Australia

A. Progress in the implementation of the minimum standard

Australia has 45 tax agreements in force, as reported in its response to the Peer Review questionnaire. Twenty-two of those agreements comply with the minimum standard.

Australia signed the MLI in 2017 and deposited its instrument of ratification on 26 September 2018, listing its non-compliant agreements concluded with other members of the Inclusive Framework. The MLI entered into force for Australia on 1 January 2019. The agreements modified by the MLI come into compliance with the minimum standard once the provisions of the MLI take effect.

Australia is implementing the minimum standard through the inclusion of the preamble statement and the PPT ⁹

B. Conclusion

No jurisdiction has raised any concerns about their agreements with Australia.

Summary of the jurisdiction response - Australia

	1.Treaty partners	2. Compliance with the standard	3. Signature of a complying instrument	4. Minimum standard provision used
1	Argentina	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
2	Austria	No	No	
3	Belgium	Yes MLI		PPT alone
4	Canada	Yes MLI		PPT alone
5	Chile	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
6	China (People's Republic of)	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
7	Czech Republic	Yes MLI		PPT alone
8	Denmark	Yes MLI		PPT alone
9	Fiji*	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
10	Finland	Yes MLI		PPT alone
11	France	Yes MLI		PPT alone
12	Germany	Yes other		PPT alone
13	Hungary	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
14	India	Yes MLI		PPT alone
15	Indonesia	Yes MLI		PPT alone
16	Ireland	Yes MLI		PPT alone
17	Israel	Yes other		PPT alone
18	Italy	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
19	Japan	Yes MLI		PPT and LOB
20	Kiribati*	No	No	
21	Korea	Yes MLI		PPT alone

⁹ For its agreements listed under the MLI, Australia is implementing the preamble statement (Article 6 of the MLI) and the PPT (Article 7 of the MLI). In the case of the agreement concluded with Japan, Australia has supplemented the PPT with an LOB.

22	Malaysia	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
23	Malta	Yes MLI		PPT alone
24	Mexico	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
25	Netherlands	Yes MLI		PPT alone
26	New Zealand	Yes MLI		PPT alone
27	Norway	Yes MLI		PPT alone
28	Papua New Guinea	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
29	Philippines*	No	No	
30	Poland	Yes MLI		PPT alone
31	Romania	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
32	Russian Federation	Yes MLI		PPT alone
33	Singapore	Yes MLI		PPT alone
34	Slovak Republic	Yes MLI		PPT alone
35	South Africa	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
36	Spain	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
37	Sri Lanka	No	No	
38	Sweden	No	No	
39	Switzerland	No	No	
40	Thailand	No	No	
41	Turkey	No	Yes MLI	PPT alone
42	United Kingdom	Yes MLI		PPT alone
43	United States	No	No	
44	Viet Nam	No	No	

Other agreements

	1.Treaty partners	2. Inclusive Framework member	
1	Chinese Taipei*	No	



From:

Prevention of Tax Treaty Abuse – Fourth Peer Review Report on Treaty Shopping

Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 6

Access the complete publication at:

https://doi.org/10.1787/3dc05e6a-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2022), "Australia", in *Prevention of Tax Treaty Abuse – Fourth Peer Review Report on Treaty Shopping : Inclusive Framework on BEPS: Action 6*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/94ed2591-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions.

