# Submission to the Australian Federal Government consultative process on reform to the WET rebate eligibility criteria.

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As a wine producer concerned with the future of our industry, I feel it important to participate in the consultation process regarding proposed changes to the Wine Equalisation Tax rebate, and in particular the definitions of ‘eligible producer’ under the act. My response to the Government’s discussion questions are as follows:

1. **For rebatable wine, is the proposed definition of packaged and branded wine appropriate?**

Yes, the definition of packaged and branded wine is appropriate.

**If a trademark approach is used, what types of trademarks should be permitted (e.g. exclusively licensed trademarks) and what would be the impact?**

Common law and registered trademarks should be permitted, licenced trademarks permitted unless they entitle one business or associated businesses access to multiple rebates.

1. **For eligible producers, how should a winery ownership and leasing test be applied? What should be the nature and extent of investment in the wine industry required to access the rebate, and how can this be implemented?**

No asset tests, ‘significant interest’ or ‘skin in the game’ tests should be required. See below for further explaination. Any eligibility criteria based on asset levels introduces unnecessary complexity and regulation, will be difficult to implement and administer, will be easily circumvented, and will exclude some legitimate producers.

1. **What is the impact from a 1 July 2019 start date of the tightened eligibility criteria? How might this change from an earlier transition period?**

If eligibility criteria must be tightened, the transition period should allow time for businesses to effectively restructure their operations to minimise disruption and to reflect the long lead times from production decision to commercial sale.

While questions 1 and 3 are important issues, for my business and livelihood question 2 in particular is critical. I offer the following supporting information:

As the government’s discussion paper has noted, there are many successful non-traditional business models operating in the Australian wine Industry today. The government’s discussion paper goes some way to acknowledging this, but under any of these proposed alternative definitions my particular business model would still be ineligible.

I have been involved in the production side of the wine industry for a decade now, and for a decade before that was involved in other aspects of the industry including retail and education. I have gained winemaking experience in Australia, France, Spain and New Zealand.

Three years ago I saw the opportunity to begin producing wine under my own label “I’ll fly away” while also taking a greater role in the raising of my two small children. I try to produce wines at the leading edge of style innovation, using minimal intervention techniques. My wines include Primary fermentation sparkling wines, preservative free wines, skin contact white wines, carbonic maceration red wines, and extended maceration wines. In the three vintages I have produced I have increased my production from 1.5 tonnes of grapes in the first year to 4.5 tonnes in the second, and then 6 tonnes this year. I am looking to increase production again this year to around 10 tonnes. I purchase premium quality fruit from growers, allowing them to achieve a good price for their fruit. I also support many industry suppliers by purchasing tanks, barrels, bottles, closures, corks, labels, cardboard cartons, graphic design, artwork for labels, logistics services, freight etc.

I make my wines wherever I can find the space to produce them. As my business grows I am hopeful that I will be able to fund a permanent winemaking space, and perhaps also lease or own my own vineyards.

I am a one person operation, working hard to keep my production costs low to deliver a high quality product at a reasonable price. Loss of the WET rebate would threaten my ability to operate this small business profitably.

The Government is ignoring state regional and national industry bodies, all of whom agree that there is no need for asset based eligibility criteria for the WET rebate.

Independent financial modelling undertaken by PWC for the Winemakers Federation of Australia has clearly demonstrated that almost all of the so called ‘rorting’ of the rebate and recuperation of lost taxation revenue can be remedied by simply eliminating the rebate for bulk and unbranded wine, and by tightening the rules regarding ‘associated entities’ claiming multiple rebates.[[1]](#endnote-1) I, my regional association, state association and national industry body are all supportive of these measures.

I do not, however, support the recommendation of the Government’s Consultative group (Oct 2015) that

*“The business owns or leases one out of three of a vineyard, winery (production facilities or fermentation facilities) or cellar door outlet*” [[2]](#endnote-2)

Any imposition of ‘skin in the game’ or asset based eligibility criteria unfairly penalises younger and new entrants to the industry, who do not have the financial capacity to secure major leases and asset purchases.

The WET rebate has enabled many quality brands to emerge and contribute positively to the Australian wine landscape. These are the innovators, the ones who have been able to take risks with new styles, new varieties and new packaging. They have helped create a fertile and vibrant wine market that is necessary to capture the imagination of the next generation of educated wine consumers. Many of these producers could never have survived beyond the first few vintages given the ‘perfect storm’ of adverse market conditions seen in the wine industry over the past five years. Several of these young producers are now among Australia’s brightest stars, championed by domestic and international wine journalists and the world’s hottest restaurants and bars. They are the future of our wine industry, and if nurtured they will invest back in the industry, in vineyards, wineries, and other links in the supply chain.

Innovation in the wine industry should be encouraged and supported, particularly at a time when the industry desperately needs to shed its ‘commodity’ image and instead be known for quality, uniqueness, and driving new wine trends. Other agricultural industries are being actively encouraged to develop low-asset business models, and to utilise existing infrastructure. This is fundamentally efficient. The government however appears to be encouraging the wine industry to do the opposite.

As a long-term, committed wine producer, I implore you to remove the ‘lease or own a winery’ provisions and any associated physical asset-based criteria for eligibility for the WET rebate. Such changes will likely cause significant collateral damage to my business and to the future of our industry.

Sincerely,

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1. PWC report to WFA, Appendix F: *Returning WET Rebate to Fairness and Original Policy Intent - Supporting Advice on the Impact to Government Revenue,* 2015, pp iii-vi [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. *Wine Equalisation Tax Rebate Consultative Group report* October 2015, p 5. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)