

Revenue Rulings of not have the force of law.

Revenue Ruling	TAA001 Application of Interest & Penalty Tax
Status	Current Replaces Version 1
Version Number	2
Legislation	<i>Taxation Administration Act 1996</i>
Date Issued	16 December 2024

Preamble/Introduction

Interest and penalty tax play an integral role in taxation administration. Interest is applied as a means of encouraging taxpayers to meet their obligations on time, to offset the opportunity cost to Government of not having the use of the principal tax sum for the period that it remains unpaid, and to provide equity to all taxpayers. Penalty tax is applied to ensure timely payments and compliance with state tax legislation.

The policy intent of the interest and penalty tax provisions is that the level of interest and penalty tax should reflect the individual degree of culpability in relation to unpaid tax and that taxpayers should be encouraged to voluntarily declare any tax liabilities as soon as they are known. This is important given that South Australian taxation legislation predominantly adopts the principles of self-determination, which places the onus on taxpayers to exercise reasonable care in the calculation and timely payment of their tax liabilities.

This Revenue Ruling provides a guide to RevenueSA's application of the interest and penalty tax provisions of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*. The interest and penalty tax provisions of this Act apply in relation to the following primary Acts:

- *Authorised Betting Operations Act 2000*
- *Land Tax Act 1936*
- *Payroll Tax Act 2009*
- *Stamp Duties Act 1923*

It is important to note that this is a general ruling. The specific application of interest and penalty tax to payroll tax from 1 July 2010 can be found in [Revenue Ruling PTA036](#).

Ruling/Discussion

Tax Default

A tax default occurs when a taxpayer fails to pay, by the due date, the whole or part of any tax that the taxpayer is liable to pay.

The dates by which a tax liability is payable are set out in each of the primary Acts. The table attached ([Appendix A](#)) is provided as a guide covering major, but not all, areas of tax payment contained within these Acts. Please note that in some particular cases the Acts allow for other arrangements regarding due dates for tax payment. If taxpayers meet these requirements the issue of interest and penalty tax will not arise.

Application of Interest

Part 5, Division 1

The *Taxation Administration Act 1996* imposes interest in circumstances where a tax default occurs.

Interest is charged daily using the rate calculated pursuant to section 26 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*. The interest provisions are found in sections 25 to 29 of the Act.

The rate is the sum of:

- The market rate.
- 8 per cent per annum.

The interest rate comprises a “market rate” and, in respect of defaults, an additional 8.00% per annum. Pursuant to section 26(2) of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, the “market rate”, in relation to interest accruing at any time during a particular financial year, is the average rate of the 90-day Bank Accepted Bill Rate prescribed by the Reserve Bank of Australia for the month of May preceding the financial year, unless a Ministerial order setting the rate is in force.

The market rate is subject to annual review. To ascertain the current rates, contact should be made with RevenueSA, or by viewing the [Interest and Penalty page](#) on www.revenuesa.sa.gov.au.

The following should be noted:

- The Commissioner of State Taxation has the discretion to remit some, or all, of any interest accrued if the taxpayer can demonstrate that all reasonable steps have been taken to meet their tax obligation, or that they were unable to comply due to circumstances beyond their control.
- The exercise of the Commissioner of State Taxation's discretion is a non-reviewable decision and cannot be the subject of an objection or appeal.
- interest can be applied to unpaid penalty tax.
- Interest is not applied to unpaid interest.

Interest will initially be charged in all instances of a tax default, except where the interest calculated is less than \$20. No interest will be payable where the interest calculated is less than \$20.

In imposing interest, consideration will be given to:

- reasonable postage and delivery times
- where an assessment that includes interest is issued, the amount of interest will remain fixed until the due date for payment shown on the Notice of Assessment. If payment is not made by the due date, a re-assessment will be made with the additional interest recalculated in full to the date of the re-assessment
- where documents are lodged for stamping under the *Stamp Duties Act 1923*, sufficient time will be allowed to take into account delays brought about by the need for RevenueSA to make further enquiries into the circumstances of the matter.

Application of Penalty Tax

Part 5, Division 2

In addition to interest, penalty tax is imposed in certain instances of a tax default. Section 30(2) of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* states:

"Penalty tax is not payable in respect of a tax default if the Commissioner is satisfied that the tax default was not a deliberate tax default and did not result, wholly or partly, from any failure by the taxpayer, or a person acting on the taxpayer's behalf, to take reasonable care to comply with the requirements of a taxation law."

It follows that penalty tax will be imposed in instances where a taxpayer has failed to satisfy the Commissioner of State Taxation that the tax default was not deliberate, or was not due to a failure to take reasonable care.

The amount of penalty tax is:

- 75% of the amount of tax unpaid where the tax default was deliberate
- 25% of the amount of tax unpaid in any other case.

Penalty tax imposed is in addition to interest and will not be applied to unpaid interest or penalty tax previously imposed.

Reasonable Care

Penalty tax will not be imposed where taxpayers can show that they have taken reasonable care in the conduct of their tax affairs. The reasonable care standard requires taxpayers to keep complete and accurate records, make diligent efforts to understand and comply with the law, seek expert advice on uncertain or complex matters and be honest in their dealings with RevenueSA.

Where a tax default occurs solely because of circumstances outside of the control of the taxpayer, RevenueSA will not impose a penalty where the taxpayer, has made every reasonable effort to mitigate the effect of these circumstances. Examples of circumstances outside the control of the taxpayer include:

- a) Postal or delivery delays but not where the taxpayer could arrange for an alternative means of delivery because the taxpayer is aware of the likelihood of a delay.
- b) Fires, flood or other natural disasters.
- c) Key personnel not available due to sudden resignation, illness or death.
- d) Computer breakdowns including third party systems such as Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), Internet, BPay and Interactive Voice Response (IVR).

NOTE: financial incapacity is NOT considered to be a circumstance outside the taxpayer's control.

In other cases in determining whether or not a taxpayer has taken reasonable care, RevenueSA will consider factors including, the taxpayer's knowledge of tax legislation, commercial experience and access to expert advice.

The following situations, whilst not exhaustive, may indicate that a taxpayer or a representative of a taxpayer has taken reasonable care when they have:

- maintained appropriate and proper recording systems

- taken reasonable steps to be aware of their taxation obligations and has familiarised themselves with the relevant legislation so as not to overlook the legislative requirements
- applied any relevant Revenue Ruling in good faith
- sought professional advice for uncertain or complex matters where no Revenue Ruling applied or their circumstances differed from those described in a Revenue Ruling
- acted in good faith in applying any independent tax advice received
- observed any advice received and has notified RevenueSA if there have been any changes in the information on which the advice was formed
- acted promptly to seek advice or provide information once made aware, from any source, that they might have a tax liability
- sought a formal decision from RevenueSA before relying on any legislative exemption or concession, which requires the Commissioner to exercise his discretion.

The categories and cases are illustrative only and each case will be considered on its merits.

Adjustment of penalty tax

Penalty tax will be adjusted in the following circumstances, where a taxpayer:

- makes sufficient disclosure of a tax default while not the subject of a tax audit, the penalty tax will be reduced by 80% of that penalty tax
- makes sufficient disclosure of a tax default while they are the subject of a tax audit, the penalty tax will be reduced by 20% of that penalty tax
- engages in obstructive conduct while the subject of a tax audit, the penalty tax will be increased by 20% of that penalty tax.

The adjustment of penalty is shown in the table below:

Penalty Tax Adjustment Summary				
Penalty Category	Rate	Sufficient disclosure		Concealment or hindrance
		before investigation	during investigation	
Standard penalty	25%	5%	20%	30%

Intentional disregard of a taxation law	75%	15%	60%	90%
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Voluntary Disclosures

A voluntary disclosure must be in writing and provide sufficient information to determine the nature and extent of the tax default. A voluntary disclosure must state the identity of the taxpayer(s), the nature, period and amount of the tax default and provide an explanation of how the tax default occurred. RevenueSA will generally not accept a disclosure from a group member of a payroll tax group as voluntary, if another member of that group has been notified of an investigation.

The unsolicited payment of a liability to stamp duty or the unsolicited lodgement of documents liable for stamp duty after the expiration of the statutory time for payment will generally be considered to be a voluntary disclosure.

Intentional disregard of a taxation law

Intentional disregard of a taxation law includes circumstances where the tax default is caused by a deliberate act or omission by the taxpayer or the person acting on behalf of the taxpayer. This is determined on the basis of direct evidence of a taxpayer's intention (for example, admission by taxpayer) or can be inferred from the surrounding circumstances and conduct of the taxpayer.

Examples of this conduct, which may demonstrate intentional disregard of a taxation law, include:

- use of contrived or artificial avoidance schemes which prove to be legally flawed
- tax evasion or fraud
- knowingly making false or misleading records or statements
- knowingly concealing relevant facts on a tax liability
- ignoring advice received or a Revenue Ruling of which the taxpayer is aware, particularly on a matter where the law is clearly established
- failing to assess in accordance with well established principles of tax law
- failing to meet a tax liability after being advised of its existence by RevenueSA or another person
- repeating a tax default on a same matter or a closely related matter.

Concealment or hindrance of an investigation

Concealment or hindrance of an investigation includes circumstances where a taxpayer, having been informed by the Commissioner of State Taxation that an investigation is to be carried out and before the investigation is completed,

taking steps to prevent or hinder the Commissioner of State Taxation from becoming aware of the tax default.

Other adjustments

Penalty tax will be adjusted in the following circumstances where:

- a taxpayer adheres to the conditions outlined in [Revenue Ruling LT002: Interest & Penalty Tax - Quarterly Instalments](#) in relation to Land Tax Assessments, the Commissioner of State Taxation will in the first instance, remit the rate of penalty tax of 25% to 5% of the amount of primary land tax outstanding, provided the Final Notice is paid in full by the due date. For additional information regarding the application of penalty tax in relation to land tax, [Revenue Ruling LT002](#) can be accessed at www.revenuesa.sa.gov.au
- documents are lodged for stamping under the *Stamp Duties Act 1923*, sufficient time will be allowed to take into account delays brought about by the need for RevenueSA to make further enquiries into the circumstances of the matter.

No penalty tax is payable where the amount of penalty tax calculated is less than \$20.

Remission of Penalty Tax

Section 34

The Commissioner of State Taxation has the discretion to remit penalty tax by any amount. The decision to remit penalty tax is made by the Commissioner on a case-by-case basis, having regard to all relevant facts and circumstances including:

- the nature and extent of the taxpayer's culpability
- the reason for the taxpayer's failure to meet their obligations
- previous failures by the taxpayer to comply with any South Australian taxation legislation
- the level of co-operation exhibited by the taxpayer with the Commissioner of State Taxation where an investigation has been, or is being conducted in relation to the taxpayer's liability
- the legislative provisions for the assessment and their purpose.

The exercise of the Commissioner of State Taxation's discretion is a non-reviewable decision and cannot be the subject of an objection or appeal.

The categories and cases are illustrative only and each case will be considered on its merits.

Requests for Remission of Interest or Penalty Tax

All requests for a remission of interest and/or penalty tax must in the first instance be made in writing to the Commissioner.

Compliance Activity

Penalty tax and interest will be applied to tax defaults identified as a result of compliance activities where the taxpayer has not exercised reasonable care to avoid the default occurring or where the default was deliberate.

Taxpayers always have the opportunity to make a disclosure of a tax default prior to the commencement of a tax audit and the issue of a notice of investigation. Full disclosure will reduce the rate of penalty applied by 80%.

Taxpayers wishing to make a disclosure of a tax default during a tax audit should, in the first instance, discuss the matter with the RevenueSA officer conducting the audit.

Objections

Part 10, Division 1

In instances where an objection to the Commissioner of State Taxation's decision assessment or re-assessment has been lodged with the Minister pursuant to sections 82 or 84 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, interest will continue to accrue in accordance with Part 5 Division 1 of the Act, i.e. market rate plus 8% per annum.

Where the objection is decided in favour of the taxpayer, any overpaid tax will be refunded in accordance with Part 4 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, together with interest at the market rate, which is gazetted from time to time and applied under Part 5 of the Act.

Interest is calculated daily, from the relevant date to the date it is refunded, where the relevant date **relevant date** means the latter of either the date:

- of payment of the amount overpaid
- on which the Commissioner made the assessment or decision to which the objection relates.

Additional information relating to applicable interest rates can be obtained by contacting RevenueSA, or by viewing the Interest and Penalty page on www.revenuesa.sa.gov.au.

In relation to penalty tax, any penalty tax assessed as payable to the point of lodgement of the objection will stay in force until the outcome of the objection is known. No further penalty tax will be assessed after the date of the objection.

Extension of Time to Lodge

The *Taxation Administration Act 1996* contains provisions, which allow the Commissioner of State Taxation to approve extensions of time for lodgement of instruments and payment of tax in cases of genuine need. Details can be obtained from the contact points below. The extension may be an ongoing extension of time to lodge a return or relate to a single set of circumstances. In cases where an extension of time is granted, the imposition of penalty tax will generally be suspended provided the return and payment is received on or before the new due date. Taxpayers and taxpayer agents are encouraged to make use of these provisions only in circumstances of genuine need.

Julie Holmes
COMMISSIONER OF STATE TAXATION

History

Ruling Number	Version Number	Issue date
TAA001	2	16/12/2024
TAA001	1	19/01/2011
Circular 261	1	02/11/2005

Appendix A

Due Dates for Payment of Taxes

Tax	Due Date	Principal Act	Relevant Sections(s)
Betting Operations Tax	Twenty-first day of each month	<i>Authorised Betting Operations Regulations 2016</i>	Regulation 7C
Land tax	Thirty days from service of notice	<i>Land Tax Act 1936</i>	19
Payroll tax	Seventh day of each month	<i>Payroll Tax Act 2009</i>	9
Stamp duty on general documents lodged for stamping	Two months from the date of execution of the document or For documents executed outside South Australia, two months from the date of receipt of the document in SA or six months from the date of execution of the document, whichever is earlier	<i>Stamp Duties Act 1923</i>	20
General insurance	Fifteenth day of each month	<i>Stamp Duties Act 1923</i>	36
Life insurance	Thirty-first day of January in each year	<i>Stamp Duties Act 1923</i>	34 & Regulation 18
Motor vehicles	Fourteen days after the date of registration or Fourteen days after the date of transfer of registration of a motor vehicle	<i>Stamp Duties Act 1923</i>	42B