

## Australia's property industry Creating for Generations

2 September 2022

Payment Performance Branch Small and Family Business Division The Treasury Langton Crescent PARKES ACT 2600

By email: <a href="mailto:support@paymenttimes.gov.au">support@paymenttimes.gov.au</a>

To Whom It May Concern

#### **Payment Times Reporting: Updated guidance material**

The Property Council of Australia champions the industry that employs 1.4 million Australians and shapes the future of our communities and cities. Property Council members invest in, design, build and manage places that matter to Australians: our homes, retirement villages, shopping centres, office buildings, industrial areas, education, research and health precincts, tourism and hospitality venues and more.

The Property Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on the updated guidance material to inform Payment Times Reporting as required under the *Payment Times Reporting Act 2020* (the Act) to reduce the regulatory burden while achieving the Act's objective to improve payment times for Australian small businesses.

The Property Council urges the Government and the Regulator to maintain focus on how the legislation, guidance notes and use of the data provided are performing to meet the objective of improved payment times.

In addition to our feedback on the draft guidance materials, the Property Council recommends that the following be considered to improve the operation of the legislation:

#### 1. The use of 'total income' to determine if an entity is a reporting entity

Consistent data reporting over a number of years is required to determine whether a large business is working to improve payment times.

The primary concern raised remains the threshold of total income using Australian accounting standards or another standard that aligns with International Financial Reporting Standards to determine whether the entity is considered a reporting entity.

Guidance published in April 2021 stated that entities should focus on the meaning of 'total income' in with the same meaning as in section 3C of the Taxation Administration Act 1953 with this meaning applied to all individual entities. It is not limited to entities that lodge tax returns.

The use of an accounting standard as opposed to taxable income to determine whether the entity is considered a reporting entity is challenging when used in the context of entities which hold

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commercial property assets or any other entities with significant assets recorded at fair value. Revaluation of property assets have the potential to result in significant variances in total income on a year-on-year basis. Entities with significant derivatives may also have a total income under the accounting standards which varies significantly year-on-year as a result of the mark-to-market of these derivative positions.

The result may be that an entity may be considered a reporting entity for a year, and then no longer a reporting entity in a subsequent year, making comparability across multiple reporting periods difficult, and increasing the compliance related administrative burden on businesses.

Taxable income, as a less volatile measure, would be more appropriate to determine if an entity is a reporting entity. This measure is more likely to consistently establish if an entity is a reporting entity, and therefore create a more consistent record of an entity's payment times, to deliver the outcomes intended by the Act.

### 2. The use of data provided by reporting entities

The Property Council also urges the Regulator to consider how it can support reporting entities to leverage the data provided to improve their payment performance via the *paymenttimes.gov.au* website. For example, allowing reports to be downloaded for Board reports, to validate that reports have been correctly loaded, or to allow like businesses to benchmark their payment times to peers in their sector.

Working with large businesses to improve payment performance through simple data access will be more likely to improve payment time outcomes for small business than compliance activities to provide the data in the first instance.

Please find enclosed comments on the draft guidance in the template format as requested.

We would appreciate the opportunity to discuss these issues in the lead up to the finalisation of the guidance notes. Please contact me on 0400 356 140 or <a href="mailto:bngo@propertycouncil.com.au">bngo@propertycouncil.com.au</a>.

Yours sincerely

Belinda Ngo Executive Director, Capital Markets

# **Consultation template**

# Name/Organisation: Property Council of Australia

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback	
Guidance note 1 – Key concepts	•		
Reporting entities – Types of reporting en	Reporting entities – Types of reporting entities		
Entities deemed to be reporting entities			
Volunteering entities			
Constitutionally covered entities	Constitutionally covered entities		
Identifying constitutionally covered entities			
Constitutional corporations			
Foreign entities			
Entities incorporated or carrying on an enterprise in a territory			
Carrying on an enterprise in Australia			
Carrying on an enterprise in Australia			
Income thresholds			

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback
Identifying the relevant income threshold		
Applying income thresholds		
Controlling corporations and member entities		
Head entities	44	For the purposes of administering the Act, 'head entity' was introduced as another entity type. The Guidance recognises that the term 'head entity' is not defined by the Act, but it refers to the ultimate parent entity of a corporate group.
		The Guidance would be benefit from a definition for 'head entity'. For example, it is not clear what happens if you have multiple Australian head entities but are subsidiaries of the same foreign parent, should the foreign parent be seen as the head entity or the ultimate Australian head entities which would align to financial reporting and tax reporting requirements from a financial statement preparation perspective.
Unincorporated entities	49/ Table 2	Under the accounting standard (AASB 10), there are other criteria to be considered and on this fact alone, Entity A might not 'control' Entity B. It needs to be clarified that this is a different requirement under the PTR Act i.e. we could have a scenario where Entity A doesn't consolidate Entity B in its financial statements, but will need to report Entity B's PTR stats as part of Entity A.
Total income		
Measurement and recognition	50	As noted in the submission cover letter, there should be a greater emphasis on taxable income concepts rather than IFRS accounting concepts.
Foreign currency translation		
Use of tax return information		

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback
Business combinations and control transactions	59	Member entities should be able to exclude intercompany revenue from the calculation of the threshold as it can vary substantially from period to period.
Reporting period		
Income year		
Determining reporting periods		
Procurement - Small business procurem	ient	
Supply of goods and services		
Trade credit arrangements	74	The examples provided seem to be examples of arrangements which are not trade credit arrangements. However, the wording prior to these points talks about what trade credit arrangements are. For the benefit of the Guidance, this should be better clarified.
Credits, rebates and discounts	NA	The Guidance would benefit from a reference to how credit notes should be applied against an invoice as this is included on the payment times website, stating that It's up to the reporting entity how and when they apply a credit note to a small business invoice. When they do and it offsets the value of the invoice, they report the net value in their payment times report. It is also important for the Regulator to acknowledge that often entities cannot apply a credit to a specific invoice, and so there needs to be flexibility in this area.
Excluded payments		
Credit card payments		

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback
Procurement - Payment terms		
Arrangements, agreements and contracts		
Standard payment period		
Procurement - Invoices	'	
Invoices		
Combined invoices	90	The Guidance note would benefit from practical considerations as the requirement to count each invoice separately if an invoice covers multiple payments to be made under different arrangements is impractical with most accounting systems. Most systems will not record which agreement/s to which an invoice relates.
Invoice date		
Recipient-created tax invoice		
Disputed invoices		
Supply chain finance		
Governance		
Principal governing body		
Responsible member		

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback
Trusts, partnerships and unincorporated entities	111 (bullet point 3)	The Guidance note would benefit with clarification that the requirement for trusts, superannuation funds and approved deposit funds with a single trustee, obligations of the trust are imposed on the trustee to report in respect of each trust independently. The trustee must discharge the obligations of the trust only if the relevant individual trusts meet the reporting entity requirements.
Other		
Other feedback on Guidance note 1		
Guidance note 2 – Preparing a paymer	nt times report	
When to prepare a report		
Reporting deadline		
Mergers and acquisitions		
Report data	·	
Information to prepare a report		
Small Business Identification Tool information		
Record keeping		
Payment times report content		
Required content		

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback
Other content		
Reporting for groups		
Reporting nil values		
Misleading information		
Submitting a payment times report		
The Payment Times Reporting Portal		
Signing reports and declarations	48	<ul> <li>The responsible member declaration template currently requires the responsible member of the entity to declare that they will provide the report to the principal governing body of the reporting entity. Given: <ul> <li>The uncertainty about when a report (as lodged) may be published the Payment Times Report register; and</li> <li>There is currently no ability to download an 'as lodged' version of a report for an entity or multiple entities in a group,</li> </ul> </li> <li>It is unclear how a responsible member may comply with this requirement, other than by providing a copy of the data uploaded to the register to the principal governing body. It would be appreciated if the form of the report referred to in the declaration be clarified to confirm that a copy of the data uploaded to the readily understandable by the principal governing body, be sufficient to satisfy this requirement.</li> </ul>
Publication of reports		

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback
Instructions on how to complete the payment times reporting templates		
Payment Times Reports Register		
How to complete the Payment Times Rep	orting Template	
Entity information		
Reporting period dates		
Standard payment periods		
Small business payments		
Invoicing arrangements		
Small business procurement		
Supply chain financing		
Notifiable events		
Report comments		
Submission and approval details		
Principal governing body		
How to complete the Responsible Member Declaration Template		

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback	
Responsible member approval			
Provision to the Principal Governing Body			
Other			
Other feedback on Guidance note 2		The appendix Guidance would benefit from clarification as whether it is required that responsible member to sign each section, or if it is a single signature as stated in paragraph 48.	
Guidance note 3 – Applications and notified	cations		
Applications - Extension of time to lodge a	Applications - Extension of time to lodge a payment times report		
When we can give an extension			
Circumstances that are exceptional or outside an entity's control			
Severity of circumstances			
Length of extension			
Applying for an extension			
Assessing your application			
Review of decision			
Applications - Cease to be a reporting entity			

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback
Eligibility for a determination to cease being a reporting entity	Key Point Box	A determination is unlikely to <b>[be]</b> (insert) granted for member entities with income falling below A\$10 million for two consecutive income years and entities that cease to exist or cease to be a constitutionally covered entity.
Applying for a determination to cease being a reporting entity	Key Point Box	The Guidance would benefits from stronger language where it states that the regulator "may not" grant a determination as it is understood that an entity ceased to be a reporting entity if it dips below the income threshold for 2 years. This is unlikely to require a determination. As a suggestion, this bullet point categorically rule any determination on this, i.e. The Regulator " <b>will not</b> " make a determination.
	Table 4 and Table 5	We would appreciate guidance as to whether an entity whose income exceeds A\$10 million, and is part of a corporate group, but who makes no payments required to be reported under the Act, would be eligible for consideration for a determination to cease to be a reporting entity. An example of such a situation is where an receives intra group income in excess of A\$10 million, and distributes that income to other group entities, but does not itself make any payments to small business suppliers as such payments are made by the Group's operating companies.
Assessing your application		
Effect of determination		
Review of decision		
Applications - Revised payment times rep	orts	
When to give a revised report		
Applying to register a revised report		
Assessing your application		

Heading	Section # / Paragraph #	Feedback
Applications - Redaction of commercial-in	-confidence inform	nation
Redaction of commercial-in-confidence information		
Requesting a redaction		
Assessing your request		
Notifications – Volunteering entities		
Volunteering entities		
Notifiable events		
Other		
Other feedback on Guidance note 3		