

TD 2006/3 - Income tax: to what extent are freight costs included in 'qualifying Australian production expenditure' within the meaning of section 376-40 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 ?

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 This document has changed over time. This is a consolidated version of the ruling which was published on *25 June 2008*



Taxation Determination

Income tax: to what extent are freight costs included in 'qualifying Australian production expenditure' within the meaning of section 376-40 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*?

- **This Ruling provides you with the following level of protection:**

This publication (excluding appendices) is a public ruling for the purposes of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*. A public ruling is an expression of the Commissioner's opinion about the way in which a relevant provision applies, or would apply, to entities generally or to a class of entities in relation to a particular scheme or a class of schemes. If you rely on this ruling, we must apply the law to you in the way set out in the ruling (or in a way that is more favourable for you if we are satisfied that the ruling is incorrect and disadvantages you, and we are not prevented from doing so by a time limit imposed by the law). You will be protected from having to pay any under-paid tax, penalty or interest in respect of the matters covered by this ruling if it turns out that it does not correctly state how the relevant provision applies to you.

[Note: This is a consolidated version of this document. Refer to the Tax Office Legal Database (<http://law.ato.gov.au>) to check its currency and to view the details of all changes.]

Ruling

1. Freight costs are included in 'qualifying Australian production expenditure' (QAPE) to the extent that those costs relate to the provision of freight services within Australia.

Date of effect

2. This Determination applies both before and after its date of issue. However, the Determination does not apply to taxpayers to the extent that it conflicts with the terms of settlement of a dispute agreed to before the date of issue of the Determination (see paragraphs 21 and 22 of Taxation Ruling TR 92/20).

2A. Furthermore, this Determination only applies in relation to films that commenced principal photography or production of the animated image before 8 May 2007.

Commissioner of Taxation

1 March 2006

Appendix 1 – Explanation

- ***This Appendix is provided as information to help you understand how the Commissioner's view has been reached. It does not form part of the binding public ruling.***

Explanation

3. Division 376 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997) entitles an Australian film production company to a refundable tax offset for certain Australian production expenditure the company incurs in making a certified and completed film. The offset requires QAPE of at least \$50 million, or if QAPE is at least 70% of total production expenditure then it need only exceed \$15 million.
4. Subsection 376-25(1) of the ITAA 1997 provides that a company's production expenditure is expenditure that a company incurs to the extent to which it is incurred in, or in relation to, the making of the film, or is reasonably attributable to the use of equipment or other facilities for, or activities undertaken in, the making of the film. The expenditure must be in, or in relation to, the actual process of producing the first copy of the film.
5. Generally speaking, QAPE is so much of the production company's production expenditure on the film as is incurred for or is reasonably attributable to goods and services provided, or land located, in Australia or the use of goods that are located in Australia at the time they are used in the making of the film (section 376-40 of the ITAA 1997). Some special Australian inclusions are added, and are added to production expenditure (section 376-45 of the ITAA 1997). Some expenditures are excluded, particularly all expenditures incurred when the production company is not Australian (section 376-50 of the ITAA 1997).
6. The costs incurred in shipping goods and equipment to Australia for use in the film may be claimed as QAPE to the extent that the freightage occurs in Australia. This means that a foreign freight provider's fees may be included in QAPE to the extent that the goods are freighted in Australia.
7. For example, if an Australian film production company leases a piece of editing equipment from overseas, the cost of the use of the editing equipment when in Australia is QAPE. However, the freight/shipping costs incurred in bringing the equipment to (and from) Australia are not considered QAPE except for the part of the freightage that occurs in Australia. The service's cost should be apportioned on the basis of what was provided in Australia and what was provided outside of Australia.
8. Similarly, in the situation where the production company purchases goods direct from a firm located overseas and the goods are transported to Australia, the provision of freight is the relevant service expenditure for QAPE. However, the major part of freight will be provided outside Australia and so it will not satisfy the requirement that the service be provided in Australia (paragraph 376-40(a) of the ITAA 1997). The total cost of the freight will have to be apportioned between the provision of freight outside Australia and that inside, on the basis of the words 'reasonably attributable' in section 376-40.
9. 'Australia' is defined in the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* as being the Commonwealth of Australia including the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island as well as coastal waters. Effectively, this means 15 nautical miles from the low water line along the coast of Australia and includes the airspace above.

10. Where goods are located in Australia at the time of purchase, their cost will be QAPE if the goods are used in making the film. Similarly, when freight is provided within Australia, the cost of the freight will be QAPE as it constitutes the provision of a service in Australia.
11. Where a supplier provides goods to the production company in Australia, the price of those goods may include an unidentified freight element or alternatively the costs attributable to freight might be itemised or separately invoiced. In the former situation the cost of the good is the price paid irrespective of the fact that an element of freight costs is included. However, where freight costs have been itemised or separately invoiced, a combination of goods and services have been supplied and each has its own cost.

References

Previous draft:

TD 2005/D53

Related Rulings/Determinations:

TR 92/20

Subject references:

- Australian films
- film tax offset
- films
- transport freight and delivery charges

Legislative references:

- TAA 1953
- ITAA 1997 Div 376
- ITAA 1997 376-25(1)
- ITAA 1997 376-40
- ITAA 1997 376-40(a)
- ITAA 1997 376-45
- ITAA 1997 376-50
- AIA 1901

ATO references

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