2022-2023-2024

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EXPOSURE DRAFT

Taxation (Multinational—Global and Domestic Minimum Tax) Bill 2024

No. , 2024

(Treasury)

A Bill for an Act to implement a multinational top-up tax, and for related purposes

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liament of Australia enacts:
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This Act is the Taxation (Multinational—Global and Domestic Minimum Tax) Act 2024.
Taxation (Multinational—Global and Domestic Minimum Tax) Bill

Part 1 Preliminary

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Commen	cement	information	
Column 1	L	Column 2	Column 3
Provision	S	Commencement	Date/Details
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C	2) Anv	information in column 3 of the table	e is not part of this Act.
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3 Interp	reting Information Interfollo (a) (b) (c)	this Act pret a provision of this Act in a man owing: the GloBE Rules; the Commentary; Agreed Administrative Guidance; Safe Harbours and Penalty Relief: Rules (Pillar Two) published by the	nn, or information in it of this Act. ner consistent with the Global Anti-Base Erosio
3 Interp	reting Information Interfollo (a) (b) (c) (d)	this Act pret a provision of this Act in a man owing: the GloBE Rules; the Commentary; Agreed Administrative Guidance; Safe Harbours and Penalty Relief:	nn, or information in it of this Act. ner consistent with the Global Anti-Base Erosice e OECD on 20 Decembe

Preliminary Part 1

_	Section 3
1 2 3	(3) Subsection (1) does not affect the application of section 15AB of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1901</i> for the purposes of interpreting this Act.
4	(4) In this Act:
5	Agreed Administrative Guidance means:
6 7 8 9	(a) Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy – Administrative Guidance on the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two) published by the OECD on 2 February 2023; and
0 1 2 3	(b) Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy – Administrative Guidance on the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two), July 2023 published by the OECD on 17 July 2023; and
4 5 6 7	(c) Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy – Administrative Guidance on the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two), December 2023 published by the OECD on 18 December 2023; and
8 9	(d) any other Agreed Administrative Guidance (within the meaning of the GloBE Rules).
0	Commentary means Tax Challenges Arising from the
21 22 23	Digitalisation of the Economy – Commentary to the Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two) published by the OECD on 14 March 2022, as amended from time to time.
24	GloBE Rules means Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy – Global Anti-Base Erosion Model
26	Rules (Pillar Two) published by the OECD on 20 December 2021.
27 28	(5) A reference in this Act to <i>this Act</i> (other than in this subsection and in Part 4) includes a reference to the Rules.

Part 2 Liability

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Se	ction	ı 4

1 2	Part 2—Liability
3	Division 1—IIR
4	4 Liability to tax—IIR
5 6	(1) Tax is payable by an Entity for a Fiscal Year if it has one or more Top-up Tax Amounts for the Fiscal Year.
7 8	(2) The amount of tax payable by the Entity for the Fiscal Year is the sum of those Top-up Tax Amounts.
9 10	(3) Subsection (1) applies in relation to the 2024 Fiscal Year and later Fiscal Years.
11	5 Meaning of Top-up Tax Amount
12	Top-up Tax Amount has the meaning given by the Rules.
13	6 Liability for certain kinds of bodies
14 15 16 17	(1) If a trust has one or more Top-up Tax Amounts for a Fiscal Year, the tax that is payable under section 4 because of those Top-up Tax Amounts is payable by the trustees of the trust (rather than by the trust).
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 (2) If a partnership has one or more Top-up Tax Amounts for a Fiscal Year: (a) the tax that is payable under section 4 because of those Top-up Tax Amounts is payable by each partner in the partnership (rather than by the partnership), but may be discharged by any of the partners; and (b) the partners are jointly and severally liable to pay that tax.
25 26	(3) If a Joint Venture, or a JV Subsidiary, has one or more Top-up Tax Amounts for a Fiscal Year and is not an incorporated Entity:

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Liability Part 2
DMT Division 2

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Section	
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1	(a) the tax that is payable under section 4 because of those
2	Top-up Tax Amounts is payable by each Entity covered by
3	subsection (4) (rather than by the Joint Venture or JV
4	Subsidiary); and
5	(b) those Entities are jointly and severally liable to pay that tax.
6	(4) This subsection covers the following Entities:
7	(a) an Entity (other than a trust or partnership) that holds a
8	Direct Ownership Interest in the Joint Venture or JV
9	Subsidiary;
.0	(b) if a trust holds a Direct Ownership Interest in the Joint Venture or JV Subsidiary—the trustees of the trust;
2	(c) if a partnership holds a Direct Ownership Interest in the Joint
3	Venture or JV Subsidiary—each partner in the partnership.
4	(5) If the tax that is payable under section 4 because of paragraph
.5	(4)(c) is payable by each partner in a partnership:
6	(a) the tax may be discharged by any of the partners in the
7	partnership; and
.8	(b) the partners are jointly and severally liable to pay that tax.
9	Division 2—DMT
20	7 Liability to tax—DMT
21	(1) Tax is payable by an Entity for a Fiscal Year if it has one or more Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts for the Fiscal Year.
23 24	(2) The amount of tax payable by the Entity for the Fiscal Year is the sum of those Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts.
25 26	(3) Subsection (1) applies in relation to the 2024 Fiscal Year and later Fiscal Years.
27	8 Meaning of Domestic Top-up Tax Amount
28 29	<i>Domestic Top-up Tax Amount</i> has the meaning given by the Rules.

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Part 2 Liability
Division 2 DMT

Section 9

1	9 Liability for certain kinds of bodies
2 3	(1) If a Permanent Establishment has one or more Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts for a Fiscal Year:
4 5	(a) subject to paragraph (b), for the purposes of section 7, treat the Permanent Establishment as an Entity; and
6 7 8 9	(b) the tax that is payable under section 7 because of those Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts (as a result of paragraph (a)) is payable by the Main Entity in respect of the Permanent Establishment (rather than by the Permanent Establishment).
10 11 12 13	(2) If a trust has one or more Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts for a Fiscal Year, the tax that is payable under section 7 because of those Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts is payable by the trustees of the trust (rather than by the trust).
14 15	(3) If a partnership has one or more Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts for a Fiscal Year:
16 17 18 19	(a) the tax that is payable under section 7 because of those Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts is payable by each partner in the partnership (rather than by the partnership), but may be discharged by any of the partners; and
20	(b) the partners are jointly and severally liable to pay that tax.
21 22 23	(4) If a Joint Venture, or a JV Subsidiary has one or more Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts for a Fiscal Year and is not an incorporated Entity:
24 25 26 27	(a) the tax that is payable under section 7 because of those Domestic Top-up Tax Amounts is payable by each Entity covered by subsection (5) (rather than by the Joint Venture of JV Subsidiary); and
28	(b) those Entities are jointly and severally liable to pay that tax.
29 30 31 32	 (5) This subsection covers the following Entities: (a) an Entity (other than a trust or partnership) that holds a Direct Ownership Interest in the Joint Venture or JV Subsidiary;
33 34	(b) if a trust holds a Direct Ownership Interest in the Joint Venture or JV Subsidiary—the trustees of the trust;

Liability Part 2
UTPR Division 2

Section 10

1 2	(c) if a partnership holds a Direct Ownership Interest in the Joint Venture or JV Subsidiary—each partner in the partnership.
3 4	(6) If the tax that is payable under section 7 because of paragraph (5)(c) is payable by each partner in a partnership:
5	(a) the tax may be discharged by any of the partners in the
6 7	partnership; and (b) the partners are jointly and severally liable to pay that tax.
8	Division 2—UTPR
9	10 Liability to tax—UTPR
10 11	(1) Tax is payable by an Entity for a Fiscal Year if it has one or more UTPR Top-up Tax Amounts for the Fiscal Year.
12 13	(2) The amount of tax payable by the Entity for the Fiscal Year is the sum of those UTPR Top-up Tax Amounts.
14 15	(3) Subsection (1) applies in relation to the 2025 Fiscal Year and later Fiscal Years.
16	11 Meaning of UTPR Top-up Tax Amount
17	UTPR Top-up Tax Amount has the meaning given by the Rules.

Part 3 Core Group and Entity concepts

Section 12

8

12	Meaning of Applicable MNE Group
	(1) An MNE Group is an <i>Applicable MNE Group</i> for a Fiscal Year
	(the <i>test year</i>) if:
	(a) for at least 2 of the 4 Fiscal Years immediately preceding the test year, the MNE Group's annual revenue is equal to or greater than its GloBE Threshold for the Fiscal Year; or
	(b) the conditions specified in the Rules for the purposes of this paragraph are met.
	(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the annual revenue of an MNE
	Group for a Fiscal Year preceding the test year is the amount
	shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements for that Fiscal
	Year of the Ultimate Parent Entity of the MNE Group as the annua
	revenue of the MNE Group.
	(3) The <i>GloBE Threshold</i> of a Group for a Fiscal Year is:
	(a) if paragraph (b) does not apply—750 million Euros;
	(b) if the Fiscal Year of the Group is a period other than 12
	months—the amount of Euros computed as follows:
	(i) first, divide the period of the Fiscal Year (expressed in months) by 12;
	(ii) next, multiply the result of subparagraph (i) by 750
	million.
13	Meaning of Entity and Ultimate Parent Entity
	(1) <i>Entity</i> means:
	(a) any legal person (other than a natural person); or
	(b) an arrangement that is required to prepare separate financial
	accounts, such as a partnership or trust.
	(2) However, none of the following are an <i>Entity</i> :
	(a) the Commonwealth;

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Core Group and Entity concepts Part 3

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1	(b) a State or Territory;
2	(c) the government of a foreign country or of part of a foreign
3	country;
4	(d) an authority of a government covered by paragraph (a), (b) or
5	(c) that carries out government functions.
6	(3) Ultimate Parent Entity means:
7	(a) an Entity:
8	(i) that holds a Controlling Interest in any other Entity; and
9 10	(ii) in which a Controlling Interest is not held by another Entity; or
11 12	(b) a Main Entity that is an Ultimate Parent Entity under subparagraph 15(1)(c)(iii).
13	14 Meaning of MNE Group and Group
14	(1) An <i>MNE Group</i> is a Group that includes at least one Entity or
15	Permanent Establishment that is not located in the jurisdiction of
16	the Ultimate Parent Entity of the Group.
17	(2) <i>Group</i> means:
18	(a) a Group under subsection (3); or
19	(b) a Group under subparagraph 15(1)(c)(i).
20	Note: A Group under subparagraph 15(1)(c)(i) will be an MNE Group.
21	(3) A <i>Group</i> under this subsection is comprised of:
22	(a) an Ultimate Parent Entity; and
23	(b) one or more other Entities, each of which is related through
24	ownership or control such that the assets, liabilities, income,
25	expenses and cash flows of the Entity:
26	(i) are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of
27	the Ultimate Parent Entity; or
28	(ii) are excluded from the Consolidated Financial
29	Statements of the Ultimate Parent Entity solely on size
30 31	or materiality grounds, or on the grounds that the Entity is held for sale.
J1	is held for sale.

Part 3 Core Group and Entity concepts

	Section 15
1 2	(4) The Ultimate Parent Entity mentioned in paragraph (3)(a) is the Ultimate Parent Entity of the Group.
3 4	(5) Each Entity mentioned in paragraphs (3)(a) and (b) is a <i>Constituent Entity</i> of the Group.
5	15 Permanent establishments
6 7 8	(1) If an Entity that is located in a jurisdiction is a Main Entity in respect of one or more Permanent Establishments that are located in other jurisdictions:
9 10 11 12 13	 (a) for the purposes of this Act: (i) each of those Permanent Establishments is taken to be separate from the Main Entity and from each other; and (ii) the Main Entity is taken to hold a Controlling Interest in each of those Permanent Establishments; and
14 15 16 17 18 19	Note: The Main Entity is taken to hold a Direct Ownership Interest in each of those Permanent Establishments (see subsection 30(3)). (b) if the Entity is included in a Group under subsection 14(3)—despite subsections 14(3) and (5), the Main Entity and each of those Permanent Establishments is a <i>Constituent Entity</i> of the Group; and
20 21 22 23 24	(c) if the Entity is not included in a Group under subsection 14(3):(i) the Entity is a <i>Group</i> comprised of the Main Entity and each of those Permanent Establishments; and
24 25 26 27 28	 (ii) the Main Entity and each of those Permanent Establishments is a <i>Constituent Entity</i> of the Group; and (iii) the Main Entity is the <i>Ultimate Parent Entity</i> of the Group.
29	(2) Permanent Establishment means:
30 31 32 33	(a) a place of business (including a deemed place of business) that is situated in a jurisdiction and treated as a permanent establishment in accordance with an applicable Tax Treaty in force, if the jurisdiction taxes the income attributable to it in

Core Group and Entity concepts Part 3

		Section 16
1		accordance with a provision similar to Article 7 of the OECD Model Tax Convention; or
3 4 5 6	(b)	if there is no applicable Tax Treaty in force—a place of business (including a deemed place of business) in respect of which a jurisdiction taxes the income attributable to that place of business under its law on a net basis similar to the
7	(a)	manner in which it taxes its own tax residents; or
3 9	(C)	if a jurisdiction has no corporate income tax system—a place of business (including a deemed place of business) that is
)		situated in that jurisdiction and that would be treated as a
1		permanent establishment in accordance with the OECD
2		Model Tax Convention, if the jurisdiction would have had
3		the right to tax the income attributable to it in accordance
4		with Article 7 of that Convention; or
5	(d)	if paragraphs (a) to (c) do not apply—a place of business
5		(including a deemed place of business) through which
7		operations are conducted outside the jurisdiction where the
3 9		Entity that would be the Main Entity if the place of business were a Permanent Establishment is located, if that
)		jurisdiction exempts the income attributable to the operations
1		conducted through the place of business.
2	(3) Mair	<i>Entity</i> , in respect of a Permanent Establishment, is the Entity
2 3 4		ncludes the Financial Accounting Net Income or Loss of the
1	Perm	nanent Establishment in its financial statements.
5	16 Excluded E	ntities
5	(1) Desn	oite subsection 14(5), paragraph 15(1)(b) and subparagraph
7		(c)(ii), an Excluded Entity is not a Constituent Entity of a
3	Grou	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
)	Mear	ning of Excluded Entity, etc
)	(2) An E	Excluded Entity is an Entity that is any of the following:
	(a)	a Governmental Entity;
	(b)	an International Organisation;
3		a Non-profit Organisation:

No. , 2024 Taxation (Multinational—Global and Domestic Minimum Tax) Bill

Part 3 Core Group and Entity concepts

C	ection	1	
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1	(d) a Pension Fund;
2	(e) an Investment Fund that is an Ultimate Parent Entity;
3	(f) a Real Estate Investment Vehicle that is an Ultimate Parent
4	Entity;
5	(g) an Excluded Service Entity;
6	(h) an Entity prescribed by the Rules for the purposes of this
7	paragraph.
8	(3) An Entity is an Excluded Service Entity if:
9	(a) at least 95% of the value of the Entity is owned (directly or
10	through a chain of Excluded Entities) by one or more
11	Excluded Entities mentioned in paragraphs (2)(a) to (f) (other
12	than a Pension Services Entity); and
13	(b) the Entity:
14	(i) operates exclusively or almost exclusively to hold assets
15	or invest funds for the benefit of the Excluded Entities;
16	or
17	(ii) only carries out activities that are ancillary to those
18	carried out by the Excluded Entities.
19	Election not to be Excluded Entity
20	(4) However, an Entity is not an <i>Excluded Entity</i> throughout a Fiscal
21	Year if an election under subsection (5) applies to the Entity and
22	the Fiscal Year.
23	(5) A Filing Constituent Entity for the Applicable MNE Group may
24	make an election under this section that applies to a specified
25	Constituent Entity of the MNE Group.
26	(6) An election under subsection (5) is a Five-Year Election.
27	17 Joint Ventures
28	(1) An Entity is a Joint Venture if:
29	(a) the Entity's financial results are reported under the equity
30	method in the Consolidated Financial Statements of an

Core Group and Entity concepts Part 3

	Section 18
1	Ultimate Parent Entity of an MNE Group for the Fiscal Year;
2	and
3 4	(b) the Ultimate Parent Entity's Ownership Interest Percentage in the Entity is at least 50%.
5	(2) However, the Entity is not a <i>Joint Venture</i> if any of the following
6	apply:
7 8	(a) the Entity is the Ultimate Parent Entity of an Applicable MNE Group;
9	(b) the Entity is an Excluded Entity mentioned in
0	paragraph 16(2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f);
1	(c) if the Entity is another kind of Excluded Entity—the
2	Ownership Interests in the Entity that are held by the MNE
13	Group are Indirect Ownership Interests held through an
14	Excluded Entity mentioned in paragraph (b) of this
15	subsection;
16	(d) the Entity is held by an MNE Group comprised exclusively
17	of Excluded Entities;
8	(e) the Entity is a JV Subsidiary of a Joint Venture.
9	18 Meaning of JV Group and JV Subsidiary
20	(1) JV Group means a Joint Venture and its JV Subsidiaries.
21 22 23 24 25 26	(2) <i>JV Subsidiary</i> , of a Joint Venture, means an Entity whose assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows are consolidated by the Joint Venture under an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard (or would have been consolidated had it been required to consolidate such items in accordance with an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard).
27	19 Multi-Parented MNE Groups
28 29	This Act applies in relation to a Multi-Parented MNE Group in the way set out in the Rules.

Part 4 Rules

Section 20

14

1 2	Part 4—Rules
3	20 The Rules—general
4 5	(1) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, make Rules prescribing matters:
6 7	(a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed by the Rules; or
8 9	(b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
10	(2) To avoid doubt, the Rules may not do the following:
11	(a) create an offence or civil penalty;
12	(b) provide powers of:
13	(i) arrest or detention; or
14	(ii) entry, search or seizure;
15	(c) impose a tax;
16 17	(d) set an amount to be appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund under an appropriation in this Act;
18	(e) directly amend the text of this Act.
19	21 The Rules—powers and functions
20 21	(1) The Rules may confer on a person or body any of the following powers or functions:
22	(a) a power to determine, or a function of determining, any
23	matter that may be dealt with by the Rules;
24	(b) a power or function relating to the operation, application or
25	administration of the Rules.
26	(2) If the Rules confer on a person or body a power or function, the
27	Rules may:
28	(a) provide that the power is to be exercised, or the function
29	performed, by legislative instrument or notifiable instrument
30	and

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Rules Part 4

Section	21
Section	_

1 2	(b) provide for the person or body to delegate the power or function.
3	(3) Despite subsection (2), the Rules must not:
4	(a) confer a power to make a legislative instrument on a person
5	other than the Minister; or
6	(b) confer a power to make a notifiable instrument on a person
7	other than:
8	(i) the Minister; or
9	(ii) the Secretary of the Department; or
10	(iii) the Commissioner; or
11	(c) confer a power to delegate a power to make a legislative
12	instrument; or
13	(d) confer a power to delegate a power to make a notifiable
14	instrument to a person other than:
15	(i) the Secretary of the Department; or
16	(ii) the Commissioner; or
17	(iii) an SES employee or acting SES employee in the
18	Department; or
19	(iv) an SES employee or acting SES employee of the
20	Australian Taxation Office.
21	(4) The Rules may:
22	(a) make provision in relation to a matter in a way that depends
23	on the exercise of a discretion by a person; and
24	(b) specify matters that the person must or may take into
25 26	account, or not take into account, in exercising that
	discretion; and
27	(c) specify the manner in which the person is to exercise the
28	discretion; and
29	(d) confer a power on the person to delegate the power to
30	exercise the discretion; and
31	(e) require the person to whom the power is delegated to comply
32 33	with any written directions of the person who delegated the
33	power; and

Part 4 Rules

Section 22	
	(f) provide that a person who is dissatisfied with a decision to exercise (or not exercise) the discretion may object against it in the manner set out in Part IVC of the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> .
(5)	Despite paragraph (4)(d), the Rules must not provide for a person to delegate a power to a person other than:
	(a) the Secretary of the Department; or
	(b) the Commissioner; or
	(c) an SES employee or acting SES employee in the Department or
	(d) an SES employee or acting SES employee of the Australian Taxation Office.
22 The Ru	ıles—incorporation by reference
(1)	The Rules may make provision in relation to a matter by applying,
	adopting or incorporating (with or without modification) any
	matter contained in any other instrument or writing:
	(a) as in force or existing at a particular time; or(b) as in force or existing from time to time.
	Note: Section 25 contains some examples of how the Rules may make such provision.
(2)	Subsection (1) has effect despite subsection 14(2) of the <i>Legislation Act 2003</i> .
23 The Ru	ıles—retrospective application
	Subsection 12(2) (retrospective application of legislative
	instruments) of the <i>Legislation Act 2003</i> does not apply in relation to the Rules.
24 The Ru	ales—power to amend to ensure consistency with Pillar Two
(1)	This section applies if the Minister decides, in writing, that the

Rules Part 4

Section 25

cons	tion to a specified matter for the purpose of ensuring sistency of Parts 3 and 6 of this Act with the documents ationed in subsection 3(1).
	Rules may make provision in relation to the matter in ordance with the Minister's decision.
prov	es made in accordance with subsection (2) prevail over the visions of Parts 3 and 6 of this Act to the extent of any onsistency.
	es made in accordance with subsection (2) must not be made r 31 December 2026.
25 The Rules-	-miscellaneous
(1) With may	hout limiting the scope of sections 21, 22, 23 and 24, the Rules r:
(a)) make provision in respect of a matter regardless of whether is relates to Australia; and
) make provision in respect of a matter by reference to the effects of a foreign legal system; and
(c)) make provision in respect of a matter by reference to the contents of an instrument or publication of an International Organisation; and
(d)	make provision in respect of a matter by reference to the operation of any of the following:
	(i) accounting standards (whether Australian or otherwise);(ii) financial reporting standards (whether Australian or otherwise);
	(iii) generally accepted accounting principles (whether Australian or otherwise); and
(e)) make provision for the making of a Five Year Election, Annual Election or other election by an Entity or Constituent Entity; and
(f)	make provision in respect of a matter by reference to the contents of such an election; and
(a)) make provision for the use of approved forms; and

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Part 4 Rules

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<u>2</u> 3	(h) make provision in respect of an amount even if the amount is zero or a negative amount; and(i) make provision with respect to transitional, application and savings matters arising from the making of the Rules or
5	amendments to the Rules.
5 7	(2) To avoid doubt, the paragraphs of subsection (1) do not limit each other.

Miscellaneous Part 5

Section 26

2	1 at t 5—Wiscenaneous
3	26 Keeping of records
4	(1) A Constituent Entity of an MNE Group that is located in Australia
5 6	must keep records that record and explain whether the Constituent Entity has complied with this Act.
7 8 9	Note: There is an administrative penalty if you do not keep or retain records as required by this section: see section 288-25 in Schedule 1 to the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> .
10 11	(2) A Constituent Entity that is required by subsection (1) to keep records must:
12 13 14	(a) keep the records in writing in the English language or so as to enable the records to be readily accessible and convertible into writing in the English language; and
15 16	(b) keep the records so as to enable the Constituent Entity's liability under this Act to be readily ascertained.
17 18 19	(3) A Constituent Entity of an MNE Group that has possession of any records kept or obtained under or for the purposes of this Act must retain those records until the latest of the following:
20 21	(a) the end of 8 years after the records were prepared or obtained;
22 23	(b) the completion of the transactions or acts to which those records relate;
24	(c) if:
25	(i) there is an assessment of the Constituent Entity, or
26 27 28	another Constituent Entity of the MNE Group, of an amount payable under this Act to which those which those records relate; and
29	(ii) the period of review for the assessment is extended
30 31	under subsection 155-35(3) or (4) in Schedule 1 to the <i>Taxation Administration Act 1953</i> ;
32	the end of the period of review as so extended.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

Section	n 26
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L	(4) A person commits an offence of strict liability if the person
2	contravenes subsection (1) or (3).

Penalty: 30 penalty units.

Interpretation **Part 6**Definitions **Division 1**

Section 27

1	Part 6—Interpretation
2	Division 1—Definitions
3	27 Definitions
4	In this Act:
5	Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard means any of the
6 7	following: (a) an accounting standard (within the meaning of the
8	Corporations Act 2001);
9	(b) the IFRS;
10	(c) the generally accepted accounting principles of any of the
11	following:
12	(i) Brazil;
13	(ii) Canada;
14	(iii) Member States of the European Union;
15	(iv) Member States of the European Economic Area;
16	(v) Hong Kong (China);
17	(vi) Japan;
18	(vii) Mexico;
19	(viii) New Zealand;
20	(ix) the People's Republic of China;
21	(x) the Republic of India;
22	(xi) the Republic of Korea;
23	(xii) Singapore;
24	(xiii) Switzerland;
25	(xiv) the United Kingdom;
26	(xv) the United States of America.
27	Agreed Administrative Guidance: see subsection 3(4).
20	Annual Floation: soo section 20

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Part 6 Interpretation
Division 1 Definitions

Section 27

1	Applicable MNE Group: see subsection 12(1).
2 3 4	Authorised Accounting Body means the body with legal authority in a jurisdiction to prescribe, establish or accept accounting standards for financial reporting purposes.
5 6 7 8	Authorised Financial Accounting Standard, in respect of an Entity, means a set of generally acceptable accounting principles permitted by the Authorised Accounting Body in the jurisdiction where the Entity is located.
9	Commentary: see subsection 3(4).
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Consolidated Financial Statements of an Entity means: (a) if the Entity is not the Ultimate Parent Entity of a Group under subparagraph 15(1)(c)(iii)—the financial statements prepared by the Entity in accordance with an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard, in which the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows of that Entity and the Entities in which it has a Controlling Interest are presented as those of a single economic unit; or (b) if the Entity is the Ultimate Parent Entity of a Group under subparagraph 15(1)(c)(iii)—the financial statements of the Entity that are prepared in accordance with an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard; or (c) if the Entity has prepared financial statements that are not covered by paragraph (a) or (b), but would be so covered if they were prepared in accordance with an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard—those financial statements, adjusted to prevent any Material Competitive Distortions; or (d) if the Entity has not prepared financial statements that are covered by paragraph (a), (b) or (c)—the financial statements of the Entity that would have been prepared if the Entity were required to prepare such financial statements in accordance with an Authorised Financial Accounting
32 33 34 35	Standard that is: (i) an Acceptable Financial Accounting Standard; or (ii) another financial accounting standard that is adjusted to prevent any Material Competitive Distortions.

Interpretation Part 6
Definitions Division 1

Section 27

1 2	Constituent Entity : see subsection 14(5), paragraph 15(1)(b), subparagraph 15(1)(c)(ii) and subsection 16(1).
3 4	Controlling Interest means an Ownership Interest in an Entity such that the holder of the Ownership Interest:
5	(a) is required to consolidate the assets, liabilities, income,
6	expenses and cash flows of the Entity on a line-by-line basis
7	in accordance with an Acceptable Financial Accounting
8	Standard; or
9 10	(b) would have been required to consolidate the assets, liabilities income, expenses and cash flows of the Entity on a
11	line-by-line basis if the holder of the Ownership Interest had
12	prepared Consolidated Financial Statements.
13 14	Note: A Main Entity is taken to hold a Controlling Interest in its Permanent Establishments (see subparagraph 15(1)(a)(ii)).
15	Direct Ownership Interest: see section 30.
16	Direct Ownership Interest Percentage: see section 31.
17	Domestic Top-up Tax Amount: see section 8.
18	Entity: see section 13.
19	Excluded Entity: see section 16.
20	Excluded Service Entity: see subsection 16(3).
21	Filing Constituent Entity, for an MNE Group, is a Constituent
22	Entity of the MNE Group that files a GloBE Information Return
23	for the MNE Group.
24	Financial Accounting Net Income or Loss has the meaning given
25	by the Rules.
26	Fiscal Year means:
27	(a) if paragraph (b) does not apply—an accounting period with
28	respect to which the Ultimate Parent Entity of an MNE
29	Group prepares its Consolidated Financial Statements; or

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Part 6 Interpretation
Division 1 Definitions

Section 27

1 2	(b) if paragraph (d) of the definition of Consolidated Financial Statements applies in relation to the Ultimate Parent Entity—
3	a calendar year.
4	Five Year Election: see section 28.
5	Flow-through Entity has the meaning given by the Rules.
6 7	GloBE Information Return has the meaning given by the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.
8	GloBE Rules: see subsection 3(4).
9	GloBE Threshold, for a Fiscal Year: see subsections 12(3).
10 11	Governmental Entity means an Entity that meets all of the following criteria:
12 13	(a) it is part of or wholly-owned by a government (including any political subdivision or local authority thereof);
14	(b) it has the principal purpose of:
15	(i) fulfilling a government function; or
16	(ii) managing or investing that government's assets through
17	the making and holding of investments, asset
18 19	management, and related investment activities for that government's assets;
20	(c) it does not carry on a trade or business (other than an
21	investment business described in subparagraph (b)(ii));
22	(d) it is accountable to that government on its overall
23	performance and provides annual information reporting to
24	that government;
25	(e) its assets vest in that government upon dissolution;
26	(f) to the extent it distributes net earnings, the net earnings are
27	distributed solely to that government with no portion of its
28	net earnings inuring to the benefit of any private person.
29	Group: see subsection 14(2).
30	IFRS means the International Financial Reporting Standards.
31	Indirect Ownership Interest: see section 30.

Interpretation Part 6
Definitions Division 1

Section 27

1	Indirect Ownership Interest Percentage: see section 31.
2	International Organisation means any of the following:
3 4	(a) an intergovernmental or supranational organisation that meets all of the following criteria:
5	(i) it is comprised primarily of governments;
6 7 8	(ii) it has in effect a headquarters agreement (or substantially similar agreement) with the jurisdiction in which the organisation is established (for example, an
9 0 1	arrangement that entitles the organisation's offices or establishments in the jurisdiction to privileges and immunities);
2 3	(iii) law or its governing documents prevent its income inuring to the benefit of private persons;
.4	(b) an Entity that meets all of the following criteria:
.5 .6	(i) it acts for, is part of or is wholly-owned by an organisation described in paragraph (a);
.7 .8	(ii) law or its governing documents prevent its income inuring to the benefit of private persons.
9	Investment Fund means an Entity that meets all of the following criteria:
21 22 23	(a) it is designed to pool assets (which may be financial and non-financial) from a number of investors, at least some of which are not connected;
24	(b) it invests in accordance with a defined investment policy;
25 26	(c) it allows investors to reduce transaction, research and analytical costs, or to spread risk collectively;
27 28 29	 (d) it is primarily designed to generate investment income or gains, or protect against a specific or general event or outcome;
30 31 32	(e) its investors have a right to return from its assets or income earned on those assets, based on the contributions made by those investors;
33 34	(f) it or its management is subject to a regulatory regime in the jurisdiction in which it is established or managed, including

Part 6 InterpretationDivision 1 Definitions

Section 27

1 2	appropriate anti-money laundering and investor protection regulations;
3 4	(g) it is managed by investment fund management professionals on behalf of its investors.
5	Joint Venture: see section 17.
6	JV Group: see subsection 18(1).
7	JV Subsidiary: see subsection 18(2).
8 9	<i>Main Entity</i> , in respect of a Permanent Establishment: see subsection 15(3).
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Material Competitive Distortion, in respect of Consolidated Financial Statements, means an application of a specific principle or procedure, under the set of generally accepted accounting principles used in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements that results in an aggregate variation greater than 75 million Euros in a Fiscal Year as compared to the amounts that would have been determined by applying the corresponding IFRS principle or procedure.
18	Minimum Rate means 15%.
19	MNE Group: see subsection 14(1).
20	Multi-Parented MNE Group has meaning given by the Rules.
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	 Non-profit Organisation means an Entity that meets all of the following criteria: (a) it is established and operated in the jurisdiction where it is located: (i) exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, artistic, cultural, athletic, educational or other similar purposes; or (ii) as a professional organisation, business league, chamber
29 30	of commerce, labour organisation, agricultural or horticultural organisation, civic league or an

Interpretation Part 6
Definitions Division 1

Section 27

1 2	organisation operated exclusively for the promotion of social welfare;
3 4 5	(b) substantially all of its income from the activities mentioned in paragraph (a) is exempt from income tax in the jurisdiction where it is located;
6 7	(c) it has no shareholders or members who have a proprietary or beneficial interest in its income or assets;
8 9 10	(d) its income or assets may not be distributed to, or applied for the benefit of, a private person or non-charitable Entity other than:
11 12	(i) pursuant to the conduct of its activities mentioned in subparagraph (a)(i); or
13 14	(ii) as payment of reasonable compensation for services rendered or for the use of property or capital; or
15 16	(iii) as payment representing the fair market value of property which it has purchased;
17 18 19 20	 (e) upon its termination, liquidation or dissolution, all of its assets must be distributed or revert to a Non-profit Organisation or to the government (including any Governmental Entity) of the jurisdiction where it is located
21 22 23	or any political subdivision thereof; (f) it does not carry on a trade or business that is not directly related to the purposes for which it was established.
24 25	OECD means the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.
26 27 28	OECD Model Tax Convention means the Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital published (from time to time) by the Council of the OECD.
29	Ownership Interest: see section 30.
30	Ownership Interest Percentage: see section 31.
31 32 33	Pension Fund means any of the following:(a) an Entity that is established and operated in a jurisdiction exclusively or almost exclusively for the purpose of

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Part 6 InterpretationDivision 1 Definitions

Section 27

1 2	administering or providing retirement benefits and ancillary or incidental benefits to individuals, if:
3	(i) the Entity's establishment and operations for that
4	purpose are regulated by that jurisdiction or one of its
5	political subdivisions or local authorities; or
6	(ii) those benefits are secured or otherwise protected by
7	national regulations and funded by a pool of assets held
8	through a fiduciary arrangement or trust to secure the
9	fulfilment of the corresponding pension obligations
10	against a case of insolvency of the Entity, or of other
11	Entities together with which the Entity comprise a
12	Group;
13	(b) a Pension Services Entity.
14	Pension Services Entity means an Entity that is established and
15	operated exclusively or almost exclusively:
16	(a) to invest funds for the benefit of Entities referred to in
17	paragraph (a) of the definition of Pension Fund; or
18	(b) if the Entity and an Entity referred to in paragraph (a) of the
19	definition of Pension Fund (the Pension Fund Entity),
20	together with one or more other Entities, comprise a Group-
21	to carry out activities that are ancillary to such of the Pensior
22 23	Fund Entity's activities that are for the purpose mentioned in
23	that paragraph.
24	Permanent Establishment: see subsection 15(2).
25	Real Estate Investment Vehicle means an Entity that meets all of
26	the following criteria:
27	(a) taxation of the Entity achieves a single level of taxation
28	either in its hands or the hands of the holders of the
29	Ownership Interests in the Entity (with at most one year of
30	deferral);
31	(b) it holds predominantly immovable property;
32	(c) it is widely held.
33	Rules means Rules made under subsection 20(1).

Interpretation Part 6
Elections Division 2

Section 28

1 2	Stateless Constituent Entity means a Constituent Entity of an MNE Group that is:
3 4	(a) a Stateless Constituent Entity under subsection 33(3) or 34(3); or
5 6	(b) of a kind specified in the Rules for the purposes of this paragraph.
7 8	<i>Tax Treaty</i> means an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and on capital.
9	this Act: see subsection 3(5).
10	Top-up Tax Amount: see section 5.
11	Ultimate Parent Entity: see subsection 13(3).
12	UTPR Top-up Tax Amount: see section 11.
13	Division 2—Elections
14	28 Five Year Elections
15	(1) This section applies if a provision of this Act permits a Filing
16 17	Constituent Entity for an Applicable MNE Group to make a <i>Five Year Election</i> .
18	(2) The election must be made in the approved form.
19	(3) Unless the election is revoked, it applies to:
20	(a) the Fiscal Year for which the GloBE Information Return for
21	the Applicable MNE Group that records the election is filed
22	by the Filing Constituent Entity; and
23	(b) each subsequent Fiscal Year.
24	(4) Unless the provision mentioned in subsection (1) otherwise
25	provides, a Filing Constituent Entity for the MNE Group may
26	revoke the election.
27	(5) The revocation must be made in the approved form.

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Part 6 Interpretation
Division 2 Elections

Section 29

1 2	(6) If the Filing Constituent Entity revokes the election, the election does not apply to:
3	(a) the Fiscal Year for which the GloBE Information Return for
4	the Applicable MNE Group that records the revocation is
5	filed by the Filing Constituent Entity; and
6	(b) each subsequent Fiscal Year.
7	(7) However, the Filing Constituent Entity cannot revoke the election
8	if doing so would result in the election not applying to:
9	(a) the Fiscal Year mentioned in paragraph (3)(a); or
10	(b) any of the subsequent 4 Fiscal Years.
11	(8) If the Filing Constituent Entity revokes the election, a Filing
12	Constituent Entity for the MNE Group cannot make another
13	election under the provision mentioned in subsection (1) that
14	applies to:
15	(a) the Fiscal Year mentioned in paragraph (6)(a); or
16	(b) any of the subsequent 4 Fiscal Years.
17	29 Annual Elections
18	(1) This section applies if a provision of this Act permits a Filing
19	Constituent Entity for an Applicable MNE Group to make an
20	Annual Election.
21	(2) The election must be made in the approved form.
22	(3) Unless the election is revoked, it applies to the Fiscal Year for
23	which the GloBE Information Return for the Applicable MNE
24 25	Group that records the election is filed by the Filing Constituent
25	Entity.

Interpretation Part 6
Ownership Interests and Ownership Interest Percentages Division 3

Section 30

1 2	Division 3—Ownership Interests and Ownership Interest Percentages
3 4	30 Meaning of Ownership Interest, Direct Ownership Interest and Indirect Ownership Interest
5 6	(1) An <i>Ownership Interest</i> in an Entity or in a Permanent Establishment is:
7 8	(a) a Direct Ownership Interest in the Entity or Permanent Establishment; or
9 10	(b) an Indirect Ownership Interest in the Entity or Permanent Establishment.
11 12 13 14	(2) A <i>Direct Ownership Interest</i> in an Entity is an interest (whether by way of shares, other security or otherwise) that:(a) carries rights to a share of the profits, capital or reserves of the Entity (whether on the making of a distribution of profits,
15 16 17 18 19 20	winding up or otherwise); and (b) would be classified as equity under the financial accounting standard used in the preparation of the relevant Consolidated Financial Statements (disregarding any requirement in those Consolidated Financial Statements to consolidate the assets, liabilities, income, expenses and cash flows of the Entity).
21 22 23	(3) The Main Entity in respect of a Permanent Establishment is taken to hold a <i>Direct Ownership Interest</i> in the Permanent Establishment.
24 25	Note: The Main Entity's Direct Ownership Interest Percentage in the Permanent Establishment is 100% (see subsection 31(7)).
26 27 28	(4) An Entity (the <i>first entity</i>) holds an <i>Indirect Ownership Interest</i> in another Entity or a Permanent Establishment (the <i>other entity/PE</i>) if the first entity holds a Direct Ownership Interest in:
29 30	(a) another Entity that holds a Direct Ownership Interest in the other entity/PE; or
31 32 33	(b) another Entity that holds an Indirect Ownership Interest in the other entity/PE under one or more other applications of this subsection.

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Part 6 Interpretation

Division 3 Ownership Interests and Ownership Interest Percentages

Section 31

1 2 3	Inter	Ownership Interest Percentage, Direct Ownership rest Percentage and Indirect Ownership Interest entage
4 5	• •	Ownership Interest Percentage of an Entity (the holding v) in another Entity (the test entity) is equal to the sum of:
6 7	=	the holding entity's Direct Ownership Interest Percentage in the test Entity; and
8 9	(b)	the holding entity's Indirect Ownership Interest Percentages in the test Entity.
10 11		pute the <i>Direct Ownership Interest Percentage</i> of an Entity holding entity) in another Entity (the test entity) as follows:
12	(a)	compute the sum of the following:
13		(i) the percentage of the profits of the test entity to which
14		the holding entity is entitled because of the Direct
15		Ownership Interests that it holds in the test entity;
16		(ii) the percentage of the capital of the test entity to which
17 18		the holding entity is entitled because of the Direct Ownership Interests that it holds in the test entity;
19		(iii) the percentage of the reserves of the test entity to which
20		the holding entity is entitled because of the Direct
21		Ownership Interests that it holds in the test entity;
22	(b)	if the test Entity issued Direct Ownership Interests that give
23 24		rise to only 1 of the kinds of entitlement mentioned in subparagraphs (a)(i), (ii) and (iii)—the <i>Direct Ownership</i>
25		Interest Percentage is the result of paragraph (a);
26	(c)	if the test Entity issued Direct Ownership Interests that give
27	(-)	rise to only 2 of those kinds of entitlement—the <i>Direct</i>
28		Ownership Interest Percentage is the result of paragraph (a)
29		divided by 2;
30	(d)	if the test Entity issued Direct Ownership Interests that give
31		rise to all 3 of those kinds of entitlement—the <i>Direct</i>
32 33		<i>Ownership Interest Percentage</i> is the result of paragraph (a) divided by 3.

Interpretation Part 6
Ownership Interests and Ownership Interest Percentages Division 3

Section 31

1 2 3	(3) Compute the <i>Indirect Ownership Interest Percentage</i> of an Entity (the <i>holding entity</i>) in another Entity (the <i>test entity</i>) by multiplying:
4 5	(a) the holding entity's Direct Ownership Interest Percentage in another Entity (the <i>intermediate entity</i>) at that time;
6	by:
7	(b) the sum of:
8 9	(i) the intermediate entity's Direct Ownership Interest Percentage in the test entity; and
10 11 12	(ii) the intermediate entity's Indirect Ownership Interest Percentage in the test entity (as worked out under one or more other applications of this section).
13 14 15 16 17	(4) Despite subsection (3), if there is more than one intermediate entity to which paragraph (3)(a) applies, the holding entity's <i>Indirect Ownership Interest Percentage</i> in the test entity is the sum of the percentages worked out under subsection (3) in relation to each of those intermediate entities.
18	Permanent Establishments
19 20 21	(5) Treat a reference in this section to an Entity as being a reference to an Entity or a Permanent Establishment (unless the Entity is a holding entity mentioned in this section).
22 23 24 25 26	 (6) Subsection (7) applies if, as a result of subsection (5): (a) the holding entity mentioned in subsection (2) is the Main Entity in respect of a Permanent Establishment; and (b) the test entity mentioned in that subsection is the Permanent Establishment.
27 28	Note: The Main Entity is taken to hold a Direct Ownership Interest in the Permanent Establishment (see subsection 30(3)).
29 30 31	(7) Despite paragraphs (2)(a), (b), (c) and (d), treat the holding entity's <i>Direct Ownership Interest Percentage</i> in the test entity as being 100%.

Part 6 InterpretationDivision 4 Location of Entities and Permanent Establishments

Section 32

1 2	Division 4—Location of Entities and Permanent Establishments
3	32 Location of an Entity that is not a Flow-through Entity
4	(1) This section applies to an Entity if it is not a Flow-through Entity.
5 6	(2) For the purposes of this Act, the Entity is located in the following jurisdiction:
7 8	(a) if the Entity is an Australian entity (within the meaning of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i>)—Australia;
9	(b) if, for the purposes of a law of a jurisdiction relating to
10	foreign income tax (within the meaning of the <i>Income Tax</i>
11 12	Assessment Act 1997), the Entity is resident in the jurisdiction based on its place of management, place of
13	creation or similar criterion—that jurisdiction;
14	(c) if paragraphs (a) and (b) do not apply—the jurisdiction in
15	which the Entity was created.
16 17	Note: If, under this section, the Entity is located in more than one jurisdiction for a Fiscal Year, see section 35.
18	33 Location of an Entity that is a Flow-through Entity
19	(1) This section applies to an Entity if it is a Flow-through Entity.
20	(2) For the purposes of this Act, the Entity is located in the jurisdiction
21	in which the Entity was created if:
22	(a) the Entity is an Ultimate Parent Entity; or
23	(b) the Entity is required to apply a Qualified IIR.
24	(3) For the purposes of this Act, if:
25	(a) subsection (2) does not apply to the Entity; and
26	(b) the Entity is a Constituent Entity of an MNE Group;
27	the Entity is a Stateless Constituent Entity of the MNE Group.

Interpretation Part 6 Location of Entities and Permanent Establishments Division 4

Section 34

1	34 Location of a Permanent Establishment
2 3	(1) This section applies to a Constituent Entity of an MNE Group if it is a Permanent Establishment.
4 5 6 7	(2) For the purposes of this Act, if paragraph 15(2)(a), (b) or (c) applies in relation to the Permanent Establishment, the Permanent Establishment is located in the jurisdiction mentioned in that paragraph.
8 9 10	(3) For the purposes of this Act, if paragraph 15(2)(d) applies in relation to the Permanent Establishment, the Permanent Establishment is a <i>Stateless Constituent Entity</i> of the MNE Group.
11	35 Dual-located entities
12 13 14	(1) This section applies if a Constituent Entity of an MNE Group would be located in more than one jurisdiction under section 32 for a Fiscal Year, disregarding this section.
15 16 17 18	(2) For the purposes of this Act, and despite section 32, the Constituent Entity is taken to be located, for the Fiscal Year, in the jurisdiction worked out in accordance with the Rules, unless it is a Stateless Constituent Entity.
19 20 21	(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the Rules may specify a method for determining the jurisdiction in which the Constituent Entity is taken to be located for the Fiscal Year.
22	36 Change of location during a Fiscal Year
23 24 25	If the location of an Entity changes during a Fiscal Year, treat the Entity as being located, for the Fiscal Year, in the jurisdiction in which it was located at the beginning of the Fiscal Year.
26	