


# ***PR 1999/95 - Income tax and fringe benefits tax: Product Rulings system***

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 This document has changed over time. This is a consolidated version of the ruling which was published on *17 January 2007*



## Product Ruling

### Income tax and fringe benefits tax: Product Rulings system

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*This publication is a public ruling for the purposes of the Taxation Administration Act 1953.*

*A public ruling is an expression of the Commissioner's opinion about the way in which a relevant provision applies, or would apply, to entities generally or to a class of entities in relation to a particular scheme or a class of schemes.*

*If you rely on this ruling, we must apply the law to you in the way set out in the ruling (or in a way that is more favourable for you if we are satisfied that the ruling is incorrect and disadvantages you, and we are not prevented from doing so by a time limit imposed by the law). You will be protected from having to pay any underpaid tax, penalty or interest in respect of the matters covered by this ruling if it turns out that it does not correctly state how the relevant provision applies to you.*

*[Note: This is a consolidated version of this document. Refer to the Tax Office Legal Database (<http://law.ato.gov.au>) to check its currency and to view the details of all changes.]*

## What this Product Ruling is about

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1. This Ruling outlines the system of Product Rulings, which are binding public rulings under the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (TAA), in relation to the income tax and fringe benefits tax law. This Ruling considers:

- the date of effect of Product Rulings;
- what constitutes a Product Ruling;
- applying for a Product Ruling; and
- when we will not rule.

2. The term 'investors' is used throughout this Ruling to describe entities who purchase or otherwise obtain participation in a 'product' (as defined below at paragraph 16). The terms 'invest', 'investing', 'investment' and 'investor' are used in the same context.

## Date of effect

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### This Ruling

3. This Product Ruling applies from 13 October 1999.

**Note:** The Addendum to this Ruling that issued on 5 April 2006 applies on and from 1 January 2006.

## Later Rulings

4. Product Rulings have prospective effect only. Therefore, a Product Ruling applies only to schemes entered into after the date the Ruling is made. Entities investing in the product before the Ruling is made are not able to rely on it as a public ruling.

5. A Product Ruling applies to all entities within the specified class who enter into the specified scheme during the term specified in the Ruling. When that term expires, the Product Ruling continues to apply to those entities for schemes entered into during the specified term. This is subject to there being no change in the scheme or in the entities' involvement in the scheme.

6. The Commissioner will not give a Product Ruling for a period exceeding three years from the end of the income year in which it is made, unless exceptional circumstances exist. Additionally, as a general rule, the Commissioner will not rule on the tax benefits available to investors beyond a period exceeding three years from the end of the income year in which the Product Ruling is made.

## Previous Rulings

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7. This Ruling replaces Product Ruling PR 98/1, which is now withdrawn.

## Ruling

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### What constitutes a Product Ruling

8. Product Rulings have been introduced to enable the Commissioner to rule publicly on the availability of claimed tax benefits from 'products' (as defined below at paragraph 16). Being a type of public ruling, the Commissioner derives the power to issue Product Rulings under Division 358 of Schedule 1 to the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (TAA). The Commissioner has an unfettered discretion as to whether or not to issue a Product Ruling in relation to any particular project.

9. A Product Ruling provides certainty to potential investors by confirming that the tax benefits set out in the **Ruling** part of the Product Ruling are available, provided that the schemes are carried out in accordance with the information provided by the applicant and described in the **Scheme** part of the Product Ruling. The highest levels of disclosure are expected of the applicant. If the scheme described in the Product Ruling is materially different from the scheme that is actually carried out, investors lose the protection of the Product Ruling:

- the Ruling has no binding effect on the Commissioner, as the scheme entered into is not the scheme ruled upon; and
- the Ruling will be withdrawn or modified.

This is likely to occur when there is a material omission or misrepresentation in the application for the Ruling.

10. Potential investors in a particular project may wish to seek assurances from the promoter of the project that the scheme will be carried out as described in the Product Ruling relating to the project.

#### ***Class of entity/scheme***

11. Division 358 of Schedule 1 of the TAA contains the public ruling provisions and sets out what is necessary for a published opinion of the Commissioner to be a public ruling. A product ruling sets out the Commissioner's opinion as to the way in which a 'relevant provision' applies to a class of entities in relation to a scheme (subsection 358-5(1) of Schedule 1 to the TAA).

12. The class of entities subject to a Product Ruling is defined in the Product Ruling. For example, where Australian residency is a factor in the tax consequences, the class of entities is described accordingly. The class is investors. These investors need not seek a private ruling on the tax consequences of their investment in the product. The Product Ruling is legally binding on the Commissioner and investors can rely on the statements it contains.

13. However, the tax consequences for the Product Ruling applicant are not addressed in the Ruling. When in doubt, applicants may request a private ruling on the matter.

#### ***Relevant provision***

14. Provisions that are relevant to rulings are defined in section 357-55 of Schedule 1 to the TAA. Relevant provisions are provisions of Acts and regulations administered by the Commissioner that are about any of the following:

- income tax;
- Medicare levy;
- fringe benefits tax;
- franking tax (that is, franking deficit tax, over-franking tax and venture capital deficit tax);
- withholding taxes (including non-resident withholding taxes and mining withholding tax);
- petroleum resource rent tax;
- the administration or collection of the above taxes;
- product grants or benefits mentioned in section 8 of the *Product Grants and Benefits Administration Act 2000* (including energy grants, cleaner fuel grants and product stewardship (oil) benefits) or the administration or payment of the product grants and benefits; and
- net fuel amount, or the administration, collection or payment of a net fuel amount.

15. A public ruling on the way in which a relevant provision applies may be a ruling on the way in which a discretion of the Commissioner under that law would be exercised.

### ***Product***

16. A Product Ruling fully describes the relevant details of the particular product. A 'product' refers to an scheme in which a number of taxpayers individually enter into substantially the same transactions with a common entity or a group of entities. For example, they may all enter into substantially the same management agreements with a manager connected with the promoter. The product may be described as an investment scheme, a tax effective scheme, a financial scheme or an insurance scheme. Often, it is offered to the general public by way of an offering memorandum or prospectus, but it may be put forward to individuals on an invitation basis. The Commissioner rules on the precise scheme identified in the Ruling.

17. A Product Ruling provides investors with a binding ruling as to the tax consequences of the particular product, but provides no assurance that the product is commercially viable, that charges are reasonable or represent industry norms, or that projected returns will be achieved or are reasonably based. Potential investors must form their own view about the commercial and financial viability of the product. This will involve a consideration of important issues such as whether projected returns are realistic, the 'track record' of the management, the level of fees in comparison to similar products, how

the investment fits into an existing portfolio, etc. A financial (or other) adviser should be consulted for such information.

### ***Numbering of Product Rulings***

18. Product Rulings will:
- be grouped as the 'PR' series;
  - have a prefix for the particular calendar year in which they issue; and
  - be numbered in issue order.

### ***Publication***

19. A Product Ruling is a public ruling in terms of the TAA. Accordingly, for a Product Ruling to be made, the Ruling must be published and notice of it must be published in the *Gazette*. Because a Product Ruling only applies for a set term, the *Gazette* notice giving notice of the making of the Ruling will also give notice of the future date on which the Ruling will be withdrawn. The Commissioner may, however, withdraw a Product Ruling at any stage by publishing notice of the withdrawal in the *Gazette*.

### ***Copyright***

20. Each Product Ruling is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth, available from AusInfo. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to the Manager, Legislative Services, AusInfo, GPO Box 1920, Canberra ACT 2601. The relevant form that must be completed (entitled 'A Request to Reproduce Published Commonwealth of Australia Copyright Material') is available on AusInfo's Internet site at [http://www.ausinfo.gov.au/infoman/im\\_copyright.htm](http://www.ausinfo.gov.au/infoman/im_copyright.htm).

### **Applying for a Product Ruling**

21. Promoters, or the entities involved as principals in the carrying out of the scheme (but not participants or intermediaries), may apply for a Product Ruling.

22. A short time prior to formally submitting an application for a Product Ruling, applicants may forward to the Australian Taxation Office a completed 'Intention to Submit a Product Ruling Application' form. A copy of this form is available on the Tax Office's Internet site at <http://www.ato.gov.au> or can be obtained from the Tax Office.
23. Early notification of an intention to lodge a Product Ruling allows us to allocate resources in advance and thereby reduce likely processing times. In acknowledging receipt of the 'Intention to Submit a Product Ruling' form, the applicant will be given details of a contact officer and information about forwarding the finalised application. The application will not be considered lodged until the finalised application is received.
24. Alternatively, applicants may submit an application form for a Product Ruling directly to the Tax Office. Details of the information required for a Product Ruling application and where the application should be submitted are available from the Tax Office's Internet site at <http://www.ato.gov.au>.
25. A written application is required for a Product Ruling. The information that must be addressed in an application is detailed in a checklist, which can be printed off the ATO's Internet site at <http://www.ato.gov.au> or obtained from the ATO. In particular, a draft of the proposed '**Scheme**', '**Ruling**' and '**Explanations**' parts of the Product Ruling must be provided. The draft must be signed and include a declaration that all material contained in the draft is true and correct. Reference may be had to published Product Rulings for guidance as to the style in which the various parts of a Product Ruling are drafted. Copies of published Product Rulings can be accessed on the ATO's Internet site at <http://www.ato.gov.au>.
26. Applicants should take particular care to ensure that any draft Product Ruling produced in the course of preparing an application is clearly distinguishable in format from a final Product Ruling as issued by the ATO. In particular, each page of any draft Product Ruling produced should carry a notation to the effect that it is a draft for application purposes only (this ensures potential investors are not inadvertently misled about the nature of the document).
27. The completed checklist must be attached to the front of the application. All aspects of the information specified in the checklist must be addressed in the application. An application cannot be fully considered if insufficient information is provided. The applicant will be contacted, advised that the ATO cannot rule, and asked to provide further and better particulars if the information is deficient in any way.

28. Applications and all supporting documents *should be provided in triplicate*. In addition, an electronic copy of the proposed parts of the draft Product Ruling, and other relevant documents, if available, should be provided on disc.

29. Applicants are encouraged to lodge applications early in the financial year to which the proposed Product Ruling relates. This should ensure sufficient time to finalise the Ruling.

30. The issuing of a Product Ruling in relation to a particular Project is conditional on the applicant:

- acknowledging that the Commissioner will reveal in the Ruling:
  - ◆ the name and address of the entities involved as principals in the carrying out of the scheme;
  - ◆ the name and description of the product; and
  - ◆ a description of the agreements, deeds and transactions to which the investors are parties;
- obtaining express consent to be named from all parties named in the Ruling;
- verifying that the description of the Project contained in the proposed Ruling is accurate; and
- agreeing to abide by a number of terms of use, e.g., agreeing to provide each investor in the project shortly following the conclusion of each financial year with a statement of income derived by the investor in that financial year. A copy of the terms of use may be printed from the ATO's Internet site at **<http://www.ato.gov.au>** or obtained from the ATO.

31. The quality and completeness of information supplied (including that contained in the draft Product Ruling) and the need to research, analyse and resolve issues that arise, are factors in the time taken to provide a Product Ruling.

32. As soon as it becomes apparent that the product has features requiring detailed research and analysis, the applicant will be contacted to discuss the matter. Applicants should note that any revision of schemes or submission of additional material, whether requested by the ATO or not, will be treated as a fresh application made at the time the revised or additional information is received.

33. If a Product Ruling is no longer sought on an scheme (i.e., the application is withdrawn), the Commissioner may still provide the applicant with unpublished written confirmation of his conclusion in relation to the product.



## *Obligations after the issue of a Product Ruling*

34. The Corporations Law requires a company, a registered managed investment scheme and other prescribed entities to lodge with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) a directors' report. The report must (among other requirements):

- give details of any significant changes in the entity's state of affairs during the financial year;
- state the entity's principal activities during the financial year and any significant changes in the nature of those activities during the financial year; and
- give details of any matter or circumstance that has arisen since the end of the financial year that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:
  - ◆ the entity's operations in future financial years;
  - ◆ the results of those operations in future financial years; or
  - ◆ the entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

The entity reported on is the company, registered managed investment scheme or other prescribed entity.

35. If such a report is required to be lodged, the applicant is required to provide this information to the Commissioner within the time for lodgment of the report with the ASIC. The Commissioner must receive this information after the end of each financial year for the duration of the Product Ruling. If the information is not provided, the Ruling may be withdrawn.

## **Testing our views**

36. Where we are unable to rule favourably, we will, if the applicant wishes to test our views, agree to issue a private ruling in response to a valid application by a proposed investor, enabling the relevant review processes.

## **When we will not rule**

37. The Commissioner makes and withdraws Product Rulings at his discretion.

38. Without limiting the discretion to refuse to rule in relation to other instances, a Product Ruling will ordinarily not be issued in the following circumstances:

- (a) the class of entities to which the Ruling applies is so narrow that the anonymity of those entities cannot be guaranteed;
- (b) the application is frivolous or vexatious. Falling within this category are requests where:
  - the scheme is only hypothetical, in that the scheme to which the application relates is not being carried out and is not seriously contemplated by the applicant;
  - there is no realistic chance of implementing the scheme; or
  - an applicant continues to present 'shifting scenarios', indicating that there is, in fact, no settled scheme on which the ATO may rule;
- (c) the entities who may purchase the product are not an homogeneous group, such that the tax result is the same for all (for example, the scheme includes options which, if exercised, would be likely to change the tax outcome for some investors), or the tax result is dependent on the outcome of an unresolved issue (for example, whether an investor is in business);
- (d) the Ruling, or circumstances associated with the Ruling, could reasonably be misleading to potential investors. Falling within this category are requests where:
  - the Government has announced a change to the law upon which the Commissioner has been asked to rule;
  - the ATO cannot give a positive clearance on general anti-avoidance provisions; or
  - the material provided in support of the application cannot reasonably be relied upon;
- (e) in the opinion of the Commissioner, insufficient information has been provided despite a request by the Commissioner for additional information. Falling within this category also are requests where material provided is inconsistent, inaccurate or contains errors such that the scheme cannot be ascertained with particularity; and

- (f) in the opinion of the Commissioner it is unreasonable to comply with the application given the extent of resources available or other relevant matters. For example, the Commissioner may refuse to issue a Product Ruling in the following circumstances:
- in the case of protracted and very time consuming matters to which the Commissioner cannot devote resources. An example may be the 'arm's length consideration' requirements in Division 13 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936);
  - where the issues are sufficiently covered by a previously issued public ruling; or
  - where statutory or other Government requirements (e.g., prospectuses, licences, approvals) have not been met and are not expected to be met, have expired, have been withdrawn, or are expected to expire or be withdrawn in the near future.

39. Product Rulings will generally be withdrawn where no longer needed. For example, a Product Ruling will be withdrawn where the Commissioner is satisfied that the scheme in relation to which the Product Ruling issued, is no longer to be implemented or the scheme has been implemented but in a way materially different from that described in the Ruling. A Product Ruling, although withdrawn, will continue to bind the Commissioner in relation to those to whom the Ruling applies, who entered into the scheme as described in the Ruling during the currency of the Ruling.

39A. If a Product Ruling is inconsistent with a later public or private ruling, the relevant class of entity/entities may rely on either ruling which applies to them (subsection 357-75(1) item 1 of Schedule 1 to the TAA).

39B. If a private ruling is inconsistent with a later Product Ruling, the earlier private ruling is taken not to have been made if, when the Product Ruling is made, the following two conditions are met:

- the income year or other period to which the rulings relate has not begun; and
- the scheme to which the rulings relate has not begun to be carried out.

If the above two conditions do not apply, the relevant class of entity/entities may rely on either ruling which applies to them (subsection 357-75(1) item 3 of Schedule 1 to the TAA).

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## Detailed contents list

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### Commissioner of Taxation

13 October 1999

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<i>Previous draft:</i>	- TAA 1953 14ZAAA
Not previously released to the public in draft form	- TAA 1953 14ZAAD
	- TAA 1953 14ZAAF
	- TAA 1953 Sch 1 357-55
	- TAA 1953 Sch 1 357-75(1)
<i>Related Rulings/Determinations:</i>	- TAA 1953 Sch 1 Div 358
<i>Subject references:</i>	- TAA 1953 Sch 1 358-5(1)
- product rulings	- PGBA Act 2000 8
- public rulings	
- taxation administration	<i>Case references:</i>

*Legislative references:*

- ITAA 1936 Pt III Div 13

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