Tax	Laws Amendment (2012 Measures
No.	4) Bill 2012: Exemption for certain
inco	me attributable to a permanent
esta	blishment
	EXPOSURE-DRAFT (06/03/2012)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3 Date/Details	
Provision(s)	Commencement		
1. Schedule	The day this Act receives the Royal Assent.		

Sc	hedule—Investment manager regime		
Inco	Income Tax Assessment Act 1997		
1 A	fter Subdivision 842-B Insert:		
Sub	division 842-I—Investment manager regime: foreign managed funds		
Gui	de to Subdivision 842-I		
842-	200 What this Subdivision is about		
	This Subdivision includes rules about the taxing arrangements for		
	certain foreign funds which have investment income or losses		
	which are treated as being attributable to a permanent		
	establishment in Australia solely because the fund retains the services of an Australian based entity.		
	Where the conditions in this Subdivision are satisfied:		
	• returns or gains relating to certain investments (known as IMR income) are non-assessable non-exempt income; and		
	• deductions and losses relating to certain investments (known		
	as IMR deductions) are disregarded; and		
	• capital gains relating to certain investments (known as IMR		
	capital gains) are disregarded; and		
	• capital losses relating to certain investments (known as IMR		
	capital losses) are disregarded.		
	The same IMR amounts are disregarded where a beneficiary of a		
	trust, or a partner in a partnership, receives or incurs IMR income,		
	IMR deductions, IMR capital gains or IMR capital losses (whether		
	directly or indirectly through one or more interposed trusts or partnerships).		

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<b>Operative Pro</b>	ovisions
842-205 Objec	ts of this Subdivision
(1) The	objects of this Subdivision are to:
(a)	ensure that foreign resident funds are not subject to
	Australian tax solely because they engage the services of an
	Australian based entity; and
(b)	ensure that Australian resident taxpayers continue to be
	subject to tax on their world-wide income; and
(c)	ensure that the benefit of these rules is only available to
( )	foreign resident funds that are widely held and are not own
	by a small group of investors.
(2) This	is achieved by:
	treating certain *ordinary income and *statutory income as
(a)	treating certain ordinary income and statutory income as
(a)	*non-assessable non-exempt income; and
	*non-assessable non-exempt income; and
(b)	• • •
(b) (c)	*non-assessable non-exempt income; and disregarding certain deductions; and disregarding certain *capital gains and *capital losses; and
(b) (c)	*non-assessable non-exempt income; and disregarding certain deductions; and disregarding certain *capital gains and *capital losses; and ensuring that such amounts continue to be taken into account
(b) (c)	*non-assessable non-exempt income; and disregarding certain deductions; and disregarding certain *capital gains and *capital losses; and ensuring that such amounts continue to be taken into account
(b) (c) (d)	*non-assessable non-exempt income; and disregarding certain deductions; and disregarding certain *capital gains and *capital losses; and ensuring that such amounts continue to be taken into accou when they are derived or incurred by an Australian resident and
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1 2	842-210 Treatment of amounts in respect of an IMR foreign fund that is a corporate tax entity
3 4	(1) This section applies to a *corporate tax entity that is an *IMR foreign fund in relation to an income year.
5	Certain amounts disregarded
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	<ul> <li>(2) In working out the *corporate tax entity's taxable income, *tax loss or *net capital loss for the income year, apply the following rules: <ul> <li>(a) treat the entity's *IMR income for the income year as *non-assessable non-exempt income;</li> <li>(b) disregard the entity's *IMR deduction for the income year;</li> <li>(c) disregard the entity's *IMR capital gain for the income year;</li> <li>(d) disregard the entity's *IMR capital loss for the income year.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
13 14 15 16 17	<ul> <li><i>Certain losses disregarded</i></li> <li>(3) The *corporate tax entity cannot *utilise a *tax loss or *net capital loss in any future income year, to the extent the loss is attributable to *IMR income, an *IMR capital gain, an *IMR deduction or an *IMR capital loss of the entity.</li> </ul>
18 19	842-213 Treatment of non-resident beneficiary that is not a trust or partnership
20 21 22	<ul><li>(1) This section applies in relation to an income year if:</li><li>(a) an entity is a beneficiary of a trust in relation to the income year; and</li></ul>
23 24 25 26 27	<ul> <li>(b) the entity is not:</li> <li>(i) a resident of Australia at any time during the income year; nor</li> <li>(ii) a trust or partnership at any time during the income year.</li> </ul>
28 29 30	Note: A trust that is an IMR foreign fund is subject to the general tax rules that apply to trusts: see Division 6 of Part III of the <i>Income Tax</i> Assessment Act 1936.
31 32 33 34	<ul> <li>(2) In working out the entity's taxable income, *tax loss or *net capital loss for the income year:</li> <li>(a) calculate the trust's *non-IMR net income in relation to the income year; and</li> </ul>
35 36	(b) for the purposes of Division 6 of Part III of the <i>Income Tax</i> Assessment Act 1936, replace the entity's share of the trust's

1 2 3	*net income in relation to the income year with that same share of the non-IMR net income of the trust for the income year; and
3	•
4 5	<ul><li>(c) for the purposes of subsection 98A(1) of that Act, replace the reference to the individual interest of the beneficiary in the</li></ul>
6	net income of the trust with a reference to the individual
7	interest of the beneficiary in the non-IMR net income of the
8	trust.
9	Non-IMR net income
10	(3) The trust's <i>non-IMR net income</i> in relation to the income year is
11	determined by calculating the *net income of the trust for the
12 13	purposes of Division 6 of Part III of the <i>Income Tax Assessment</i> Act 1936 on the following assumptions:
	(a) disregard *IMR income, *IMR capital gains, *IMR
14	deductions and *IMR capital losses of the trust in relation to
15 16	the income year;
	•
17 18	(b) if the trust is a partner in a partnership, or a beneficiary of another trust—assume that:
19	(i) its individual interest in the net income or *partnership
20	loss of the partnership (if any) is replaced with its
21	individual interest in the *non-IMR partnership net
22	income or *non-IMR partnership loss of the partnership;
23	and
24	(ii) the trust's capital gains and capital losses made in
25	respect of financial arrangements covered by
26	section 842-245 of the Income Tax Assessment Act
27	1997 of an IMR foreign fund are disregarded; and
28	(iii) its share of the net income of the trust (if any) is
29	replaced with its share of the non-IMR net income of
30	the trust.
31	Note: The non-IMR net income of the trust is used to determine the amount
32	that is included in the assessable income of the entity referred to in
33	subsection (1). The trust's non-IMR net income does not impact the
34 35	share of the net income of an entity that is not covered by subsection (1). For example, this will be the case if the entity is an
35 36	Australian resident at any time in the income year.
37	842-216 Treatment of a non-resident partner that is not a trust or
38	partnership
39	(1) This section applies in relation to an income year if:

1 2	(a) an entity is a partner in a partnership in relation to the income year; and
3	(b) the entity is not:
	·
4 5	(i) an Australian resident at any time during the income year; nor
6	(ii) a trust or a partnership at any time during the income
7	year.
8	Note: A partnership that is an IMR foreign fund is subject to the general tax
9	rules that apply to partnerships subject to the modifications set out in
10 11	this Subdivision: see Division 5 of Part III of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936.
12	(2) In working out the entity's taxable income, *tax loss or *net capital
13	loss for the income year:
14	(a) calculate the partnership's *non-IMR partnership net income
15	or *non-IMR partnership loss in relation to the income year;
16	and
17	(b) for the purposes of Division 5 of Part III of the <i>Income Tax</i>
18	Assessment Act 1936, replace the entity's individual interest
19	in the partnership's *net income or *partnership loss (as the
20 21	case may be) with that same interest in the non-IMR partnership net income or non-IMR partnership loss of the
21	partnership (as the case may be); and
23	(c) disregard the entity's *capital gains and *capital losses made
23	in respect of financial arrangements covered by
25	section 842-245 of the *IMR foreign fund.
26	Non-IMR partnership net income and non-IMR partnership loss
27	(3) The partnership's <i>non-IMR partnership net income</i> or <i>non-IMR</i>
28	partnership loss in relation to the income year is determined by
29	calculating the *net income or *partnership loss of the partnership
30	for the purposes of Division 5 of Part III of the Income Tax
31	Assessment Act 1936 as follows:
32	(a) disregard *IMR income and *IMR deductions of the
33	partnership in relation to the income year;
34	(b) if the partnership is a partner in another partnership, or a
35	beneficiary of a trust—assume that:
36	(i) its individual interest in the net income or partnership
37	loss of the partnership (if any) is replaced by its
38	individual interest in the non-IMR partnership net
39	income or non-IMR partnership loss of the partnership;
40	and

<ul> <li>(ii) the entity's capital gains and capital losses made in respect of financial arrangements covered by section 842-245 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997of</i> an IMR foreign fund are disregarded; and</li> <li>(iii) its share of the net income of the trust (if any) is replaced by its share of the *non-IMR net income of the trust.</li> <li>Note: The non-IMR partnership net income of the partnership's non-IMR net income of a partnership if the entity is not covered by subsection (1). The partnership's non-IMR net income of a partnership if the entity is an Australian resident at any time in the income year.</li> <li>842-220 IMR foreign fund</li> <li>An entity is an IMR foreign fund in relation to an income year if: <ul> <li>(a) the entity:</li> <li>(i) is not an Australian resident at any time during the income year; and</li> <li>(ii) is not a resident trust estate for the purposes of subsection 95(2) of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i> at any time during the income year; and</li> <li>(b) the entity:</li> <li>(i) the entity does not carry on a *business in Australia other than carrying on an eligible investment business (within the meaning of section 102M of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>) at any time during the income year; and</li> <li>(c) the entity:</li> <li>(i) is widely held at all times during the income year (see subsection 842-230(1)) and does <i>not</i> breach the requirement in subsection 842-230(3) (about the concentration test); or</li> <li>(ii) is covered by paragraph 842-230(2)(a), (b) or (c) (about foreign widely held entities) and does <i>not</i> breach the requirement in subsection 842-230(3) (about the concentration test).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
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		(0)	preceding income year;

	treat the requirements in paragraph 842-220(c) as being satisfied.
8	42-230 Widely held requirements
	(1) An entity is <i>widely held</i> for the purposes of subparagraph
	842-220(c)(i) if:
	<ul> <li>(a) units or shares in the entity are listed for quotation in the official list of an *approved stock exchange; or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>(b) the entity has at least 25 *members (ignoring objects of a trust); or</li> </ul>
	(c) one or more of the entities covered by subsection (2) have a *total participation interest in the entity of more than 25%;
	<ul> <li>(d) the entity is wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by one or more entities that satisfy the requirements in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); or</li> </ul>
	(e) the entity is an entity specified in the regulations.
	Foreign widely held entities
	(2) An entity is covered by this subsection if:
	(a) it is a life insurance company that is not an Australian
	resident at any time during the income year; or
	<ul> <li>(b) it is a *foreign superannuation fund, being a fund that has at least 50 *members; or</li> </ul>
	(c) it is an entity that is a fund established by an *exempt foreig
	government agency for the principal purposes of funding
	pensions (including disability and similar benefits) for the
	citizens or other contributors of a foreign country.
	Concentration test
	(3) The requirement in this subsection is that 10 or fewer entities mu
	not have a *total participation interest in the entity mentioned in
	subsection (1) or (2) of 50% or more.
	(4) In determining the number of entities for the purposes of $(2)$ denote account the full minute $(2)$
	subsection (3), do not count the following:
	(a) an *IMR foreign fund;
	(b) an entity that satisfies the requirement in paragraph (1)(d),
	(2)(a), (2)(b)  or  (2)(c);
	(c) an entity that holds an *indirect participation interest in
	another entity through one or more entities covered by
	paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection.

842-2	35 IMR income and IMR deduction
	(1) The <i>IMR income</i> of an *IMR foreign fund for an income year is
	the amount of the fund's assessable income for the income year to
	the extent that:
	(a) the assessable income is attributable to a return or gain from a *financial arrangement covered by section 842-245; and
	(b) the fund does not have a place of business in Australia, but
	has a *permanent establishment in Australia solely as a result
	of engaging an entity that is a resident of Australia to
	habitually exercise a general authority to negotiate and
	conclude contracts on its behalf; and
	(c) amounts are included in the assessable income only because:
	(i) in respect of an entity that is resident in a country that
	has entered into an agreement (within the meaning of
	the International Tax Agreements Act 1953) with
	Australia—they are treated as having a source in
	Australia because the amounts are attributable to a
	permanent establishment of the fund in Australia; or
	(ii) in respect of an entity that is resident in a country that
	has not entered into an agreement (within the meaning
	of the International Tax Agreements Act 1953) with
	Australia—the Commissioner makes a determination
	under section 136AE of the Income Tax Assessment Act
	<i>1936</i> ; or
	(iii) the financial arrangement is a *CGT asset covered by
	item 3 of the table in section 855-15; or
	(iv) the financial arrangement is a CGT asset covered by
	item 4 of the table in section 855-15 because it is an
	option or right to *acquire a CGT asset covered by
	item 3 of that table.
	(2) The <i>IMR deduction</i> of an *IMR foreign fund for an income year is
	the amount of the fund's deductions for the income year to the
	extent to which they are attributable to gaining the fund's *IMR
	income.
	(3) Disregard subsection 842-210(2) (which is about certain amounts
	of an IMR foreign fund being disregarded) for the purposes of this
	section.

842-240 IMR capital gain and IMR capital loss
(1) The <i>IMR capital gain</i> of an *IMR foreign fund for an income year is the sum of the fund's *capital gains made in the income year in respect of a *CGT asset covered by subsection (3) which is a *financial arrangement covered by section 842-245.
(2) The <i>IMR capital loss</i> of an *IMR foreign fund for an income year is the sum of the fund's *capital losses made in the income year in respect of a *CGT asset covered by subsection (3) and which is a *financial arrangement covered by section 842-245.
<ul> <li>(3) A *CGT asset is covered by this subsection if:</li> <li>(a) it is covered by item 3 of the table in section 855-15; or</li> <li>(b) it is covered by item 4 of the table in section 855-15 because it is an option or right to *acquire a CGT asset covered by item 3 of that table.</li> </ul>
(4) Disregard subsection 842-210(2) (which is about certain amounts of an IMR foreign fund being disregarded) for the purposes of this section.
842-245 Financial arrangements covered by this section
<ol> <li>A *financial arrangement is covered by this section unless subsection (2), (3) or (4) applies.</li> </ol>
<ul> <li>(2) A *financial arrangement is <i>not</i> covered by this section if: <ul> <li>(a) the financial arrangement is:</li> <li>(i) a *debt interest or an *equity interest; or</li> <li>(ii) the result of a financing arrangement for the entity that is neither a debt interest nor an equity interest; or</li> <li>(iii) a *derivative financial arrangement that relates to such financial arrangements; and</li> <li>(b) the *IMR foreign fund has a *total participation interest in that entity of 10% or more.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
(3) A *financial arrangement is <i>not</i> covered by this section if:
(a) the financial arrangement is a *derivative financial
arrangement that relates to a $^{*}CGT$ asset; and (b) the CCT asset in:
(b) the CGT asset is: (i) *taxable Australian real property (see section 855.20):
<ul> <li>(i) *taxable Australian real property (see section 855-20);</li> <li>or</li> </ul>

	<ul> <li>(ii) an *indirect Australian real property interest (see section 855-25).</li> </ul>
	(4) A *financial arrangement is <i>not</i> covered by this section if its terms allow the *IMR foreign fund to:
	(a) vote at a meeting of the Board of Directors (or other
	governing body) of the issuer of the financial arrangement; of
	<ul> <li>(b) participate in making financial, operating or policy decisions in respect of the operation of the issuer of the financial arrangement; or</li> </ul>
	(c) deal with the assets of the issuer of the financial arrangement
	(5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the only situation in which the terms of the *financial arrangement allow the *IMR foreign fund to
	do a thing mentioned in paragraph $(4)(a)$ , $(b)$ or $(c)$ is where the issuer breaches the terms of the financial arrangement.
2	Subsection 995-1(1)
	Insert:
	<i>IMR capital gain</i> has the meaning given by subsection 842-240(1)
3	Subsection 995-1(1)
	Insert:
	<i>IMR capital loss</i> has the meaning given by subsection 842-240(2).
4	Subsection 995-1(1)
	Insert:
	<i>IMR deduction</i> has the meaning given by subsection 842-235(2).
5	Subsection 995-1(1)
	Insert:
	<i>IMR foreign fund</i> has the meaning given by section 842-220.
6	Subsection 995-1(1)
	Insert:
	<i>IMR income</i> has the meaning given by subsection 842-235(1).
7	Subsection 995-1(1)
	Insert:

<i>non-IMR net income</i> has the meaning given by subsection 842-213(3).
8 Subsection 995-1(1)
Insert:
<i>non-IMR partnership loss</i> has the meaning given by subsection 842-216(3).
9 Subsection 995-1(1)
Insert:
non-IMR partnership net income has the meaning given by
subsection 842-216(3).
10 Application
The amendments made by this Schedule apply to assessments for the
2010-11 income year and later income years.
Note: Provisions will be drafted to ensure that a trust that has a tax loss in
respect of its non-IMR net income will only be able to claim a deduction in
future years in respect of that loss to the extent that the loss offsets other
non-IMR net income.
Note: Provisions will be drafted to ensure that subsections 98(2A), (3) and (4)
and sections 99, 99A and 99E of Part III of the Income Tax Assessment Act
1936 do not give rise to tax in respect of IMR income or IMR capital gains.
Note: These provisions will be redrafted to ensure that this Subdivision
interacts correctly with Division 6E of Part III of the Income Tax Assessment
Act 1936 which deals with assessable amounts in relation to capital gains,
franked distributions and franking credits.

