

Policy proposals	Fiscal impact 2016-17 (\$m)	Fiscal impact 2017-18 (\$m)	Fiscal impact 2018-19 (\$m)	Fiscal impact 2019-20 (\$m)	Net fiscal impact over the 2016-17 – 2019-20 forward estimates period (\$m)	Net fiscal impact over 2016-17 – 2026-27 forward estimates period (\$m)ⁱ
Liberal-National Party (LNP)						
Announced in Budget 2016-17, from 2017, will introduce a new 40% Diverted Profits Tax (DPT) to ensure large multinationals pay the right amount of tax on profits made in Australia.			100	100	200	Not estimated
Will fund the ATO to establish a specialist new Tax Avoidance Taskforce .	77.4	767.7	1,283.8	1,610	3,739	Not estimated
Will introduce rules to limit base erosion and prevent the exploitation of cross-border tax differences in hybrid entities .						
Will close loopholes that allow multinational companies to use excessive related party payments to shift profits overseas and reduce the tax they pay in Australia.						
Will introduce a voluntary Tax Transparency Code to encourage businesses with an annual turnover of at least \$100 million to publish a range of tax information, including an insight into the Australian taxes they pay.						
Will increase the maximum penalty for failing to lodge on time tax returns , business activity failing to lodge on time tax returns, business activity statements, country-by-country reports and similar tax documents from \$4,500 to \$450,000.						
Australian Labor Party (ALP)						
Fair share of tax policies as explained in Fiscal Plan : Will close loopholes which allow multinational companies to send profits overseas, by: changing the arrangements for how multinational companies claim tax deductions; requiring the ATO to reduce corporate tax avoidance;	0	390	640	600	1,600	5,900

reducing multinational companies' use of hybrid structures to reduce tax; & restoring the \$100 million threshold for reporting the tax affairs of large private firms bringing them back in line with public companies.						
The Greens						
Will rebuild ATO staffing levels to what they were at the change of government, to help improve corporate tax compliance.	-500	-540	-580		-1,620	Not estimated
Will establish a high-level tax recovery unit , made up of 20 of the top tax accountants and legal specialists currently working in the private sector.	-20	-20	-20		-60	Not estimated
Will require companies to pay tax where the economic activity occurs , by pursuing international frameworks for apportioning a companies' taxes to the jurisdictions where they derived their income.					-600	Not estimated
Will reduce the tax payment disclosure threshold for private and publicly listed companies to \$50 million of income in a year.						
Support the ALP's proposal to assess companies' offshore interest deductions at companies' debt to equity ratio across their global operations.	550	500	500		1,550	Not estimated
Will recycle and invest \$250 million of the \$400 million raised by changes in tax avoidance laws into diplomatic efforts to show leadership on the OECD BEPS process , to work towards tighter collaboration between revenue authorities.	-100	-100	-100		-300	Not estimated
Will reward whistle-blowers who expose misconduct and enable tax authorities to reclaim money.						
Will remove the confidentiality provisions in section 127 of the ASIC Act to allow ASIC to share information with the ATO without having to notify the affected person						
Residents and companies in jurisdictions which do not exchange tax information with the ATO for tax purposes will incur higher rates of withholding tax from activities that generate income in Australia.						

Will require all companies that submit tenders for government contracts to provide information on where the company, and all its related entities, are domiciled for tax purposes.						
Will empower the ATO to charge penalties against companies and individuals that do not lodge information of who owns or has control of trusts and private companies registered in Australia by 1 July 2017.						
Will expand the ATO's disclosure regime to publish the names and financial figures of the top 20 companies that transfer money offshore through inter-related transactions in each financial year.						
Will establish a public register of companies' tax settlements with the ATO , including the amounts that the ATO originally assessed a company's tax liability, and the amount which was finally settled.						
Will establish a public register through which Australian mining and infrastructure companies would disclose the amount, and purpose, of funds paid to foreign governments.						
Will end private Australian companies' exemption from filing financial accounts with ASIC						
Will expand the requirement for companies with \$1 billion global turnover to file detailed general purpose financial reports , by requiring companies whose constitutions allow a Director to defer to the best interests of their global parent to file general purpose accounts with ASIC.						
Will amend the Future Fund's legislation to prevent the establishment or operation of investment vehicles in secrecy jurisdictions and tax havens, with suitable time allowed for the transition of assets out of those locations.						

* Items marked indicate savings or spending relative to the other main party platform, but not relative to the usual budget baseline of 'no policy change'. We have included these because they convey useful information, but this caveat should be borne in mind.

¹ The ALP chose to estimate costs for some of its policies over a 10 year period. As the other parties have mainly chosen to estimate the costs of their policies over the forward estimates period, there are no costs associated with their policies over that period.