

TAXWISE® BUSINESS NEWS

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TRUSTS & UNPAID PRESENT ENTITLEMENTS

Over the last few months, there has been a lot of media attention on the ATO's crackdown on tax planning using trusts.

The latest target has been discretionary trusts with corporate beneficiaries. Specifically, the ATO has had concerns regarding trusts declaring distributions to corporate beneficiaries (ie companies) and leaving the amount unpaid (ie unpaid present entitlements).

The unpaid amount may remain in the trust and be used to purchase private assets which are used by the beneficiaries (eg a holiday house). Alternatively, the amount may be loaned by the trust to the beneficiaries.

The ATO were seeking to treat unpaid present entitlements as loans. Consequently, unless the loans satisfied certain requirements, the loans would be treated as deemed dividends for tax purposes.

The professional tax bodies were shocked by this suggested treatment. The general consensus was that the ATO's view represented a change in the interpretation and administrative practice of the ATO which is not

consistent with the current treatment of unpaid present entitlements.

After extensive consultation with the Taxation Institute and other professional tax bodies, the ATO is reconsidering its position.

The outcome remains to be seen. However, the general perception is that this issue will be satisfactorily resolved with the ATO in the coming months.

However, even if the interpretation and administrative issues are resolved, the ATO may still seek a legislative change in this area to shut down the use of unpaid present entitlements to corporate beneficiaries.

TIP

If your company is entitled to distributions from a trust that have remained unpaid for any length of time, you should consider whether this structure is going to continue to be tax effective.

CORPORATE LOSSES – CAN I USE THEM?

Draft legislation has been released which will facilitate access to corporate losses for companies with shares that have unequal rights to dividends, capital distributions or voting power.

This legislation may apply to companies with multiple classes of shares (ie where the different classes of shares have unequal dividend, voting and/ or capital rights), such as a company with preference shares.

The draft legislation makes it clear when such companies can utilise revenue losses, capital losses and bad debt deductions.

The basic utilisation rules remain the same – that is, a company must satisfy either the continuity of ownership test or the same business test.

Broadly, to deduct a tax loss, the continuity of ownership test requires that shares with more than 50% of the voting, dividend and capital rights be owned by the same persons during the test period.

However, where a company has shares with unequal rights attached to them, the continuity of ownership test is modified by the draft legislation.

Where such a company fails the continuity of ownership test, the company can reapply the test disregarding debt interests (eg certain loans) and certain classes of shares.

If the test is still failed, it can be reapplied again based on the assumption that the remaining shares have fixed dividend and capital distribution rights for the purposes of applying the test.

Lastly, the continuity of ownership test is also modified so that if a company has shares with different voting rights, the voting power of those shares is tested solely by reference to the maximum votes that can be cast in relation to electing the company's directors or adopting and amending the company's constitution.

TIP

Businesses that previously were not entitled to use their tax losses may now have access to those losses. It might be worthwhile checking to see if this applies to your business.

ATO CHANGE PROGRAM

Many people may not be aware that the ATO is proposing to undertake a systems upgrade. This will involve a shut down of all the ATO systems.

Many people might not have considered what impact this may have on them or their businesses.

Some things to think about are:

- Refunds will not generally be able to be obtained during the shut down or for some time afterwards due to system back logs;

- Taxpayers will not be able to ring the ATO and obtain information; and
- Although tax agents will still be able to lodge documents (such as returns, BASs, activity statements etc) none of these documents will be able to be processed.

TIP

If you are expecting to receive a refund from the ATO in the early part of next year, lodge your returns as early as possible otherwise you might have to join the queue when the ATO comes back on line!

PAID PARENTAL LEAVE – IMPACT ON EMPLOYERS

Although the Government's paid parental leave (PPL) scheme will not apply until 1 January 2011, employers should be aware of the impact this scheme will have on them.

The PPL scheme is designed to assist new parents of children born or adopted after 1 January 2011. An eligible person will receive PPL payments at the Federal minimum wage level (which is currently \$543.78 per week) for a maximum period of 18 weeks.

Many employers may think that this scheme will not impact them as it will be Government funded. Although the scheme will be Government funded, employers will be the "paymaster" of the PPL payments (ie employees will receive their PPL payments through their employers).

Employers will be responsible for receiving PPL payments from the Government and passing these amounts on to eligible employees where the employee has completed 12 months continuous service prior to the date of birth or adoption.

Not only will employers be the paymasters but they will also be responsible for providing certain information in relation to their employees to the relevant Government agencies. This will place an administrative burden on employers (particular those involved in small businesses). Employers need to be aware of the impacts of the new PPL regime on their businesses.

It should be noted that employers will not be obliged to make superannuation contributions,

pay payroll tax or insurance or accrue leave in respect of the PPL payments.

SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES – WHAT CONCESSIONS ARE AVAILABLE?

With tax time coming, it might be worthwhile revisiting whether your business is entitled to any small business concessions.

Small businesses with an annual turnover of less than \$2 million may be eligible for a range of tax concessions, including the following:

- small business tax break;
- capital gains tax (**CGT**) exemption for assets you have held for at least 15 years;
- CGT 50 per cent active asset reduction;
- CGT retirement exemption;
- CGT roll-over for replacement assets;
- simpler depreciation rules (ie generally assets can be “pooled” for the purposes of determining depreciation deductions);
- simpler trading stock rules (ie in certain circumstances you can choose whether or not to do an end-of-year stock take);
- immediate deduction for certain prepaid business expenses;
- the entrepreneurs’ tax offset may reduce your tax payable by up to 25% where your business has a turnover of less than \$75,000;
- GST can be accounted for on a cash basis;
- GST input tax credits can be apportioned annually for assets used partly for private and partly for business purposes;
- you may be exempt from FBT for employee car parking; and
- Pay as you go instalments can be paid and worked out based on your business and investment income in your most recently assessed tax return.

Is my business eligible?

A business will qualify for the above concessions if the “aggregated turnover” is less than \$2 million.

Your aggregated turnover is the sum of your turnover and the turnover of any entities you are connected or affiliated with. Turnover includes all income earned in the ordinary course of business.

BUSINESS TAX BREAK - REMINDER

If you are eligible for the small business tax break, time is fast running out!

Certain small businesses can claim a 50% tax deduction on the cost of eligible assets bought between 13 December 2008 and 31 December 2009 which are first used or installed by 31 December 2010. Other concessions may also be available for other time periods and other types of businesses.

Small businesses will only need to spend a minimum of \$1,000 per eligible asset in order to qualify for this special deduction.

Assets eligible for this allowance are new tangible depreciating assets and new expenditure on existing assets used in carrying on your business and for which you can claim a capital allowance deduction.

TIP

Taxpayers should consider whether they are eligible for the small business tax break and whether it might benefit their businesses.

Don't miss out! Act before 31 December 2009.

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