TR 2001/14 - Income tax: Division 35 - non-commercial business losses

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Taxation Ruling
Income tax: Division 35 - non-commercial business losses

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Preamble

*The number, subject heading, **Class of person/arrangement, Date of effect** and **Ruling** parts of this document are a 'public ruling' for the purposes of Part IVAAA of the **Taxation Administration Act 1953** and are legally binding on the Commissioner. The remainder of the document is administratively binding on the Commissioner. Taxation Rulings TR 92/1 and TR 97/16 together explain when a Ruling is a public ruling and how it is binding on the Commissioner.*

[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.]

What this Ruling is about

1. This Ruling considers the operation of Division 35 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* 1997 ('ITAA 1997'), specifically:

- deferral of deductions from 'non-commercial'[1] *business activities[2] under subsection 35-10(2);
- the *primary production and *professional arts businesses Exception in subsection 35-10(4);
- the four tests in Division 35, satisfaction of any one of which will allow a 'loss' from a *business activity to be offset against other income in the year in which it is incurred:
  - (i) the Assessable income test in section 35-30;
  - (ii) the Profits test in section 35-35;
  - (iii) the Real property test in section 35-40;
  - (iv) the Other assets test in section 35-45; and

[1] Note: in this Ruling the term 'non-commercial' *business activity merely refers to an activity to which Division 35 applies or potentially applies. It does not mean that the activity has been pre-judged as being non-commercial in any ordinary sense of that term.

[2] An asterisk before a term in this Ruling denotes that the term is defined in the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997). Terms that are defined in the ITAA 1997, and identified with an asterisk in that Act, are similarly identified in this Ruling.

- the operation of the Commissioner's discretion in section 35-55.

Class of person/arrangement

2. This Ruling applies only to individuals (including an individual as a partner) who:

(a) carry on a '*business activity'; and

(b) who, for a particular year in relation to that *business activity, have allowable deductions in excess of assessable income.

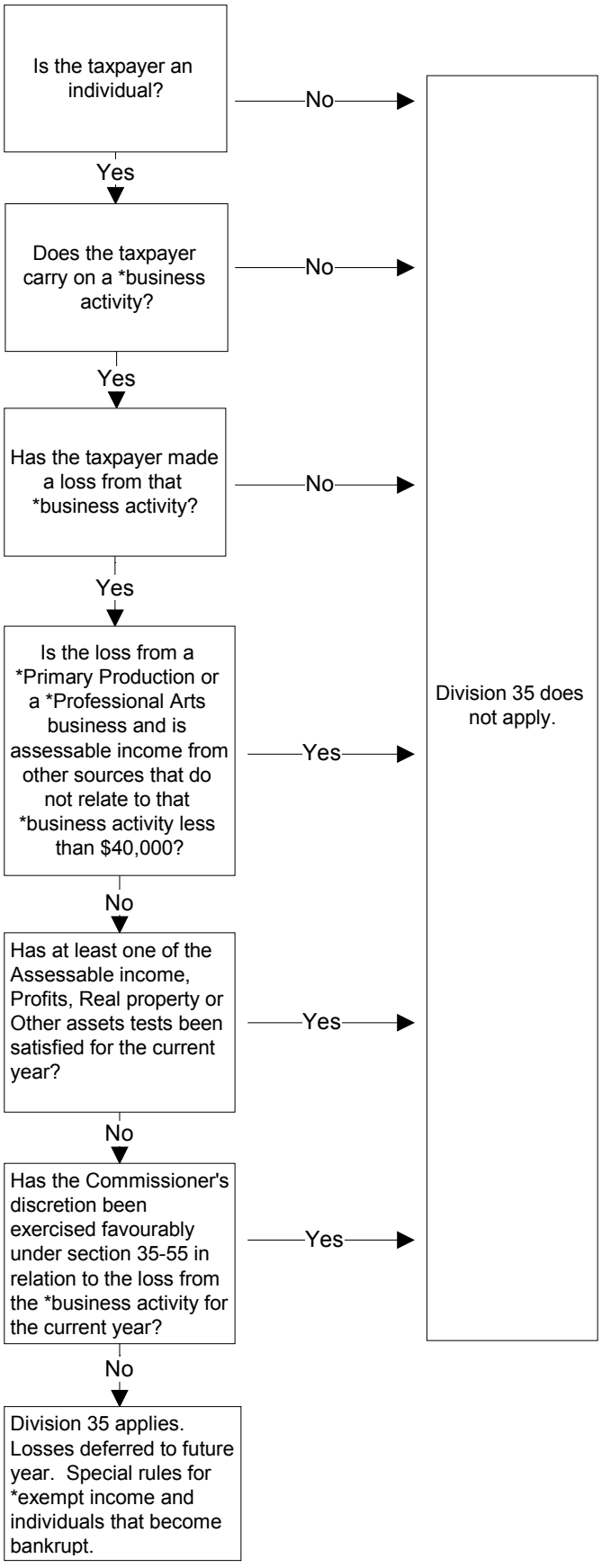
3. Thus, this Ruling does not apply to taxpayers who are not individuals, or to activities which are not part of a *business.

Date of effect

4. This Ruling applies to assessments to which Division 35 may apply, i.e., to assessments for the income year ending on 30 June 2001 (or the equivalent substituted accounting period), and subsequent years.

Flowchart: operation of Division 35

5. In general terms the operation of Division 35 can be represented by the following flowchart, where for an income year:


Is the taxpayer an individual?
No
Yes
Does the taxpayer carry on a *business activity?
No
Yes
Has the taxpayer made a loss from that *business activity?
No
Yes
Is the loss from a *Primary Production or a *Professional Arts business and is assessable income from other sources that do not relate to that *business activity less than $40,000?
Yes
No
Has at least one of the Assessable income, Profits, Real property or Other assets tests been satisfied for the current year?
Yes
No
Has the Commissioner's discretion been exercised favourably under section 35-55 in relation to the loss from the *business activity for the current year?
Yes
No
Division 35 applies. Losses deferred to future year. Special rules for *exempt income and individuals that become bankrupt.
Division 35 does not apply.

Legislative framework

Introduction to Division 35

6. Division 35 was introduced into the ITAA 1997 via the *New Business Tax System (Integrity Measures) Act 2000*. It applies from 1 July 2000 to each and every income year in which an individual taxpayer carries on a relevant *business activity. The main operative provision in the Division is section 35-10. The major rule in section 35-10 is that unless in each year:

(a) the individual's *business activity meets one of the four tests;

(b) the individual comes within the Exception; or

(c) the individual is covered by an exercise of the Commissioner's discretion in relation to that *business activity,

a loss from the *business activity will not be deductible in the income year in which it arose.

7. However, the loss will be available for deduction in a later year if one of the four tests is met, an Exception is satisfied, or the Commissioner's discretion is exercised, in relation to that later year. **Division 35 does not apply to activities that do not constitute carrying on a *business** (subsection 35-5(2)).

8. The changes to the law contained in Division 35 arose as a result of the Government's adoption of Recommendation 7.5 of the Ralph Committee's report, *Review of Business Taxation: A Tax System Redesigned*. This recommendation focused on significant revenue leakage from individual taxpayers claiming deductions for unprofitable activities which were 'often unlikely to ever be profitable' (refer to paragraph 1.8, Explanatory Memorandum, *A New Business Tax System (Integrity Measures) Act 2000*).

*Primary Production and *Professional Arts businesses Exception

9. Where an individual has a loss from a *primary production business or a *professional arts business in a year of income, and in that year the total of their assessable income from sources unrelated to that *business activity (excluding any *net capital gain) is less than $40,000, the rule in subsection 35-10(2), that the loss be deferred, will not apply in relation to that *business activity (subsection 35-10(4)).

***Business needs to be carried on**

10. Division 35 applies only to an individual who is carrying on a '*business activity' in an income year, either on their own, or in a general law partnership (section 35-5). Division 35 does not apply to any other entity. The Division operates by identifying a specific '*business activity' for calculating whether a non-commercial loss has been made from that activity, which would, but for Division 35, be able to be offset against other income (in the calculation of the individual's taxable income). **Note, a *business may, for the purposes of Division 35, be made up of more than one *business activity** (see paragraphs 36 to 39 of the Ruling section and paragraphs 83 to 85 of the Explanations section below).

Calculating the non-commercial loss

11. Under subsection 35-10(2), if the amounts attributable to the *business activity for a year of income that otherwise could be deducted, apart from Division 35, exceed the assessable income (if any) from the *business activity, the excess (i.e., the non-commercial loss) is treated for the purposes of the ITAA 1997 as though it:

(a) were not incurred in that income year; and

(b) instead, were an amount attributable to the *business activity that is deductible in the next income year in which that *business activity is carried on.

12. In determining how Division 35 applies to the relevant *business activity it is necessary therefore to identify both the allowable deductions 'attributable' to the *business activity and the assessable income 'from' that activity. Note that the amounts to be 'attributed' to the *business activity in this regard include all the amounts for the activity that otherwise could be deducted; not just those deductible under section 8-1, for example, any deductible under Division 40.

Effect of passing one of the tests, coming within the Exception or an exercise of the Commissioner's discretion

13. If the relevant *business activity passes at least one of the tests, comes within the Exception or has a favourable exercise of the Commissioner's discretion, the loss deferral rule in subsection 35-10(2) will not apply to the individual undertaking that activity for that income year. They will be able to deduct the excess deductions against their other assessable income.

The four tests and their operation

Assessable income test

14. If the amount of assessable income *derived by the individual from the relevant *business activity for an income year is at least $20,000, the rule in subsection 35-10(2) does not apply to defer any loss incurred by the individual from the activity for that income year (paragraph 35-30(a)). Calculation of the assessable income from the activity can involve making a 'reasonable estimate' of a notional annual amount if the activity has not been carried on for the whole year (paragraph 35-30(b)).

Profits test

15. This test involves determining whether an activity has produced a tax profit[3] in 3 out of the past 5 years. The 5-year period includes the current year. If a tax profit has resulted from the relevant *business activity in three out of the last five years, the rule in subsection 35-10(2) does not apply to defer any loss incurred by the individual from the activity for that income year (subsection 35-35(1)).

Real property test

16. If the individual uses real property, or an interest in real property, on a continuing basis in the relevant *business activity, that has a value of at least $500,000, the rule in subsection 35-10(2) does not apply to defer any loss incurred by the individual from the activity for that income year (subsection 35-40(1)).

17. For this test, the following assets are not counted:

- a *dwelling, and any adjacent land used in association with the *dwelling that is used mainly for private purposes (paragraph 35-40(4)(a)); and
- fixtures owned by an individual as a tenant (paragraph 35-40(4)(b)).

18. To value real property or interests in real property, the individual can choose the *reduced cost base, or the market value of the property or interest in real property if that value is more than the *reduced cost base (subsection 35-40(2)). The meaning of *reduced cost base is the same as it is for capital gains tax ('CGT') purposes. This meaning is to be found in Subdivision 110-B.

19. *Dwelling has the same meaning in this test as it does for CGT purposes (refer to the definition in section 118-115).

[3] Refer to Key Terms in paragraph 34

20. Where assets that have been taken into account for the Real property test are partly used in the relevant *business activity and partly for some other purpose(s), only that part of their value that is attributable to their use in the *business activity for that year can be taken into account (section 35-50).

Other assets test

21. If the individual uses certain other assets, on a continuing basis in the relevant *business activity, that have a total value of at least $100,000, the rule in subsection 35-10(2) does not apply to defer any loss incurred by the individual from the activity for that income year (subsection 35-45(1)).

22. The assets and their values counted for this test are those set out in the following table contained in subsection 35-45(2):

Assets counted for this test and their values

Item	Asset	Value
1	An asset whose decline in value you can deduct under Division 40[4]	The *written down value of the asset
2	An item of *trading stock	Its value under subsection 70-45(1)
3	An asset that you lease from another entity	The sum of the amounts of the future lease payments for the asset to which you are irrevocably committed, less an appropriate amount to reflect any interest component for those lease payments
4	Trademarks, patents, copyrights and similar rights	Their *reduced cost base

23. The following assets are specifically excluded under subsection 35-45(4) from being counted for this test:

- real property, or interests in real property, that are taken into account for the Real property test; and
- *cars (as defined in section 995-1), motorcycles and similar vehicles.

[4] This wording only applies from 1 July 2001 (see s2 and s222, *New Business Tax System (Capital Allowances-Transitional and Consequential) Act 2001*). Prior to that the item read 'An asset for which you can deduct an amount for depreciation'.

24. Where assets that may be taken into account for the Other assets test are partly used in the relevant *business activity and partly for some other purpose(s), only that part of their value that is attributable to their use in the *business activity for that year can be taken into account (section 35-50).

When is an asset's value determined?

25. The *reduced cost bases, market values or other prescribed values of a relevant asset counted for the Real property test or Other assets test is worked out:

- as at the end of the income year (paragraphs 35-40(3)(a) and 35-45(3)(a)); or
- if an individual stops carrying on the *business activity during the year:
  - (i) as at the time the individual stops (subparagraphs 35-40(3)(b)(i) and 35-45(3)(b)(i)); or
  - (ii) if the individual disposed of the asset before that time in the course of stopping carrying on the activity – as at the time the individual disposed of it (subparagraphs 35-40(3)(b)(ii) and 35-45(3)(b)(ii)).

Leased assets and the two assets tests

26. The value of some leased assets used on a continuing basis in the relevant *business activity can be taken into account for either of the assets tests (but not for both). The general scheme is that an individual with an interest in real property comprised of fixtures owned by them as a tenant, takes the fixtures into account under the Other assets test, and not under the Real property test (paragraph 35-40(4)(b)).

Depreciating assets and the two assets tests

27. An owner of real property on which a depreciating asset is fixed is potentially able to take the value of that asset into account under the Real property test and under the Other assets test. This would be where the asset qualifies as part of the real property, but is also an asset in its own right whose decline in value can be deducted under Division 40 (i.e., an asset within Item 1 of the table in subsection 35-45(2)). However, the general scheme in this case is that where such an asset is part of the real property taken into account for

the purposes of the Real property test, then it is not also counted for the Other assets test (paragraph 35-45(4)(a)).

The operation of the tests when the *business activity is conducted by individuals in partnership

28. Where the relevant *business activity is carried on by an individual and one or more individuals or other entities, as partners in a general law partnership, only that part which is attributable to the total of the interests of all the individuals in the partnership may be aggregated for the Assessable income test, Real property test and Other assets test (paragraphs 35-25(a) and (c)). In addition, any assessable income that is *derived and/or assets owned by an individual partner in their own right, or that they may have from the same, or a similar, *business activity, outside of the partnership, can also be taken into account by that partner in considering these tests (paragraphs 35-25(b) and (d)). The interests of companies and trustees are ignored (paragraphs 35-25(a) and (c)).

29. To apply the Profits test the individual partner takes into account their share of the deductions and assessable income attributable to their interest in the partnership, along with any of their own assessable income and allowable deductions they may have from the same, or a similar, *business activity outside of the partnership (subsection 35-35(2)) see **Examples 8** and **9** at paragraphs 141 to 146 below.

Exercise of the Commissioner's discretion – 2 arms

30. Under subsection 35-55(1) the Commissioner may decide that the rule in section 35-10 is not to apply to a *business activity for one or more income years if he is satisfied that it would be 'unreasonable' for the loss from the *business activity not to be deductible against other income for that income year or years. This discretion is, however, only able to be exercised in two limited situations which make up the two arms of the discretion. These are:

(a) 'special circumstances' (first arm); and

(b) where the *business activity has started to be carried on but, because of its nature, it has not satisfied one of the four tests, though within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned, there is an objective expectation that it will do so, or will produce a tax profit (second arm).

Latest time for exercise of the Commissioner's discretion

31. [Deleted][5]

Application of Division 35 when an individual has *exempt income

32. Under section 35-15 a non-commercial loss deferred to the current year under paragraph 35-10(2)(b), or a current year non-commercial loss to be deferred under paragraph 35-10(2)(b) to a later year, may be reduced where the individual has *derived *exempt income. Such losses will be reduced where any net *exempt income *derived in the current year is not fully offset against any Division 36 losses allowable for that year (see **Example 15** at paragraphs 171 to 172 below).

Application of Division 35 if an individual becomes bankrupt

33. Under section 35-20, a non-commercial loss deferred under subsection 35-10(2) will be treated differently where an individual becomes bankrupt, or is released from a debt by the operation of an Act relating to bankruptcy. A non-commercial loss incurred prior to bankruptcy that was deferred, as a result of the rule, will not be available for deduction in the current or any future year (see **Example 16** at paragraph 173 below).

Key Terms

34. In this Ruling the following Key Terms are used:

- **'*business activity'** means an activity which may be a complete *business in itself, or part of a larger *business, and may include, applying subsection 35-10(3), '… *business activities of a similar kind' (see paragraphs 36 to 39 following);
- **'individual'** means a natural person;
- **'non-commercial loss'** means the excess of allowable deductions attributable to a '*business activity', for a particular year, over assessable income (if any) from that activity where the operation of Division 35 has not been excluded by the Exception, the four tests or the Commissioner's discretion (see subsection 35-10(2));

[5] [Deleted]

- **'*professional arts business'** has the meaning given in subsection 35-10(5), namely:
  '… a *business you carry on as:
  (a) the author of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work;
  (b) a *performing artist; or
  (c) a *production associate'[6];
- **'tax profit'** is where the amount of assessable income from the activity for a year is greater than the sum of the deductions attributable to the *business activity for that year (apart from the operation of subsection 35-10(2));
- **'tenant's fixtures'** means fixtures owned according to property law, by you as a tenant, as that expression is used in paragraph 35-40(4)(b).

Ruling

*Business needs to be carried on

35. Carrying on a *business activity requires that a *business be carried on, as that term is ordinarily understood.[7] Subsection 35-5(1) says the object of Division 35 'is to improve the integrity of the taxation system by preventing losses from non-commercial activities that are carried on as *businesses by individuals (alone or in partnership) being offset against other assessable income'. Division 35 is not intended to apply to activities that do not constitute a *business, e.g., a 'passive investment'[8] (subsection 35-5(2)).

Meaning of '*business activity'

36. A key concept to understand in applying Division 35 therefore is '*business activity' as the term is used in the Division. The asterisk signifies that the term includes the defined term *business, the meaning of which in section 995-1 is:

[6] The terms, '*performing artist', and '*production associate' have the same meaning as they have in section 405-25.
[7] The criteria as to when a *business of primary production is being carried on, for example, are set out in Taxation Ruling TR 97/11.
[8] The terms '*business' and 'passive investment' are used here in a mutually exclusive sense.

> '*business includes any profession, trade, employment, vocation or calling, but does not include occupation as an employee.'

37. The composite term '*business activity' is otherwise undefined in the ITAA 1997. The inclusion of the extended definition of '*business' in the composite term does not, however, alter the ordinary meaning of the composite term in any significant way. That ordinary meaning is an activity forming part or all of the taxpayer's activities 'engaged in for the purpose of profit on a continuous and repetitive basis' (*Hope v. The Council of the City of Bathurst* 80 ATC 4386 at 4382; (1980) 12 ATR 231 at 236), or an activity that is one of the activities that makes up the 'course of conduct' (*FC of T v. Murry* 98 ATC 4585 at 4596; (1998) 39 ATR 129 at 145) that is the taxpayer's *business.

38. However, while a *business may be subdivided into a number of different *business activities this cannot be carried out to the point where the composite term in Division 35, '*business activity', is deprived of practical meaning. An activity that forms part of a taxpayer's overall *business will not be a separate '*business activity' for the purposes of Division 35 unless it is capable of standing alone as an autonomous commercial undertaking of some sort (see further paragraphs 40 to 46 on identifying separate and distinct *business activities for the purposes of Division 35).

39. As described in paragraph 8, the relevant changes in the law are directed at activities that are 'unlikely to ever be profitable'. *Business activities have been made subject to a series of tests to determine whether they are treated as non-commercial (section 35-1) and the identification and tax treatment of non-commercial business activities is the main purpose of Division 35.

*Identifying separate *business activities*

40. In *Allied Mills Industries Pty Ltd v. FC of T* 88 ATC 4852 at 4864; (1988) 19 ATR 1724 at 1737, Gummow J acknowledged that a taxpayer might carry on 'several distinct *businesses'. Gummow J stated:

> 'Viewed in the light of the conduct of *business of the taxpayer as a whole, one cannot sensibly say that the taxpayer went out of *business or that the taxpayer parted with a substantial part of its *business undertaking, or that its profit-making apparatus was materially crippled.
>
> It may be that activities of a taxpayer are so disparate in character and so discrete in the manner they are conducted, that one properly asks questions of the type posed by the facts of this case by reference to some but not the whole of those

> activities; examples of several distinct *businesses conducted by one taxpayer may be provided by the Board of Review decisions *Case H100* (1956) 8 T.B.R.D. 457 (retail jeweller and real estate letting agent) and Case N38 (1962) 13 T.B.R.D. 161 (printer and seller of goods on commission). But, in my view, for the reasons I have given, the present is not such a case.'

41. The same may be said for Division 35 about an individual taxpayer carrying on the one *business. In certain situations their *business activities may be so discrete in character and in the manner they are conducted that the question arises whether they are carrying on separate and distinct *business activities for Division 35 purposes. Whether this is so is clearly a question of fact and overall impression, like the question of whether they are carrying on a *business.

42. Given the purpose and context in which '*business activity' appears in Division 35, as noted already, such situations would also need to be ones where the separate *business activities were each capable in their own right of producing assessable income and having attributed to them amounts that would otherwise be deductible.

43. Further, and most importantly, to be identified as a separate *business activity for Division 35, within the statutory scheme referred to, the activity (or set of activities) will need to exhibit the following:

- it produces a loss, in the sense that looked at as a separate activity there is clearly assessable income produced, or intended to be produced, from it, and otherwise allowable deductions attributable to carrying it on in excess of that income (otherwise Division 35 has no relevance);
- its conduct is not motivated by factors connected with supporting in any commercial way the carrying on of the individual's other *business activities; and
- it shows signs in its own right that it is unlikely to ever be profitable.

44. All these requirements need to be satisfied, though the greatest weight would typically be given to the last two. For example, an activity might exhibit the first, and the last, but not the second requirement, because it assists in a genuinely commercial way, the carrying on of the individual's other *business activity: see **Example 1** (paragraphs 120 to 123) in the Examples part of this Ruling. Such an activity would not be identified as a separate *business activity for Division 35 purposes.

*Table 1- relevant factors concerning identifying separate *business activities*

45. The following table summarises some of the factors that may be relevant to whether a *business is made up of separate and distinct *business activities for Division 35 purposes. The term 'activities' is used in the table simply to refer to the various business operations making up the individual's *business. The table is not meant to be a checklist, or suggest that each factor should be given equal weighting in all cases.

Factor	**'for' there being separate and distinct *business activities**	**'against' there being separate and distinct *business activities**
Location	Different types of activities carried on at different locations	Different types of activities carried on but all at the same location
Assets used	Different types of assets used in carrying on separate activities, with no, or very little, crossover or commonality of use	Some different assets used in carrying on separate activities but many assets common to all
Goods/ services produced (incl. market conditions)	Significant differences in the type of goods/services produced from the separate activities and in the conditions affecting their sale	Different types of goods/services produced but significant similarities in the manner produced and/or marketed
Inter-dependency	No, or very little, interdependency between the separate activities	Separate activities carried on but significant level of interdependency between them in terms, for example, of working capital support, customer base, manner in which activities carried out
Commercial links	One set of activities is inherently unprofitable and has no, or only minimal, commercial basis on which it could support the other activities	One set of activities may be inherently unprofitable but it supports the other activities, for example through increasing their sales base

46. The above list is not meant to be exhaustive. In some cases other factors that may be relevant to determining whether one *business activity is separate and distinct from another might include any difference in methods of funding, any difference in the degree of

commercial risk associated with each of them, and any laws or regulations of any industry body that apply.

A common-sense approach

47. To sum up, identification of what are the individual taxpayer's relevant *business activities is to be done on a common sense basis without looking to create artificial distinctions between various parts of their overall *business. This will often mean that the relevant *business activity is the individual's whole *business.

48. However, where an individual taxpayer carries on several distinct *businesses it follows that they carry on several distinct *business activities for Division 35 purposes.

*Business activities *'of a similar kind'*

49. An individual's *business may, adopting the approach described above, be seen as made up of two or more separate and distinct *business activities. Subsection 35-10(3) nevertheless provides that those *business activities can be grouped together for all purposes in Division 35 if they are 'of a similar kind.' This would produce, for a particular income year, the same result practically as if those activities had not been identified as separate *business activities in the first place. However, where an individual does identify that their *business is in fact made up of more than one *business activity, they may choose not to group those activities under subsection 35-10(3) if it would not be to their advantage to do so.

50. Subsection 35-10(3) also plays another role. It will allow the comparison of separate *business activities across different income years in which they are carried on. This will be relevant to the operation of paragraph 35-10(2)(b). This paragraph requires, where a non-commercial loss has been deemed not to be deductible for an income year, identification of the '… next income year in which the activity is carried on'. As a result of subsection 35-10(3), this activity need not be the same activity as that from which the non-commercial loss was made. It can be another *business activity 'of a similar kind'. In other words, it does not have to be 'of the same kind'.

*Determining whether *business activities are 'of a similar kind'*

51. What will be a *business activity 'of a similar kind' to another *business activity is very much a question of fact and degree. The question will involve a comparison of the relevant characteristics of each, for example:

- the location(s) where they are carried on;

- the type(s) of goods and/or services provided;
- the market(s) conditions in which those goods and/or services are traded;
- the type(s) of assets employed in each; and
- any other features affecting the manner in which they are conducted.

52. Some of these characteristics may be the same for the *business activities being compared, but some differences must always be expected. The presence or absence of similarity in respect of a single characteristic will rarely be determinative (*Goodfellow v. FC of T* 77 ATC 4086 at 4094; (1977) 7 ATR 265 at 274). An overall comparison of the separate *business activities will be called for, weighing up the extent of the characteristics which are the same or similar against those where there are significant differences. See **Example 2** (paragraphs 124 to 130) for an illustration of how the factors referred to in paragraph 51 above apply to determine whether two separate activities are *business activities 'of a similar kind'.

53. The broader in nature any separate and distinct *business activities are the more likely it will be that they will have some same or similar characteristics, especially when looked at over a period of time. For example, a mixed farming *business consisting nevertheless of only the one *business activity may involve a particular mix of grazing certain animals and growing certain crops. Changes to this mix may mean that at some stage in the future this *business is no longer the *same* *business it once was. However, the relevant *business activity may still be *'of a similar kind'* to the previous one, and Division 35 will apply accordingly.

54. That is, that the whole enterprise in the above example can continue to be treated as a single *business activity if the individual taxpayer so chooses. This means that if the enterprise is profitable overall there is no need to identify any separate loss making activities and, hence, the loss deferral rule in Division 35 will not apply at all (see paragraphs 86 to 88 of the Explanations below).

Ceasing to carry on a *business activity

55. In some cases an individual taxpayer's circumstances may change leaving issues about their ability to deduct the full extent of any loss made. Any amount deferred under subsection 35-10(2) will only be deductible in a subsequent year if the *business activity that gave rise to this amount, or one 'of a similar kind', is carried on in that subsequent year. If the activity, or one 'of a similar kind', is never carried on again, the entitlement to deduct the amount will be lost (see **Example 3** at paragraphs 131 and 132 below).

Application of Division 35 year by year

56. In determining whether Division 35 applies to the relevant *business activity it is necessary to identify both the allowable deductions 'attributable' to the *business activity and the assessable income 'from' that activity. The four tests in Division 35 are applied annually to each relevant *business activity.

Calculating the non-commercial loss on a year by year basis

57. The 'amounts attributable to the *business activity' that an individual taxpayer can otherwise deduct are, for the purposes of applying the loss deferral rule in subsection 35-10(2), **all** those amounts otherwise deductible under any provision of the ITAA 1997, to the extent that they relate to the carrying on of the particular *business activity in the income year in question. The relevant assessable income from the *business activity is that income which is *derived directly from, and has a causal relationship with, the carrying on of that *business activity for the income year in question (see paragraphs 91 and 92 of the Explanations and **Example 5** at paragraphs 134 to 136 below).

Deductions allowable after *business carried on

58. Division 35 will only apply to otherwise allowable deductions that are attributable for a particular year to the carrying on of a *business activity in that year (see subsections 35-5(2) and 35-10(1)). This means that typically they will be outgoings incurred in a particular year in the course of carrying on that *business activity in that year. There may be amounts however, for example, those deductible under paragraph 8-1(1)(b), that are deductible even though they are incurred after the business activity has ceased being carried on.[9] These otherwise allowable deductions are not subject to Division 35.

*Primary Production and *Professional Arts businesses Exception

59. This Exception allows eligible individuals who carry on a *primary production business or *professional arts business to offset any loss (including any deferred amount) from their *primary

[9] When losses or outgoings are deductible, even where incurred after the cessation of income earning activities, is discussed in Taxation Ruling TR 2000/17. Note paragraph 14 of that Ruling: interest may be deductible when borrowed funds have been lost, but if those funds are put to other use, the question of the deductibility of that interest is determined by such other use.

production business or *professional arts business against other income in the current year. This is regardless of the amount of the *business activity's income, assets, real property or profit, as the four tests are not relevant where the Exception applies if their assessable income (excluding any *net capital gain), from sources not related to the *business, is less than $40,000 for the income year in question (see paragraphs 89 and 90 of the Explanations and **Example 4** at paragraph 133 below).

Distinguishing a Division 35 loss from a Division 36 loss

60. Where Division 35 does not apply and the excess deductions for the *business activity for the income year (whether in combination with other deductions, or alone) are greater than the individual's other assessable income and any *net exempt income, they will have a 'tax loss' under section 36-10. Deductibility of that tax loss in a later year will then be subject to Division 36 and **not** Division 35.

Assessable income

61. Assessable income is defined in section 995-1 of the ITAA 1997 to include statutory income as well as ordinary income (see generally, Division 6 of the ITAA 1997). This definition governs what income will be counted towards the Assessable income test in section 35-30, provided that such income is 'from' the relevant *business activity. Note that, where relevant, the amount taken into account will not include a Goods and Services Tax ('GST') component: see section 17-5 of the ITAA 1997.

Making a 'reasonable estimate' of assessable income for the purposes of the Assessable income test

62. To make a 'reasonable estimate' under paragraph 35-30(b) of assessable income that would have been *derived from the *business activity if it had been carried on throughout the income year in question (i.e., an estimate of a notional annual amount) an individual can consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to:

(a) the cyclical nature of the particular *business activity which may result in variations in the pattern of receipts;

(b) any orders received and/or forward contracts entered into;

(c) the amount that could have been *derived for a full income year based on a pro rata calculation of the assessable income already *derived for the part of the

year. The amount *derived for the part of the year must be typical of the income *derived in a full year;

(d) the type of *business activity undertaken, considering the nature and type of income receipts of similar activities typical of the industry; and

(e) current size and investment in the activity.

Profits test

63. Initially this test will require the taxpayer to look at years before the commencement of Division 35. However, it is not a requirement that the *business activity be carried on for 5 years. If there is a profit in 3 out of 4 years that will be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the test (see paragraph 93 of the Explanations and **Example 6** at paragraph 137 below).

Whether to value the real property or the interest in real property in applying the Real property test

64. An issue arises concerning the Real property test in section 35-40. It concerns whether a holder of an interest in real property (e.g., a lessee) uses the *reduced cost base, or the market value (if greater), of that interest or, instead, of the underlying real property, in applying the Real property test. The words of section 35-40 allow an individual taxpayer to choose either of these methods in applying the Real property test to their *business activity i.e., the holder of an interest in real property can choose either the *reduced cost base or market value of:

- the interest; or
- the underlying property,

they use in the relevant *business activity, for the purposes of applying the Real property test.

Values to be used in applying the Other assets test

65. The table in subsection 35-45(2) specifies the values for different classes of assets to be used in applying the Other assets test. For example, the tax value of an asset for which an individual can deduct an amount for its decline in value is its *written down value at the date that that value is to be determined (usually, the end of an income year). If an item of machinery has been depreciated to nil, the value to be taken into account for this test will also be nil. Item 3 of subsection 35-45(2) makes it clear that where the asset is leased, the value of the interest is the future lease payments to which the

individual is irrevocably committed, less an interest component, and not the value of the underlying asset.

What is continuing use in the *business activity for the purposes of the Real property test and the Other assets test?

66. The use of assets required for them to be taken into account under one of the two assets tests must be something more than 'transient or insubstantial use' (see *FC of T v. Stewart* 84 ATC 4146; (1984) 15 ATR 387). This is evident also from the requirement in both sections 35-40 and 35-45 that the use of the assets in question must be on a 'continuing basis'. 'Continuing' is not defined for Division 35 purposes and therefore takes its ordinary meaning. Whether an asset is used on a continuing basis in the *business activity will depend on the circumstances of each case.

67. However, 'continuing' does not cover the following, or similar, circumstances:

(a) the asset is used on a short-term basis for a specific task or for a one-off activity; or

(b) the asset is acquired under an agreement for taking a unit of property on hire where the agreement is of a kind ordinarily entered into by persons taking property on hire intermittently as the occasion requires on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or other short-term basis.[10]

The reference to using an asset on a short-term basis for a specific task does not mean that, for example, an item of machinery, such as a harvester, used in an ongoing *business, but only at harvest time, would be regarded as not being used on a continuing basis. On the other hand, a large item of earthmoving equipment hired on a one-off basis for the construction of a dam would not meet the requirement of being used on a continuing basis.

All tests - determining whether general law partnership exists

68. Determination of the existence, or otherwise, of a partnership at general law will be determined under case law. Taxation Ruling TR 94/8 outlines the factors to be considered in deciding whether persons are carrying on a *business as partners.

69. If the arrangement between the parties is not as partners at general law, the interest of the individuals must be taken into account separately and assessed independently against all of the tests.

[10] see, e.g., subsection 42-345(3) and the meaning of short-term hire agreement.

Operation of section 35-55 – the Commissioner's discretion

'Special circumstances'

70. Under paragraph 35-55(1)(a), the first arm of the Commissioner's discretion may be exercised where there are 'special circumstances outside the control of the operators of the *business activity' that have had an effect on the *business activity and its ability to pass any one of the tests in Division 35 (see the 'Note' to paragraph 35-55(1)(a)). Examples of such special circumstances could include drought, flood, bushfire and other natural disasters, such as:

- earthquakes;
- diseases affecting livestock or crops;
- pest plagues; or
- hailstorms.

71. Special circumstances will not depend on a State or Federal body declaring a natural disaster. What will constitute special circumstances is a question of fact and degree and will depend on each individual's particular circumstances. It is critical that the individual can establish that **but for** the special circumstances their *business activity would have passed one of the four tests.

72. The use of the word 'including' in the legislation expands the scope of the test to special circumstances beyond natural disasters that materially affect the business operations. Other 'special circumstances' that are likely to attract the exercise of the first arm of the Commissioner's discretion include material effects on a *business activity caused by events such as, but not limited to:

- an oil spill;
- a chemical spray drift;
- a gas plant explosion;
- a power plant shutdown;
- a water authority malfunction;
- government authority restriction imposed on land use; or
- other events (for example, illness of the operator or employee(s)) which have significantly affected the ability of the operator to carry on the *business activity.

73. Generally, ordinary economic or market fluctuations that might reasonably be predicted to affect the *business activity would

not be considered to be special circumstances. However, substantial unexpected economic or market fluctuations of a scale not regularly encountered previously may qualify on a case by case basis. This is in keeping with the normal meaning of 'special circumstances' as being ones that are out of the ordinary or normal course of business (see *Secretary, Department of Employment, Education, Training and Youth Affairs v. Barrett & Anor* (1998) 52 ALD 499; (1998) 82 FLR 524).

74. Where the special circumstances affect the *business activity for a number of years the discretion will be granted for each year it can be shown these circumstances have hampered the *business activity being able to satisfy one of the four tests (see **Examples 10 and 11** at paragraphs 147 to 153 and **Example 12A** at paragraphs 156 and 157 below).

Business activity has started to be carried on

75. The second arm of the Commissioner's discretion may be exercised where:

(a) the *business activity has started to be carried on; and

for the income year(s) in question:

(b) '**because of its nature**', it has not satisfied, or will not satisfy, any of the tests; and

(c) the individual can show that there is a objective expectation, based on evidence from independent sources (if available) that, within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned, the activity will meet one of the tests or produce a tax profit (paragraph 35-55(1)(b)).

76. The first requirement that there be a *business activity being carried on means an individual must have started to carry on that *business activity. This will broadly require that the individual has:

- made a decision to commence the *business activity;
- acquired the minimum level of 'business assets' to allow that *business activity to be carried on; and
- actually commenced 'business operations'.

A mere intention to start carrying on a *business activity will not be sufficient.[11] (See paragraphs 95 to 105 of the Explanations below.)

[11] But note that private rulings can be given in relation to proposed arrangements so long as they are being 'seriously contemplated'. See also paragraph 119.

Meaning of 'because of its nature'

77. The second requirement for a *business activity to be eligible for exercise of the second arm of the discretion is that it is 'because of its nature' that it has not, for the income year(s) in question, satisfied any one of the four tests. This requirement refers to something innate or inherent in the activity itself that results in a period of time between when the activity commences and when it first produces assessable income (see the 'Note' to paragraph 35-55(1)(b) and paragraph 1.51 of the Explanatory Memorandum).

78. Not all newly commenced *business activities will have such an innate or inherent feature. Where they do not have such a feature they will be ineligible for the exercise of the second arm of the discretion (see paragraphs 106 to 113 of the Explanations and **Examples 12** at paragraphs 154 and 155 and **14** at paragraphs 165 to 170 below).

Objective expectation of meeting a test or producing a tax profit within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned

79. The third requirement for the operation of the second arm of the discretion is that there is an objective expectation, based on evidence from independent sources, where available, that the *business activity will, within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned, meet one of the four tests in Division 35 or produce a tax profit.

80. The essence of such an activity is that it is carried on for commercial reasons, and in a commercially viable manner, with the dominant purpose being one of profit. The taxpayer's primary reason for engaging in the *business activity should not be a recreational one, nor to pursue a particular lifestyle.

81. To determine whether their *business activity is one in which there is a commercially viable period and, if so, what its duration is, the individual taxpayer will normally need to collect relevant evidence on these points from independent sources. Their own material typically will show whether their activity will pass one of the tests, or produce a tax profit within this period. Their case will, however, be assisted where the relevant facts and figures are consistent with those for the industry in question.

82. Appropriate independent sources include industry bodies or relevant professional associations, government agencies, or other taxpayers conducting successful comparable *businesses. The evidence to be presented to the Commissioner to show that the second arm of the discretion should be exercised, should also deal with the nature and extent of the investment required to establish a viable and

profitable activity. A business plan could provide this information where it has been prepared on the basis of the relevant independent evidence and is accompanied by copies of the relevant material (see **Examples 13** and **13A** at paragraphs 158 to 164 below).

Effect of meeting a test or producing a tax profit within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned

82A. The second arm of the Commissioner's discretion can be exercised where all three requirements of paragraph 35-55(1)(b) are satisfied, for all the income year(s) in question, even though the business activity may, on a one-off basis, meet a test or produce a tax profit.

Explanations

Meaning of '*business activity' and identification of separate and distinct *business activities within the one *business

83. The meaning of the composite phrase, '*business activity', as it appears in Division 35, is explained in paragraphs 36 to 39 of this Ruling. A major point to note is that an individual's *business will not comprise separate and distinct *business activities for the purposes of Division 35 where all the activities are interlinked, and support each other in a genuine commercial way.

Alternative view

84. During consultation on this Ruling the view was expressed that the term '*business activity' effectively had the same meaning as *business as defined in section 995-1. In other words, there was no warrant for separating out various parts of an individual's *business into separate *business activities. Some support for this view can be found in the objects clause to Division 35, section 35-5, specifically in subsection (1). There reference is made to Division 35 being intended to deal with '... losses from non-commercial activities that are carried on as *businesses'.

85. Such a view ignores the question of why the specific term, *business activity, is otherwise used regularly in the same manner throughout Division 35, especially in the key operative provision, section 35-10. If Parliament had intended the term *business activity to mean *business, it would have been easy enough to use the term *business rather than *business activity. However, on the basis of the view taken in this Ruling on the meaning of *business activity, in many cases it will be an individual's whole *business anyway that will

be identified as the relevant *business activity for Division 35. Even under this alternative view there would be a need to perform separate calculations for the purpose of section 35-10 where the same individual taxpayer carries on separate and distinct *businesses.

*Business activities *'of a similar kind'*

86. Subsection 35-10(3) allows *business activities to be grouped for Division 35 purposes where they are activities 'of a similar kind'. A similar activity may be one that has evolved from the first *business activity, or it may simply be another *business activity carried on in the same year, that fits the description of being 'similar'. *Business activities which are of a similar kind are those which inherently have the same nature or character. The activities must be similar; they do not need to be identical (*Goodfellow*). The term 'similar' involves 'a near identity, a close correspondence, a resemblance in many, but not all respects' (*Galcif Pty Ltd v. Dudley's Corner Pty Ltd & Ors* (1995) 6 BPR 14,134).

87. Identification of the relevant *business activity for Division 35 purposes will always need to occur having regard to the possible operation of subsection 35-10(3). In other words, there will be no practical effect achieved in splitting an individual's *business up into two or more separate *business activities if under subsection 35-10(3) they can be combined back together because they are 'of a similar kind'. These combined activities will then form the one *business activity for all Division 35 purposes.

88. However, where an individual does identify that their *business is in fact made up of more than one *business activity, they may choose not to group those activities under subsection 35-10(3) if it would not be to their advantage to do so.

*Primary Production and *Professional Arts businesses Exception

89. Subsection 35-10(4) contains an Exception for *primary production businesses or *professional arts businesses that are carried on by certain individuals, where they have less than $40,000 of assessable income (excluding any *net capital gain), from sources not related to their *primary production business or *professional arts business.[12]

[12] The indicators as to whether an individual is carrying on a *primary production business are set out in Taxation Ruling TR 97/11. These indicators are no different, in principle, from the indicators as to whether activities in any other area, such as professional arts, constitute the carrying on of a *business (TR 97/11 para 11).

90. The term *Professional arts business is given a wide meaning in subsection 35-10(5) through use of the same concepts as found in Division 405 concerning the averaging of incomes of authors, *performing artists and *production associates. Paragraph 35-10(5)(a) includes as a *professional arts business a *business that an individual carries on as the author of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work. As noted under paragraph 35-10(5)(a), the term 'author' is a technical term from copyright law. Apart from the author of a photograph, which is generally the person who took it, the *Copyright Act 1968* does not define what an author is.[13] Copyright law indicates that the author of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work will be the person who has 'originated it or brought it into existence and has not copied it from another'.[14]

Calculating the non-commercial loss

91. Where none of the four tests is satisfied, the Exception does not apply, and the Commissioner has not exercised the discretion in section 35-55, the rule in subsection 35-10(2) applies. Subsection 35-10(2) contains the loss deferral mechanism of Division 35. Under this provision, for a particular income year where 'the amounts attributable to the *business activity for that income year' exceed 'the assessable income from the *business activity for that year', then the excess is treated as though it 'were not incurred in that income year'.

92. Instead, the excess is treated as an amount attributable to that activity that the individual could deduct for the next income year in which the activity or a similar activity is carried on. The amounts attributable to the *business activity are those that the individual could, apart from Division 35, deduct under the Act for that income year. They do not include a 'tax loss' (as that term is used in Division 36) that might be deductible in that year, but has arisen in respect of carrying on operations in a previous year.

Profits test

93. The Profits test in section 35-55 requires that the *business activity has produced 'profits' in 3 out of the past 5 income years (where this five year period includes the current income year), for the activity to satisfy this test. The term 'profit' refers to the excess of the tax law assessable income from the activity for the income year in question, over the tax law deductions attributable to carrying on the

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[13] Subsection 10(1) of the *Copyright Act 1968* defines the author of a photograph taken after 1 May 1969 as the person who took the photograph.

[14] Ricketson, *The Law of Intellectual Property,* (1984) at 83 as quoted by the High Court in *Data Access Corporation v. Powerflex Services Pty Ltd* [1999] HCA 49 at paragraph 22.

activity in that year (but does not include any deduction deemed attributable to the activity under subsection 35-10(2) in relation to a non-commercial loss deferred from a previous year).

Exercise of the Commissioner's discretion - 2 arms

94. The Commissioner's discretion in section 35-55 is designed to apply where it is '**unreasonable'** for the loss not to be deductible against other income for that income year because either there are:

(a) 'special circumstances'; or

(b) the *business activity 'has started to be carried on, and because of its nature it has not satisfied one of [the four tests] and there is an objective expectation that it will either pass a test or produce a profit within a reasonable time' (paragraph 1.47 of the Explanatory Memorandum).

Second arm – certain start-up *business activities

95. The exercise of the second arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(b) is intended to assist individuals commencing certain *businesses (such as certain *primary production businesses) which because of their nature have a lead time (see the 'Note' to paragraph 35-55(1)(b)).

96. Under paragraph 35-55(1)(b), the Commissioner's discretion can be exercised where the *business activity satisfies three requirements. These are:

(a) the *business activity has started to be carried on; and

for the income year(s) in question:

(b) because of its nature, it has not satisfied a test in Division 35; and

(c) there is an objective expectation that within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned it will pass one of the tests or make a tax profit.

Whether activity has started to be carried on

97. The first requirement concerning when a *business activity starts to be carried on is one that usually arises in relation to the deductibility of expenses incurred in the establishment of a *business activity. The actual date of commencement of a *business is a question of fact (see *Goodman Fielder Wattie Ltd v. FC of T* 91 ATC 4438 at 4446; (1991) 22 ATR 26 at 35).

98. For a *business activity to have commenced a person must have:

- made a decision to commence the *business activity;
- acquired the minimum level of 'business assets' to allow that *business activity to be carried on; and
- actually commenced 'business operations'.

99. We believe that when a *business activity commences is like the question of whether a *business is being carried on at all and depends on the 'large or general impression gained' (*Martin v. FC of T* (1953) 90 CLR 470 at 474; 5 AITR 548 at 551).

Decision to commence

100. The chain of events leading to the commencement or start-up of a *business activity often begins with a mere intention to establish the *business activity. This is developed by researching the proposed *business and, in some instances, by experiment. This process culminates in a final decision on whether to commence *business. Not all *businesses commence in such an orderly fashion of course.

101. The intention and purpose of the taxpayer in engaging in the activity is relevant to when a *business commences. However, a mere intention to commence a *business activity is not enough: *Goodman Fielder Wattie*. The taxpayer must have more than an intention to commence *business. There must be activity. In *Esso Australia Resources Ltd v. FC of T* 97 ATC 4371 at 4382; (1997) 36 ATR 65 at 77-78 Sundberg J stated:

> 'While the taxpayer may have had the intention ultimately to engage in production, that is not sufficient in itself to constitute a business activity.'

Sundberg J went on to say that 'commitment' was missing on the facts of the case. See also Brennan J in *Inglis v. FC of T* 80 ATC 4001 at 4004-4005; (1979) 10 ATR 493 at 496-497.

102. *Whitfords Beach Pty Ltd v. FC of T* 83 ATC 4277; (1983) 14 ATR 247 is one of the few cases that has examined the issue of the commencement of a *business activity and the factors to consider when determining the commencement of a *business activity. These factors were a consideration of the taxpayer's purpose and the taxpayer's activities. Bowen CJ, Morling and Fitzgerald JJ said, at ATC 4282; ATR 253:

> 'Of course it does not follow that all the activities engaged in by the taxpayer were necessarily in the course of that business or that some of them were not merely preparatory to it. In order to determine when the taxpayer's relevant business

> commenced and when its land or the various parts of it were **committed** to or ventured in that business, **it is necessary to have regard both to the taxpayer's purposes and to its activities.**' (emphasis added)

Business structure

103. Most *business activities have a structure that provides the framework of the *business, or their 'profit yielding subject'. It is usually a collection of capital assets. What the particular capital assets are will depend on the particular *business activity. In *Calkin v. CIR* [1984] 1 NZLR 440 Richardson J said at 446-447:

> 'Clearly it is not sufficient that the taxpayer has made a commitment to engage in business: **he must first establish a profit-making structure and begin ordinary business operations**.' (emphasis added)

104. For a *business activity to commence, an appropriate business structure should also be in place. As to what this structure will consist of, and its size, this will be a question of fact and degree, and depend on the nature of the *business activity. A suitable structure might even be established by the execution of certain documents, where independent contractors with the necessary capital assets are engaged. Even though the taxpayer may have no physical assets themselves, their rights as against the independent contractor secure use of such assets, and those rights can properly be said to be capital assets in the taxpayer's hands. However, each case will need to be determined on its own facts and having regard to industry norms.

Business operations

105. As noted in *Inglis*, the level of activity is important. The extent of activity will also determine whether a *business activity has commenced and is in its start-up phase. Activity will support the taxpayer's claims to have commenced a *business activity. Brennan J in *Inglis* made it clear that there must be activity when he said at ATC 4004; ATR 496:

> 'The carrying on of a business is not a matter merely of intention. It is **a matter of activity**. Yet the degree of activity which is requisite to the carrying on of a business varies according to the circumstances in which the supposed business is being conducted. Little activity may suffice for carrying on a business that does not call for much activity, as in *Thomas* and in *Ferguson*.' (emphasis added)

Brennan J went on to say at ATC 4005; ATR 497:

> '**At the end of the day, the extent of activity determines whether the business is being carried on. That is a question of fact and degree.**' (emphasis added)

The level of activity that is required will clearly vary from case to case. Based on the decision in *Calkin* two different types of activity are relevant:

- acquisition of the minimum level of 'business assets'; and
- the commencement of 'business operations'.

Both are necessary to be able to conclude that a *business has commenced.

Meaning of 'because of its nature'

106. The second of three requirements concerning eligibility for exercise of the second arm of the discretion contained in paragraph 35-55(1)(b) is that in subparagraph (i). It requires that the *business activity, 'because of its nature', has not, for the income year(s) in question, satisfied any one of the four tests in Division 35.

107. Guidance on what is meant by the phrase, 'because of its nature' is given firstly by the 'Note' to paragraph 35-55(1)(b) which states:

> '**Note**: this paragraph is intended to cover a business activity that has a lead time between the commencement of the activity and the production of any assessable income. For example, an activity involving the planting of hardwood trees for harvest, where many years would pass before the activity could reasonably be expected to produce income.'

108. Secondly, paragraph 1.51 of the Explanatory Memorandum says:

> 'This arm of the safeguard discretion [i.e., that in paragraph 35-55(1)(b)] will ensure that the loss deferral rule in section 35-10 does not adversely impact on taxpayers who have commenced to carry on activities **which by their nature require a number of years to produce assessable income**. Examples of activities which could fall into this category are forestry, viticulture and certain horticultural activities.' (emphasis added)

109. Both the Note and the Explanatory Memorandum point to the phrase, 'because of its nature', as referring to some innate or inherent feature of the *business activity resulting in it not being able to produce income until some time after it has been commenced, usually not until after a 'number of years'. This is also consistent with the

third requirement, in subparagraph (1)(b)(ii), that there needs to be an objective expectation that notwithstanding the initial failure of the *business activity to satisfy one of the tests because of such an innate or inherent feature, nevertheless within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned it will do so (or will produce a tax profit).

110. In other words, an initial inability to satisfy one of the tests must be due to an innate or inherent feature or features of the industry overall, or well recognised segments in it, rather than just isolated *business activities within that industry.

111. Not all recently commenced *business activities will have such an innate or inherent feature. If a *business activity does not meet all three requirements then the Commissioner is not able to exercise the second arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(b). For example, take the case of a *business activity that is by its nature capable of producing income relatively soon, eg., within a matter of months, after commencing, but is not able to satisfy any of the tests for a number of years because of the small scale on which the individual decided to start it. It would not be possible to say that the second requirement is satisfied in such a case, and hence the *business activity would not be eligible for a favourable exercise of the second arm of the discretion.

Alternative view

112. During consultation concerning the view outlined above, arguments were submitted that the view was too narrow and did not promote the purpose of the second arm of the discretion in subsection 35-55(1). In particular, it was argued that the hardwood example in the Note to paragraph 35-55(1)(b), and the examples in paragraph 1.51 of the Explanatory Memorandum are merely examples, and hence cannot be determinative of all the circumstances in which the second arm of the discretion should be applied. In rejecting this alternative view it is agreed that activities other than those considered in the examples may be affected by such an innate or inherent feature. Whether this is so will depend on the facts of each case.

113. It is accepted that the examples in question are not exhaustive of all the cases intended to fall within the provision (see e.g., *Brooks & Anor v. FC of T* [2000] FCA 721 at 66). However, it is still necessary, as required by the words 'because of its nature', to determine whether there is any innate or inherent feature of the *business activity itself which prevents it from being able to satisfy any one of the tests for the year of commencement, or some time after. All the examples provided are consistent with such a feature being present, specifically an innate inability to satisfy the Assessable income test for some years. If a broader category of start-up activities were intended to be covered by the second arm of the discretion it

would be expected that the relevant words concerning some inherent or innate feature would not have been used.

Effect of meeting a test or producing a tax profit within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned

113A. Where all three requirements of paragraph 35-55(1)(b) are satisfied 'the Commissioner's discretion can be appropriately exercised for any income year or years within the period that is commercially viable for the business activity' (paragraph 1.10 of the Explanatory Memorandum, *Taxation Laws Amendment Act (No.1) 2002*). This is the case even though the business activity may meet a test or produce a tax profit for a year(s) within what is regarded as the commercially viable period for that business activity.

113B. For example, an individual undertaking a forestry business establishes a plantation with the purpose of harvesting the trees in 21 years, which is consistent with industry standards for that particular variety of trees. However, the individual expects to undertake a thinning of the plantation in year 10, which will result in the business activity meeting the Assessable income test for that year. The business activity of the individual satisfies all three requirements in paragraph 35-55(1)(b). The Commissioner can exercise the second arm of the discretion in favour of the individual, for any relevant income year within the commercially viable period for the activity, which in this case is 20 years, even though the business activity is expected to pass a test in year 10.

Objective expectation of becoming commercially viable

114. In determining whether to exercise the discretion the Commissioner may consider any information provided by the taxpayer or any other information that is available and relevant to the *business activity in question.

Application of Division 35 when an individual has *exempt income

115. The application of section 35-10 may be modified if in the current year the individual *derived *exempt income. This modification was inserted to ensure that losses deferred under Division 35 are treated similarly to how losses are treated under Division 36.

116. A current year non-commercial loss to be deferred under paragraph 35-10(2)(b) may be reduced if the individual *derived *exempt income. The non-commercial loss (apart from any deduction deemed to arise under subsection 35-10(2)) must be reduced by any amount of net *exempt income *derived in the current year that has

not already been used to reduce any Division 36 tax losses, before being able to be deferred under paragraph 35-10(2)(b). If the total current year non-commercial loss is fully reduced by the individual's *exempt income, no amount will be deferred.

Application of Division 35 if an individual becomes bankrupt

117. Section 35-20 modifies the operation of the non-commercial loss deferral rule contained in subsection 35-10(2) in certain circumstances relating to bankruptcy. The non-commercial loss deferral rule is modified in accordance with subsection 35-20(3) where:

- an individual becomes bankrupt or is released from bankruptcy in the current income year (subsection 35-20(1)); or
- in that year their bankruptcy is annulled under section 74 of the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* by a release from debt under a composition or scheme of arrangement accepted by their creditors (subsection 35-20(2)).

118. The effect of subsection 35-20(3) is that a non-commercial loss incurred by the individual prior to any one of the above events, and deferred under the loss deferral rule, will not be deemed to be attributable to the *business activity. The deferred loss will not be available to be deducted in that year or any subsequent year.

Applying for a private ruling

119. An individual taxpayer can apply to the Commissioner for a Private Ruling on whether the discretion in section 35-55 would be exercised in relation to their *business activity. Such an application should be in the required format. A taxpayer can apply for a Private Ruling in relation to an arrangement which has not yet commenced, so long as it is being 'seriously contemplated' (paragraph 14ZAN(h), *Taxation Administration Act 1953*). Details of such an arrangement and the reasons why the Commissioner should exercise his discretion under subsection 35-55(1) may therefore extend over a number of years into the future. Further information on applying for a Private Ruling, particularly one involving subsection 35-55(1), can be found on the Australian Taxation Office website (http://www.ato.gov.au).

Examples

Example 1 - no separate *business activities

120. Bill has operated a flower shop *business for several years, in which he sells a range of products other than flowers, such as fine china and various novelty items. Until recently there was nothing about his *business to suggest any part of it was separate or discrete from the rest.

121. In the last six months he has also operated a delivery service for his flowers, to expand his client base and compete with other sellers. Although a separate fee is charged for this service, looked at on its own, it is not profitable.

122. However, there is a clear commercial purpose behind offering the delivery service, and it has now become an integral part of Bill's overall *business.

123. The delivery activity would not be regarded as a separate and distinct *business activity for the purposes of Division 35, even though it is being carried on at a loss.

Example 2 - separate *business activities not 'of a similar kind'

124. Six years ago Des purchased 5 hectares of land on the outskirts of a capital city, for $455,000, where he has since been living. He planted 1 hectare with grapevines, which have now come into full production. For the current income year his sales of grapes total $2,700. Initially his stock of plant and equipment was small. However, recently he has cut back his time worked as an employee in the city to only 2 days a week, and he has been devoting more and more time to providing various contract services, such as spraying, mowing, weeding, digging trenches etc., for other people in the district.

125. For some of this work he can use his original equipment, but he has also bought new equipment, so that for the current income year the *written down value of his depreciating assets will have increased to approximately $85,000. Despite earning income of $19,100 from this contract work, he has made an overall loss in relation to the two activities (grape growing and contract work) of $11,000, in part due to the interest he is paying on the loans taken out to purchase the land and the new equipment.

126. Although insufficient details are given in this example on which to determine this point, a complete examination of his grape growing activity may show that it lacks sufficient of the recognised features of a *business (e.g., those outlined in Taxation Ruling TR 97/11) for it to qualify as a *business activity. Such an

examination may also show that on its current size and scale, it cannot reasonably be expected to ever exist as any sort of autonomous commercial undertaking and therefore losses attributable to it are not allowable.

127. Assuming however, that the grape growing is a *business activity, the question then arises, because of the separate and discrete way in which it is largely carried on, whether or not Des is carrying on just the one *business activity of grape growing and providing contract services, or two separate and distinct *business activities. Applying the factors and reasoning described in paragraphs 40 to 46 of this Ruling leads to the conclusion that the grape growing or vineyard activity is a separate *business activity from that of providing the contract services. This is not a case where the earning of income from doing such things as the spraying etc., is merely ancillary or incidental to the carrying on of a *primary production business.

128. On the basis that the two activities in this case are separate and distinct *business activities for the purposes of Division 35, the further question then arises, as to whether or not they are 'of a similar kind'. If they are, then Des can group them together under subsection 35-10(3), and this combined *business activity will then satisfy the Assessable income test. Otherwise, when looked at as two separate *business activities, neither will satisfy any one of the four tests. Would the activities undertaken by Des be *business activities 'of a similar kind'? Applying the factors described in paragraph 51 to the facts in Des' case produces the following comparison:

Factor	**grape growing**	**Contract services**
Location	On Des' small vineyard	On properties of neighbours
Goods or services provided	Sale of grapes	Provision of contract services such as, spraying, mowing, etc.
Market conditions	Governed by domestic and world market conditions for grapes	Dependent on demand of other farmers for services provided using the equipment; whether services of any other contractors available locally
Assets employed	Des' land, and vineyard equipment used for grape growing	Various items of machinery
Other characteristics	Nature of income *derived - from sales of produce from land-affected by risk	Nature of income *derived - from the provision of services

	of crop failures etc.	

129. An overall comparison therefore shows some similarities between the two activities, e.g., use of common assets (the vineyard equipment) in both, and both activities involve, to some degree, the working of land used for growing grapes in a vineyard. However, there are significant differences between the activities as well - the different locations and market conditions, different other assets used, the significantly different way in which income is *derived in each activity, and the different elements of 'risk' that apply to each. If the two activities do constitute two separate and distinct *business activities, they would not be regarded as being 'of a similar kind' for the purposes of Division 35.

130. Therefore, under Division 35 Des will have to attribute those otherwise allowable deductions, such as depreciation on the vineyard equipment, between the two *business activities to determine the profit or loss from each *business activity. As separate activities, neither satisfy any of the four tests. The loss deferral rule will therefore apply separately to losses from both activities (assuming that the Exception does not apply, and that there is no exercise of the Commissioner's discretion).

Example 3 - *business activity ceases

131. Marie owns land on which she previously carried on a *business activity. Due to losses incurred in a prior income year, there is an amount of $11,000 that she could potentially deduct against assessable income earned from the *business activity, or a similar one, in a later income year under paragraph 35-10(2)(b). In the current year, however, she is not carrying on any *business activity, and it is unlikely that she will ever do so again. One fifth of the land is rented out in this year at a commercial rate to someone else.

132. Two consequences from these events should be noted:

(a) Marie will lose her entitlement to a potential deduction unless she carries on the same *business activity (or one 'of a similar kind') to which the amount of $11,000 relates in a later income year; and

(b) Marie's rental income is unlikely, on well established authority, to be income from the carrying on of a *business activity. Therefore, Division 35 **will not apply** to any loss made from the rental activity and she will not be required to defer it. However, as only part of the land is now being used for the purpose of producing assessable income, Marie will need to apportion expenses that relate to the land as a whole,

e.g., interest, insurance, rates and taxes, etc. These outgoings will only be deductible to the extent to which they are incurred under section 8-1 in producing the rental income.

Example 4 - the *Primary Production business Exception

133. Jessie is a teacher earning a salary of $34,000 a year and has no other non-primary production assessable income. In addition to teaching, Jessie carries on a *business of alpaca farming and made a loss from this *business activity of $5,000 in the current year. As Jessie's non-primary production income is less than $40,000, the exception is satisfied and she does not need to satisfy any of the tests in Division 35 in order to offset her primary production loss against her teaching income.

Example 5 - operation of the loss deferral rule

134. Assume the following figures for Michelle's pearl farming *business activity where the Exception does not apply to her and the Commissioner's discretion has not been exercised in her favour:

Year	Assessable Income (1)	Allowable deductions (2)	Deferred deduction from previous year	Net (1) – (2)	Deferred deduction for current year
1	$4,000	$5,000	Nil	($1,000)	$1,000
2	$4,000	$5,500	$1,000	($1,500)	$2,500
3	$6,000	$5,000	$2,500	$1,000	$1,500

135. In each year none of the tests of Division 35 is passed. Therefore subsection 35-10(2) applies. The excess of allowable deductions over assessable income in relation to the *business activity is deemed not to be deductible in each income year. It is deemed to be a deductible amount attributable to the activity for the next income year in which that activity is carried on and, thus, potentially subject to Division 35 in that year.

136. Subsection 35-10(2) will continue to operate in this manner until one of the tests of Division 35 is met, or the Commissioner's discretion is exercised. If any of the tests had been met in Year 3 in the above example, the $1,500 would have been deductible in full in that year.

Example 6 - operation of the Profits test

137. For the example below, assume the profit or loss in each year is from the same or a similar activity and the activity is regarded as a *business for taxation purposes, but does not satisfy the Assessable income test, the Real property test or the Other assets test. Also, assume that the Exception in subsection 35-10(4) does not apply.

Yr	Profit or loss from activity	Other income	Taxable income	Cumulative loss deferred
1	Loss $10,000	$50,000	$50,000 Note 1	$10,000
2	Profit $2,000	$50,000	$50,000 Note 2	$ 8,000
3	Profit $5,000	$50,000	$50,000 Note 3	$ 3,000
4	Loss $10,000	$50,000	$50,000 Note 4	$13,000
5	Profit $5,000	$50,000	$42,000 Note 5	$ 0

Notes:

(1) Year 1 - loss deferral rule applies, loss deferred to next year activity is carried on. Loss from Year 1 to be held over.

(2) Year 2 - the deferred loss from Year 1 can only be offset against the profit from the activity in Year 2 (paragraph 35-10(2)(b)). Balance of loss deemed to be deduction attributable to activity in the next year it is carried on.

(3) Year 3 – the deferred loss from Year 2 can only be offset against the profit from the activity in Year 3 (paragraph 35-10(2)(b)). Balance of loss deemed to be deduction attributable to activity in the next year it is carried on.

(4) Year 4 - loss deferral rule applies.

(5) Year 5 - The activity has made profits in three out of the past five years, including the current year. It has passed the Profits test. Deferred loss can now be offset against other income in full.

Example 7 - apportioning asset values across different *business activities

138. Ron operates as a sole trader. He runs a 4WD driving school on his 40-hectare property. On the same property he also grows dahlias for sale and exhibition. Both are *businesses. The property also contains his residence and surrounding land he uses for private purposes.

139. The two *business activities are not similar activities. The value of the real property and other assets must be apportioned between each *business activity and the private use of the property. The value of the *dwelling should be excluded before any apportionment exercise is undertaken under section 35-50.

140. Ron will need to keep adequate records to allow him to make a reasonable apportionment of his assets between his *business activities and his private *dwelling.

Example 8 - operation of the Other assets test where general law partnership involved

141. Two sisters, Erin and, Katie, and their family trust, the EK Trust, are partners in a chocolate manufacturing *business. The partnership (through the partners) owns a number of 'other assets' which have a *written down value of $135,000 and which are used on a continuing basis in the *business. Each partner has an equal share in these partnership assets. Erin also owns a depreciating asset that has a *written down value of $15,000. She allows the partnership to use the asset in its *business activity on a continuing basis. However, at no stage does Erin's asset become a partnership asset.

142. In determining whether Erin's *business activity satisfies the Other assets tests, she can take into account the value of other assets of the partnership which is attributable to only the individuals of the partnership, that is, $90,000 (2/3 of $135,000). However, she can also take into account the value of the asset she owns and allows the partnership to use, that is, $15,000. The total value of other assets that Erin can take into account for the test is therefore $105,000. Erin's *business activity satisfies the Other assets test threshold of $100,000.

143. Katie cannot include the value of Erin's plant for the Other assets test. This is because it is not an asset that is either attributable to her, or to an individual's interest in the partnership assets. (The item of plant is not a partnership asset, and so cannot be attributable to the interest of the individuals in the partnership.) The value of other assets attributable to Katie is $90,000 (2/3 of $135,000).

144. Katie (or Erin) cannot count the one-third interest of their family trust for any of the tests. Katie's *business activity does not

satisfy the Other assets test. She will need to consider one of the other tests. If her *business activity does not satisfy one of the other tests, where it would be unreasonable for the loss deferral rule in subsection 35-10(2) to apply, she can ask the Commissioner to exercise the discretion under subsection 35-55(1).

Example 9 - operation of the Profits test where general law partnership involved

145. Bob and Brendan are partners in a general law partnership which carries on a publishing *business and they each receive a $2,000 distribution from it. Bob has no other attributable expenses and the result for him is a profit from the *business activity for the income year.

146. Brendan took out a loan to fund his contribution to the partnership on which he pays interest of $5,000 during the year. Brendan's $5,000 interest expense is attributable to his interest in the partnership net income. Brendan's deductions that are attributable to the activity ($5,000) exceed the income he has *derived from it ($2,000). Brendan has a loss for the income year from the activity. If this pattern of income and attributable expenses were to continue for a further two years (years 2 and 3), with the partnership distributing losses to Bob and Brendan in years 4 and 5:

- Bob would pass the Profits test in years 4 and 5, as when testing for each of those years he would have profits from the activity in three out of the past five years (i.e., years 1 to 3); whereas
- Brendan would not pass the Profits test in any of the five years, as even in the years in which he received a distribution of partnership income, his attributable expenses meant that overall he did not make a tax profit from that activity in any year.

Example 10 - exercise of the first arm of the discretion, special circumstances

147. Simon's farming *business activity has previously been profitable, although in the past five years, for the purposes of the Profits test, the activity has only produced 'profits' in two of those years. In the current year (**Year 1**), his property is severely affected by drought, and he faces a large loss from the *business. He obtains employment with the local council to support his family and the *business. However, his employment income exceeds $40,000, and so he does not come within the Exception in subsection 35-10(4) for Year 1.

148. He has evidence that the drought will stop his *business activity from satisfying any of the four tests in Division 35 for the current year, and the income year after this one (**Year 2**). He forwards a copy of this to the Commissioner, along with an application for a private ruling on whether the Commissioner will exercise the first arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(a), for the current year and the next year, to allow losses made in those years to be offset against Simon's other income. The Commissioner issues a private ruling advising that this is how the discretion would be exercised for **Years 1 and 2**.

149. Some time towards the middle of the next year (**Year 2**), Simon realises that he has underestimated the effects of the drought, and that it will stop his *business from passing any of the tests for a further year (**Year 3**). However, he can demonstrate that for the income year after that (**Year 4**), the Assessable income test will be satisfied. He applies then for another private ruling to cover this additional drought affected year, Year 3, and the Commissioner agrees that the conditions in paragraph 35-55(1)(a) are also satisfied for this income year. The Commissioner issues a further private ruling to this effect in relation to Year 3.

Example 11 - first arm of discretion not exercised

150. Emma is an architect who has purchased a 20-hectare property where she works in her own *business. Emma loves the farm that she works on in her spare time. However, when the architectural firm is busy she is not able to devote any time to working on the farm. Emma grows wild flowers and in one year she did not cut the wild flowers for sale because she did not have the time. She has claimed a loss from her activity of growing wild flowers for a number of years. Each year she has self assessed that this loss is deferred under Division 35.

151. In the current year Emma's wild flowers are affected by disease to the extent that they are unsaleable, and she requests a private binding ruling about whether the first arm of the discretion would be exercised in her favour. Her income from the wild flowers for the current year is nil. She has some expenses from the wild flowers activities. However, she is unable to provide sufficient evidence that her wild flowers activity will ever be conducted on a scale that would make it commercially viable, or in a way that would make it profitable.

152. There is a threshold question about whether her wild flowers activity constitutes the carrying on of a *business activity. Even if it does:

- she has made continual losses from the wild flowers activity and it is unlikely the activity will ever be profitable;
- the disease to the wild flowers is not the major factor contributing to the losses from her activity; and most importantly
- she is not able to show that her *business activity would have satisfied one of the tests were it not for the disease affecting the wild flowers.

153. Therefore, the first arm of the discretion would not be exercised to allow the current year loss.

Example 12 - second arm of discretion not exercised

154. Maria undertakes a profitable *business activity and recently started a new *business activity as a direct seller. This new activity is separate and distinct from her other *business activity and cannot be said to be 'similar' in any respect. Maria does not expect to make a tax profit from her direct selling activities for the first three years of operation. On her projections she expects to make a tax profit in year four. Maria asks the Commissioner to exercise the second arm of the discretion for the first three years of operation.

155. The direct selling activity is able to produce assessable income relatively soon after being commenced. It does not have any innate or inherent feature about it that means that it is 'because of its nature' not able in the first three years to satisfy one of the tests. In other words there is no natural time period between starting to carry on the *business activity and it being able to produce assessable income, so as to come within the second requirement of the second arm of the discretion. As Maria's direct selling *business activity does not meet this second requirement of the second arm of the discretion, the Commissioner is unable to exercise the second arm in her favour.

Example 12A - first arm of discretion not exercised

156. Maria continues undertaking her direct selling activities and has now been engaged in the activity for approximately 10 years. Maria has sold goods for three different Direct Selling Organisations in those 10 years. In all years Maria's assessable income has been less than $20,000 from direct selling activities and in most years she has returned a loss from this activity. Maria is injured in her teaching employment and is hospitalised for 4 months of the year. Maria wants the Commissioner to exercise the first arm of the discretion to allow her to offset her Direct Selling loss against her other income for the year.

157. Since Maria cannot show that if it had not been for her illness, the Assessable income or the Profits test, or any of the assets tests, would have been satisfied, the first arm of the discretion would not be exercised in her favour.

Example 13 - exercise of the second arm of the discretion

158. Fiona and Dene are employees earning large salaries who wish to retire to the country in the next ten years. However, they wish to purchase land now in order to establish a quolive growing *business that they hope will produce profits to supplement their retirement income. They carry out further research on the viability and profitability of such a venture, and eventually decide to buy a suitable property after a favourable expert opinion was obtained. This property costs them $155,000, and they have to borrow $103,000 to complete the purchase. A variety of evidence from a number of independent sources leads them to conclude that they should plant 500 quolive trees - 350 of a variety that will produce good quality table quolives, and 150 of a variety that will produce good quality quolive oil. This evidence shows that a planting of this scale is within the usual range of start-up quolive growing activities that should prove to be commercially viable.

159. The independently sourced material also shows that while some income from sales of quolives can often be expected in the fifth year after planting, it is not usually until at least six years that such a planting is commercially viable and self sustaining as an autonomous commercial undertaking. Using this material and other evidence of what income and expenses can reasonably be predicted to arise over the first seven to eight years of operations, Fiona and Dene put together a business plan. From this they calculate that they can reasonably expect, based on this objective evidence, that their activity will produce a tax profit in Year 6 (the time of starting to carry on the activity being in Year 1). These calculations also show a similar expectation about passing the Assessable income test in Year 7.

160. They lodge all of this material with the Commissioner, along with applications for private rulings for each of them, on whether the Commissioner will exercise the second arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(b) for Years 1 through to 5 inclusive. The Commissioner considers the arrangement they have described, including the evidence from independent sources, and concludes that all three of the requirements of paragraph 35-55(1)(b) will be satisfied in relation to the income years in question:

(a) Fiona and Dene will have started to carry on a *business activity;

(b) it is 'because of its nature', in the sense of an innate or inherent feature of their quolive growing *business activity, that it is not able to satisfy any of the four tests in Division 35 in its initial start-up phase (specifically, that it is in the nature of the activity that it is not able to produce assessable income for a number of years and not because of other factors such as starting off on a very small scale); and

(c) there is sufficient evidence from which the Commissioner can be satisfied that there is an objective expectation, based on evidence from independent sources, that within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned (specifically, the growing of the quolive trees in question), that their *business activity will either meet one of the four tests, or produce a tax profit.

161. The Commissioner issues a favourable private ruling to each of them in which he advises that under paragraph 35-55(1)(b) his discretion would be exercised for all the income years that Fiona and Dene have applied for. The result is that losses made from the activity, to be shared equally between them, will not need to be deferred under Division 35.

Example 13A - second arm of the discretion not exercised

162. Assume the facts in this case are largely as for Example 13, except that, for various reasons, Fiona and Dene only plant 100 trees, and this occurs over two income years. Further, they will not be able to have their loan substantially repaid by Year 6. As a result they revise their business plan and their projections and realise that they may not be able to rely on the original private rulings issued to them, as the arrangement they have actually carried on may be considered to be materially different from that described in the rulings. This is particularly so, as it now looks like their activity may, on its present size and scale, not be able to produce a tax profit until around about Year 15 or 16, and then only if the loan has been paid off.

163. They advise the Commissioner of the change in applications for a second set of private rulings. In these applications they argue that their activity is nevertheless eligible for a favourable exercise of the second arm of the discretion for the first fourteen years of operations. The Commissioner agrees that the arrangement they have actually carried out is materially different from the one described in his original notices of private ruling. Further, in considering the second set of applications, he reaches the conclusion that on its present size and scale the activity appears so marginal he cannot be satisfied that it will ever pass one of the tests, or produce a tax profit.

The Commissioner issues further private rulings in relation to this changed arrangement in which he states that the second arm of the discretion will not be exercised at all.

164. The Commissioner further advises Fiona and Dene that the original private rulings are not legally binding as the arrangement entered into is materially different from the arrangement described in the original rulings. Accordingly, Division 35 will apply to defer the losses made for any income year in which Fiona and Dene do not come within the Exception, and their activity does not meet any one of the four tests. The Commissioner also advises that he/she is considering whether their activity amounts to the carrying on of any *business activity, and that this may mean that no deductions are allowable at all. Whether or not their income tax assessments will need to be amended, as a result, and whether any administrative penalties imposed, also needs to be considered.

Example 14 - second arm of the discretion unlikely to be exercised

165. Neil is a keen fisherman. He prides himself on his expert knowledge and has a wealth of fishing experience. Neil has recently retired from full time employment and has decided to write his second book about fishing. His first book was a short one from which he barely made any income. Neil spends some time doing research about the manner in which books could be published. He writes to a number of publishers about his proposed project.

166. Some publishers have told him that unless he is a well-known author, his book will not be published, as the prospects of selling the book are not good. All publishers will not publish unless he pays the publishing costs himself. This will also apply to any reprints. Neil spends about 5 hours a week on his book. He and his wife go on a holiday during the year, a large amount of which Neil spends fishing.

167. Neil wishes to claim expenses from the early stages of the book development against his pension and investment income. Neil believes the Commissioner should exercise that the second arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(b), as his writing activity is still in its start-up phase.

168. The discretion is unlikely to be exercised in Neil's favour. There is a threshold question about whether his writing does constitute the carrying on of a *business activity. Note that if Neil were pursuing a hobby instead of a *business activity, no deductions relating to the hobby would be deductible, and nor would any receipts from it be assessable as ordinary income.

169. Assuming that Neil is carrying on a *business activity he is unlikely to satisfy the Commissioner that the loss deferral rule should not apply. This is partly because Neil has not shown that it is because

of the nature of his activity that it has not satisfied a test in Division 35. Neil would need to show that there is something innate or inherent about his activity that results in a period of time between when he commences the activity and when it first produces assessable income.

170. If Neil were carrying on a *professional arts business, however, and his assessable income (excluding any *net capital gain) from sources not related to that activity was less than $40,000 then, under subsection 35-10(4), Division 35 would not apply to any loss from that activity.

Example 15 - deferral of loss affected by *exempt income

171. Besides her part time office job Heather has a driving school *business. In the current year Heather has a non-commercial loss of $10,000 from her driving school *business activity, and *derived *exempt income of $2,000. Heather has no tax losses under Division 36. The non-commercial loss deferred under paragraph 35-10(2)(b) to Heather's next year of *business is $8,000 ($10,000 - $2,000).

172. If in the following year income year Heather earns more than $20,000 from her driving school *business and passes the Assessable income test, she may deduct the deferred loss of $8,000 from her other income. This is so whether or not she has *derived any net *exempt income in that year.

Example 16 - deferral of loss affected by bankruptcy

173. In Year 1 Rhonda has a $2,000 non-commercial loss from a *business activity. The rule in subsection 35-10(2) defers that loss and deems it to be attributable to that activity in the next year it is carried on. If in Year 2 Rhonda's *business activity made a profit of $4,000, her Year 1 non-commercial loss would normally be deductible against her Year 2 profit. However, if she is declared bankrupt in Year 2, her loss from Year 1 will no longer be available for deduction in Year 2 or in any subsequent year.

Last Ruling

174. This is the last Taxation Ruling for the 2001 calendar year. The next Ruling will be Taxation Ruling TR 2002/1.

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Commissioner of Taxation
19 December 2001

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Related Rulings/Determinations:
TR 92/1; TR 97/11; TR 97/16; TR 2000/17

Subject references:
- commencement of *business
- assessable income test
- bankruptcy
- business activity
- ceasing business activity
- commissioner's discretion
- deferred non commercial loss
- exempt income
- lead time
- non commercial loss
- other assets test
- partnerships
- primary production business exception
- professional arts business exception
- profits test
- real property test
- reasonable estimate
- separate business activities
- similar business activities
- special circumstances
- tax profit

Legislative references:
- Bankruptcy Act 1966 74
- Copyright Act 1968 10(1)
- TAA 1953 Part IVAAA
- TAA 1953 14ZAN(h)
- ITAA 1997 Div 6
- ITAA 1997 8-1
- ITAA 1997 8-1(1)(b)
- ITAA 1997 17-5
- ITAA 1997 Division 35
- ITAA 1997 35-1
- ITAA 1997 35-5
- ITAA 1997 35-5(1)
- ITAA 1997 35-5(2)
- ITAA 1997 35-10
- ITAA 1997 35-10(1)
- ITAA 1997 35-10(2)
- ITAA 1997 35-10(2)(b)
- ITAA 1997 35-10(3)
- ITAA 1997 35-10(4)
- ITAA 1997 35-10(5)(a)
- ITAA 1997 35-15
- ITAA 1997 35-20
- ITAA 1997 35-20(1)
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- ITAA 1997 35-20(3)
- ITAA 1997 35-25(a)
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- ITAA 1997 35-25(c)
- ITAA 1997 35-25(d)
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- ITAA 1997 35-50
- ITAA 1997 35-55
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- ITAA 1997 35-55(1)(a)
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- ITAA 1997 Division 36
- ITAA 1997 36-10
- ITAA 1997 Div 40
- ITAA 1997 42-345(3)
- ITAA 1997 70-45(1)
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- ITAA 1997 118-115
- ITAA 1997 405-25
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- Calkin v. CIR [1984] 1 NZLR 440
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- Esso Australia Resources Ltd v. FC of T 97 ATC 4371; (1997) 36 ATR 65; 98 ATC 4768; (1998) 39 ATR 394
- FC of T v. Murry 98 ATC 4585; (1998) 39 ATR 129
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- Whitfords Beach Pty Ltd v. FC of T 83 ATC 4277; (1983) 14 ATR 247

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