

INTERPRETATION NOTE 15 (Issue 5)

DATE: 21 December 2018

ACT : TAX ADMINISTRATION ACT 28 OF 2011
SECTION : SECTIONS 104 AND 107
SUBJECT : EXERCISE OF DISCRETION IN CASE OF LATE OBJECTION OR APPEAL

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Preamble

In this Note unless the context indicates otherwise –

- “**assessment**” means an assessment as defined in section 1, namely, the determination of the amount of a tax liability or refund, by way of self-assessment by the taxpayer or assessment by SARS;
- “**decision**” means a decision referred to in section 104(2);
- “**Income Tax Act**” means the Income Tax Act 58 of 1962;
- “**rules**” mean the rules referred to in section 103 which were made by the Minister, after consultation with the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, and published in Government Notice 550 in the *Government Gazette* 37819 of 11 July 2014;
- “**section**” means a section of the TA Act;
- “**senior SARS official**” means a senior SARS official referred to in section 6(3);
- “**TA Act**” means the Tax Administration Act 28 of 2011;
- “**taxpayer**” means a “taxpayer” as defined in section 151; and
- any other word or expression bears the meaning ascribed to it in the TA Act.

1. Purpose

This Note provides guidance on the factors that a senior SARS official will take into account when deciding whether to extend the period for lodging an objection under section 104(4) or an appeal under section 107(2). It also serves to highlight that the period during which an objection or appeal may be lodged is limited.

2. Background

A taxpayer who is aggrieved –

- by an assessment made on the taxpayer; or
- by certain decisions made under the TA Act or tax Acts,¹

may object to and appeal against those assessments or decisions under the TA Act.

An objection against an assessment or decision must be lodged in the manner, under the terms and within the period prescribed in the rules.²

A person whose objection has been disallowed may appeal to the tax board or tax court against that outcome and in such event the appeal must be lodged in the manner, under the terms and within the periods prescribed in the TA Act and the rules.³

A senior SARS official may, within prescribed limits, extend the period prescribed in the rules within which an objection or appeal must be lodged.

¹ Section 104(2).

² Section 104(3).

³ Section 107(1).

The objection and appeal procedures, which are contained in the TA Act and the rules, apply to any dispute under, amongst others, the following tax Acts⁴ administered by the Commissioner:

- Diamond Export Levy Act 15 of 2007
- Diamond Export Levy (Administration) Act 14 of 2007
- Employment Tax Incentive Act 26 of 2013
- Estate Duty Act 45 of 1955
- Income Tax Act 58 of 1962
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty Act 28 of 2008
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty (Administration) Act 29 of 2008
- Securities Transfer Tax Act 25 of 2007
- Securities Transfer Tax Administration Act 26 of 2007
- Skills Development Levies Act 9 of 1999
- Tax Administration Act 28 of 2011
- Transfer Duty Act 40 of 1949
- Unemployment Insurance Contributions Act 4 of 2002
- Value-Added Tax Act 89 of 1991

The Customs and Excise Act 91 of 1964 contains its own provisions relating to dispute resolution.

3. The law

The relevant sections of the TA Act and the rules are reproduced in **Annexure B**.

4. Objections

4.1 Section 104

Section 104(3) stipulates the requirements for a valid objection. It requires that the objection must be lodged in the manner, under the terms and within the period prescribed in the rules.

An aggrieved taxpayer may, before lodging an objection, request the reasons for the assessment as provided for under rule 6(1). Under rule 6(2) this request must –

- be in the prescribed form and manner;
- specify the taxpayer's delivery address; and
- be delivered to SARS within 30 days from the date of assessment.⁵

⁴ The term "tax Act" is defined in section 1 and means the TA Act or an Act, or portion of an Act, referred to in section 4 of the SARS Act, excluding the Customs and Excise Act.

⁵ See **Annexure B** for the definition of "date of assessment".

Rule 7 deals with objections and, more specifically, provides the manner and terms for lodging a valid objection. Rule 7(1) deals with the timing of the objection and provides that a notice of objection must be delivered to the Commissioner within 30 days after –

- the date of the assessment or decision when no reasons for the assessment are requested by the taxpayer;
- the delivery of a notice by SARS under rule 6(4) stating that adequate reasons for the assessment had been provided; or
- the delivery of a notice by SARS providing the reasons for the assessment as requested by a taxpayer under rule 6.

The term “day”, as defined in rule 1, means –

“a ‘business day’ as defined in section 1 of the [TA] Act”.

The term “business day” is defined in section 1 as –

“a day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, and for purposes of determining the days or a period allowed for complying with the provisions of Chapter 9, excludes the days between 16 December of each year and 15 January of the following year, both days inclusive;”.

Since the term “day” in the rules means a “business day” as defined in the TA Act, “business day” will be used for purposes of this Note.

An objection that is *not lodged* within the time limit of 30 business days will generally be regarded by SARS as an invalid objection.⁶ Under section 104(4), a senior SARS official⁷ may extend the period for lodging an objection if satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for the delay in lodging the objection.⁸ The extension will run from the expiry of the 30 business day period stipulated in the rules, irrespective of when the request is made or granted. A taxpayer may, for example, request an extension if that taxpayer was not in a position to fully formulate and substantiate the grounds of objection within 30 business days because of outstanding information or documentation which would be received only after the expiry of that period.

The TA Act does not prescribe the manner in which the discretion to extend the period for lodging an objection under section 104(4) should be exercised. The senior SARS official’s decision must comply with the requirements for administrative justice which are contained in section 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa⁹ read with the Promotion of Administrative Justice Act.¹⁰ In particular, the senior SARS official’s decision must be reasonable. Essentially, for a decision to be reasonable, the senior SARS official is required to consider all relevant matters. In considering the limitation of constitutional rights, the Constitutional Court held that there is no absolute standard which can be laid down for determining reasonableness and necessity and that, although principles can be established, the

⁶ Rule 7(1), (2) and (4).

⁷ Section 6(3) requires powers and duties exercised by a senior SARS official to be exercised by the Commissioner, a SARS official with specific written authority from the Commissioner or a SARS official occupying a post designated by the Commissioner.

⁸ See 4.3 for the limitations relating to the period of the extension.

⁹ 108 of 1996.

¹⁰ 3 of 2000.

application of those principles to particular circumstances can be done only on a case-by-case basis.¹¹

For the purpose of considering an extension of the period for lodging an objection, the senior SARS official is required to consider all relevant matters. These would include –

- the reasons for the delay;
- the length of the delay;
- the prospects of success on the merits; and
- any other relevant factor, for example, SARS's interest in the determination of the final tax liability in view of the broader public interest relating to budgeting and fiscal planning.

Despite these factors being relevant to the exercise of a discretion, they are neither all-embracing nor individually decisive and each case must be considered on its merits.

4.2 Factors relevant to the exercise of the senior SARS official's discretion in considering a request to extend the period in which to lodge an objection

4.2.1 The reasons for the delay

A request for an extension of the period in which to lodge an objection must state the actual circumstances and the reasons for failure to lodge the objection in full within the time limit. Without detailed reasons being furnished, the senior SARS official will not be in a position to exercise the discretion to extend the period in which to lodge the objection.

For example, the requirement of reasonable grounds (see **4.1**) will generally be met if the delay was caused as a result of circumstances beyond the taxpayer's control. Such circumstances may include, for example, a delay as a result of illness of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative, the taxpayer being abroad at the time of the issue of the notice of assessment or postal delays. Whether or not these circumstances amount to exceptional circumstances and therefore support an extension exceeding 30 days (see **4.3**) will depend on the facts and detail of the particular case.

Circumstances which can constitute reasonable or exceptional grounds are not limited to the examples given above. It is impractical to give a list of circumstances which will always constitute reasonable or exceptional grounds. Taxpayers must consider their particular facts and circumstances and identify circumstances which support the request for an extension in which to submit an objection, including the period of requested extension. Each case must be considered on its merits.

The following are examples of situations which will not be regarded as a sufficient reason for failure to comply with the requirements of the TA Act in submitting an objection on time:

- Ignorance of the law with regard to the period within which an objection must be lodged.

¹¹ *S v Makwanyane* 1995 6 BCLR 665 (CC), 1995 (3) SA 391(CC) at 436.

- Failure without good cause by the taxpayer's tax practitioner to lodge the objection on time. The use of a tax practitioner does not absolve the taxpayer from the responsibility of complying with the TA Act.¹²

4.2.2 The length of the delay

In addition to the reasons for the delay (see 4.2.1), the taxpayer must justify the period of the delay and the extension sought. The longer the extension sought, the more likely it is that the justification and supporting evidence will need to be more detailed. The extension of the period for lodging an objection is not a right and it is therefore incumbent upon the taxpayer to substantiate the request for the extension.

4.2.3 The prospects of success on the merits

A senior SARS official will take into consideration the fact that an objection may have a good prospect of success. *However*, the strength of a taxpayer's case and the validity of the grounds of objection are not decisive factors and do not detract from the taxpayer's obligation to furnish acceptable reasons for the delay in lodging an objection. In *Mtshali & Others v Buffalo Conservation 97 (Pty) Ltd*¹³ the court confirmed that the prospect of success is one of the factors which must be weighed against all the factors but that there are instances in which condonation should not be granted even if there are reasonable prospects of success, for example, a flagrant and gross disregard of the rules.

In ITC 1777, Galgut DJP stated the following:¹⁴

"In an application to set aside a default judgment or for condonation of a party's failure to comply with a rule of court in time, our law requires the party concerned to show 'good cause' for his failure to take the necessary step timeously. To show good cause he must not only explain the reason for his failure. He must also show that he has a reasonable prospect of success on the merits of the litigation at issue; he must have what is called a *prima facie* case ... In these regards the reported cases establish the approach that the stronger the party's case is on his prospects of success, the more lenient the court will be in regard to the excuses for his default; and conversely, the weaker his explanation for his default, the stronger his prospects of success on the merits, in the abovesaid sense, must be."

4.3 Limitation on the extension of time to lodge an objection

Section 104(5) places a limitation on the extension of time that a senior SARS official may grant for the lodging of an objection. The extension of the period for lodging an objection is prohibited –

- for a period exceeding 30¹⁵ business days unless a senior SARS official is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist which gave rise to the delay. If there are exceptional circumstances, the period will be extended for more than 30 business days but not exceeding the three years mentioned below. The 30 business days are calculated from the end of the 30-day period referred to in 4.1. In other words, the period for lodging an objection may not exceed 60 business days after the date of assessment or decision, the

¹² Section 153(3).

¹³ (250/2017) [2017] ZASCA 127 (29 September 2017).

¹⁴ (2004) 66 SATC 328 (N) at 333.

¹⁵ Section 104(5) was amended by section 57 of the Tax Administration Laws Amendment Act 16 of 2016 with effect from 19 January 2017. Before the amendment, this period was 21 days.

delivery of a notice under rule 6(4) or the delivery of the notice providing the reasons for the assessment under rule 6;

- if more than three years have lapsed from the date of the assessment or the decision; or
- if the grounds for the objection are based wholly or mainly on a change in a practice generally prevailing which applied on the date of the assessment or decision.

The term “exceptional circumstances” is not defined for the purposes of section 104. Consideration must therefore be given to its ordinary grammatical meaning, taking into account the context in which it appears and the purpose to which it is directed.

The online *Oxford Dictionaries*¹⁶ defines the word “exceptional” as follows:

“1 Unusual; not typical.”

The circumstances referred to must thus be of such a nature that they would be considered as being something out of the ordinary and of an unusual nature. In a criminal bail case, the Constitutional Court was required to consider what constituted exceptional circumstances and stated the following:¹⁷

“In this regard I am not persuaded that there is any ...validity in the complaint raised ... that the term ‘exceptional circumstances’ is so vague that an applicant ... does not know what it is that has to be established. ... In any event, one can hardly expect the lawgiver to circumscribe that which is inherently incapable of delineation. If something can be imagined and outlined in advance, it is probably because it is not exceptional.”

In a shipping case involving the Admiralty Jurisdiction Regulation Act 105 of 1983, Thring J stated that the following points emerged from an examination of the authorities:¹⁸

- “1. What is ordinarily contemplated by the words ‘exceptional circumstances’ is something out of the ordinary and of an unusual nature; something which is excepted in the sense that the general rule does not apply to it; something uncommon, rare or different; ‘besonder’, ‘seldsaam’, ‘uitsonderlik’, or ‘in hoë mate ongewoon’.
2. To be exceptional the circumstances concerned must arise out of, or be incidental to, the particular case.
3. Whether or not exceptional circumstances exist is not a decision which depends upon the exercise of a judicial discretion: their existence or otherwise is a matter of fact which the Court must decide accordingly.
4. Depending on the context in which it is used, the word ‘exceptional’ has two shades of meaning: the primary meaning is unusual or different; the secondary meaning is markedly unusual or specially different.
5. Where, in a statute, it is directed that a fixed rule shall be departed from only under exceptional circumstances, effect will, generally speaking, best be given to the intention of the Legislature by applying a strict rather than a liberal meaning to the

¹⁶ <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/exceptional> [Accessed 20 November 2018].

¹⁷ *S v Dlamini; S v Dladla & others; S v Joubert; S v Schietekat* 1999 (7) BCLR 771 (CC), 1999 (4) SA 623 (CC) at 669.

¹⁸ *MV AIS Mamas Seatrans Maritime v Owners, MV AIS Mamas, And Another* 2002 (6) SA 150 (C) at 156 - 157. See also *S v Peterson* 2008 (2) SACR 355 (C).

phrase, and by carefully examining any circumstances relied on as allegedly being exceptional.”

It is impractical to give a list of circumstances which will either always constitute or not constitute exceptional grounds. Taxpayers must consider their particular facts and circumstances and identify appropriate circumstances. Each case must be considered according to its merits in order to determine whether the reasons for requesting an extension of more than 30 business days are exceptional and justify the requested extension.

For example, exceptional circumstances may include –

- a natural or human-made disaster;
- a civil disturbance or disruption in services;
- a serious illness or accident; and
- serious emotional or mental distress.

The mere existence of one of these factors is not sufficient. The taxpayer would need to demonstrate that the factor was the reason for the delay.

In the criminal bail case mentioned above, it was also stated that:¹⁹

“In requiring that the circumstances proved be exceptional, the subsection does not say they must be circumstances above and beyond, and generically different from those enumerated.”

In the context of this case, under section 60(11)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Act 51 of 1977, an accused could not be granted bail unless such person satisfied the court that exceptional circumstances existed which in the interests of justice permitted such person’s release on bail. The example the court gave to expand on the statement in the quote above was that an accused could establish that there were exceptional circumstances relating to such person’s emotional condition which rendered it in the interests of justice that release on bail be permitted notwithstanding the severity of the case. The point being made is that an ordinary circumstance, such as emotional condition, can be present to an exceptional degree and give rise to exceptional circumstances.²⁰ This is not to suggest that it is easy hurdle to overcome, but it can be done depending on the facts of the case.

The term “practice generally prevailing” as used in section 104(5)(c) is defined in section 1 and has the meaning assigned in section 5. Section 5(1) provides that a practice generally prevailing is a practice set out in an official publication regarding the application or interpretation of a tax Act. An “official publication” is defined in section 1 as a binding general ruling, interpretation note, practice note or public notice issued by a senior SARS official or the Commissioner. It does not include a guide or brochure.

The objection process and timeframes are illustrated in **Annexure A**.

¹⁹ *S v Dlamini; S v Dladla & others; S v Joubert; S v Schietekat* 1999 (7) BCLR 771 (CC), 1999 (4) SA 623 (CC) at 669.

²⁰ See Footnote 103 to the example on page 669 of *S v Dlamini; S v Dladla & others; S v Joubert; S v Schietekat* 1999 (4) SA 623 (CC) judgement for more detail.

4.4 Applying for an extension of time in which to lodge an objection

The obligation to provide facts and arguments supported by documentation and evidence when submitting an application for an extension of the period in which to lodge an objection lies with the taxpayer. SARS bears no responsibility, but reserves the right to make further enquiries.

In ITC 1795²¹ the taxpayer failed to provide proof of the expenses claimed and the Commissioner accordingly denied the objection. The taxpayer then lodged a late appeal and failed to provide valid reasons for the delay in noting the appeal. The court held that based on the facts and circumstances of the case the Commissioner was correct in not entertaining the late lodgement.

In ITC 1883, Satchwell J stated the following:²²

“The onus is therefore on the appellant to satisfy the court that ‘exceptional circumstances exist which give rise to the delay in lodging the objection’. This means that unusual facts must be proven which have a causal connection to the delay which resulted.”

The court also found that proof of certain facts which caused the delay was required and that while certain arguments had been raised, they had not been based on documents or proof.

The importance of a taxpayer submitting a proper detailed application for an extension of time in which to lodge an objection or appeal cannot be overemphasised. A properly compiled application for an extension of time in which to lodge an objection or appeal does not mean SARS will immediately proceed with considering the underlying objection or appeal. SARS must first consider the request for an extension and, if granted, consideration of the underlying objection or appeal can proceed.

4.5 Refusal to grant an extension

A taxpayer may object and appeal against a decision of a senior SARS official not to grant an extension of the period in which to submit an objection or lodge an appeal.²³

Under section 104(5) (see 4.3) a senior SARS official may not grant an extension of the period to lodge an objection if more than three years have elapsed from the date of the assessment or the decision. In these circumstances, the senior SARS official does not make a decision not to grant an extension. The request for condonation or an extension is simply denied by operation of law. If more than three years have elapsed there is no decision under section 104(4) which is subject to objection and appeal and, even if there was a decision, under section 104(5)(b) the senior SARS official cannot allow the objection.²⁴ This means that an objection which is delivered

²¹ (2005) 67 SATC 297 (G).

²² 78 SATC 225 at 227.

²³ Section 104(2)(a) and (b).

²⁴ Taxpayers wishing to dispute that there is no decision in these circumstances and, if successful, ask the tax court to consider the appropriateness of the “decision” must follow the procedural requirement of lodging an objection against SARS’s “decision” – see *CSARS v Danwet 202 (Pty) Ltd* (Case 399/2017) [2018] ZASCA 38 (28 March 2018) which held that the tax court did not have the jurisdiction to consider a matter in respect of which the taxpayer had not lodged an objection under section 104(3).

to SARS more than three years after the date of the assessment or decision is invalid and cannot be considered.

4.6 Periods in which to resubmit invalid objections

Rule 7(4) provides that SARS may regard an objection as invalid if a taxpayer did not deliver an objection in the manner and terms set out in rule 7(2).²⁵ SARS must generally²⁶ notify the taxpayer and state the grounds for invalidity in a notice which must generally²⁷ be issued to the taxpayer within 30 business days of delivery of the invalid objection. Such taxpayer may, under rule 7(5), submit a new objection within a period of 20 business days of the delivery of the notice without having to apply for an extension. However, a taxpayer who does not submit a new objection or who submits a new objection which does not comply with the requirements of rule 7(2) within the 20 business day period, may then submit a new and valid objection only with an application for an extension of the period in which to lodge an objection under section 104(4).²⁸

5. Appeal – extension of the period in which an appeal against an unsuccessful objection may be lodged

Any taxpayer who has lodged an objection to an assessment or decision and who is dissatisfied with SARS's decision to disallow the objection in whole or in part under section 106(2), may appeal against that decision within 30 business days²⁹ after the delivery of the notice informing the taxpayer of the decision under section 106(4).

A senior SARS official may extend the period of 30 business days prescribed by the rules within which to lodge an appeal by –

- 21 business days if satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for the delay in noting the appeal;³⁰ or
- up to 45 business days, if exceptional circumstances exist that justify an extension beyond 21 business days.³¹

The factors relevant to the exercise of a discretion in extending the period in which to lodge an objection are also relevant to the exercise of a discretion in extending the period to lodge an appeal. As indicated in **4.1**, these factors are neither all-embracing nor individually decisive and each case will be considered on its merits.

The extension, if granted, will run from the expiry of the 30 business day period stipulated in the rules, irrespective of when the request is made or granted. Therefore, if exceptional circumstances exist and the senior SARS official extends the period by 45 business days it means the taxpayer must appeal the decision

²⁵ An objection that is not lodged within the time limit of 30 business days will generally be regarded by SARS as an invalid objection.

²⁶ Under rule 7(4)(a)-(c) the obligation to notify the taxpayer as indicated exists if the taxpayer used a SARS electronic filing service for lodging the objection and has an electronic filing page, if the taxpayer specified an address required under rule 7(2)(c) or if SARS is in possession of the taxpayer's current address.

²⁷ As above.

²⁸ Rule 7(6).

²⁹ Rule 10(1).

³⁰ Section 107(2)(a).

³¹ Section 107(2)(b).

within 75 business days [30 days under rule 10(1)(a) and extension to the period of 45 business days under section 107(2)(a)] after the delivery of the notice informing the taxpayer of the decision under section 106(4).³²

Under section 107(2) a senior SARS official may not grant an extension of the period to lodge an appeal if 75 days have elapsed after the notice of disallowance of the objection under Rule 9. In these circumstances, the senior SARS official does not make a decision not to grant an extension.³³ The request for condonation or an extension is simply denied by operation of law. If 75 days have elapsed, there is no decision under section 107(2) which is subject to objection and appeal and, even if there was a decision, under section 107(2)(b) the senior SARS official cannot allow the objection.³⁴ This means a notice of appeal which is delivered to SARS more than 75 days after the date of the assessment or decision is invalid and cannot be considered.

6. Conclusion

An objection against an assessment or decision must be lodged within 30 business days of the date of assessment or decision unless the taxpayer requested reasons for the assessment in which case the period runs from a later date. Similarly, an appeal against the disallowance of an objection must be lodged within 30 business days after delivery of the notice of disallowance of the objection.

A senior SARS official may extend the date for lodging an objection by –

- 30 business days if satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for the delay in lodging the objection; and
- between 31 business days and three years if satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist which gave rise to the delay in lodging the objection.

No extension can be granted for –

- a delay of more than three years from the date of assessment or decision; or
- an objection that relates to a change in the practice generally prevailing at the date of assessment or decision.

³² We note with respect that this interpretation differs to the judgement in the unreported Case 0018/2016, Gauteng Tax Court, 27 January 2017. The judgement was taken on appeal in *CSARS v Danwet* (399/2017) [2018] ZASCA 38 (28 March 2018) and overturned. In the latter case, the SCA found the tax court did not have jurisdiction to hear the matter.

³³ In paragraph 12 of the judgment of *CSARS v Danwet* (399/2017) [2018] ZASCA 38 (28 March 2018), in an *obiter* remark, the judge stated that a decision in terms of section 107(2) is a “decision” for purposes of section 104(2) and section 129(2). Whether or not an operation of law in the context of section 104(2) in fact constituted a decision for purposes of section 104(2) was not an issue put before the court.

³⁴ Taxpayers wishing to dispute that there is no decision in these circumstances and, if successful, ask the tax court to consider the appropriateness of the “decision” must follow the procedural requirement of lodging an objection against SARS’s “decision” – see *CSARS v Danwet 202 (Pty) Ltd* (Case 399/2017) [2018] ZASCA 38 (28 March 2018) which held that the tax court did not have the jurisdiction to consider a matter in respect of which the taxpayer had not lodged an objection under section 104(3).

A senior SARS official may extend the date for lodging an appeal by –

- 21 business days, if satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for the delay; or
- up to 45 business days, if exceptional circumstances exist that justify an extension beyond 21 business days.

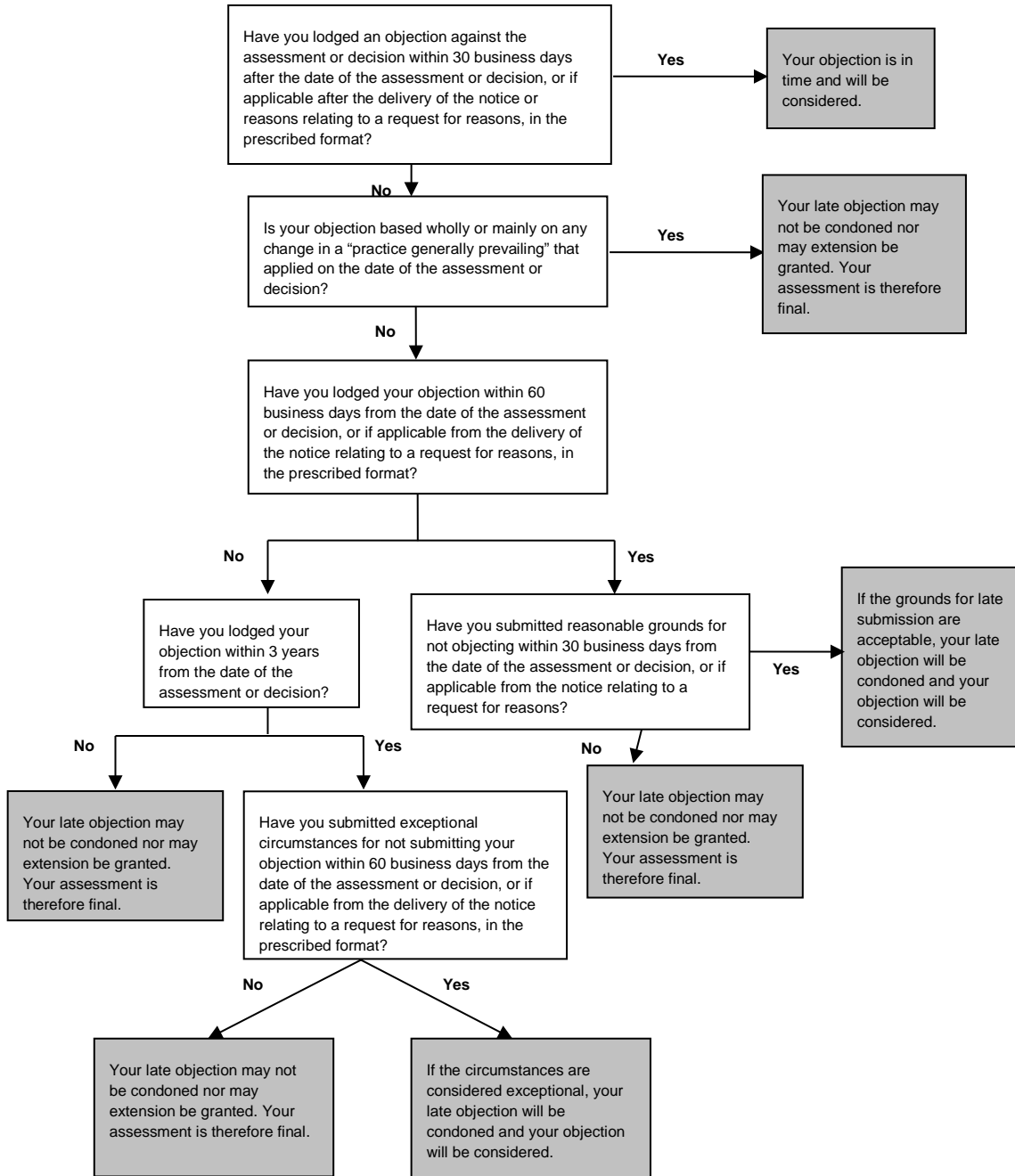
Legal Counsel

SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE

Date of 1st issue : 18 June 2003
Date of 2nd issue : 8 November 2004
Date of 3rd issue : 10 July 2013
Date of 4th issue : 20 November 2014

Annexure A – Objection process and timeframes

The objection process and timeframes can be illustrated as follows:



Annexure B – The law

Definition of “date of assessment” in section 1

“date of assessment” means—

- (a) in the case of an assessment by SARS, the date of the issue of the notice of assessment; or
- (b) in the case of self-assessment by the taxpayer—
 - (i) if a return is required, the date that the return is submitted; or
 - (ii) if no return is required, the date of the last payment of the tax for the tax period or, if no payment was made in respect of the tax for the tax period, the effective date;

Section 104

104. Objection against assessment or decision.—(1) A taxpayer who is aggrieved by an assessment made in respect of the taxpayer may object to the assessment.

(2) The following decisions may be objected to and appealed against in the same manner as an assessment—

- (a) a decision under subsection (4) not to extend the period for lodging an objection;
- (b) a decision under section 107(2) not to extend the period for lodging an appeal; and
- (c) any other decision that may be objected to or appealed against under a tax Act.

(3) A taxpayer entitled to object to an assessment or ‘decision’ must lodge an objection in the manner, under the terms, and within the period prescribed in the ‘rules’.

(4) A senior SARS official may extend the period prescribed in the ‘rules’ within which objections must be made if satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for the delay in lodging the objection.

(5) The period for objection must not be so extended—

- (a) for a period exceeding 30 business days, unless a senior SARS official is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist which gave rise to the delay in lodging the objection;
- (b) if more than three years have lapsed from the date of assessment or the ‘decision’; or
- (c) if the grounds for objection are based wholly or mainly on a change in a practice generally prevailing which applied on the date of assessment or the ‘decision’.

Section 107(1) to (3)

107. Appeal against assessment or decision.—(1) After delivery of the notice of the decision referred to in section 106 (4), a taxpayer objecting to an assessment or ‘decision’ may appeal against the assessment or ‘decision’ to the tax board or tax court in the manner, under the terms and within the period prescribed in this Act and the ‘rules’.

(2) A senior SARS official may extend the period within which an appeal must be lodged for—

- (a) 21 business days, if satisfied that reasonable grounds exist for the delay; or
- (b) up to 45 business days, if exceptional circumstances exist that justify an extension beyond 21 business days.

(3) A notice of appeal that does not satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) is not valid.

Definition of “deliver” in rule 1

“**deliver**” means to issue, give, send or serve a document to the address specified for this purpose under these rules, in the following manner:

- (a) by SARS, the clerk or the registrar, in the manner referred to in section 251 or 252 of the Act, except the use of ordinary post;
- (b) by SARS, if the taxpayer or appellant uses a SARS electronic filing service to dispute an assessment, by posting it on the electronic filing page of the taxpayer or appellant; or
- (c) by the taxpayer or appellant, by—
 - (i) handing it to SARS, the clerk or the registrar;
 - (ii) sending it to SARS, the clerk or the registrar by registered post;
 - (iii) sending it to SARS, the clerk or the registrar by electronic means to an e-mail address or telefax number; or
 - (iv) if the taxpayer or appellant uses a SARS electronic filing service to dispute an assessment, submitting it through the SARS electronic filing service.

Rule 7 – Objection against assessment

(1) A taxpayer who may object to an assessment under section 104 of the Act, must deliver a notice of objection within 30 days after—

- (a) delivery of a notice under rule 6(4) or the reasons requested under rule 6; or
- (b) where the taxpayer has not requested reasons, the date of assessment.

(2) A taxpayer who lodges an objection to an assessment must—

- (a) complete the prescribed form in full;
- (b) specify the grounds of the objection in detail including—
 - (i) the part or specific amount of the disputed assessment objected to;
 - (ii) which of the grounds of assessment are disputed; and
 - (iii) the documents required to substantiate the grounds of objection that the taxpayer has not previously delivered to SARS for purposes of the disputed assessment;
- (c) if a SARS electronic filing service is not used, specify an address at which the taxpayer will accept delivery of SARS's decision in respect of the objection as well as all other documents that may be delivered under these rules;
- (d) sign the prescribed form or ensure that the prescribed form is signed by the taxpayer's duly authorised representative; and
- (e) deliver, within the 30 day period, the completed form at the address specified in the assessment or, where no address is specified, the address specified under rule 2.

(3) The taxpayer may apply to SARS under section 104(4) for an extension of the period for objection.

(4) Where a taxpayer delivers an objection that does not comply with the requirements of subrule (2), SARS may regard the objection as invalid and must notify the taxpayer accordingly and state the ground for invalidity in the notice within 30 days of delivery of the invalid objection, if—

- (a) the taxpayer used a SARS electronic filing service for the objection and has an electronic filing page;
- (b) the taxpayer has specified an address required under subrule (2)(c); or

(c) SARS is in possession of the current address of the taxpayer.

(5) A taxpayer who receives a notice of invalidity may within 20 days of delivery of the notice submit a new objection without having to apply to SARS for an extension under section 104(4).

(6) If the taxpayer fails to submit a new objection or submits a new objection which fails to comply with the requirements of subrule (2) within the 20 day period, the taxpayer may thereafter only submit a new and valid objection together with an application to SARS for an extension of the period for objection under section 104(4).

Rule 10(1) – Appeal against assessment

(1) A taxpayer who wishes to appeal against the assessment to the tax board or tax court under section 107 of the Act must deliver a notice of appeal in the prescribed form and manner within—

- (a) 30 days after delivery of the notice of disallowance of the objection under rule 9; or
- (b) the extended period pursuant to an application under section 107(2).