

Revenue Ruling

Payroll Tax Act 2009

PTA021

EXEMPTION FOR CONTRACTORS ORDINARILY RENDERING SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

Preamble

The *Payroll Tax Act 2009* (the “Act”), which commenced on 1 July 2009, rewrote and repealed the *Pay-roll Tax Act 1971* and provides fully harmonised legislation with New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and Northern Territory.

Parties to a ‘relevant contract’ are deemed to be employers and employees (**Sections 33** and **34** of the Act) and payments made under a contract are deemed to be wages (**Section 35** of the Act). Deemed wages are subject to payroll tax under **Section 36** of the Act.

While most contracts for the provision of services come within the meaning of ‘relevant contract’ under **Section 32** of the Act, there are certain types of contracts that are specifically excluded from the definition of ‘relevant contract’. A contract is not a ‘relevant contract’ if the Commissioner of State Taxation (the “Commissioner”) is satisfied that the person who performed the services under the contract ordinarily performs services of that kind to the general public in that financial year.

This Revenue Ruling provides a non-exhaustive list of factors that the Commissioner takes into consideration in exercising his discretion under **Section 32(2)(b)(iv)** of the Act.

Ruling

In exercising his discretion under **Section 32(2)(b)(iv)** of the Act, the Commissioner needs to be satisfied that the contractor:

- ▶ provides the services in the course of conducting a genuine independent business; and
- ▶ ordinarily renders those services to the general public.

The mere fact that a contractor works on a succession of jobs for different principals does not mean that these criteria are satisfied. It is necessary to consider the steps undertaken by the contractor to create an independent business (i.e. to obtain work from clients other than the principal in question).

To seek an exemption under **Section 32(2)(b)(iv)** of the Act, a principal is required to apply to the Commissioner for a determination.

In making his determination, the Commissioner will review the contractor’s business and consider factors including (but not limited to):

- ▶ the use of a business name by the contractor;
- ▶ the extent and nature of advertising undertaken by the contractor;

- ▶ the range of clients serviced by the contractor;
- ▶ the extent and nature of plant and equipment provided by the contractor in execution of the services;
- ▶ the engagement of staff or sub-contractors by the contractor;
- ▶ the use of business premises by the contractor;
- ▶ the method of operation of the business (such as tendering for jobs);
- ▶ the potential for entrepreneurial risk;
- ▶ the nature of contracts entered into (e.g. formal long term or informal rolled over contracts);
- ▶ the history of the formation of the contractor’s business;
- ▶ how the contractor won the contract;
- ▶ whether work is performed on separate contracts concurrently;
- ▶ the nature of the contractor’s business and the type of services provided;
- ▶ whether the contractor bears the cost and responsibility for faulty materials or workmanship;
- ▶ whether the contractor quotes competitively for jobs on an all inclusive basis (all labour and materials); and
- ▶ whether the contractor merely charges for services on an hourly rate and adds on the cost of materials.

None of the above factors are conclusive on their own. The above is not an exhaustive list of factors that the Commissioner will take into account in exercising his discretion under **Section 32(2)(b)(iv)** of the Act, he will also consider any other matters that are relevant to his decision.

However, the Commissioner will accept that a contractor ordinarily renders services to the public generally where, in the financial year in which services were provided under the contract in question, the contractor provided services of that type to:

1. two or more principals (not being members of a group) during the financial year, and
2. the principal claiming the exemption for an average of 10 days or less per month (excluding the months in which no services were provided).

Revenue Ruling PTA014 explains what constitutes a day’s work.

If a contractor who has supplied services under a contract to a principal in a particular financial year, meets the above two criteria, the exemption in **Section 32(2)(b)(iv)** of the Act applies. Under these circumstances, there is no need for the principal to obtain a determination from the Commissioner.

Example 1

Michael is a computer programmer. During the financial year, he provided services to Principal A and Principal B. Under his contract for service with Principal A, he provided his services as follows during the financial year:

Month	Number of days worked for Principal A
July	5
August	3
September	7
October	5
November	16
December	9
January	13
February	4
March	8
April	5
May	14
June	11
TOTAL	<u>100</u>

In that financial year, Michael worked for a total of 100 days for Principal A which is an average of 8.3 (100 days divided by 12 months) days per month. As a result, payments made by Principal A to Michael for the financial year are exempt from payroll tax.

Example 2

Shelly is also a computer programmer. During the financial year, she provided services to Principal C and Principal D. Under her contract for service with Principal C, she provided her services as follows during the financial year:

Month	Number of days worked for Principal C
July	11
August	16
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	22
January	21
February	20
March	-
April	-
May	18
June	-
TOTAL	<u>108</u>

In that financial year, Shelly worked for a total of 108 days for Principal C. This worked out to be 18 (108 days divided by 6 months) days per month. Consequently, payments made by Principal C to Shelly are subject to payroll tax.

Further Information

Further information can be obtained from RevenueSA.

Location	RevenueSA State Administration Centre 200 Victoria Square East ADELAIDE SA 5000
Postal	Commissioner of State Taxation RevenueSA GPO Box 1353 ADELAIDE SA 5001
Telephone	(08) 8204 9880
Facsimile	(08) 8226 3805
Email	payrolltax@sa.gov.au
Website	www.revenuesa.sa.gov.au

History

This Revenue Ruling is effective from 1 July 2009.

This is the first Revenue Ruling issued on this topic.

COMMISSIONER OF STATE TAXATION

1 July 2009