



ASSOCIATION FOR
FINANCIAL
PROFESSIONALS



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CASH AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT
COUNTRY REPORT

AUSTRALIA

Executive Summary

Banking

Australia's central bank, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA), is an independent body with sole responsibility for monetary policy, as well as other central bank functions such as banker to the state, lender of last resort and issuer of notes and coin. The RBA is also charged with maintaining the stability of the financial system, but financial sector supervision is undertaken by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA).

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collects information on balance of payments statistics using monthly, quarterly and annual surveys, and administrative data. All resident companies engaging in transactions with non-residents are surveyed annually, apart from approximately 1,000 resident companies engaging in the largest amount of transactions with non-resident companies which submit international investment surveys every quarter. Approximately 1,600 resident companies submit International Trade in Services (SITS) monthly surveys. Unprompted reporting is not required and companies are contacted individually.

Resident entities are permitted to hold convertible domestic and foreign currency bank accounts within and outside Australia. Non-resident entities are permitted to hold convertible domestic and foreign currency bank accounts within Australia.

The banking system is dominated by National Australia Bank, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, ANZ Bank and Westpac, and also includes another 27 domestic commercial banks, seven foreign bank subsidiaries, 45 branches of foreign banks, 15 representative offices of foreign banks, 4 building societies and 46 credit unions.

Payments

Australia's national payment system includes the Reserve Bank Information and Transfer System (RITS), the High-Value Clearing System (HVCS), the Australian Paper Clearing System (APCS), the Bulk Electronic Clearing System (BECS) and the Issuers and Acquirers Community (IAC).

The increased use of electronic and internet banking in recent years has led to growth in the use of electronic credit transfers and direct debits. Card payments are the most popular cashless method of payment and are increasing rapidly, especially in the retail sector. Check usage is in decline.

Liquidity Management

Australia-based companies have access to a variety of funding options. There is also a range of short-term investment instruments available.

Domestic cash concentration and notional pooling are used by companies in Australia to manage company and group liquidity.

Trade Finance

Australia has established free trade arrangements with ASEAN (the Association of South East Asian Nations) and New Zealand, China, South Korea, Japan, the USA, Chile, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

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PNC's International Services

PNC can bring together treasury management, foreign exchange, trade finance and credit capabilities to support your international needs in a coordinated and collaborative way.

International Funds Transfers

International Funds Transfers to over 130 countries in USD and foreign currency can be accessed through PINACLE®, PNC's top-rated, online corporate banking portal.

Multicurrency Accounts

Set up demand deposit accounts that hold foreign currency instead of U.S. dollars. These accounts offer a simple and integrated way to manage and move money denominated in more than 30 currencies, including offshore Chinese Renminbi. You can easily view deposit and withdrawal details through PINACLE.

PNC Bank Canada Branch ("PNC Canada")

PNC Bank, through its full service branch in Canada, can help you succeed in this important market. PNC Canada offers a full suite of products including payables, receivables, lending, and specialized financing to help streamline cross border operations.

Multibank Services

PNC's Multibank Services provide you with balances and activity for all your accounts held with PNC and other financial institutions around the world. PINACLE's Information Reporting module can give you a quick snapshot of your international cash position, including USD equivalent value, using indicative exchange rates for all your account balances. You can also initiate Multibank Transfer Requests (MT101s), and reduce the time and expense associated with subscribing to a number of balance reporting and transaction systems.

Establish accounts in foreign countries

Establishing good banking relationships in the countries where you do business can simplify your international transactions. PNC offers two service models to help you open and manage accounts at other banks in countries outside the United States.

- PNC Gateway Direct comprises an increasing number of banks located in many European countries and parts of Latin America. PNC's team will serve as a

point of contact for setting up the account helping with any language and time barriers and will continue to serve as an intermediary between you and the bank you select. You can access reporting and make transfers via PINACLE.

- PNC's Gateway Referral service can connect you to a correspondent banking network that comprises more than 1,200 relationships in 115 countries.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

PNC's senior foreign exchange consultants can help you develop a risk management strategy to mitigate the risk of exchange rate swings so you can more effectively secure pricing and costs, potentially increasing profits and reducing expenses.

Trade Services

PNC's Import, Export, and Standby Letters of Credit can deliver security and convenience, along with the backing of an institution with unique strengths in the international banking arena. PNC also provides Documentary Collections services to both importers and exporters, helping to reduce payment risk and control the exchange of shipping documents. We assign an experienced international trade expert to each account, so you always know your contact at PNC and receive best-in-class service. And PNC delivers it all to your computer through advanced technology, resulting in fast and efficient transaction initiation and tracking.

Trade Finance

For more than 30 years, PNC has worked with the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) and consistently ranks as a top originator of loans backed by the Ex-Im Bank both by dollar volume and number of transactions.¹

Economic Updates

Receive regular Economic Updates from our senior economist by going to pnc.com/economicreports.

(1) Information compiled from Freedom of Information Act resources.

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Financial Environment

Country Information

Geographical Information

Capital	Canberra
Area	7,741,220 km ²
Population	23.00 million
Official language	English
Political leaders	Head of state — Queen Elizabeth II. The head of state is represented by General Sir Peter Cosgrove (since March 28, 2014). Head of government — Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull (since September 15, 2015)

Business Information

Currency (+ SWIFT code)	Australian dollar (AUD)
Business/Banking hours	Business hours: 09:00–17:00 (Mon–Fri) Banking hours: 09:30–16:00 (Mon–Thu), 09:30–17:00 (Fri)
Bank holidays	2017 — April 14, 15, 17, 25, June 12, August 7, October 2, December 25, 26 2018 — January 1, 26, March 30, 31, April 2, 25, June 11, August 6, October 1, December 25, 26 2019 — January 1, 28, April 19–22, 25, June 10, August 5, October 7, December 25, 26 Source: www.goodbusinessday.com
International dialing code	+ 61

Country Credit Rating

FitchRatings last rated Australia on September 30, 2016 for issuer default as:

Term	Issuer Default Rating
Short	F1 +
Long	AAA
Long-term rating outlook	Stable

Source: www.fitchratings.com, January 2017.

Economic Statistics

Economics Table

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP per capita	(USD)	55,573	66,074	68,037	64,509	61,073
GDP	(AUD billion)	1,357	1,457	1,505	1,555	1,600
GDP	(USD billion)	1,245	1,503	1,559	1,501	1,443
GDP volume growth*	(%)	+ 2.3	+ 2.7	+ 3.5	+ 2.0	+ 2.7
BoP (goods, services & income) as % GDP		- 3.5	- 2.8	- 4.1	- 3.3	- 2.9
Consumer inflation*	(%)	+ 2.8	+ 3.3	+ 1.8	+ 2.4	+ 2.5
Population	(million)	22.40	22.74	22.91	23.27	23.62
Unemployment	(%)	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.1
Interest rate (local currency MMR)[†] (%)		4.35	4.69	3.70	2.74	2.50
Exchange rate[‡]	(USD per AUD)[†]	1.0902	0.9695	0.9658	1.0358	1.1094

		2015		2016		
		Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3
GDP per capita	(USD)	-	51,052	-	-	-
GDP	(AUD billion)	-	1,629	-	-	-
GDP	(USD billion)	-	1,224	-	-	-
GDP volume growth*	(%)	+ 2.9	+ 2.5	+ 2.9	+ 3.3	NA
BoP (goods, services & income) as % GDP		-	- 4.6	-	-	-
Consumer inflation*	(%)	+ 1.7	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.0	NA
Population	(million)	-	23.97	-	-	-
Unemployment	(%)	5.6	6.1	6.2	5.6	NA
Interest rate (local currency MMR)[†] (%)		2.00	2.11	NA	NA	NA
Exchange rate[‡]	(USD per AUD)[†]	1.3886	1.3311	1.3873	1.3410	1.3190

*Year on year. †Period average. ‡Market rate.

Source: *International Financial Statistics, IMF, December 2016 and 2015 Yearbook.*

Sectoral Contribution as a % of GDP

Agriculture - 3.6%

Industry - 27.8%

Services - 68.6% (2015 estimate)

Major Export Markets

China (32.2%), Japan (15.9%), South Korea (7.1%), USA (5.4%), India (4.2%)

Major Import Sources

China (23%), USA (11.2%), Japan (7.4%), South Korea (5.5%), Thailand (5.1%), Germany (4.6%)

Political and Economic Background

Economics

Interest Rate Management Policy

Australia's independent central bank, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA), is responsible for monetary policy and sets interest rates to achieve the goal of price stability. The RBA targets an inflation rate of 2-3% over the medium term.

Foreign Exchange Rate Management Policy

The Australian dollar (AUD) is a free floating currency determined by market forces.

Major Economic Issues

The Australian economy has enjoyed a sustained period of economic growth, largely due to increased competitiveness abroad (notably Chinese demand for coal and iron ore) and consumer spending. Australia's economic performance in recent years has compared favorably to many other nations globally, due partly to its resilient banking sector and continued Asian demand for its exports. Australia was one of the few Western countries to experience economic growth (1.4%) in 2009, at the height of the global financial crisis. Mining and construction activity drove further growth between 2010 and 2012 (3.1%). However, as the mining investment boom has started to fade, GDP growth has slowed. Despite this, Australia's economy expanded by 3% in 2015. Mining contributed 4.5% of GDP during 2015.

Between 2011 and 2013, Australia's budget deficit fell due to the effects of spending cuts and a growing economy. However, falling global commodity prices and Australia's slowing economy in recent years have prevented a planned budget surplus from becoming a reality, and, at the end of the 2015-16 year, the budget deficit stood at around 2.2% of GDP.

Despite sustaining growth during the time of global economic slowdown from 2008, Australia's unemployment rate rose steadily during this period, peaking at 7.9% in August 2009. Unemployment has fallen back from this high, standing at 5.6% as of November 2016.

Concerns about inflation forced the RBA to introduce its highest interest rate in 12 years (7.25%) in March 2008. This rate was cut in December 2012, in May and August 2013, in February and May 2015, and again in May and August 2016 to help boost economic growth, with the key interest rate currently set at an all-time low of 1.5%.

Draught and floods have caused problems for Australian farmers over the last decade resulting in lower exports. Underinvestment in both the coal-mining industry and the ports has also prevented Australia from meeting global demand for its exports.

Politics

Government Structure

Australia is a Commonwealth realm and a federal parliamentary democracy. Any powers not explicitly wielded at federal level are devolved to six states (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia) and two mainland territories (Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory).

The territories differ from the states in that the Federal Parliament is able to override any of their parliaments' legislations. In contrast, the Federal Parliament can only override state legislation in certain areas stipulated in the Constitution. Education, hospitals, education, the judiciary, police, public transport, roads and local government issues are the responsibility of the state parliaments.

Queen of Australia, Elizabeth II is the hereditary head of state. She has been represented by Governor General Quentin Bryce since September 5, 2008, who was appointed by her on the prime minister's recommendation. The role of monarch is ceremonial.

The government is based in Canberra in Australian Capital Territory.

Executive

Executive power belongs to the government, which is headed by the prime minister. The prime minister forms a government, from members of the House of Representatives, which is then sworn in by the governor general.

The current Australian Liberal-National Party coalition government is headed by Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull.

Legislature

Australia has a bicameral Federal Parliament, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Half of the 72 Senate members from Australia's six states (12 from each state) are elected by popular vote every three years to serve six-year terms. Another four members (two from each of Australia's two mainland territories) meanwhile are elected to serve three-year terms.

The 150 members of the House of Representatives are elected for up to three years, via popular preferential vote. Like the US House of Representatives, each state's representation is determined by population size. No state (including the ACT and Northern Territory) has less than five members.

International memberships

Australia is a member of APEC (the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation), the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), G-20 and the World Trade Organization, and is a dialogue partner of ASEAN.

Major Political Issues

The conservative Liberal-National coalition won power in September 2013 on a platform centered

on competent government, increases in parental leave and company tax cuts for all but the largest 3,000 businesses. In July 2014 the government-led coalition successfully repealed carbon tax laws, introduced by the previous Labor administration to combat climate change.

Malcolm Turnbull became Australia's fifth president in five years, after ousting fellow Liberal Party member, Tony Abbott, in a party ballot on September 14, 2015. Abbott had become prime minister in September 2013, following the general election. However, public support for Abbott had plummeted since his election. Turnbull was able to secure 54 votes from his parliamentary colleagues, narrowly beating Abbott's 44 votes. In April 2016, Turnbull announced an early general election after his government failed to pass bills in the Senate. Turnbull's conservative Liberal-National coalition won a narrow victory over the opposition Labor Party in the July 2016 general election, meaning Turnbull remains in office to serve a full term.

Taxation

Resident/Non-resident

A company is resident in Australia for income tax purposes if it is incorporated there.

It is also resident in Australia if it carries on business in Australia, and either its central management and control are in Australia, or its voting power is controlled by shareholders who are residents of Australia.

Tax Authority

Australian Taxation Office (ATO); States and Territories Revenue Offices; Foreign Investment Review Board (FIRB) assists the Australian Treasurer in regulating foreign investment into Australia, including intra-group transactions. A transaction requiring FIRB approval can be unwound if such approval is not obtained.

Tax Year/Filing

The tax year runs from July 1 to June 30. Companies may apply for a different tax year.

Self-assessed tax returns are made to the ATO. The due date for filing the annual return generally is January 15 for large/medium-size companies (annual turnover exceeding AUD 250 million or between AUD 2 million and 250 million respectively) and 28 February for all others, following the end of the year of income.

Extensions to file the return may be granted in certain cases.

Companies must pay tax installments (Pay As You Go – PAYG) for their current income year in the fourth, seventh, tenth and 13th months (note proposed changes below). The quarterly installments are calculated at a rate which is advised by the ATO, applied to the previous quarter's income.

All taxpayers with an annual turnover of at least AUD 20 million remit PAYG company tax installments on a monthly basis (down from a quarterly basis). The changes started from January 1, 2014, for companies with AUD 1 billion sales. The change will be further phased in to January 1, 2017, depending on the type of entity and its turnover..

Final assessment (a balancing payment) is payable on the first day of the sixth month after the income tax year-end. The company income tax return is due for lodgement on the 15th day of the seventh month after the income tax year-end.

A consolidation regime allows wholly Australian-owned groups to elect to be taxed as a single consolidated entity ('consolidated group'). The regime focuses on the consolidated group as the tax entity and disregards intragroup transactions for income tax purposes. The law reduces impediments to group restructuring, allows for pooling of losses within the group and allows tax-free movement of assets within the group without any formal rollover requirements. There also are

rules allowing certain Australian-resident wholly owned subsidiaries of a foreign company to form a consolidated group known as a multiple entry consolidated (MEC) group.

The election to form a consolidated group or a MEC group is optional. However, once made, the election is irrevocable.

Corporate Taxation

Resident companies are taxed on worldwide income. A non-resident company generally pays taxes only on income derived from Australian sources. As a general rule, tax rates and treatment are the same for all companies, including branches of foreign companies. However, there are exceptions for special types of companies such as cooperative firms, mutual and other life insurance companies and non-profit organizations, which are taxed at slightly different rates.

Only the federal government taxes corporate income. There is no state or municipal tax on corporate income.

Corporate tax is levied at a rate of 30%. From July 1, 2015, the tax rate was reduced to 28.5% for companies with an aggregate annual turnover of less than AUD two million.

Foreign-owned branches' attributable income is taxed at the same rate.

Australia operates a full imputation system for the avoidance of economic double taxation of dividends. Under this system, the payment of company tax is imputed to shareholders in that domestic shareholders are relieved of their tax liability to the extent profits have been taxed at the corporate level. Dividends paid out of profits on which corporate tax has been paid are said to be 'franked' and generally entitle shareholders to an offset for the corporate tax paid.

Tax losses may be utilized and carried forward indefinitely to offset against future assessable income, provided a "continuity of ownership" (more than 50% of voting, dividend and capital rights) or a "same business" test is satisfied. Capital losses are subject to the same text, but may be offset only against capital gains.

Under the foreign income tax offset (FITO) rules, taxpayers are not required to divide assessable foreign income amounts into separate classes. The rules allow taxpayers to claim a tax offset against Australian tax on assessable income that is foreign income or on which they have paid foreign income tax. The amount of the offset is equal to the foreign income tax paid, subject to a cap. The offset may be used only in the income year to which the foreign tax relates; offsets may not be carried forward to future income years.

Disclosure Requirements

All taxpayers in Australia must maintain adequate records to document their tax affairs, including transfer pricing. While there is no requirement to submit documentation by a certain date, contemporaneous tax and transfer pricing documentation is a prerequisite to having a reasonably arguable position for penalty mitigation purposes.

Australian taxpayers are required in certain circumstances to file an International Dealings Schedule (IDS) with their annual income tax return. The IDS requires various details in respect of a taxpayer's cross-border related party dealings, including specific disclosures in relation to areas that the ATO considers high-risk (i.e. certain types of transactions and dealings with related parties in favorable tax jurisdictions). The IDS also requires disclosure of information related to the application of the CFC and thin capitalization rules.

In addition, for income years commencing on or after January 1, 2016, SGEs must provide additional information to the ATO as part of Australia's country-by-country (CbC) transfer pricing reporting requirements. Three annual statements (a CbC report, a master file and a local file) must be filed with the ATO in the approved form within 12 months of the end of the income year. However, an exemption may be granted in certain circumstances.

A Voluntary Tax Transparency Code applies as from July 1, 2016, which encourages the disclosure of more tax and accounting information from businesses with at least AUD 100 million of turnover.

As from July 1, 2016, an SGE also may be required to file general purpose financial statements with the ATO in certain circumstances.

Advance Tax Ruling Availability

The ATO can issue public and private rulings. Rulings generally are binding on the ATO where they apply to a taxpayer and the taxpayer relies on the ruling by acting in accordance with the ruling. Public rulings may apply to all entities or a class of entities, either generally or in relation to a particular arrangement. The ATO will issue a private ruling on the tax consequences of a specific scheme at a taxpayer's request. However, only the taxpayer requesting the private ruling can rely on it. The ATO also operates an advance pricing arrangement programme, under which taxpayers can obtain certainty on the application of the arm's-length principle to their cross-border dealings with related parties.

Withholding Tax (Subject to Tax Treaties)

Payments to:	Interest	Dividends	Royalties	Technical Fees	Branch Remittances
Resident companies	0%	0%	0%	None	NA
Non-resident companies	10%	0% / 30% [†]	30% [*]	None	None

* Reduced to 15% for dividends and 10% for royalties under most tax treaties.

† Dividend payments are exempt from dividend withholding tax to the extent that they are franked.

The government has announced the introduction, from July 1, 2016, of a 10% non-final withholding tax on gross proceeds payable to foreign residents on disposals of taxable Australian property.

The withholding obligation is to apply irrespective of whether the relevant assets are held on capital or revenue account.

Transfer Pricing

The transfer pricing rules may apply to any international transactions and do not necessarily require direct ownership between the two transacting parties (i.e. “any connection” between the parties is all that is required). The rules apply to international transactions/dealings between separate legal entities, as well as permanent establishments. Covered cross-border transactions include those involving tangible or intangible property, the provision of services and financing. The commonly accepted transfer pricing methods in Australia are the comparable uncontrolled price, resale price, cost plus, profit split and transactional net margin methods, out of which the most appropriate and reliable method should be applied. The ATO has powers to adjust the pricing of transactions that are considered not to be at arm’s length. See also “Disclosure requirements” and “Rulings.”

The government has enacted transfer pricing reforms into Australian law to ensure that the transfer pricing provisions in Australia’s tax treaties can be applied as a separate assessment power.

Further reforms applied to situations where a party obtains a transfer pricing benefit and require the substitution of arm’s-length conditions for actual conditions.

General Anti-Avoidance

Australia operates a general anti-avoidance rule (GAAR) that supplements other specific anti-avoidance rules. The GAAR is a provision of last resort and applies where there is a scheme, the sole or dominant purpose of which is to obtain a tax benefit.

The Multinational Anti-Avoidance Law (MAAL) was enacted with effect from January 1, 2016, to target the avoidance of permanent establishment status in Australia by foreign entities. Broadly, the MAAL will apply where a foreign entity supplies goods or services to Australian customers, an Australian affiliate performs activities in Australia directly in connection with those supplies and there is a relevant “principal purpose” to obtain a tax advantage. It applies to significant global entities (SGEs), i.e. companies with annual global income of at least AUD one billion.

The government also intends to introduce a 40% diverted profits tax as from July 1, 2017.

Thin Capitalization

Interest deductions claimed against Australian assessable income for both foreign-controlled Australian investments (inward investors) and Australian entities investing overseas (outward investors) are restricted where an entity’s debt exceeds a certain prescribed level. The maximum allowable debt generally is determined by applying one of the following tests:

- For both inward and outward investors, under the safe harbor test, the prescribed debt-to-equity ratio is broadly 60% of total assets less non-debt liabilities and certain related party investments/receivables, as disclosed in the accounts. A separate test applies for financial institutions;

- For both inward and outward investors, under the arm's-length debt test, the prescribed level of debt is the maximum amount of debt the entity could reasonably have borrowed from commercial lending institutions; and
- Separate worldwide gearing tests are available to inward and outward investors.

The rules apply to total debt, rather than just related-party foreign debt, and cover Australian multinational companies, as well as foreign multinational investors. Taxpayers who, together with their associates, have interest deductions of less than AUD 2 million, or outward investing entities with 90% or more of their total average value of assets consisting of Australian assets, are exempt from the rules.

Controlled Foreign Companies

Qualifying Australian shareholders are subject to taxation on an accruals basis on their proportionate share of a CFC's "attributable income". For a foreign company to be a CFC, either (1) five or fewer Australian residents must hold 50% or more of the company; (2) (subject to additional considerations) a single Australian entity must hold no less than 40% of the company; or (3) five or fewer Australian entities (including associates) effectively must control the company. Where the CFC rules apply, the Australian shareholder includes in its assessable income its share of the attributable income at the end of the CFC's statutory accounting period. Dividends subsequently paid out of attributable profits are treated as non-assessable non-exempt income.

Stamp Duty

The states and territories impose stamp duty at rates of up to 7% on the transfer of real property and other business property. Rates vary depending on the state/territory and class of business property transferred. Stamp duty also is imposed on the indirect transfer of real property held by certain companies and unit trust schemes, at rates of up to 5.75%.

Tax Treaties/Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)

Australia has exchange of information relationships with 81 jurisdictions through 44 double tax treaties and 38 TIEAs (www.eoi-tax.org, January 2017).

On January 27, 2016, Australia, as part of the OECD/G20 Base Erosion and Profit Shift (BEPS) initiative, signed a multilateral co-operation agreement with 30 other countries ("the MCAA"). Under this multilateral agreement, information will be exchanged between tax administrations, giving them a single, global picture on some key indicators of economic activity within multinational enterprises (MNE).

With Country-by-Country reporting tax administrations of jurisdictions where a company operates will have aggregate information annually relating to the global allocation of income and taxes paid, together with other indicators of the location of economic activity within the MNE group. It will also cover information about which entities do business in a particular jurisdiction and the business activities each entity engages in. The information will be collected by the country of residence

of the MNE group, and will then be exchanged through exchange of information supported by such agreements as the MCAA. First exchanges under the MCAA will start in 2017-2018 on 2016 information.

Other signatory countries are:-

- Austria, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

The government also intends to introduce a 40% diverted profits tax as from 1 July 2017.

Research and Development (R&D) Concession

Expenditure on eligible R&D activities is entitled to beneficial treatment.

Expenditure on eligible R&D activities is entitled to beneficial treatment. Under the R&D tax incentive program, companies with an aggregated group turnover of less than AUD 20 million are entitled to a 43.5% refundable tax offset and larger companies are entitled to a 38.5% nonrefundable tax offset on expenditure up to AUD 100 million.

As from July 1, 2016, investors of an Australian early stage innovation company (ESIC) will be eligible for a nonrefundable carryforward tax offset equal to 20% of the amounts paid for newly issued equity interests (shares) in the ESIC, provided the investor does not fall within of the list of specified exclusions (and capped at AUD 200,000). There are also capital gains tax concessions for eligible shares.

There are special rules for the taxation of a managed investment trust (MIT), which is a type of collective investment vehicle. A MIT enjoys a concessional 15% withholding tax rate on distributions from the MIT to certain non-residents investors. A MIT also can make an irrevocable election to treat gains and losses on certain assets as being on capital account. An Investment Manager Regime (IMR) provides concessional taxation treatment in certain circumstances where foreign-managed funds invest in Australia using Australian resident fund managers. Various other incentives also are available (e.g. film tax incentives).

Sales Taxes/VAT (including Financial Services)

The federal government levies a goods and services tax (GST) at 10%.

GST is a transaction-based value-added tax applicable to most goods and services.

Basic foods, exports, and certain medical and educational supplies are, in general, GST-free (zero-rated).

Most financial services and residential rents are input taxed (exempt).

Entities making input taxed supplies generally suffer a restriction on the recoverability of GST incurred on purchases in relation to making those supplies.

Financial suppliers can obtain a reduced input tax credit (equal to 75% of the GST incurred) on certain purchased supplies.

Capital Gains Tax

Assessable income includes any capital gains after offsetting capital losses. Net capital gains derived by companies are taxed at the 30% corporate rate. Australian tax residents (excluding temporary residents) are liable for tax on worldwide capital gains (subject to double tax relief). Where a company holds a direct voting interest of 10% or more in a foreign company for a certain period, any capital gain or loss on the sale of the shares in the foreign company may be reduced (see under “Participation exemption”). Foreign investors include capital gains in assessable income only for assets that are “taxable Australian property” (e.g. the business assets of Australian branches or non-residents and direct and indirect interests in Australian real property).

Participation Exemption

Capital gains or losses on the disposal of shares in a foreign company, at least 10% of which is held by an Australian resident company for a certain period, may be reduced by a percentage that reflects the degree to which the assets of the foreign company are used in an active business. Furthermore, foreign equity distributions received (directly or indirectly through one or more interposed trusts and partnerships) from a foreign company in which an Australian corporate tax entity holds a 10% participation interest are non-assessable non-exempt income.

Payroll and Social Security Taxes

All states and territories impose payroll tax on employers (with rates varying from 4.75–6.85%).

There are exemptions for employers with smaller payrolls.

Employers are required to contribute to a complying superannuation fund or retirement savings account on behalf of their employees, at a rate of 9.5% of the employee’s “ordinary times earnings,” up to a maximum earnings base of AUD 51,620 per quarter in 2016/17. Exemptions from the superannuation requirement apply in limited circumstances.

State legislation requires employers to insure employees against work-related injuries and compensate them for injury, disability or death arising from, or in the course of, employment.

Employers are required to pay fringe benefits tax (FBT) on the value of fringe benefits (e.g. motor vehicles, low-interest loans and school fees) provided to their employees at a rate of 49% (47% from 31 March 2017) on the grossed up value of each benefit. FBT is deductible for income tax purposes.

Insurance Premium Tax

States levy duties on insurance premiums.

Import and Excise Duties

Most goods imported into Australia are subject to import (customs) duties.

The general rate of customs duty is 5%.

Concessional and preferential rates apply in some cases.

Excise duty (or customs duty) applies to petroleum products, alcohol and tobacco.

Financial Transactions/Banking Services Tax

There are no specific financial transactions / banking services taxes.

Local Municipal Taxes

Charges are typically based on the unimproved value of land (although some places use capital improved value).

Luxury Car Tax

The federal government taxes the value of cars – i.e. the amount that exceeds the luxury car threshold – at a rate of 33% of their value.

Other Taxes

A petroleum resource rent tax is levied on income from the recovery of all petroleum products from certain offshore areas.

All tax information supplied by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and Deloitte Highlight 2017 (www.deloitte.com).

Cash Management

Banking System

Banking Regulation

Banking Supervision

Central bank

Australia's central bank, the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA), is an independent institution accountable to parliament whose responsibilities and authority are framed by the Reserve Bank Act of 1959 and its amendments. Initially established as the Commonwealth Bank of Australia in 1911, the bank was renamed the Reserve Bank of Australia in 1959 and since then has only operated as a central bank.

The RBA has no formal role in bank supervision, but is responsible for supporting government economic policy, i.e. maintaining a favorable environment for economic stability and growth. In addition to management of monetary policy (with the aim of achieving price stability), the RBA fulfils other typical central banking functions such as banker to the government and to other banks, lender of last resort and issuer of notes and coin.

The RBA is also responsible for promotion of payment system efficiency and shares responsibility for the operation of the Australian payment system with Australia's credit institutions.

Other banking supervision bodies

The Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) is the regulatory and supervisory authority for Australia's credit institutions (domestic and foreign banks, building societies and credit unions). The APRA is an independent non-governmental company, formed on July 1, 1998, whose responsibilities and authority are framed by the APRA Act of 1998, the Banking Act of 1959 and the Financial Sector Act of 2001 and their amendments.

The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) regulates the provision of financial products and services within Australia.

Central Bank Reporting

General

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collects information on balance of payments statistics using monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, and administrative data.

Unprompted reporting is not required and resident companies are contacted individually by the ABS.

What transactions - listed

Information on all residents' transactions with non-residents is submitted in surveys. Information

on international trade in services is submitted on a monthly basis, while information on international investment is submitted on a quarterly and annual basis. The quarterly international investment survey is much more detailed than the annual coverage survey.

Information on trade in goods is compiled on a monthly basis using customs data and supplementary information if available.

Whom responsible

All resident companies engaging in transactions with non-residents are surveyed annually apart from approximately 1,000 resident companies engaging in the largest amount of transactions with non-resident companies, which submit international investment surveys every quarter.

Approximately 1,600 resident companies from a survey frame of approximately 4,500 companies submit International Trade in Services (SITS) monthly surveys. The level of trade varies across all surveyed companies.

Companies requested to fill out quarterly international investment surveys and SITS surveys must submit these surveys no later than the 15th business day of the following reporting period. Historical revisions are permitted.

Additional reporting for liquidity management schemes

Resident and non-resident bank accounts do not participate in the same liquidity management schemes and thus are not subject to reporting requirements.

Exchange Controls

Exchange structure

Australia's official currency is the Australian dollar (AUD), the exchange rate of which is free floating. Its value is determined by market forces and the central bank intervenes only rarely, i.e. to bring under control excessive fluctuations in the exchange rate.

A bilateral AUD/CNY currency swap agreement worth up to AUD 40 billion was established by the RBA with the People's Bank of China on April 8, 2015 for a period of three years, following on from a similar three year agreement in 2012. Additionally, as a result of a currency pact, the AUD can now be traded directly with the CNY. A bilateral AUD/JPY currency swap agreement worth up to AUD 20 billion was established by the RBA with the Bank of Japan on March 18, 2016 for a period of three years. A bilateral AUD/IDR currency swap agreement worth up to AUD 10 billion was established by the RBA with Bank Indonesia on December 15, 2015 for a period of three years.

Classification

The currency is free floating.

Exchange tax

There is no exchange tax.

Exchange subsidy

There is no exchange subsidy.

Forward foreign exchange market

There are no restrictions on Australia's active forward foreign exchange markets.

Capital flows

The relevant Australian authorities are generally required to be notified of any securities purchased by non-residents in Australia.

Controls are in place for foreign investment in the banking sector, life insurance sector, real estate, telecommunications, media, civil aviation, and Australian flag shipping vessels.

Loans, interest and repayments

There are no restrictions.

Royalties and other fees

There are no restrictions.

Profit remittance

There are no restrictions on the remittance of profits into or out of Australia.

Bank Account Rules

Resident entities are permitted to hold convertible domestic and foreign currency bank accounts within and outside Australia.

Non-resident entities are permitted to hold convertible domestic and foreign currency bank accounts within Australia.

Anti-money Laundering and Counter-terrorist Financing

- Australia has implemented anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing legislation (the Financial Transaction Reports Act of 1988, the Proceeds of Crime Act of 1987, the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Act of 2002, the Security Legislation Amendment (Terrorism) Act of 2002), the Anti-Terrorism Act (No.2) of 2005, the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act of 2006, the Crimes Legislation Amendment (Serious and Organised Crime) Act of 2010, the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre Supervisory Cost Recovery Levy Act of 2011, as amended, and The Combatting the Financing of People Smuggling and Other Measures Act of 2011). Additional AML/CTF Rules and Regulations have been published by the Australian Transaction Report and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC).
- Australia is a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) member. Australia also permanently co-chairs the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG).
- Australia has established a financial intelligence unit (FIU), the Australian Transaction Report and Analysis Centre (AUSTRAC), which is a member of the Egmont Group.
- Account opening procedures require formal identification of the account holder and beneficial owners.
- Financial institutions must apply a risk-based approach in verifying a customer's identify.

- Financial institutions must conduct ongoing due diligence assessments of the money laundering and terrorism financing risk posed by the customer.
- Financial institutions in the broadest sense are required to record and report suspicious transactions to AUSTRAC within 24 hours if the transaction relates to terrorism financing and three business days in all other cases.
- All cash transactions of AUD 10,000 or above, in a single or series of linked transactions, and all international funds transfers must be reported to AUSTRAC within 10 business days.
- All cross-border movements of currency above AUD 10,000 (or foreign currency equivalent) must be reported to AUSTRAC within 10 business days.
- All records must be kept for a minimum of seven years after the end of the business relationship.

Data as at January 2017.

Banking Sector Structure

Major Domestic Banks

Bank	Total assets (USD million) September 30, 2015
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	694,875 [†]
National Australia Bank	668,523
ANZ Bank	622,918
Westpac	568,498
Macquarie Bank	139,271 [*]

[†]as at June 30, 2016, ^{*}as at March 31, 2016.

Source: www.accuity.com

Overall Trend

The banking system is dominated by National Australia Bank, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, ANZ Bank and Westpac which together account for around two-thirds of the total assets of the Australian banking sector. The government has committed itself to a “four pillars” policy, which prevents these four banks from merging with each other.

Westpac had a takeover bid for the country’s sixth largest bank, St. George Bank, accepted in May 2008 and completed the acquisition in December 2008. Meanwhile, Commonwealth Bank of Australia acquired BankWest from the UK’s HBOS in October 2008.

The Australian banking sector consists of 31 domestic commercial banks, seven foreign bank subsidiaries, 45 branches of foreign banks, 15 representative offices of foreign banks, four building societies and 46 credit unions.

There are two main financial centers in Australia, in Sydney and Melbourne, each of which is home to a similar number of the country’s leading domestic banks. Sydney, however, is more popular for the majority of foreign banks located in Australia.

Payment Systems

Overview

The RBA operates the national interbank RTGS system (RITS - the Reserve Bank Information and Transfer System).

The rest of the national payment system is operated by APCA (the Australian Payments Clearing Association Ltd), which is owned by a consortium of Australia's banks. APCA operates the High-Value Clearing System (HVCS), the Australian Paper Clearing System (APCS), the Bulk Electronic Clearing System (BECS) for low-value credits and debits, and the Issuers and Acquirers Community (IAC), which replaced the Consumer Electronic Clearing System (CECS) for proprietary debit card payments in February 2016. More than 98% of all cashless retail payments in Australia are processed by APCA's clearing systems.

The RBA plans to introduce a real-time retail payment system, the New Payments Platform (NPP), by the second half of 2017. The new system will be an open access infrastructure for fast payments settled individually on a 24/7 basis.

Both legs of a foreign exchange transaction can be processed in SWIFT format via RITS through the Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) system.

In 2014 the Australian Payments Council was formed as an enhanced industry coordination body for payment systems in Australia.

High-value

Name of system	RITS (Reserve Bank Information and Transfer System)
Settlement type	Real-time gross settlement
Settlement cycle	Obligations are settled continuously and irrevocably in real time and with immediate finality. Payments are settled in three periods daily: between 07:30 and 08:45, between 09:15 and 16:30 and between 17:20 and 22:00 AEST (Australian Eastern Standard Time) / AEDT (Australian Eastern Daylight Time).
Links to other systems	NA
Payments processed	Interbank obligations from participant banks' transactions in the country's other clearing systems and its securities settlement systems
Currency of payments processed	AUD
Value and other limits to processing	NA
Operating hours	07:30–23:00 AEDT
System holidays	The system is closed on weekends and bank holidays.
Cut-off times	NA
Participants	All licensed banks in Australia are participants. The RBA, 83 other participant banks, 11 non-banking institutions with exchange settlement accounts (ESAs) at the RBA and 77 non-banking institutions without settlement accounts all participate in RITS.
Access to system	Obligations from HVCS are in SWIFT format.
Future developments	NA

Name of system	HVCS (High-Value Clearing System)
Settlement type	Multilateral net settlement
Settlement cycle	Payments are settled in real time, between 09:15 and 18:05 AEST (or between 09:15 and 20:05 AEDT). Final settlement between participating institutions is through RITS across settlement accounts held at the RBA.
Links to other systems	NA
Payments processed	High-value and urgent electronic payments e.g. credit transfers
Currency of payments processed	AUD
Value and other limits to processing	There are no value thresholds.
Operating hours	HVCS operates between 09:15 and 18:30/20:30 AEST/AEDT, Monday to Friday.
System holidays	The system is closed on weekends and bank holidays.
Cut-off times	NA
Participants	HVCS has 49 participants, including the RBA. All participants are required to hold ESAs at the RBA.
Access to system	Payment instructions via the SWIFT FinCopy service
Future developments	NA

Low-value

Name of system	BECS (Bulk Electronic Clearing System)
Settlement type	Deferred net settlement
Settlement cycle	Payments are settled in batches on a same-day basis. Five daily multilateral net settlement sessions take place via RITS at 10:45 to 11:15; 13:45 to 14:15; 16:45 to 17:15, 18:15 to 19:45 and 21:15 to 21:45 AEST/AEDT.
Links to other systems	NA
Payments processed	Low-value automated transactions in Australia, including direct debits and credit transfers
Currency of payments processed	AUD
Value and other limits to processing	There are no value thresholds.
Operating hours	NA
System holidays	The system is only closed on weekends and bank holidays.
Cut-off times	NA
Participants	BECS currently has 71 participants, including the RBA.
Access to system	Payment instructions can be transmitted via COIN (the Community of Interest Network) or via SWIFT's FileAct messaging service.
Future developments	There are plans for retail payments to be effected in real-time 24/7 by the end of 2017.

Name of system	Issuers and Acquirers Community (IAC)
Settlement type	Deferred net settlement
Settlement cycle	Payments are settled in batches on a next-day basis. Final settlement takes place via RITS Low Value Settlement Service.
Links to other systems	NA
Payments processed	Proprietary debit card payments. (Scheme debit card and credit card payments are processed separately by their respective international card company schemes.)
Currency of payments processed	AUD
Value and other limits to processing	There are no value thresholds.
Operating hours	NA
System holidays	The system is only closed on weekends and bank holidays.
Cut-off times	04:00 AM/EST/ESST.
Participants	IAC currently has 16 participants, including the RBA.
Access to system	NA
Future developments	NA

Name of system	APCS (Australian Paper Clearing System)
Settlement type	Deferred net settlement
Settlement cycle	Payments are settled in batches on a next-day basis. Batches of payments processed by APCS are settled across participants' ESAs held at the RBA at 09:00 AEST/AEDT on the morning of the working day after they were first submitted. Checks usually take three days to clear although it can sometimes take up to ten days.
Links to other systems	NA
Payments processed	Check payments and other MICR-encoded paper-based payment instruments (i.e. paper-based credit transfers, bank warrants, traveler's checks, and money orders)
Currency of payments processed	AUD
Value and other limits to processing	There are no value thresholds.
Operating hours	NA
System holidays	The system is only closed on weekends and bank holidays.
Cut-off times	NA
Participants	APCS currently has 72 participants, including the RBA.
Access to system	Payment instructions can be transmitted via COIN or via SWIFT's FileAct messaging service.
Future developments	NA

Payment and Collection Instruments

Overview and Trends

The most important cashless payment instruments in Australia are electronic credit transfers and, in terms of volume, card payments. Although in decline in terms of volume, checks remain relatively popular for commercial payments. Direct debits have increased in popularity over recent years.

Statistics of Instrument Usage and Value

	Transactions (million)		% change 2015/2014	Traffic (value) (AUD billion)		% change 2015/2014
	2014	2015		2014	2015	
Checks	166.6	139.5	- 16.3	1,228.6	1,228.4	- 0.02
Debit card payments*	3,790.6	4,302.2	13.5	207.9	245.9	18.3
Credit and charge card payments	2,072.2	2,286.9	10.4	277.8	302.7	9.0
Credit transfers†	2,203.8	2,245.2	1.9	8,466.6	8,541.7	0.9
Direct debits	914.9	976.6	6.7	6,129.1	5,792.7	- 5.5
Total	9,148.1	9,950.4	8.8	16,310.0	16,111.40	- 1.2

*Not including ATM cash withdrawals.

†Not including transfers cleared via HVCS.

Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

Paper-based

Checks

The usage of checks has fallen by 71% in the past decade as a result of the increasing availability of electronic alternatives. APCS has estimated that, given the current rate of decline, there will be no checks used in Australia by the end of 2017.

Checks are primarily used for individuals' and companies' commercial transactions and, to a lesser extent, for personal payments. A small number of checks are used for large-value payments to financial institutions.

Checks are cleared by APCS, a paper-based exchange and settlement system. Checks usually take three days to clear although it can sometimes take up to ten days.

Paper-based Credits

Paper-based credit transfers are permitted but not widely used.

They are cleared by APCS and manually exchanged overnight.

Postal Payment Instruments

Domestic postal money orders (for values up to AUD 5,000), express money orders (paper-based funds transfers of AUD 10,000 or below) and bulk money orders are offered by Australia Post.

Australia Post also uses the worldwide Western Union Money Transfer service.

Electronic

Credit Transfers

Credit transfers are the dominant payment instrument in Australia in terms of value and represent over a quarter of all cashless payments in terms of volume. Most credit transfers are automated.

A common method of payment with companies (commercial payments, salary payments, share dividend payments) and the Australian government (benefit payments, tax refund payments), they are also increasingly being used to pay rent, suppliers and service providers as well as for payments between individuals.

All large-value and urgent electronic credit transfers are cleared by the HVCS, while low-value electronic credit transfers (including direct credits) are cleared in batches by BECS.

Cross-border transfers are processed by bilateral correspondent banking arrangements. The majority of these are processed via SWIFT.

Direct Debits

Direct debits are cost-effective and increasingly popular for recurring low-value payments such as utility bills, mortgage payments, superannuation contributions and insurance premiums.

Direct debits are cleared by BECS.

Payment Cards

The use of debit and credit cards continues to increase in Australia, especially among retail consumers. Together, credit and debit card payments are the most common non-cash payment method in Australia, accounting for more than half of all cashless payments.

Credit card use increased rapidly in the 1990s, primarily as a result of a range of incentives. There are now fewer incentives, with higher fees and charges for their use, and consequently their increase in use has slowed. There are approximately 16.6 million credit and charge cards in circulation in Australia and about 55% of the adult population holds at least one credit or charge card. Both Visa and MasterCard branded cards are issued. American Express, Diners Club and JCB credit cards are also used.

Today, after a period of steady increase, debit card usage is increasing more quickly than that of credit cards. There are approximately 43.9 million debit cards in circulation in Australia and over 90% of the adult population holds at least one debit card.

The majority of debit card transactions are processed through the EFTPOS system composed of seven proprietary networks. In April 2009, the Australian banking industry established EFTPOS Payments Australia, a company jointly-owned by its 14 initial members, which is commercially responsible for the management and promotion of Australia's national EFTPOS network.

Debit cards are also used for ATM transactions and cash withdrawals. Proprietary debit cards cannot be used for online transactions or outside Australia.

Visa and MasterCard/Maestro branded debit and credit cards can be used for online and overseas transactions and are processed by their respective company schemes.

Some cards have both a credit and a debit function.

APCA has developed a program supporting the introduction of EMV (Europay, MasterCard and Visa)-conform chip cards. Banks issue EMV chip cards and have migrated their EFTPOS terminals to EMV standard.

In July 2015, APCA established the Issuers and Acquirers Community (IAC). The IAC provides a forum for rules, standards and guidelines to the card industry. In February 2016, the IAC replaced the Consumer Electronic Clearing System (CECS) for clearing proprietary debit card payments. Scheme (Visa and MasterCard/Maestro branded) debit and credit card payments are cleared by the relevant international card companies.

ATM/POS

There is an increasing availability and use of ATMs and EFTPOS terminals. There were approximately 32,126 ATM terminals and 940,179 EFTPOS terminals in Australia at the end of 2016.

Electronic Wallet

Numerous e-purse cards have been introduced, however there is a lack of technological standardization and their usage is limited.

Heritage Building Society has issued the Vcard virtual e-purse card, which is used for purchases online and over the telephone, since November 2007. The Vcard can be loaded at either the Vcard website or at retail stores.

The Visa payWave contactless e-purse card was launched in July 2008 by ANZ Bank and Visa. It is reloadable online and over the telephone.

Several of Australia's leading banks issue e-purse gift cards in affiliation with Visa or MasterCard.

Single-purpose e-purse cards are also in circulation. Most of these are issued by retailers to be used in their stores.

Liquidity Management

Short-term Borrowing

Foreign-owned companies are able, subject to Australia's thin capitalization rules, to raise finance in all the same ways as domestic-owned companies.

Overdrafts

Overdrafts are extensively used by larger companies. Banks will usually charge a floating rate of interest and a service fee of 0.5 to 1% applies.

Bank Lines of Credit / Loans

Resident and non-resident entities can arrange short-term bank loans with a fixed rate of interest. Maturities usually range between one and three years.

Banks prefer companies to borrow by using bank bills (see Bankers' Acceptances below).

Trade Bills - Discounted

Banks accept and discount companies' bills of exchange under both short-term and medium-term lines of credit. Average tenor is 3-6 months.

Factoring

Factoring is offered by banks, finance companies and specialty factoring houses in Australia in the form of invoice discounting and book debt factoring.

Small and medium-sized enterprises often factor their receivables to fund their customers' slow invoice payments. Factoring of companies' receivables is not usually disclosed to their debtors.

Commercial Paper

There is a large, well developed commercial paper (CP) market with over 150 public and private entities participating. Leading issuers of commercial paper are conduits (established by investment banks), state government borrowing agencies and home loan financiers.

Liquidity back-up lines are often employed in case of market liquidity shortages at the maturity and roll-over of issued paper. A credit rating is required.

CP can be issued directly to investors or through a tender panel of underwriters.

Bankers' Acceptances

Bank bills are the main method for larger companies to raise short-term funds for one week through to six months. The majority of bills have a one-month maturity.

Supplier Credit

Large companies expect their suppliers to provide credit of up to two months (sometimes 60 days from the end of the month in which the invoice is received), which leaves suppliers with large funding needs.

Intercompany Borrowing, including Lagging Payments

Intercompany and intra-group borrowing is legal and common practice, especially between companies of high credit quality.

Intercompany lending is either direct between companies or arranged through brokers. Most intercompany loans are overnight, 24-hour or one-week loans. They tend to be agreed over the telephone and written confirmations are then sent.

Short-term Investments

Interest Payable on Bank Account Surplus Balances

Interest-bearing current accounts in AUD are permitted for both resident and non-resident entities. Interest-bearing savings accounts in AUD or foreign currency are also available.

Demand Deposits

Interest-bearing demand deposit accounts are available to both resident and non-resident entities in AUD or foreign currency.

Time Deposits

Banks usually offer time deposits in AUD or a major foreign currency with maturities ranging from one week to over 12 months.

Certificates of Deposit

Certificates of deposit (CDs) are issued by commercial banks, with maturities usually ranging from one to six months. There is a lively secondary CD market in Australia.

Treasury (Government) Bills

Treasury notes are auctioned on Wednesdays and Fridays through the Australian Office of Financial Management.

Overnight indexed swaps are offered by the RBA, with maturities ranging from one month to one year.

Commercial Paper

Discounted promissory notes are issued by domestic companies; maturities usually range between one week and six months.

Money Market Funds

Managed funds are increasingly available.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements (repos) are used more by banks than companies in Australia. The average term for a repo is currently around three weeks.

Bankers' Acceptances

Bank bills are popular short-term investment instruments with Australian companies and are issued with maturities of one week, one, three and six months.

Liquidity Management Techniques

Cash Concentration

Cash concentration is used by companies to manage company and group liquidity in Australia and is offered on a selective basis by international cash management banks and leading domestic banks. It is possible to include resident and non-resident accounts, as well as accounts from different legal entities, within the same structure. Cross-border cash concentration is available in Australia.

Notional Pooling

Notional pooling is available in Australia from the country's larger commercial banks. It is possible to include resident and non-resident accounts, as well as accounts from different legal entities, within the same structure. Notional pooling is permitted, but not generally practiced on a cross-border basis.

Trade Finance

General Rules for Importing/Exporting

Australia has established free trade arrangements with nine countries: Chile, China, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand and the USA. Australia is a signatory to a preferential trade agreement with Canada and a number of trade and economic framework agreements. Free trade agreement negotiations are ongoing between Australia and both India and Indonesia.

Australia and New Zealand's bilateral FTA includes free trade in services and is one of the world's most comprehensive.

Australia, alongside New Zealand, also signed a free trade agreement with ASEAN (the Association of South East Asian Nations) in February 2009 and is in talks for a Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) with countries that have trade agreements with ASEAN member states.

Australia was set to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a proposed free trade agreement whose members would include Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Singapore, New Zealand, Malaysia, Peru, Vietnam, Mexico, Japan, Canada and the USA. A provisional agreement for the TPP was reached in October 2015 but ratification and implementation dates are yet to be set and opposition to the agreement from the new US president now means the deal's future is uncertain.

Negotiations are ongoing for a free trade agreement between Australia and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) .

Australia is also in ongoing Pacific Trade and Economic Agreement (PACER Plus) negotiations (alongside New Zealand and the Pacific Island nations), under which imports from the Pacific Islands are subject to non-reciprocal preferential duty rates under the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA).

Imports

Documentation Required

Imports will need to be accompanied by a customs declaration, a commercial invoice, a bill of lading, a packing list, a packing declaration, a release order and a technical standard/ health certificate. A certificate of origin may also be required.

Import Licenses

Imports of certain primary commodities, glazed ceramics, rough diamonds, armaments, narcotics, psychotropic and therapeutic substances, certain chemical products and other dangerous items require written authorization.

Import Taxes/Tariffs

Imports are subject to an average MFN import tariff of 2.7%. Over 96% of imports are subject to a maximum 5% tariff (46% are imported duty free).

If there is proof that no domestic manufacturer of a specific product exists, a tariff concession is usually applied to imports of this product.

Imports of products from East Timor and the world's least developed countries are duty-free.

Financing Requirements

There are no particular financing requirements for imports.

Risk Mitigation

Australia does not operate a national risk mitigation program for importers.

Prohibited Imports

Imports are also prohibited for moral reasons, to protect fauna and flora and to protect national security.

Exports

Documentation Required

Exports will need to be accompanied by a customs declaration, a commercial invoice, a bill of lading, certificate of origin, packing list and a technical standard/ health certificate.

Export Licenses

Export licenses are generally no longer required, although certain exceptions exist for restricted and prohibited goods.

Export permits from the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism are required for nuclear (and related) materials, permits from the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency are required for certain radioactive materials, and permits from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry are required for exporting livestock and cattle, goat and sheep meat.

Export Taxes/Tariffs

Australia does not levy taxes or tariffs on exports.

Proceeds

There are no restrictions on the use of export proceeds.

Financing Requirements

There are no particular financing requirements for exports.

Risk Mitigation

Short-term export financing is usually provided by commercial banks.

The Export Finance and Insurance Corporation (EFIC) is an independent government-owned entity that provides financing and medium and long-term credit insurance for exports. Private short-term export credit insurance is also available.

Prohibited Exports

Australia operates a list of prohibited exports and observes the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme on the trade of rough diamonds.

Information Technology

Electronic Banking

Most companies in Australia use electronic banking services offered by Australia's leading domestic and international banks. The Australian Bankers' Association has developed bank-independent electronic banking standards for ATMs, EFTPOS terminals, telephone banking and internet banking. The services on offer usually include balance and transaction reporting as well as payment initiation.

Browser-based banking services are offered by all the leading banks and are increasingly popular with individuals and small companies.

Clients can currently pay bills online, via mobiles or over the telephone via their banks using the automated BPAY system which processes credit transfers through a central automated clearing house. Over 23,000 billers, 23,000 sub-billers and over 299 financial institutions in Australia currently participate in BPAY, which accounts for approximately 23% of the volume and 10% of the value of all online payments in Australia. Over 92% of BPAY payments are initiated online or via mobiles.

External Financing

Long-term Funding

Bank Lines of Credit / Loans

Term loans and revolving credit facilities are available to domestic and foreign owned companies. Average tenor is 3-5 years, although they can be longer.

Besides advances, bills can be discounted under revolving lines of credit.

Interest charged is either floating at a margin over the bank-bill swap rate or fixed.

Collateral taken includes security charges over assets, although stronger credit-rated companies can borrow on an unsecured basis by providing a negative pledge.

In addition to bilateral loan agreements, larger credit facilities and loans can be either syndicated or arranged with a club of banks. Australia's "big four" banks are prominent players with foreign banks also playing an increasing role.

Mortgage loans over real estate are popular with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Again they can be with floating or fixed interest.

Leasing

There is a well developed leasing market available to large companies and SMEs. Average tenor is 3-5 years, although maturities can be as long as ten years.

Leasing is a popular form of long-term finance for purchases of motor vehicles and increasingly of industrial equipment including IT software.

Leases tend to have fixed rates of interest.

Bonds

Strong investor demand and the lack of government issued debt have led to an increase in corporate bond issues. Average tenor is 3-5 years.

Public domestic debt issues are regulated by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC). Issuer name recognition is important.

Domestic and foreign-owned companies may issue debt in AUD. Bonds issued by foreign companies in Australia are known as Kangaroo bonds. Companies may issue foreign currency bonds in Australia such as Eurobonds. Issues include straight fixed-rate bonds, FRNs, convertibles and hybrids (which can be exchanged for shares).

Private Placement

Domestic and foreign companies are permitted to place notes privately, generally through intermediaries.

Credit ratings are required for private placements.

Asset Securitization / Structured Finance

Domestic and foreign banks are prepared to arrange asset securitization programs for non-bank corporations.

Trade receivables, commercial and residential real estate mortgages and banks' loans can be securitized for funding.

Structured asset-backed finance is a popular method of funding mortgage loans.

Credit enhancement is often used to achieve top-rated bonds.

Government (Agency) Investment Incentive Schemes / Special Programs or Structures

Australia's "big four" banks and numerous foreign banks provide project finance (for periods of up to 17 years) and thus are an increasingly popular source of long-term finance for Australia's infrastructural development projects.

Mineral resource limited or non-recourse financing has long been a feature of Australian funding. This expertise is now applied to private finance initiatives for infrastructure projects.

Useful Contacts

National Treasurers' Association

Finance and Treasury Association — www.finance-treasury.com

National Investment Promotion Agency

Australian Trade Commission — www.austrade.gov.au

Central Bank

Reserve Bank of Australia — www.rba.gov.au

Supervisory Authorities

Australian Prudential Regulation Authority — www.apra.gov.au

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission — www.accc.gov.au

Australian Securities and Investments Commission — www.asic.gov.au

Council of Financial Regulators — www.cfr.gov.au

Payment System Operators

Australian Payments Council — www.australianpaymentscouncil.com.au

Australian Payments Clearing Association — www.apca.com.au

EFTPOS Payments Australia Limited — www.eftposaustralia.com.au

EFTPOS Access Australia Limited — www.eftposaccess.com.au

ATM Access Australia Limited — www.atmaccesscode.com.au

BPAY — www.bpay.com.au

Banks

National Australia Bank — www.nab.com.au

Commonwealth Bank of Australia — www.commbank.com.au

Westpac — www.westpac.com.au

ANZ Bank — www.anz.com

Macquarie Bank — www.macquarie.com.au

Stock Exchange

Australian Securities Exchange — www.asx.com.au

Ministry of Finance

Department of Finance — www.finance.gov.au

Ministry of the Treasury

The Treasury — www.treasury.gov.au

Ministry of Commerce

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade — www.dfat.gov.au

Chamber of Commerce

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry — www.acci.asn.au

Bankers' Association

Australian Bankers' Association — www.bankers.asn.au