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Public Ruling
Taxation Administration Act:
PENALTY TAX

A Public Ruling, when issued, is the published view of the Commissioner on the particular topic to which it relates. It therefore replaces and overrides any existing private rulings, memoranda, manuals and advice provided by the Commissioner in respect of the issue/s it addresses. Where a change in legislation or case law (the law) affects the content of a Public Ruling, the change in the law overrides the Public Ruling—that is, the Commissioner will determine the tax liability or eligibility for a concession, grant, subsidy or exemption, as the case may be, in accordance with the law.

What this Ruling is about

1. This Public Ruling sets out the general manner in which the Commissioner will decide whether or not to remit penalty tax and the extent of any remission. However, each case will be considered on its merits, having regard to a taxpayer's conduct and the circumstances surrounding the case. This Public Ruling does not apply to reassessments of transfer duty and mortgage duty relating to concessions for homes.¹
2. The *Taxation Administration Act 2001* (the Administration Act) automatically imposes penalty tax at the rate of 75% in the circumstances, and based on the amounts (the shortfall amounts), shown in the third column of the following table. The taxpayer is liable for penalty tax.²

¹ See Public Ruling TAA060.3 – *Penalty Tax – Home Concessions* for the principles to be applied in these circumstances.

² See ss.58(1) and (2) of the Administration Act.

TAA060.2.1

	Circumstances in which penalty tax is imposed	Amount to which penalty tax rate of 75% is applied (the shortfall amount)
1	Commissioner makes a default assessment due to a taxpayer's failure to lodge a document, provide information or make a self assessment as required.	Primary tax ³ assessed
2	Commissioner makes a reassessment where the original assessment was a default assessment as outlined in circumstance 1.	Reassessed primary tax
3	The primary tax assessed on a reassessment, other than a reassessment mentioned in circumstance 2, is more than the primary tax assessed on the original assessment.	Increase in primary tax

3. Penalty tax applies in addition to any unpaid tax interest imposed under the Administration Act⁴ and is an administrative sanction for certain conduct by taxpayers. This sanction acts as an incentive for compliance with the tax laws⁵ and ensures equitable treatment of all taxpayers.
4. The Commissioner may increase the amount of the penalty tax by not more than 20% of the penalty tax imposed (not the shortfall amounts shown in paragraph 2) if satisfied the taxpayer—
 - (a) failed to advise the Commissioner upon becoming aware that an assessment of the taxpayer's liability for tax⁶ was not, or is no longer correct and the correct liability is more than the amount stated in the assessment; or
 - (b) hindered or prevented the Commissioner from becoming aware of the nature and extent of the taxpayer's liability for tax.⁷
5. The Commissioner may remit all or part of penalty tax.⁸ The Commissioner is obliged to remit penalty tax in certain circumstances relating to prosecution of a taxpayer.⁹

³ Primary tax is a tax or duty imposed under a revenue law: Schedule 2 Dictionary, Administration Act.

⁴ See ss.54-57 of the Administration Act and Public Ruling TAA060.1 – Remission of Unpaid Tax Interest.

⁵ Tax law is a revenue law or the Administration Act: Schedule 2 Dictionary, Administration Act.

⁶ Tax is primary tax, assessed interest or penalty tax: Schedule 2 Dictionary, Administration Act.

⁷ Sections 58(3) and 28 of the Administration Act

⁸ Section 60 of the Administration Act

⁹ Section 59 of the Administration Act

Ruling and explanation

General principles

6. For the Commissioner to consider a request for a penalty tax remission, the taxpayer must lodge a written request for the remission with the Commissioner, stating the grounds for the request and the general remission category the taxpayer believes their circumstances fall under. (See paragraphs 9 to 12 of this Public Ruling.) However, this requirement does not prevent the Commissioner from making a decision to remit penalty tax in whole or in part when making a default assessment, where the Commissioner already has sufficient information to determine that remission is appropriate (for example, following the conduct of an investigation).
7. The Commissioner decides whether or not to remit penalty tax on a case by case basis, determining what is reasonable in light of all relevant facts and circumstances including—
 - (a) the nature and extent of the taxpayer's culpability
 - (b) the complexity of the matter giving rise to the taxpayer's liability for tax
 - (c) the reasons for the taxpayer's failure to meet their obligations, including:
 - (i) the nature of attempts made by the taxpayer to comply with their obligation/s and
 - (ii) the processes the taxpayer has in place to ensure compliance with the tax laws (such as staff training, regular external audits and sampling)
 - (d) the taxpayer's previous failure (if any) to comply with the tax laws or any statutes repealed by a tax law and
 - (e) where an investigation has been, or is being conducted, in relation to the taxpayer's liability, the level of co-operation by the taxpayer with the Commissioner.

General remission categories

8. The following general remission categories outline how the Commissioner will generally remit penalty tax in particular cases. The categories are illustrative only and each taxpayer's circumstances must be considered on their merits. The Commissioner may request the production of evidence establishing that the claimed category applies, such as evidence from third parties. Examples of how the categories may apply are provided in Attachment 1.

Category 1 – Full remission of penalty tax

9. The Commissioner would consider full remission of the penalty tax imposed in the following cases.
 - (a) Case A – Circumstances beyond the taxpayer's control

The taxpayer's non-compliance with their obligations, or the need for a tax reassessment, was due to circumstances beyond the taxpayer's control. A taxpayer's mere financial incapacity to pay their liability for tax does not constitute circumstances beyond the taxpayer's control.

(b) Case B – Reasonable care taken

The taxpayer has taken reasonable care to determine their liability for tax and meet their obligations under the tax laws and has not intentionally disregarded or avoided the tax laws. When determining if a taxpayer took 'reasonable care', the Commissioner has regard to whether the taxpayer, in appropriate circumstances:

- (i) kept complete and accurate records
- (ii) made diligent efforts to understand and comply with the law
- (iii) sought expert advice on uncertain or complex matters
- (iv) was honest and open in their dealings with the Commissioner and
- (v) set in place appropriate processes to ensure compliance with the tax laws.

The above are indicative only. Meeting one or more of these criteria does not necessarily mean that reasonable care has been taken. All of the circumstances resulting in a shortfall amount will be considered in determining whether reasonable care has been taken.

Where expert advice was sought, the remission under this category will only apply where the Commissioner is satisfied that all of the following conditions have been met.

- (i) The taxpayer provided satisfactory documentary evidence such as the advisor's written confirmation that advice or self assessment services were sought on the matter in question. For example, a general request for advice on issues to be considered when establishing a business will not be specific enough to satisfy the Commissioner that advice was sought on State tax implications of such an establishment.
- (ii) The taxpayer provided sufficient information, which was not misleading or incorrect, to the agent for the agent to accurately provide tax advice or self assess the taxpayer's liability for tax.
- (iii) In the circumstances, it was reasonable for the taxpayer to believe that, in engaging the agent, the taxpayer had taken all necessary steps to comply with any relevant obligations under the tax law.
- (iv) The advice or service must not have involved the taxpayer entering into an arrangement to which Category 3, paragraph 11 of this Public Ruling applies.

Examples of cases that do not involve reasonable care:

- (i) The taxpayer did not know about the tax law.
- (ii) The Commissioner considers that the matter involved the taxpayer entering into an arrangement to which Category 3, paragraph 11 of this Public Ruling applies, whether based upon professional advice or not.
- (iii) The taxpayer:
 - did not act in a genuine and honest manner
 - provided false or misleading information to the Commissioner
 - did not provide all relevant facts to the Commissioner or
 - made a frivolous claim for a tax exemption or concession.

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- (iv) On discovering the failure to comply with a tax law obligation, the taxpayer did not advise the Commissioner in writing of the failure in the time specified by the tax laws¹⁰ or, where no legislative timeframe is specified, within a reasonable time.

Category 2 – Remission of penalty tax to 25%

10. The Commissioner would consider partial remission of the penalty tax imposed so that the taxpayer is liable only for 25% of the shortfall amount in the following cases.

(a) Case A – Reassessment of exemptions or concessions

A reassessment of tax under one of the following provisions of the *Duties Act 2001* in relation to an exemption or concession obtained by a taxpayer which is later excluded on a reassessment because the taxpayer failed to comply with conditions but did not intentionally disregard the tax laws.¹¹

- (i) Transfer duty concessions and exemptions for superannuation fund mergers, splits, variations or reconstitutions – s.156
- (ii) Refunds of mortgage duty paid interstate before an advance is made – s.290A
- (iii) Mortgage duty exemption for mortgages over certain advances made to primary producer cooperatives – s.292
- (iv) Vehicle registration duty exemption for motor vehicles used by primary producers – s.394
- (v) Transfer duty, vehicle registration duty and land rich duty exemptions for corporate reconstructions – s.412
- (vi) Various duty exemptions for exempt institutions – s.419

However, where circumstances fall within both Category 1 and Category 2, Case A, the Commissioner would consider remitting penalty tax in full, as outlined for Category 1.

(b) Case B – Carelessness, recklessness or no reasonable care

The taxpayer either:

- (i) failed to comply with their obligations under the tax laws due to carelessness or recklessness or
- (ii) did not take reasonable care to determine their liability for tax and meet their obligations under the tax laws.

For this category to apply, it is not necessary to establish that the taxpayer acted dishonestly or with intentional disregard of their tax law obligations, as this is addressed in the next category. Ignorance of the tax law will suffice.

The concept of recklessness has been held to apply where 'the person's conduct shows disregard of, or indifference to, consequences foreseeable by a reasonable person'.¹²

¹⁰ For example, see s.28 of the Administration Act.

¹¹ This Public Ruling does not apply to home concessions. See Public Ruling TAA060.3 – Penalty Tax – Home Concessions for the principles to be applied in these circumstances.

¹² *Hart v Commissioner of Taxation* (2003) 131 FCR 203, at [43]

Category 3 – No remission of penalty tax

11. This category applies to the exclusion of the other categories. That is, if particular circumstances fall under an earlier category and this category, this category will apply. The Commissioner would usually not consider remitting any penalty tax in the following cases.

(a) Case A – Deliberate tax default or intentional disregard of tax obligations

A person has:

- (i) committed a deliberate tax default in the form of fraud or evasion of tax, or by knowingly misleading the Commissioner, or causing the Commissioner to be misled, about the taxpayer's liability for tax¹³ or
- (ii) intentionally disregarded their obligations under the tax laws.

Without limiting paragraph (i) above, a person may be considered to knowingly mislead the Commissioner, or cause the Commissioner to be misled, by deliberately omitting information when providing information to the Commissioner.

The concept of intentional disregard has been held to require, amongst other things:

*... an understanding by the taxpayer of the effect of the relevant legislation or regulations, an appreciation by the taxpayer of how that legislation or regulation applies to the circumstances of the taxpayer, and finally, deliberate conduct of the taxpayer so as to flout the [legislation or regulations].*¹⁴

(b) Case B – Avoidance arrangements

This sub-category will apply where the Commissioner is satisfied that a person entered into an arrangement to avoid tax, including where an avoidance provision in a tax law applies.¹⁵

12. Attachment 2 summarises the general remission categories in paragraphs 9 to 11 and additional remissions for voluntary or similar disclosures referred to in paragraphs 20 to 24 of this Public Ruling.

Higher penalty tax if section 58(3) applies

13. Where the Commissioner decides to increase the amount of penalty tax because of circumstances referred to in s.58(3) of the Administration Act¹⁶, the increase will be applied to the amount of penalty tax payable after the Commissioner has applied the general remission categories to the shortfall amount but before any additional remission for voluntary or similar disclosures under paragraphs 20 to 24.

14. Attachment 2 does not take into account any increase in penalty tax to be applied under s.58(3) of the Administration Act.

¹³ Section 22(3) of the Administration Act

¹⁴ *Price Street Professional Centre Pty Ltd v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* 2007 ATC 4320 at [43]

¹⁵ For example, ss.14(1)(c), 38, 60(2)(b), 81A(1)(d), 92(1A) and (3), 93(3B), 93A(4), 108(2), 170(1), 172(2), 190, 191(b), 193(b), 195(b), 197(1)(b), 224(b), 262(1A), 273(3), 412(4)(a) and Chapter 11 of the *Duties Act 2001*; s.13L and s.13LA and Part 2, Division 7 of the *Pay-roll Tax Act 1971* and s.137(6) of the Administration Act.

¹⁶ See paragraph 4 of this Public Ruling

Additional remission for voluntary or similar disclosures

15. Voluntary disclosure occurs where a taxpayer informs the Commissioner in writing that they have failed to comply with a tax law obligation and provides sufficient information to allow the Commissioner to correctly determine the taxpayer's liability for tax. Voluntary disclosure involves willingness by the taxpayer to admit their liability for tax, pay all outstanding tax and comply with all tax obligations as soon as possible.
16. A taxpayer can make a voluntary disclosure even though they are giving notice to the Commissioner, as required by the tax laws, of events or circumstances relating to a concession or exemption they had previously obtained.
17. A voluntary disclosure does not include a disclosure of information which is false, misleading or incomplete, or conduct involving delay, resistance or the hindrance of an investigation. Also, a voluntary disclosure does not include the disclosure of the making of frivolous claims for tax concessions.
18. Voluntary disclosures assist the Commissioner to identify outstanding tax law liabilities. Accordingly, to encourage voluntary disclosures, penalty tax would usually be remitted to a greater extent in these cases than in cases where no voluntary disclosure has been made.
19. Paragraphs 20 to 24 outline the approach the Commissioner will generally adopt when considering additional remission of penalty tax due to a voluntary or similar disclosure being made. However, the extent of this additional remission will depend upon the circumstances and the nature and extent of disclosure in any given case.

Voluntary disclosure before being notified of an investigation

20. Subject to paragraph 21, the calculated penalty tax¹⁷ will be reduced by 80% where a voluntary disclosure is made to the Commissioner before the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative is advised in writing by the Commissioner that the taxpayer is under investigation.
21. Where a taxpayer's circumstances fall within Category 2, Case A in paragraph 10 of this Public Ruling, and voluntary disclosure is made as required by the provisions referred to in that paragraph, the calculated penalty tax will be reduced by 60%.

Disclosure immediately after being notified of an investigation

22. The calculated penalty tax will be reduced by 20% of the calculated penalty tax where a disclosure as described in paragraphs 15 to 17 of this Public Ruling is made to the Commissioner immediately after the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative is advised in writing by the Commissioner that the taxpayer is under investigation. Disclosure will be taken to have been made immediately after the taxpayer is advised that the taxpayer is under investigation if the taxpayer responds in the appropriate manner in the timeframe outlined in the letter from the Commissioner advising of the investigation, or any longer period subsequently approved by the Commissioner in writing.

¹⁷ Calculated penalty tax is the amount of penalty tax worked out after applying the general remission categories and, where appropriate, applying s.58(3) of the Administration Act.

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23. Where the Commissioner remits part of the penalty tax for this type of disclosure, the reduction will be applied to the amount of penalty tax payable after the Commissioner has applied the general remission categories and any increase in the penalty tax under s.58(3) of the Administration Act.
24. Examples of how the Commissioner will generally apply an additional remission of penalty tax in circumstances involving voluntary or similar disclosures are provided in Attachment 1.

Other remission circumstances

25. In some cases, a taxpayer may pay tax in error to another State or Territory and subsequently remedy this by paying the tax to the Commissioner. The Commissioner may remit a related penalty tax liability in these circumstances. Factors considered by the Commissioner when deciding whether to remit penalty tax on this basis and, if penalty tax is remitted, the extent of the remission, include the following:
- the nature of the tax paid incorrectly to the other State or Territory
 - whether the tax was paid to the other State or Territory on or before the due date for payment of the liability for tax in Queensland and
 - whether the tax paid to the other State or Territory was equal to the actual liability for tax payable in Queensland.

Date of effect

26. This Public Ruling takes effect from the date of issue.

David Smith
 Commissioner of State Revenue
 Date of Issue 24 February 2009

References

Public Ruling	Issued	Dates of effect	
		From	To
TAA060.2.1	24 February 2009	24 February 2009	29 June 2009
Supersedes Revenue Ruling TA 2.3	16 June 2008	16 June 2008	23 February 2009

Attachment 1

Examples of application of general remission categories and additional remission for voluntary or similar disclosures

As penalty tax is imposed under the Administration Act on primary tax payable under more than one revenue law, the examples provided below are revenue generic, to the maximum extent possible. To assist in this regard, the examples refer to a taxable arrangement, a term which has been used to refer to a transaction or event which, when effected, would give rise to a shortfall amount as defined in paragraph 2 of this Public Ruling.

Category 1, Case A – Circumstances beyond taxpayer's control

1. The taxpayer suffers a traumatic or significant event outside their control (eg. ill health or destruction of records by a natural disaster) that prevents the taxpayer from meeting their tax law obligations.

Category 1, Case B – Reasonable care taken

2. A taxpayer takes reasonable care to establish computer systems that assist in calculating primary tax but, due to a system programming error, the primary tax payable for a taxable arrangement is calculated incorrectly.
3. A taxpayer enters into a taxable arrangement and, at that time, seeks advice from their agent, such as a solicitor or accountant, on the State tax implications arising from the arrangement. The taxpayer provides complete and accurate information regarding the arrangement to the agent for this purpose. The advice received by the taxpayer was that a liability for tax would not arise as a result of the arrangement. A liability for tax for the taxable arrangement was subsequently discovered during an investigation by the Commissioner. On the Commissioner's request, the taxpayer produces a letter of engagement from the agent and other documentary evidence to support the taxpayer's claim that relevant advice was received. Based on the evidence provided, the Commissioner is satisfied that it was reasonable, in the circumstances, for the taxpayer to rely on the advice received.

Category 2, Case A – Reassessments of certain exemptions and concessions

4. After obtaining a certain concession or exemption from primary tax, a taxpayer's circumstances change, triggering a reassessment under a provision specified in Category 2, Case A, in paragraph 10 of this Public Ruling.

Category 2, Case B – Carelessness or recklessness, with no reasonable care taken

5. A taxpayer enters into a taxable arrangement without knowing or endeavouring to find out whether or not a liability for tax arose as a result of the arrangement. The taxpayer did not seek advice or information from anyone on whether or not a liability for tax would be, or had been, triggered. The liability for tax was subsequently discovered during an investigation.

Variation -

The taxpayer claims that, at the time the taxable arrangement was entered into, the taxpayer sought professional advice from a solicitor on the State tax ramifications of the arrangement.

However, when requested to do so by the Commissioner, the taxpayer was unable or unwilling to produce evidence of advice having been sought.

6. As for example 3, but during the investigation, the Commissioner discovers that the advice received by the taxpayer was based on incomplete information provided by the taxpayer to the agent. The taxpayer's failure to provide all relevant information to the agent was inadvertent rather than deliberate.

Category 3, Case A – Deliberate tax default or intentional disregard of tax obligations

7. A taxpayer obtains an exemption from primary tax under a tax law on the basis that the conditions for the exemption had been satisfied. In fact, the taxpayer knew that the exemption conditions had not been satisfied.
8. An exempt institution obtains an exemption from primary tax for a taxable arrangement, after advising the Commissioner that conditions subsequent for the exemption would be satisfied. The taxpayer never intended to satisfy the conditions subsequent and did not do so.
9. A taxpayer enters into a taxable arrangement knowing tax applied. However, the taxpayer chooses to ignore that a liability for tax exists and fails to lodge the relevant documents or returns with the Commissioner.

Category 3, Case B – Avoidance arrangements

10. As for example 3, but during the investigation, the Commissioner finds sufficient evidence that the advice received by the taxpayer was for the taxable arrangement to be entered into as part of an arrangement to avoid tax.

Voluntary or similar disclosure examples

Voluntary disclosure before an investigation

11. A company employs a new accountant, who discovers that the previous accountant had erroneously calculated primary tax for a taxable arrangement for an incorrect, lower amount and notifies the Commissioner accordingly.
12. After obtaining an exemption or concession specified in paragraph 10 (Category 2, Case A) in this Public Ruling, the taxpayer's circumstances change, triggering the need for reassessment of the relevant liability for tax. The taxpayer notifies the Commissioner of the change in circumstances within the time specified under the tax law for notification.

Disclosure immediately after an investigation

13. As for example 5, but within the timeframe specified in the written notification from the Commissioner that an investigation has commenced in relation to the taxable arrangement, the taxpayer writes to the Commissioner, providing all documentation and information necessary to enable the Commissioner to assess the liability for tax relating to the arrangement. (Provision by the Commissioner of further time for disclosure, when notifying a taxpayer of commencement of an investigation, does not result in the waiver of any disclosure obligation already imposed on the taxpayer by a tax law.)

Attachment 2**Penalty tax guideline summary**

This Attachment summarises the guidelines in Attachment 1 and further remissions referred to in paragraphs 20 to 22 in this Public Ruling. Percentages in this table are percentages of the shortfall amounts referred to in paragraph 2 of this Public Ruling. That is, the percentages shown in this table reflect the rate at which penalty tax is applied, after all relevant remissions have been made. The percentages shown below do not take into account any increase in penalty tax to be applied under s.58(3) of the Administration Act referred to in paragraph 13.

Category	Behaviour	Voluntary disclosure before being notified of an investigation (%)	Disclosure immediately¹⁸ after being notified of an investigation (%)	No notification, or voluntary or similar disclosure (%)
1	Circumstances beyond control/reasonable care taken	0	0	0
2	Reassessments of certain exemptions and concessions (where category 3 does not apply)	Case A – notification not provided as required by the provision – 10 Other cases - 5	20	25
3	Deliberate tax default or intentional disregard/certain avoidance arrangements	15	60	75

¹⁸ See paragraph 22 of this Public Ruling for an explanation of when disclosure will be taken to have been made immediately after the taxpayer is notified of commencement of an investigation.