


TD 2004/D46 - Income tax: can Division 16E of Part III of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 apply to a head company of a consolidated group where the principal of an intra-group loan is assigned by a member of the group to a non-member?

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This document has been finalised by TD 2004/84.



Draft Taxation Determination

Income tax: can Division 16E of Part III of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* apply to a head company of a consolidated group where the principal of an intra-group loan is assigned by a member of the group to a non-member?

Preamble

*This document is a draft for industry and professional comment. As such, it represents the preliminary, though considered views of the Australian Taxation Office. This draft may not be relied on by taxpayers and practitioners as it is not a ruling for the purposes of Part IVA of the **Taxation Administration Act 1953**. It is only final Taxation Determinations that represent authoritative statements by the Australian Taxation Office.*

1. Yes.
2. Where a member of a consolidated group assigns the principal of a loan owed to it by another member to a third party which is not a member of the group, the arrangement is treated as the issue by the head company of a 'security' under subsection 159GP(1) of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936). Applying the single entity rule in section 701-1 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997), the head company is taken to be the issuer of a security once the member assigns the right to the principal to an entity outside of the group. The head company will be entitled to claim deductions on an annual accruals basis in relation to the discount or deferred interest component of the security under Division 16E of Part III (Division 16E) of the ITAA 1936 if the security satisfies the conditions for a 'qualifying security' under subsection 159GP(1) of the ITAA 1936 at the time of the deemed issue by the head company.

Application of the Single Entity Rule

3. Section 701-1 of the ITAA 1997 provides that if an entity is a subsidiary member of a consolidated group for any period, it and any other subsidiary member of the group are taken for the core purposes (stated in subsection 701-1(2) and (3)) to be parts of the head company of the group, rather than separate entities, during that period ('the single entity rule').

4. The core purposes are, in brief, the working out of liability for income tax or tax loss for the relevant period in which the entity is a member of the consolidated group. In practical terms, this rule ensures that intra-group transactions between members of a consolidated group have no income tax consequences for the head company.

5. Under the single entity rule, an arrangement between members of a consolidated group is taken to be an arrangement between parts of the head company. Where such an arrangement involves a loan, the loan or interest obligations and payments will not be recognised and the tax law, including Division 16E, cannot apply to them, as the head company is notionally both the borrower and the lender as long as the arrangement subsists within the group.

6. If the debt (a *chose in action*) held by the member lender is subsequently assigned to an entity outside of the consolidated group ('non-member entity'), income tax consequences can arise for the consolidated group. Those consequences are viewed from the perspective of the head company as a result of the single entity rule. Notwithstanding that under the single entity rule the head company did not recognise the intra-group transaction between the members of the group, this underlying agreement may still be relevant in determining what rights and obligations the head company is taken (because of the single entity rule) to have entered into with the non-member entity.

Application of Division 16E

7. Division 16E of the ITAA 1936 deals with the income tax treatment of certain discounted and deferred interest securities. Broadly, income and deductions from these securities are spread over the term of the security on a basis which reflects the economic gains and losses which have accrued at any point in time. Nevertheless, the question of whether Division 16E applies to a particular arrangement is determined by reference to the terms of the provisions contained within the Division.

8. More specifically, section 159GT of the ITAA 1936 provides that the issuer of a 'qualifying security' is entitled to a deduction if certain conditions are satisfied.

9. Before Division 16E can apply to the head company in relation to the assignment of the principal of an intra-group loan, it is necessary to establish:

- the existence of a 'security', as defined by subsection 159GP(1) of the ITAA 1936;
- that the head company is the 'issuer' of the security, as defined by subsection 159GP(1); and
- that the security is a 'qualifying security', as defined by subsection 159GP(1).

'Security'

10. 'Security' is defined in subsection 159GP(1) of the ITAA 1936. Included within the definition are, a secured or unsecured loan (paragraph (c)); and any other contract (whether or not in writing) under which a person is liable to pay an amount or amounts, whether or not the liability is secured (paragraph (d)).

11. Depending on whether the arrangement between the head company and the non-member can be characterised as a loan, one of these two paragraphs will be satisfied. At the very least, the arrangement constituting the assignment of the principal will be a contract, similar in substance to a discounting transaction, under which an entity is liable to pay an amount.

'Issue' of the security

12. Subsection 159GP(1) of the ITAA 1936 defines the 'issue' of a security (apart from a security that is a bill of exchange) to be the creation of the liability to pay an amount or amounts under the security. Similarly, 'issuer' is defined in that subsection to be the person who would be liable to pay the amount or amounts under the security (apart from a security that is a bill of exchange) if the amount or amounts payable were due and payable at the time.

13. The operation of section 701-1 of the ITAA 1997 ensures that at the time a security is issued by one member of a consolidated group to another member, there are no income tax consequences for either entity. However, after the assignment of the principal to a non-member, the issuer of the security for the purposes of Division 16E will be the head company because of the effect of section 701-1. At that time, the non-member becomes the holder of the security as the entity entitled to receive the payment under the security. The issue of the security is taken to be at the time the right to the principal is assigned to the non-member as, for the purposes of Division 16E of the ITAA 1936, the liability to pay will not be taken to have been created until this time.

'Qualifying security'

14. 'Qualifying security' is defined in subsection 159GP(1) of the ITAA 1936 as any security:

- that is issued after 16 December 1984;
- that is not a prescribed security within the meaning of section 26C of the ITAA 1936;
- that is not part of an exempt series (as provided for in subsection 159GP(9A));
- the term of which, ascertained as at the time of issue of the security will, or is reasonably likely to, exceed 1 year;
- that has an eligible return; and
- where the precise amount of the eligible return is able to be ascertained at the time of issue of the security – in relation to which the amount of the eligible return is greater than 1½% of the amount ascertained by multiplying the amount of the payment or the sum of the payments (excluding any periodic interest) liable to be made under the security by the number (including any fraction) of years in the term of the security;

but does not, except as provided by subsection 159GP(10), include an annuity.

15. In determining whether Division 16E of the ITAA 1936 applies to the arrangement entered into between the head company of the consolidated group and the non-member on assignment of the principal, the following elements are likely to be critical:

- whether the term of the security will or is reasonably likely to, exceed 1 year;

- whether there is an 'eligible return'; and
- where the amount of the eligible return can be precisely ascertained at the time the security is issued, whether that amount is greater than 1 ½% of the figure obtained by multiplying the total payments (excluding periodic interest) liable to be made under the security by the number of years in the term of the security.

16. The particular facts and circumstances of a given case will determine whether these elements are satisfied.

Example 1

Facts

17. *Aerial Co (Aerial) and Brilliant Co (Brilliant) are members of a consolidated group, the head company of which is Heavy Co (Heavy). The group consolidated on 1 July 2002. On that date, Aerial entered into a loan agreement with Brilliant under which Aerial would lend Brilliant \$25 million interest free, repayable in 5 years at the term of the loan.*

18. *On 1 July 2003, Ordinary Co (Ordinary), a non-member, pays Aerial \$20 million (the market value of the debt) with the effect that Brilliant will repay Ordinary a final amount of \$25 million in 4 years time. That is, Ordinary pays Aerial consideration of \$20 million for the assignment of the debt principal of \$25 million.*

Application of the single entity rule

19. *As the original loan between Aerial and Brilliant is an intra-group transaction and not recognised for income tax purposes, there are no tax consequences arising from the intra-group debt.*

20. *On assignment of the debt outside of the group, Heavy is taken for income tax purposes as having received \$20 million in return for the obligation (which actually remains with Brilliant) to repay \$25 million to a non-member entity. Given that Heavy has only assumed the obligation to repay the loan for tax purposes on 1 July 2003 it is at that time that the transaction results in income tax consequences for the consolidated group.*

Application of Division 16E in light of the single entity rule

21. *The incurring of the obligation to repay the loan by the head company to a non-member will bring the arrangement within the terms of Division 16E.*

22. *Under subsection 159GP(1) of the ITAA 1936, the arrangement existing between the Heavy and Ordinary can be classified as a 'security' according to either paragraph (c) or (d) of that definition, as there is a loan or other contract under which a person is liable to pay an amount or amounts, whether or not secured.*

23. *'Issue' is defined in subsection 159GP(1) of the ITAA 1936 as (in relation to a security other than a bill of exchange) meaning 'the creation of the liability to pay an amount or amounts under the security'. Bearing in mind that any potential income tax consequences for the head company only take effect as and from the time of the loan assignment to Ordinary, it can be said that at that time there has been a liability created (with respect to Heavy) to pay the amount of \$25 million to Ordinary. Therefore, the security is issued at the time of assignment and Heavy is the issuer of the security.*

24. In determining whether the security is a 'qualifying security', it is noted that the security is issued after 16 December 1984, is not a prescribed security within the meaning of section 26C of the ITAA 1936 and is not part of an exempt series.

25. The term of the security, as ascertained at the time of issue of the security, will or is reasonably likely to, exceed 1 year. In this case, the term of the security is 4 years.

26. Under subsection 159GP(3), there is an 'eligible return' given that at the time that the security is issued, it is reasonably likely for the sum of all payments (other than periodic interest) under the security to exceed the issue price of the security. This is because the total payments under the arrangement (excluding periodic interest) will be \$25 million, compared to the issue price of \$20 million. The amount of the eligible return will be \$5 million, that is, \$25 million less \$20 million.

27. The precise amount of the eligible return is therefore able to be ascertained at the time of issue of the security. Accordingly, that amount must be greater than 1½ % of:

$$\text{Sum of payments liable to be made under the security} \times \frac{\text{Number of years in the term of the security}}{\text{Number of years in the term of the security}}$$

$$\text{This amount} = \$25 \text{ million} \times 4 \text{ years} = \$100 \text{ million}$$

28. The eligible return (\$5 million) is greater than 1½% of \$100 million [1½% of \$100million = \$1.5 million].

29. Accordingly, the arrangement between Heavy and Ordinary will be treated as a 'qualifying security' in the hands of the consolidated group following the assignment of the loan by Aerial to Ordinary and Heavy will be the issuer of that qualifying security for the purposes of Division 16E of the ITAA 1936.

Example 2

Facts

30. The facts are as in Example 1, except that the loan arrangement between Aerial and Brilliant is an interest-only loan agreement under which Aerial would lend Brilliant \$25 million, with interest being payable on a monthly basis over the 5 year term of the loan and the loan principal being repayable at the term of the loan.

31. On 1 July 2003, Aerial assigns the right to the loan principal to Ordinary Co for \$20 million (the market value of the debt) with the effect that Brilliant will repay Ordinary a final amount of \$25 million in 4 years time. That is, Ordinary pays Aerial consideration of \$20 million for the assignment of the loan principal of \$25 million.

Application of the single entity rule and Division 16E

32. The outcome in this example is identical to that in Example 1. The incurring of the obligation to repay the loan principal by the head company to a non-member will bring the arrangement within the terms of Division 16E. Following the assignment of the loan principal, Heavy has an obligation to pay Ordinary \$25m in return for receiving \$20 million under the assignment with Ordinary. The interest obligations still remain within the group and so are not recognised for core purposes. Accordingly, the arrangement between Heavy and Ordinary will be treated as a 'qualifying security' for the purposes of Division 16E following the assignment of the loan principal by Aerial to Ordinary and Heavy will be the issuer of that qualifying security for the purposes of Division 16E of the ITAA 1936.

TD 2004/D46**Date of Effect**

33. When the final Determination is issued, it is proposed to apply both before and after its date of issue. However, the Determination 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 Determination (see paragraphs 21 and 22 of Taxation Ruling TR 92/20).

Your comments

34. We invite you to comment on this draft Taxation Determination. Please forward your comments to the contact officer by the due date.

Due date: 24 September 2004

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Commissioner of Taxation

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Previous draft:

Not previously issued in draft form

Related Rulings/Determinations:

TR 92/20

Subject references:

- consolidation – tax liabilities
- deferred interest security
- discounted security
- qualifying security
- single entity rule

Legislative references:

- TAA 1953 Pt IVA
- ITAA 1936 26C
- ITAA 1936 Div 16E
- ITAA 1936 159GP(1)
- ITAA 1936 159GP(1)(c)
- ITAA 1936 159GP(1)(d)
- ITAA 1936 159GP(3)
- ITAA 1936 159GP(9A)
- ITAA 1936 159GP(10)
- ITAA 1936 159GT
- ITAA 1997 701-1
- ITAA 1997 701-1(2)
- ITAA 1997 701-1(3)

ATO references

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