



## Frequently asked questions

### Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grants

#### 1. Are all wine companies eligible to apply for a Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grants?

No, the Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grants are only available to eligible *wine producers* in Australia, selling wine domestically, and with a cellar door.

For the purpose of these grants, a wine producer is:

- (a) an entity that \*manufactures the wine; or
- (b) an entity that satisfies the following requirements:
  - (i) the entity (the first entity) supplies another entity with the \*source product from which the wine is manufactured;
  - (ii) the other entity manufactures the wine on behalf of the first entity.

Please note the \*asterisked terms' meaning is defined by the A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999 (Cth).

#### 2. What are rebatable domestic cellar door sales?

**Rebatable domestic cellar door sales** relates to a wine sale that is eligible for a producer rebate and is made:

- (a) at either at a physical cellar door where the point of sale takes place in person, on the premises of the physical cellar door to the end consumer; or
- (b) online, phone or through mail order to the end consumer(s) where the final delivery address is in Australia.

You are eligible for a \*producer rebate for \*rebatable wine for a \*financial year if you are the producer of the wine and you are liable to wine tax for a \*taxable dealing in that wine during the financial year.

Please note the \*asterisked terms' meaning is defined by the A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999 (Cth).

#### 3. What is the definition of “an applicant’s related entity”?

According to the [Australian Taxation Office](#), an entity is related with another if:

- either entity controls the other entity, or
- both entities are controlled by the same third entity.

Wine Australia will record and track applications, including details of associated producers/related entities as they are received. If more than one associated producer submits an application for the grant, the first application received and considered eligible will negate all other applications submitted.

#### **4. How is the value of an individual cellar door grant calculated?**

The value of an eligible applicant's grant will reflect the value of the excess *rebatable domestic cellar door sales* (i.e. sales above those used to meet the threshold amount) – noting that at least 50 per cent of the *rebatable domestic cellar door sales* used in the grant application must consist of sales from the *physical cellar door*. Online sales or cellar door club sales online or through push marketing are not *physical cellar door sales*.

##### Example:

Bob is a wine producer who owns a cellar door (that meets the criteria) on the Mornington Peninsula. His wine business is registered for GST, has an active ABN and a liquor licence valid in 2018–19.

In the 2018–19 financial year, Bob made at least \$1.207 million (GST exclusive) in sales of *rebatable wine* and was able to claim the full rebate of \$350,000. Bob also accrued \$345,000 in *rebatable domestic cellar door sales in excess of* the sales used to meet the \$1.207 million (GST exclusive) threshold in the 2018–19 financial year.

When the Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant opens on 1 July 2019, Bob may apply for a grant of up to \$100,000 (GST exclusive) for the \$345,000 in *rebatable domestic cellar door sales*. Of the \$345,000 in *rebatable domestic cellar door sales*, at least 50 per cent were made at Bob's *physical cellar door*. The remaining sales were made online to Australian end-consumers.

On receipt of Bob's application, Wine Australia will assess his eligibility for the grant. Provided that the grant is not oversubscribed, and Bob can produce the records required to support his application, the grant will be recommended for approval and Bob may receive a grant that is equal to the full value of his eligible claim up to \$100,000 (GST exclusive).

#### **5. What happens if I am unable to submit all of the necessary evidence prior to the closing date?**

For an application to be valid it must be accompanied by **all** of the supporting documentation which includes:

- a properly completed statutory declaration,
- evidence of a lease agreement, mortgage or certificate of title in the name of the applicant or related entity for the physical cellar door in which the sales occurred and
- evidence of the liquor licence for the physical cellar door valid in the relevant year.

All of the supporting evidence must be submitted prior to the close of applications.

Wine Australia will not accept any applications submitted after 5.00pm ACST on 30 September 2019. If you are missing any supporting documentation at this time it will render your application ineligible. Please see the checklist for the Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grants prior to submitting your application.

#### **6. What are the most important things to know about the statutory declaration?**

The statutory declaration must be completed by either the Managing Director, the Chief Executive Officer, Registered Company Secretary, the company's Director, Chief Financial Officer, or the sole trader or partner – this will be determined by the officer holders in your business.

The second page of the statutory declaration template lists the people before whom a statutory declaration can be declared. The document must be witnessed by one of those persons and the capacity in which they are witnessing the statement must be outlined. Please ensure you review the sample statutory declaration template before you submit the document.

## 7. What happens if the grant applications received by Wine Australia total a payable amount over \$10m?

If the total value of all eligible applications exceeds the \$10 million program cap in any one year, the value of individual grants will be reduced proportionally and be applied at a consistent rate for all approved applicants (see Section 13 of the guidelines).

For example, if there were \$11 million worth of eligible applications in a single financial year, the program would be oversubscribed. All eligible grants would therefore be reduced from their eligible application amount. In this example, an applicant who would otherwise be eligible for \$100,000 (GST exclusive) would receive \$90,910 (GST exclusive) or an applicant who would otherwise be eligible for \$30,000 (GST exclusive) would receive \$27,273 (GST exclusive).

## 8. What are deemed *physical cellar door sales*?

If applicants meet all of the eligibility criteria, they can apply for a grant payment of 29 per cent of the *notional wholesale selling price* of their *rebatable domestic cellar door sales* provided that at least 50 per cent of the cellar door sales used in the application occurred at the *physical cellar door*. *Physical cellar door sales* are defined as a sale of the producer's *rebatable wine* made where the point of sale takes place in person, on the premises of the physical cellar door, to the end consumer. Examples of physical cellar door sales are:

- Example 1: Michelle purchases a dozen bottles of *wine* on the premises of a *physical cellar door* but organises for that *wine* to be shipped to her home address in Sydney. This would be deemed a *physical cellar door sale*.
- Example 2: Paul purchases a bottle of the *producer's wine* in person at a *physical cellar door* and carries that bottle away from the premises. This would be deemed a *physical cellar door sale*.
- Example 3: Annie visits a *physical cellar door* and samples the *producer's wine*. She does not purchase any *wine* at the *physical cellar door* but takes away a mail order form. Annie completes and mails the order form to the *physical cellar door* two weeks later. This is not a *physical cellar door sale*.
- Example 4: Ashley becomes a member of a *wine producer's wine club* online after previously visiting the *producer's physical cellar door* and purchases wine online from a member offer. This is not a *physical cellar door sale*.
- Example 5: Greg visits a *wine producer's website* and purchases the *producer's wine* online. Greg has never visited the *wine producer's physical cellar door*. This is not a *physical cellar door sale*.
- Example 6: Louise visits a *producer's physical cellar door* and pays the nominal tasting fee to sample the *producer's wine*. This tasting fee is not a *physical cellar door sale*.
- Example 7: Steve purchases 10 dozen bottles of wine at the *physical cellar door* for his restaurant that is located onsite. This is not a *physical cellar door sale*.

**9. When I'm calculating my eligible *rebatale wine* sales, can I count all eligible cellar door sales made from 1 July 2018 towards the total, or must I wait until after I have maximised my Wine Equalisation Tax Rebate (rebatale sales of \$1,207,000) before I can count the cellar door sales?**

Applicants will need to have made at least \$1,207,000 in sales of *rebatale wine* before being eligible for the Wine Tourism and Cellar Door grant. *Rebatale wine* is any wine or sale that is eligible for a *producer rebate* as described under Division 19 of *A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999*.

The \$1,207,000 figure can be comprised of any *rebatale wine* sale and does not need to be calculated as cumulative sales from 1 July 2018.

Applicants may decide to use sales other than eligible cellar door sales to reach the threshold figure and allocate all rebatable cellar door sales towards their Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant application. Applicants will need to have paid the WET on all sales used as part of the application.

**10. If the grant application is successful, what can I spend the grant funding on?**

The Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grants are simply an additional tax reform measure and are not intended as a project grant. Therefore, Wine Australia does not place any restrictions or direct successful grantees on what they can do with their funding. No acquittal or reporting on the grant payment will be required.

**11. When do the first round of Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grants open?**

The first round of Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grants open on 1 July 2019 and close at 5.00pm ACST on 30 September 2019 and relate to wine sales made in the 2018-19 financial year.

Similar dates will be applied for subsequent rounds and be made publicly available in the first half of the calendar year.

**12. How do I apply for a Wine Tourism and Cellar Door Grant?**

Applications must be made through the grant application portal which can be accessed [here](#). Applications must be submitted in accordance with the instructions provided in the portal and be submitted to Wine Australia by 30 September 2019.

Applications that are not received by 30 September 2019 may not be accepted by Wine Australia

**13. What is the tax status of the grant?**

Wine Australia advises that applicants seek clarification of the tax implications of the grant from an accredited tax specialist.

**14. When will applicants be advised of the outcome of their application?**

Applicants will be advised of the outcome of their grant application by 14 October 2019.

**15. Can successful applicants seek to have the grant payments made early?**

Wine Australia will endeavour to make all grant payments to successful applicants on 1 November 2019. No early payments will be made or considered.