conjunction with Schedule 3 and Schedule 4 of Draft Practical Compliance Guideline PCG 2024/D3 *Restructures and the thin capitalisation and debt deduction creation rules – ATO compliance approach*. You are invited to comment on this draft Ruling. Please forward your comments to the contact officer by the due date.

160. A compendium of comments is prepared when finalising this Ruling, and an edited version (names and identifying information removed) is published to the Legal database on [ato.gov.au](http://ato.gov.au)

Please advise if you do not want your comments included in the edited version of the compendium.

**Due date:** 7 February 2025

Contact officer details have been removed as the comments period has ended.

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## References

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### *Related Rulings/Determinations:*

TR 2006/10; TR 2020/4

### *Legislative references:*

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- ITAA 1997 820-427D
- ITAA 1997 820-427E
- Corporations Act 2001
- Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021
- Personal Property Securities Act 2009
- Treasury Laws Amendment (Making Multinationals Pay Their Fair Share—Integrity and Transparency) Act 2024

### *Cases relied on:*

Chevron Australia Holdings Pty Ltd v Commissioner of Taxation [2017] FCAFC 62; 345 ALR 570; 251 FCR 40  
 Dunn v Shapowloff [1978] 2 NSWLR 235  
 Commissioner of Taxation v Peabody [1994] HCA 43; (1994) 181 CLR 359; 68 ALJR 680; 123 ALR 451; 28 ATR 344; 94 ATC 4663  
 R v Khazaal [2012] HCA 26; 246 CLR 601; 86 ALJR 884; 289 ALR 586  
 Warren v Secretary, Attorney-General's Department [2021] FCA 89; 303 IR 72; 172 ALD 325

### *Other references:*

Macmillan Publishers Australia, *The Macquarie Dictionary* online, [www.macquariedictionary.com.au](http://www.macquariedictionary.com.au)  
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 Explanatory Memorandum to the Treasury Laws Amendment (Making Multinationals Pay Their Fair Share—Integrity and Transparency) Bill 2023  
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ATO references

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