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The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EXPOSURE DRAFT LEGISLATION
Released for public comment January 2007

Tax Laws Amendment (Taxation of Financial Arrangements) Bill 2007

No. , 2007

(Treasury)

A Bill for an Act to amend the law relating to taxation, and for related purposes

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The Parl	iament of Australia enacts:
1 Short ti	tle
	This Act may be cited as the <i>Tax Laws Amendment (Taxation Financial Arrangements) Act 2007.</i>
2 Comme	ncement
(1)	Each provision of this Act specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effactoring to its terms.

Commencen	ent information	
Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Provision(s)	Commencement	Date/Details
1. Sections 1 and anything this Act not elsewhere corby this table	n Royal Assent.	ves the
2. Schedule items 1 to 13	The day on which this Act recei Royal Assent.	ves the
3. Schedule item 14	1 July 2003	1 July 2003
4. Schedule items 15 to 22	The day on which this Act recei Royal Assent.	ves the
I	ote: This table relates only to the prov passed by both Houses of the Par expanded to deal with provisions	liament and assented to. It will not be
(2)	olumn 3 of the table contains additi	ional information that is not
1	art of this Act. Information in this c	olumn may be added to or
(dited in any published version of the	is Act.
3 Schedule	s)	
]	ach Act that is specified in a Sched	ule to this Act is amended or
	epealed as set out in the applicable i	
	oncerned, and any other item in a So	chedule to this Act has effect
ä	ecording to its terms.	

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Amendments **Schedule 1** Main amendments **Part 1**

3

2	Schedule	1—Amendments
3	Part 1—Ma	in amendments
4	Income Tax	Assessment Act 1997
5 6	1 Before Div Insert:	ision 240
7	Division 230	—Taxation of financial arrangements
8	Table of Subdi	ivisions
9		Guide to Division 230
)	230-A	Core rules
	230-В	The accruals/realisation methods
2	230-C	Fair value method
	230-D	Foreign exchange retranslation method
	230-Е	Hedging financial arrangements method
	230-F	Reliance on financial reports
	230-G	Balancing adjustment on ceasing to have a financial arrangement
	230-Н	Exceptions
	230-I	Other provisions
	230-Ј	Additional operation of Division
	Guide to Divi	sion 230
2	@230-1 What	this Division is about
3	This	s Division is about the tax treatment of gains and losses from
4		r financial arrangements.
i	You	recognise the gains and losses, as appropriate, over the life of
	a fii	nancial arrangement and ignore distinctions between income
.7	and	capital unless specific rules apply.

1 2 3 4 5	If it is sufficiently certain that you will make a gain or a loss, you use a compounding accruals method to recognise the gain or loss. Otherwise you use a realisation method. Instead of either, you can choose to use a fair value or hedging method or to rely on your financial reports. You can also choose to recognise foreign exchange gains and losses using a retranslation method.
7	@230-5 Scope of this Division
8 9 10	(1) You have a financial arrangement if you have one or more legal or equitable rights and/or obligations to receive or provide a financial benefit of a monetary nature.
11 12	(2) This Division does not apply to all financial arrangements. The main exceptions are if:
13 14	(a) you are an individual, or you are an entity whose annual turnover is less than \$20 million, and the financial
15	arrangement is not a qualifying security; or
16 17	(b) the financial arrangement is an equity interest and none of the elective methods apply to the arrangement.
18 19	Note: Section @230-310 provides for the exception referred to in paragraph (a).
20	Subdivision 230-A—Core rules
21	Table of sections
22	Objects
23	@230-10 Objects of this Division
24	Tax treatment of gains and losses from financial arrangements
25	@230-15 Gains are assessable and losses deductible
26	@230-20 Gain or loss to be taken into account only once under this Act
27	@230-25 Disregard some gains and losses
28	Method to be applied to take account of gain or loss
29	@230-30 Methods for taking gain or loss into account
30	Financial arrangement concept

Amendments **Schedule 1** Main amendments **Part 1**

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1	@230-35 Financial arrangement (overview)
2	@230-40 Financial arrangement (primary test)
3	@230-45 Financial arrangement (secondary test)
4	@230-50 Financial arrangement (equity interest)
5	@230-55 Financial arrangement (general provisions)
6	General rules
7	@230-60 When financial benefit provided or received under financial arrangement
8	@230-65 Apportionment of financial benefits or received
9	@230-70 Consistency in working out gains or losses (integrity measure)
10	@230-75 Obligation or right ceasing
11	Objects
12	@230-10 Objects of this Division
13	The objects of this Division are:
14	(a) to minimise the extent to which the tax treatment of gains and
15	losses from your *financial arrangements distorts, by
16	providing inappropriate impediments and stimulation, your
17	trading, financing and investment decisions and your risk
18	taking and risk management; and
19	(b) to do so by aligning more closely the tax and commercial
20	recognition of gains and losses from your financial
21	arrangements in the following ways:
22 23 24	 (i) by allocating the gains and losses to income years throughout the life of your financial arrangements on a reasonable basis;
	·
25 26	(ii) by generally recognising gains and losses on revenue rather than capital account;
27	(iii) by appropriately taking account of, and minimising,
28	your compliance costs.
29	Tax treatment of gains and losses from financial arrangements
30	@230-15 Gains are assessable and losses deductible
31	Gains
22	(1) Your assessable income includes a gain you make from a *financial
32	
33	arrangement.

1	Losses
2 3	(2) You can deduct a loss you make from a *financial arrangement, but only to the extent that:
4	(a) you make it in gaining or producing your assessable income:
5	or
6	(b) you necessarily make it in carrying on a *business for the
7	purpose of gaining or producing your assessable income.
8	(3) You can also deduct a loss you make from a *financial arrangement
9	if:
10	(a) you are an *Australian entity; and
11 12	(b) you make the loss in deriving income from a foreign source;and
13	(c) the income is *non-assessable non-exempt income under
14	section 23AI, 23AJ or 23AK of the Income Tax Assessment
15	Act 1936; and
16	(d) the loss is a cost in relation to a *debt interest issued by you
17	that is covered by paragraph (a) of the definition of <i>debt</i>
18	<i>deduction</i> in subsection 820-40(1).
19 20	Note: This Division does not apply to gains or losses that are subject to exceptions under Subdivision 230-H.
21	@230-20 Gain or loss to be taken into account only once under this
22	Act
23	Purpose of this section
24	(1) The purpose of this section is to ensure that your gains that are
25	assessable under this Division, and your losses that are deductible
26	under this Division, are taken into account only once under this Ac
27	in working out your taxable income.
28	Gain or loss
29	(2) If a gain or loss is, or is to be, included in your assessable income
30	or allowable as a deduction to you for an income year under this
31	Division, the gain or loss is not to be (to any extent):
32	(a) included in your assessable income; or
33	(b) allowable as a deduction to you; or

1 2	gain or a *capital loss;
3	under any other provisions of this Act for the same or any other
4	income year.
5	Associated financial benefits
6	(3) If the amount or value of a *financial benefit is taken into account
7	in working out whether you have, or the amount of, a gain or loss
8	that is, or is to be, included in your assessable income or allowable
9 10	as a deduction for you for an income year under this Division, the benefit is not to be (to any extent):
11	(a) included in your assessable income; or
12	(b) allowable as a deduction to you;
13	under any other provision of this Act for the same or any other
14	income year.
15	@230-25 Disregard some gains and losses
16	Exempt or non-assessable non-exempt income
16 17	Exempt or non-assessable non-exempt income (1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is
	(1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing
17	(1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is
17 18	(1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income.
17 18 19	 (1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income. (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent you from deducting a loss under
17 18 19 20	(1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income.
17 18 19 20 21	 (1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income. (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent you from deducting a loss under subsection @230-15(3).
17 18 19 20 21	 (1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income. (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent you from deducting a loss under subsection @230-15(3). Gain or loss of private or domestic nature
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	 A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income. Subsection (1) does not prevent you from deducting a loss under subsection @230-15(3). Gain or loss of private or domestic nature A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	 A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income. Subsection (1) does not prevent you from deducting a loss under subsection @230-15(3). Gain or loss of private or domestic nature A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded:
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	 (1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income. (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent you from deducting a loss under subsection @230-15(3). Gain or loss of private or domestic nature (3) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded: (a) if you raise finance under the arrangement—to the extent that
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	 (1) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded to the extent that you make it in gaining or producing your *exempt income or your *non-assessable non-exempt income. (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent you from deducting a loss under subsection @230-15(3). Gain or loss of private or domestic nature (3) A gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement is disregarded: (a) if you raise finance under the arrangement—to the extent that the finance is used for a private or domestic purpose; or

Schedule 1 Amendments Part 1 Main amendments

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Method to be applied to take account of gain or loss

@230-30 Methods for taking gain or loss into account

3	Methods available
4	(1) The methods that can be applied to take account of a gain or loss
5	you make from a *financial arrangement are:
6	(a) the accruals and realisation methods provided for in
7	Subdivision 230-B; or
8	(b) the fair value method provided for in Subdivision 230-C; or
9	(c) the foreign exchange retranslation method provided for in Subdivision 230-D; or
10	•
11 12	(d) the hedging financial arrangement method provided for in Subdivision 230-E; or
13 14	(e) the method of relying on your financial reports provided for in Subdivision 230-F; or
15 16	(f) a balancing adjustment provided for in Subdivision 230-G when you cease to have the arrangement.
17 18 19	Note: The methods referred to in paragraphs (b) to (e) only apply if you make an election under the relevant Subdivision and you must meet certain requirements before you can make such an election.
20	Elections override accruals and realisation methods
21	(2) Subdivision 230-B (accruals and realisation method) does not
22	apply to a gain or loss you have from a *financial arrangement:
23 24	(a) if Subdivision 230-C (fair value method) applies to the arrangement; or
25	(b) to the extent that Subdivision 230-D (foreign exchange
26	retranslation method) applies to the gain or loss; or
27	(c) to the extent that Subdivision 230-E (hedging financial
28	arrangements method) applies to the arrangement; or
29	(d) if Subdivision 230-F (method of relying on financial report)
30	applies to the arrangement; or
31	(e) if the arrangement is an *equity interest.
32	Priorities among election methods
33	(3) Subdivision 230-C (fair value method) does not apply to a gain or a
34	loss from a *financial arrangement:

1 2	(a) to the extent that Subdivision 230-E (hedging financial arrangements method) applies to the arrangement; or
3	(b) if Subdivision 230-F (method of relying on financial reports)
4	applies to the arrangement.
5	(4) Subdivision 230-D (foreign exchange retranslation method) does
6	not apply to a gain or a loss from a *financial arrangement:
7 8	(a) if Subdivision 230-C (fair value method) applies to the arrangement; or
9	(b) to the extent that Subdivision 230-E (hedging financial
10	arrangements method) applies to the arrangement; or
11 12	(c) if Subdivision 230-F (method of relying on financial reports) applies to the arrangement.
13	(5) Subdivision 230-F (method of relying on financial reports) does
14	not apply to a gain or a loss from a *financial arrangement to the
15	extent that Subdivision 230-E (hedging financial arrangements
16	method) applies to the arrangement.
17	Financial arrangement concept
18	@230-35 Financial arrangement (overview)
19	You can have a financial arrangement:
20	(a) under section @230-40 (a primary test that focuses on the
21	nature of the rights and obligations under the arrangement
22	concerned); or
23 24	(b) under section @230-45 (a secondary test that focuses on the practices, the intentions and the course of dealings of the
24 25	parties to the arrangement concerned); or
26	(c) under section @230-50 (equity interests).
27	Note: Whether an arrangement is a financial arrangement can change over
28	time depending on changes either to the terms of the arrangement or
29 30	external circumstances such as particular rights or obligations under the arrangement being satisfied by the parties.
31	@230-40 Financial arrangement (primary test)
32	Primary test
22	(1) You have a <i>financial arrangement</i> if, under an *arrangement, you
	THE TOTAL TOTAL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT
33 34	have any of the following:

1	(a) a right of a kind covered by subsection (2) or (4);
2	(b) an obligation of a kind covered by subsection (3) or (5);
3 4	(c) a combination of one or more such rights and/or one or more such obligations.
5	That right or obligation, or that combination of rights and/or
6	obligations, constitutes the financial arrangement.
7	Note: The operative provisions of this Division do not apply to all financial
8	arrangements, and only apply partially to some: see the exceptions in Subdivision 230-H.
10	Right to receive financial benefit of a monetary nature
11	(2) This subsection covers a legal or equitable right to receive a
12	*financial benefit that has a *monetary nature.
13	Obligation to provide financial benefit of a monetary nature
14	(3) This subsection covers a legal or equitable obligation to provide a
15	*financial benefit that has a *monetary nature.
16	Right to receive financial benefit that can be satisfied by money or
17	another financial arrangement
18	(4) This subsection covers a legal or equitable right to receive a
19	*financial benefit that does not have a *monetary nature if the right
20	may, because of an *arrangement between the person who has the
21	right and the person with the obligation to satisfy the right, be
22	satisfied or settled by:
23	(a) paying money or providing a *money equivalent; or
24	(b) transferring, entering into or exchanging another *financial
25	arrangement.
26	Obligation to provide financial benefit that can be satisfied by
27	money or another financial arrangement
28	(5) This subsection covers a legal or equitable obligation to provide a
29	*financial benefit that does not have a *monetary nature if the
30	obligation may, because of an *arrangement between the person
31	who owes the obligation and the person to whom the obligation is
32	owed, be satisfied or settled by:
33	(a) paying money or providing a *money equivalent; or

1 2	(b) transferring, entering into or exchanging another arrangement.	financial
3	Exception to primary test	
4	(6) You do not have a <i>financial arrangement</i> because of	
5	subsection (2) or (3) because you have a right or obliga	tion under
6	an *arrangement to receive or provide a *financial benef	fit of a
7	*monetary nature if:	
8	(a) under the arrangement you also have a right or ob	ligation to
9	receive or provide something that is not a financia	l benefit of
10	a monetary nature; and	
11	(b) that right or obligation is not insignificant in comp	
12	your rights and obligations under the arrangement	to provide
13	financial benefits that are of a monetary nature.	
14	Note: This subsection means that a derivative that can only be	
15 16	delivering something other than money or a money equifinancial arrangement because of subsections (2) and (3	
10	maneral arrangement occause of subsections (2) and (3	,.
17	Meaning of financial benefit of a monetary nature	
18	(7) A right to receive (or an obligation to provide) a *finance	cial benefit
19	of a <i>monetary nature</i> means a right to receive (or oblig	
20	provide):	
21	(a) money; or	
22	(b) a *money equivalent.	
23	(8) To avoid doubt, a right to receive (or an obligation to pr	ovide) a
24	*financial benefit of a <i>monetary nature</i> does not includ	
25	receive (or obligation to provide):	
26	(a) property or goods (other than money or a *money	
27	equivalent); or	
28	(b) services that are not a monetary equivalent.	
29	Note: This subsection means that making a prepayment for pro-	operty or
30	goods (other than money or a money equivalent) or serv	ices does not
31	give rise to a financial arrangement.	
32	@230-45 Financial arrangement (secondary test)	
33	Secondary test	
34	(1) You also have a <i>financial arrangement</i> if under an *arr	angement:

1	(a) you have any of the following:
2	(i) a legal or equitable right to receive a *financial benefit;
3	(ii) a legal or equitable obligation to provide a financial
4	benefit;
5	(iii) a combination of one or more such rights and/or one or
6	more such obligations; and
7	(b) a financial benefit referred to in subparagraph (a)(i) or (ii) is
8	not of a *monetary nature; and
9	(c) the right or obligation, or the combination of rights and/or
10	obligations, does not give rise to a *financial arrangement
11	under section @230-40 only because the benefit referred to
12	in paragraph (b) is not of a monetary nature; and
13 14	(d) subsection (2), (3), (4) or (6) is satisfied in relation to the right or obligation in relation to that benefit.
15	That right or obligation, or that combination of rights and/or
16	obligations, constitutes the financial arrangement.
17	Practice in relation to satisfying or settling rights or obligations
18	(2) This subsection is satisfied in relation to a right or obligation if you
19	have a practice of satisfying or settling similar rights or obligations
20	by:
21	(a) paying or receiving money; or
22	(b) providing or receiving a *money equivalent; or
23	(c) transferring, having transferred to you, entering into or
24	exchanging another *financial arrangement.
25	Intention in relation to satisfying or settling rights or obligations
26	(3) This subsection is satisfied in relation to a right or obligation if you
27	intend to satisfy or settle the right or obligation by:
28	(a) paying or receiving money; or
29	(b) providing or receiving a *money equivalent; or
30	(c) transferring, having transferred to you, entering into or
31	exchanging another *financial arrangement.
32	Dealing in rights or obligations
33	(4) This subsection is satisfied in relation to a right or obligation if you
34	deal with the right or obligation, or similar rights or obligations, for
35	either or both of the following purposes:

1 2	(a)	the purpose of generating a profit from short-term fluctuations in price;
3	(b)	the purpose of generating a profit from a dealer's margin.
4		ways in which the dealing referred to in subsection (4) may
5	occui	r include:
6 7	(a)	your dealing with the right or obligation, or similar rights or obligations, on a frequent basis, a short term basis or frequent
8		and short term basis; or
9 10	(b)	your taking delivery of a thing (other than money or a *money equivalent) and selling it within a relatively short
11		period; or
12	(c)	your acquiring the right or obligation, or similar rights or
13		obligations, and managing the resulting risk by entering into
14		offsetting arrangements that provide you with a profit
15		margin.
	F:	
16 17		ncial benefits readily convertible into money or money valent
18		subsection is satisfied in relation to a right or obligation in
19	relati	on to a *financial benefit if:
20	(a)	none of subsections (2), (3) and (4) apply; and
21	(b)	the benefit is readily convertible into money or a *money
22		equivalent; and
23	(c)	you do not have, as your sole or dominant purpose for
24		entering into the relevant *arrangement, receiving or
25		delivering the benefit as part of your expected purchase, sale
26		or usage requirements.
27	@230-50 Finar	ncial arrangement (equity interest)
28	An *e	equity interest is also a <i>financial arrangement</i> .
29 30	Note:	Paragraph @230-30(2)(e) prevents the accruals method or the realisation method being applied to an equity interest.

1	@230-55 Financia	l arrangement (general provisions)
2	Single rig	ght or obligation or multiple rights or obligations?
3 4		on (2) applies if you are, under an *arrangement, entitled e (or obliged to provide):
5		inancial benefit that is of a *monetary nature; and
6		nancial benefit that is not of a monetary nature.
7 8	(2) To avoid have:	doubt, you are taken, for the purposes of this Division, to
9	(a) a ri	ght to receive (or obligation to provide) the *financial after that is of a *monetary nature; and
		eparate right to receive (or obligation to provide) the
11 12		ancial benefit that is not of a monetary nature.
13 14		relevant to determining what rights and/or obligations particular financial arrangements
15	(3) Whether	a number of rights and/or obligations are themselves a
16		l arrangement or are 2 or more separate financial
17		nents is a question of fact and degree that you determine
18		egard to the following:
19	(a) the	nature of the rights and/or obligations;
20 21		ir terms and conditions (including those relating to any ment or other consideration for them);
22	(c) the	circumstances surrounding their creation and their
23		posed exercise or performance (including what can
24	rea	sonably be seen as the purposes of persons involved);
25	(d) nor	mal commercial understandings and practices in relation
26	to t	hem;
27	(e) the	objects of this Division.
28	Example:	Your rights and obligations under a typical convertible note, including
29		the right to convert the note into a share or shares, would comprise
30		one financial arrangement.
31 32	Note 1:	If you raised funds by means of a contract that you would not have entered into without entering into another contract, and neither
33		contract could be assigned to a third party without the other also being
34		assigned, this would tend to indicate that your rights and obligations
35		under the 2 contracts together comprise one financial arrangement.
36 37	Note 2:	If the commercial effect of your individual rights and/or obligations in a group or series cannot be understood without reference to the group

1 2 3	or series as a whole, this would tend to indicate that all of your rights and/or obligations in the group or series together comprise one financial arrangement.
4	General rules
5 6	@230-60 When financial benefit provided or received under financial arrangement
7	Financial benefit provided under financial arrangement
8 9 10 11 12 13	(1) A *financial benefit that you provide in relation to a *financial arrangement to someone who is not a party to the arrangement is taken, for the purposes of this Division, to be a financial benefit that you provide under the arrangement but only if the benefit plays an integral role in determining whether you have a gain or loss from the arrangement.
14 15 16 17 18 19	Note: This means that the financial benefits you provide to acquire the financial arrangement (whether to the issuer, a previous holder or a third party) are taken to be financial benefits you provide under the arrangement. The financial benefits you provide may include, for example, fees paid or the forgoing of rights to receive a financial benefit.
20	Financial benefit received under financial arrangement
21 22 23 24 25 26	(2) A *financial benefit that you receive in relation to a *financial arrangement from someone who is not a party to the arrangement is taken, for the purposes of this Division, to be a financial benefit that you receive under the arrangement but only if the benefit plays an integral role in determining whether you have a gain or loss from the arrangement.
27 28	Note: The financial benefits you receive may include, for example, the waiving of an obligation you have to provide a financial benefit.
29	@230-65 Apportionment of financial benefits or received
30	Apportionment when financial benefit received or right ceases
31 32 33 34	 (1) Apply subsection (2) in working out whether you have, or will have, a gain or loss (and the amount of the gain or loss) when: (a) you receive a particular *financial benefit under a *financial arrangement; or

1	(b) one of your rights under a financial arrangement *ceases.
2	The gain or loss is to be calculated in nominal (and not *present
3	value) terms.
4	(2) You must have regard to the extent to which the *financial benefits
5	that you have provided, or are to provide, under the *financial
6 7	arrangement are reasonably attributable to the benefit or right referred to in paragraph (1)(a) or (b).
8	Apportionment when financial benefit provided or obligation ceases
10	(3) Apply subsection (4) in working out whether you have, or will
11	have, a gain or loss (and the amount of the gain or loss) when:
12	(a) you provide a particular *financial benefit under the
13	*financial arrangement; or
14	(b) one of your obligations under a financial arrangement
15	*ceases.
16	The gain or loss is to be calculated in nominal (and not *present
17	value) terms.
18	(4) You must have regard to the extent to which the *financial benefits
19	that you have received, or are to receive, under the *financial
20	arrangement are reasonably attributable to the benefit or obligation
21	referred to in paragraph (3)(a) or (b).
22	Apportionment must reflect appropriate and commercially
23	accepted valuation principles
24	(5) Any attribution made under subsection (2) or (4) must reflect
25	appropriate and commercially accepted valuation principles that
26	properly take into account:
27	(a) the nature of the rights and obligations under the *financial
28	arrangement; and
29	(b) the risks associated with each *financial benefit, right and
30	obligation under the arrangement; and
31	(c) the time value of money.

1 2	@230-70	Consistency in working out gains or losses (integrity measure)
3		Object of section
4	(1)	The object of this section is to stop you obtaining an inappropriate
5	(1)	tax benefit from not working out your gains and losses in a
6		consistent manner.
7		Consistent treatment for particular financial arrangement
8	(2)	If:
9 10		(a) this Division provides that a particular method applies to gains or losses you make from a *financial arrangement; and
11 12		(b) that method allows you to choose the particular manner in which you apply that method;
13		you must use that manner consistently for the arrangement for all
14		income years.
15		Consistent treatment for financial arrangements of essentially the
16		same nature
17	(3)	If:
18		(a) this Division provides that a particular method applies to
19		gains or losses you make from 2 or more *financial
20		arrangements; and
21 22		(b) that method allows you to choose the particular manner in which you apply that method;
23		you must use that same manner consistently for all of those
24		financial arrangements that are essentially of the same nature.
25	@230-75	Obligation or right ceasing
26	(1)	For the purposes of this Division, an obligation or right of yours
27		under a *financial arrangement ceases if your obligation or right
28		comes to an end.
29	(2)	Subsection (1) applies whether your obligation or right comes to an
30		end:
31		(a) because the obligation or right is satisfied; or
32		(b) because the obligation or right expires with the passage of
33		time; or

1 2	(c) because the parties to the arrangement take action to bring the obligation or right to an end; or
3	(d) because you transfer the obligation or right to another person;
4	or
5	(e) for some other reason.
6	Subdivision 230-B—The accruals/realisation methods
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Guide to Subdivision 230-B

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@230-80 What this Subdivision is about

3	This Subdivision applies the accruals method to determine the amount and timing of gains and losses from a financial
5	arrangement if they are sufficiently certain for such accrual to be
6	done.
7	This Subdivision applies the realisation method to determine the
8	amount and timing of gains and losses if they are not sufficiently
9	certain to be dealt with under the accruals method.
10	If the accruals method is applied to a gain or loss on the basis of an
11	estimate of a financial benefit and the benefit when received or
12	provided is more or less than the estimate, a balancing adjustment
13	is made to correct for the underestimate or overestimate.
14	If the accruals method is being applied to gains and losses from the
15	financial arrangement and there is a material change to the
16	financial arrangement, or the circumstances in which it operates, a
17	reassessment is made of whether the accruals method or the
18	realisation method should apply to gains and losses from the
19	arrangement.
20	A change in circumstances may also cause a re-estimation of gains
21	and losses that the accruals method is being applied to.

Objects of Subdivision

@230-85 Objects of this Subdivision

The objects of this Subdivision are:

(a) to properly recognise gains and losses from *financial arrangements by allocating them to appropriate periods of time; and

(b) to reduce compliance costs by reflecting commercial accounting concepts where appropriate; and

(c) to minimise tax deferral.

, 2007

Schedule 1 Amendments
Part 1 Main amendments

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When accruals method or realisation method applies

2	@230-90 When accruals or realisation method applies
3	When accruals method applies and when realisation method applies
5	(1) This section tells you when to apply the accruals method and when
6	to apply the realisation method if this Subdivision applies to gains
7	and losses from a *financial arrangement.
8	Accruals method—sufficiently certain overall gain or loss at start
9	time
10	(2) The accruals method provided for in this Subdivision applies to a
11	gain or loss you have from a *financial arrangement if:
12	(a) the gain or loss is an overall gain or loss from the
13	arrangement; and
14	(b) the gain or loss is sufficiently certain at the time when you
15	start to have the arrangement.
16 17	Note: Subsection @230-95(1) tells you when you have a sufficiently certain overall gain or loss.
18	Accruals method—particular sufficiently certain gain or loss
19	(3) The accruals method provided for in this Subdivision also applies
20	to a gain or loss you have from a *financial arrangement if:
21	(a) the gain or loss arises from a *financial benefit that you are to
22	receive or are to provide under the arrangement; and
23	(b) the gain or loss:
24	(i) is sufficiently certain at the time when you start to have
25	the arrangement and before you are to receive or provide the benefit; or
26	•
27 28	(ii) becomes sufficiently certain after the time when you start to have the arrangement and before you are to
29	receive or provide the benefit; and
30	(c) the benefit has not already been taken into account in
31	applying:
32	(i) the accrual method provided for in this Subdivision; or
33	(ii) the realisation method provided for in this Subdivision;
34	to another gain or loss from the arrangement.

1	This subsection has effect subject to subsection (4).
2 3	Note: Subsection @230-95(3) tells you when you have a sufficiently certain gain or loss at a particular time.
4 5	(4) Subsection (3) does not apply to a gain or loss that you make from a *financial arrangement if:
6	(a) you are:
7	(i) an individual; or
8	(ii) an entity (other than an individual) that satisfies
9	subsection @230-310(2) for the income year in which
10	you start to have the arrangement; and
11 12 13	(b) the arrangement is a qualifying security (within the meaning of Division 16E of Part III of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act</i> 1936); and
14	(c) you have not made an election under subsection
15	@230-310(4).
16	Realisation method—gain or loss not sufficiently certain
17	(5) The realisation method provided for in this Subdivision applies to a
18	gain or loss that you make from a *financial arrangement if the
19	accruals method provided for in that Subdivision does not apply to
20	that gain or loss.
21 22	Note: Section @230-130 tells you how to apply the realisation method to the gain or loss.
23	@230-95 Sufficiently certain gains and losses
24	Overall gain or loss
25	(1) You have a sufficiently certain overall gain or loss from a
26	*financial arrangement at the time when you start to have the
27	arrangement only if it is sufficiently certain at that time that you
28	will have an overall gain or loss from the arrangement of:
29	(a) a particular amount; or
30	(b) at least a particular amount.
31	The amount of the gain or loss is the amount referred to in
32	paragraph (a) or (b).
33	(2) In applying subsection (1), you must assume that you will continue
34	to have the *financial arrangement until maturity.

1	(Gain or loss from particular event
2	;	You have a sufficiently certain gain or loss from a *financial arrangement at a particular time if it is sufficiently certain at that
4	1	time that you will have a gain or loss from the arrangement of:
5		(a) a particular amount; or
6		(b) at least a particular amount;
7	•	when one of the following occurs:
8		(c) you receive a particular *financial benefit under the
9		arrangement or one of your rights under the arrangement
10		*ceases;
11		(d) you provide a particular financial benefit under the
12		arrangement or one of your obligations under the
13		arrangement ceases.
14		The amount of the gain or loss is the amount referred to in
15	1	paragraph (a) or (b).
16	(4)	In applying subsection (3) to work out whether you have a
17		sufficiently certain gain or loss at a particular time:
18		(a) have regard to the extent of the risk that a *financial benefit
19		that you are not sufficiently certain to provide or receive
20		under the arrangement may reduce the amount of the gain or
21		loss; and
22		(b) disregard any financial benefit that has already been taken
23		into account in working out whether you have, or the amount
24		of, a sufficiently certain overall gain or loss from the
25		*financial arrangement under subsection (1) at the time when
26		you started to have the arrangement.
27]	Note: Section @230-65 allows you to apportion financial benefits provided
28 29		and financial benefits received in working out the amount of a gain or loss.
30	@230-100	Sufficiently certain financial benefits
31	(1)	In deciding for the purposes of this Division whether it is
32	:	sufficiently certain at a particular time that you will have a gain or
33		loss from a *financial arrangement, a *financial benefit that you are
34		to receive or provide is to be treated as one that you are sufficiently
35	(certain to receive or to provide only if:
36		(a) the right to receive, or the obligation to provide, the benefit
37		is, at that time, effectively non-contingent; and

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1 2	(b) the amount or value of the benefit is, at that time, fixed or determinable with reasonable accuracy.
3	(2) You must have regard to the pricing, terms and conditions of the *financial arrangement in applying paragraph (1)(a).
5	(3) In applying paragraph (1)(b) at a particular time to a *financial
6	benefit that depends on a variable that:
7	(a) is based on:
8	(i) an interest rate; or
9 10	(ii) a rate that solely or primarily reflects the time value of money; or
11 12	(iii) a rate that solely or primarily reflects a consumer price index; or
13	(iv) a rate that solely or primarily reflects an index
14	prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this
15	paragraph; and
16	(b) has a particular value at that time;
17	you must assume that that variable will continue to have that value.
18	The accruals method
19	@230-105 Overview of the accruals method
20 21	If the accruals method applies to a gain or loss you make from a *financial arrangement:
22	(a) you use section @230-110 to work out the period over which
23	the gain or loss is to be spread; and
24	(b) you use section @230-115 to work out how to allocate the
25	gain or loss to particular intervals within the period over
26	which the gain or loss is to be spread; and
27	(c) if an interval to which part of the gain or loss is allocated
28	straddles 2 income years, you use section @230-120 to work
29	out how to allocate that part of the gain or loss allocated
	<u> </u>
30	between those 2 income years.

No.

1 2	@230-110	Applying accruals method to work out period over which gain or loss is to be spread
3		Period over which overall gain or loss is to be spread
4	(1)	If you have a sufficiently certain overall gain or loss from a
5		*financial arrangement under subsection @230-95(1), the period
6		over which the gain or loss is to be spread is the period that:
7		(a) starts when you start to have the arrangement; and
8		(b) ends when you will cease to have the arrangement.
9 10		In applying paragraph (b), you must assume that you will continue to have the arrangement until maturity.
11		Period over which particular gain or loss is to be spread
12	(2)	If you have a sufficiently certain gain or loss from a *financial
13		arrangement under subsection @230-95(3), the period over which
14		the gain or loss is to be spread is the period to which the gain or
15		loss relates. Have regard to the pricing, terms and conditions of the
16		arrangement in working out the period to which the gain or loss
17 18		relates. This subsection has effect subject to subsections (3) and (4).
19	(3)	The start of the period over which a gain or loss to which
20	(3)	subsection (2) applies is to be spread must:
21		(a) not start earlier than the time when you start to have the
22		*financial arrangement; and
23		(b) not start earlier than the start of the income year during which
24		it becomes sufficiently certain that you will have the gain or
25		loss.
26	(4)	The end of the period over which a gain or loss to which
27		subsection (2) applies is to be spread must:
28		(a) not end later than the time when you will cease to have the
29		*financial arrangement; and
30		(b) not end later than the end of the income year during which:
31		(i) the *financial benefit that gives rise to the gain or loss is
32		to be received or provided; or
33		(ii) the right or obligation whose *ceasing gives rise to the
34		gain or loss is to cease.

1	@230-115	How gain or loss is spread
2		How to spread gain or loss
3	(1)	This section tells you how to spread a gain or loss to which the accruals method applies.
5		Compounding accruals or approximation
6	(2)	The gain or loss is to be spread using:
7		(a) compounding accruals (with the intervals to which parts of
8		the gain or loss are allocated complying with subsection (3)); or
10		(b) a method whose results approximate those obtained using the
11		method referred to in paragraph (a) (having regard to the
12		length of the period over which the gain or loss is to be
13		spread).
14		Intervals to which parts of gain or loss allocated
15	(3)	The intervals to which parts of the gain or loss are allocated must:
16		(a) be less than 12 months; and
17		(b) all be of the same length.
18		Paragraph (b) does not apply to the first and last intervals. These
19		may be shorter than the other intervals.
20		Assumption of continuing hold until maturity
21	(4)	The gain or loss is to be spread assuming that you will continue to
22		have the *financial arrangement until maturity.
23	@230-120	Allocating gain or loss to income years
24	(1)	You are taken, for the purposes of section @230-15, to have, for an
25		income year, a gain or loss equal to a part of a gain or loss if:
26		(a) that part of the gain or loss is allocated to an interval under
27		section @230-115; and
28		(b) that interval falls wholly within that income year.
29	(2)	If:
30		(a) a part of a gain or loss is allocated to an interval under
31		section @230-115; and

1		(b) that interval straddles 2 income years;
2		you are taken, for purposes of section @230-15, to have a gain or
3		loss equal to so much of that part of the gain or loss as is allocated
4		between those income years on a reasonable basis.
5	@230-125	Running balancing adjustments
6		Overestimate of financial benefit to be received
7 8	(1)	You are taken for the purposes of this Division to have a loss from a *financial arrangement if:
9 10		(a) a provision of this Subdivision has applied on the basis that you were sufficiently certain, at a particular time, to receive a
11 12		*financial benefit of, or of at least, a particular amount under the arrangement; and
13		(b) when the time comes for you to receive the benefit, the
14		amount you are to receive is nil or is less than the amount
15		estimated.
16		The amount of the loss is equal to the difference between the
17		amount estimated and the amount you are to receive. You are taken
18		to have made the loss for the income year in which the time comes
19		for you to receive the benefit.
20		Underestimate of financial benefit to be received
21	(2)	You are taken for the purposes of this Division to have a gain from
22		a *financial arrangement if:
23		(a) a provision of this Subdivision has applied on the basis that
24		you were sufficiently certain at a particular time to receive a
25		*financial benefit of, or of at least, a particular amount under
26		the arrangement; and
27		(b) when the time comes for you to receive the benefit the
28		amount you are to receive is more than the amount estimated.
29		The amount of the gain is equal to the difference between the
30		amount estimated and the amount you are to receive. You are taken
31		to have made that gain in the income year in which the time comes
32		for you to receive the benefit.

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1		Overestimate of financial benefit to be provided
2 3		You are taken for the purposes of this Division to have a gain from a *financial arrangement if:
4		(a) a provision of this Subdivision has applied on the basis that
5		you were sufficiently certain at a particular time to provide a
6		*financial benefit of, or of at least, a particular amount under
7		the arrangement; and
8		(b) when the time comes for you to provide the benefit the
9		amount you are to provide is nil or is less than the amount
10		estimated.
11		The amount of the gain is equal to the difference between the
12		amount estimated and the amount you are to provide. You are
13		taken to have made that gain in the income year in which the time
14		comes for you to provide the benefit.
15		Underestimate of financial benefit to be provided
16		You are taken for the purposes of this Division to have a loss from
17		a *financial arrangement if:
18		(a) a provision of this Subdivision has applied on the basis that
19		you were sufficiently certain at a particular time to provide a *financial benefit of, or of at least, a particular amount under
20 21		the arrangement; and
22		(b) when the time comes for you to provide the benefit the
23		amount you are to provide is more than the estimated amount
24		referred to in paragraph (a).
25		The amount of the loss is equal to the difference between the
26		amount estimated and the amount you are to provide. You are
27		taken to have made that loss in the income year in which the time
28		comes for you to provide the benefit.
29	Realisation	n method
30	@230-130	Realisation method
31		If a gain or loss is to be taken into account using the realisation
32		method, you are taken, for the purposes of section @230-15, to
33		make the gain or loss for the income year in which the gain or loss
34		occurs.

No.

Section @230-65 allows you to apportion financial benefits provided

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1

Note:

2 3		and financial benefits received in working out the amount of the gain or loss.
4	Reassessme	ent and re-estimation
5	@230-135 V	When to reassess
6	(1) Y	You must make a fresh assessment of which gains and losses from
7	a	*financial arrangement the accruals method should apply to, and
8 9		which gains and losses from that arrangement the realisation nethod should apply to, if:
10 11		(a) the accruals method, or the realisation method, provided for in this Subdivision applies to gains and losses from the
12		arrangement; and
13		(b) there is a material change to:
14		(i) the terms and conditions of the arrangement; or
15		(ii) circumstances that affect the arrangement.
16	(2) V	Without limiting subsection (1), the following changes are material
17	c	changes to the terms and conditions of, or circumstances that
18	a	affect, the *financial arrangement:
19		(a) a change to the terms or conditions of the arrangement in a
20		way that alters the essential nature of the arrangement (for
21		example, by altering it from a *debt interest to an *equity
22		interest or from an equity interest to a debt interest);
23		(b) a change to the terms or conditions of the arrangement in a
24		way that materially affects the contingencies on which
25		significant obligations and rights under the arrangement are
26 27		dependant (for example, by introducing such a contingency or removing such a contingency);
28		(c) a change in circumstances that makes something that:
29		(i) materially affects significant obligations and rights
30		under the arrangement; and
31		(ii) was previously dependant on a contingency;
32		no longer dependant on a contingency (because, for example,
33		only one of a number of previously possible contingencies is
34		realised);
35		(d) a change to:
36		(i) the terms on which credit is to be provided to a person
37		who is not a party to the arrangement; or

1 2		(ii) the credit rating of a person who is not a party to the arrangement;
3		if a significant obligation or right under the arrangement is
4		dependant on that credit being provided or that rating being
5		maintained;
6		(e) if the arrangement is, or includes, a loan and you prepare
7		your financial reports in accordance with:
8		(i) the *accounting standards; or
9		(ii) if those standards do not apply to the preparation of the
10		financial report—comparable accounting standards
11		made under a *foreign law that apply to the preparation
12		of the financial report under a foreign law;
13		a change to the terms or conditions of, or circumstances that
14		affect, the arrangement that are sufficient for the loan to be
15		treated as impaired for the purposes of those standards.
16	(3)	You do not need to make a reassessment under this section merely
17		because of a change in the fair value of the *financial arrangement.
18	@230-140	When to re-estimate
- 0	C 250 140	vincii to re-estimate
19	C 250 140	When re-estimation necessary
19 20		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if:
19 20 21		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and
19 20 21 22 23		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect:
19 20 21 22 23 24		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or
19 20 21 22 23 24 25		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing;
19 20 21 22 23 24		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing; of *financial benefits that were taken into account in working
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing; of *financial benefits that were taken into account in working out the amount of the gain or loss.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing; of *financial benefits that were taken into account in working
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28		When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing; of *financial benefits that were taken into account in working out the amount of the gain or loss. You must re-estimate the gain or loss as soon as reasonably
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	(1)	When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing; of *financial benefits that were taken into account in working out the amount of the gain or loss. You must re-estimate the gain or loss as soon as reasonably practicable after you become aware of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (b).
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	(1)	When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing; of *financial benefits that were taken into account in working out the amount of the gain or loss. You must re-estimate the gain or loss as soon as reasonably practicable after you become aware of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (b). Without limiting subsection (1), the following are circumstances of
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	(1)	When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing; of *financial benefits that were taken into account in working out the amount of the gain or loss. You must re-estimate the gain or loss as soon as reasonably practicable after you become aware of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (b). Without limiting subsection (1), the following are circumstances of the kind referred to in paragraph (1)(b):
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	(1)	When re-estimation necessary You re-estimate a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement under subsection (3) if: (a) the accruals method applies to the gain or loss; and (b) circumstances arise that materially affect: (i) the amount or value; or (ii) the timing; of *financial benefits that were taken into account in working out the amount of the gain or loss. You must re-estimate the gain or loss as soon as reasonably practicable after you become aware of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (b). Without limiting subsection (1), the following are circumstances of

1	(b) cash flows that were previously estimated becoming known;
2	(c) a right to, or a part of a right to, a financial benefit under the arrangement is written off as a bad debt;
3	_
4	(d) you have made a reassessment under section @230-135 in
5	relation to gains or losses under the arrangement and you have determined on the reassessment under that section that
6	the accruals method should continue to apply to those gains
7	or losses.
8	of losses.
9	Nature of re-estimation
10	(3) Making a re-estimation in relation to a gain or loss under this
11	subsection involves:
12	(a) a fresh determination of the amount of the gain or loss; and
13	(b) a reapplication of the accruals method to the gain or loss to
14	make a fresh allocation of the gain or loss to an income year
15	or income years.
	·
16	Basis for re-estimation
17	(4) You may make the fresh allocation of the gain or loss under
18	subsection (3) to an income year or income years on either of the
19	following bases:
20	(a) by maintaining the rate of return being used and adjusting the
21	amount to which you apply the rate of return;
22	(b) adjusting the rate of return and maintaining the amount to
23	which you apply the rate of return.
24	The object to be achieved by both bases is allow you to bring the
25	gain or loss based on the new estimates properly to account over
26	the whole period over which you spread the gain or loss.
27	(5) If you adopt a particular basis under subsection (4) for a gain or
28	loss from a *financial arrangement, you must use the same basis for
29	all the re-estimations you make under this section in relation to
30	your gains and losses from all your financial arrangements.
31	Balancing adjustment if rate of return maintained
32	(6) If you make a fresh allocation of the gain or loss on the basis
32 33	referred to in paragraph (4)(a), you must make the following
34	balancing adjustment:
٠.	camining adjustments

1	(a) if you re-estimate a gain and the amount to which you apply
2	the rate of return increases—you have a gain from the
3	*financial arrangement, for the income year in which you
4	make the re-estimation, equal to the amount of the increase;
5	(b) if you re-estimate a gain and the amount to which you apply
6	the rate of return decreases—you have a loss from the
7	arrangement, for the income year in which you make the
8	re-estimation, equal to the amount of the decrease;
9	(c) if you re-estimate a loss and the amount to which you apply
10	the rate of return increases—you have a loss from the
11	arrangement, for the income year in which you make the
12	re-estimation, equal to the amount of the increase;
13	(d) if you re-estimate a loss and the amount to which you apply
14	the rate of return decreases—you have a gain from the
15	arrangement, the income year in which you make the
16	re-estimation, equal to the amount of the decrease.
17 18	Subdivision 230-C—Fair value method Table of sections
19	@230-145 Objects of this Subdivision
20	@230-150 Fair value election
21	@230-155 Applying fair value method to gains and losses
22	@230-160 Splitting financial arrangements into 2 financial arrangements
23	@230-165 When election ceases to apply
24	@230-170 Balancing adjustment if election ceases to apply
25	@230-145 Objects of this Subdivision
26	The objects of this Subdivision are:
27	(a) to allow you to align the tax treatment of gains and losses
28	from *financial arrangements with the accounting treatment
29	that applies where financial assets and liabilities are
30	classified as at fair value through profit and loss; and
31	(b) to facilitate efficient price-making; and
32	(c) to achieve the above objects without allowing you to obtain
33	an inappropriate tax benefit.

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1

@230-150 Fair value election

2	Election
3	(1) You may make a <i>fair value election</i> if:
4	(a) you prepare financial reports in accordance with:
5	(i) the *accounting standards; or
6	(ii) if those standards do not apply to the preparation of the
7	financial report—comparable accounting standards
8	made under a *foreign law that apply to the preparation
9	of the financial report under a foreign law; and
10	(b) the financial reports:
11	(i) are required by a law of the Commonwealth, or of a
12	State or Territory, to be audited in accordance with the
13	*auditing standards; or
14	(ii) if those standards do not apply to the auditing of those
15	reports—are required by a foreign law to be audited in
16	accordance with comparable auditing standards made
17	under a foreign law that apply to the auditing of those
18	reports.
19	Note: Subparagraphs (a)(ii) and (b)(ii)—section @230-340 allows
20 21	regulations to be made specifying particular foreign accounting and auditing standards as ones that are to be treated as comparable with
22	Australian accounting and auditing standards for the purposes of this
23	Division.
24	Financial arrangements election applies to
25	(2) The election under subsection (1) applies in relation to *financial
26	arrangements that:
27	(a) are financial arrangements to which this Division applies;
28	and
29	(b) are recognised in financial reports referred to in
30	paragraph (1)(a); and
31	(c) are assets or liabilities that you are required (whether or not
32	as a result of a choice you make) by:
33	(i) the *accounting standards; or
34	(ii) if those standards do not apply to the preparation of the
35	financial report—comparable accounting standards that
36	apply to the preparation of the financial report under a
37	*foreign law;

1 2		to classify, in the financial reports, as at fair value through profit and loss; and
3 4		(d) you start to have in the income year in which you make the election or in a later income year.
5		Financial arrangements election does not apply to
6 7	(3)	The *fair value election does not apply to a *financial arrangement if:
8		(a) the arrangement is an *equity interest; and
9		(b) you are the issuer of the equity interest.
10 11	(4)	The *fair value election does not apply to a *financial arrangement if:
12		(a) you are:
13		(i) an individual; or
14		(ii) an entity (other than an individual) that satisfies
15		subsection @230-310(2) for the income year in which
16		you start to have the arrangement; and
17 18 19		(b) the arrangement is a qualifying security (within the meaning of Division 16E of Part III of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>); and
20 21		(c) you have not made an election under subsection @230-310(4).
22		Election irrevocable
23	(5)	A *fair value election is irrevocable.
24		Note: The election may cease to apply under section @230-165.
25	@230-155	Applying fair value method to gains and losses
26		If a *fair value election applies to your *financial arrangement,
27		your gain or loss from the arrangement for an income year is the
28		gain or loss that the standards referred to in paragraph
29 30		@230-150(1)(a) require you to recognise for the income year on the financial asset or liability mentioned in that paragraph.
31		Note: Subsection @230-30(3) provides that an election under
32 33 34		Subdivision 230-E (hedging financial arrangements method) or Subdivision 230-F (method of relying on financial reports) may override a fair value election.

1 2	@230-160	Splitting financial arrangements into 2 financial arrangements
3 4 5	(1)	The other provisions of this Division apply to a *financial arrangement as if it were instead 2 separate financial arrangements if:
6 7		(a) a *fair value election applies to the financial arrangement; and
8 9		(b) the asset or liability mentioned in paragraph @230-150(2)(c) comprises only part of the financial arrangement.
10	(2)	The 2 separate *financial arrangements are:
11 12		(a) one consisting of the part referred to in paragraph (1)(b); and(b) one consisting of the remaining part.
13	@230-165	When election ceases to apply
14 15		A *fair value election ceases to apply to a *financial arrangement from the start of an income year during which:
16 17		(a) you cease to satisfy a requirement of subsection @230-150(1); or
18 19		(b) the arrangement ceases to satisfy a requirement of paragraph @230-150(2)(b) or (c).
20 21 22		The election cannot subsequently reapply to that arrangement (even if those requirements are satisfied once more in relation to the arrangement).
23 24 25 26 27		Note: You will be able to make a new election under subsection @230-150(1) if those requirements are satisfied once more but the new election will only apply to financial arrangements you start to have after the start of the income year in which the new election is made.
28	@230-170	Balancing adjustment if election ceases to apply
29 30	(1)	You must make a balancing adjustment under this section if a *fair value election ceases to apply to a *financial arrangement.
31 32	(2)	The balancing adjustment is the balancing adjustment you would make under Subdivision 230-G if:
33		(a) you disposed of the *financial arrangement for its fair value
34		when the election ceases to apply; and
35		(b) you immediately reacquired it for that value.

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Subdivision 230-D—Foreign exchange retranslation method

1

2	Table of sections
3	@230-175 Objects of this Subdivision
4	@230-180 Foreign exchange retranslation election
5	@230-185 Applying foreign exchange retranslation method to gains and losses
6	@230-190 When election ceases to apply
7	@230-195 Balancing adjustment if election ceases to apply
8	@230-175 Objects of this Subdivision
9	The objects of this Subdivision are:
10	(a) to allow you to align the tax treatment of gains and losses
11	from foreign exchange rate changes with the accounting
12	treatment of profits and losses from such changes; and
13	(b) to achieve this without allowing you to obtain an
14	inappropriate tax benefit.
15	@230-180 Foreign exchange retranslation election
16	General election
17	(1) You may make a foreign exchange retranslation election under
18	this subsection if:
19	(a) you prepare financial reports in accordance with:
20	(i) the *accounting standards; or
21	(ii) if those standards do not apply to the preparation of the
22	financial report—comparable accounting standards
23	made under a *foreign law that apply to the preparation
24	of the financial report under a foreign law; and
25	(b) the financial reports:
26	(i) are required by a law of the Commonwealth, or of a
20 27	State or Territory, to be audited in accordance with the
28	*auditing standards; or
29 30	(ii) if those standards do not apply to the auditing of those reports—are required by a foreign law to be audited in
31	accordance with comparable auditing standards made
32	under a foreign law that apply to the auditing of those
33	reports.
	Toporto.

1 2 3 4 5	Note: Subparagraphs (a)(ii) and (b)(ii)—Section @230-340 allows regulations to be made specifying particular foreign accounting and auditing standards as ones that are to be treated as comparable with Australian accounting and auditing standards for the purposes of this Division.
6	Financial arrangements general election applies to
7 8	(2) The election made under subsection (1) applies to each of your *financial arrangements:
9	(a) that are financial arrangements to which this Division
10	applies; and
11 12	(b) that are recognised in financial reports referred to in paragraph (1)(a); and
13	(c) in relation to which you are required by:
14	(i) *accounting standard AASB 121 (or another accounting
15	standard prescribed for the purposes of this paragraph);
16	or
17	(ii) if that standard does not apply to the preparation of the
18	financial report—a comparable accounting standard that
19	applies to the preparation of the financial report under a
20	*foreign law;
21	to recognise, in the financial reports, amounts in profit or loss
22 23	(if any) that are attributable to changes in currency exchange rates; and
	·
24 25	(d) that you start to have in the income year in which you make the election or in a later income year.
26	This subsection has effect subject to subsections (3) and (4).
27	Financial arrangements general election does not apply to
28	(3) A *foreign exchange retranslation election made under
29	subsection (1) does not apply to a *financial arrangement if:
30	(a) the arrangement is an *equity interest; and
31	(b) you are the issuer of the equity interest.
32	(4) A *foreign exchange retranslation election made under
33	subsection (1) does not apply to a *financial arrangement if:
34	(a) you are:
35	(i) an individual; or

1 2	(ii) an entity (other than an individual) that satisfies subsection @230-310(2) for the income year in which
3	you start to have the arrangement; and
4	(b) the arrangement is a qualifying security (within the meaning of Division 16E of Part III of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act</i>
5	1936); and
6	•
7 8	(c) you have not made an election under subsection@230-310(4).
9	Election in relation to qualifying forex accounts
10	(5) You may make a <i>foreign exchange retranslation election</i> under
11	this subsection in relation to a *financial arrangement if:
12	(a) the arrangement is a *qualifying forex account; and
13	(b) you have not made a *foreign exchange retranslation election
14	under subsection (1) that applies to the account.
15	You may make the election even if you start to have the
16	arrangement before you make the election.
17	(6) The election under subsection (5) applies to the *financial
18	arrangement:
19	(a) from the time when you start to have the arrangement if the
20	election is made before you start to have the arrangement; or
21	(b) from the start of the income year in which the election is
22	made if you make the election after you start to have the
23	arrangement.
24	(7) If you make the election under subsection (5) after you start to
25	have the *financial arrangement, you must make a balancing
26	adjustment. The balancing adjustment is the balancing adjustment
27	you would make under Subdivision 230-G if you ceased to have
28	the arrangement at the time when the election started to apply to
29	the arrangement.
30	Elections irrevocable
31	(8) A *foreign exchange retranslation election is irrevocable.
32	Note: The election may cease to apply under section @230-190.

2	@230-103	and losses
3		General election
4	(1)	You have a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement for an
5		income year if:
6		(a) a *foreign exchange retranslation election under subsection
7		@230-180(1) applies to the arrangement; and
8		(b) the standard referred to in paragraph @230-180(2)(c)
9		requires you to recognise a particular amount in profit or loss
10		in relation to that arrangement for that income year.
11 12		The amount of the gain or loss is the amount the standard requires you to recognise.
13		Note: See subsection @230-30(4).
14		Election in relation to qualifying forex accounts
15	(2)	You have a gain or loss from a *financial arrangement for an
16		income year if:
17		(a) a *foreign exchange retranslation election under subsection
18		@230-180(5) applies to the arrangement; and
19		(b) the standard referred to in paragraph @230-180(2)(c):
20		(i) requires you to recognise a particular amount in profit
21		or loss in relation to that arrangement for that income
22		year; or
23		(ii) would require you to recognise a particular amount in
24		profit or loss in relation to that arrangement for that
25		income year if that standard applied to the arrangement.
26 27		The amount of the gain or loss is the amount the standard requires you to recognise.
		5
28	@230-190	When election ceases to apply
29		General election
30	(1)	A *foreign exchange retranslation election under subsection
31	. ,	@230-180(1) ceases to apply to a *financial arrangement from the
32		start of an income year during which:
33		(a) you cease to satisfy a requirement of subsection
34		@230-180(1); or

1 2		rangement ceases to satisfy a requirement of paragraph -180(2)(b) or (c).
3	The election	a cannot subsequently reapply to that arrangement
4		se requirements are satisfied once more in relation to
5	the arranger	ment).
6		ou will be able to make a new election under subsection
7 8		230-180(1) if those requirements are satisfied once more, but the w election will only apply to financial arrangements you start to
9		ve after the start of the income year in which the new election is
10		ade.
11	Election in	relation to qualifying forex accounts
12	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	exchange retranslation election under subsection
13		5) ceases to apply to a *financial arrangement from the
14		ncome year during which the arrangement ceases to
15		quirement of subsection @230-180(5). The election
16		equently reapply to that arrangement (even if those as are satisfied once more in relation to the
17 18	arrangemen	
10	urrungemen	·).
19	@230-195 Balancing	adjustment if election ceases to apply
20	(1) You must m	nake a balancing adjustment under this section if a
21	*foreign cur	rency retranslation election ceases to apply to a
22	*financial ar	rrangement.
23	(2) The balanci	ng adjustment is the balancing adjustment you would
24	make under	Subdivision 230-G if:
25	(a) you di	isposed of the *financial arrangement for its fair value
26	when	the election ceases to apply to the financial
27	arrang	gement; and
28	(b) you in	nmediately reacquired it for that value.
29	Subdivision 230-E—	-Hedging financial arrangements method
30	Table of sections	
31	@230-200 Objects	of this Subdivision
32	*	g hedging financial arrangement method to gains and losses
33		f events and allocation rules
34		g tax treatment of gain or loss from hedging financial arrangement
35	with tax	treatment of hedged item

1	@2	30-220 Hedg	ging financial arrangement election
2	@2	30-225 Hed {	ging financial arrangement and hedged item
3	@2	30-230 <i>Deri</i>	vative financial arrangement and foreign currency hedge
4	@2	30-235 Reco	ording requirements
5	@2	30-240 Dete	ermining basis for allocating gains and losses
6	@2	30-245 Dete	ermining tax treatment of gains and losses
7	@2	30-250 Effe	ctiveness of the hedge
8	@2	30-255 Whe	ere requirements not met
9 10	@2		may be excluded from this Division for deliberate failures to comply requirements
11	@230-200	Objects	of this Subdivision
12		The obje	cts of this Subdivision are:
13		v	facilitate the efficient management of financial risk by
14			ucing after-tax mismatches and better aligning tax
15			atment where hedging takes place; and
16			minimise tax deferral and tax motivated practices
17			cluding tax deferral arising from such practices as tax
18			vantaged selection from among possible hedges and
19		ina	ppropriate selection of tax treatment).
20 21	@230-205	Applyin and loss	ng hedging financial arrangement method to gains
	(1)	TC 1	*11
22	(1)		ve a *hedging financial arrangement to which a *hedging arrangement election applies, your gain or loss for an
23			ear from the hedging financial arrangement is worked out
24			s section and section @230-215 instead of under
25			ion 230-B, 230-C, 230-D, 230-F or 230-G.
26		Subdivisi	lon 250-в, 250-с, 250-р, 250-г от 250-б.
27	(2)	Except w	where subsection (3) applies, your gain or loss is equal to
28	` '		rall gain or loss from the *hedging financial arrangement,
29		-	ocated over income years according to the determination
30			to in subsection @230-240(1).
31 32		Note 1:	The allocation is capable of extending to income years after you cease to have the hedging financial arrangement.
33		Note 2:	The determination must be included in the record made under section
34			@230-235.
35	(3)	If an ever	nt listed in the table in section @230-210 occurs:

	@230-205(3)(a), the following tances:
Table o	
Item	Your gain or loss is allocated
1	over income years according to the basis determined under subsection
	@230-240(1).
2	to the income year in which the event occurs
230- 2	gain or loss from hedging tax treatment of hedged ite better align, in particular at of a gain or loss made on a with the tax treatment of the iter
	n tax treatments better align, in tof a gain or l

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1	(a) you have a gain or a loss from a *hedging financial
2	arrangement for an income year; and
3	(b) a *hedging financial arrangement election applies to the
4	arrangement.
5	(3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5):
6	(a) if you have a gain from the arrangement—your assessable
7	income includes the gain in accordance with subsection
8	@230-15(1); and
9	(b) if you have a loss from the arrangement—you may deduct
10	the loss in accordance with subsections @230-15(2) and (3).
11	(4) If a gain or loss from a *hedging financial arrangement is
12	reasonably attributable to a risk that:
13	(a) is the sole or dominant risk that the arrangement hedges; and
14	(b) an item in the following table applies to that risk;
15	the gain or loss is dealt with in the way indicated in that item for
16	the arrangement:
17	

Special tax treatment for gains and losses			
Item	If the risk is in relation to the amount or value of a hedged item that is	the gain	the loss
1	a *CGT asset if any net capital gain in relation to the asset would be assessable under Parts 3-1 and 3-3	is treated as a capital gain	is treated as a capital loss
2	a CGT asset that is *taxable Australian property	is treated as a capital gain for a CGT asset that is taxable Australian property	is treated as a capital loss for a CGT asset that is taxable Australian property
3	a CGT asset your capital gains and losses in relation to which are disregarded under Division 855	is disregarded	is disregarded
4	*non-assessable non-exempt income	is treated as non-assessable non-exempt income	is not deductible

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Special tax treatment for gains and losses				
Item	If the risk is in relation to the amount or value of a hedged item that is	the gain	the loss	
5	a share in a company that is a foreign resident if the capital gain or loss you make from a CGT event that happens to the share is reduced by a particular percentage under Division 768-G	is treated as a capital gain and is reduced by the same percentage	is treated as a capital loss and is reduced by the same percentage	
6	ordinary income or statutory income from an Australian source	is treated as ordinary income or statutory income from an Australian source	is treated as a loss incurred in gaining or producing your ordinary income or statutory income from an Australian source	
7	ordinary income or statutory income from a source out of Australia	is treated as ordinary income or statutory income from a source out of Australia	is treated as a loss incurred in gaining or producing ordinary income or statutory income from a source out of Australia	
8	a loss or outgoing incurred in earning ordinary income or statutory income from a source outside Australia that is assessable income	reduces the amount of the deduction that is allowable in relation to the loss or outgoing against the income by the amount of the gain	increases the amount of the deduction that is allowable in relation to the loss or outgoing against the income by the amount of the loss	
9	a loss or outgoing incurred in earning ordinary income or statutory income from a source in Australia that is assessable income	reduces the amount of the deduction that is allowable in relation to the loss or outgoing against the income by the amount of the gain	increases the amount of the deduction that is allowable in relation to the loss or outgoing against the income by the amount of the loss	
10	a loss or outgoing that is not allowed as a	reduces the amount of the loss or outgoing by	increases the amount of the loss or outgoing by	

	If the risk is in relation to the amount or value of a hedged item that is	the gain	the loss
	deduction	the amount of the gain	the amount of the los
11	ordinary income or statutory income that is not assessable because you are a foreign resident	is treated as *non-assessable non-exempt income	is treated as not being allowable as a deduction
12	a loss or outgoing that is a cost that is incurred in relation to a debt interest and that is a *debt deduction because of paragraph 840-20(1)(a)	reduces the amount of the debt deduction	increases the amount the debt deduction
	hedging fir make the g	cumstances, more than one it nancial arrangement. For exar ain on the arrangement a capi at the capital gain as being materials.	nple, item 1 might apply t tal gain and item 2 might
	*hedging financial as the sole or domi	e in subsection (4) appli arrangement only if you nant risk that the arrang section @230-245.	have recorded that r
@230 -	*hedging financial as the sole or domi	arrangement only if you nant risk that the arrang section @230-245.	have recorded that rement hedges in the
@230-	*hedging financial as the sole or domi record required by	arrangement only if you nant risk that the arrang section @230-245.	have recorded that rement hedges in the
@230 -	*hedging financial as the sole or domi record required by •220 Hedging financi Election (1) You can make a he	arrangement only if you nant risk that the arrang section @230-245.	have recorded that rement hedges in the ion
@ 230-	*hedging financial as the sole or domi record required by •220 Hedging financi Election (1) You can make a he relation to all your	arrangement only if you nant risk that the arrang section @230-245. al arrangement elect edging financial arrang	in have recorded that rement hedges in the ion ion ement election in agements.

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1 2		(a) you start to have the arrangement in the income year in which you make the election or in a later income year; and
3		(b) the requirements in sections @230-235 to @230-250 are met
4		in relation to the arrangement.
5 6 7		Note: Paragraph (b)—see section @230-255 for the Commissioner's discretion in relation to failures to meet the requirements of sections @230-235 to @230-250.
8		Financial arrangements election does not apply to
9	(3)	The *hedging financial arrangement election does not apply to a
10		*financial arrangement if:
11		(a) the arrangement is an *equity interest; or
12		(b) you are:
13		(i) an individual; or
14		(ii) an entity (other than an individual) that satisfies
15		subsection @230-310(2) for the income year in which
16		you start to have the arrangement;
17		and the arrangement is a qualifying security (within the
18		meaning of Division 16E of Part III of the <i>Income Tax</i>
19		Assessment Act 1936).
20		Election irrevocable
21	(4)	The *hedging financial arrangement election is irrevocable.
22		Note: The election may cease to apply under section @230-260.
23	@230-225	Hedging financial arrangement and hedged item
24		Hedging financial arrangement
25	(1)	A *financial arrangement that you have that is a *derivative
26		financial arrangement, or is not a derivative financial arrangement
27		but is a *foreign currency hedge, is a <i>hedging financial</i>
28		arrangement if:
29		(a) you create, acquire or apply the arrangement for the purpose
30		of hedging a risk or risks in relation to an asset, liability or
31		current or future transaction; and
32		(b) you prepare a financial report in accordance with:
33		(i) the *accounting standards; or

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1 2 3 4	 (ii) if those standards do not apply to the preparation of the financial report—comparable accounting standards made under a *foreign law that apply to the preparation of the financial report under a foreign law; and
5	(c) the financial report:
6 7 8	(i) is required by a law of the Commonwealth, or of a State or Territory, to be audited in accordance with the *auditing standards; or
9 10 11 12 13	(ii) if those standards do not apply to the auditing of those reports—is required by a foreign law to be audited in accordance with comparable auditing standards made under a foreign law that apply to the auditing of those reports; and
14 15 16	(d) at the time you do so, the arrangement satisfies the requirements of the standards referred to in paragraph (b) to be a hedging instrument; and
17	(e) the arrangement is recorded as a hedging instrument in:
18	(i) your financial report; or
19	(ii) if the hedging financial arrangement is not a derivative
202122	financial arrangement and hedges a risk in relation to foreign currency—the financial report of a consolidated entity in which you are included;
23	for the income year in which the rights and/or obligations are
24	created, acquired or applied.
25 26 27 28 29	Note: Subparagraphs (b)(ii) and (c)(ii)—Section @230-340 allows regulations to be made specifying particular foreign accounting and auditing standards as ones that are to be treated as comparable with Australian accounting and auditing standards for the purposes of this Division.
30	Generally whole arrangement must be financial hedging
31	arrangement
32	(2) Subject to subsections (3), (4), (5) and (6), the whole of a *financial
33	arrangement must satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) for the
34	arrangement to be a <i>hedging financial arrangement</i> .
35	Partial hedges
36	(3) If a *financial arrangement:
37	(a) is an options contract; and

1 2	(b) hedges risk only in part by reference to changes in the intrinsic value of the options;
3	the arrangement is to be treated as a <i>hedging financial</i>
4	arrangement to the extent to which the part of the arrangement
5	referred to in paragraph (b) satisfies the requirements of
6	subsection (1).
7	(4) If a *financial arrangement:
8	(a) is a forward contract; and
9	(b) has a spot price element and an interest element;
10	the arrangement is to be treated as a <i>hedging financial</i>
11	<i>arrangement</i> to the extent to which the spot price element satisfies
12	the requirements of subsection (1).
13	Proportionate hedges
14	(5) A specified proportion of a *financial arrangement may be treated
15	as a hedging financial arrangement to the extent to which that
16	proportion of the arrangement satisfies the requirements of
17	subsection (1).
18	Extent to which arrangement is actually effective in hedging risk
19	(6) To the extent that the standards referred to in paragraph (1)(b)
20	provide that only that part of a gain or loss on the financial assets
21	or financial liabilities that comprise a *financial arrangement that is
22	actually effective in hedging a risk is to obtain hedge accounting
23	treatment, the arrangement is to be treated as a <i>hedging financial</i>
24	arrangement only to the extent to which the arrangement is
25	actually effective in hedging that risk.
26	Financial arrangement hedging more than one type of risk
27	(7) A*financial arrangement that hedges more than one type of risk
28	may only be a <i>hedging financial arrangement</i> if the standards
29	referred to in paragraph (1)(b) allow the arrangement to be
30	designated as a hedge of those risks.
31	More than one financial arrangement hedging the one risk
32	(8) If 2 or more *financial arrangements hedge the same risk or risks,
33	each of the arrangements may only be a <i>hedging financial</i>
34	arrangement if the standards referred to in paragraph (1)(b) allow

1 2		those arrangements to be viewed in combination and jointly designated as hedging that risk or those risks.
3		Where some requirements not satisfied
4	(9)	If a *derivative financial arrangement, or a *foreign currency
5		hedge, that you have would not be a *hedging financial
6		arrangement only because the requirements of paragraph (1)(d) or
7		(e), or both, are not satisfied, it is nevertheless a <i>hedging financial</i>
8		arrangement if the Commissioner considers this appropriate
9		having regard to:
10 11		(a) in the case only of paragraph (1)(d)—the respects in which, and extent to which, it does not satisfy the requirements of
12		the relevant standards; and
13		(b) in the case of either paragraph—the reasons for the paragraph
14		not being satisfied and the objects of this Subdivision.
15		Hedged item
16	(10)	If a *hedging financial arrangement that you have hedges a risk in
17		relation to:
18		(a) an asset; or
19		(b) a liability; or
20		(c) a current or future transaction;
21 22		the asset, liability or transaction is a <i>hedged item</i> for the arrangement.
22	@230_230	Derivative financial arrangement and foreign currency
23	@ 230-230	hedge
24		neuge
25		Derivative financial arrangement
26	(1)	A <i>derivative financial arrangement</i> is a *financial arrangement
27		that you have where:
28		(a) its value changes in response to changes in a specified
29		variable or variables; and
30		(b) there is no requirement for a net investment, or there is such a
31		requirement but the net investment is smaller than would be
32		required for other types of financial arrangement that would
33		be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
34		factors.

1 2 3		Note:	Paragraph (a)—A specified variable includes an interest rate, foreign exchange rate, credit rating or index, commodity or financial instrument price.
4		Foreign curr	rency hedge
5	(2)		rrency hedge is a *financial arrangement that you
6		have if:	
7			uph (1)(a) is satisfied but paragraph (1)(b) is not; and
8 9		` '	angement hedges a risk in relation to movements in ey exchange rates.
10	@230-235	Recording	requirements
11	(1)	The requirem	nent of this section is that you must make a record that:
12		(a) contain	s a description of the following:
13		* *	e *hedging financial arrangement in relation to which
14			e election is made;
15			e purpose of the hedging;
16			e nature of the risk being hedged;
17		` ,	e *hedged item or items;
18			ow you will assess the effectiveness of hedging the
19 20			sk in reducing your exposure to changes in the fair alue of the hedged item or items or cash flows
21			tributable to them; and
22			t the terms of the determinations you make under
23			s @230-240 and @230-245.
24	(2)		on must be sufficiently precise that the following are
25		clear:	
26			e risk in respect of the particular *hedged item or items
27			e one hedged by the *hedging financial arrangement;
28			ent to which the risk was hedged;
29			e rights and/or obligations comprising the hedging
30			al arrangement were in fact those created, acquired or for the purpose of hedging the risk.
31		аррпсо	Tor the purpose of neughig the risk.
32	@230-240	Determinin	ng basis for allocating gains and losses
33	(1)		nt of this section is that you must determine the basis
34		on which you	or gains and losses from the *hedging financial

1 2		arrangement are to be allocated over income years for the purposes of this Division.
3	(2)	It is also a requirement of this section that the basis that you
4		determine must:
5		(a) be objective; and
6		(b) fairly and reasonably correspond with the basis on which you
7 8		allocate your gains and losses from the *hedged item or items.
9	@230-245	Determining tax treatment of gains and losses
10	(1)	A requirement of this section is that you must:
11 12		(a) determine the risk that is the sole or the dominant risk that the *hedging financial arrangement hedges; and
13		(b) determine the item or items (if any) in the table in subsection
14		@230-215(4) that are to apply to that risk; and
15		(c) determine the basis on which it would be appropriate to apply
16		that item or those items to that risk.
17	(2)	It is also a requirement of this section that the determinations under
18		paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) be objective and reasonable.
19	@230-250	Effectiveness of the hedge
20		The requirement of this section is that:
21		(a) hedging the risk must be expected to be highly effective in
22		reducing your exposure to changes in the fair value of the
23		*hedged item or items or cash flows attributable to your
24		hedged risk; and
25		(b) the fair value of the hedged item or items or cash flows
26		relating to them and the fair value of the *hedging financial
27		arrangement must be able to be reliably measured; and
28		(c) you must assess the hedging of the risk by the hedging
29		financial arrangement on an ongoing basis and your
30 31		assessment must be that it is highly effective in reducing your exposure to changes in the fair value of the hedged item or
32		items or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk throughout
33		the period that it has been in operation.
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@230-255 Where requirements not met

1

2	Commissioner may determine that requirement met
3	(1) If a *hedging financial arrangement that you have would not meet
4	the requirements of sections @230-235 to @230-250, it
5	nevertheless meets the requirements if the Commissioner considers
6	this appropriate having regard to:
7	(a) the respects in which it would not do so; and
8	(b) the extent to which it would not do so; and
9	(c) the reasons why it would not do so; and
10	(d) whether any of the following applies to the arrangement:
11	(i) subsection @230-225(3) or (4) (partial hedge);
12	(ii) subsection @230-225(5) (proportionate hedge);
13	(iii) subsection @230-225(7) (hedge for multiple risks);
14	(iv) subsection @230-225(8) (multiple hedges for single
15	risk); and
16	(e) if the Commissioner is considering whether to impose
17	conditions under subsection (2)—the likelihood that you will
18	comply with those conditions; and
19	(f) the objects of this Subdivision.
20	Commissioner may impose additional record keeping requirements
21	(2) The Commissioner may make a determination under subsection (1)
22	conditional on your keeping records in addition to those required
23	by section @230-235.
24	(3) A determination under subsection (1) ceases to have effect if you
25	breach a condition imposed under subsection (2).
26	(4) Subsection (3) ceases to apply to you if the Commissioner
27 28	determines that that subsection ceases to apply to you. The determination takes effect from the date specified in the
28 29	determination.
30	(5) In deciding whether to make the determination under
31	subsection (4), the Commissioner must have regard to:
32	(a) your record keeping practices; and
33	(b) your compliance history; and
34	(c) any changes that have been made to:

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1		(i) your accounting systems and controls; and
2		(ii) your internal governance processes;
3		to ensure that breaches of the kind referred to in
4		subsection (3) do not happen again; and
5		(d) any other relevant matter.
6		Commissioner may determine matter under section @230-240 or
7		@230-245
8	(6)	If:
9		(a) the Commissioner makes a determination under
10 11		subsection (1) in relation to a *hedging financial arrangement; and
12		(b) you fail to determine a matter in relation to the arrangement
13		under section @230-240 or @230-245;
14		the Commissioner may determine that matter and the
15		Commissioner's determination has effect as if you had made the
16		determination and recorded it under that section.
17	@230-260	You may be excluded from this Division for deliberate
		You may be excluded from this Division for deliberate failures to comply with requirements
17 18		failures to comply with requirements
		·
18		failures to comply with requirements
18 19		failures to comply with requirements When section applies This section applies if:
18 19 20		failures to comply with requirements When section applies
18 19 20 21		failures to comply with requirements When section applies This section applies if: (a) you start to have a *hedging financial arrangement to which
18 19 20 21 22		failures to comply with requirements When section applies This section applies if: (a) you start to have a *hedging financial arrangement to which your *hedging financial arrangement election applies; and
18 19 20 21 22 23 24		failures to comply with requirements When section applies This section applies if: (a) you start to have a *hedging financial arrangement to which your *hedging financial arrangement election applies; and (b) you do not meet a requirement of section @230-235,
18 19 20 21 22 23		failures to comply with requirements When section applies This section applies if: (a) you start to have a *hedging financial arrangement to which your *hedging financial arrangement election applies; and (b) you do not meet a requirement of section @230-235, @230-240 or @230-245 in relation to the arrangement; and
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	(1)	failures to comply with requirements When section applies This section applies if: (a) you start to have a *hedging financial arrangement to which your *hedging financial arrangement election applies; and (b) you do not meet a requirement of section @230-235, @230-240 or @230-245 in relation to the arrangement; and (c) you deliberately fail to meet that requirement in order to have
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	(1)	failures to comply with requirements When section applies This section applies if: (a) you start to have a *hedging financial arrangement to which your *hedging financial arrangement election applies; and (b) you do not meet a requirement of section @230-235, @230-240 or @230-245 in relation to the arrangement; and (c) you deliberately fail to meet that requirement in order to have this Subdivision not apply to the arrangement. Hedging financial arrangement election ceases to apply The *hedging financial arrangement election does not apply to a
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	(1)	failures to comply with requirements When section applies This section applies if: (a) you start to have a *hedging financial arrangement to which your *hedging financial arrangement election applies; and (b) you do not meet a requirement of section @230-235, @230-240 or @230-245 in relation to the arrangement; and (c) you deliberately fail to meet that requirement in order to have this Subdivision not apply to the arrangement. Hedging financial arrangement election ceases to apply

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1 2	Commissioner may determine that hedging financial arrangement is to reapply
3	(3) Subsection (2) ceases to apply to you if the Commissioner
4	determines that that subsection ceases to apply to you. The
5	determination takes effect from the date specified in the
6	determination.
7	(4) The Commissioner may make the determination under
8	subsection (3) only if satisfied that you are unlikely to deliberately
9	fail again to meet the requirements of sections @230-235,
10	@230-240 and @230-245 in order to have this Subdivision not
11	apply to a *hedging financial arrangement.
12	(5) In deciding whether to make the determination under
13	subsection (3), the Commissioner must have regard to:
14	(a) your record keeping practices; and
15	(b) your compliance history; and
16	(c) any changes that have been made to:
17	(i) your accounting systems and controls; and
18	(ii) your internal governance processes;
19	to ensure that failures of the kind referred to in
20	paragraph (1)(c) do not happen again; and
21	(d) any other relevant matter.
22	Commissioner may still exercise powers under section @230-255
23	(6) This section does not prevent the Commissioner from exercising
24	the Commissioner's powers under section @230-255 in relation to
25	the *hedging financial arrangement referred to in paragraph (1)(a).
26	Subdivision 230-F—Reliance on financial reports
27	Table of sections
28	@230-265 Objects of this Subdivision
29	@230-270 Election to rely on financial reports
30	@230-275 Effect of election to rely on financial reports
31	@230-280 When election ceases to apply
32	@230-285 Balancing adjustment if election ceases to apply

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1	@230-265	Objects of this Subdivision
2 3 4 5		The objects of this Subdivision are: (a) to reduce administration and compliance costs by allowing you to align the tax treatment of your gains and losses from a *financial arrangement with the accounting treatment that applies to the arrangement; and
7		(b) to put integrity measures in place for the application of this Subdivision; and
9 10		(c) to achieve those objects without your obtaining inappropriate tax benefits.
11	@230-270	Election to rely on financial reports
12		Election
13	(1)	You may make an election to rely on financial reports if:
14		(a) you are:
15		(i) not an individual; and
16		(ii) not an entity (other than an individual) that satisfies
17 18		subsection @230-310(2) for the income year in which you start to have the *financial arrangement; and
19		(b) you prepare financial reports in accordance with:
20		(i) the *accounting standards; or
21		(ii) if those standards do not apply to the preparation of the
22		financial report—comparable accounting standards
23		made under a *foreign law that apply to the preparation
24		of the financial report under a foreign law; and
25		(c) the financial reports:
26		(i) are required by a law of the Commonwealth, or of a
27		State or Territory, to be audited in accordance with the
28		*auditing standards; or
29 30		(ii) if those standards do not apply to the auditing of those reports—are required by a foreign law to be audited in
31		accordance with comparable auditing standards made
32		under a foreign law that apply to the auditing of those
33		reports; and
34		(d) your auditor has not qualified the auditor's report on your
35		financial reports for the current financial year or any of the

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1 2		last 4 financial years in a respect that is relevant to the treatment of a financial arrangement; and
3	(e)	the amount of the overall gains or losses you make from
4	(-)	financial arrangements (as determined using the method used
5		in your financial reports) is, or will be, the same as the
6		amount of those overall gains or losses (as determined by
7		applying the provisions of this Division other than this
8		Subdivision); and
	(f)	
9 10	(1)	the differences between the following methods would reasonably be expected not to be substantial:
11		(i) the method used in your financial reports to work out
12		the amounts of the gain or loss you make from a
13		financial arrangement for each income year;
14		(ii) the method applied by this Division (other than this
15		Subdivision) to work out the amounts of those gains or
16		losses; and
17	(g)	the election is reasonable and appropriate having regard to
18	(2)	the matters set out in subsection (2).
19	Note:	Subparagraphs (b)(ii) and (c)(ii)—Section @230-340 allows
20		regulations to be made specifying particular foreign accounting and
21 22		auditing standards as ones that are to be treated as comparable with Australian accounting and auditing standards for the purposes of this
23		Division.
	(2) The	
24 25		natters to which regard is to be had for the purposes of graph (1)(g) are the following:
26	(a)	the comparison between:
27		(i) your costs in complying with this Division (other than
28		this Subdivision); and
29		(ii) your costs in relying on your financial reports;
30	(b)	your costs in preparing your financial reports and having
31		them audited;
32	(c)	the comparison between:
33		(i) the tax outcome achieved in relation to the gains and
34		losses you would have from *financial arrangements if
35		those gains and losses were worked out under this
36		Division (other than this Subdivision); and
37		(ii) the tax outcome achieved in relation to those gains and
38		losses if you make the election to rely on your financial
39		reports;

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1 2		(d) the nature of your business activities (including the nature and extent of your financial arrangements);
3		(e) whether you are required to prepare your financial reports in
4		accordance with the standards referred to in paragraph (1)(b),
5		and to have those reports audited, as a condition of your
6		securities being quoted on a securities exchange;
7 8		(f) the standard of your accounting systems and controls and your internal governance processes;
9		(g) the level of your compliance with the standards referred to in
10		paragraph (1)(b).
11		Financial arrangements election applies to
12		The election under subsection (1) applies in relation to *financial
13		arrangements that:
14		(a) are financial arrangements to which this Division applies;
15		and
16		(b) are recognised in the financial reports referred to in
17		paragraph (1)(b); and
18 19		(c) you start to have in the income year in which you make the election or in a later income year.
20		Election irrevocable
21	(4)	An election under subsection (1) is irrevocable.
22	@230-275	Effect of election to rely on financial reports
23		If an election under section @230-270 applies to a *financial
24		arrangement, the following are to be determined in accordance
25		with the provision made in your financial reports (to the extent to
26		which those reports comply with the standards referred to in
27		paragraph @230-270(1)(b)):
28		(a) whether you have, and the amount of, a gain or loss from the
29		arrangement; and
30		(b) when those gains and losses are to be regarded as arising.
		Note: Subsection @230-30(5) provides that this Division does not apply to a
31		
31 32		gain or loss from a financial arrangement to the extent to which

1	@230-280	When election ceases to apply
2 3 4		An election under subsection @230-270(1) ceases to apply to a *financial arrangement from the start of an income year during which:
5 6		(a) you cease to satisfy a requirement of subsection @230-270(1); or
7 8		(b) the arrangement ceases to satisfy a requirement of paragraph @230-270(3)(b).
9 10 11		The election cannot subsequently apply to that arrangement (even if those requirements are satisfied once more in relation to the arrangement).
12 13 14 15 16		Note: You will be able to make a new election under subsection @230-270(1) if those requirements are satisfied once more but the new election will only apply to financial arrangements you start to have after the start of the income year in which the new election is made.
17	@230-285	Balancing adjustment if election ceases to apply
18 19 20	(1)	You must make a balancing adjustment under this section if an election under subsection @230-270(1) ceases to apply to a *financial arrangement.
21 22 23 24 25	(2)	The balancing adjustment is the balancing adjustment you would make under Subdivision 230-G if: (a) you disposed of the *financial arrangement for its fair value when the election ceases to apply; and (b) you immediately reacquired it for that value.
26 27	Subdivision	on 230-G—Balancing adjustment on ceasing to have a financial arrangement
28	Table of se	ections
29 30	@2	30-290 When balancing adjustment made 30-295 Exceptions 30-300 Balancing adjustment

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$@\,230\text{-}290\ \ When \ balancing \ adjustment \ made$

2	When balancing adjustment made
3	(1) A balancing adjustment is made under this Subdivision if:
4	(a) you transfer to another person all of your rights and/or
5	obligations under a *financial arrangement; or
6	(b) all of your rights and/or obligations under a financial
7	arrangement otherwise *cease; or
8	(c) you transfer to another person:
9	(i) a proportionate share of all of your rights and/or
10	obligations under a financial arrangement; or
11	(ii) a right or obligation that you have under a financial
12	arrangement to a specifically identified *financial
13	benefit; or
14	(iii) a proportionate share of a right or obligation that you
15	have under a financial arrangement to a specifically
16	identified financial benefit.
17	(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a right or obligation under a
18	*financial arrangement unless that right or obligation is one of the
19	rights or obligations that constitute the financial arrangement.
20	Note: See subsections @230-40(1) and @230-45(1) for the rights and/or
21	obligations that constitute a financial arrangement.
22	Modifications for arrangements that are assets
23	(3) The following modifications are made if the *financial arrangement
24	is an asset of yours at the time the event referred to in
25	subsection (1) occurs:
26	(a) paragraphs (1)(a) and (c) do not apply unless the effect of the
27	transfer is to transfer to the other person substantially all the
28	risks and rewards of ownership of the interest transferred;
29	(b) for the purposes of applying this Subdivision to the
30	arrangement, you are treated as transferring a right under the
31	arrangement to another person if:
32	(i) you retain the right but assume a new obligation; and
33	(ii) your assumption of the new obligation has the same
34 35	effect, in substance, as transferring the right to another
))	person; and

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1 2		(iii) the new obligation arises only to the extent to which the right to *financial benefits under the financial
3		arrangement is satisfied; and
4 5		(iv) you cannot sell or pledge the right (other than as security in relation to the new obligation); and
6		(v) you must, under the new obligation, provide financial
7		benefits you receive in relation to the right to the person
8		to whom you owe the new obligation without delay.
9		Historic rate rollover of derivative financial arrangement
10	(4)	For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), all of your rights and/or
11		obligations under a *financial arrangement that is a *derivative
12		financial arrangement are taken to *cease if there is an historic rate
13		rollover of the arrangement.
14	@230-295	Exceptions
15		Financial arrangements to which hedging financial arrangements
16		elections apply
17	(1)	Balancing adjustments are not made under this Subdivision in
18		relation to a *financial arrangement in relation to which a *hedging
19		financial arrangement election applies.
20		Bad debts, margining and conversion into, or exchange for,
21		ordinary shares
22	(2)	A balancing adjustment is not made under this Subdivision in
23		relation to the following events:
24		(a) a *financial arrangement being written off as a bad debt;
25		(b) a financial arrangement that is a *derivative financial
26		arrangement being settled or closed out for margining
27		purposes;
28		(c) the ceasing of obligations or rights under a financial
29		arrangement that is a *traditional security if:
30		(i) the ceasing occurs because the traditional security is
31 32		converted into, or exchanged for, ordinary shares in, or transferred to, a company that is the issuer of the
33		traditional security or a connected entity; and
55		traditional security of a connected entity, and

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1 2 3 4		(1)	will shai	traditional security was issued on the basis that it or may convert into, or be exchanged for, ordinary res in, or transferred to, the issuer of the traditional urity or the connected entity.
5 6		Note:		raph (a)—For the treatment of bad debts, see paragraph -140(2)(c).
7		Subsidia	ıry mei	nber leaving consolidated group
8 9 10 11	(3)	relation	to a su	ljustment is not made under this Subdivision in bsidiary member of a *consolidated group that has a ngement ceasing to be a member of the consolidated
12	@230-300	Balanci	ing ac	ljustment
13		Complet	te cesso	ation or transfer
14 15	(1)			ing method statement to make the balancing paragraph @230-290(1)(a) or (b) applies:
16		Method	statem	ent for balancing adjustment
17		Step 1.	Add	up the following:
18 19			(a)	the total of all the *financial benefits you have received under the *financial arrangement;
20 21 22			(b)	the amount or value of the consideration (if any) you receive in relation to the transfer or cessation referred to in subsection @230-290(1);
23 24 25 26			(c)	the total of the amounts that have been allowed to you as deductions, because of circumstances that have occurred before the transfer or cessation, for losses from the arrangement;
			(d)	the total of the other amounts that would have been

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1 2			arrangement if all your losses from the arrangement were allowable as deductions.
3	Step 2.	Add	up the following:
4 5		(a)	the total of all the *financial benefits you have provided under the *financial arrangement;
6 7 8		(b)	the amount or value of the consideration (if any) you provide in relation to the transfer or cessation referred to in subsection @230-290(1);
9 10 11 12		(c)	the total of the amounts that have been included in your assessable income, because of circumstances that have occurred before the transfer or cessation, as gains from the arrangement;
13 14 15 16 17		(d)	the total of the other amounts that would have been included in your assessable income, because of circumstances that have occurred before the transfer or cessation, as gains from the arrangement if all your gains from the arrangement were assessable.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Step 3.	amou 2 amou balan *final If the amou adjus arran	pare the amount obtained under step 1 (the <i>step 1 unt</i>) with the amount obtained under step 2 (the <i>step ount</i>). If the step 1 amount exceeds the step 2 int, an amount equal to the excess is taken, as a using adjustment, to be a gain you make from the incial arrangement for the purposes of this Division. It step 2 amount exceeds the step 1 amount, an unit equal to the excess is taken, as a balancing timent, to be a loss that you make from the gement. If the step 1 amount and the step 2 amount equal, no balancing adjustment is made.
30 31	Proporti financial		transfer of all rights and/or obligations under agement
32 (2 33 34	balancin	g adjus	h @230-290(1)(c)(i) applies, you make the stment by applying the method statement in but reduce:

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1 2	(a) the amounts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) in step 1; and
3	(b) the amounts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) in step 2;
4	by applying the proportion referred to in subparagraph
5	@230-290(1)(c)(i) to them.
6	Transfer of specifically identified right or obligation under
7	financial arrangement
8	(3) If subparagraph @230-290(1)(c)(ii) applies, you make the
9	balancing adjustment by applying the method statement in
10	subsection (1) as if the references to:
11 12	(a) the amounts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) in step 1; and
13	(b) the amounts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) in step 2;
14	were references to those amounts to the extent to which they are
15	reasonably attributable to the right or obligation referred to in
16	subparagraph @230-290(1)(c)(ii).
17	Proportionate transfer of specifically identified right or obligation
18	under financial arrangement
19	(4) If subparagraph @230-290(1)(c)(iii) applies, you make the
20	balancing adjustment by applying the method statement:
21	(a) as if the references to:
22	(i) the amounts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) in step
23	1; and
24	(ii) the amounts referred to in paragraphs (a) and (c) in step
25	2;
26	were references to those amounts to the extent to which they
27	are reasonably attributable to the right or obligation referred
28	to in subparagraph @230-290(1)(c)(iii); and
29	(b) by reducing those amounts by applying the proportion
30	referred to in subparagraph @230-290(1)(c)(iii) to them.
31	Attribution must reflect appropriate and commercially accepted
32	valuation principles
- •	
33	(5) Any attribution made under subsection (3) or paragraph (4)(a) must
34	reflect appropriate and commercially accepted valuation principles
35	that properly take into account:

1 2	(a) the nature of the rights and obligations under the *financial arrangement; and	
3	(b) the risks associated with each *financial benefit, right and obligation under the arrangement; and	
5	(c) the time value of money.	
6	Income year for which gain or loss is made	
7	(6) The gain or loss you are taken to make under subsection (1), (2),	
8 9	(3) or (4) is a gain or loss for the income year in which the event referred to in subsection @230-290(1) occurs.	
10	Subdivision 230-H—Exceptions	
11	Table of sections	
12	@230-305 Short-term arrangements where non-money amount involved	
13	@230-310 Certain taxpayers where no significant deferral	
14	@230-315 Various rights and/or obligations	
15	@230-320 Ceasing to have financial arrangement in certain circumstances	
16	@230-325 Forgiveness of commercial debts	
17	@230-330 Clarifying exceptions	
18	@230-305 Short-term arrangements where non-money amount	
19	involved	
20 21	(1) This Division does not apply in relation to your gains and losses from a *financial arrangement if:	
22	(a) the arrangement is a financial arrangement under section @230-40 (the primary test for what is a financial	
23 24	arrangement); and	
	(b) either:	
25	• *	
26	(i) you acquired goods (other than goods that are money or a *money equivalent) or services (other than services	Γ
27 28	that are a money equivalent) from another person and	
26 29	the *financial benefits you are to provide under the	
30	arrangement are consideration for those goods or	
31	services; or	
32	(ii) you provided goods (other than goods that are money o	ır
33	a money equivalent) or services (other than services that	
34	are a money equivalent) to another person and the	
35	financial benefits you are to receive under the	
	3 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	

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1 2	arrangement are consideration for those goods or services; and
3	(c) the period between the following is not more than 12 months
4 5	(i) the time when you are to provide or receive the consideration (or a substantial proportion of it);
	(ii) the time when you acquired or provided the goods or
6 7	services (or a substantial proportion of them); and
8 9	 (d) the arrangement is not a *derivative financial arrangement for any income year; and
10	(e) a *fair value election does not apply to the arrangement.
11	(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to an *arrangement that, in
12	accordance with *accounting standards, or statements of
13 14	accounting concepts made by the Australian Accounting Standards Board, is classified as a finance lease.
14	Board, is classified as a finance rease.
15	@230-310 Certain taxpayers where no significant deferral
16	(1) This Division does not apply to your gains or losses from a
17	*financial arrangement for any income year if:
18	(a) you are:
19	(i) an individual; or
20	(ii) an entity (other than an individual) that satisfies
21	subsection (2) for the income year in which you start to
22	have the arrangement; and
23	(b) either:
24	(i) the arrangement is to end not more than 12 months after
25	you start to have it; or
26	(ii) the arrangement is not a qualifying security (within the
27	meaning of Division 16E of Part III of the <i>Income Tax</i>
28	Assessment Act 1936).
29	(2) An entity satisfies this subsection for an income year if:
30	(a) the entity's turnover for the income year (worked out at the
31	end of the income year) is less than \$20 million if the income
32	year is the one in which the entity comes into existence; or
33	(b) the entity's turnover for the immediately preceding income
34	year (worked out at the end of that immediately preceding
35	income year) is less than \$20 million if the income year is an

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1 2	existence.
3 4 5 6	Note: For the purposes of applying this subsection to a consolidated group, the single entity rule in section 701-1 applies to make the relevant turnover that of the consolidated group and not that of any of the subsidiary members of the consolidated group.
7 8	(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to your gains or losses from a *financial arrangement for an income year if:
9 10	(a) you have made an election under subsection (4) in that income year or an earlier income year; and
11 12	(b) you start to have the arrangement after the beginning of the income year in which you make the election.
13 14 15 16	(4) An election under this subsection is an election to have this Division apply to all of the *financial arrangements that you start to have in the income year in which the election is made or a subsequent income year.
17	(5) An election under subsection (4) is irrevocable.
18	@230-315 Various rights and/or obligations
19	Rights and obligations subject to an exception
20 21 22 23	(1) This Division does not apply to your gains and losses from a *financial arrangement for any income year to the extent that your rights and/or obligations under the arrangement are the subject of an exception under any of the following subsections.
24	Note: Further exceptions are also provided for in section @230-330.
25	Leasing or property arrangement
26	(2) A right or obligation arising under:
27	(a) an *arrangement to which Division 42A (Leases of luxury
28	cars) of Schedule 2E to the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>
29	applies; or (b) an arrangement to which Division 240 of this Act
30 31	(Arrangements treated as a sale and loan) applies; or
32	(c) an arrangement that, in substance or effect, depends on the
33	use of a specific asset that is:
34	(i) real property; or

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1 2	(11) goods or a personal chattel (other than money or a *money equivalent);
3	and gives a right to control the use of the asset; or
4	(d) an arrangement that is a licence to use:
5	(i) real property; or
6	(ii) goods or a personal chattel (other than money or a
7	*money equivalent);
8	is the subject of an exception.
9	(3) Paragraph (2)(c) does not apply to an *arrangement that, in
10	accordance with *accounting standards, or statements of
11	accounting concepts made by the Australian Accounting Standards
12	Board, is classified as a finance lease.
13	Interest in partnership or trust
14	(4) A right carried by an interest in a partnership or a trust, or an
15	obligation that corresponds to such a right, is the subject of an
16	exception if:
17	(a) there is only one class of interest in the *partnership or trust;
18	or
19	(b) the interest is an *equity interest in the partnership or trust;
20	unless a *fair value election applies to the *financial arrangement.
21	Certain insurance policies
22	(5) A right or obligation under a *life insurance policy is the subject of
23	an exception unless the policy provides for an annuity that is not
24	dependent on the termination or continuation of a person's life.
25	(6) A right or obligation under a *general insurance policy is the
26	subject of an exception unless the policy is a *derivative financial
27	arrangement.
28	Certain guarantees and indemnities
29	(7) A right or obligation under a guarantee or indemnity is the subject
30	of an exception unless:
31	(a) the *financial arrangement is the subject of a *fair value
32	election; or
33	(b) the financial arrangement is a *derivative financial
34	arrangement.

1	Personal arrangements and personal injury
2 3	(8) The following rights and obligations are the subject of an exception:
4 5	(a) a right to receive, or an obligation to provide, consideration for providing personal services;
6 7	(b) a right, or obligation, arising from the administration of a deceased person's estate;
8	(c) a right to receive, or an obligation to provide, a gift under a deed;
10 11	(d) a right to receive, or an obligation to provide, a *financial benefit by way of maintenance:
12 13	(i) to an individual who is or has been the *spouse of the person liable to provide the benefit; or
14 15	(ii) to or for the benefit of an individual who is or has been a child of the person liable to provide the benefit; or
16 17	(iii) to or for the benefit of an individual who is or has been a child of an individual who is or has been a spouse of
18 19	the person liable to provide the benefit; (e) a right to receive, or an obligation to provide, a financial
20 21	benefit in relation to personal injury to an individual; (f) a right to receive, or an obligation to provide, a financial
22	benefit in relation to an injury to an individual's reputation.
23	(9) Without limiting paragraph (8)(e), that paragraph applies:
24 25	(a) even if the person to whom the *financial benefit is to be provided is not the individual who was injured; and
26	(b) even if the personal injury to the individual takes the form of:
27	(i) a wrong to the individual; or
28	(ii) illness of the individual.
29 30	Note: The person referred to in paragraph (a) may, for example, be a relative of the individual who was injured.
31	Superannuation and pension income
32	(10) A right to receive, or an obligation to provide, *financial benefits is
33	the subject of an exception if the right or obligation arises from a
34 35	person's membership of a superannuation or pension scheme, including:

1 2		(a) a right of a dependent of a member to receive financial benefits or an obligation to provide financial benefits to a
3		dependent of a member; and
4		(b) a right or obligation arising from an interest in:
5		(i) a *complying or *non-complying superannuation fund;
6		or
7		(ii) a *PST; or
8		(iii) an *approved deposit fund.
9		Interest in CFC
10	(11)	A right or obligation that arises under an *attributable taxpayer's
11		*associate-inclusive control interest in a *CFC is the subject of an
12		exception.
13		Interest in a FIF
14	(12)	A right or obligation that arises under an interest in a *FIF is the
15	,	subject of an exception.
16		Proceeds from certain business sales
17	(13)	A right to receive, or an obligation to provide, *financial benefits
18		arising from the sale of a business is the subject of an exception if
19		the amounts, or the values, of those benefits are contingent only on
20		the economic performance of the business after the sale.
21		Regulations may provide for exceptions
22	(14)	A right or obligation of a kind specified in the regulations for the
23	,	purposes of this subsection is the subject of an exception.
24	@230-320	Ceasing to have financial arrangement in certain
25	C 200 C 2 0	circumstances
26	(1)	This section applies if:
27		(a) you cease to have a *financial arrangement; and
28		(b) you have a loss from ceasing to have the arrangement; and
29		(c) if the arrangement is a marketable security (within the
30		meaning of section 70B of the Income Tax Assessment Act
31		1936):

1 2 3	(i) you did not acquire the arrangement in the ordinary course of trading on a securities market (within the meaning of that section); and
4	(ii) at the time you acquired the arrangement, it was not
5	open to you to acquire an identical financial
6	arrangement in the ordinary course of trading on a
7	securities market; and
8	(d) if the arrangement is a marketable security—you did not
9	dispose of the arrangement in the course of trading on a
10	securities market; and
11	(e) it would be concluded that you ceased to have the
12	arrangement wholly or partly because there was an
13	apprehension or belief that the other party or other parties to
14	the arrangement were, or would be likely to be, unable or
15	unwilling to discharge all their liabilities to pay amounts
16	under the arrangement.
17	(2) The amount of the loss is reduced by so much of that amount as is
18	a loss of capital or a loss of a capital nature.
19	Note: The loss is however a capital loss.
20	(3) In applying paragraph (1)(d) have regard to:
21	(a) the financial position of the other party or parties to the
22	*financial arrangement; and
23	(b) the perceptions of the financial position of the other party or
24	parties to the arrangement; and
25	(c) other relevant matters.
26	@230-325 Forgiveness of commercial debts
27	If a gain that you make from a *financial arrangement arises from
28	the forgiveness of a debt (as defined in Subdivision 245-B of
29	Schedule 2C to the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1936</i>), the gain is
30	reduced by:
31	(a) if section 245-90 (about agreements to forgo capital losses or
32	revenue reductions) of that Schedule does not apply—the
33	debt's net forgiven amount as defined in paragraph
34	245-85(2)(a) of that Schedule; or
35	(b) if that section does apply—the debt's provisional net
36	forgiven amount as defined in paragraph 245-85(2)(b) of that
37	Schedule.

2 3		Note:	Assessment Act 1936 also has the effect of preventing you from deducting losses.
4	@230-330	Clarify	ing exceptions
5		Exceptio	ns
6	(1)	To avoid	doubt, this Division does not apply to your gains and
7			om a *financial arrangement for any income year to the
8 9			at your rights and/or obligations are the subject of an n under any of the following subsections.
10	(2)	This sect	ion is not intended to limit, expand or otherwise affect the
11		operation	n of sections @230-35 to @230-55 (which tell you what is
12			by the concept of <i>financial arrangement</i>) in relation to
13		rights an	nd/or obligations other than those dealt with in this section.
14		Retireme	ent village arrangements
15	(3)	A right o	or obligation arising under a *retirement village residence
16	, ,	_	or a *retirement village services contract is the subject of
17		an excep	tion.
18	(4)	For the p	purposes of subsection (3):
19		(a) a r e	etirement village residence contract is a contract that
20			res rise to a right to occupy *residential premises in a
21		*re	tirement village; and
22		(b) a r e	etirement village services contract is a contract under
23		wh	ich a resident of a retirement village is provided with
24		ger	neral or personal services in the retirement village.
25	Subdivision	on 230-l	—Other provisions
26	Table of se	ections	
27	@2:	30-335 Effe	ct of change of residence
28			parable foreign accounting and auditing standards
29	@23	30-345 App	lying Division on an arm's length basis

1	@230-335	Effect of change of residence
2		Becoming an Australian resident
3	(1)	If:
4		(a) you become an Australian resident at a particular time; and
5		(b) immediately before that time:
6		(i) you have a *financial arrangement; and
7		(ii) your gains and losses from the arrangement are not
8		assessable or deductible under this Division;
9		you are taken for the purposes of this Division to start to have the
10		arrangement when you become an Australian resident and to have
11		acquired your interest in the arrangement at that time for its market
12		value at that time.
13		Ceasing to be an Australian resident
14	(2)	If:
15		(a) you cease to be an Australian resident at a particular time;
16		and
17		(b) immediately before that time:
18		(i) you have a *financial arrangement; and
19		(ii) your gains and losses from the arrangement are
20		assessable or deductible under this Division;
21		you are taken for the purposes of this Division to cease to have the
22		arrangement when you cease to be an Australian resident and to
23		have disposed of your interest in the arrangement at that time for its market value at that time.
24		its market value at that time.
25	@230-340	Comparable foreign accounting and auditing standards
26		The regulations may:
27		(a) specify that particular standards that apply under a *foreign
28		law are to be taken for the purposes of this Division to be
29		comparable to the *accounting standards; and
30		(b) specify that particular standards that apply under a foreign
31		law are to be taken for the purposes of this Division to be
32		comparable to the *auditing standards.

1	@230-345	Applying Division on an arm's length basis
2	(1)	This section applies if:
3		(a) you and another entity do not deal with each other at arm's
4		length in relation to any of the rights and/or obligations
5		comprising a *financial arrangement that you have; and
6		(b) as a result, this Division has a different operation in relation
7		to the arrangement than it would have had if you and the
8 9		other entity had been dealing with each other at arm's length in relation to the rights and/or obligations.
10	(2)	This Division has the operation that it would have had in relation to
11		the *financial arrangement if you and the other entity had been
12 13		dealing with each other at arm's length in relation to the rights and/or obligations.
14	Subdivision	on 230-J—Additional operation of Division
15	Table of se	ections
16	@2	30-350 Additional operation of Division
17	@230-350	Additional operation of Division
18		Foreign currency
19 20	(1)	This Division also applies to foreign currency as if the currency were a right that comprised a *financial arrangement.
21		Non-equity shares
22 23	(2)	This Division also applies to a *non-equity share in a company as if the share were a right that comprised a *financial arrangement.
24		Commodities held by traders
24 25	(3)	Commodities held by traders This Division also applies to a commodity that you hold if:
	(3)	·
25	(3)	This Division also applies to a commodity that you hold if:
25 26	(3)	This Division also applies to a commodity that you hold if: (a) you are a person who trades or deals in that commodity; and
25 26 27 28	(3)	 This Division also applies to a commodity that you hold if: (a) you are a person who trades or deals in that commodity; and (b) you hold that commodity for the purposes of dealing in the commodity; as if the commodity were a right that comprised a *financial
25 26 27	(3)	This Division also applies to a commodity that you hold if: (a) you are a person who trades or deals in that commodity; and (b) you hold that commodity for the purposes of dealing in the commodity;

1	2	Subsection 995-1(1)
2		Insert:
3 4		auditing standard has the same meaning as in the Corporations Act 2001.
5	3	Subsection 995-1(1)
6		Insert:
7 8		<i>cease</i> in relation to an obligation or right under a *financial arrangement has a meaning affected by section @230-75.
9	4	Subsection 995-1(1)
10		Insert:
11 12		<i>derivative financial arrangement</i> has the meaning given by subsection @230-230(1).
13	5	Subsection 995-1(1)
14		Insert:
15 16		<i>fair value election</i> has the meaning given by subsection @230-150(1).
17	6	Subsection 995-1(1)
18		Insert:
19 20		<i>financial arrangement</i> has the meaning given by sections @230-35 to @230-55.
21	7	Subsection 995-1(1)
22		Insert:
23		foreign currency hedge has the meaning given by subsection
24		@230-230(2).
25	8	Subsection 995-1(1)
26		Insert:
27 28		<i>foreign exchange retranslation election</i> has the meaning given by subsections @230-180(1) and (5).

9 Subsection	995-1(1)
Insert:	
hedg	ned item has the meaning given by subsection @230-225(10).
10 Subsectio	n 995-1(1)
Insert:	
	ring financial arrangement has the meaning given by ections @230-225(1) to (9).
11 Subsectio	n 995-1(1)
Insert:	
	ring financial arrangement election has the meaning given by on @230-220.
12 Subsectio	n 995-1(1)
Insert:	
	<i>etary nature</i> in relation to a *financial benefit has the meaning n by subsections @230-40(7) and (8).
13 Subsectio	n 995-1(1)
Insert:	
mon	ey equivalent means:
	a right to receive money or something that is a *money equivalent under this definition; or
(b)	something whose value is, or is limited by, a specified amount of money or an amount of money that is worked out in a specified way; or
(c)	something that can be settled in:
. ,	(i) money; or
	(ii) something that is a *money equivalent under this definition.
Note:	An example of paragraph (b) is a right to receive \$100 worth of oil in 12 months time.
	n 995-1(1) (paragraph (b) of the definition of ing forex account)

1		Repeal the paragraph.
2	15	Subsection 995-1(1)
3		Insert:
4 5		residential premises has the same meaning as in the A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999.
6	16	Subsection 995-1(1)
7		Insert:
8		retirement village has the same meaning as in the A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999.
10	17	Subsection 995-1(1)
11		Insert:
12 13		<i>retirement village residence contract</i> has the meaning given by paragraph @230-330(4)(a).
14	18	Subsection 995-1(1)
15		Insert:
16 17		<i>retirement village services contract</i> has the meaning given by paragraph @230-330(4)(b).
18	19	Subsection 995-1(1) (after paragraph (a) of the definition
19		of special accrual amount)
20		Insert:
21		(aa) Subdivision 230-B of this Act; or

Schedule 1 Amendments

Part 2 Application and transitional provisions

2	Part 2—Application and transitional provisions				
3	20 Definitions				
4	In this Part:				
5 6 7		financial arrangement includes anything to which, under Subdivision 230-J of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, Division 230 of that Act applies as if it were a financial arrangement.			
8 9		<i>financial arrangement amendments</i> means the amendments made by Part 1 of this Schedule.			
10 11		<i>first applicable income year</i> means the first income year for which the financial arrangement amendments apply to you under item 21.			
12 13		<i>lodgement date</i> means the due date for you to lodge an income tax return.			
14 15	21 A	pplication of financial arrangement amendments (income years)			
16 17	(1)	Subject to subitem (2), the financial arrangement amendments apply to you for income years commencing on or after 1 July 2008.			
18 19 20	(2)	The financial arrangement amendments apply to you for income years commencing on or after 1 July 2007 if you elect to have this subitem apply to you.			
21	Note:	For a consolidated group, it is the head entity that would make the election.			
22 23	(3)	An election under subitem (2) must be made on or before the first lodgement date that occurs on or after 1 July 2007.			
24 25	22 A	pplication of financial arrangement amendments (financial arrangements)			
26		Future financial arrangements			
27 28 29	(1)	The financial arrangement amendments apply to financial arrangements that you start to have in the first applicable income year and all subsequent income years.			

 $\label{eq:Amendments} A mendments \ \, \textbf{Schedule 1} \\ Application \ \, \textbf{and transitional provisions} \ \, \textbf{Part 2} \\$

1		Existing financial arrangements	
2 3	(2)	The financial arrangement amendments apply to all financial arrangements that:	
4 5		(a) you started to have before the start of the first applicable income year; and	
6		(b) you have at the start of that income year;	
7		only if you elect to have this subitem apply to you.	
8 9 10 11	(3)	The financial arrangement amendments do not apply under subitem (2) to a financial arrangement that arose from a disposal of property (including a disposal of a capital asset, a revenue asset, a depreciating asset or trading stock).	
12	(4)	An election under subitem (2) must:	
13		(a) be made on or before the first lodgement date that occurs on	
14		or after the start of the first applicable income year; and	
15 16		(b) be notified to the Commissioner at the time when you lodge the income tax return due for lodgement on that day.	
17 18 19	(5)	An election that you make under Subdivision 230-C, 230-D, 230-E or 230-F of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> extends to financial arrangements referred to in subitem (2) only if that election is made on	
20 21		or before the first lodgement date that occurs after the start of the first applicable income year.	
22 23 24	(6)	To avoid doubt, the election referred to in subitem (5) applies to the financial arrangements referred to in subitem (2) even though you started to have the arrangements before the election is made.	
25 26	Note:	Normally these elections can only apply to financial arrangements that you start to have after the election is made.	
27 28	(7)	If you make an election under subitem (2), balancing adjustments must be made under subitem (8).	
29	(8)	Use the following method statement to make the balancing adjustments:	
30		Balancing adjustment method statement	
31		Step 1. Work out the total of all the amounts that relate to the	
32		financial arrangements and that would have been	
33		included in your assessable income if Division 230 of the	
34		Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 had applied to the	

Schedule 1 Amendments

Part 2 Application and transitional provisions

1 2			arrangements from the time when you started to have them: the result is the <i>notional assessable amount</i> .
3		Step 2.	Work out the total of all the amounts that relate to the
4		Siep 2.	financial arrangements and that would have been
5			allowable to you as deductions if that Division had
6			applied to the arrangements from the time when you
7			started to have them: the result is the <i>notional deductible</i>
8			amount.
9		Step 3.	Work out the total of all the amounts that relate to the
10			financial arrangements and have been included in your
11			assessable income from the time when you started to
12			have them: the result is the <i>actual assessed amount</i> .
13		Step 4.	Work out the total of all the amounts that relate to the
14			financial arrangements and that have been allowable as
15			deductions for you from the time when you started to
16			have them: the result is the <i>actual deducted amount</i> .
17		Step 5.	Add the notional assessable amount to the actual
18			deducted amount: the result is the step 5 amount.
19		Step 6.	Add the actual assessed amount to the notional deductible
20			amount: the result is the step 6 amount.
21		Step 7.	Compare the step 5 amount with the step 6 amount. If the
22			step 5 amount exceeds the step 6 amount, the excess is
23			included in your assessable income as a balancing
24			adjustment. If the step 6 amount exceeds the step 5
25			amount, the excess is allowable as a deduction as a
26			balancing adjustment. If the step 5 amount and the step 6
27			amount are equal there is no balancing adjustment.
28	(9)	A balancing a	adjustment under subitem (8) is to be spread evenly over
29		the first appli	icable income year and the next 3 income years.
30	(10)	In applying s	teps 1 and 2 in the method statement in subitem (8) to
31		financial arra	ingements, assume that any election that extends to the
32		-	s under subitem (4) had applied to those financial reports
33		from the time	e when you started to have them.