



PR 2001/24 - Income tax: Ginkgo Australia Project

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 This document has changed over time. This is a consolidated version of the ruling which was published on *21 March 2001*



Product Ruling

Income tax: Ginkgo Australia Project

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Preamble

*The number, subject heading, and the **What this Product Ruling is about** (including **Tax law(s)**, **Class of persons and Qualifications sections**), **Date of effect**, **Withdrawal**, **Arrangement** and **Ruling** parts of this document are a ‘public ruling’ in terms of Part IVAAA of the **Taxation Administration Act 1953**. Product Ruling PR 1999/95 explains Product Rulings and 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.*

No guarantee of commercial success

The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) **does not** sanction or guarantee this product as an investment. Further, we give no assurance that the product is commercially viable, that charges are reasonable, appropriate or represent industry norms, or that projected returns will be achieved or are reasonably based.

Potential investors must form their own view about the commercial and financial viability of the product. This will involve a consideration of important issues such as whether projected returns are realistic, the ‘track record’ of the management, the level of fees in comparison to similar products, how the investment fits an existing portfolio, etc. We recommend a financial (or other) adviser be consulted for such information.

This Product Ruling provides certainty for potential investors by confirming that the tax benefits set out below in the **Ruling** part of this document are available, **provided that** the arrangement is carried out in accordance with the information we have been given, and have described below in the **Arrangement** part of this document.

If the arrangement is not carried out as described below, investors lose the protection of this Product Ruling. Potential investors may wish to seek assurances from the promoter that the arrangement will be carried out as described in this Product Ruling.

Potential investors should be aware that the ATO will be undertaking review activities to confirm the arrangement has been implemented as described below and to ensure that the participants in the arrangement include in their income tax returns income derived in those future years.

Terms of Use of this Product Ruling

This Product Ruling has been given on the basis that the person(s) who applied for the Ruling, and their associates, will abide by strict terms of use. Any failure to comply with the terms of use may lead to the withdrawal of this Ruling.

Potential investors may wish to refer to the ATO’s Internet site at <http://www.ato.gov.au> or contact the ATO directly to confirm the currency of this Product Ruling or any other Product Ruling that the ATO has issued.

What this Product Ruling is about

1. This Ruling sets out the Commissioner's opinion on the way in which the 'tax law(s)' identified below apply to the defined class of persons, who take part in the arrangement to which this Ruling relates. In this Ruling this arrangement is sometimes referred to as the Ginkgo Australia Project, or just simply as 'the Project'.

Tax law(s)

2. The tax laws dealt with in this Ruling are:

- Section 6-5 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* (ITAA 1997);
- section 8-1 (ITAA 1997);
- section 17-5 (ITAA 1997);
- Division 27 (ITAA 1997);
- Division 35 (ITAA 1997);
- section 387-125 (ITAA 1997);
- section 387-165 (ITAA 1997);
- section 388-55 (ITAA 1997);
- section 82KL of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936);
- section 82KZL (ITAA 1936);
- section 82KZM (ITAA 1936);
- sections 82KZMB - 82KZMF (ITAA 1936); and
- Part IVA (ITAA 1936).

Goods and Services Tax

3. All fees and expenditure referred to in this Ruling include the Goods and Services Tax (GST) where applicable. In order for an entity (referred to in this Ruling as a Grower) to be entitled to claim input tax credits for the GST included in its expenditure, it must be registered or required to be registered for GST and hold a valid tax invoice.

Business Tax Reform

4. The Government is currently evaluating further changes to the tax system in response to the Ralph *Review of Business Taxation* and continuing business tax reform is expected to be implemented over a number of years. Although this Ruling deals with the laws enacted at the time it was issued, future tax changes may affect the operation of those laws and, in particular, the tax deductions that are allowable. Where tax laws change, those changes will take precedence over the application of this Ruling, and to that extent, this Ruling will be superseded.

5. Taxpayers who are considering investing in the Project are advised to confirm with their taxation adviser that changes in the law have not affected this Product Ruling since it was issued.

Note to Promoters and Advisers

6. Product Rulings were introduced for the purpose of providing certainty about tax consequences for investors in projects such as this. In keeping with that intention the Tax Office suggests that promoters and advisers ensure that potential investors are fully informed of any changes in tax laws that take place after the Ruling is issued. Such action should minimise suggestions that potential investors have been negligently or otherwise misled.

Class of persons

7. The class of persons to whom this Ruling applies is those who enter into the arrangement described below on or after the date this Ruling is made. They will have a purpose of staying in the arrangement until it is completed (i.e., being a party to the relevant agreements until their term expires), and deriving assessable income from this involvement as set out in the description of the arrangement. In this Ruling, these persons are referred to as 'Growers'.

8. The class of persons to whom this Ruling applies does not include persons who intend to terminate their involvement in the arrangement prior to its completion, or who otherwise do not intend to derive assessable income from it.

Qualifications

9. The Commissioner rules on the precise arrangement identified in the Ruling.

10. The class of persons defined in the Ruling may rely on its contents, provided the arrangement (described below at paragraphs 15 to 41) is carried out in accordance with details described in the Ruling.

If the arrangement described in the Ruling is materially different from the arrangement that is actually carried out:

- the Ruling has no binding effect on the Commissioner, as the arrangement entered into is not the arrangement ruled upon; and
- the Ruling will be withdrawn or modified.

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Date of effect

12. This Ruling applies prospectively from 21 March 2001, the date this Ruling is made. However, the Ruling does not apply to taxpayers to the extent that it conflicts with the terms of settlement of a dispute agreed to before the date of issue of the Ruling (see paragraphs 21 and 22 of Taxation Ruling TR 92/20).

13. If a taxpayer has a more favourable private ruling (which is legally binding), the taxpayer can rely on the private ruling if the income year to which the private ruling relates has ended, or has commenced but not yet ended. However, if the arrangement covered by the private ruling has not begun to be carried out, and the income year to which it relates has not yet commenced, this Ruling applies to the taxpayer to the extent of the inconsistency only (see Taxation Determination TD 93/34).

Withdrawal

14. This Product Ruling is withdrawn and ceases to have effect after 30 June 2004. The Ruling continues to apply, in respect of the tax law(s) ruled upon, to all persons within the specified class who enter into the specified arrangement during the term of the Ruling. Thus, the Ruling continues to apply to those persons, even following its withdrawal, who entered into the specified arrangement prior to withdrawal of the Ruling. This is subject to there being no change in the arrangement or in the persons' involvement in the arrangement.

Arrangement

15. The arrangement that is the subject of this Ruling is described below. This description incorporates the following documents:

- Application for Product Ruling dated December 2000;
- Draft Prospectus to be issued by Natural Medicines Management Ltd (“Responsible Entity”), dated 14 March 2001;
- Draft Constitution of the Ginkgo Australia Project, dated 13 December 2000;
- Draft Compliance Plan for the Ginkgo Australia Project, dated 19 December 2000;
- Draft **Lease and Management Agreement (LMA)** between Natural Medicines Management Ltd (the ‘Responsible Entity’), Natural Medicines of Australia Ltd (the ‘Lessor’) and the Grower, dated 14 March 2001; and
- Draft Custodian Agreement for the Ginkgo Australia Project dated 19 December 2000.

NOTE: certain information received has been provided on a commercial-in-confidence basis and will not be disclosed or released under Freedom of Information legislation.

16. The documents highlighted are those that Growers may enter into. For the purposes of describing the arrangement to which this Ruling applies, there are no other agreements, whether formal or informal, and whether or not legally enforceable, which a Grower, or any associate of a Grower, will be a party to, which are a part of the arrangement. The effect of these agreements is summarised as follows.

Overview

17. This arrangement is called the Ginkgo Australia Project.

Location	Scott River, near Augusta, Western Australia
Type of business each participant is carrying on	Commercial growing, and cultivation of <i>Ginkgo biloba</i> trees for the purpose of harvesting leaves for Ginkgo Biloba Extract (GBE).

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Number of hectares to be under cultivation	480
Size of each Leased Area	0.1 hectares
Number of trees per hectare	15,620
Expected production	5.467 tonnes of mature dry leaf per hectare from year 3 onwards 82 kg of GBE per hectare from year 3 onwards
The term of the investment	15 years approximately
Minimum investment	1 Leased Area
Initial cost	\$10,165 over 3 years
Initial cost per hectare	\$100,165 over 3 years
Ongoing costs	Lease and Management Fees.

18. Growers participating in the arrangement will enter into a Lease and Management Agreement. The Agreement provides for the lease of the project land known as “Scott River Springs” being a portion of:

- Lots 1 & 2 of Plan 21897 contained in Certificate of Title Volume 2141 Folios 30 & 31.

19. Under this agreement Growers lease an area of land called a ‘Leased Area’ for a Term being from the Commencement Date until the Completion Date. The Completion Date will be the earliest of 30 June 2016, the date the final distribution of the sale proceeds is made to the Grower, or the date the Project is terminated. Each Leased Area is 0.1 hectares and will be planted with at least 1,562 trees.

20. Overall, it is proposed to plant 480 hectares representing 4,800 Leased Areas. These Leased Areas are separately identified in a plan of the Plantation. There is a minimum subscription of 1,000 Leased Areas for the Project. Growers wishing to participate in the Project during the 2000/2001 income year must apply by 31 May 2001. Applications received after this date will commence participation in the Project in the 2001/2002 income year.

21. Natural Medicines of Australia Ltd will be the owner of the land and will construct a Processing Facility on the land for the production of Ginkgo Biloba Extract. Growers may subscribe for shares in Natural Medicines of Australia Ltd. Applications may be made for an allocation of 6,000 shares at \$0.20 each.

22. Growers will execute a Power of Attorney enabling the Responsible Entity, Natural Medicines Management Ltd, to act on their behalf as required, when they make an application for one or more Leased Areas.

23. Growers will enter into a contract with the Responsible Entity for the lease and management of their Leased Area. The Responsible Entity will be responsible for establishing and cultivating the trees and harvesting and marketing the produce of the Project. Growers may elect, prior to 1 January 2003, to take their own Collectable Produce by giving written notice to the Responsible Entity and thereby become an Electing Grower (clause 18.1) or the Responsible Entity will sell the produce on behalf of the Non-Electing Growers for the highest practicable price (clause 19.1).

Constitution

24. The Constitution establishes the Project and operates as a deed binding on all of the Growers and the Responsible Entity. The Constitution sets out the terms and conditions under which Natural Medicines Management Ltd agrees to act as Responsible Entity and thereby manage the Project. Growers are bound by the Constitution by virtue of their participation in the Project. Pursuant to clause 20.1 of the Constitution, the Responsible Entity will keep a register of Growers. Growers may assign their interest in certain circumstances as set out in clause 25 of the Lease and Management Agreement.

Compliance plan

25. As required by the Corporations Law, Natural Medicines Management Ltd has prepared a Compliance Plan. Its purpose is to ensure that the Responsible Entity manages the Project in accordance with its obligations and responsibilities contained in the Constitution and that the interests of Growers are protected.

Lease and Management Agreement

26. Growers participating in the arrangement will enter into a Lease and Management Agreement between Natural Medicines Management Ltd (the 'Responsible Entity'), Natural Medicines of Australia Ltd (the 'Lessor') and the Grower. Growers are granted an interest in land in the form of a lease to use their Leased Area for the purpose of conducting their business.

27. Each Grower must pay rent to the Lessor for each year of the Project in an amount specified in clause 4 of the Lease and

Management Agreement and payable on or before 31 October following the financial year to which it relates.

28. Some of the conditions of the lease are that the Grower:

- will not permit the Leased Area to be used for a purpose other than that of commercial horticulture;
- will not use, or permit to be used, the Leased Area for residential, recreational or tourist purposes; and
- must not install upon or remove anything from the Leased Area.

29. The Lease and Management Agreement provides that each Grower appoints the Responsible Entity to perform services under the agreement. Item 9 of the Schedule specifies the services to be performed by the Responsible Entity. The Responsible Entity will supervise and manage all horticultural activities on behalf of the Grower and must:

- carry out weed control, surveying and ground preparation of the Leased Area;
- plant suitable seedlings on the Leased Area at the rate of 15,620 per hectare;
- establish and maintain a suitable irrigation system within the Leased Area;
- cultivate, tend, prune, fertilise, replant, spray, and otherwise care for the trees;
- replace any trees that fail to establish or die during the first 3 years of the Project;
- keep access roads in good repair and the Leased Area free from vermin, noxious weeds, pests and disease; and
- maintain the Leased Area according to good horticultural practices.

30. From Year 4 the Responsible Entity will be entitled to a Bonus equal to 25% of the amount by which the Net Sales Proceeds exceed the projected returns per Leased Area as set out in the Prospectus (sub-clause 22.1.3). Growers will share the Gross Sales Proceeds on a proportionate basis, following the payment of any annual contributions payable by the relevant Grower and the Responsible Entity's Bonus, if any (clause 20.3).

Fees

31. The fees payable under the Lease and Management Agreement on a per Leased Area basis are as follows:

Fee Type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Management Fee	\$3,760	\$2,925	\$2,640	\$1,540
Irrigation	\$170	\$170	\$170	
Trees	\$110	\$110	\$110	
Rent	\$24	\$57	\$57	\$59

- Management fee of \$3,760 payable to the Responsible Entity on Application for the period from the Commencement Date to 30 June in the financial year in which execution of the Agreement takes place (Year 1);
- Management fee of \$2,925 for managing and maintaining the Growers leased area for the following 12 month period ending 30 June (Year 2), payable on or before 31 October of the financial year to which the fee relates;
- Management fee of \$2,640 for managing and maintaining the Growers leased area for the subsequent 12 month period ending 30 June (Year 3), payable on or before 31 October of the financial year to which the fee relates;
- The annual management fee payable by a Grower on 31 October of Year 4 will be \$1,540 and each year thereafter will be the amount of the fee in the prior year indexed at the annual rate of inflation. Fees will be payable on or before 31 October of the financial year to which the fee relates;
- A fee of \$510 is incurred on Application for Irrigation expenses. The fee is payable to the Responsible Entity in 3 instalments of \$170 each payable on Application, on or before 31 October of Year 2 and on or before 31 October of Year 3;
- A fee of \$330 is incurred on Application for expenses associated with the cost acquiring and establishing the Trees. The fee is payable to the Responsible Entity in 3 instalments of \$110 payable on Application, on or before 31 October of Year 2 and on or before 31 October of Year 3;

- Rent of \$24 payable to the Lessor on Application for the period from the Commencement Date to 30 June in the financial year in which execution of the Agreement takes place (Year 1);
- Rent of \$57 for the following 12 month period ending 30 June (Year 2), payable on or before 31 October of the financial year to which the fee relates;
- Rent of \$57 for the subsequent 12 month period ending 30 June (Year 3), payable on or before 31 October of the financial year to which the fee relates;
- Rent of \$59 for the subsequent 12 month period ending 30 June (Year 4), payable on or before 31 October of the financial year to which the fee relates;
- For each subsequent financial year the Rent will be set at the amount of the fee in the prior year indexed at the annual rate of inflation, payable on 31 October of the year following the financial year to which the rent relates.

32. The Responsible Entity is also entitled to a Bonus that will be deducted from the gross sales proceeds. The Bonus is calculated in accordance with the method described in paragraph 30 of this Ruling.

33. The Responsible Entity will use its best endeavours, if so requested, to arrange insurance on behalf of the Grower to cover against fire of the relevant Grower's proportional share of the forest produce.

34. Under the terms of the Constitution, all moneys received from applications shall be paid to the Custodian. The application moneys will be released by the Custodian when it is reasonably satisfied that certain specified criteria in the Constitution have been met (clause 11 of the Constitution).

Planting

35. During the period to 30 June 2001 the Responsible Entity will be responsible for planting suitable callused seedlings on the Leased Area. After that period, the Responsible Entity will maintain the trees in accordance with good horticultural practice and replant any trees that fail to establish or die during the first growing season. The services to be provided by the Responsible Entity over the term of the Project are outlined in Item 9 of the Schedule to the Lease and Management Agreement.

Harvesting

36. At all times the Grower has full right, title and interest in the produce from the Leased Area and the right to have the produce sold for their benefit (clause 9.3). The first commercial crop of immature leaves from the 2001 plantings is expected during the income year ended 30 June 2002. Unless the Grower elects to take possession of the produce from the first harvest, the Responsible Entity will arrange the marketing and sale of the immature leaves on such terms and conditions as the Responsible Entity considers appropriate and will use its best endeavours to obtain the highest practicable price (clause 19.1).

37. Non-Electing Growers agree to sell the leaves from subsequent harvests to the Lessor at a price equal to the prevailing market prices for mature Ginkgo leaves of the same quality and specifications as the harvest (sub-clauses 19.2.1 & 19.2.2). The Lessor will appoint an independent marketing expert to assess the price payable for the harvest.

38. The Gross Sales Proceeds from the produce of Non-Electing Growers will be paid direct to the Responsible Entity who must deposit the proceeds into a Produce Fund (clause 20.1 of the LMA). The Responsible Entity will deduct any annual contributions due and payable to itself, or the Lessor, under the Agreements, or in relation to the Responsible Entity's Bonus. The balance of the Net Sales Proceeds will be distributed to the Non-Electing Growers on a Proportional Interest basis. The terms 'Produce Fund' and 'Proportional Interest' are defined in clause 1 of the Constitution.

39. If a Grower is an 'Electing Grower' (clauses 1 and 18 of the LMA), the amount of any annual contribution then due and payable and an estimate of the amount of the Responsible Entity's Bonus payable by the Grower are due for payment not less than one week prior to the time of collection specified by the Responsible Entity for collection of the Grower's Collectable Produce (clause 18.2 of the LMA). As soon as practicable after the sale of the produce from the Plantation each year, the Responsible Entity will ascertain the amount of the Responsible Entity's Bonus and will notify the Grower of any additional amount payable, or refund any excess amount to the Grower at the time of sending the notice.

Finance

40. Growers can fund their investment in the Project themselves or borrow from an independent lender.

41. This Ruling does not apply if a Grower enters into a finance agreement that includes or has any of the following features:

- there are split loan features of a type referred to in Taxation Ruling TR 98/22;
- entities associated with the Project are involved in the provision of finance for the Project;
- there are indemnity arrangements or other collateral agreements in relation to the loan designed to limit the borrower's risk;
- 'additional benefits' will be granted to the borrowers for the purpose of section 82KL, or the funding arrangements transform the Project into a 'scheme' to which Part IVA may apply;
- the loan terms or rate of interest are of a non-arm's length nature;
- repayments of the principal and interest are linked to the derivation of income from the Project;
- the funds borrowed, or any part of them, will not be available for the conduct of the Project but will be transferred (by any mechanism) back to the lender or any associate; or
- lenders do not have the capacity under the loan agreement, or a genuine intention, to take legal action against defaulting borrowers.

Ruling

Assessable Income

42. A Grower's share of the gross sale proceeds derived from the sale of produce harvested from the Project, less any GST payable on these proceeds, will be assessable income under section 6-5 of the ITAA 1997. Section 17-5 of the ITAA 1997 excludes amounts relating to GST payable on taxable supplies from assessable income.

Minimum Subscription

43. A Grower will not incur the fees shown in the Tables below before the minimum subscription for the Project is reached and the Grower's application to enter the Project is accepted (the date the investment is made). Under the Prospectus, a Grower's application will not be accepted and the Project will not proceed until the minimum subscription of 1,000 leased areas is achieved. Tax deductions are not allowable until these requirements are met.

2001 Growers***Section 8-1***

Deductions where a Grower is not registered nor required to be registered for GST

44. A Grower may claim the deductions in the following table, where the Grower:

- participates in the Project by 30 June 2001 to carry on the business of horticulture;
- incurs the fees shown in paragraph 31; and
- is not registered nor required to be registered for GST.

Fee Type	ITAA 1997 Section	Year 1 30/6/2001	Year 2 30/6/2002	Year 3 30/6/2003
Management Fee	8-1	\$3,760	\$2,925 See note (i) below	\$2,640 See note (i) below
Lease Fee (Rent)	8-1	\$24	\$57 See note (i) below	\$57 See note (i) below
Interest	8-1	See note (ii) below	See note (ii) below	See note (ii) below

Notes:

- (i) Where a Grower incurs the lease and management fees as required by the Lease and Management Agreement those fees are deductible in full in the year incurred. However, if a Grower **chooses** to prepay fees for the doing of things (e.g., the provision of management services or the leasing of land) that will not be wholly done in the same income year as the fees are incurred, then the prepayments rules of the ITAA may apply to apportion those fees. In such cases, the tax deduction for the prepaid fee **MUST** be determined using the formula shown in paragraphs 81 to 88 unless the expenditure is 'excluded expenditure'. 'Excluded expenditure', being expenditure of less than \$1,000, is an 'exception' to any prepayment rules that apply and is deductible in full in the year in which it is incurred.
- (ii) The deductibility or otherwise of interest arising from agreements that Growers enter into to finance their participation in the Project is outside the scope of this Ruling. However, all Growers who finance their

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participation in the Project should read carefully the discussion of the prepayment rules in paragraph 81 to 88 below as those rules may be applicable if interest is prepaid.

Tax deductions for capital expenses

45. A Grower who participates in the Project by 30 June 2001 will also be entitled to the following tax deductions:

Fee Type	ITAA 1997 Section	Year 1 30/6/2001	Year 2 30/6/2002	Year 3 30/6/2003
Irrigation	387-125	\$170 See notes (iii) & (iv) below	\$170 See notes (iii) & (iv) below	\$170 See notes (iii) & (iv) below
Establishment of Horticultural Plants	387-165	Nil See note (v) below	See note (v) below	See note (v) below

Notes:

- (iii) A deduction is allowable under section 387-125 for capital expenditure incurred for acquisition and installation of the irrigation system. The deduction is calculated on the basis of one third of the capital expenditure in the year in which the expenditure is incurred, and one third in each of the next 2 years of income.
- (iv) A tax offset is available to certain low income primary producers under section 388-55 in respect of expenditure incurred on landcare operations and/or facilities to conserve or convey water. This is an alternative to claiming deductions under sections 387-55 and 387-125.
- (v) A deduction is allowable under section 387-165 for capital expenditure incurred for the acquisition and establishment of the trees for use in a horticultural business. The deduction is allowable when the trees, as horticultural plants, enter their first commercial season. If the trees have an 'effective life' for the purposes of section 387-185 of greater than '13 but fewer than 30 years', this results in a write-off rate of rate of 13% prime cost. The Project's Responsible Entity will

inform Growers of when the trees enter their first commercial season.

2002 Growers

Section 8-1

Deductions where a Grower is not registered nor required to be registered for GST

46. A Grower may claim the deductions in the following table, where the Grower:

- participates in the Project by 30 June 2002 to carry on the business of horticulture;
- incurs the fees shown in paragraph 31; and
- is not registered nor required to be registered for GST.

Fee Type	ITAA 1997 Section	Year 1 30/6/2002	Year 2 30/6/2003	Year 3 30/6/2004
Management Fee	8-1	\$3,760	\$2,925 See note (i) above	\$2,640 See note (i) above
Lease Fee (Rent)	8-1	\$24	\$57 See note (i) above	\$57 See note (i) above
Interest	8-1	See note (ii) above	See note (ii) above	See note (ii) above

PR 2001/24***Tax deductions for capital expenses***

47. A Grower who participates in the Project by 30 June 2002 will also be entitled to the following tax deductions:

Fee Type	ITAA 1997 Section	Year 1 30/6/2002	Year 2 30/6/2003	Year 3 30/6/2004
Irrigation	387-125	\$170 See notes (iii) & (iv) above	\$170 See notes (iii) & (iv) above	\$170 See notes (iii) & (iv) above
Establishment of Horticultural Plants	387-165	Nil See note (v) above	See note (v) above	See note (v) above

Deductions where a Grower is registered or required to be registered for GST

48. Where a Grower who is registered, or required to be registered for GST:

- participates in the Project by 30 June 2002 to carry on the business of horticulture;
- incurs the fees shown in paragraph 31; and
- is entitled to an input tax credit for the fees

then the tax deductions shown in the Tables above will exclude any amounts of input tax credit (Division 27 ITAA 1997). See Example 1 at paragraph 99.

Division 35 - Deferral of losses from non-commercial business activities**Section 35-55 – Commissioner’s discretion**

49. For a Grower who is an individual and who enters the Project during the year ended 30 June 2001, the rule in section 35-10 may apply to the business activity comprised by their involvement in this Project. Under paragraph 35-55(1)(b) the Commissioner will decide for the income years ending 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2005 that the rule in section 35-10 does not apply to this activity, provided that the Project is carried out in the manner described in this Ruling. Similarly, for a Grower who is an individual and who enters the Project during the year ended 30 June 2002, the Commissioner will decide for the income years ending 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2006 that

the rule in section 35-10 does not apply to this activity, provided that the Project is carried out in the manner described in this Ruling.

50. This exercise of the discretion in subsection 35-55(1) will not be required where, for any year in question:

- a Grower's business activity satisfies one of the objective tests in sections 35-30, 35-35, 35-40 or 35-45; or
- the 'Exception' in subsection 35-10(4) applies (see paragraph 73 in the Explanations part of this Ruling, below).

51. Where either the Grower's business activity satisfies one of the objective tests, the discretion in subsection 35-55(1) is exercised, or the Exception in subsection 35-10(4) applies, section 35-10 will not apply. This means that a Grower will not be required to defer any excess of the deductions attributable to their business activity in excess of any assessable income from that activity, i.e., any 'loss' from that activity, to a later year. Instead, this 'loss' can be offset against other assessable income for the year in which it arises.

52. Growers are reminded of the important statement made on Page 1 of this Product Ruling. Therefore, Growers should not see the Commissioner's decision to exercise the discretion in subsection 35-55(1) as an indication that the Tax Office sanctions or guarantees the Project or the product to be a commercially viable investment. An assessment of the Project or the product from this perspective has not been made.

Sections 82KZM, 82KZMB - 82KZMD, 82KZME - 82KZMF, 82KL and Part IVA

53. For a Grower who participates in the Project and incurs expenditure as required by the Lease and Management Agreement the following provisions of the ITAA 1936 have application as indicated:

- expenditure by the Grower does not fall within the scope of section 82KZM (but see paragraphs 81 to 88);
- expenditure by the Grower does not fall within the scope of sections 82KZMB - 82KZMD (but see paragraphs 81 to 88);
- expenditure by the Grower does not fall within the scope of sections 82KZME - 82KZMF (but see paragraphs 81 to 88);
- section 82KL does not apply to deny the deductions otherwise allowable; and

- the relevant provisions in Part IVA will not be applied to cancel a tax benefit obtained under a tax law dealt with in this Ruling.

Explanations

Section 8-1

54. Consideration of whether the lease and management fees are deductible under section 8-1 begins with the first limb of the section. This view proceeds on the following basis:

- the outgoings in question must have a sufficient connection with the operations or activities that directly gain or produce the taxpayer's assessable income;
- the outgoings are not deductible under the second limb if they are incurred when the business has not commenced; and
- where all that happens in a year of income is that a taxpayer contractually commits themselves to a venture that may not turn out to be a business, there can be doubt about whether the relevant business has commenced and, hence, whether the second limb applies. However, that does not preclude the application of the first limb in determining whether the outgoing in question has a sufficient connection with activities to produce assessable income.

Is the Grower carrying on a business?

55. A horticultural scheme can constitute the carrying on of a business. Where there is a business, or a future business, the gross proceeds from the sale of produce from the scheme will constitute assessable income in their own right. The generation of 'business income' from such a business, or future business, provides the backdrop against which to judge whether the outgoings in question have the requisite connection with the operations that more directly gain or produce this income. These operations will be the planting, tending, maintaining and harvesting of the trees.

56. Generally, an investor will be carrying on a business of horticulture where:

- the investor has an identifiable interest in specific growing trees coupled with a right to harvest and sell the timber;

- the horticultural activities are carried out on the investor's behalf; and
- the weight and influence of the general indicators of a business, as used by the Courts, point to the carrying on of a business.

57. For this Project, Growers have rights under the Lease and Management Agreement in the form of a lease over an identifiable area of land consistent with the intention to carry on a business of growing trees. Under the same agreement Growers appoint the Responsible Entity to provide services such as planting, cultivating, tending, fertilising, replanting, maintaining and otherwise caring for the trees as and when required according to good horticultural practice. Growers are considered to control their investment. The specific cost of these services provided in Year 1 will total \$3,760.

58. The Lease and Management Agreement gives Growers an identifiable interest in specific trees and a legal interest in leased land. Growers have the right to personally market and sell the timber attributed to their Leased Area or they may appoint the Responsible Entity to arrange the marketing and sale of the timber for them. Growers will have a continuing interest in the trees.

59. Growers have the right to use the land in question for horticultural purposes and to have the Responsible Entity come onto the land to carry out its obligations under the Constitution and the Lease and Management Agreement. The Growers' degree of control over the Responsible Entity, as evidenced by the Agreements and supplemented by the Corporations Law, is sufficient. Under the Project, Growers are entitled to receive regular progress reports on the Responsible Entity's activities. Growers are able to terminate arrangements with the Responsible Entity in certain instances, such as cases of default or neglect. The horticultural activities described in the Lease and Management Agreement are carried out on the Growers' behalf.

60. The general indicators of a business, as used by the Courts, are described in Taxation Ruling TR 97/11. Positive findings can be made from the arrangement's description for all the indicators. Growers to whom this Ruling applies intend to derive assessable income from the Project. This intention is related to projections contained in the Prospectus that suggest the Project should return a 'before-tax' profit to the Growers, i.e., a 'profit' in cash terms that does not depend in its calculation, on the fees in question being allowed as a deduction.

61. Growers will engage the professional services of a Responsible Entity with appropriate credentials. There is a means to identify which trees Growers have an interest in. These services are based on

accepted horticultural practices and are of the type ordinarily found in horticultural ventures that would commonly be said to be businesses.

62. Growers have a continuing interest in the trees from the time they are acquired until harvest. The horticultural activities, and hence the fees associated with their procurement, are consistent with an intention to commence regular activities that have an 'air of permanence' about them. The Growers' horticultural activities will constitute the carrying on of a business.

63. The fees associated with the horticultural activities will relate to the gaining of income from this business and, hence, have a sufficient connection to the operations by which this income (from the sale of timber) is to be gained from this business. They will, therefore, be deductible under paragraph 8-1(1)(a). Further, no 'non-income producing' purpose in incurring the fee is identifiable from the arrangement. No capital component of the management fee is identifiable. The tests of deductibility under the first limb of section 8-1 are met. The exclusions do not apply.

Expenditure of a capital nature

64. Any part of the expenditure of a Grower entering into a horticultural business that is attributable to acquiring an asset or advantage of an enduring kind is generally capital or capital in nature and will not be an allowable deduction under section 8-1. In this Project, the costs of irrigation and the establishment of horticultural plants are considered to be capital in nature. The fees for these expenditures are not deductible under section 8-1. However, this expenditure falls for consideration under specific write-off provisions of the ITAA 1997.

Subdivision 387-B – irrigation expenditure

65. Section 387-125 allows a taxpayer, who is carrying on a business of primary production on land in Australia, to claim a deduction for capital expenditure on conserving or conveying water. The deduction is allowed over a three-year period and applies to plant or a structural improvement primarily or principally used for the purpose of conserving or conveying water for use in a primary production business. Irrigation systems of the kind proposed would be covered by this Subdivision.

66. As the taxpayer who can claim the deduction does not have to actually own the land but can be a tenant, a lessee or licensee who is conducting a primary production business on land in Australia, a deduction would be available to a Grower in the Project at the amount of one third of the cost of the irrigation system in the income year in

which the expenditure is incurred and one third for each of the next two income years.

67. However, a deduction under section 387-125 is denied where the Grower is entitled to claim a water facility tax offset under section 388-55 and chooses to do so. A Grower can only choose a water facility tax offset where:

- had the Grower chosen a deduction instead of the tax offset, the Grower's taxable income for the income year would have been \$20,000 or less; and
- the expenditure is incurred before the end of the 2000-01 income year.

Subdivision 387-C - horticultural provisions

68. Section 387-165 allows capital expenditure on establishing horticultural plants owned and used, or held ready for use, in Australia in a business of horticulture to be written off for tax purposes. A lessee or licensee of land carrying on a business of horticulture is taken to own the plants growing on that land rather than the actual owner of the land (section 387-210).

69. Under this Subdivision, if the effective life of the plant is less than three years, the expenditure can be written off in full. If the effective life of the plant is more than three years, an annual deduction is allowable on a prime cost basis during the plant's maximum write-off period. The period starts from the time the plant enters its first commercial season. The write-off rate is detailed in section 387-185. For a plant, such as the Ginkgo trees in this Project, with an effective life of 13 to 30 years, that rate is 13%.

Division 35 - deferral of losses from non-commercial business activities

70. Under the rule in subsection 35-10(2), a deduction for a loss incurred by an individual (including an individual in a general law partnership) from certain business activities will not be allowable in an income year unless:

- the 'Exception' in subsection 35-10(4) applies;
- one of four objective tests in sections 35-30, 35-35, 35-40 or 35-45 is met; or
- if one of the objective tests is not satisfied, the Commissioner exercises the discretion in section 35-55.

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71. Generally, a loss in this context is, for the income year in question, the excess of an individual taxpayer's allowable deductions attributable to the business activity over that taxpayer's assessable income from the business activity.

72. Under the loss deferral rule in subsection 35-10(2) the relevant loss is not able to be taken into account in the calculation of taxable income in the year that loss arose. Instead, in a later year it may be offset against any income from the same or similar business activity, or, if one of the objective tests is passed, or the Commissioner's discretion exercised, against other income.

73. For the purposes of applying the objective tests, subsection 35-10(3) allows taxpayers to group business activities 'of a similar kind'. Under subsection 35-10(4), there is an 'Exception' to the general rule in subsection 35-10(2) where the loss is from a primary production business activity and the individual taxpayer has other assessable income for the income year from sources not related to that activity, of less than \$40,000 (excluding any net capital gain). As both subsections relate to the individual circumstances of Growers who participate in the Project they are beyond the scope of this Product Ruling and are not considered further.

74. In broad terms, the objective tests require:

- (a) at least \$20,000 of assessable income in that year from the business activity (section 35-30);
- (b) the business activity results in a taxation profit in 3 of the past 5 income years (including the current year) (section 35-35);
- (c) at least \$500,000 of real property is used on a continuing basis in carrying on the business activity in that year (section 35-40); or
- (d) at least \$100,000 of certain other assets are used on a continuing basis in carrying on the business activity in that year (section 35-45).

75. A Grower who participates in the Project will be carrying on a business activity that is subject to these provisions. Information provided with the application for this Product Ruling indicates that a Grower who acquires the minimum investment in the Project of one Leased Area during the year ended 30 June 2001 is unlikely to pass one of the objective tests until the year ended 30 June 2006. Similarly, a Grower who acquires the minimum investment in the Project of one Leased Area during the year ended 30 June 2002 is unlikely to pass one of the objective tests until the year ended 30 June 2007.

76. Therefore, prior to this time, unless the Commissioner exercises an arm of the discretion under paragraphs 35-55(1)(a) or (b), the rule in subsection 35-10(2) will apply to defer to a future income year any loss that arises from the Grower's participation in the Project.

77. The first arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(a) relates to 'special circumstances' applicable to the business activity, and has no relevance for the purposes of this Product Ruling. However, for an individual Grower who acquires an interest(s) in the Project during the year ended 30 June 2001, the Commissioner will decide that it would be unreasonable not to exercise the second arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(b) until the year ended 30 June 2005 and for an individual Grower who acquires an interest(s) in the Project during the year ended 30 June 2002, until the year ended 30 June 2006.

78. The second arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(b) may be exercised where:

- (i) the business activity has started to be carried on; and
- (ii) there is an objective expectation that the business activity of an individual taxpayer will either pass one of the objective tests or produce a taxation profit within a period that is commercially viable for the industry concerned.

79. This Product Ruling is issued on a prospective basis (i.e., before an individual Grower's business activity starts to be carried on). Therefore, if the Project fails to be carried on during the income years specified above (see paragraph 49) in the manner described in the Arrangement (see paragraphs 15 to 41), the Commissioner's discretion will not have been exercised because one of the key conditions in paragraph 35-55(1)(b) will not have been satisfied.

80. In deciding that the second arm of the discretion in paragraph 35-55(1)(b) will be exercised on a conditional basis, the Commissioner has relied upon:

- the report of the Independent Forestry Consultant and additional evidence provided with the application by the Responsible Entity; and
- independent, objective and generally available information relating to the industry which substantially supports cash flow projections and other claims, including prices and costs, in the Product Ruling application submitted by the Responsible Entity.

Prepayments provisions – sections 82KZM, 82KZMA – 82KZMD, and 82KZME – 82KZMF

81. The prepayments provisions of the ITAA operate to spread over more than one income year, a deduction for prepaid expenditure that would otherwise be immediately deductible, in full, under section 8-1. These provisions apply to certain expenditure incurred under an agreement in return for the doing of a thing under the agreement (e.g., the performance of management services or the leasing of land) that is not wholly done within the same year of income as the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

82. In this Project, the Management Fee of \$3,760 per Leased Area will be incurred on execution of the Lease and Management Agreement. The Management Fee is charged for providing management services or leasing land to a Grower by 30 June of the year of execution of the Agreements. In particular, the Management Fee is expressly stated to be for a number of specified services. No explicit conclusion can be drawn from the description of the arrangement that the Management Fee has been inflated to result in reduced fees being payable for subsequent years.

83. There is also no evidence that might suggest the management services covered by the fee could not be provided within the same year of income as the expenditure in question is incurred. Thus, for the purposes of this Ruling, it can be accepted that no part of the initial fee is for the Responsible Entity doing ‘things’ that are not to be wholly done within the year of income of the fee being incurred. On this basis, provided a Grower incurs expenditure as required by the agreements as set out in paragraph 31, then the basic precondition for the operation of the prepayment provisions is not satisfied and fees will be deductible in the year in which they are incurred.

Growers who choose to pay fees for a period in excess of that required by the Project’s agreements

84. Although not required under the Lease and Management Agreement, a Grower participating in the Project may choose to prepay fees for a number of years. Where this occurs, contrary to the conclusion reached in paragraph 82 above, the prepayments provisions of the ITAA will operate to apportion the expenditure and allow an income tax deduction over the period that the prepaid benefits are provided.

85. The amount and timing of tax deductions for any prepaid Management Fees or prepaid Lease Fees otherwise deductible under section 8-1 will depend upon when the respective amounts are incurred and what the ‘eligible service period’ is, as defined in subsection 82KZL(1), in relation to these amounts. The ‘eligible

service period' means generally, the period over which the services are to be provided. The relevant provision of the ITAA will depend on a number of factors including the amount and timing of the prepayment and, where the 'eligible service period' exceeds 13 months, whether the Growers is a 'small business taxpayer'.

86. Where a Grower participating in this Project incurs expenditure in respect of an eligible service period that ends 13 months or less from the time the expenditure was incurred, but also in respect of the doing of a thing not to be wholly done within the income year in which that expenditure has been incurred, and the other tests in section 82KZME are met, then section 82KZMF will apply in the manner set out in the formula below.

$$\text{Expenditure} \times \frac{\text{Number of days of eligible service period in the year of income}}{\text{Total number of days of eligible service period}}$$

In the formula, the 'eligible service period' means, generally, the period to which the services are to be provided.

87. Where a Grower participating in this Project incurs expenditure in respect of a period that ends more than 13 months after that expenditure has been incurred, then section 82KZM will apply if the Grower is a 'small business taxpayer' or section 82KZMD if the Grower is not a 'small business taxpayer'. For a 'small business taxpayer' (see paragraphs 92 to 94) the amount and timing of the allowable deductions will then be calculated using the formula in subsection 82KZM(1) and for non-small business taxpayers using the formula in subsection 82KZMD(2). Both formulae are the same, or effectively the same as that shown in paragraph 86 above, concerning section 82KZMF.

88. A prepaid management fee and/or a prepaid lease fee of less than \$1,000 incurred in an expenditure year is 'excluded expenditure' as defined in subsection 82KZL(1). Subsections 82KZM(1), 82KZME(7) and 82KZMA(4) all provide that 'excluded expenditure' is an exception to the prepayment rules discussed above. Therefore, a prepaid fee of less than \$1,000 is deductible in full in the year in which it is incurred. However, where a Grower acquires more than one interest in the Project and the quantum of a prepaid management fee or a prepaid lease fee is \$1,000 or more, then the amount and timing of the deduction allowable must be determined using the formula shown above.

Interest deductibility

89. The deductibility of interest incurred by Growers who finance their participation in the Project through a loan facility with a bank or other financier is outside the scope of this Ruling. Product Rulings

only deal with arrangements where all details and documentation have been provided to, and examined by the Tax Office.

90. While the terms of any finance agreement entered into between relevant Growers and such financiers are subject to commercial negotiation, those agreements may require interest to be prepaid. Under the prepayment rules contained in section 82KZME, 'agreement' (defined in subsection 82KZME(4)) is a broad concept and will encompass activities, such as a loan to finance participation in the Project that is not described in the Arrangement or otherwise dealt with in the Product Ruling.

91. Therefore, unless the prepaid interest is 'excluded expenditure', where such a loan facility requires interest to be prepaid and the requirements of section 82KZME are met, relevant Growers will be required to determine any tax deduction using the formula in subsection 82KZMF(1), as shown above at paragraph 86.

Small business taxpayers

92. Whether a Grower is a 'small business taxpayer' depends upon the individual circumstances of each Grower and is beyond the scope of this Product Ruling. It is the individual responsibility of each Grower to determine whether or not they are within the definition of a 'small business taxpayer'.

93. A 'small business taxpayer' is defined in section 960-335 of the ITAA 1997 as a taxpayer who is carrying on a business and either their 'average turnover' for the year is less than \$1,000,000 or their turnover recalculated under section 960-350 is less than \$1,000,000.

94. 'Average turnover' is determined under section 960-340 by reference to the average of the taxpayer's 'group turnover'. The group turnover is the sum of the 'value of business supplies' made by the taxpayer and entities connected with the taxpayer during the year (section 960-345).

Section 82KL

95. The operation of section 82KL depends, among other things, on the identification of a certain quantum of 'additional benefit(s)'. Insufficient 'additional benefits' will be provided to trigger the application of section 82KL. It will not apply to deny the deduction otherwise allowable under section 8-1.

Part IVA

96. For Part IVA to apply there must be a 'scheme' (section 177A); a 'tax benefit' (section 177C); and a dominant

purpose of entering into the scheme to obtain a tax benefit (section 177D).

97. The Project will be a ‘scheme’ commencing with the issue of the Prospectus. The Growers will obtain an initial ‘tax benefit’ from entering into the scheme, in the form of tax deductions per Leased Area, that would not have been obtained but for the scheme. However, it is not possible to conclude that the scheme will be entered into or carried out with the dominant purpose of obtaining this tax benefit.

98. Growers to whom this Ruling applies intend to stay in the scheme for its full term and derive assessable income from the eventual harvesting of the trees. There are no facts that would suggest that Growers have the opportunity of obtaining a tax advantage other than the tax advantages identified in this Ruling. There are no non-recourse financing or round robin characteristics, and no indication that the parties are not dealing with each other at arm’s length, or, if any parties are not at arm’s length, that any adverse tax consequences result. Further, having regard to the factors to be considered under paragraph 177D(b) it cannot be concluded, on the information available, that participants will enter into the scheme for the dominant purpose of obtaining a tax benefit.

Examples

Example 1 – entitlement to ‘input tax credit’

99. Margaret, who is registered for GST, invests in the Green Circle Bluegums Project. The management fees are payable on 1 July each year for management services to be provided over the following 12 months. On 1 July 2000 Margaret pays her first year’s management fees of \$5,500 and is eligible to claim a tax deduction for the fees in the income year ended 30 June 2001. The extent of her deduction for the management fees however, is reduced by the amount of any input tax credit to which she is entitled. The Project Manager provides Margaret with a tax invoice which includes its ABN and shows the price of the taxable supply for management services (\$5,500). Using the details shown on the valid tax invoice, Margaret calculates her input tax credit as:

$$\frac{1}{11} \times \$5,500 = \$500$$

Therefore, the tax deduction for management fees that she can claim in her income tax return for the year ended 30 June 2001 is \$5,000 (\$5,500 less \$500).

Detailed contents list

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Commissioner of Taxation

21 March 2001

Previous draft:

Not previously issued in draft form.

*Related Rulings/Determinations:*PR 1999/95; TR 92/1; TR 92/20;
TR 97/11; TR 97/16; TD 93/34;
TR 98/22

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Subject references:

- carrying on a business
- commencement of business
- fee expenses
- interest expenses
- management fees
- producing assessable income
- product rulings
- public rulings
- taxation administration
- tax avoidance
- tax benefits under tax avoidance schemes
- tax shelters
- tax shelters project

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- ITAA 1997 17-5
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- ITAA 1997 35-10
- ITAA 1997 35-10(2)
- ITAA 1997 35-10(3)
- ITAA 1997 35-10(4)
- ITAA 1997 35-30
- ITAA 1997 35-35
- ITAA 1997 35-40
- ITAA 1997 35-45
- ITAA 1997 35-55
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- ITAA 1997 35-55(1)(a)
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- ITAA 1997 Subdiv 387-C
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- ITAA 1997 960-340
- ITAA 1997 960-345
- ITAA 1997 960-350

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