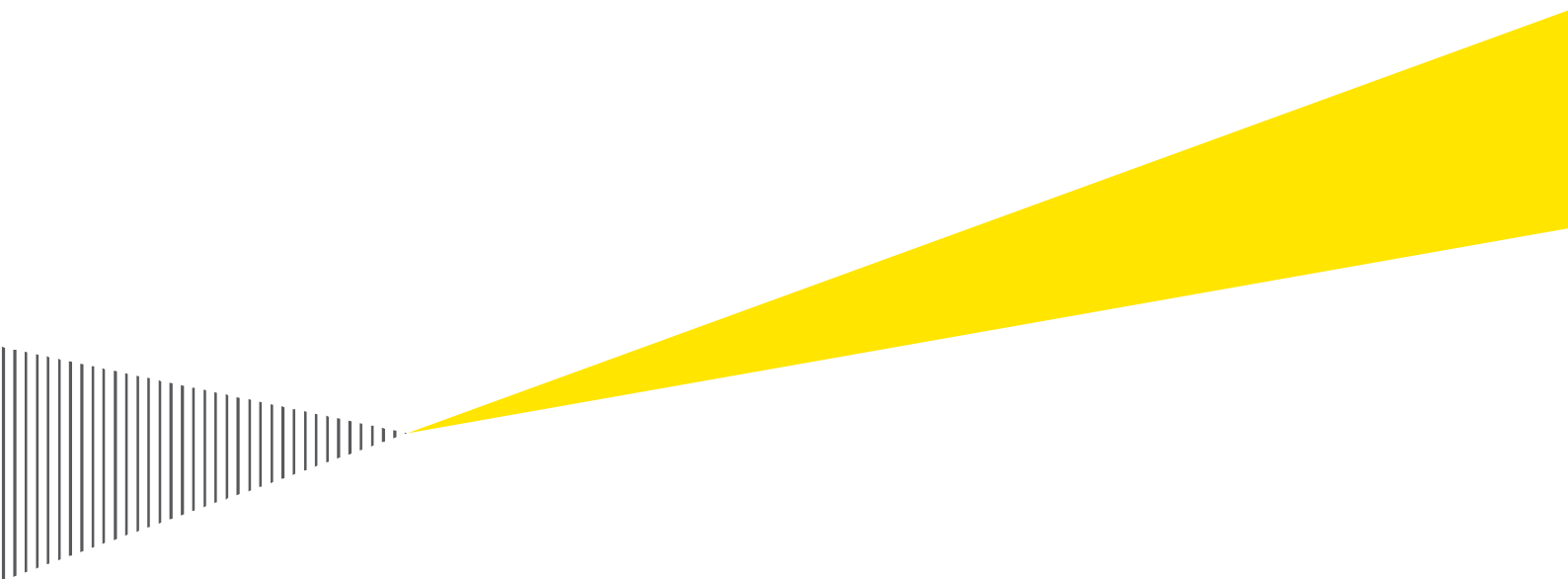


Submission to the Senate Economics Legislation Committee Inquiry

Preventing companies with over \$20 billion
aggregated assessable income from accessing
the R&D Tax Incentive



Building a better
working world



Ernst & Young Building
11 Mounts Bay Road
Perth WA 6000 Australia
GPO Box M939 Perth WA 6843
Tel: +61 8 9429 2222
Fax: +61 8 9429 2436
www.ey.com/au

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Committee Secretary
Senate Economics Legislation Committee, SG. 64
PO Box 6100
Parliament House
CANBERRA ACT 2600

By email – economics.sen@aph.gov.au

R&D Tax Incentive: Inquiry into Tax Laws Amendment (Research and Development) Bill 2013 – Preventing Companies With Over \$20 Billion Assessable Income from Accessing the R&D Tax Incentive

Ernst & Young welcomes the opportunity to comment on the proposed amendments limiting access to the R&D tax incentive.

In short, we do not support the Government's proposed plan to deny access to the R&D tax incentive for large companies / groups- which is essentially a rehash of the previous (Labour) government's proposed change, without a commitment to support R&D in alternative ways. On both a policy and tax law basis, it is poor legislation with uncertain and unforeseen outcomes, and will reduce the incentive to conduct R&D in Australia, with both short and longer term consequences for Australia's prosperity.

In this submission we have set out a number of comments in relation to the proposed amendments and explain why such changes are undesirable in our view.

1. Summary

An amendment to the R&D Tax Incentive regime to prevent companies with over \$20 billion in assessable income would constitute an unexpected and undesirable departure from stated Coalition policy. The proposed changes should not be pursued, for reasons including the following:

- Rapid changes undermine the ability of legislation to effect behavioural change;
- The proposed \$20 billion assessable income limit is arbitrary and finds little support in recent OECD reports which stress the need for innovation support. The change is also less desirable than prior Labor policies which were associated with increased R&D support in other areas;
- The proposed change appears to be based on the idea that small businesses are more innovative than large companies, but large companies have an important role to play in innovation and facilitating knowledge spillovers. To discount their role in our innovation ecosystem is to miss one of the key drivers of business R&D in our economy. The change may also act to de-incentivise collaborative R&D, and have a direct impact on smaller companies, CRCs and universities;
- Further, the R&D Tax Incentive is helping Australia stay competitive in a global tax landscape, while also providing a level of support which is comparatively modest (both by historical comparison and by international measures);
- There are also technical tax issues associated with the terms proposed to effect the legislative change being considered. In particular, the use of the concept of "aggregated assessable income" creates uncertainty. For example, assessable income includes both ordinary and statutory income (with problematic inclusions in the latter category), sales or retail fuel, and

amounts derived from dealings with connected entities and affiliates (i.e. double counting income); and

- The change will also lead to an unintended tax bias against R&D, captures foreign sourced assessable income, and is not subject to indexation.

Our recommendation is that the R&D Tax Incentive legislation should not be changed. New rules have only been introduced recently and seem to be achieving their aims of inducing SME R&D and reducing very large "business as usual" type claims. Another review is to come as part of the broader tax system and no further reviews should be necessary at this stage. However, if further changes are determined to be necessary, a detailed cost/benefit review and modelling should be undertaken on any potential impacts, and the full range of options around limiting large claims (e.g. expenditure caps, adjusted rates, etc.) should be considered.

2. Unexpected Changes

2.1 Policy back-flip

This most recent announcement comes as a significant surprise to many claimants under the current R&D Tax Incentive, as it was thought that this issue had been put to rest with the change in government.

Pre-election the Liberal party in opposition strongly criticised the Labour government proposal to limit the R&D Tax Incentive to entities with over \$20bn in turnover. For example, in a media release entitled "Industry joins coalition on R&D revenue concerns" issued on 19 of February 2013, the Coalition characterised any change to the R&D tax regime as "disappointing... at worst, confidence destroying".

Sophie Mirabella, then Shadow Minister for Industry, is quoted as saying that "the announced change to the R&D tax concession casts doubt on the stability of tax policy and raises more concern about the sovereign risk of investing in Australia".¹

Mrs Mirabella is also quoted as stating "this policy announcement is destroying confidence in the tax incentive that makes industry responsible for its own innovation",² and "just like the carbon tax it is Aussie companies that will be struck by the cut, perversely the opposite of Labor's claim to be creating Aussie jobs."³

On 28 February 2013, the then shadow treasurer, Joe Hockey addressed industry at the CEDA Economic and Political Overview Conference and is quoted as saying "... more recently the government announced with no warning it was funding its Orwellian titled 'Plan for Australian Jobs' package by cutting the Research and Development tax break for large companies, reaping \$1 billion over four years... The Government has become immensely unpredictable on tax policy despite the charade of consultation".

Even during the election, the Liberal party has issued a myriad of statements in support of R&D and industry development. For example, it is stated Liberal policy to "get business costs down and get productivity up by ensuring Australian businesses have the right incentives to invest in Research and Development".⁴ A mere cut to R&D spending for entities above an arbitrary turnover, without support pledged in other ways, does not achieve this aim.

The Coalition also stated that it recognised "tax incentives for innovation and industry funded research (including research and development) are important to promoting private sector investment in building

¹ Media release, "Industry joins coalition on R&D revenue concerns" issued 19 of February 2013.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Coalition policy document, "Our Plan Real Solutions for all Australians", page 28.

the competitive advantages of tomorrow.”⁵ The Coalition promised to use the “opportunity of scheduled 2014 changes to the R&D Tax Incentive programme to review access to R&D tax support for many businesses that have been barred from possible access under a series of retrograde cost savings made by Labor”.⁶

The Coalition has also stated that the proposed Labor change to limit access to the R&D Tax Incentive is a “punitive move in 2013 to completely disqualify a range of large companies from receiving any incentive to invest in Australian R&D”,⁷ and that this was “widely condemned and represented the first decision of its type anywhere in the world”.⁸ The Coalition claimed that it “places a completely different emphasis on the importance of increased commercial R&D in Australia. At a time when there is a clear and increasing need for Australian businesses to compete globally on the basis of ingenuity and innovation, we need to be encouraging growth in R&D”.⁹

2.2 Change Fatigue/ Future Reviews to Come

Uncertainties in legislative rules are severely detrimental to the effectiveness of R&D tax incentives at promoting additional business R&D spend. The proposed change is already damaging business R&D. See, for example, the OECD report “Maximising the benefits of R&D tax incentives for innovation” which states that “OECD analysis ... suggests that in countries that have experienced a large number of R&D tax policy reversal, the impact of R&D tax credits on private R&D expenditure is greatly diminished. It is therefore important that governments do not repeatedly tinker with such policies to minimise policy uncertainty for firms” (emphasis added).¹⁰

Given that there is a future review to come in 2014 and there have already been significant and recent changes to the R&D Tax regime, it is more appropriate for these proposed changes to be considered along with the 2014 review.

2.3 Changes are Retrospective- Breach of Natural Justice

The legislative change as currently drafted is retrospective in nature, applying from 1 July 2013, and creates uncertainty (especially in light of the previous policy statements). This is unfair, as the changes have only been announced 5 months into the financial year and is especially unfair in the context of previous announcements. Such a change would have been unplanned for and will lead to difficulties for companies that have already started to undertake R&D activities on the basis that these would be supported by the R&D Tax Incentive.

2.4 OECD Report

The recently released OECD report “Maximising the benefits of R&D tax incentives for innovation” points out that “with lacklustre growth across much of the globe, finding new sources of growth has become a global policy priority. Innovation – which fosters competitiveness, productivity, and job creation – is an important mechanism for encouraging sustainable growth”.¹¹

The OECD report also acknowledges that “...business R&D is heavily concentrated in large multinational enterprises (MNEs), with the top 1,500 businesses investing in R&D accounting for almost 90% of total

⁵ Coalition policy document, “The Coalition’s Policy to Boost the Competitiveness of Australian Manufacturing”, page 7.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ OECD report on innovation tax incentives reform, 11 October 2013.

¹¹ Ibid.

business expenditure on R&D worldwide.”¹² The report goes on to stress the need for ensuring MNEs are not able to avoid taxation by profit shifting, while acknowledging that MNEs are an important source of knowledge spillovers and productivity improvements.

Finally, the report also states that “during the economic crisis, the majority of jobs destroyed generally reflected the downsizing of large mature businesses, while most job creation was due to young enterprises... as a result, policy makers should ensure that any policy package aimed at fostering innovation includes measures targeted at young firms as well as policies aimed at larger firms, including MNEs” (emphasis added).¹³

The proposed Coalition policy is at odds with these findings, and may result in the undermining of big business R&D while also failing to adequately support smaller firms via quarterly payments.

2.5 Less desirable than prior Labor policy

Although the Coalition’s proposed change appears almost identical to the previous government’s proposal (which it strongly critiqued in the past) it is actually less desirable in several ways.

Unlike the previous government’s plan, the R&D cuts come with no associated additional R&D program. Although the Labor change was an unwanted and unpleasant one from an industry standpoint, it at least was intended to allow funds to be redirected into the R&D Hubs/ Sectors, and especially into funding towards smaller end of town- this is not happening now.

Finally, the changes do not include the improvements to the incentive in the form of quarterly payments - another key plank of these reforms designed to assist smaller claimants through the growth phase and with cash flow. It should be noted that quarterly payments should be largely budget neutral.

1. Policy Considerations

1.1 Innovation Is Not the Sole Preserve of Small Companies

It has been stated that small businesses are more innovative than large companies, and this has formed part of the basis for this change in policy. The reasoning is that R&D tax incentives should be tailored to provide support only to small and medium enterprises, so as to maximise public spill-over benefits while minimising tax revenue forgone. While this seems to make good policy sense, in reality, the idea that only small companies are innovative is an oversimplification, as is the notion that these small companies provide disproportionate spill-overs compared to larger company R&D.

Several advantages arising from size means that often innovation only makes financial sense for large companies. Large companies are more able to exploit the benefits of invention as they can quickly supply to a greater number of customers; they gain greater reward for innovation as compared to a small inventor. Risks of innovation are reduced as research costs are defrayed by exploitation of existing supply chains and infrastructure. Large companies also have more resources to devote to converting good ideas into products or services (i.e. have greater capability to commercialise). Large companies may be uniquely able to invest in R&D projects with higher levels of risk, as compared to the developmental or evolutionary R&D work within reach of smaller companies.

Smaller innovators are less able to enjoy the fruits of their invention before imitation erodes their competitive advantage, and they may be less able to access intellectual property protections. Smaller

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

innovators may also be less able to access technical expertise or draw on overseas progress. These factors mean that where they are able to innovate, smaller innovators often undertake *different* research from that done by larger companies.

It is likely that the importance of big business R&D will continue to grow, given the greater reliance of modern economies on high technology and a global footrace to exploit that technology. This can be seen in a range of industries including in the field of medicine where R&D and associated commercialisation possibilities are out of reach of smaller inventors. These companies must operate on national or global scales and yet remain innovative to foster and exploit these new platforms.

Large global companies have the ability to move resources to Australia, and assist in job creation and knowledge transfer. In addition, the scale of international competition, which can often include competition with state supported enterprises, means that only large businesses are able to successfully compete and profit from the results of innovation. Finally, innovation in the future may tackle large and complex problems, such as climate change, education or health care (for example, interactive education or health care over broadband). Very large companies (and governments) have a greater level of resources to devote to these problems.

The proposed changes will reduce the level of innovation conducted by large companies in Australia, and detract from the positive spill-overs as a result.

1.2 The Budgetary and Economic Impact of the Proposed Change is Uncertain – No Formal Cost / Benefit Analysis Has Been Provided

The culmination of the factors discussed above means that if the proposed legislation is passed, it will discourage R&D spending in Australia. From a taxpayer perspective, this arises due to the uncertainty introduced by the legislation (both from the short time since introduction and a technical tax perspective).

There is uncertainty around the net economic impact of the change. The rationale for the change is net reduced governmental tax outlays however whether this will eventuate is far from certain. The reduction in R&D conducted in Australia (for the reasons mentioned above) will result in less R&D spending in Australia. It will reduce the pool of technical excellence available within Australia, and the stifle the development of centres of excellence. All these changes will result in less spending in the short term and lower economic productivity in the long term. The flow-on effect of this change is significant and likely to result in reduced current and future tax revenue. There has been limited modelling of the actual impact of the proposed changes and more analysis of cost / benefit should be undertaken.

1.3 De-incentivising Collaborative R&D

It is common place in industry to collaboratively undertake R&D activity, to share benefits, burdens and risks between corporate entities seeking to conduct R&D. These can take place in partnership, joint venture or within CRC arrangements - all a feature of the Australian business innovation landscape.

The new law, insofar as it denies R&D incentives to significant contributors to Collaborative R&D, will jeopardise some R&D collaboration, or at the very least change the way the R&D is conducted. One major party no longer incentivised to undertake R&D due to being denied the R&D Incentive will withdraw from, or re-prioritise, the R&D effort - adversely affecting the entire R&D project. This will have a far greater multiplier effect across all participants in the collaboration - not just the denied entities. As such, the proposed change will also act as an impediment to other government initiatives and policy announcements to promote increased industry and industry-government research collaboration – acting in this contradictory manner presents wasted resources and confused government signalling to business.

Where the denied entity is the operator of the R&D collaboration, say in a joint venture scenario, this is compounded. Non-operators who are eligible for the R&D Incentive will need to work with an operator who is not - and face practical problems in accessing relevant documentation and support in R&D claims. The effect of this is a reduced incentive to locate R&D in Australia, which will have a flow on negative impact on Australian jobs (which is against stated policy intent). This will also impact negatively on the development of "innovation hubs" which are well established as a pathway to enhanced R&D outcomes. Large companies are able to provide the scale and resources necessary to anchor the location of innovation hubs within Australia, which cannot be as readily achieved by a group of smaller participants.

1.4 Staying Competitive in the Global Tax Landscape

There have been other concerns expressed about the decreasing willingness of international companies to invest in Australia. In a survey of multinational business leaders in Australia, innovation support ranked as number three on a list of reform priorities.¹⁴ A failure to properly support innovation and R&D may lead to lower wages and job movements overseas, as well as represent a lost opportunity to re-invent industry.

Many other countries utilise tax incentive schemes intended to encourage additional R&D, including: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. None exclude large corporates as proposed. Larger multinational corporations which will be excluded by the proposed changes are the very ones who have the flexibility to choose where to locate their R&D (especially in global trade exposed sectors such as pharmaceuticals, oil and gas, ITC, manufacturing and finance) and one factor they consider when they choose the location of R&D is the attractiveness of tax based incentive schemes. As the R&D incentive is a critical attractant to foreign investment, it is crucial that the scheme is not modified to exclude large multinationals looking to spend R&D dollars.

There is significant evidence that the presence or absence of an R&D tax incentive can influence the decision of where to locate R&D. For example, a study of US state based R&D tax credits found that firms shift R&D spending to the state or states with cheaper R&D costs (including tax incentives).¹⁵ Another study conducted in the UK supports this finding.¹⁶ Bloom and Griffith found evidence that the R&D in one country responds to the change in the price of R&D in "competitor" countries. As multinationals often conduct their activities (including R&D) in several locations, they may be able to shift R&D between these locations at low cost. This finding has greater import in light of empirical evidence suggesting that R&D spill-overs are localised.¹⁷ It follows that countries wishing to reap the (localised) social benefits of R&D must ensure they have policies in place which reduce the cost of R&D for business. These policies must apply to large businesses capable of shifting R&D overseas to take advantage of lower R&D costs elsewhere.

The risk of companies off-shoring R&D as a result of this policy change is exacerbated by the increased R&D tax incentives in other countries, most notably in Asia, over the last few years. As an example, Singapore introduced a 400% R&D tax incentive in 2010 specifically to boost the country's R&D intensity by encouraging local and multinational companies to undertake more R&D activities in the country. Japan, as of 2013, has also done the same with the introduction of a 40% tax credit for R&D activities. In short, as the Government prepares Australia and Australians to thrive in the "Asian Century", it appears

¹⁴ Greber, J., Anderson, F., 2012. 'Global CEOs wary of Australia.' The Australian Financial Review, 15 August 2012.

¹⁵ Wilson, D. J., 2007. 'Beggars thy Neighbor? The In-State, Out-of-State, and Aggregate Effects of R&D Tax Credits.' Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Working Paper, San Francisco.

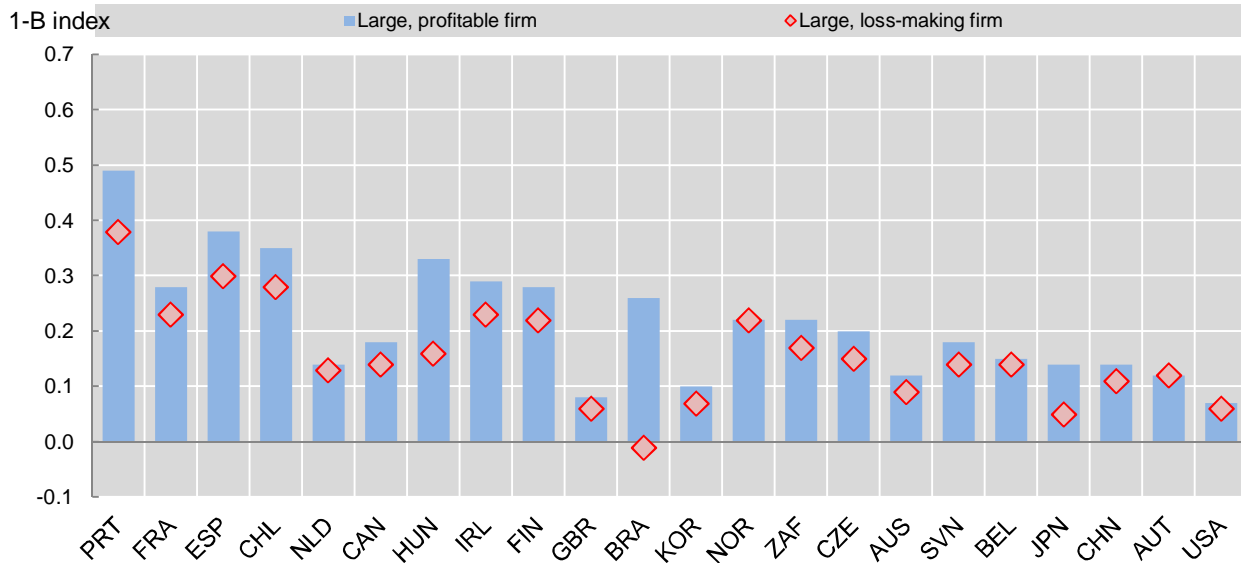
¹⁶ Bloom, N., Griffith, R., 2001. 'The Internationalisation of UK R&D.' Fiscal Studies, vol. 22, no. 3.

¹⁷ Ibid.

counter-productive to be pulling back on incentivising R&D activities for our largest companies, just when the Asian region appears to be heading in the opposite direction when it comes to R&D tax policy.

Finally, it should be noted that by comparison with international measures, the level of support provided by Australia's R&D Tax Incentive is modest.

Tax subsidy rates on R&D expenditures, 2013.



source: OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard 2013, assessable: www.oecd.org/sti/rd-tax-stats.htm

The above graph lists 1 minus B-index for various countries, an experimental measure which attempts to show an implied subsidy rate (with more generous R&D tax provisions having a higher 1 minus B index). As can be seen, Australia has a middle ranking 1 minus B-index, particularly for large profitable and loss-making firms.

1.5 Global mobility of labour

Another reason why this policy is bad policy is because it fails to consider the longer term trend in the global mobility of knowledge-intensive labour markets. In particular, we refer to increasingly mobile knowledge workers who have options as to where to work, live and stay. As a matter of fact, the largest Australian companies are also the largest employers of Australian workers. For those industries that employ a large number of knowledge based workers to conduct R&D in Australia, the rising Australian dollar and wage costs means that this policy will only give employers reason to review their R&D cost structures and consider other countries where they are able to achieve similar business outcomes at a lower cost. We fear that this will lead to companies increasing the scale to which off-shoring occurs. The loss of R&D intensive, knowledge based jobs to other locations where costs are lower, or where there are "better" tax incentives can only mean a loss of both jobs and new knowledge out of Australia.

While the policy statement that supports this legislative change refers to "R&D activities that these large companies will do anyway", it fails to consider the make-up of the labour effort of that activity. By that, we mean that this policy is likely to lead to a subtle but clear shift in R&D labour activity away from Australia. In our view, this is clearly a poor policy outcome in light of the Government's rhetoric in supporting and developing the knowledge economies of the future.

1.6 Benefit Has Been Eroded Over Time and Level of Support is Modest

As the superseded R&D Tax Concession was tied to the corporate tax rate, the benefit to companies has fallen over time, and the current 10% after tax benefit to large companies is modest and sustainable compared to the fiscal incentive provided in the past.

Financial Year(s)	Tax Rate (%)	Incentive Rate (%)	After Tax Benefit
87-88	49	150	24.5
88-89 to 92-93	39	150	19.5
93-94 to 94-95	33	150	16.5
95-96 to Aug 96	36	150	18.0
96-97 to July 2001	36	125	9.0
01-02 to 10-11	30	125	7.5
11-12 to current	30	40 (Offset)	10.0

source: Cutler, 2008

The current incentive level is two and a half times less than when tax incentives for R&D were initially introduced. As R&D is linked to increasing levels of productivity, a downward trend in innovation support is undesirable. The proposed reform reverses some of the modest gains made by the introduction of the R&D Tax Incentive.

1.7 Rapid Changes Undermines Efficacy of Legislation to Effect Behavioural Change

The effectiveness of tax based incentives appears to rely on certainty; that is, changes to the scheme or uncertainty about the continuation in the regime may result in a reduction in the additional R&D induced. This uncertainty may also act as a signal for large multi-national corporations to conduct their R&D overseas¹⁸ even if the proposed legislation is never introduced. By representing a change in the R&D tax incentive at a time very close to its inception, the proposed legislation is reducing the incentivising impact for all participants, even those not directly impacted.

1.8 Introduces Uncertainty / Reducing Incentive

The proposed change is also undesirable as it introduces significant uncertainties into the regime. As discussed in the tax technical discussion below, the definition of grouping and use of assessable income concepts in the determination of whether a company exceeds the \$20 billion turnover cap means companies may be practically unable to determine whether it is eligible for the R&D tax incentive, prior to the end of the financial year. This is especially an issue for companies as they get near to the \$20 billion threshold, and creates a high degree of uncertainty.

This would reduce the incentivising effect of the tax incentive, as the company will be unsure if it can claim R&D expenditure at the point when it is making R&D investment decisions. The companies playing in this space are also likely to otherwise have invested significantly in R&D expenditure, while also having the capacity to easily shift R&D activities off-shore.

If the clear aim of these changes is to only provide an incentive where it is absolutely certain to sway the R&D investment decision, then we would suggest a move to a pre-approval system for large companies with over \$20 billion aggregated assessable income. This would allow large companies to present their proposed R&D Tax activities and seek approval from government prior to expenditure being incurred, if approval is given. This would provide certainty for claimants and allow them to employ relevant staff/

¹⁸ Hines, J. R., 1994, 'No Place Like Home: Tax Incentives and The Location of R&D by American Multinationals' in Tax Policy and the Economy, Volume 8, ed J. M. Poterba, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.

resources. If not approved then these companies can make an informed decision about whether it is worthwhile to proceed without an incentive or not proceed at all.

A mechanism (the R&D advance ruling system) already exists and is managed by AusIndustry; it would not prove difficult to adapt this system to pre-approvals for large (\$20 billion of aggregated assessable income) claimants. To avoid issues with cost / benefit, this could be applied for projects over a certain threshold (eg \$10 million) with smaller (and less costly to the revenue) projects still eligible without pre-approval.

1.9 Direct Impact On Smaller Companies / CRC / Universities

Many large multi-national corporations employ specialised local companies, CRCs and universities to carry out R&D activities on their behalf. They may do this in preference to off-shoring particular aspects of R&D where local expertise is readily available, and the cost of developing and transferring knowledge from overseas is higher. The proposed changes may result in less direct investment by large multinational corporations in local entities, directly impacting the profitability and viability of local firms conducting R&D including smaller businesses, CRCs & universities.

2. Technical Tax Considerations – Legislation Issues

We offer the following comments in relation to the draft legislation itself. Note that the making of these comments should in no way be seen to detract from, diminish or prejudice the force of our concerns and arguments set out above which considers policy implications should the draft legislation be introduced.

2.1 Aggregated Assessable Income Definition Creates Uncertainty

The draft legislation utilises the concept of 'aggregated assessable income' to define the nature of the \$20 billion cut-off. We question the appropriateness of this concept for this purpose, for reasons which are explained below.

The joint media release of 17 February 2013 in which this change was announced stated that the changes would apply to 'very large business' with 'annual Australian turnovers of \$20 billion or more', and that "The change will affect less than 20 corporate groups and will ensure this support is better targeted at small to medium business".

The concept of 'turnover', as originally announced, and as currently used in the Income Tax Assessment Act¹⁹ (including in the R&D tax incentive in determining eligibility for the refundable tax offset versus the non-refundable tax offset), is a concept quite different from that of assessable income. The turnover concepts that are included in Subdivision 328-C²⁰ include at their core, the concept of turnover and aggregated turnover that:

1. *Are based on ordinary income derived in the ordinary course of carrying on a business*²¹. In this way, this concept reflects the 'ordinary business' turnover of the entities, untainted by extraordinary and unusual events or transactions (including one-off asset sales). As such, this concept is reflective of the true and consistent 'size' of the business, as measured by its turnover, and it provides a high degree of certainty to business. Based on the statements made in the joint media release above, it is apparent that this concept is an appropriate measure.

¹⁹ for a multitude of purposes that are concerned with distinguishing the turnover 'size' of an entity or group of entities.

²⁰ *Aggregated turnover* in section 328-115 ITAA 1997, and *annual turnover* in section 328-120 ITAA 1997.

²¹ Subsection 328-120(1) ITAA 1997.

2. *Do not include amounts derived from the sales of retail fuel*²². Our understanding is that this exclusion exists because retail fuel sales are characteristically high in volume and low in profit margin, and so tend to exaggerate or distort turnover for this industry, compared to other industries.
3. *Exclude amounts derived from dealings with connected entities and affiliates*²³. This adjustment prevents double counting of income amounts relating to transactions between entities that are grouped together, when aggregating their turnovers. It is essential to ensure that an aggregated turnover amount is not overstated.

Assessable income, on the other hand, does include:

1. *Ordinary income, and statutory income*²⁴ (but excludes exempt income). Statutory income includes a multitude of amounts, as listed in Section 10-5. A notable inclusion in this category is capital gains, pursuant to section 102-5. Inclusion of capital gains in this 'turnover' concept has the potential to reclassify a medium 'turnover' company to a high (>\$20 billion) 'turnover' company, simply because of the sale of a part of this business or some of its assets. We do not consider that such one-off, extraordinary transactions that do not reflect the business size should be included. We can see no valid policy reason as to why support under the R&D tax incentive for a medium turnover company should be withdrawn in a particular year, simply because the sale of a long term capital asset.
2. *Sales of retail fuel*. The rationale which operated in removing these sales from the Division 328 concept of turnover is equally valid and relevant to the R&D tax incentive turnover concept (note that the Division 328 turnover concept is already used in the R&D tax incentive, in section 355-100).
3. *Amounts derived from dealings with connected entities and affiliates*. As we note above, failure to eliminate intercompany transactions between entities whose 'turnovers' are being aggregated results in an immediate distortion (inflation) of the aggregate turnover.

It is clear from the above discussion that the use of 'assessable income' as the basis for determination of the aggregated turnover of the relevant entities will result in the inflation of that amount over normal 'turnover' concepts, and, given that the Division 328 turnover concept is already used in the R&D tax incentive, no policy justification for this departure is apparent. Furthermore it does not accord with the ways companies may report their turnover or economic activity, and it will introduce uncertainty for claimants and may have the effect of excluding entities that from year to year would otherwise be able to claim.

The proposed measures will likely increase compliance costs for claimants, as it imposes significant requirements to determine the assessable income of connected and affiliated entities. In many cases this will represent a significant administrative imposition.

The inclusion of connected and affiliated entities may also result in claimant entities becoming unable to claim the R&D Tax Incentive the (potentially once-off) actions of affiliates or connected with entities.

2.2 Aggregated assessable income definition will create unintended adverse impacts

There are specific difficulties associated with particular industries which appear to have been unanticipated. As one example, consider the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA); by operation of subsection 230-15(1) ITAA 1997, assessable income includes gains made from a financial arrangement. This is intended to operate in conjunction with the remaining sub-sections of 230-15(2) ITAA 1997 which

²² Subsection 328-120(3) ITAA 1997.

²³ Subsection 328-115(3) ITAA 1997.

²⁴ Division 6 ITAA 1997.

operate to give rise to allowable deductions. The net effect is that the turnover of an entity would include gains and losses on financial arrangements on a net basis. The ATO allows for a netting of TOFA gains and losses for disclosure and PAYG purposes, in part because – depending on the nature of the gains and losses – it may be difficult or impossible for gains to be separated from losses.

The use of assessable income definition would mean only looking at one side of the turnover equation, while ignoring the deductions intended to offset these amounts, and will result in the exclusion of certain companies without justification or policy basis.

2.3 Changes Will Lead to an Unintended Tax Bias Against R&D

The proposed changes introduce an additional and significant bias against R&D only evident by broader consideration of corporate deductibility rules. For certain non-plant expenditure (including expenditure on intellectual property and other intangible assets that are particularly relevant to companies performing R&D) deductions will not be accessible under the R&D rules and will consequently only be claimable under other provisions. These provisions, including project pooling provisions in Div 40 ITAA 1997, do not allow for an immediate deduction, instead providing only for depreciation over long periods (some as long as 15 years), which is much less attractive for companies. As companies engaged in R&D have disproportionate spend on such expenditure, this change would disproportionately affect expenditure on R&D. This means that these changes would generate an economic bias against R&D. Large companies will not only be non-incentivised to do R&D they will effectively be discouraged from engaging in R&D activities.

This perverse outcome is inconsistent with the media release on the introduction of these changes which stated that companies with over \$20 billion turnover would still be able to access benefit at a non-incentivised rate of 30%.²⁵ This disincentive to perform R&D may be prevented by continuing to allow the expenditure to be claimed at a non-incentivised tax offset rate of 30%.

2.4 Other issues

Captures Foreign Sourced Assessable Income

The announcement of the introduction of these changes referred only to “very large business with annual *Australian* turnovers of \$20 billion or more.”²⁶ The draft legislation, however, also captures foreign income of both Australian residents, and Permanent Establishments in Australia. This is clearly contrary to the announced proposal, and creates uncertainty for businesses especially where a foreign permanent establishment (PE) is involved.

Indexation of Aggregated Assessable Income

We are of the view that this turnover threshold should properly be subject to indexation each year. The consequences of ‘creeping’ over this cap through normal inflationary movements are severe, and will result in companies that are still of ‘medium’ size, relative to their larger counterparts, also being excluded, contrary to the announced policy (which was to ensure the incentive is targeted towards small and medium companies). Failure to implement indexation will mean that the announced ‘less than 20 companies’ affected by the measure will quickly spiral to much larger numbers as each year passes.

²⁵ Liberal Party Press Release, 17 February.

²⁶ Ibid.

3. Our Recommendations

1. That the legislation should not be changed. The proposed amendments result in inequitable and uncertain outcomes; it is bad law and bad policy. These amendments would send Australia down a path of reducing support for R&D at a time when we should be increasing support for R&D.
2. That there are concerns about the cost / benefit received and a detailed study should be undertaken to resolve this.
3. Though we fundamentally disagree with the changes, if these changes were to pass into law, then the current draft legislation should be amended as follows:
 - i. Larger claimants (over \$20 billion aggregated assessable income) should still be allowed to apply but for larger projects will need to obtain pre-approval (based on the current advanced approvals system). Certainty should be provided to incentivise smaller (lower cost to the revenue) projects which should remain eligible, possibly by way of an expenditure cap.
 - ii. That a definition based on turnover should be used, as is done elsewhere in the R&D tax incentive (though it should be limited to Australian sourced amounts only), and indexed.
4. That at the very least, as a bare minimum and to ensure there is no active discrimination against R&D, all R&D amounts should be claimable under the current division, but should only be claimable at the 30% (ie normal corporate tax rate) for companies over \$20billion in aggregated assessable income. This avoids the imposition of a bias against R&D under the tax act, and is consistent with previous announcements.

* * *

In summary we are unsupportive of this legislative change and believe it will introduce uncertainty for taxpayers result in a reduction in R&D conducted in Australia (with an associated reduction in spill-over benefits for the wider economy).

Thank you, once again, for the opportunity to present our submission.

Yours sincerely

Robin Parsons
Partner - Research and Development Tax