

Net settlements -

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This publication should be read in conjunction with the related content of that register where further context is required.

! This document has changed over time. This is a consolidated version of the ruling which was published on *17 July 2020*



Insurance Industry Partnership

Net settlements

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Net settlements

Issue

1. An insurer and another party each make claims against the other. The parties agree to give up their respective claims on the making of a net payment by the other party to the insurer. What is the GST treatment? Are the cross claims disregarded?

ATO view

2. One entity surrenders its rights against the second entity in exchange for the second entity (a) surrendering its rights against the first entity and (b) paying it the net difference between the claims (or some other agreed amount). The first entity is making a supply of the surrender of rights in exchange for consideration (the other entity's supply of the surrender of rights and the net amount paid). The second entity is also making a supply - a supply of the surrender of its rights against the first entity - in exchange for the first entity surrendering its rights against the second entity.

3. The supplies will be taxable supplies if the conditions of section 9-5 are met. There will also be accompanying creditable acquisitions if the conditions of section 11-5 are met. See also GSTR 2001/4 - Goods and Services Tax: GST consequences of court orders and out-of-court settlements.

4. If the supplies are taxable, what is the amount of GST? The first entity will be liable to GST of 1/11 of the monetary part of the consideration plus 1/11 of the GST inclusive market value of the second entity's supply of the surrender of its rights against the first entity.

5. The second entity will be liable to GST of 1/11 of the GST inclusive market value of the first entity's supply of the surrender of its rights against the second entity.

6. If the acquisitions are creditable acquisitions, what are the amount of the input tax credits? Assuming the acquisitions are 100% for a creditable purpose, the first entity will be entitled to an input tax credit equal to the GST liability the second entity has. The second entity will be entitled to an input tax credit equal to the GST liability the first entity has.