[Insert DD Month YYYY]

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[Insert Client Name]

[Insert Client Position]

[Insert Company Name]

[Insert Company Address]

[Suburb State Post Code]

Dear [Insert Client Name]

**Re: Issues for trustees in exercising a discretion to distribute trust income at year-end**

Trustees making beneficiaries of a discretionary trust presently entitled to a share of trust income at year-end must consider a range of important rulings, cases and legislative developments before exercising a discretion allocating trust income (and therefore the net income of a trust) amongst beneficiaries. We have highlighted some of the more significant factors that a trustee should take into account before year-end in determining how trust income (and therefore net income) should be distributed.

**Executive Summary**

We provide an explanation below of each of the following factors which should be considered by a trustee in exercising their discretion to distribute trust income:

1. The streaming rules under which a trustee of a discretionary trust can make beneficiaries specifically entitled to a capital gain and/or franked dividend in certain circumstances.
2. The application of Draft Taxation Ruling TR 2012/D1, which explains the ATO’s view on the meaning of ‘trust income’ after taking into account the High Court’s landmark decision in *Commissioner of Taxation v* Bamford (201) HCA 10 (**Bamford**)*.*
3. The steps that should be undertaken in documenting an effective trustee resolution allocating trust income amongst beneficiaries which must be made prior to year-end.
4. Application of section 100A of the ITAA 1936 and the Commissioner’s views in Taxation Ruling 2022/D1 and Practical Compliance Guideline 2022/D1.
5. Key disclosures required to be made in the trust income tax return form.

**Background – Bamford and the meaning of income**

Before discussing each of the above factors it is helpful to briefly outline the relevant legislative provisions concerning the taxation of trusts.

Pursuant to Division 6 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1936(***ITAA 1936***), beneficiaries of a trust are ordinarily liable for tax on the trust’s net income (i.e. taxable income) rather than the trustee[[1]](#footnote-1).

Specifically, a beneficiary that is presently entitled to a share of the trust’s income will be subject to tax on that same share (i.e. proportion) of the trust’s net income. In Bamford, the High Court held that a trust’s ‘income’ was its income according to trust law[[2]](#footnote-2).

Under these trust law principles, any definition of ‘income’ contained in the Trust Deed will be relevant when determining the trust’s income.

1. **Streaming issues**

In response to Bamford, the ATO took the view that the proportionate approach adopted by the High Court would not permit the streaming of certain classes of income[[3]](#footnote-3). This view prompted legislative amendments which were designed to allow the streaming of capital gains and franked dividends subject to certain conditions being satisfied[[4]](#footnote-4).

Key features of the streaming rules are explained below.

1. *Trust Deed requirements*

There is doubt as to whether the streaming rules give a trustee power to stream capital gains or franked dividends, where no such power exists in the Trust Deed. Consequently, trustees who wish to stream such amounts should review the Trust Deed to ensure that streaming is permitted.

Care should be taken to ensure that any amendments to a Trust Deed to insert a clause allowing a trustee a discretion to stream capital gains and franked dividends is made under a valid power of amendment and does not give rise to a resettlement for stamp duty or tax purposes. Taxation Determination TD 2012/21 addresses this issue from a tax perspective.

1. *Specific entitlement to franked dividends or capital gains*

To effectively stream a capital gain or franked dividend the trustee must make a beneficiary ‘specifically entitled’ to a share of an amount equal to the net financial benefit referable to that capital gain or franked dividend.

Under sections 115-228 and 207-58 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1997 (***ITAA 1997***), a beneficiary will be specifically entitled to an amount equal to a share of the net financial benefit where:

* the beneficiary has received, or can reasonably expect to receive, such an amount
* the amount is referrable to the capital gain or franked dividend (after respectively applying any trust capital losses or directly relevant expenses such as interest)
* the amount is recorded, as referrable to the capital gain or franked dividend in the accounts or records of the trust no later than:
  + two months after the end of the income year for capital gains or
  + the end of the income year for franked dividends.

1. *Streamed capital gains and franked dividends excluded from trust income*

If the trustee makes a beneficiary specifically entitled to a capital gain or franked dividend that amount will be excluded from the income of the trust estate[[5]](#footnote-5) and the trust’s net income[[6]](#footnote-6) in working out the remaining beneficiaries’ share of the net income[[7]](#footnote-7). In other words, the trust is deemed to not have derived capital gains or franked dividend income which has been streamed for the purpose of working out a beneficiary’s present entitlement to a share of trust income and net income under the normal tax rules for trusts.

1. *Streamed capital gains and franked dividends are taxed on a quantum basis*

The capital gain or franked dividend will then be assessable to that specific beneficiary effectively on a quantum basis being the amounts received.

1. *Integrity measures*

There are also specific integrity measures that deal with the circumstances where a tax-exempt entity is entitled to some of the trust’s income.

Further, whilst streaming of income in a tax efficient manner is still permitted, it is important that each trustee considers the application of section 100A to future and historical distributions made. Section 100A is an anti-avoidance provision that has the potential of imposing a penal tax outcome where one person (beneficiary) is made presently entitled to trust income, but another person effectively receives the benefit of the income. The Commissioner has considered the application of s100A and issued the following draft tax rulings / compliance guidelines:

* Draft Taxation Ruling 2022/D1 – Income tax: section 100A reimbursement agreements
* Taxpayer Alert TA 2022/1 – Parents benefitting from the trust entitlements of their children over 18 years of age
* Draft Practical Compliance Guideline 2022/D1 – Section 100A reimbursement agreements – ATO compliance approach

1. **TR 2012/D1: Income Tax: The meaning of ‘income of the trust estate’**

Draft Taxation Ruling TR 2012/D1 sets out the views of the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) on the meaning of ‘trust income’ following Bamford’s case. While the draft ruling is yet to be finalised (and may not be finalised in its current form) it is the most comprehensive outline of the ATO’s views on trust income to date.

Some of the key views outlined in the draft ruling are:

* notional amounts (e.g. franking credits) cannot form part of trust income
* the income of the trust estate for a year will be capped to any net ‘accretions’ to the trust (e.g. increases in the value of trust property)
* trust income which has been capitalised in prior years cannot be re-characterised as ‘income’ in the current income year.

When a Trust Deed defines trust income as net income under an income equalisation clause, trustees must be very careful when making an analysis of the income of the trust. This is because net income can often include notional amounts[[8]](#footnote-8) that, according to Draft Taxation Ruling TR 2012/D1, cannot form part of the income of the trust.

A common example of a notional amount is a franking credit which is included in assessable income (when a franked dividend is received). The ATO’s view is that a franking credit is a feature of the tax law that cannot be considered to be an accretion to the trust and as such will not be taken into account when working out trust income.

A trust with an income equalisation clause that does not exclude franking credits from its calculation of trust income will in almost all cases inflate its calculation of trust income. This can lead to the following problems:

* an unexpected allocation of net income between beneficiaries
* a wastage of franking credits or
* the issue of a section 99A trustee assessment.

Other examples of notional amounts that are included in net income but may not be included in trust income are:

* Division 7A deemed dividends
* liquidators deemed dividends
* trading stock revaluations (where the increase in value relates to a prior period)
* capital gains that have been inflated as a result of the market value substitution rule
* assessable gains under the taxation of financial arrangements provisions
* attributable amounts under the transferor trust provisions.

1. **Effective trust resolutions**

From the year ended 30 June 2012 onwards a trustee of a discretionary trust may make and document a trust resolution concerning the distribution of trust income by year-end which must typically occur by 30 June (unless the Trust Deed requires this to be done earlier).

It is critical that a resolution be made by the above date as this is an area that the ATO may scrutinise on audit. It should be noted that the ATO can, amongst other things, check computer records and carbon date the age of paper to ensure a trustee has satisfied this requirement.

As the making of any resolution after year-end is invalid, any failure of the trustee to evidence the making of a resolution by year-end has the following detrimental consequences:

* no beneficiary will be taken to be presently entitled to trust income in which case the trustee will be assessed on the trust’s net income under section 99A of the *ITAA 1936,* typically at the effective highest marginal tax rate (plus Medicare levy) which is currently 47% or
* any default beneficiaries named in the Trust Deed will be proportionally made presently entitled to trust income in which case they will be assessed on an equivalent share of the trust’s net income.

In making an effective trustee resolution the trustee should determine how income is defined under the Trust Deed and refer to the specific clause in the Trust Deed which enables the trustee to exercise a discretion in distributing trust income to beneficiaries.

Such a resolution should be documented in writing and signed and dated by the trustee so that it can be objectively evidenced that the distribution is made prior to year-end.

The ATO has confirmed that a resolution made by a trustee does not have to specify a specific actual dollar amount in order for the resolution to be effective in making a beneficiary presently entitled to trust income.

Where a dollar amount is not specified, the resolution must prescribe a clear methodology which has been applied in calculating a beneficiary’s entitlement to trust income such as making each beneficiary presently entitled to a specific percentage of trust income for the relevant year.

Alternatively, the trustee may make one or more beneficiaries presently entitled to a specific amount with a single beneficiary being entitled to the balance of trust income.

A resolution may take the form of any of the following where there is a meeting of the trustee and their advisers:

* a file note recording the decision made by the trustee at the meeting which is completed before year-end
* an exchange of correspondence recording the exercise of the trustee’s discretion which is finalised before year-end
* a draft minute executed before year-end which formally records the trustee’s decision which is finalised after 30 June (if permitted under the Trust Deed).

Finally, it is necessary to consider the interaction of the specific entitlement and present entitlement rules where the Trust Deed includes an income equalisation clause equating trust income with the definition of net income under section 95(1) of the *ITAA 1936*.

Where such a clause applies, any net capital gain included in the trust’s net income will also be considered to be part of the income of the trust estate. Hence, where beneficiaries are made presently entitled to all of the trust income by year-end those beneficiaries will be distributed all of the net income of the trust for that year (including any assessable net capital gain) by virtue of the income equalisation clause. Accordingly, there would not be any remaining capital gain available to be subsequently streamed to another beneficiary by the following 31 August since the net capital gain will already have been effectively distributed in accordance with the allocation of net income to presently entitled beneficiaries.

Thus, where a Trust Deed includes an income equalisation clause it would be prudent for the trustee to make a beneficiary specifically entitled to any capital gain or franked dividend before making beneficiaries presently entitled to the balance of net income under the trustee resolution which must be made by year-end being typically 30 June.

1. **Trust Tax Return**

Trustees are required to disclose the income of the trust at Item 56 of the 2022 Trust Tax Return Form and at item 57 each beneficiary’s share of income of the trust. Care must be taken when completing this disclosure so that it properly reflects the terms of the Trust Deed and, where relevant, takes into account the ATO’s views of the meaning of trust income as set out under Draft Taxation Ruling TR 2012/D1 discussed above.

We note that the practical application of the above rules can often be difficult. Accordingly, if you have further queries on any details contained within this letter or have any other tax planning issues relating to the taxation of trusts, please contact me on [insert telephone number of partner].

Yours faithfully

**[Insert name of Partner]**

1. Provided that beneficiaries are presently entitled to all the income of the trust, all the net income (i.e. taxable income) of the trust will generally be assessed to the beneficiaries of the trust, with no amount falling for assessment in the trustee’s hands. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This will generally be its income calculated under general trust accounting concepts, as modified by any specific definition of income of the trust estate in the Trust Deed. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Refer to [Decision Impact Statement](https://www.ato.gov.au/law/view/document?DocID=LIT/ICD/S310/2009/00001) on *Commissioner of Taxation v* *Bamford & Ors;* *Bamford & Anor v Commissioner of Taxation.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Note that the ATO considers the streaming of other types of income will not be effective. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The trust estate’s income after excluding franked dividends and capital gains (to the extent they form part of the trust income) is known for the purposes of the *ITAA 1936* as ‘the Division 6E income’. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The trust estate’s net income after excluding franked dividends and capital gains is known for the purposes of the *ITAA 1936* as ‘the Division 6E net income’. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. In these circumstances the *ITAA 1936* will deem the income and the net income of the trust to be the Division 6E income and the Division 6E net income for the purpose of applying Division 6 in assessing the net income of a trust (excluding streamed capital gains and franked dividends) to beneficiaries. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. These notional amounts would otherwise increase or decrease the calculation of trust income. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)