

Guide to the Voluntary Disclosure Programme

Issue 2



Tax Administration

Guide to the Voluntary Disclosure Programme

Preface

This guide provides general guidance on the voluntary disclosure programme under Chapter 16 of the Tax Administration Act 28 of 2011 (TA Act). While this guide reflects SARS's interpretation of the law, taxpayers who take a different view may use the normal avenues for resolving such differences.

This guide is not an "official publication" as defined in section 1 of the TA Act and accordingly does not create a practice generally prevailing under section 5 of that Act. It should, therefore, not be used as a legal reference. It is also not a binding general ruling under section 89 of Chapter 7 of the TA Act. Should an advance tax ruling¹ or a value-added tax (VAT) ruling² be required, visit the SARS website at www.sars.gov.za³ for details of the application process.

This guide is based on legislation as at the date of issue.

For more information, assistance and guidance you may –

- visit the **SARS website** or the SARS Voluntary Disclosure Programme web page **here**;
- contact the SARS Voluntary Disclosure Programme Unit:
 - Postal address** : Private Bag X923
Pretoria
0001
 - Physical address** : Gramick Office Park
281 Middel Street
Brooklyn
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 - Telephone** : 0800 864 613
 - E-mail** : vdp@sars.gov.za
- contact the SARS National Service Centre (between 8am and 4pm South African time weekdays except on Wednesdays when the service centre can be called between 9am and 4pm) –
 - if calling locally, on 0800 00 7277; or
 - if calling from abroad, on +27 11 602 2093;
- have a virtual consultation with a SARS consultant by making an appointment via the **SARS website**;
- visit your nearest SARS Service Centre, preferably after making an appointment via the **SARS website**; or
- contact your own tax advisor or tax practitioner.

¹ For further commentary, see the *Comprehensive Guide to Advanced Tax Rulings*.

² For further commentary, see the *VAT Rulings Process Reference Guide*.

³ Navigate to Legal Counsel ⇒ Legal Counsel Publications ⇒ Find a Guide, and select the category Tax Administration (for the guide relating to advanced tax rulings) or Value-Added Tax (VAT) (for the guide relating to VAT rulings).

Comments on this guide may be e-mailed to policycomments@sars.gov.za.

Leveraged Legal Products
SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE
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Glossary

In this guide unless the context indicates otherwise –

- **“applicant”** means a person that applies for voluntary disclosure relief;
- **“application”** means an application submitted for voluntary disclosure relief;
- **“Chapter”** means a Chapter of the TA Act;
- **“Customs and Excise Act”** means the Customs and Excise Act 91 of 1964;
- **“default”** means a “default” as defined in section 225;
- **“Income Tax Act”** means the Income Tax Act 58 of 1962;
- **“PAYE”** means Pay-As-You-Earn, namely, “employees’ tax” as defined in paragraph 1 and deducted or withheld under paragraph 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Income Tax Act;
- **“section”** means a section of the TA Act;
- **“senior SARS official”** means a “senior SARS official” as defined in section 1 and is the Commissioner, a SARS official who has specific written authority from the Commissioner to do so or a SARS official occupying a post designated by the Commissioner in writing for this purpose;
- **“TA Act”** means the Tax Administration Act 28 of 2011;
- **“tax period”** means a “tax period” as defined in section 1;
- **“understatement penalty”** means the penalty imposed under Chapter 16;
- **“understatement penalty table”** means the understatement penalty percentage table contained in section 223(1);
- **“VAT”** means value-added tax levied under the VAT Act;
- **“VAT Act”** means the Value-Added Tax Act 89 of 1991;
- **“VDP”** means the Voluntary Disclosure Programme under Part B of Chapter 16;
- **“VDP Unit”** means the SARS division that considers the applications;
- **“valid voluntary disclosure”** means a disclosure meeting all the requirements under section 227;
- **“vendor”** means a “vendor” as defined in section 1(1) of the VAT Act;
- **“voluntary disclosure agreement”** means an agreement concluded under section 230;
- **“voluntary disclosure relief”** means relief granted under section 229; and
- any other word or expression bears the meaning ascribed to it in the TA Act.

All guides, interpretation notes, returns and tables referred to in this guide are available on the SARS website at www.sars.gov.za. Unless indicated otherwise the latest versions of these publications must be consulted.

1. Introduction

The VDP was introduced as a permanent measure to increase voluntary compliance in the interest of enhanced tax compliance, good management of the tax system, and the best use of SARS resources.⁴ Intended to encourage taxpayers to voluntarily disclose tax defaults, the VDP is administered under Part B of Chapter 16 and contains the requirements for a valid voluntary disclosure and available relief.⁵

The VDP is applicable to all taxes⁶ administered by SARS, except for the customs and excise legislation.⁷ The Customs and Excise Act has been amended by the inclusion of a specific voluntary disclosure programme for purposes of the customs and excise legislation.⁸ This guide will not consider the voluntary disclosure programme applicable to the customs and excise legislation.

Taxpayers qualifying for the VDP will (on the conclusion of a valid voluntary disclosure agreement) be granted relief on applicable understatement penalties, qualifying administrative penalties,⁹ criminal prosecution in relation to a valid voluntary disclosure at the conclusion of the voluntary disclosure agreement.

When dealing with provisions creating tax privileges, such as the VDP, a strict interpretation is applied to determine whether an applicant meets all the requirements under Part B of Chapter 16 to qualify for voluntary disclosure relief.

2. Applying for voluntary disclosure relief

A taxpayer may apply for voluntary disclosure relief if a default (see **2.1**) has occurred. The requirements for the relief being granted are that the disclosure of the default must –¹⁰

- be voluntary;
- relate to a default that has not occurred within five years of the disclosure of a similar default;
- be full and complete in all material respects;
- relate to a behaviour referred to in column 2 of the understatement penalty table in section 223;
- not result in a refund due by SARS;
- be made in the prescribed form and manner; and

⁴ See the *Memorandum on the Objects of the Tax Administration Bill, 2011*.

⁵ Section 225 to 233.

⁶ Section 1 defines “tax”, for purposes of administration of the TA Act, to include “a tax, duty, levy, royalty, fee, contribution, penalty, interest and any other moneys imposed under a tax Act”.

⁷ See definition of “tax Act” in section 1. The provisions of the TA Act apply to the customs and excise legislation in specified scenarios only. Chapter 16 does not specifically specify that it applies to the customs and excise legislation. Section 1 defines “customs and excise legislation” to mean “the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 (Act No. 91 of 1964), the Customs Duty Act, 2014 (Act No. 30 of 2014), or the Customs Control Act, 2014 (Act No. 31 of 2014)”.

⁸ Chapter XB of the Customs and Excise Act was inserted by section 10(1) of the Tax Administration Laws Amendment Act 4 of 2026 and comes into effect on a date to be determined by the Minister of Finance by notice in the *Government Gazette*.

⁹ See **4.1** considering the specific penalties for which relief is granted.

¹⁰ Section 227.

- not constitute an “underpayment” as defined in section 77Z of the Customs and Excise Act.¹¹

These requirements are considered in detail in **2.4**.

2.1 Definition of “default”

The definition of “default” in section 225 forms the basis of the VDP. The definition reads as follows:

“ **[D]efault**’ means the submission of inaccurate or incomplete information to SARS, or the failure to submit information or the adoption of a ‘tax position’, where such submission, non-submission, or adoption resulted in an understatement.”

For the purpose of the VDP, a default is the –

- submission of inaccurate or incomplete information to SARS;
- failure to submit information; or
- adoption of a tax position,¹²

if such default resulted in an understatement.

Submission of inaccurate or incomplete information to SARS

If a word is not defined in a tax Act, the ordinary meaning as applied to the subject matter with regard to which it is used should be considered.¹³

Cambridge Dictionary defines “inaccurate” as –¹⁴

“not completely correct or exact, or not able to do something correctly or exactly.”.

Dictionary.com defines “inaccurate” as –¹⁵

“not accurate; incorrect or untrue”.

Cambridge Dictionary defines “incomplete” as –¹⁶

“not having some parts, or not finished”.

CollinsDictionary.com defines “incomplete” as –¹⁷

“Something that is incomplete is not yet finished, or does not have all the parts or details that it needs”.

The submission of inaccurate or incomplete information to SARS may take various forms. The most common example is a taxpayer omitting to disclose income or overstating expenditure in a return.

¹¹ Section 227(g) inserted by section 22 of the Tax Administration Laws Amendment Act 4 of 2026.

¹² The term “tax position” is defined in section 221.

¹³ See Kellaway, E.A. (1995) *Principles of legal interpretation of statutes, contracts and wills* at paragraph 224. Butterworths Durban. Also, see *Natal Joint Municipal Pension Fund v Endumeni Municipality*, 2012 (4) SA 593 (SCA).

¹⁴ www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/inaccurate [Accessed 21 May 2026].

¹⁵ www.dictionary.com/browse/inaccurate [Accessed 21 May 2026].

¹⁶ www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/incomplete [Accessed 21 May 2026].

¹⁷ www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/incomplete [Accessed 21 May 2026].

Failure to submit information

Cambridge Dictionary defines “failure” as –¹⁸

“the fact of not doing something that you must do or are expected to do”.

CollinsDictionary.com defines “failure” as –¹⁹

“the fact that you do not do it, even though you were expected to do it”.

The failure to submit information to SARS in this context occurs generally when a taxpayer is obliged under a tax Act to submit information and fails to do so. For example, if a taxpayer fails to register for VAT, and fails to submit to SARS the necessary and relevant information relating to VAT registration. Importantly, the net effect of such default must result in an understatement as considered below.

Adoption of a tax position

The word “default” includes the “adoption of a ‘tax position’ ” if the adoption resulted in an understatement.

Dictionary.com defines “adoption” as –²⁰

“the act of accepting, embracing, or starting to use something, as an idea, behavior, characteristic, or principle”.

For purposes of Chapter 16, the term “tax position” is defined in section 221 and means an assumption underlying one or more aspect of a tax return,²¹ including whether –

- an amount, transaction, event or item is taxable;
- an amount or item is deductible or may be set-off;
- a lower rate of tax than the maximum applicable to that class of taxpayer, transaction, event or item applies; or
- an amount qualifies as a reduction of tax payable.

A tax position can yield a permanent reduction or deferral of tax payable. Examples of a tax position include, amongst others, an allocation or a shift in income between jurisdictions (that is, transfer pricing), the characterisation of income or a decision to exclude reporting taxable income in a tax return (that is, deferred revenue), and a vendor applying the payments basis for VAT purposes on certain supplies made while having to account for VAT on the invoice basis.²² Adoption of a tax position requires a conscious decision made by the taxpayer. An incorrect statement because of an inadvertent error in a tax return is not viewed as the adoption of a tax position.

¹⁸ www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/failure [Accessed 21 May 2026].

¹⁹ www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/failure [Accessed 21 May 2026].

²⁰ www.dictionary.com/browse/adoption [Accessed 21 May 2026].

²¹ Section 1 defines a “return” as “a form, declaration, document or other manner of submitting information to SARS that incorporates a self-assessment, is a basis on which an assessment is to be made by SARS or incorporates relevant material required under section 25, 26 or 27 or a provision under a tax Act requiring the submission of a return”.

²² See section 15 of the VAT Act.

A “tax position” is generally the result from a taxpayer’s interpretation of the relevant authorities, for example, a tax Act, tax law, or a court judgment. The “tax position” is a position taken that is not based on reasonable grounds. Assuming a tax position has an inherent risk, taxpayers should not adopt an insensible approach.²³

Understatement

The default must result in an understatement. The term “understatement” is defined in section 221 as any prejudice to SARS or the *fiscus* as a result of –

- failure to submit a return required under a tax Act or by the Commissioner;
- an omission from a return;
- an incorrect statement in a return;
- the failure to pay the correct amount of tax²⁴ when a return is not required; or
- an impermissible avoidance arrangement.²⁵

The different forms of understatement will not be considered in this guide. For a detailed consideration of “understatement”, see the *Guide to Understatement Penalties*.

The understatement must result in the imposition of an understatement penalty under Chapter 16 (see **2.4.5**).

In an application relating to more than one tax period, the net understatement of the tax periods must be considered for purpose of the default and in determining if there was an understatement. For example, if a vendor applies for voluntary disclosure relief in relation to various VAT periods for which VAT returns have been submitted but completed as nil returns, the understatement will be calculated by considering the total output tax less the total input tax for all of the VAT periods involved. If the total input tax for all the periods exceeds the total output tax, there would be no understatement and the definition of “default” would not be met. Furthermore, a vendor is required to disclose the amounts for each tax period individually and not consolidate the amounts into one tax period.

If one default has understatement implications for more than one tax type or that affects multiple tax periods, only one application must be submitted. If an applicant identifies different defaults before making the application, the applicant must make one application for the different defaults in the different tax types.

²³ For a detailed consideration, see the *Short Guide to the Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act No. 28 of 2011)*. See also the *Guide to Understatement Penalties*.

²⁴ Section 221 defines “tax” as “a tax as defined in section 1, excluding a penalty and interest”. Section 1 defines “tax” as “for purposes of administration under this Act, includes a tax, duty, levy, royalty, fee, contribution, penalty, interest and any other moneys imposed under a tax Act”.

²⁵ Defined in section 221 to mean “an arrangement in respect of which Part IIA of Chapter III of the Income Tax Act is applied and includes, for purposes of this Chapter, any transaction, operation, scheme or agreement in respect of which section 73 of the Value-added Tax Act or any other general anti-avoidance provision under a tax Act is applied”.

A disclosure of a default of under-declared gross income can, in some cases, result in a reduced assessed loss after the default is considered to have met the requirements for a valid voluntary disclosure. Although the reduced assessed loss will not result in a tax liability, a shortfall can be calculated²⁶ and an understatement penalty will still be levied, which will bring it within the meaning of “understatement”.

The same principle applies if the default involved the over-claiming of VAT refunds, for example, if a VAT vendor was eligible for a VAT refund of R10 000 but claimed R20 000. This scenario meets the definition of “understatement” as there is a prejudice to SARS or the *fiscus* that can be quantified in a shortfall.

A taxpayer that under-declared income, but the under-declaration does not result in an understatement, cannot use the VDP to correct the under-declaration. Such a disclosure will not meet the requirements of a valid voluntary disclosure and the default should be corrected through the normal SARS channels²⁷ and not through the VDP. An example of this is a natural person making a disclosure to SARS of an under-declaration of foreign interest for previous tax periods. Should the amount of the foreign interest disclosed be below the exempt amount under the relevant provision of the Income Tax Act, such a disclosure does not result in an understatement as it does not result in a shortfall.

The treatment of capital gains tax must also be noted.²⁸ A capital gain is added to a taxpayer’s taxable income at the applicable inclusion rate.²⁹ A capital loss cannot be set off against taxable income, but must be set off only against future capital gains. A disclosure of a net capital loss will be disregarded under the VDP since such a disclosure does not result in an understatement penalty. In this scenario, the normal provisions and procedures under the TA Act should be followed to address the capital loss.

A reportable arrangement³⁰ that was not disclosed is subject to a non-disclosure penalty under section 212. Such non-disclosure does not qualify as a default for VDP purposes if the only result is a non-disclosure penalty since that does not constitute an understatement penalty. However, if the amounts forming part of a reportable arrangement were not declared in a tax return leading to an understatement, such understatement may qualify as a default for VDP purposes.

Prescription of periods

Section 99(1) prescribes periods after which SARS may not raise an assessment. These periods vary from three years to five years depending on the type of assessment. However, these prescribed periods will not apply, amongst others, in the following cases:³¹

- Assessment by SARS, if the full amount of tax chargeable was not assessed because of –
 - fraud;
 - misrepresentation; or
 - non-disclosure of material facts.

²⁶ See section 222(3)(c).

²⁷ For example, by means of a Request for Correction available through eFiling.

²⁸ Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Eighth Schedule to the Income Tax Act.

²⁹ Section 26A of the Income Tax Act.

³⁰ Sections 34 to 39.

³¹ Section 99(2)(a) and (b).

- Self-assessment, if the full amount of tax chargeable was not assessed because of –
 - fraud;
 - intentional or negligent misrepresentation;
 - intentional or negligent non-disclosure of material facts; or
 - the failure to submit a return or, if no return is required, the failure to make the required payment of tax.

The VDP provisions do not override the prescription rules under section 99. A default will generally include at least one of the behaviours listed above and therefore the prescribed periods after which SARS may not raise an assessment under section 99(1) will generally not apply. However, the specific facts and circumstances of each case will determine whether prescribed periods may be re-opened. A disclosure needs to be full and complete in all material respects (see **2.4.4**). An applicant should therefore include in a disclosure, a default that occurred in any tax period, including a default relating to a tax period that may have ordinarily prescribed under section 99(1) or (2). The facts of the specific case will dictate whether the prescription rules under section 99 apply. Should the applicant not be in possession of all of the supporting documentation, the VDP Unit may consider reasonable estimates (see **2.4.4**).

2.2 Persons that may apply for voluntary disclosure relief

A person may apply for voluntary disclosure relief, whether in a personal, representative, withholding or other capacity.

The terms “representative taxpayer” and “withholding agent” are defined in section 1 of the TA Act to have the meanings as assigned in section 153(1) and 156 respectively.

A “representative taxpayer” means a person who is responsible for paying the tax liability of another person as an agent, other than as a withholding agent, and includes a person who is –³²

- a representative taxpayer under the Income Tax Act;
- a representative employer under the Fourth Schedule to the Income Tax Act; or
- a representative vendor under section 46 of the VAT Act.

These specific Acts require, amongst others, that the person must reside in South Africa for that person to be a representative. Examples of a representative taxpayer include, amongst others, a public officer of a company or close corporation, treasurer, accountant, director, trustee, curator, and liquidator.

A company or close corporation that conducts business or has an office in South Africa must at all times be represented by an individual (a public officer of the company or close corporation) residing in South Africa.³³ The individual representative must be –

- a person who is a senior official of the company or, if no senior official resides in South Africa, another suitable person approved by SARS;
- appointed by the company or by an agent or legal practitioner who has authority to appoint such a representative for the purposes of a tax Act; and

³² Section 153(1).

³³ Section 246(1).

- called the public officer of the company.³⁴

Accordingly, a representative taxpayer may apply for voluntary disclosure relief on behalf of a taxpayer. The taxpayer and the representative taxpayer must both be registered on eFiling, and the representative taxpayer must be linked to the tax types and profiles of the taxpayer.³⁵ A taxpayer is not relieved from any liability, responsibility or duty imposed under a tax Act because of the taxpayer's representative's failure to perform such responsibilities, duties or liability of tax payable by the taxpayer.³⁶ The voluntary disclosure relief is thus granted to the taxpayer and not to the representative taxpayer.

A "withholding agent" means a person that must under a tax Act withhold an amount of tax and pay it to SARS.³⁷ A withholding agent is personally liable for an amount of tax withheld and not paid to SARS or an amount that should have been withheld under a tax Act but was not so withheld.³⁸ Such an amount paid or recovered from a withholding agent is regarded as an amount of tax that is paid on behalf of the relevant taxpayer for the taxpayer's liability under the relevant tax Act.³⁹

Under section 228, a senior SARS official may issue a non-binding private opinion⁴⁰ as to a person's eligibility for relief under the VDP if the person provides sufficient information to do so, which information need not include the identity of any party to the default.⁴¹ A non-binding private opinion⁴² provides informal guidance by SARS about the tax treatment of a particular set of facts and circumstances or transaction.⁴³ A non-binding private opinion does not have a binding effect⁴⁴ upon SARS and may be cited only in proceedings, (including court proceedings) involving the person to whom the non-binding private opinion was issued.

2.3 Disqualification of person subject to audit or criminal investigation

A person seeking voluntary disclosure relief that has been given notice of the commencement of an audit or criminal investigation into the affairs of the person, and the audit or investigation has not been concluded and is related to the disclosed default, will not qualify for voluntary disclosure relief because the disclosure of the default is regarded as not being voluntary for purposes of section 227.⁴⁵

³⁴ Section 246(2).

³⁵ For more information, see the *External Guide: How to Register for eFiling and Manage your User Profile (GEN-ELEC-18-G01)*.

³⁶ Section 153(3).

³⁷ Section 156.

³⁸ Section 157(1).

³⁹ Section 157(2).

⁴⁰ As defined in section 75 read with section 88.

⁴¹ The request for a non-binding private opinion should be submitted with the VDP01 form via eFiling or a SARS Service Centre.

⁴² As defined in section 75.

⁴³ Section 75 defines "transaction" as "any transaction, deal, business, arrangement, operation or scheme and includes a series of transactions".

⁴⁴ Section 75 defines "binding effect" as "the requirement that SARS interpret or apply the applicable tax Act in accordance with an 'advance ruling' under section 82".

⁴⁵ Section 226(2).

If a notice of commencement of audit or criminal investigation has been issued, the disclosure will be regarded as voluntary if the audit or criminal investigation does not relate to the disclosed default. *Cambridge Dictionary* defines “relate” as –⁴⁶

“to find or show the connection between two or more things”.

However, an applicant may still qualify for the voluntary disclosure relief if a senior SARS official is of the view, having regard to the circumstances and ambit⁴⁷ of the audit or investigation, that –

- the default for which the person has sought relief would not have been detected during the audit or investigation; and
- the application would be in the interest of good management of the tax system and the best use of SARS’s resources.⁴⁸

A person is deemed to have been notified of an audit or criminal investigation, if notice of the audit or investigation has been given to any of the following: ⁴⁹

- A representative of the person
- An officer, shareholder or member of the person, if the person is a company
- A partner in partnership with the person
- A trustee or beneficiary of the person, if the person is a trust
- A person acting for or on behalf of or as an agent or fiduciary of the person

An applicant that has not been notified of the commencement of an audit or criminal investigation into such applicant’s affairs must still meet all the requirements under section 227 for that disclosure to be considered a valid voluntary disclosure (see **2.4.2**).

An audit

Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines “audit” as –⁵⁰

“**1 a:** a formal examination of an organization’s or individual’s accounts or financial situation”.

CollinsDictionary.com describes “audit” as –⁵¹

“a formal, often periodic examination and checking of accounts or financial records to verify their correctness”.

Based on the dictionary meanings it can be concluded that an “audit” is a formal examination of the financial and accounting records and needs to include the supporting documents of the taxpayer to determine whether the taxpayer has correctly declared its tax position⁵² to SARS. An audit is considered to commence once a Notification of Audit letter is issued to the taxpayer and is concluded once a Letter of Findings is issued to the taxpayer including the applicable assessment issued thereto.⁵³

⁴⁶ www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/relate [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁴⁷ *Dictionary.com* defines “ambit” as “a sphere of operation or influence; range; scope”.
www.dictionary.com/browse/ambit [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁴⁸ Section 226(2).

⁴⁹ Section 226(3).

⁵⁰ www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/audit [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁵¹ www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/audit [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁵² The term “tax position” is defined in section 221 (see **2.1**).

⁵³ Section 42.

SARS will not have to issue a Notice of Commencement of an audit and Notice of Completion of the audit if a senior SARS official has a reasonable belief that providing the taxpayer with such notices would impede or prejudice the purpose, progress or outcome of the audit.⁵⁴ In this instance although the applicant will not be issued with a Notice of Commencement of an audit, the applicant's application will not necessarily be disqualified under section 226(2). Whether an audit has commenced will have to be determined based on the specific facts and circumstances. Notification of commencement of an audit is only one of the criteria that may exclude a taxpayer from applying for voluntary disclosure relief. The requirements under section 227(a) to (g) should also be considered to determine if the application meets the requirements for a valid voluntary disclosure. If an applicant was aware that an audit had commenced, the application may not meet the requirement of "voluntary" under section 227(a) and would be denied on that basis (see **2.4.2**).

Example 1 – Audit has commenced before application but disclosure not disqualified under section 226(2)

Facts:

On 5 February 2025, SARS issued Company A with a Notification of Audit letter in respect of the income tax return for the 2024 year of assessment setting out the ambit as gross income.

Company A submitted an application on 3 March 2025 for a non-disclosure of income received from an offshore investment not linked to the bank account known to SARS during the 2024 year of assessment.

After considering the specific circumstances and ambit of the audit, the senior SARS official was of the view that, even though the audit of gross income relates to all income including offshore income, the default for which Company A had sought voluntary disclosure relief would not have been detected during the audit.

Result:

Company A had been given notice of the commencement of an audit, which had not been concluded and was related to the disclosed default. The applicant should therefore have been disqualified under section 226(2).

However, the senior SARS official was of the view that the default that Company A had sought relief for would not have been detected during the audit and thus the application was not disqualified under section 226(2). The requirements under section 227(b) to (g) would also need to be met (see **2.4**) for the application to be a valid voluntary disclosure.

Chapter 5 provides for SARS's information gathering powers and procedure. Under section 40 SARS may select a person for inspection, verification or audit on the basis of any consideration for the proper administration of a tax Act, including on a random or risk assessment basis.⁵⁵ In *Cart Blanche Marketing CC & others v C: SARS*⁵⁶ the High Court had to consider whether a decision under section 40 was reviewable. The court held that the wording, context and purpose of section 40 suggest that provided that the intended audit is to be undertaken for the proper administration of a tax Act, there is no limitation to the considerations on which a decision to select a taxpayer is to be found. The decision to select a taxpayer for an audit does not adversely affect

⁵⁴ Section 42(5).

⁵⁵ Section 40. For a detailed consideration, see the *Short Guide to the Tax Administration Act, 2011 (Act No. 28 of 2011)*.

⁵⁶ [2020] 4 All SA 434 (GJ).

the taxpayer's rights and does not have a direct external legal effect. The court held that the threshold for SARS to pass before it can use section 40 must be extremely low.

The separate mention of inspection, verification and audit in section 40 is an indication that these are three different processes.

Cambridge Dictionary defines "inspection" as –⁵⁷

"the act of looking at something carefully, or an official visit to a building or organization to check that everything is correct and legal".

SARS conducts various types of inspections that include documentary and physical inspections. A physical inspection can be an inspection of documents, an asset or of a premise. An inspection may be conducted without earlier notice to the taxpayer to ensure that the records that have to be retained are actually retained by the taxpayer.⁵⁸

Dictionary.com defines "verification" as –⁵⁹

"5. the process of research, examination, etc., required to prove or establish authenticity or validity".

A verification is the process of verifying the information declared by the taxpayer on the declaration or in a return submitted to SARS. This is done by comparing the information in the return against the financial and accounting records (such as the trial balance or income statement) to ensure that the declaration or return is a fair and accurate representation of the taxpayer's tax position. It is possible that a taxpayer will be subject to both a verification and audit of the same year of assessment.

In *Reed v Minister of Finance and Others*⁶⁰ Louw AJ held that there is a substantial overlap between the meanings of "audit" and "investigate" in their ordinary usages, but "investigate" seems to be a lesser order or formality than audit.

Section 226(2) refers only to the word "audit" and does not include "inspection" or "verification" as stipulated in section 40. Based on the principle in interpretation of *expressio unius est exclusio alterius* (the expression of one thing is the exclusion of another) an inspection and a verification is not considered to be an "audit" for purposes of section 226(2).

Example 2 – An applicant is selected for verification before submission of the application

Facts:

On 31 August 2025, SARS issued Company B with a letter informing it that the 2024 year of assessment was selected for verification. The letter detailed that the company had the option to submit either a revised ITR14 or the information requested for verification. Company B has a year of assessment ending 30 June.

Company B submitted an application on 3 January 2026 for a default relating to the 2025 year of assessment.

⁵⁷ www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/inspection [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁵⁸ Section 45(1)(d).

⁵⁹ www.dictionary.com/browse/verification [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁶⁰ Case 30832/2015, High Court Gauteng Division, 10 March 2017, unreported.

Result:

Company B will not be disqualified from the voluntary disclosure relief under section 226(2), since no notice of the commencement of an audit or criminal investigation into the company's affairs had been given. Even though Company B has been informed of a verification, a verification is not an audit for purposes of section 226(2), and the voluntary disclosure for the 2025 year of assessment will not be disallowed on this basis.

However, section 227 should also be considered to determine if the application meets the requirements for a valid voluntary disclosure (see **2.4.2**). If Company B became aware of a default in the 2025 year of assessment as a result of the verification process on the 2024 year of assessment, the disclosure will not be regarded as voluntary for purposes of section 227(a).

An applicant that has been selected for verification or inspection may not be disqualified from voluntary disclosure relief under section 226(2) since the inspection or verification does not constitute an "audit". Note that a verification process will not be suspended if a person applies for voluntary disclosure relief. If a taxpayer becomes aware of a default as a result of a verification or inspection, the default will not meet the requirement of being "voluntary" and the requirement of section 227(a) will not have been met (see **2.4.2**). This will depend on the facts of each case.

Criminal investigation

If at any time before or during the course of an audit it appears that a taxpayer may have committed a serious tax offence, the investigation of the offence must be referred to a senior SARS official responsible for criminal investigations for a decision as to whether a criminal investigation should be pursued.⁶¹

The term "serious tax offence" is defined in section 1 as –

"a tax offence for which a person may be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a period exceeding two years without the option of a fine or to a fine exceeding the equivalent amount of a fine under the Adjustment of Fines Act, 1991 (Act No. 101 of 1991)".

If an applicant has been given notice of the commencement of a criminal investigation into the applicant's affairs that has not been concluded and relates to the disclosed default, the applicant will not qualify for voluntary disclosure relief since the disclosure of the default is regarded as not being voluntary for purposes of section 227 (see **2.4.2**).

2.4 Requirements for a valid voluntary disclosure

For a valid voluntary disclosure, the disclosure must –⁶²

- be voluntary (see **2.4.2**);
- involve a "default" which has not occurred within five years of the disclosure of a similar "default" by the applicant or a person referred to in section 226(3) (see **2.1** and **2.4.3**);
- be full and complete in all material respects (see **2.4.4**);
- involve a behaviour referred to in column 2 of the understatement penalty table (see **2.4.5**);
- not result in a refund due by SARS (see **2.4.6**);

⁶¹ Section 43.

⁶² Section 227(a) to (g).

- be made in the prescribed form and manner (see **2.4.7**); and
- not constitute an “underpayment” as defined in section 77Z of the Customs and Excise Act (see **2.4.8**).

All these requirements must be met for the application to be a valid voluntary disclosure. The onus is on the applicant to satisfy SARS that the above requirements have been met.

2.4.1 Disclosure

Cambridge Dictionary defines “disclosure” as –⁶³

“to make something known publicly, or to show something that was hidden”.

To disclose something involves the act of making something known that was hidden.

The word “disclosure” was considered in *Reed v Minister of Finance and Others*⁶⁴ in which Louw AJ stated as follows:⁶⁵

“According to the Shorter OED the verb “disclose” (also originally from the Latin “dis” meaning “no” on “un” plus “claudere” meaning close, thus “unclose”) means to open up something closed or folded up, to expose to view, make known or reveal, come into light and disclosure as noun carries the meanings of the action of making known or visible. If somebody knows something then it is difficult to see how, without straining language into incomprehensibility, another person can “disclose” the thing known to the first person. Determining whether something is (disclosable) is not a subjective matter but is purely objective – does the person have knowledge of the thing or not; if not, it can be disclosed, if yes it cannot be disclosed.”

In the *Reed* case, the taxpayer was aware that SARS was looking into his tax affairs and made a VDP application subsequent to this fact becoming known. It was held that the taxpayer had not disclosed in the application to SARS anything that SARS was unaware of.

The word “disclosure” was also considered in *Purveyors South Africa Mine Services (Pty) Ltd v C: SARS*⁶⁶ in which Mathopo JA stated:

“An equally important word to attribute meaning is the word ‘disclosure’ which appears twice in the section. Disclosure means ‘to open up to the knowledge of others, to reveal’. In his article titled '*Tax Amnesties in Africa: An analysis of the voluntary disclosure Programme in Uganda*', Solomon Rukundo stated the following:

'Voluntary disclosure occurs when a taxpayer, unprompted and of their own volition, comes forward to disclose their tax liabilities, misstatements or omissions in their tax declarations in order to return to a fully compliant status with respect to legal obligations'. The taxpayer must not have been prompted by any compliance action by URA such as: initiation of a tax investigation, request for tax information, tax advisory letter, tax health check/review, notice of audit, tax query, or compliance visit by URA officers (URA 2020c). Voluntariness of a disclosure is a key policy objective of the programme. If disclosures made by taxpayers prompted by compliance actions were to be accepted, there would be no incentive for taxpayers to correct past deficiencies until it was clear that they are going to be held accountable. The requirement of voluntariness is in line with the model tax amnesty described earlier.'”

The judgment is considered in detail below (see **2.4.2**).

⁶³ www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/disclose [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁶⁴ Case 30832/2015, High Court Gauteng Division, 10 March 2017, unreported.

⁶⁵ In [35].

⁶⁶ 2022 (3) SA 139 (SCA), 84 SATC 215 at 223.

Example 3 – Application not a “disclosure” under section 227

Facts:

Company C was registered for VAT purposes since 1 March 2016 and was required to submit returns on a bi-monthly basis (Category B). Company C had not submitted VAT returns since January 2018.

Company C submitted an application for voluntary disclosure relief under the VDP on 9 June 2024 for a default relating to non-submission of VAT returns since January 2018.

Result:

The VAT returns for the periods January 2018 to May 2024 reflect as outstanding on SARS’s records. As SARS was already aware of the outstanding VAT returns, the application cannot be viewed as a valid “disclosure”. Accordingly, Company C will not qualify for the voluntary disclosure relief.

If it is apparent, from information available to the VDP Unit, that a taxpayer intentionally submitted nil returns, disclosed minimal amounts or limited income disclosed on a return where no under estimation penalties are triggered, to avoid having outstanding returns so that an application can be made for voluntary disclosure relief, the application will be rejected. Such application will not be regarded by the VDP Unit as a valid voluntary disclosure.

2.4.2 Voluntary

Since the entire programme is based on the **voluntary**⁶⁷ disclosure of a default by an applicant, the meaning and application of “voluntary” is of utmost importance. *Cambridge Dictionary* defines “voluntary” as –⁶⁸

“done, made, or given willingly, without being forced or paid to do it”.

In *Reed v Minister of Finance and Others*⁶⁹ the court considered whether the application made by the taxpayer under the VDP was indeed “voluntary”. During a SARS desk audit of a close corporation, of which the taxpayer is a majority member, the SARS auditor discovered that the taxpayer had not submitted income tax returns for 22 years. The auditor called the close corporation’s tax consultant and advised that he had looked at the taxpayer’s position and noticed that the taxpayer did not have a tax number. The taxpayer was then advised by his tax consultant to make use of the VDP and submit an application. SARS declined the application as it was considered not to be “voluntary”. The taxpayer then applied to have the decision reviewed by the High Court.

Louw AJ stated that “voluntary” was not defined. Its meaning must therefore be found in the two main sections in which it is used, namely, sections 226 and 227. He stated the following:⁷⁰

“Section 226 thus contains threshold requirements that are specific to the person of the applicant. The crucial factor is a lack of knowledge that there is a pending audit or investigation. Put differently, the applicant has to be ignorant of any pending audit or investigation or audit or investigation that have already commenced. The VD applicant must allege and prove this ignorance. “Voluntary” thus means bringing information to SARS when there is no causal SARS investigation underfoot and if there is, in ignorance of it.”

⁶⁷ Section 227(a).

⁶⁸ www.dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/voluntary [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁶⁹ Case 30832/2015, High Court Gauteng Division, 10 March 2017, unreported.

⁷⁰ In [30].

Louw AJ held that the taxpayer knew, through his tax consultant, that the SARS auditor was “looking into” his tax affairs. The question was then whether the “looking into” was considered an “audit” or “investigation” as contemplated in sections 226 and 227. He stated that there is a substantial overlap between the meanings of “audit” and “investigate” in their ordinary uses and that investigate seems to be a lesser order or formality than audit.⁷¹ The hygiene test to which the SARS auditor deposed is just an investigation. The investigation may be preliminary in nature because at the time that it is conducted there is no reason to suspect any wrongdoing by a taxpayer. It is considered “scoping” in nature. A SARS official looking into a taxpayer’s tax affairs is thus doing an investigation. As the taxpayer was aware that his tax affairs were being looked into, the application was thus considered not to be “voluntary”.⁷²

In *Purveyors South Africa Mine Services (Pty) Ltd v C: SARS*⁷³ the court considered whether the application made by the taxpayer was “voluntary” for purposes of section 227(a). In 2015 the taxpayer had imported an aircraft into South Africa which it used to transport goods and personnel to other countries in Africa. The taxpayer was liable for the payment of import VAT to SARS on the importation of the aircraft, which it failed to pay. During the later part of 2016, the taxpayer had reservations about its failure to pay the import VAT⁷⁴ and engaged with representatives of SARS to obtain a view on its liability for such tax. It then conveyed to SARS a broad overview of the facts and nothing more. Following these engagements, the taxpayer was advised by SARS on 1 February 2017 that the aircraft should have been declared in South Africa and import VAT paid to SARS. The taxpayer was also warned that penalties were applicable because of the failure to have paid the import VAT. Approximately a year later, the taxpayer applied for voluntary disclosure relief, which SARS declined on the basis that the requirements of section 227 had not been met.

The primary issue in this appeal was whether SARS was correct in rejecting Purveyors’ voluntary disclosure application for non-compliance with section 227, and more specifically on the ground that it was not made voluntarily. According to Mathopo JA, the issue resolved itself into the question of whether the exchange or discussions between the representatives of SARS and the officials of Purveyors had any material bearing on the application.⁷⁵

Mathopo JA was of the view that the first and perhaps most important question to consider is the approach to be adopted by the court in construing section 227. In interpreting section 227, reference was made⁷⁶ to the following statement by the court in the case of *C: SARS v United Manganese of Kalahari (Pty) Ltd*:⁷⁷

“It is unnecessary to rehearse the established approach to the interpretation of statutes set out in *Endumeni* and approved by the Constitutional Court in *Big Five Duty Free*. It is an objective unitary process where consideration must be given to the language used in the light of the ordinary rules of grammar and syntax; the context in which the provision appears; the apparent purpose to which it is directed and the material known to those responsible for its production. The approach is as applicable to taxing statutes as to any other statute. The inevitable point of departure is the language used in the provision under consideration.”

⁷¹ In [33].

⁷² In [35].

⁷³ 2022 (3) SA 139 (SCA), 84 SATC 215.

⁷⁴ VAT charged on the importation of goods under the VAT Act.

⁷⁵ At 221.

⁷⁶ At 222.

⁷⁷ 2020 (4) SA 428 (SCA), 82 SATC 444 at 450.

Mathopo JA held that the starting point to notice about section 227 is that it relates to “voluntary disclosure”. Each of these words is of wide and general import. This was explained as follows:⁷⁸

“Cardinal among words to which meaning ought to be given is ‘voluntary’. According to the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, the word ‘voluntary’ means: ‘performed or done of one’s own free will, impulse or choice; not constrained, prompted, or suggested by another.’ An equally important word to attribute meaning is the word ‘disclosure’ which appears twice in the section. Disclosure means ‘to open up to the knowledge of others, to reveal’.”

Mathopo JA held that an equally important word to attribute meaning is the word “disclosure” which appears twice in the section.⁷⁹ Disclosure means “to open up to the knowledge of others, to reveal”. In his article titled *Tax Amnesties in Africa: An Analysis of the Voluntary Disclosure Programme in Uganda*, Solomon Rukundo stated the following:

“Voluntary disclosure occurs when a taxpayer, unprompted and of their own volition, comes forward to disclose their tax liabilities, misstatements or omissions in their tax declarations in order to return to a fully compliant status with respect to legal obligations’. The taxpayer must not have been prompted by any compliance action by URA such as: initiation of a tax investigation, request for tax information, tax advisory letter, tax health check/review, notice of audit, tax query, or compliance visit by URA officers (URA 2020c).

Voluntariness of a disclosure is a key policy objective of the programme. If disclosures made by taxpayers prompted by compliance actions were to be accepted, there would be no incentive for taxpayers to correct past deficiencies until it was clear that they are going to be held accountable. The requirement of voluntariness is in line with the model tax amnesty described earlier.”

On the language used in section 227 and its purpose Mathopo JA stated the following:⁸⁰

“The language used in the section clearly indicates the legislature’s intention to arm the Commissioner with extensive powers to prevent taxpayers from disclosures which are neither voluntary nor complete in all material respects. The fact that the section provides that the disclosure application must be made in the prescribed form or manner rather than obtaining *ad hoc* advice from SARS is a clear indication that the mischief sought to be prevented is one where a taxpayer discloses information to SARS and later on makes a voluntary disclosure application. The purpose of the application is designed to ensure that errant taxpayers who are not compliant must come clean, out of their own volition and without any prompting, to make amends in respect of their defaults by informing SARS. No purpose would be served if the TAA enables errant taxpayers to obtain informal advice and when it does not suit them, to then apply for voluntary disclosure relief. Whether a voluntary disclosure has been prompted by a compliance action is a question of fact to be determined by examining the circumstances in which it was made.”

Mathopo JA held that it is clear from the facts that from the onset and well before the submission of their application for voluntary disclosure relief, Purveyors knew that it was liable for import VAT on the aircraft and penalties that would not to be waived. Purveyor’s application was thus not voluntary based on the following: ⁸¹

- Firstly, it was prompted by a compliance action on the part of SARS, which was aware of the default following interactions between the two parties.
- Secondly, Purveyors itself appreciated that it was liable for fines and penalties that had to be paid before it would be tax compliant.
- Thirdly, it was not motivated by any desire to come clean, but rather to avoid the payment of fines and penalties. This is underscored by the absence of any evidence that Purveyors had been contemplating an application and its failure to follow the process.

⁷⁸ 2022 (3) SA 139 (SCA), 84 SATC 215 at 222.

⁷⁹ At 222.

⁸⁰ At 223.

⁸¹ At 223.

Mathopo JA agreed with SARS that the application made by the taxpayer was not “voluntary” because –⁸²

“upon a true analysis of the facts of the present case, Purveyors’ application does not pass the test. The application was not voluntarily made. Purveyors, in its application, did not disclose information of which SARS was unaware. The submission that the application should be treated as if no exchanges, approaches or contact was made with SARS representative is without merit. To construe 227 in the way for which Purveyors contended would defeat the purpose of the section and produce an anomalous result. Such an interpretation would produce the result that a taxpayer who has not complied with his tax obligations would ask SARS for an opinion, disclose his transgressions and, upon receipt of that opinion, thereafter apply for a relief under ss 226 and 227. This is the very mischief which the legislature sought to avoid.”.

The Purveyors case confirms the principle that an applicant must act voluntarily, freely and not be prompted by any action by SARS for the disclosure to be regarded as “voluntary”. It is not the intention of the legislation to reward involuntary conduct.

An application made by a taxpayer subsequently to the taxpayer becoming aware of a possible default as a result of SARS requesting an inspection or verification related to the default will thus not be considered “voluntary”. Had it not been for the inspection or verification related to the default, the taxpayer would not have applied for the VDP.

Whether a disclosure is done voluntary will be determined having regard to the facts of each case.

Example 4 – Disclosure considered “voluntary” under section 227(a)

Facts:

On 10 April 2025, SARS issued Company D with a notification of verification of the 2024 year of assessment. The company had the option to submit either a revised ITR14 or the information requested for verification. Company D has a year of assessment ending 31 March. Company D submitted the information requested for verification for the 2024 year of assessment.

Company D submitted an application for voluntary disclosure relief under the VDP on 6 May 2025 for an unrelated default relating to the 2025 year of assessment. The default was the omission of income from the 2025 ITR14 which was not part of the verification and information requested. The taxpayer became aware of the default as a result of an in-house audit and not as a result of SARS’s verification being conducted.

Result:

The requirements under section 227 should be considered to determine if the application meets the requirement of a voluntary disclosure. As the 2025 year of assessment was not the year being verified and there is nothing that suggests that the default would have been detected during the verification of the 2024 year of assessment, the disclosure meets the requirement of it being “voluntary” under section 227(a).

⁸² At 225.

Failure to register for a tax type resulting in a default

A taxpayer whose default consists of failing to register for a tax type may involve the VDP Unit for guidance before commencing with the registration process. If a liability for tax is triggered by the registration for the tax type, the taxpayer can apply for voluntary disclosure relief.⁸³ This application must be submitted within a reasonable timeframe from the date after which the taxpayer has registered for the applicable tax type. The general practice of the VDP Unit is to allow a timeframe of 21 business days. This is not a fixed timeframe and can be extended depending on the facts of each case. If an applicant anticipates difficulties meeting this timeline, the VDP Unit should be contacted to make alternative arrangements.

Any information made known to SARS by a taxpayer during this registration process will not disqualify the application from meeting the voluntary requirement.

2.4.3 Involves a default which has not occurred within five years of the disclosure of a similar default

An application will not meet the legal requirements if the default relating to the current application has occurred within five years of the disclosure of a similar default by the applicant or a person referred to in section 226(3).⁸⁴

CollinsDictionary.com defines “similar” as –⁸⁵

“1. showing resemblance in qualities, characteristics, or appearance; alike but not identical”.

Whether a similar default has been disclosed is a factual question having regard to the type of default that is currently disclosed and the previous disclosure. A default includes a submission of inaccurate or incomplete information to SARS, the failure to submit information, or adoption of a “tax position” if any of these result in an understatement (see 2.1). Since the default need only be similar and not the exact same, the default disclosed within five years from the previous default disclosure does not have to have identical characteristics. For example, a person that trades in the buying and selling of property, disclosed a default three years ago involving the non-declaration of deposits received from the letting of property. The current default disclosure involves the non-declaration of the sale of a property. The two defaults are not the same, but similar as they both involve the under-declaration of income in relation to property transactions. If a taxpayer has more than one source of income that are not similar in nature, the determination will depend on the specific facts of the applicable defaults.

A default that is the same as one that has occurred within five years of the new disclosure but submitted for a different period, would be considered similar as it would show resemblance in qualities, characteristics, or appearance but would differ in respect of the period it is submitted. For example, a taxpayer discloses a default for the non-declaration of rental income on Property X for income tax purposes for the 2023 year of assessment and then applies again for the non-declaration of rental income on Property X for the 2024 year of assessment. While the two defaults are in respect of the same non-declaration of rental income they are not exactly the same as they relate to different tax periods, thus making them similar but not identical.

⁸³ For clarity on the treatment of input tax relating tax invoices issued to a person before being registered as a vendor, see VAT Connect Issue 13 (November 2021).

⁸⁴ Section 227(b).

⁸⁵ www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/similar [Accessed 21 May 2026].

An example of a similar default for VAT purpose is if a vendor disclosed a default in respect of the incorrect apportionment ratio used for the calculations of input tax deductions for the 2022 financial year and subsequently made an application for the failure to use an apportionment ratio for the 2024 financial year, or again applies for the incorrect apportionment ratio used in the 2023 and 2024 years.

In a PAYE scenario, an example of a similar default is if an employer disclosed a default in respect of the calculations of fringe benefits on company-owned motor vehicles provided to employees for the periods of March 2020 to February 2021, and made a subsequent disclosure for the failure to increase the fringe benefit value of employer-provided motor vehicles for the periods of March 2024 to February 2025.

The above examples are not an exhausted list, and the facts of each case will be considered.

The test to determine whether a similar default occurred, is the nature of the default and does not relate to the person disclosing the default. Disclosure of the default can be made by either the taxpayer or a person referred to in section 226(3) (see **2.3**). If, for example, a representative of X applies for voluntary disclosure relief relating to a default of X's tax affairs, but the default is the same as an application submitted two years ago by X in person, the application will not be considered valid.

The period of five years is calculated from the date of the previous disclosure. In *Ex Parte Minister of Social Development and Others*⁸⁶ the Constitutional Court held that the general common law rule is that in the calculation of time the civilian method is applicable, unless a period of days is prescribed by law. According to the civil computation method, a period of time expressed in weeks, months or years expires at the end of the day preceding the corresponding calendar day in the subsequent month or year. If a default was disclosed on 4 December 2020 the five-year period will start on 4 December 2020 and end on 3 December 2025. Whether the previous disclosure was accepted or rejected as a voluntary disclosure is irrelevant.

Example 5 – Fewer than five years since the disclosure of a similar default

Facts:

Company E submitted an application for voluntary disclosure relief in May 2023 for a default relating to the non-disclosure of income received of R800 000 in July 2020 from XYZ Trading (Pty) Ltd for services rendered. The application met all the necessary requirements, and the voluntary disclosure relief was granted.

In July 2025, Company E applied to SARS for voluntary disclosure relief for non-disclosure of income received of R1 million in December 2024 from ABC (Pty) Ltd for services rendered.

Result:

The application submitted in July 2025 will not be considered valid under section 227, since the default relating to the current application had occurred within five years of the disclosure of a similar default in May 2023. Even if the application regarding the income from XYZ Trading (Pty) Ltd was rejected by SARS, the subsequent application will be considered invalid.

⁸⁶ 2006 (4) SA 309 (CC) at 316.

2.4.4 Full and complete in all material respects

The voluntary disclosure must be full and complete in all material respects.⁸⁷ The submission made to SARS must therefore include all the relevant material information relating to the default including full details of all parties involved in the default. Whether this requirement has been met, will be determined by the facts of each case.

Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines “complete” as –⁸⁸

“having all necessary parts, elements, or steps”.

CollinsDictionary.com defines “complete” as –⁸⁹

“that something is as great in extent, degree, or amount as it possibly can be”.

Dictionary.com defines “full” as –⁹⁰

“completely filled; containing all that can be held; filled to utmost capacity”.

Dictionary.com defines “material” as –⁹¹

“of substantial import; of much consequence; important.”

If any significant or relevant information relating to the default is omitted from the voluntary disclosure, the disclosure will not be regarded as full and complete and will therefore not be a valid voluntary disclosure.

An applicant may not omit certain amounts from a disclosure in order to avoid a refund that could disqualify the application (see **2.4.6**). This would result in the disclosure not being full and complete in all material respects. For example, an applicant disclosing a default relating to VAT omits certain input tax amounts and claims these amounts in future periods falling outside the period for which the application was made in order to avoid a refund arising because of the disclosure.⁹² Such a disclosure will not be considered full and complete.

An applicant that has submitted an application for a default of one tax type (for example, income tax) but is still in the process of determining whether the same default also has implications for another tax type (for example, VAT) must disclose this information as part of the application for the disclosure to be considered full and complete.

Furthermore, if an applicant encounters difficulties to submit all the information with the application, the application may be submitted stating this difficulty. Based on the information available at that time, the outstanding information must be provided within a reasonable time frame which is normally 21 business days.

⁸⁷ Section 227(c).

⁸⁸ www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/complete [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁸⁹ www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/complete [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁹⁰ www.dictionary.com/browse/full [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁹¹ www.dictionary.com/browse/material [Accessed 21 May 2026].

⁹² Under paragraph (i) of the proviso to section 16(3) of the VAT Act, a vendor generally has five years to claim an input tax amount.

Once the application has been submitted, SARS may request additional information from the applicant relating to the default. The applicant must provide the requested information within the timeline specified by SARS. An applicant that anticipates being unable to submit the requested information within the timeframe, may request an extension from the VDP Unit before the due date. Requests for extension will be considered having regard to the reason(s) and circumstances submitted for the request of extension of time. Having regard to the fact that the disclosure should be full and complete in all material respects, the information requested by the VDP Unit should be readily available by the taxpayer.

An applicant may apply for voluntary disclosure relief relating to a default for which the records may no longer be required to be retained under section 29(3)(a). However, for purposes of the VDP, the records relevant to the default is necessary, as the voluntary disclosure must be full and complete in all material respects for it to be a valid voluntary disclosure. Therefore, the prescribed retention period should not be used as a reason for not making a full and complete submission. An applicant that is unable to provide accurate records may submit reasonable estimates for SARS's consideration that must be justified by other forms of supporting documentation.

Section 29(1) provides that a person must keep the records, books of account or documents (hereinafter collectively referred to as "records") that –

- enable the person to observe the requirements of a tax Act;
- are specifically required under a tax Act or by the Commissioner by public notice; and
- enable SARS to be satisfied that the person has observed these requirements.

The records must be retained by the person for a period of five years *from the date of submission of the return*.⁹³ If a person had to submit a return but neglected doing so, there is no limitation on the number of years that records should be kept.⁹⁴

Under section 30(1), the records referred to in section 29 must be kept or retained in –

- their original form in an orderly fashion and in a safe place;
- the form, including electronic form, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner in a public notice;⁹⁵ or
- a form specifically authorised by a senior SARS official.

These records should be available for inspection by a SARS official to verify compliance with the requirements as explained above, or for purposes of an inspection, audit or investigation.⁹⁶ A document in electronic form must be capable of being accepted by SARS's computers or the equipment forming part of the SARS information system.⁹⁷

The onus of submitting a full and complete disclosure rests upon the person making the disclosure. Each case will be considered having regard to its own facts and circumstances.

⁹³ Section 29(3)(a).

⁹⁴ Section 29(2)(b) read with section 29(3).

⁹⁵ See Government Notice 644 in *Government Gazette* 37940 on 25 August 2014.

⁹⁶ Section 31.

⁹⁷ Rule 2(2) of Government Notice 644 in *Government Gazette* 37940 on 25 August 2014.

2.4.5 Must involve a specific behaviour

The voluntary disclosure must involve a behaviour referred to in column 2 of the understatement penalty table.⁹⁸

The TA Act provides for different rates of an understatement penalty based on the type of behaviour or the degree of culpability involved. The behaviours listed in column 2 of the understatement penalty table are as follows:⁹⁹

- Substantial understatement¹⁰⁰
- Reasonable care not taken in completing return
- No reasonable grounds for “tax position” taken
- Impermissible avoidance arrangement
- Gross negligence
- Intentional tax evasion

For a detailed consideration of these behaviours, see the *Guide to Understatement Penalties*.

An application not involving at least one of these behaviours will not be a valid voluntary disclosure.

The principles of interpretation of legislation as confirmed by the courts are that it is an objective unitary process in which consideration must be given to the language used in the light of the ordinary rules of grammar and syntax, the context in which the provision appears, the apparent purpose to which it is directed, and the material known to those responsible for its production.¹⁰¹

The VDP provisions are contained in Chapter 16 dealing with understatement penalties. Part A of Chapter 16 deals with the imposition of understatement penalty while Part B of that Chapter deals with the VDP. The purpose of the VDP is to grant relief from criminal prosecution for a tax offence, any understatement penalty to the extent referred to in column 5 or 6 of the understatement penalty percentage table, and certain administrative non-compliance penalties.

Thus, having regard to the language used in section 227(d), the context in which the provision appears and the apparent purpose to which it is directed, the provision cannot be limited only to a behaviour.

The understatement must result in the imposition of an understatement penalty under Chapter 16. An understatement penalty is the amount imposed under section 222, resulting from applying the highest penalty percentage in accordance with the table in section 223 to each shortfall determined in relation to each understatement. A shortfall is calculated on the difference between the correct amount of tax and the tax that was reported in a tax period. Therefore, the understatement must result in a shortfall. An understatement that does not result in a shortfall, but only results in the imposition of interest, will not meet the requirement.

⁹⁸ Section 227(d).

⁹⁹ Section 223.

¹⁰⁰ Defined in section 221 as “a case where the prejudice to SARS or the *fiscus* exceeds the greater of five per cent of the amount of ‘tax’ properly chargeable or refundable under a tax Act for the relevant tax period, or R1 000 000”.

¹⁰¹ *C: SARS v United Manganese of Kalahari (Pty) Ltd* 2020 (4) SA 428 (SCA); 82 SATC 444 and *South African Nursing Council v Khanyisa Nursing School (Pty) Ltd & another* [2023] ZASCA 86.

2.4.6 Does not result in a refund due by SARS

For a voluntary disclosure to be valid, the disclosure submitted must not result in a refund due by SARS.¹⁰²

Dictionary.com defines “refund” as –¹⁰³

“to make repayment to; reimburse”.

The word “refund” in the context of section 227(e) does not imply a physical payment of an amount due. If a taxpayer has an outstanding tax debt or a debt due under the customs and excise legislation, an amount refundable by SARS will not be physically paid out but will be set off against such debt.¹⁰⁴

An application relating to more than one tax period will be considered on the net position of the default over these tax periods for purposes of determining whether a refund is due by SARS (see 2.1 for a consideration on net position over more than one tax period). A default can include more than one tax period and must be considered for all the periods submitted as part of the application.

Defaults resulting in a refund due by SARS should be corrected by applying the normal provisions and procedures under the TA Act and not through the VDP.

Example 6 – Disclosure resulting in a refund

Facts:

Company F registered as a vendor for VAT purposes in May 2025 under Category C (VAT returns should be submitted monthly). Company F applied for voluntary disclosure relief in May 2025 for a default relating to failure to register for VAT and submit VAT returns for the periods January 2025 to April 2025. Company F calculated the VAT liability for the periods as follows:

- January 2025 – R60 000 owing to SARS
- February 2025 – R70 000 refund payable to Company F
- March 2025 – R90 000 owing to SARS
- April 2025 – R110 000 refund payable to Company F

Result:

The application submitted in May 2025 will not be considered valid under section 227 since the disclosure of the default of failing to register for VAT results in a net refund of R30 000 (R60 000 – R70 000 + R90 000 – R110 000) owing to Company F for the period January 2025 to April 2025. Such default must be regularised through the normal SARS channels.

¹⁰² Section 227(e).

¹⁰³ www.dictionary.com/browse/refund [Accessed 21 May 2026].

¹⁰⁴ Section 191.

2.4.7 Prescribed form and manner

The applicant must complete and submit an application form (VDP01) through SARS eFiling.¹⁰⁵ The applicant must be registered on SARS eFiling to be able to access the VDP01.¹⁰⁶ Alternatively, an applicant may visit any SARS Service Centre (by appointment), where the VDP01 will be captured on their behalf by a SARS official and submitted on the SARS system.

For more information on how to complete the VDP01 form, see the *External Guide: Voluntary Disclosure Programme (GEN-VDP-02-G01)*.

2.4.8 Does not constitute an “underpayment” under section 77Z of the Customs and Excise Act

For a voluntary disclosure to be valid, the disclosure submitted must not constitute an “underpayment” under section 77Z of the Customs and Excise Act. The definition reads as follows:

“**[U]nderpayment**” means a non-payment or underpayment of duty, due to the submission of inaccurate or incomplete information or the non-submission of information to the Commissioner, and includes the claiming of any rebate, drawback, refund or payment or the setting off of any amount in terms of the provisions of section 77(a) to which the claimant was knowingly not entitled under this Act, and “**underpay**” has a corresponding meaning.”

For purpose of Chapter XB of the Customs and Excise Act, “duty” is defined as –¹⁰⁷

- a customs duty;¹⁰⁸
- an excise duty;¹⁰⁹
- any other duty or levy under the Customs and Excise Act including –
 - air passenger tax leviable under section 47B of the Customs and Excise Act;
 - environmental levy leviable under Chapter VA of the Customs and Excise Act; and
 - health promotion levy leviable under Chapter VB of the Customs and Excise Act;or
- any VAT levied—
 - in terms of section 7(1)(b) of the VAT Act on the importation of goods into South Africa; or
 - on any goods manufactured in South Africa subject to excise duty, environmental levy or health promotion levy under section 7(1)(a) of the VAT Act read with section 7(3)(a) of the VAT Act.

¹⁰⁵ Section 227(f).

¹⁰⁶ For more information, see the *External Guide: How to Register for eFiling and Manage your User Profile (GEN-ELEC-18-G01)*.

¹⁰⁷ Section 77Z of the Customs and Excise Act.

¹⁰⁸ Section 1 of the Customs and Excise Act defines “customs duty” as “any duty leviable under Part 1 of Schedule No. 1 or Schedule No. 2 on goods imported into the Republic”.

¹⁰⁹ Section 1 of the Customs and Excise Act defines “excise duty” as “any duty leviable under Part 2 of Schedule No. 1 on any goods imported into or manufactured in the Republic”.

Thus any disclosure that includes a non-payment or underpayment of any duty as defined due to the submission of inaccurate or incomplete information or the non-submission of information to the Commissioner will not be a valid voluntary disclosure. This includes any rebate, drawback, refund¹¹⁰ or payment of the setting off of any amount under section 77(a) of the Customs and Excise Act to which a claimant was knowingly not entitled under that Act.

3. Voluntary disclosure agreement

3.1 Entering into voluntary disclosure agreement

The approval of an application and the voluntary disclosure relief granted to the qualifying applicant must be recorded in a written agreement between SARS and the qualifying applicant that is liable for the outstanding tax debt.¹¹¹

The voluntary disclosure agreement must include details on –¹¹²

- the material facts of the default on which the voluntary disclosure relief is based;
- the amount payable by the person, which amount must separately reflect the understatement penalty payable;
- the arrangements and dates for payment; and
- relevant undertakings by the parties.

The voluntary disclosure agreement must be signed by both SARS and the qualifying person that is liable for the outstanding tax debt. Once the voluntary disclosure agreement has been signed by both parties, it will constitute a contract¹¹³ between the parties to the agreement.

The question whether a taxpayer can seek remission of interest if that taxpayer had agreed to pay the interest in terms of the voluntary disclosure agreement was recently considered by the Constitutional Court in *C: SARS v Medtronic International Trading S.A.R.L.*¹¹⁴

An accountant of Medtronic Africa (Pty) Ltd (Medtronic Africa), Ms Steenkamp, embezzled an amount from the Medtronic Group over a number of years. Ms Steenkamp's fraudulent activities were eventually uncovered through extensive investigations and forensic audits. She was arrested, charged criminally, convicted and sentenced to a lengthy period of imprisonment. Near the time of Ms Steenkamp's arrest, Medtronic Africa and Medtronic International Trading S.A.R.L. (Medtronic International) each applied to SARS' VDP Unit for relief under the VDP. Their voluntary disclosures related to the VAT underpayments. During the negotiations under the VDP, Medtronic Africa and Medtronic International made separate requests to SARS for the waiver of interest arising from the VAT underpayment. Responses to the two companies were that SARS would waive penalties under section 229(b) and (c), but that it lacked the power to waive interest under the VDP. The VDP Unit advised that the Medtronic companies could either proceed to the conclusion of voluntary disclosure agreements and pay the full agreed amounts, including interest, or withdraw from the VDP, in which event SARS' ordinary statutory enforcement processes would ensue.

¹¹⁰ See Chapter X of the Customs and Excise Act for more information on rebates, refunds and drawbacks of duty.

¹¹¹ Section 230.

¹¹² Section 230(a) to (d).

¹¹³ See ADJ Van Rensburg *et al* "Requirements for a Valid Contract" 9 (Third Edition Volume) *LAWSA* [online] (My LexisNexis: 6 November 2020) in paragraph 328, for the requirements for a valid contract.

¹¹⁴ 2025 (2) SA 337 (CC), 87 SATC 390.

The companies elected to continue pursuing relief under the VDP. This culminated in the conclusion of two voluntary disclosure agreements, one for each company. After conclusion of the voluntary disclosure agreement, Medtronic International submitted a request for remission of interest under section 39(7) of the VAT Act. SARS refused to consider this request. The reason was that section 39(7) of the VAT Act did not apply to voluntary disclosure agreements. Medtronic International brought an application in the High Court seeking a declarator that sections 225 to 233 of the TA Act do not prohibit a request for remission of interest under section 39(7) of the VAT Act and an order reviewing and setting aside SARS' refusal to consider Medtronic International's request for remission.

Madlanga ADCJ stated¹¹⁵ that section 89*quat* of the Income Tax provides for payment of interest by provisional taxpayers. In similar terms as section 39(7) of the VAT Act, section 89*quat*(3) of the Income Tax Act provides for the remission of interest. If Medtronic International's submission for the remission of interest under the VAT Act is correct, it must be equally correct in respect of remission of interest under the Income Tax Act in case a voluntary disclosure and resultant voluntary disclosure agreement are in respect of income tax, as opposed to VAT. Section 232(1) provides that SARS may issue an assessment or make a determination to give effect to a voluntary disclosure agreement. and section 232(2) provides that this assessment or determination is not subject to objection and appeal.

Madlanga ADCJ held as follows –¹¹⁶

“Here is the bite. Section 89*quat*(5) of the Income Tax Act provides that the Commissioner's decision on remission of interest in terms of ss (3) is subject to objection and appeal. If Medtronic International's argument is correct, this gives rise to two contradictory positions. First, an assessment that is inclusive of interest made in terms of s 232(1) of the TAA in respect of a VDA concerning income tax is not subject to objection and appeal. Second, once a taxpayer applies for remission of interest in terms of s 89*quat*(3) of the Income Tax Act in respect of a VDA, the facility of objection and appeal is suddenly available. The disharmony, if not contradiction, is stark. Surely, this must be an indication that Medtronic International's argument is untenable. If the objection and appeal facility is unavailable under s 232(2) of the TAA, which is part of the sections that pertinently deal with the VDP, it cannot be available through the back door, as it were, under s 89*quat*(5) of the Income Tax Act.

To summarise, it simply leads to a glaring absurdity to permit a taxpayer to conclude a VDA which makes provision for interest and, at the same time, to allow the taxpayer subsequently to deal with issues relevant to interest separately. This destabilises the VDP framework. Finality of VDAs will be up in the air. Regard should be had to these words from *Endumeni*: “[a]n interpretation will not be given that leads to impractical, un-businesslike or oppressive consequences or that will stultify the broader operation of the legislation . . . under consideration”. Medtronic International's interpretation is at variance with this salutary principle and must fail.

Lastly, let me comment on the fact that section 230 of the TAA specifically requires that successful engagement under the VDP must culminate in the conclusion of an agreement. The need for an agreement is not idle. Surely, the agreement must bind the parties to it, SARS and the taxpayer, and be enforceable on *all* its terms: *pacta sunt servanda* (agreements must be honoured). The VDP regime in the TAA requires the conclusion of an “agreement”. The effect of Medtronic International's argument is that a taxpayer enjoys a right effectively to undo one of the material terms agreed to (i.e. the interest payable in terms of the VDA). That cannot be. The argument is at odds with the longstanding *pacta sunt servanda* principle that enjoys the recognition of this Court.”

(Footnotes omitted)

¹¹⁵ At 405.

¹¹⁶ At 405 and 406.

The Constitutional Court in this case confirmed that the voluntary disclosure agreement is final and binding and once concluded the applicant cannot request relief for the same voluntary disclosure outside of the VDP parameters.

If at any point subsequent to the conclusion of a voluntary disclosure agreement, it is determined that the application submitted by the applicant is not a valid voluntary disclosure (see 2.4), the voluntary disclosure relief will be withdrawn (see 4.2).

If there is any breach of the voluntary disclosure agreement by the applicant, SARS may terminate the voluntary disclosure agreement under common law principles.¹¹⁷

To the extent that the parties do not enter into a voluntary disclosure agreement, the applicable penalties will be levied. The taxpayer must follow the normal SARS process to object to the assessments issued.

3.2 Reporting of voluntary disclosure agreements

The Commissioner is required annually to provide the Auditor-General¹¹⁸ and the Minister of Finance a summary of all voluntary disclosure agreements concluded relating to applications received during the period.¹¹⁹

The summary of voluntary disclosure agreements submitted to the Auditor-General and the Minister must –¹²⁰

- not disclose the identity of the applicant [subject to section 70(6)], and must be submitted at such time as may be agreed between the Commissioner and the Auditor-General or Minister, as the case may be; and
- contain details of the number of voluntary disclosure agreements and the amount of tax assessed, categorised according to the main classes of taxpayers or sections of the public.

4. Voluntary disclosure relief

4.1 Types of voluntary disclosure relief granted

An applicant that submitted a valid voluntary disclosure and concluded a voluntary disclosure agreement with SARS, is afforded, despite the provisions of a tax Act, the following voluntary disclosure relief:¹²¹

- The non-pursuance of criminal prosecution for a tax offence arising from the default.
- Relief of any understatement penalty to the extent referred to in column 5 or 6 of the understatement penalty table.

¹¹⁷ See ADJ Van Rensburg *et al* “Breach of Contract” 9 (Third Edition Volume) *LAWSA* [online] (My LexisNexis: 6 November 2020) in paragraph 384 for a consideration on a breach of contract and paragraph 433 for a consideration on termination.

¹¹⁸ The institution contemplated in section 181(1)(e) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

¹¹⁹ Section 233(1).

¹²⁰ Section 233(2).

¹²¹ Section 229.

- 100% relief of an administrative non-compliance penalty that was or may be imposed under Chapter 15 or a penalty imposed under a tax Act. The relief excludes a penalty imposed under that Chapter or under a tax Act for the late submission of a return. Such administrative non-compliance penalties include a fixed amount penalty for general non-compliance and a percentage-based penalty for unpaid tax.

Columns 5 and 6 of the understatement penalty table are as follows with the percentage being based on the different types of behaviour:

1 Item	2 Behaviour	5 Voluntary disclosure after notification of audit or investigation ¹²²	6 Voluntary disclosure before notification of audit or investigation
(i)	Substantial understatement	5%	0%
(ii)	Reasonable care not taken in completing return	15%	0%
(iii)	No reasonable grounds for tax position taken	25%	0%
(iv)	Impermissible avoidance arrangement	35%	0%
(v)	Gross negligence	50%	5%
(vi)	Intentional tax evasion	75%	10%

4.2 Withdrawal of voluntary disclosure relief

If subsequent to the conclusion of a voluntary disclosure agreement, it is established that the applicant failed to disclose a matter that was material for purposes of making a valid voluntary disclosure, a senior SARS official may –¹²³

- withdraw any voluntary disclosure relief granted;
- regard an amount paid under the voluntary disclosure agreement to constitute part payment of any further outstanding tax debt relating to the default; and
- pursue criminal prosecution for a tax offence.

Having regard to the definition of “material” considered in **2.4.4** and read in this context, a matter is considered “material” if the disclosure would have resulted in the application not meeting all the requirements of a valid voluntary disclosure (see **2.4**). The determination of whether the non-disclosure of a matter is material will depend on the exact facts and circumstances of each case.

¹²² This is applicable if a senior SARS official exercises discretion under section 226(2).

¹²³ Section 231(1).

An applicant may object and appeal to the withdrawal of the voluntary disclosure relief (see **6**). SARS must comply with the requirements set out in the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000 (PAJA), namely, it should provide –¹²⁴

- adequate notice of the nature and purpose of the proposed administrative action;
- a reasonable opportunity for the taxpayer to make representations;
- a clear statement of the administrative action;
- adequate notice of any right of review (object and appeal); and
- adequate notice of the right to request reasons under section 5 of PAJA.

5. Assessment or determination

SARS may, despite anything to the contrary contained in a tax Act, issue an assessment or make a determination for purposes of giving effect to the voluntary disclosure agreement.¹²⁵

An assessment on the voluntary disclosure agreement can be issued for periods that have ordinarily prescribed under section 99(1) (see **2.1**) if the provisions of section 99(2) apply.

An applicant may not object or appeal to an assessment or determination giving effect to the voluntary disclosure agreement (see **6**).

Once an assessment is issued, interest and penalties will be imposed. Relief may be granted for certain penalties in specific circumstances (see **4.1**).

Any assessments issued or a determination made on the voluntary disclosure agreement does not prevent the Commissioner from selecting the applicant for inspection, verification or audit or from applying the provisions of any Act under its administration in the normal course of SARS operations.

6. Objection and appeal

A taxpayer that is aggrieved by an assessment or decision¹²⁶ made, may object¹²⁷ to or appeal¹²⁸ against the assessment.

Section 232(2), however, provides that an assessment issued, or determination made to give effect to a voluntary disclosure agreement, is not subject to objection and appeal. Accordingly, an applicant that is aggrieved by an assessment issued under a voluntary disclosure agreement may not object to or appeal against that assessment.

An applicant may object to and appeal against a decision by the senior SARS official to –¹²⁹

- withdraw the voluntary disclosure relief granted to an applicant;
- regard an amount paid under the voluntary disclosure agreement to constitute part payment of any further outstanding tax debt relating to the relevant default; and

¹²⁴ Section 3(2)(b) of the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act 3 of 2000.

¹²⁵ Section 232(1).

¹²⁶ Section 104(2).

¹²⁷ Section 104.

¹²⁸ Section 107.

¹²⁹ Section 231(2).

- pursue criminal prosecution for a tax offence.

A decision made by a SARS official to reject an application is not subject to objection and appeal. The applicant may, however, request the SARS official to withdraw or amend such decision.¹³⁰

Withdrawal of decision or notice by SARS

Section 9 provides that a decision made by a SARS official, excluding a decision given effect to in an assessment or a notice of assessment, may in the discretion of the SARS official be withdrawn or amended. Under section 9(3) a decision made by a SARS official, and a notice issued to a specific person by SARS, excluding a decision given effect to in an assessment, or a notice of assessment, are treated as made by a SARS official authorised to do so or properly issued by SARS, until the contrary is proven.

Section 9(1) confers this discretion on the SARS official, or a SARS official to whom the SARS official reports or a senior SARS official, or as a result of a request by the relevant person to withdraw or amend the decision in question.

If all the material facts were known to the SARS official at the time that the decision was made, a decision or notice dealt with in section 9(1) may not be withdrawn or amended with retrospective effect, after three years from the later of the date of the written notice of that decision or the date of assessment of the notice of assessment giving effect to that decision if that is applicable.

7. Confidentiality of information

SARS officials, current and former, are required to preserve the secrecy of taxpayer information and may not disclose taxpayer information to a person who is not a SARS official.¹³¹

Taxpayer information includes any information provided by a taxpayer or obtained by SARS about the taxpayer, including biometric information.¹³²

A SARS official who receives taxpayer information must preserve the secrecy of the information and may disclose the information only to another SARS official if the disclosure is necessary to perform the functions specified in those sections.¹³³

Any taxpayer information received under the VDP, including the VDP01 and supporting documents, may not be disclosed to a person who is not a SARS official or to another SARS official unless the disclosure is necessary and authorised by legislation.

¹³⁰ Section 9.

¹³¹ Section 69(1).

¹³² Section 67(1)(b). Section 1 defines “taxpayer information” as “the meaning assigned under section 67(1)(b)”.

¹³³ Section 67(4).