

avoidance and aggressive minimisation by corporations registered in Australia and multinational corporations operating in Australia, including looking at the adequacy of Australia's current laws. The Committee held a public hearing in Perth on 28 April 2017, where it heard from representatives of Woodside Energy Limited, BHP Billiton, ExxonMobil Australia, Shell Australia, BP Australia, Chevron Australia, the ATO, the WA Department of Mines and WA Treasury. Discussion of the Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT) occupied much of the hearing. The Committee is due to report by 30 September 2017.

Higher education HELP changes: faster repayments and threshold changes

The Minister for Education and Training, Simon Birmingham, has announced a package of reforms to higher education – the Higher Education Reform Package – to take effect generally from 1 January 2018. The details announced will be confirmed in the 2017–2018 Federal Budget. They include:

- an increased maximum student contribution from 1 January 2018;
- no up-front fees or deregulation of fees;
- a new set of repayment thresholds from 1 July 2018, changing repayment timings and quantities for all current and future Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) debtors;
- a new minimum repayment threshold at \$42,000 of income from 1 July 2018 with a lower 1% repayment rate, and a new maximum threshold of \$119,882 of income with a repayment rate of 10%;
- phasing in increased maximum student contributions by 1.8% each year between 2018 and 2021, cumulating in a 7.5% increase; and
- from 1 July 2019, indexation of HELP repayment thresholds, currently linked to Average Weekly Earnings (AWE), will be changed to align to the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The Minister said that taxpayer-funded student loans stand at more than \$52 billion and, without changes to address this situation, around a quarter of that is expected to go unpaid.

Super guarantee non-compliance: Senate Committee report

On 2 May 2017, the Senate Economics References Committee released its report into Superannuation Guarantee (SG) non-payment, calling for the ATO to

take a more proactive stance in identifying and addressing SG non-compliance. As part of its inquiry, the committee heard that employers failed to pay \$5.6 billion in SG contributions in 2013–2014, affecting 2.76 million employees who lost over \$2,000 on average in a single year.

Other key recommendations include:

- requiring monthly contributions (instead of quarterly);
- removing the current \$450 monthly threshold for SG eligibility;
- ensuring salary sacrificed contributions cannot count towards the employer's compulsory SG obligation, and do not reduce the earnings base upon which SG is calculated;
- strengthening the ATO's ability to recover SG liabilities through the director penalty notice (DPN) framework to stop directors undertaking fraudulent phoenix activity; and
- amending the Fair Work Regulations 2009 to require payslips to display further details about super contributions.

Illegal SMSF early access scheme leads to \$6,000 fine

ASIC reports that a man from South Melbourne has pleaded guilty in the Melbourne Magistrates Court and been fined \$6,000 for operating a financial services business without an Australian financial services (AFS) licence. ASIC's investigation arose from ATO intelligence that raised concerns about the promoter's conduct. The offence related to a scheme the man promoted and operated to facilitate illegal early release of his clients' superannuation benefits through the creation of self managed superannuation funds (SMSFs).

Between 2010 and 2012, the man placed newspaper advertisements in Victoria and South Australia offering loans dependent upon future superannuation entitlements. A round-robin scheme was operated whereby the promoter's clients transferred their superannuation funds into newly created SMSFs. The SMSFs lent funds to a company the promoter operated, and then an amount, less a fee, was loaned by either the company or personally back to the trustees of the SMSF in their personal capacity. The promoter has never been granted an AFS licence or a credit licence and has never been an authorised representative of a licensee. ASIC said the promoter exploited his clients' trust through an illegal scheme that exposed them to potential legal and financial risk.

ASIC urges consumers to deal only with licensed representatives of the financial services and credit industries.

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