

# ***CR 2005/87 - Income tax: off-market share buy-back: Central Equity Limited***

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⚠ This document has changed over time. This is a consolidated version of the ruling which was published on *1 July 2005*



## Class Ruling

### Income tax: off-market share buy-back: Central Equity Limited

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#### **Preamble**

The number, subject heading, **What this Class Ruling is about** (including **Tax law(s)**, **Class of persons** and **Qualifications** sections), **Date of effect**, **Withdrawal**, **Arrangement** and **Ruling** parts of this document are a 'public ruling' in terms of Part IVAAA of the **Taxation Administration Act 1953**. CR 2001/1 explains Class Rulings and Taxation Rulings TR 92/1 and TR 97/16 together explain when a Ruling is a 'public ruling' and how it is binding on the Commissioner.

#### **What this Class Ruling is about**

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1. This Ruling sets out the Commissioner's opinion on the way in which the 'tax laws' identified below apply to the defined class of persons, who take part in the arrangement to which this Ruling relates.

#### **Tax law(s)**

2. The tax laws dealt with in this Class Ruling are:
- section 44 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936);
  - section 45A of the ITAA 1936;
  - section 45B of the ITAA 1936;
  - section 45C of the ITAA 1936;
  - paragraph 128B(3)(ga) of the ITAA 1936;
  - Division 16K of Part III of the ITAA 1936;
  - Division 1A of Part IIIA of the ITAA 1936;
  - section 177EA of the ITAA 1936;
  - section 118-20 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997);
  - section 202-5 of the ITAA 1997;
  - section 202-40 of the ITAA 1997;
  - section 202-45 of the ITAA 1997;
  - section 204-30 of the ITAA 1997;

- section 207-20 of the ITAA 1997; and
- section 207-145 of the ITAA 1997.

## **Class of persons**

3. The class of persons to which this Ruling applies is the shareholders of Central Equity Limited ('Central Equity'), a publicly listed company, who disposed of shares under the Central Equity off-market share buy-back ('the Buy-Back') which was announced by Central Equity on 10 June 2005 and described in the Arrangement part of this Ruling. In this Ruling, this class of persons are referred to as 'participating shareholders'.

4. The class of persons to which this Ruling applies does not include Central Equity. The Ruling does not deal with how the taxation law applies to Central Equity in relation to the Buy-Back.

## **Qualifications**

5. The Commissioner makes this Ruling based on the precise arrangement identified in this Ruling.

6. The class of persons defined in this Ruling may rely on its contents provided the arrangement actually carried out is carried out in accordance with the arrangement described in paragraphs 11 to 24.

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

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

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## Date of effect

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9. This Class Ruling applies to the income year (as defined in subsection 995-1(1) the ITAA 1997) for a participating shareholder in which that shareholder disposed of shares under the Buy-Back. The Arrangement will be completed within that income year. For participating shareholders that do not have a substituted accounting period, this will be the income year ending 30 June 2006. However, the Ruling does not apply to taxpayers to the extent that it conflicts with the terms of a settlement of a dispute agreed to before the date of issue of the Ruling (see paragraphs 21 and 22 of Taxation Ruling TR 92/20). Furthermore, the Ruling only applies to the extent that:

- it is not later withdrawn by *Gazette*;
- it is not taken to be withdrawn by an inconsistent later public ruling; or
- the relevant tax laws are not amended.

## Withdrawal

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10. This Class Ruling is withdrawn and ceases to have effect after 30 June 2006. However, the Ruling continues to apply after its withdrawal in respect of the tax laws ruled upon, to all persons within the specified class who entered into the specified arrangement during the term of the Ruling, subject to there being no change in the arrangement or in the person's involvement in the arrangement.

## Arrangement

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11. The arrangement that is the subject of this Ruling is described below. This description is based on the following documents. These documents, or relevant parts of them, as the case may be, form part of and are to be read with this description. The relevant documents or parts of documents incorporated into this description of the arrangement are:

- the application for a Class Ruling dated 22 June 2005;
- correspondence from PricewaterhouseCoopers dated 30 June 2005, and 15 August 2005; and
- reports obtained from the Australian Stock Exchange website and Central Equity's website.

12. On 10 June 2005, Central Equity announced a General Meeting for Tuesday, 12 July 2005 to vote on a second fixed price off-market Buy-Back of its own shares. Central Equity announced it would spend \$15.5 million in purchasing approximately 7.76 million of its ordinary shares. Full details were also included in the announcement of the fixed buy-back price and capital/dividend split.

13. On the 12 July 2005, Central Equity shareholders approved the off-market share Buy-Back.

14. For the purposes of this Arrangement, 10 June 2005 is taken to be the announcement date as full details of the buy-back were provided to Central Equity shareholders on this date.

15. Central Equity announced it would buy back its shares at a fixed price of \$2.00 per ordinary share. This fixed price of \$2.00 represented a discount to Central Equity's prevailing Australian Stock Exchange price of:

- 5.2% to the closing price on date of announcement; and
- 12.28% to the volume weighted average price (\$2.28) calculated over the five trading days immediately following the announcement of 10 June 2005.

16. Under the Buy-Back, \$0.50 per share would be debited to Central Equity's share capital account and the balance of the Buy-Back price (\$1.50) would be debited to Central Equity's retained profits.

17. As at 21 March 2005, the share capital of Central Equity comprised approximately 78,053,734 fully paid ordinary shares. The financial statements of Central Equity at 31 December 2004 adjusted for the first Buy-Back show total share capital of \$51.373 million and retained profits of \$153.011 million.

18. The participating shareholders in Central Equity are a mix of individuals, Central Equity's directors, companies, superannuation funds and a small percentage of non-residents.

19. The Buy-Back forms part of Central Equity's capital management strategy that provides an efficient means of returning excess capital to shareholders. Central Equity anticipates that the Buy-Back will generate shareholder value in the long term.

20. The Buy-Back was conducted through a nomination process during the offer period and was open to all eligible shareholders, except for non-residents, who were registered as such on the record date for the Buy-Back (21 July 2005). Shares acquired on an ex-entitlement basis on or after the ex-entitlement date (15 July 2005) carried no entitlement to participate. Participation in the Buy-Back was voluntary. Hence, eligible shareholders not wishing to participate were not required to do anything.

21. The offer period opened on 27 July 2005 and closed at 5.00pm Melbourne time on 12 August 2005. Under the Buy-Back offer, shareholders were able to nominate up to 100% of their shares to be bought back by Central Equity at a specified price of \$2.00 per share. Shareholders who held 250 shares or less had to offer to sell all of their shares if they wished to participate in the Buy-Back.

22. Where the number of shares offered that satisfied the Buy-Back criteria exceeded the number of shares Central Equity determined to Buy-Back, then the scale back method will operate in the following manner:

- if a shareholder nominated up to 250 shares for the Buy-Back then Central Equity will buy back all of the nominated shares; and
- where a shareholder nominated more than 250 shares, Central Equity will buy back the first 250 shares and then scaled back on a pro-rata basis all acceptances of more than 250 shares so that the total amount payable by Central Equity for the shares bought back was \$15.5 million.

23. All shares bought back under the Buy-Back would be cancelled.

24. On 15 August 2005, Central Equity announced that:

- it had successfully completed the fixed price off-market share Buy-Back of 7.2 million Central Equity shares;
- the total amount of share capital repurchased under the Buy-Back was \$3.6 million representing 7.0% of the ordinary shares of Central Equity; and
- the Buy-Back was undersubscribed.

## **Ruling**

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### **The dividend component**

25. Participating shareholders were taken to have been paid a dividend of \$1.50 ('the dividend component') for each share bought back under section 159GZZZP of the ITAA 1936.

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

27. As the dividend component is fully franked, participating non-resident shareholders are not liable for Australian withholding tax under paragraph 128B(3)(ga) of the ITAA 1936.

**The capital component**

28. Participating shareholders are taken to have received for tax purposes, \$0.68 as consideration in respect of the sale of each of their shares on 15 August 2005 pursuant to section 159GZZZQ of the ITAA 1936.

29. In accordance with TD 2004/22, \$0.18 is included in the consideration received for the disposal of the share for ordinary income or capital gains tax purposes in addition to the capital amount of \$0.50 per share.

30. The treatment of the consideration amount for tax purposes will depend on whether the sale was on capital account (where the shares are held for investment) or on revenue account. In general, the relevant treatment should be as follows:

**(a) Shares held on capital account**

- The sale consideration represents the capital proceeds for capital gains tax purposes pursuant to section 116-20 of the ITAA 1997. A participating shareholder will make a capital gain on the sale of the share if the capital proceeds of \$0.68 exceed the cost base of the share. The capital gain is the amount of the excess. Similarly, a shareholder will make a capital loss if the capital proceeds are less than the reduced cost base of the share.
- The shares are taken to have been disposed of for capital gains tax purposes on 15 August 2005.

**(b) Shares held on revenue account**

- Where the shares were held as trading stock, the consideration of \$0.68 is included in assessable income under section 6-5 of the ITAA 1997.
- Where the shares were held as revenue assets the amount by which the consideration of \$0.68 exceeds the cost of each share will be included in the shareholder's assessable income. Correspondingly, if the cost exceeds \$0.68, the difference will be an allowable deduction.

**Qualified persons**

31. For the purposes of Division 1A of Part IIIAA of the ITAA 1936 participating shareholders are considered to have satisfied the holding period rule under section 160APHO of the ITAA 1936 and therefore be qualified persons (as long as the related payments rule is also met) in relation to the dividend component received under the Buy-Back if:

- (a) the shares sold into the Buy-Back were acquired on or before 30 June 2005;

- (b) the shareholder has no other positions (for example, an option) in relation to the shares sold into the Buy-Back; and
- (c) the shareholder or an associate of the shareholder has not made, is not under an obligation to make, nor is likely to make, any related payments.

32. A participating shareholder who acquired shares on or after 1 July 2005 that were subsequently accepted into the Buy-Back is not a qualified person in relation to the dividend component.

### **The anti-avoidance provisions**

33. The Commissioner will not make a determination under subsection 45A(2) or subsection 45B(3) of the ITAA 1936 that section 45C of the ITAA 1936 applies to the whole, or any part, of the capital component of the Buy-Back price received by participating shareholders.

34. The Commissioner will not make a determination under paragraph 177EA(5)(b) of the ITAA 1936 to deny the whole, or any part, of the imputation benefits received in relation to the dividend component under the Buy-Back by participating shareholders.

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

## **Explanation**

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### **The dividend and capital components**

36. The purchase price received by participating shareholders comprised of two components:

- a dividend component; and
- a capital component.

The amount of each of these components is determined in accordance with sections 159GZZZP and 159GZZZQ of the ITAA 1936, having regard to how the company accounts for the off-market share Buy-Back.

**The dividend component**

37. Section 159GZZZP of the ITAA 1936 provides that where the buy-back of a share is an off-market purchase, the difference between the purchase price and the part (if any) of the purchase price which is debited against the share capital account, is taken to be a dividend paid by the company to the seller on the day the buy-back occurs. In this case the purchase price was \$2.00 per share and \$0.50 of this was debited to the share capital account. Thus the dividend amount is \$1.50 per share.

38. The dividend amount of \$1.50 per share is frankable but only to the extent that the Buy-Back price did not exceed the market value of the share at the time of the Buy-Back if the Buy-Back did not occur and was never proposed to occur (paragraph 202-45(c) of the ITAA 1997). TD 2004/22 outlines how to determine what would have been the market value of the share at the time of the Buy-Back if the Buy-Back did not occur and was never proposed to occur. In this case, the Buy-Back price did not exceed the market value determined in accordance with TD 2004/22.

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

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

41. As the dividend component of the consideration received under the Buy-Back is fully franked, a non-resident shareholder is not liable to Australian withholding tax on the dividend component (paragraph 128B(3)(ga) of the ITAA 1936).

**The capital component**

42. Participating shareholders are taken to have disposed of those shares accepted under the Buy-Back on 15 August 2005. The disposal may have different taxation implications for shareholders depending on how the shares were held, for instance:

- an investor who held their shares on capital account will be subject to the capital gains tax provisions; and

- a share trader who held their shares on revenue account will be subject to the ordinary income provisions.

43. It should be noted that shareholders who have both an income tax and a capital gains tax liability, in respect of the capital component, will generally have the amount of the capital gain reduced under the anti-overlap provisions contained in section 118-20 of the ITAA 1997. If the shares are held as trading stock the capital gain or loss is disregarded under section 118-25 of the ITAA 1997.

44. For the purposes of computing the amount of the gain or loss (on capital or revenue account) in these cases, the consideration in respect of the disposal of a share under a buy-back is determined in accordance with section 159GZZZQ of the ITAA 1936.

45. Subsection 159GZZZQ(1) of the ITAA 1936 provides that the shareholder is taken to have received an amount equal to the purchase price (in this case the \$2.00 received for each share bought back) as consideration in respect of the sale of the share bought back. However, this amount is subject to certain adjustments in order to arrive at the sale consideration.

46. Subsection 159GZZZQ(2) of the ITAA 1936 is one of the adjusting provisions. It provides that if the purchase price is less than the market value of the share at the time of the buy-back if the buy-back did not occur and was never proposed to occur, the shareholder is taken to have received an amount equal to the market value as consideration in respect of the sale of the share bought back.

47. For the purposes of determining the application of subsection 159GZZZQ(2) of the ITAA 1936, Central Equity has used the methodology that is in accordance with TD 2004/22. The market value of each share is the volume weighted average price of the shares over the last five trading days before the first announcement of the Buy-Back, adjusted for the movement in the S&P/ASX 200 share price from the commencement of trading on 10 June 2005 (opening S&P/ASX 200) to the close of trading on 12 August 2005 (closing S&P/ASX 200). Under this methodology, the market value of a share bought back under the Buy-Back was calculated to be \$2.18. Thus, the shareholders are taken to have received \$2.18, for tax purposes, for the sale of each share rather than \$2.00.

48. Pursuant to subsection 159GZZZQ(3) of the ITAA 1936, the deemed consideration of \$2.18 is reduced by a 'reduction amount'. The reduction amount is an amount calculated under subsection 159GZZZQ(4) of the ITAA 1936. In the circumstances of the Buy-Back, the reduction amount is equivalent to the dividend amount, that is, \$1.50. Therefore, the sale consideration for each share disposed of under the Buy-Back for tax purposes is \$0.68 (\$2.18 less \$1.50).

**The Buy-Back process**

49. Central Equity conducted this Buy-Back by way of a fixed price off-market share buy-back. Moreover, full details of the Buy-Back were provided at announcement, including the capital/dividend split. This is to be contrasted with buy-backs conducted by way of a tender process where details, including price, are not known at announcement. In recent tender process off-market share buy-backs, the Commissioner has applied the discount to the volume weighted average price of a company's shares over the 5 days up to and including the closing date of the buy-back. Central Equity submitted, and the Commissioner agreed, that the appropriate time to calculate any discount in its circumstances was at or about announcement date: see paragraph 15.

**Qualified person**

50. Paragraph 207-145(1)(a) of the ITAA 1997 provides that in relation to a franked distribution, an entity that is not a 'qualified person' in relation to the distribution for the purposes of Division 1A of Part IIIAA of the ITAA 1936, is denied a gross-up and a tax offset. A person is a 'qualified person' as defined in subsection 995-1(1) of the ITAA 1997 in relation to a distribution, if the person would have been a qualified person in relation to the distribution under Division 1A of Part IIIA of the ITAA 1936, as in force on 30 June 2002. Broadly speaking, to be a 'qualified person' in relation to the dividend component paid under the Buy-Back, the participating shareholder must satisfy both the holding period rule and the related payments rule.

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

52. Under subsection 160APHM(2) of the ITAA 1936, a shareholder is taken to have materially diminished the risks of loss and opportunities for gain with respect to shares or interests in shares if the 'net position' of the shareholder results in the shareholder having less than 30% of the risks and opportunities relating to the shares or interest in shares.

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

54. Results were announced on 12 August 2005. There were 45 clear days between 30 June 2005 and 15 August 2005. Therefore, a shareholder who acquired shares on or after 1 July 2005 will not satisfy the holding period rule. Only shares purchased on or before 30 June 2005 satisfies the holding period rule as long as those shares were held at risk for at least 45 continuous days. A shareholder who acquired shares after 30 June 2005 that were subsequently bought back under the Buy-Back is not a qualified person in relation to the dividend paid under the Buy-Back for the purposes of Division 1A of Part IIIAA of the ITAA 1936.

55. Generally, under the holding period rule a shareholder will be deemed to have disposed of his or her most recently acquired shares first; (subsection 160APHI(4) of the ITAA 1936). The 45 day rule operates on a last-in first-out basis, so that shareholders will be deemed to have disposed of their most recently acquired shares first for the purposes of applying the 45 day rule. Accordingly, shareholders who, on or after 1 July 2005, acquired any additional Central Equity shares which conferred an entitlement to participate in the Buy-Back, may not qualify for the franking credits attached to the dividends paid on some or all of their shares sold into the Buy-Back. However, shares acquired after 15 July 2005 are not taken into account in determining the 45 day holding period rule as they carried no entitlement to participate in the Buy-Back.

### **The anti-avoidance provisions**

#### ***Sections 45A and 45B of the ITAA 1936***

56. Sections 45A and 45B are anti-avoidance provisions which, if they apply, allow the Commissioner to make a determination that section 45C of the ITAA 1936 applies. The effect of such a determination is that all or part of the distribution of capital received by the shareholder under the Buy-Back is treated as an unfranked dividend. Accordingly, the application of these two provisions to the Buy-Back must be considered.

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

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

59. Section 45B of the ITAA 1936 applies where certain capital payments are paid to shareholders in substitution for dividends. In broad terms, section 45B applies where:

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

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

61. Having regard to the ‘relevant circumstances’ of the scheme (the Buy-Back), as set out in subsection 45B(8), it is apparent that there was no requisite purpose, by way of capital distribution, of enabling the shareholders to obtain a tax benefit. Further, the capital component of the Buy-Back cannot be said to be attributable to the profits of the company, nor does the pattern of distributions that have been made by Central Equity in the past indicate that the capital component was being paid in substitution for a dividend.

## **Section 177EA of the ITAA 1936**

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

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

- (a) there is a scheme for a disposition of membership interests, or an interest in membership interests, in a corporate tax entity; and
- (b) either:
  - (i) a frankable distribution has been paid, or is payable or expected to be payable, to a person in respect of the membership interests; or

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

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

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

66. Having regard to the relevant circumstances of the scheme, the Commissioner has come to the view that the requisite purpose exists and that section 177EA of the ITAA 1936 applies to the Buy-Back. The structure of the Buy-Back was such as to reflect a purpose, more than incidental, of enabling the participating shareholders to obtain an imputation benefit. In coming to this conclusion, the Commissioner had regard to all the relevant circumstances of the arrangement, in particular paragraphs 177EA(17)(b), (c), (f), (g) and (j).

67. Among the circumstances of the Buy-Back reflected in those paragraphs are:

- the proportion of dividend to capital in the Buy-Back Price;
- the delivery of franking credits in excess of what would have otherwise been distributed in the ordinary course of dividend declaration;
- the greater attraction of the Buy-Back to resident shareholders who can fully utilise the franking credits than to non-resident shareholders who can not;

- the greater attraction of the Buy-Back to some resident shareholders with a low marginal tax rate than other resident shareholders (for example, whereas superannuation funds are taxed at 15% and corporations at 30%, individuals can be taxed at a marginal tax rate of up to 47%); and
- that participating shareholders were more likely than not to make an economic gain, but a loss for tax purposes, from their participation.

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

69. Given the diverse shareholding of Central Equity, it would be inappropriate to make a determination to deny franking imputation benefits in relation to each participating shareholder. Accordingly, the Commissioner will not make a determination that the imputation benefit obtained by the participating shareholders be denied under paragraph 177EA(5)(b).

### **Section 204-30 of the ITAA 1997**

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

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

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

- that a specified franking debit arises in the franking account of the entity, for a specified distribution or other benefit to a disadvantaged member (paragraph 204-30(3)(a)); or

- that no imputation benefit is to arise in respect of any streamed distributions made to a favoured member and specified in the determination (paragraph 204-30(3)(c)).

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

73. A portion of Central Equity shareholding is held by non-residents who do not fully benefit from franking to the same extent as resident shareholders. The conditions in subsection 204-30(1) for the provision to apply are met. However, the Commissioner will not make a determination under section 204-30.

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**Commissioner of Taxation**

26 October 2005

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