

INDIVIDUALS

PRIMARY PRODUCERS

GUIDE

NAT 1712-6.2007

SEGMENT

AUDIENCE

FORMAT

PRODUCT ID



Australian Government

Australian Taxation Office

Information for primary producers 2007

To help you complete your tax return
for 1 July 2006 – 30 June 2007

Covers how to claim deductions if you are a primary producer



For more information visit
www.ato.gov.au

OUR COMMITMENT TO YOU

We are committed to providing you with advice and information you can rely on.

We make every effort to ensure that our advice and information is correct. If you follow advice in this publication and it turns out to be incorrect, or it is misleading and you make a mistake as a result, we must still apply the law correctly. If that means you owe us money, we must ask you to pay it. However, we will not charge you a penalty or interest if you acted reasonably and in good faith.

If you make an honest mistake when you try to follow our advice and you owe us money as a result, we will not charge you a penalty. However, we will ask you to pay the money, and we may also charge you interest.

If correcting the mistake means we owe you money, we will pay it to you. We will also pay you any interest you are entitled to.

If you feel this publication does not fully cover your circumstances, please seek help from the Tax Office or a professional adviser.

The information in this publication is current at May 2007. We regularly revise our publications to take account of any changes to the law, so make sure that you have the latest information. If you are unsure, you can check for a more recent version on our website at www.ato.gov.au or contact us.

HOW SELF-ASSESSMENT AFFECTS YOU

Self-assessment means the Tax Office uses the information you give on your tax return and any related schedules and forms to work out your refund or tax liability. We do not take any responsibility for checking the accuracy of the details you provide, although our system automatically checks the arithmetic.

Although we do not check the accuracy of your tax return at the time of processing, at a later date we may examine the details more thoroughly by reviewing specific parts, or by conducting an audit of your tax affairs. We also have a number of audit programs that are designed to continually check for missing, inaccurate or incomplete information.

What are your responsibilities?

It is your responsibility to lodge a tax return that is signed, complete and correct. Even if someone else – including a tax agent – helps you to prepare your tax return and any related schedules, you are still legally responsible for the accuracy of your information.

What if you lodge an incorrect tax return?

If you become aware that your tax return is incorrect, you must contact us straight away.

Initiatives to complement self-assessment

There are a number of systems and entitlements that complement self-assessment, including:

- the private ruling system (see below)
- the amendment system (if you find you have left something out of your tax return)
- your entitlement to interest on early payment or over-payment of a tax debt.

Do you need to ask for a private ruling?

If you are uncertain about how a tax law applies to your personal tax affairs, you can ask for a private ruling. To do this, complete a *Private ruling application form (non-tax professionals)* (NAT 13742), or contact us.

Lodge your tax return by the due date, even if you are waiting for the response to your application. You may need to request an amendment to your tax return once you have received the private ruling.

We publish all private rulings on our website. (Before we publish we edit the text to remove information that would identify you.)

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WHO IS A PRIMARY PRODUCER?

A primary producer is an individual, trust or company carrying on a primary production business alone or in partnership. You are a primary producer if you carry on a business of:

- cultivating or propagating plants, fungi or their products or parts – including seeds, spores, bulbs and similar things – in any physical environment
- maintaining animals for the purpose of selling them or their bodily produce – including natural increase
- manufacturing dairy produce from raw material that you produced
- conducting operations relating directly to taking or catching fish, turtles, dugong, bêche-de-mer, crustaceans or aquatic molluscs
- conducting operations relating directly to taking or culturing pearls or pearl shell
- planting or tending trees in a plantation or forest that are intended to be felled
- felling trees in a plantation or forest, or
- transporting trees or parts of trees that you felled in a plantation or forest to the place:
 - where they are first to be milled or processed, or
 - from which they are to be transported to the place where they are first to be milled or processed.

You need to consider various indicators before you decide if an activity is a business of primary production. *Taxation Ruling TR 97/11 – Income tax: am I carrying on a business of primary production?* gives a comprehensive explanation of the relevant indicators together with examples of the application of the indicators. To get this publication, see page 10.

PRIMARY PRODUCTION LOSSES

Non-commercial business losses

Since 1 July 2000, individuals with losses from carrying on non-commercial business activities (either alone or in partnership with others) may be required to defer those losses under the non-commercial business losses (NCL) measures. The NCL measures do not apply if:

- you operate a primary production business and your assessable income from other sources is less than \$40,000, excluding any net capital gain, or
- your business activity satisfies one of four tests, or
- the Commissioner of Taxation exercises discretion to allow the loss to be claimed.

If the NCL measures do apply, the loss cannot be claimed in the year it arises. Instead, it is deferred to the next year in which you carry on the business activity or one of a similar kind. The deferred loss is offset against any profit from the activity in that future year. Whether any remaining loss can be offset against other income for that future year will depend on the operation of the NCL measures in that year.

! NOTE

For further information, see *Taxation Ruling TR2001/14 – Income tax: Division 35 – non-commercial business losses*. To get this publication, see page 10.

THE SIMPLIFIED TAX SYSTEM (STS)

The STS is an alternative method of determining taxable income for eligible small businesses with straightforward financial affairs. It can apply to income years starting on or after 1 July 2001. You are eligible to be an STS taxpayer for an income year if:

- you carry on a business at any time in that year
- you have an STS average turnover of less than \$1 million in that year (including the turnover of any entities that are grouped with you), and
- you, together with any grouped entities, hold depreciating assets with a total adjustable value of less than \$3 million at the end of the year.

Grouping rules prevent ineligible businesses from structuring or restructuring to take advantage of the STS.

Proposed changes to the STS

In the 2006–07 Federal Budget the Government announced further changes to the STS which will apply from the start of the 2007–08 income year.

These proposed changes will increase the STS average turnover threshold to \$2 million and remove the \$3 million depreciating asset test from the STS eligibility requirements.

Participation in the STS is optional. If you are eligible and decide to enter the STS in an income year, you make an election on your income tax return for that year. You must review your eligibility each year.

As an alternative method of determining taxable income, the STS has the following features:

- simplified trading stock rules where businesses only need to conduct stocktakes and account for changes in the value of trading stock in limited circumstances (see **Stock on hand** on page 8), and
- simplified depreciation rules where most depreciating assets costing less than \$1,000 each (excluding input tax credit entitlements) are written off immediately.

Most other depreciating assets with an effective life of less than 25 years are pooled in a general STS pool and deducted at 30%. Most other depreciating assets with an effective life of 25 years or more are pooled in a long life STS pool and deducted at 5%.

Certain depreciating assets used by a taxpayer in the course of carrying on a business of primary production attract specific uniform capital allowance (UCA) provisions, such as those applying to landcare operations, water facilities, electricity connections and telephone lines. For each of these assets, the taxpayer can choose whether to use the STS provisions or the UCA provisions.

For horticultural plants (including grapevines) you must use the UCA provisions.

STS taxpayers can also claim an immediate deduction for certain prepaid expenses.

There have been changes to the law relating to the STS. These changes only apply to income years starting on or after 1 July 2005.

Briefly, the changes are:

- the introduction of an entrepreneurs tax offset
- the removal of the requirement that an STS taxpayer must use the STS accounting method (generally referred to as a cash basis of accounting)
- the suspension of the five-year re-entry rule, and
- the extension of circumstances in which rollover relief may be available on the disposal of depreciating assets in an STS pool.

For more information, see the publication *The simplified tax system – a guide for tax agents and small businesses* (NAT 6459). To get this publication, see page 10.

DEDUCTIONS FOR THE DECLINE IN VALUE OF DEPRECIATING ASSETS AND CERTAIN OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

! DEFINITION

Depreciating asset – an asset with a limited effective life which can reasonably be expected to decline in value over the time it is used. Some assets are specifically excluded from the definition.

There is a set of general rules for working out deductions for the decline in value of depreciating assets.

Generally, you work out the decline in value of a depreciating asset using either the prime cost or diminishing value method. Both methods are based on the effective life of an asset. The decline in value calculator on our website will help you with the choice and the calculations. For most depreciating assets, you choose whether to self-assess the effective life or use the Commissioner's determination which is in *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/15 – Income tax: effective life of depreciating assets (applicable from 1 January 2007)*. To get this publication, see page 10.

Your deduction for decline in value is reduced by the extent you use the asset, or have it installed ready for use, for other than a taxable purpose. A taxable purpose includes the purpose of producing assessable income.

You can allocate low-cost assets and low-value assets you hold to a low-value pool and work out the decline in value of all the assets in the pool in a single calculation.

A low-cost asset is a depreciating asset (except a horticultural plant) whose cost at the end of the year in which you start to use it is less than \$1,000 (excluding input tax credit entitlements). A low-value asset is a depreciating asset (except a horticultural plant) that is not a low-cost asset but which has an opening adjustable value of less than \$1,000, and for which you have worked out any available deductions for decline in value for a previous income year under the diminishing value method.

The adjustable value of a depreciating asset is its cost (excluding any input tax credit entitlements) less its decline in value since you first used it or installed it ready for use for any purpose, including a private purpose.

These rules for working out decline in value apply to most depreciating assets used in primary production. However, there are special rules for working out deductions for the decline in value of some primary production depreciating assets and certain other capital expenditure.

For more information about the general rules for working out decline in value, see the *Guide to depreciating assets 2007* (NAT 1996–6.2007). To get this publication, see page 10.

Landcare operations

You can claim a deduction for capital expenditure you incur on a landcare operation for land in Australia in the year it is incurred.

The deduction is available to the extent you use the land for either:

- a primary production business, or
- in the case of rural land, a business for the purpose of producing assessable income from the use of that rural land – except a business of mining or quarrying.

You may claim the deduction even if you are only a lessee of the land.

A landcare operation is one of the following operations:

- erecting fences to separate different land classes in accordance with an approved land management plan
- erecting fences primarily and principally to keep out animals from areas affected by land degradation in order to prevent or limit further damage and assist in reclaiming the areas
- constructing a levee or similar improvement
- constructing drainage works – other than the draining of swamps or low-lying land – primarily and principally to control salinity or assist in drainage control
- an operation primarily and principally for eradicating or exterminating animal pests from the land
- an operation primarily and principally for eradicating, exterminating or destroying plant growth detrimental to the land
- an operation primarily and principally for preventing or combating land degradation other than by the use of fences
- an extension, alteration or addition to any of the assets described in the first four dot points or an extension to an operation described in the fifth to seventh dot points.

A landcare operation also includes:

- a repair of a capital nature to an asset which is deductible under a landcare operation
- constructing a structural improvement that is reasonably incidental to levees or drainage works deductible under a landcare operation
- a repair of a capital nature, or an alteration, addition or extension to a structural improvement that is reasonably incidental to levees (or similar improvements) or drainage works deductible under a landcare operation.

An example of a structural improvement that may be reasonably incidental to drainage works is a fence constructed to prevent livestock entering a drain that was constructed to control salinity.

No deduction is available for capital expenditure on plant, except for plant comprising certain fences, dams or other structural improvements. If the decline in value of plant is not deductible under the landcare provisions, you work out the plant's decline in value using the general rules for working out decline in value.

Where a levee is constructed primarily and principally for water conservation, it is a water facility and no deduction would be allowable under these rules. Its decline in value would need to be worked out under the rules for water facilities (see below).

Any recoupment of the expenditure may be included in your assessable income.

These deductions are not available to a partnership. Expenses for landcare operations incurred by a partnership are allocated to each partner who can then claim the relevant deduction in respect of their share of the expenditure.

Rural land irrigation water providers can claim a deduction for certain expenditure they incur on a landcare operation. A rural land irrigation water provider is an entity whose business is primarily and principally supplying water to entities for use in primary production businesses on land in Australia or businesses on land in Australia or businesses (except mining or quarrying businesses) using rural land in Australia. For more information, see the *Guide to depreciating assets 2007*. To get this publication, see page 10.

Water facilities

A water facility includes plant or a structural improvement, or an alteration, addition or extension to plant or a structural improvement, that is primarily or principally for the purpose of conserving or conveying water. The expenditure must be incurred by you primarily and principally for conserving or conveying water for use in your primary production business on land in Australia.

You may claim the deduction even if you are only a lessee of the land.

You can claim a deduction for the decline in value of a water facility in equal instalments over three income years. Examples of a water facility are dams, tanks, tank stands, bores, wells, irrigation channels, pipes, pumps, water towers and windmills.

Water facility also includes certain other expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 2004:

- a repair of a capital nature to plant or a structural improvement that is primarily and principally for the purpose of conserving or conveying water – for example, if you purchase a pump that needs substantial work done to it before it can be used in your business, the cost of repairing the pump may be treated as a water facility

- a structural improvement, or an alteration, addition or extension, to a structural improvement, that is reasonably incidental to conserving or conveying water
- a repair of a capital nature to a structural improvement that is reasonably incidental to conserving or conveying water.

Examples of structural improvements that are reasonably incidental to conserving or conveying water include a bridge over an irrigation channel, a culvert (a length of pipe or multiple pipes that are laid under a road to allow the flow of water in a channel to pass under the road), or a fence preventing livestock entering an irrigation channel.

Your deduction is reduced where the water facility is not wholly used for either:

- carrying on a primary production business on land in Australia, or
- a taxable purpose – for example, producing assessable income.

Any recoupment of the expenditure may be included in your assessable income. As the expenditure on water facilities is deductible over three income years, special rules apply to determine the amount of any recoupment to be included in assessable income in the year of recoupment and in later income years.

These deductions are not available to a partnership. Costs incurred by a partnership for facilities to conserve or convey water are allocated to each partner who can then claim the relevant deduction in respect of their share of the expenditure.

Irrigation water providers are entitled to a deduction for water facilities expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 2004. An irrigation water provider is an entity whose business is primarily and principally the supply of water to entities for use in primary production businesses on land in Australia. For more information, see the *Guide to depreciating assets 2007*. To get this publication, see page 10.

Tradeable water rights

The states and territories have enacted legislation to enable the trading of water rights. Generally, there are capital gains tax (CGT) and/or general taxation consequences from the sale, transfer or ending of water licences, allocations, quotas or entitlements.

Water rights, such as licences and water allocations are CGT assets. The permanent trade of a water right constitutes the disposal of a CGT asset. A temporary trade of these rights also constitutes a CGT event – exactly which CGT event will depend on the facts of each case and the rules governing the trade. Whether there are general income tax consequences as a result of a water trade also depends on your particular circumstances. If you are uncertain, write to the Tax Office and request a private ruling on how the tax laws apply to your situation.

Carbon sequestration rights

Farmers and other landowners may manage or plant forests to participate in carbon sequestration activities. The carbon sequestration activities which contribute to greenhouse gas abatement are enabled by state legislation. Rules governing how these activities are carried out are provided for by the relevant state legislation, related regulations and operating rules.

There are capital gains tax consequences of trading in carbon sequestration rights. A carbon sequestration right is a CGT asset. The exact CGT consequences will depend on the facts and the manner by which your trade is carried out. For example, selling a carbon sequestration right to another entity before the end of a contract will trigger a CGT event as this will result in a change of ownership. A carbon sequestration right, as defined in the NSW legislation, is considered to be inherently connected with a primary producer's land and can be an active asset. Therefore, any capital gain made by a primary producer from the granting of that right may qualify for the small business concessions if the conditions for those concessions are satisfied.

You are not a primary producer if you plant, manage or establish trees for the sole purpose of carbon sequestration activities and those trees are not intended to be felled in a business of forestry operations (see **Who is a primary producer** on page 3).

Where you plant and maintain forests in the ordinary course of forestry activities, you may be entitled to a general deduction for the costs of planting and maintaining the forests. You are a primary producer for income tax purposes if you are engaged in 'forest operations' and those activities constitute the carrying on of a business. *Taxation Ruling TR 95/6 – Income tax: primary production and forestry* outlines the various deductions available to primary producers engaged in forest operations. The deductibility of these expenses is not altered by the fact that you also derive income from carbon sequestration activities that are carried on in conjunction with forestry activities.

Where you plant trees with the sole purpose of participating in carbon sequestration activities and those trees are not intended to be felled in a business of forestry, a general deduction is not allowed for these costs. This is because the cost of planting in these circumstances is capital expenditure. Capital expenditure for planting trees may receive other income tax treatment, depending on the context in which the expenditure is incurred:

- For trees that are regarded as horticultural plants (that is, trees used for the sale of their products or parts), the costs of establishment are written off by reference to the effective life of the plant.
- Trees which are used solely for carbon credit arrangements, are not cultivated or propagated for any of their products or parts and do not constitute horticultural plants for the purpose of applying the horticultural plant deduction under section 40-515 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

- For trees planted or established as a landcare operation (for example, to combat land degradation) an immediate deduction for establishment costs is available where the costs are incurred primarily and principally for such a landcare purpose.
- For trees and shrubs whose function is purely ornamental, capital expenditure may be deductible under the project pooling provisions based on the project life.

The UCA provisions do not otherwise provide a deduction for capital expenditure for planting or establishing trees or have regard to the trees as depreciating assets.

Electricity connections and telephone lines

You can claim a deduction in equal instalments over 10 years for capital expenditure incurred in connecting:

- mains electricity to land on which a business is carried on or in upgrading an existing connection to such land, or
- a telephone line brought on or extending to land being used to carry on a primary production business.

Any recoupment of the deductible expenditure may be included in your assessable income. As the expenditure is deductible over more than one income year, special rules apply to determine the amount of any recoupment to be included in assessable income in the year of recoupment and in later income years.

These deductions are not available to a partnership. Costs incurred by a partnership for mains electricity supply or telephone lines are allocated to each partner, who can then claim the relevant deduction in respect of their share of the expenditure.

Grapevines planted before 1 October 2004

The specific rules for working out the decline in value of grapevines only apply to grapevines that were planted and first used by you in a primary production business before 1 October 2004. Legislation removing this accelerated income tax write-off for grapevines came into effect from 1 October 2004. Any grapevine planted and used in a primary production business before 1 October 2004 will continue to use the specific rules for grapevines. If a grapevine was planted and first used by you in a primary production business on or after 1 October 2004, the decline in value of the grapevine is worked out under the provisions relating to horticultural plants (see **Horticultural plants** on page 7).

The decline in value of grapevines planted and used in a primary production business before 1 October 2004 is worked out at a rate of 25%, provided you own the land to which the grapevines are affixed, or the grapevines are established on Crown land you hold under lease which is used in a primary production business.

If you are not entitled to work out your deduction for decline in value under the provisions relating to grapevines because these conditions are not met, a deduction may be available for decline in value under the provisions relating to horticultural plants (see page 7).

Your deduction for the decline in value of grapevines is based on the capital expenditure incurred on establishing the grapevines. Capital expenditure incurred on establishing grapevines does not include the cost of purchasing or leasing land, expenditure in draining swamps or low-lying land, or expenditure in clearing land. However, it would include, for example, the cost of:

- preparing the land – ploughing and topsoil enhancement
- planting the vine itself, and
- the vine.

You start to deduct the decline in value of grapevines from the time you first use the grapevines in a primary production business to produce assessable income. If ownership of the grapevines changes, the remaining deduction is available to the new owner while they use the grapevines in a primary production business. If a grapevine is destroyed before the end of the write-off period, you are allowed a deduction in that year for the remaining unclaimed expenses less any proceeds – for example, insurance.

Any recoupment of the expenditure may be assessable income. As the expenditure is deductible over more than one income year, special rules apply to determine the amount of any recoupment to be included in assessable income in the year of recoupment and in later income years.

These deductions are not available to a partnership. Costs incurred by a partnership in establishing grapevines are allocated to each partner, who can then claim the relevant deduction in respect of their share of the expenditure.

Horticultural plants

You are allowed a deduction for the decline in value of horticultural plants, provided:

- you own the plants – lessees and licensees of land are treated as if they own the horticultural plants on that land
- you use them in a business of horticulture to produce assessable income, and
- the expense was incurred after 9 May 1995.

Your deduction for the decline in value of horticultural plants is based on the capital expenditure incurred on establishing the plants. This does not include expenditure on the initial clearing of the land. It may include, for example:

- the costs of acquiring and planting the seeds, and
- part of the cost of ploughing, contouring, fertilising, stone removal and topsoil enhancement relating to the planting.

You cannot claim this deduction for forestry plants.

The period over which you can deduct the decline in value depends on the effective life of the horticultural plant. You can choose to work out the effective life yourself or you can use the effective life determined by the Commissioner, which is listed in Taxation Ruling TR 2006/15.

If the effective life of the plant is less than three years you can claim the establishment costs in full in the year in which the products or parts of the plant are first able to be harvested and sold commercially. If the effective life of the plant is three or more years you can write off the establishment costs over the maximum write-off

period, which generally commences at the start of what is expected to be the plant's first commercial season. If the plant is destroyed before the end of its effective life you are allowed a deduction in that year for the remaining unclaimed expenses less any proceeds (for example, insurance).

Plants with effective life of three or more years

| Effective life | Annual write-off rate | Maximum write-off period |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 to less than 5 years | 40% | 2 years 183 days |
| 5 to less than 6 ² / ₃ years | 27% | 3 years 257 days |
| 6 ² / ₃ to less than 10 years | 20% | 5 years |
| 10 to less than 13 years | 17% | 5 years 323 days |
| 13 to less than 30 years | 13% | 7 years 253 days |
| 30 years or more | 7% | 14 years 105 days |

Where ownership of the horticultural plants changes, the new owner is entitled to continue claiming the balance of the capital expenditure incurred establishing the plants on the same basis.

Grapevines planted on or after 1 October 2004 are now dealt with under these provisions. The main changes are:

- Deductions for the decline in value of a grapevine can only be claimed from the income year in which the grapevine's first commercial season starts, not when it is first used in a primary production business.
- The decline in value of a grapevine will not be worked out at an annual rate of 25% but will be based on the effective life of the grapevine.

The Commissioner has determined effective lives for grapevines as follows:

| Horticultural plants | Effective life (years) |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Grapevines, dried | 15 |
| Grapevines, table | 15 |
| Grapevines, wine | 20 |

Alternatively, a taxpayer can estimate their own effective life for grapevines.

Any recoupment of the expenditure is assessable income. Where the expenditure is deductible over more than one income year, special rules apply to determine the amount of any recoupment to be included in assessable income in the year of recoupment and later income years.

These deductions are not available to a partnership. Costs incurred by a partnership in establishing horticultural plants are allocated to each partner, who can then claim the relevant deduction in respect of their share of the expenditure.

VALUING LIVESTOCK

Stock on hand

You can choose to value livestock on hand at the end of the income year at cost, market selling value or replacement value. An additional option is available for certain horse breeding stock. You may change the basis of valuation year by year and different valuation bases may be adopted for individual livestock. At 1 July 2006, the value of livestock on hand should be the same as the value of your closing stock at 30 June 2006 that you used for your 2005–06 tax return.

Simplified tax system (STS) taxpayers

If you are an STS taxpayer, you only need to value each item of trading stock on hand and account for changes in the value of your trading stock (including livestock) if the value of all your stock on hand at the start of the income year and a reasonable estimate of the value of all your stock on hand at the end of the income year varies by more than \$5,000. For more information, see the fact sheet *Simplified tax system: Simplified trading stock rules* (NAT 4107) on our website.

Oyster farmers

Oyster farmers are required to account for oysters on hand as trading stock. This includes oysters held on sticks or in trays, or harvested and held ready for sale.

For more information, see the fact sheet *Oyster farmers – stock on hand* (NAT 7359) on our website.

Goods taken from stock for private use

If you take goods from stock for your own use, or for the use of your family members, you are required to account for the goods as if the stock had been disposed of at its cost.

Natural increase

The cost of an animal you hold as livestock that you acquired by natural increase is whichever of these you elect:

- actual cost of the animal, or
- cost prescribed by the regulations (cattle, horses and deer \$20; pigs \$12; emus \$8; goats and sheep \$4; poultry 35 cents).

If your business involves breeding exotic animals – for example, ostriches or alpacas – phone the Business Infoline on **13 28 66** to confirm the appropriate cost. You must value a horse acquired by natural increase and included in livestock on hand at a cost not less than the insemination service fee attributable to acquiring the horse.

ABNORMAL RECEIPTS

Grants and subsidies

Generally, amounts received by way of grants or subsidies will either be assessable as income under ordinary concepts or as a capital receipt.

For further information, see *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/3 – Income Tax: government payments to industry to assist entities (including individuals) to continue, commence or cease business*. To get this publication, see page 10.

Profit from forced disposal or death of livestock

You can elect to spread profit from the forced disposal or death of livestock over a period of five years. Alternatively, you can elect to defer the profit and to use it to reduce the cost of replacement livestock in the disposal year or any of the next five income years. Any unused part of the profit is included in assessable income in the fifth income year.

An election to spread or defer profits can be made where you dispose of the stock, or they die, because:

- land is compulsorily acquired or resumed under an Act
- a state or territory leases land for a cattle tick eradication campaign
- pasture or fodder is destroyed by fire, drought or flood and you will use the proceeds of the disposal or death mainly to buy replacement stock or to maintain breeding stock for the purpose of replacing the livestock
- they are compulsorily destroyed under an Australian law for the control of a disease (including bovine tuberculosis) or they die of such a disease, or
- you receive official notification under an Australian law dealing with contamination of property.

Insurance recoveries

Where you have an assessable insurance recovery for loss of livestock or for loss by fire of trees that were assets of a primary production business carried on in Australia, you can elect to include the amount in assessable income in equal instalments over five years.

Double wool clips

Tax relief is available in relation to the proceeds of the sale of two wool clips arising in an income year because of an early shearing caused by drought, fire or flood.

A wool grower can elect to defer the profit on the sale of the clip from the advanced shearing to the next year.

TAX AVERAGING

Tax averaging enables you to even out your income and tax payable over a maximum of five years to allow for fluctuations. This ensures that you do not pay more tax over a number of years than taxpayers on comparable but steady incomes. When your average income is less than your taxable income – excluding capital gains – you receive an averaging tax offset.

When your average income is more than your taxable income – excluding any capital gains – you must pay extra income tax which is included in the tax assessed.

The amount of the averaging tax offset or extra income tax is calculated automatically and your notice of assessment will show you the averaging details. If you are unsure of this calculation, phone the Business Infoline on **13 28 66**.

If you wish, you may choose to withdraw permanently from the averaging system and pay tax at ordinary rates. However, once you have made this choice, it will affect all your assessments for subsequent years and cannot be revoked. This means you will be taxed on the same basis as taxpayers not eligible for averaging provisions.

FARM MANAGEMENT DEPOSITS SCHEME

The farm management deposits (FMD) scheme is designed to enable primary producers to deal with uneven income flows by making deposits during prosperous years and withdrawals during less prosperous years.

Subject to certain conditions, deposits are deductible in the year in which they are made. If you withdraw any deposits that you have previously claimed as a tax deduction, the withdrawals are treated as assessable income in the year in which they are made. Amounts which are withdrawn within 12 months of deposit will not receive concessional treatment unless the exceptional circumstances provisions apply (see the next column).

Note in relation to the FMD thresholds below that *Tax Laws Amendment (2006 Measures No. 7) Act 2007* raised the total deposit limit from \$300,000 to \$400,000, and raised the non-primary production taxable income limit from \$50,000 to \$65,000, effective from 1 July 2006.

The basic rules of the scheme are:

- The deposit must be made with an approved financial institution such as a bank, building society or credit union.
- The owner of the deposit must be a primary producer when the deposit is made.
- The deposit must be made on behalf of only one person. (Deposits by two or more persons jointly or made on behalf of two or more persons will not be recognised as FMD.)
- Deposits must be made by 30 June to qualify for a deduction in that income year.
- The minimum deposit or withdrawal is \$1,000; the total of all deposits held at any one time cannot exceed \$400,000.
- Interest on FMD is assessable in the income year in which it is paid.
- The tax deduction allowed for FMD – including interest reinvested – in any income year is limited to the taxable income derived from a business of primary production in that year.
- You cannot claim a deduction for FMD if, in the income year:
 - your taxable income from non-primary production activities is greater than \$65,000
 - you became bankrupt, or
 - you ceased to be a primary producer for at least 120 days – the 120-day period does not have to fall entirely in the one income year.

- Where a deposit holder dies in the income year, a deduction is not allowable for any deposits they made in that income year.
- FMD do not have to be 12-month fixed term deposits but can be held in deposits of any term, provided no part of the amount is withdrawn within 12 months of the date of deposit.
- From 1 July 2002, you can withdraw part of a deposit within 12 months of making the deposit without losing the benefit of the tax deduction for the remaining amount. This residual amount still qualifies for an FMD deduction, provided it remains in the account for at least 12 months and does not fall below \$1,000. A deduction is not allowable for the part of the deposit that is withdrawn. Where this affects a deduction you claimed in the prior year, you need to request an amendment of your assessment for that income year.
- From 1 July 2002, certain FMD holders can withdraw deposits early and still retain the tax deduction in the income year in which the deposit was made. This concession applies if, at the time of the withdrawal, you operate your primary production business in an area covered by an exceptional circumstances (EC) declaration made by the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, and the deposit was made when the area was not under an EC declaration. To confirm your EC status, you have until three months after the end of the income year in which the withdrawal is made to obtain an EC certificate from the relevant state authority. This is to ensure that primary producers will be able to take advantage of the EC concession before the certificate is issued. The amount of the withdrawal is assessable in the income year in which the withdrawal is made, and you cannot claim a deduction for any subsequent deposits made in the same income year.

For more information, see the fact sheet *Farm management deposits scheme* (NAT 8776) on our website.

Farm management deposit accounts are commercial products offered by financial institutions but coordinated by the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. If you require more information on the taxation requirements for the FMD scheme, phone the Business Infoline on **13 28 66**.

WORKSHEET

To help you work out your income from primary production, we have provided a worksheet at the back of this publication. If you use it, keep the completed worksheet with your other records.

The *Business and professional items instructions 2007* explains where amounts from the worksheet, labelled PP1–PP11, should be shown at **P8** on the *Business and professional items schedule for individuals 2007*.

MORE INFORMATION

INTERNET

- For general tax information and up-to-date and comprehensive information about deductions, visit www.ato.gov.au

PUBLICATIONS

Publications referred to in this guide are:

- *Farm management deposits scheme* (NAT 8776) (available only at www.ato.gov.au)
- *Guide to depreciating assets 2007* (NAT 1996–6.2007)
- *Oyster farmers – stock on hand* (NAT 7359) (available only at www.ato.gov.au)
- *Simplified tax system: simplified trading stock rules – fact sheet* (NAT 4107)
- *Taxation Ruling TR 95/6 – Income tax: primary production and forestry*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 97/11 – Income tax: am I carrying on a business of primary production?*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2001/14 – Income tax: Division 35 – non-commercial business losses*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/3 – Income Tax: government payments to industry to assist entities (including individuals) to continue, commence or cease business*
- *Taxation Ruling TR 2006/15 – Income tax: effective life of depreciating assets (applicable from 1 January 2007)*
- *The simplified tax system – a guide for tax agents and small businesses* (NAT 6459)

The following publications have additional information for primary producers. If they are relevant to your circumstances, use them in conjunction with this guide.

- *Business and professional items instructions 2007* (NAT 2543–6.2007)
- *Company tax return instructions 2007* (NAT 0669–6.2007)
- *Partnership and trust tax returns instructions 2007* (NAT 2297–6.2007)
- *TaxPack 2007* (NAT 0976–6.2007)

To get any publication referred to in this guide:

- visit our website at www.ato.gov.au/publications for publications, taxation rulings, practice statements and forms
- phone our Publications Distribution Service on **1300 720 092**, or
- visit one of our shopfronts.

INFOLINES

We can offer a more personalised service if you provide your tax file number (TFN).

- **Personal tax** **13 28 61**
Individual income tax and general personal tax enquiries, including capital gains tax
- **Business** **13 28 66**
General business tax enquiries including capital gains tax, GST rulings, Australian business number (ABN), pay as you go (PAYG) instalments, business deductions, activity statements (including lodgment and payment), accounts and business registration (including ABN and TFN), dividend and royalty withholding tax
- **Superannuation** **13 10 20**
- **Fax** **13 28 60**
To get information about business, tax reform, superannuation, excise duty, fuel schemes, not for profit or personal tax sent to your fax machine, phone **13 28 60** and follow the instructions.

OTHER SERVICES

- **Translating and Interpreting Service** **13 14 50**
If you do not speak English well and want to talk to a tax officer, phone the Translating and Interpreting Service for help with your call.
- **Hearing or speech impairment**
If you are deaf or have a hearing or speech impairment, you can phone the Tax Office through the **National Relay Service**:
 - If you are a TTY or modem user, phone **13 36 77** and ask for the number you want. For 1800 free call numbers, phone **1800 555 677** and ask for the number you want.
 - If you are a voice-only (speak and listen) user, phone **1300 555 727** and ask for the number you want. For 1800 free call numbers, phone **1800 555 727** and ask for the number you want.

LODGE ONLINE USING E-TAX

To prepare and lodge your tax return online, use e-tax – go to www.ato.gov.au

- e-tax is a user-friendly step-by-step process.
- Help is available online or over the phone.
- It is safe and secure, with built-in checks and calculators to help you get it right.
- Most refunds are issued within 14 days.

GROSS INCOME FROM PRIMARY PRODUCTION – WORKSHEET FOR 2006–07

NOTE

Labels in the right hand margin (PP1–PP11) identify amounts to be used in the completion of your calculations for your *Business and professional items schedule for individuals 2007*

WORKSHEET: Gross income from primary production for 2006–07

LIVESTOCK ACCOUNT

| | Sheep | | Cattle | | Pigs | | Other livestock | | TOTALS |
|--|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value | Number | Value | |
| Selected value for natural increase | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | |
| Section 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross sales | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | PP1 |
| Killed for rations or exchanged for other goods or services | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | PP2 |
| Stock on hand 30 June 2007 at cost/replacement/market/other value (strike out what does not apply) | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | PP3 |
| Losses by death | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of section 1 | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| Total numbers should agree with total numbers in section 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Section 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Stock on hand 1 July 2006 at cost/replacement/market/other value (strike out what does not apply) | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | PP4 |
| Purchases – at cost | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | PP5 |
| Natural increase – selected value to be shown above | | | | | | | | | |
| Total of section 2 | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| Total numbers should agree with total numbers in section 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross profit or loss (Livestock account) | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | |
| Deduct total of section 2 from total of section 1 | | | | | | | | | |

PRODUCE ACCOUNT

For produce other than wool or wheat, write the nature of the produce here →

| | Wool | Wheat | Other produce | TOTALS |
|---|------|-------|---------------|--------|
| Gross sales – include the sale of skins and hides under Other produce | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Value of produce exchanged for other goods or services or taken from business for private use or for use by employees | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Value of produce on hand at 30 June 2007 – include the value of skins and hides under Other produce | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Subtotal | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Less value of produce on hand at 1 July 2006 | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Gross profit or loss (Produce account) | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |

PP6

PP7

PP8

PP9

OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCTION INCOME

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Net profit from share-farming – keep details | (a) | \$ |
| Income from, for example, pearling, fishing and forest operations, including value of produce from such operations exchanged for other goods or services, or taken from business for private use or for use by employees | (b) | \$ |
| Insurance amounts received for loss of livestock, produce or profits | (c) | \$ |
| Income from discounts, rebates, sundry credits and bad debts recovered | (d) | \$ |
| TOTAL Other primary production income – add (a + b + c + d) | | \$ |
| Grants, subsidies, drought relief grants etc. | | \$ |

PP10

PP11



Do not attach this worksheet to your tax return – keep it as your record