



# **Legal Counsel**

## **Value-Added Tax**

### **VAT 409**

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#### **Guide for Fixed Property and Construction**



*South African Revenue Service*

## Preface

This guide is a general guide concerning the application of the VAT Act in connection with fixed property and construction transactions in South Africa. Although fairly comprehensive, the guide does not deal with all the legal detail associated with VAT and is not intended for legal reference. Technical and legal terminology has also been avoided wherever possible. For details in respect of the general operation of VAT, see the *VAT 404 – Guide for Vendors* which is available on the South African Revenue Service (SARS) website ([www.sars.gov.za](http://www.sars.gov.za)).

All references to “the VAT Act” or “the Act” are to the Value-Added Tax Act No. 89 of 1991, and references to “sections” are to sections of the VAT Act, unless the context otherwise indicates. Similarly, all references to “TA Act” are to the Tax Administration Act No. 28 of 2011. The terms “Republic”, “South Africa” or the abbreviation “RSA”, are used interchangeably in this document as a reference to the sovereign territory of the Republic of South Africa, as set out in the definition of “Republic” in section 1(1) of the VAT Act. The terms “Commissioner” and “Minister” refer to the Commissioner for SARS and the Minister of Finance respectively, unless otherwise indicated. A number of specific terms used throughout this guide are defined in the VAT Act. These terms and others are listed in the **Glossary** in a simplified form to make the guide more user-friendly.

The information in this guide is based on the VAT and Tax Administration legislation (as amended) as at the time of publishing and includes the amendments contained in the Taxation Laws Amendment Act No. 25 of 2015 which was promulgated on 8 January 2016 (as per *Government Gazette* (GG) 39588) and the Tax Administration Amendment Act No. 23 of 2015 which was promulgated on 8 January 2015 (as per GG 39586) respectively.

The information in this guide is issued for guidance only. 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 is also not a binding general ruling under section 89 of Chapter 7 of the TA Act or a ruling under section 41B of the VAT Act unless otherwise indicated.

The previous edition of this guide has been withdrawn with effect from 27 September 2016.

There are various other guides available on the **SARS website** which may be referred to for more information relating to the specific VAT topics. See the *VAT 404 – Guide for Vendors* for a list of the various guides published.

All guides, interpretation notes, binding general rulings, forms, returns and tables referred to in this Note are available on the **SARS website**.

Should there be any aspects relating to VAT which are not clear or not dealt with in this guide, or should you require further information or a specific ruling on a legal issue, you may –

- visit the SARS website at [www.sars.gov.za](http://www.sars.gov.za);
- contact your local SARS branch;
- contact your own tax advisors
- contact the SARS National Call Centre; –
  - if calling locally, contact the SARS National Call Centre on 0800 00 7277;

- if calling from abroad, contact the SARS National Call Centre on +27 11 602 2093;
- submit legal interpretative queries on the TA Act by e-mail to **TAAInfo@sars.gov.za**; or
- submit a ruling application to SARS headed “Application for a VAT Class Ruling” or “Application for a VAT Ruling” by email to **VATRulings@sars.gov.za** or by facsimile on +27 86 540 9390.

Comments regarding this guide may be emailed to **policycomments@sars.gov.za**.

Prepared by

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**SOUTH AFRICAN REVENUE SERVICE**

27 September 2016

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Focus of the guide

The fixed property industry consists of many role-players, including architects, builders, developers, property speculators, quantity surveyors, engineers, plumbers, electricians, municipalities, public entities, financial institutions, estate agents etc. Although these role-players are mentioned in this guide, the content deals primarily with vendors that are involved in transactions concerning the development, construction and selling of fixed property.

### 1.2 Scope of transactions

VAT is an indirect tax which is levied on the supply of any “goods” or “services” supplied by a “vendor” in the course or furtherance of any enterprise carried on by that vendor. “Goods” is defined to include “fixed property” and any real right in any such fixed property, but excluding any right under a mortgage bond or pledge of any fixed property. The scope of transactions with which this guide is concerned with is therefore those described in the definition of “fixed property”, which means –

- land (together with improvements affixed thereto);
- any unit as defined in section 1 of the Sectional Titles Act No. 95 of 1986;
- any share in a share block company which confers a right to or interest in the use of immovable property under the Share Blocks Control Act No. 59 of 1980;
- in relation to a property time-sharing scheme, any time-sharing interest as defined in section 1 of the Property Time-sharing Control Act No. 75 of 1983; and
- any real right in any such land, unit, share or time-sharing interest.

It will therefore be found that most transactions which have some connection with the acquisition of rights to fixed property (excluding rights under a mortgage bond or pledge of fixed property) will fall within the ambit of the definition and will be subject to VAT if the supplier is a vendor.

Other examples of rights falling within the definition include:

- Certain rights of use such as usufructs, *usus* or *habitatio*.
- Bare dominium rights of ownership.
- Servitudes, encroachments and other encumbrances.
- Exclusive use areas in sectional title developments.
- Rights to minerals or rights to mine for minerals.
- Leases or sub-leases of rights to minerals, or to mine for minerals.

Although most supplies of fixed property by a vendor will be subject to VAT, there are certain instances when such supplies will not be. In these cases, the transactions will be subject to transfer duty. It is therefore important that vendors are able to distinguish between the different types of supplies to establish whether VAT or transfer duty applies. The VAT Act and the Transfer Duty Act 40 of 1949 (the Transfer Duty Act) therefore both contain special rules to deal with these situations. (See *The Transfer Duty Guide*.)

### 1.3 Approach of the guide

The approach of this guide in dealing with the topics mentioned in 1.2 is set out below:

**Chapter 1** – This chapter sets out the scope of the most common transactions falling within the definition of “fixed property”.

**Chapter 2** – Introduces the reader to the most important concepts, terms and definitions mentioned in the guide so that the VAT treatment of supplies which are explained in later chapters can be understood. A key point addressed in this chapter is the concept of an “enterprise” and the different circumstances under which certain activities conducted will render a person liable to register for VAT.

**Chapter 3** – Deals with the interaction between VAT, transfer duty and securities transfer tax. This chapter explains which types of transactions are subject to VAT and when the other taxes will apply.

**Chapter 4** – Explains the VAT treatment of the different types of supplies and the VAT accounting in respect thereof. The chapter includes a discussion on the application of the special time and value of supply rules with regard to the declaration of output tax and input tax. It also explains the rules which apply for deducting notional input tax on the acquisition of second-hand goods constituting fixed property.

**Chapter 5** – Deals with a number of adjustments which apply in connection with fixed property based on the extent of taxable use. These include annual adjustments in regard to the use of capital goods and services as well as situations which give rise to a change in use or application, or change of intention with regard to the taxable use of the fixed property after the initial acquisition.

**Chapter 6** – Explains the specific application of the VAT law which has been set out in previous chapters to transactions in the construction industry. The focus is specifically on those vendors that supply construction services only and deals mainly with quoting of prices, costing of projects, invoicing, agent and principal relationships, and certain other aspects such as penalties and retentions which are unique to the construction industry.

**Chapter 7** – Deals mainly with the issues faced by developers and property speculators. The focus is therefore on supplies of newly constructed properties and second-hand properties that have been renovated before being sold, or properties that are bought and sold on a speculative basis. Included is a discussion on the consequences of temporarily applying properties for exempt supplies (residential purposes). Other topics dealt with include subsidised low cost housing developments, fractional ownership type developments and land restitution transactions.

**Chapter 8** – Deals with the VAT treatment of rental pools. The chapter contains a detailed explanation of the special rules set out in section 52 and how these apply in practice to override what would otherwise be viewed as supplies made by an agent as set out in 2.11.

**Chapter 9** – Discusses other aspects regarding the supply of fixed property which are not dealt with in the other chapters.

## Chapter 2

### Definitions and concepts

#### 2.1 Enterprise

The term “enterprise” is the starting point in determining whether a person is liable to be registered for VAT purposes in the Republic. A person is generally considered to be carrying on an enterprise if all of the following requirements are met:

- An enterprise or activity is carried on continuously or regularly by a person in the Republic or partly in the Republic;
- In the course of the enterprise or activity, goods or services are supplied to another person; and
- There is a consideration payable for the goods or services supplied.

##### 2.1.1 “Continuously or regularly”

The definition also contemplates that the enterprise activity is carried on all the time (continuously), or it must be carried on at reasonably short intervals (regularly). “Continuously” is generally interpreted as ongoing, that is the duration of the activity has neither ceased in a permanent sense, nor has it been interrupted in a substantial way. The term “regular” refers to an activity that takes place repeatedly. Therefore, an activity can be “regular” if it is repeated at reasonably fixed intervals taking into consideration the type of supply and the time taken to complete the activities associated with making the supply.

Whilst it is relatively easy to identify when construction services culminate in the carrying on of an enterprise, it is not as easy to determine whether the subdivision of land and the resultant sales of the subdivided portions give rise to the carrying on of an enterprise.

It is important to note that a person can be regarded as conducting an enterprise when making only one supply, for example, the construction of a house and the sale thereof. In the context of the property and construction industry, it is therefore critical to ascertain whether an enterprise activity is carried on and whether the supply will be subject to VAT or if the supply is exempt (for example, the rental of a dwelling (see 9.7)).

#### **Example 1 – Carrying on an enterprise: Continuous or regular activity**

##### *Facts:*

Development Company ABC was formed with the sole and specific purpose of acquiring a piece of land on which it would construct a block of flats. After completion of the project, the block of flats would be sold to Company XYZ for R10 million. After the sale of the flats and the winding up of the project, Development Company ABC will cease trading. Company XYZ will open a sectional title register in respect of the units and sell them individually. This is Company XYZ’s first project.

Are Development Company ABC and Company XYZ carrying on enterprises?

*Result:*

Although Development Company ABC will only realise one sale, it will be engaged in a continuous activity, being the acquisition of the land and the construction of the building that will result in the supply of goods constituting “fixed property”. Development Company ABC will therefore be carrying on an enterprise. Company XYZ also carries on an enterprise as it will be engaged in a number of continuous or regular activities, which will culminate in selling individual units. The fact that it is Company XYZ’s first project is irrelevant.

**Example 2 – Mere subdivision and sale of land***Facts:*

Mrs C inherits a property from her deceased mother on which there is a house and some stables. Mrs C decides to subdivide the smallholding into two parts. She retains the portion on which the house is situated and sells off the remaining portion with the stables for a total selling price of R2 million.

Does Mrs C carry on an enterprise by subdividing and selling part of the smallholding?

*Result:*

The mere subdivision and sale of the subdivided portion of the smallholding by Mrs C is to realise part of the property which she has inherited to her best advantage. As Mrs C is merely disposing of part of the inherited property, she is not regarded as carrying on an enterprise.

**Example 3 – Subdivision and sale of land involving various steps and activities***Facts:*

Mr A (non-vendor) inherits a small farm from his deceased father (non-vendor). As Mr A does not want to continue the farming operation, he decides to turn it into a high-security housing estate and sell off the individual subdivisions for R2 million each. This involves subdividing the land into 20 plots which includes:

- The installation of service points for water and electricity; and
- The building of access roads, other common facilities and amenities.

Does Mr A carry on an enterprise?

*Result:*

The development of the estate which includes the installation of service points and building of access roads to get the subdivided properties into a saleable state is an activity that will be carried on by Mr A on a continuous and regular basis. Mr A will therefore be carrying on an enterprise.

**Example 4 – Employee conducts an enterprise outside of an employment arrangement***Facts:*

Mr P is a salaried employee of XYZ Estate Agents. He buys houses, renovates them in his spare time, and then sells them in order to supplement his income. On average, Mr P manages to sell one house per year at an average selling price of R1 500 000.

Does Mr P carry on an enterprise?

*Result:*

Although on average, Mr P only sells one house per year, he is continuously carrying on activities which are necessary to sell the houses. This constitutes an enterprise activity. Mr P's enterprise activities are separate and distinct from the activities of XYZ Estate Agents, as well as those which he carries out in his capacity as an employee of the agency.

**2.1.2 Commercial accommodation**

A person that supplies "commercial accommodation"<sup>1</sup> can only be regarded as carrying on an enterprise if the value of taxable supplies of commercial accommodation is in excess of R120 000 in a 12-month period.<sup>2</sup> This is the only activity which has to exceed a threshold to constitute an enterprise activity. See 2.9 for a detailed discussion on the meaning of the term "commercial accommodation".

**2.1.3 Non-enterprise activities (exempt and out of scope supplies)**

Specifically excluded from the definition of "enterprise" is any activity that involves the making of exempt supplies, for example, the letting of a dwelling (see 9.7). A person that only makes exempt supplies will not be able to register for VAT. Similarly, if a person is registered for VAT in respect of a taxable activity, and also conducts an exempt activity, output tax cannot be charged on the supplies made in the course of carrying on the exempt activity. Input tax cannot be deducted on expenses incurred in conducting the exempt activity.

In the event that the person sells fixed property in the course of winding down the exempt activity, or the property was used outside the enterprise activity for example as a private residence, the subsequent sale of the property will not be subject to VAT. Instead, transfer duty will be payable by the purchaser, subject to the exemptions contained in the Transfer Duty Act. (See 7.6 for an exception in this regard where the exempt use or application is temporary.)

**Example 5 – Supply of a dwelling used as a residence prior to the sale***Facts:*

Mr G (non-vendor) decides to invest in fixed property and purchases two residential units in a sectional title scheme with the objective of leasing the units out under indefinite lease agreements to earn rental income. After letting the units for a few years, he decides that market conditions are such that he will realise a very good profit if he sells the units.

<sup>1</sup> Paragraph (a) of the definition of "commercial accommodation" in section 1(1).

<sup>2</sup> Proviso (ix) to the definition of "enterprise" was amended with effect from 1 April 2016 to increase the minimum threshold for commercial accommodation from R60 000 to R120 000 in a period of 12 months.

Is Mr G carrying on an enterprise with regard to the letting and subsequent sale of the units?

*Result:*

Mr G is not carrying on an enterprise as the letting of the units constitutes the supply of a dwelling under a lease agreement which is an exempt supply.

The subsequent sale of the units will not attract VAT as they would have been used for making exempt supplies prior to selling the units. In other words, the supply is out-of-scope for VAT purposes and the purchasers will be required to pay transfer duty (subject to any exemptions which may be applicable).

## 2.2 Registration

A person who conducts an enterprise and makes taxable supplies in excess of R1 million in any consecutive 12-month period or will exceed that amount in terms of a contractual obligation in writing, is liable to register. A person may also choose to register voluntarily provided the minimum threshold of R50 000 has been exceeded in the past 12-month period.

Although the voluntary registration rules refer to a minimum threshold of taxable supplies of R50 000, a person that supplies commercial accommodation can only qualify as an enterprise if the value of taxable supplies made is in excess of R120 000. If the value of the commercial accommodation supplied exceeds R50 000 but does not exceed R120 000, the person will not be entitled to register as a vendor since such person will not be deemed to conduct an enterprise. There are also certain other exceptional cases which are dealt with in the Registration Regulation<sup>3</sup>, which prescribes other conditions which must be met if the applicant has not met the minimum threshold of R50 000 at the time of applying for voluntary registration.

### **Example 6 – Property investment company conducting an enterprise required to register for VAT**

*Facts:*

ABC Company, a newly formed property investment company, acquires a newly constructed complex consisting of 10 units. ABC Company markets the units individually for R1, 2 million per unit. On average, ABC Company manages to sell one unit per month.

Must ABC Company register for VAT?

*Result:*

ABC Company will be engaged in a number of continuous or regular activities, which will culminate in selling individual units. This constitutes an enterprise activity and as the value of its taxable supplies exceeds the current registration threshold of R1 million once the first unit is sold, ABC Company must register for VAT at the end of the month in which the first unit is sold and charge VAT on the sale of the units.

<sup>3</sup> See Regulation No. R. 446 and R. 447 as published in GG 38836 dated 29 May 2015 which sets out the requirements that must be met by a person applying for registration as a vendor under section 23(3)(d) and 23(3)(b)(ii), respectively.

**Example 7 – Voluntary registration as an independent estate agent***Facts:*

After many years of working as an estate agent for a large national estate agency company, Mr A decides to resign and starts his own independent estate agency business. Mr A sells three properties on behalf of his clients and earns in total commission amounting to R100 000 in a 12-month period.

Can Mr A register for VAT voluntarily?

*Result:*

Mr A is engaged in a continuous activity of arranging the selling of property on a continuous or regular basis. Mr A qualifies to register for VAT voluntarily at the end of the month during which the value of taxable supplies over a period of 12 months exceeds the minimum voluntary registration threshold of R50 000.

**Example 8 – Voluntary registration as a business supplying commercial accommodation***Facts:*

During April 2016 Ms S bought a house in La Lucia which she converted into a guesthouse to take advantage of the accommodation needs of tourists in the Durban North area. Ms S earns R100 000 during the first 12 months of running the guesthouse.

Can Ms S register for VAT voluntarily?

*Result:*

Ms S is engaged in the supply of commercial accommodation to guests on a continuous or regular basis. The value of taxable supplies (commercial accommodation) is, however, less than the threshold of R120 000 in a 12-month period. Ms S is therefore not conducting an enterprise and does not qualify to register for VAT.

**Example 9 – Voluntary registration as a business supplying commercial accommodation***Facts:*

Assume the same facts in **Example 8** above, except that Ms S earns R800 000 instead of R100 000 during the first 12 months of running the guesthouse.

Is Ms S required to register for VAT?

*Result:*

Ms S is engaged in the supply of commercial accommodation to guests on a continuous or regular basis. Ms S qualifies to register for VAT voluntarily at the end of the month that the value of taxable supplies (commercial accommodation) exceeds the minimum threshold of R120 000 in a 12-month period.

## 2.3 Goods, fixed property and second-hand goods

The term “goods” includes corporeal movable things, fixed property and any real right in such thing or fixed property. The definition basically refers to any tangible property and any real right in such tangible property.

“Fixed property”, in turn, is defined to mean –

- land, including any improvements permanently affixed thereto;
- any sectional title unit;
- any share in a share block company which confers a right to or an interest in the use of immovable property;
- any time-sharing interest as defined in section 1 of the Property Time-sharing Control Act 75 of 1983; and
- any real right in any of the above.

A real right is a right which may be enforced against the world at large. To constitute a real right in fixed property, the right must be registered or capable of being registered in the Deeds Registry. Examples of real rights in fixed property include freehold property ownership rights, property rights held under a sectional title scheme, mineral rights and limited real rights such as bare dominium and servitude.

The classification of a right as a real right is important for VAT purposes, as a real right is regarded as “goods”, whereas a non-registrable personal right constitutes a service. As such, there could, for example, be a different treatment for VAT purposes in respect of –

- the time of supply; or
- whether or not the zero rate applies; or
- whether notional input tax may be deducted (see 2.7).

The term “second-hand goods” includes goods which were previously owned and used. It is necessary to determine whether the property acquired from a non-vendor qualifies as second-hand as the VAT Act allows the deduction of notional input tax even though no VAT was charged on the sale of the property (see 2.7).

## 2.4 Services

The term “services” is defined to mean anything done or to be done, resulting in a definition of wide inclusion. Therefore, anything that does not constitute “goods” or “money” will usually be a “service”.

### Example 10 – Right to purchase acquired from a non-vendor

*Facts:*

A vendor obtains a right to purchase fixed property from a non-vendor and pays a non-refundable amount to the supplier in respect thereof.

Is the vendor entitled to a notional input tax deduction in respect of the acquisition of the right?

*Result:*

A notional input tax deduction is only available in respect of second-hand goods acquired for the purposes of making taxable supplies. As the right to purchase is not second-hand goods, but rather, the supply of a service, the vendor is not entitled to the notional input tax deduction.

## 2.5 Supplies

The term “supply” is widely defined to include performance under any sale, rental agreement and instalment credit agreement whether voluntary, compulsory or by operation of law. Apart from supplies that fall within this definition, the VAT Act also provides for certain events (so-called “deemed supplies”) to be regarded as supplies.

The term “taxable supply” includes all supplies of goods or services made by a vendor in the course or furtherance of an enterprise. VAT must be levied on the taxable supply at either the standard or the zero rate.

On the other hand, an exempt supply is a supply that is not subject to VAT. No output tax must be levied on exempt supplies and input tax may not be deducted on any expenses incurred to make those supplies.

### Example 11 – Mixed taxable and exempt supplies

*Facts:*

XYZ Construction (a vendor) carries on the following activities:

- (i) Supply of construction services;
- (ii) Letting of flats for residential purposes; and
- (iii) Provision of housing to employees for a nominal rental.

What are the VAT implications of the activities carried on by XYZ Construction?

*Result:*

- (i) Construction services – XYZ Construction must levy VAT at 14% on the taxable supply and as such is entitled to deduct input tax on the expenses related to this activity (subject to certain exceptions and limitations).
- (ii) Letting of flats – XYZ Construction must not levy VAT on the rental income received in relation to this exempt activity and will not be entitled to deduct any input tax on the related expenses.
- (iii) Supply of employee housing – the VAT implications are the same as in (ii) above.

XYZ Construction is only entitled to deduct input tax incurred to the extent that expenses that relate to both taxable and exempt supplies, for example, office administrative expenses, were acquired to make taxable supplies. (See 2.7 for a discussion on input tax.)

No VAT must be levied on the sale of flats which were previously leased, or which were used for employee housing as these flats would have been used for making exempt supplies.

An issue which is often overlooked, especially in the case of sole proprietors and small businesses, is that the supply of fixed property used partly as a private residence and partly for taxable purposes constitutes a taxable supply.

This typically occurs when the type of business allows the vendor to conduct the enterprise either partially or wholly from home and where a spare bedroom, outbuilding or garage is used as a home office.

A vendor is entitled to deduct a fair and reasonable proportion of the VAT incurred on the acquisition of fixed property used for both taxable and non-taxable purposes as well as any allowable expenditure incurred on the general upkeep of the property. When such a property is subsequently supplied, the supply will be taxable at the standard rate and output tax must be accounted for on the full consideration received (see **2.6** and **5.4.6**). However, the portion of tax which could not previously be deducted is allowed as an input tax deduction when the property is sold.

### **Example 12 – Taxable supply of property used partly for enterprise purposes**

#### *Facts:*

Mr D (a vendor) provides construction services to his clients. He uses the study in his home as his office for conducting business and one of his garages for storing construction material. Mr D bought the house in 2012 from CBA (Pty) Ltd (a vendor) for a VAT-inclusive price of R1 million and deducted input tax on the basis that 20% of the total area of his home, consisting of one garage and the study, is applied for business purposes (taxable supplies). In January 2015, Mr D decides to relocate to Australia and sells his house for R1,3 million.

What are the VAT implications of the sale of the house for Mr D?

#### *Result:*

The sale of the property is regarded as a supply made in the course or furtherance of the enterprise carried on by Mr D because part of the house was used for enterprise purposes. The full selling price is subject to VAT at the standard rate and therefore no transfer duty will be payable. Mr D will be entitled to deduct the portion of input tax which he was previously unable to deduct in the tax period in which the sale of the property is declared. This is sometimes referred to as a “claw-back” input tax deduction.

The VAT implications of the transactions in 2012 and 2015 in regard to the purchase and sale of the house by Mr D are illustrated below:

#### **2012:**

Mr D paid VAT of R122 807.02 ( $R1\,000\,000 \times 14 / 114$ ), which was declared as output tax by CBA (Pty) Ltd, on the acquisition of the house. Based on the floor space method of apportionment, which was considered appropriate, it was determined that Mr D used 20% of the house for enterprise purposes. Input tax was deducted to that extent as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Input tax} &= R1\,000\,000 \times 20\% \times 14 / 114 \\ &= R24\,561.40\end{aligned}$$

**2015:**

In the tax period covering January 2015, Mr D declared output tax on the sale of the property and claimed a “claw-back” input tax deduction as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output tax} &= \text{R1 300 000} \times 14 / 114 \\ &= \text{R159 649.12}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Input tax} &= \text{R1 000 000} \times 80\% \times 14 / 114 \\ &= \text{R98 245.61}\end{aligned}$$

**2.6 Output tax**

Output tax refers to the tax levied by a vendor on the taxable supply of goods or services. The output tax is determined by applying the VAT rate to the value of a supply of goods or services. When the amount charged for the supply of goods or services includes VAT (consideration), the output tax is determined by applying the tax fraction (14/114) to the consideration.<sup>4</sup> However, this method cannot be used where the special value of supply rule for commercial accommodation, as discussed in 4.4.3, applies.

**Example 13 – Property not part of an enterprise***Facts:*

Mrs T is a sole proprietor who is registered for VAT in respect of the tax consulting business which she conducts. She sells her shares in a share block company for R900 000 on 25 May 2015. The shares confer a right to use the share block company's property as a place of residence.

Is Mrs T required to levy VAT on the sale of the share block shares (fixed property)?

*Result:*

Although the shares in a share block company constitute the supply of “fixed property” as defined, the sale thereof by Mrs T falls outside the scope of her enterprise activity. This is because Mrs T used the property concerned as her private residence and not for any enterprise purposes. The sale of the shares in the share block company is therefore not a taxable supply which is subject to VAT. Mrs T is therefore not required to levy VAT on the sale of the shares. Instead the purchaser would be liable for transfer duty on the acquisition of shares as these shares constitute “property” as defined in section 1(1) of the Transfer Duty Act.

<sup>4</sup> There are, however, instances where the property transaction may be subject to 0% VAT, for example when supplied as part of a going concern or land reform transaction. In these cases the value of the supply and the consideration for the supply will be the same amount. Since these transactions do not include VAT at the standard rate, the tax fraction does not apply.

## 2.7 Input tax

Input tax refers, *inter alia*, to the VAT paid by a vendor on the acquisition of goods or services that are to be utilised by that vendor either wholly or partly in the course of making taxable supplies. In cases where goods or services are acquired partly for purposes of making taxable supplies, input tax is limited to the extent that the goods or services are acquired for purposes of making taxable supplies.<sup>5</sup> The VAT incurred in the course of making exempt or other non-taxable supplies does not fall within the definition of input tax.

A vendor may deduct notional input tax on second-hand goods (including fixed property) acquired under a non-taxable supply and applied in an enterprise.<sup>6</sup> In the case of fixed property, the deduction may only be made once the time of supply, that is the earlier of the date of registration of transfer of the goods or the date any payment in respect of the consideration is made, occurs. In the case of vendors registered on the invoice basis, the deduction may be made once the fixed property is registered in the name of the vendor and is limited to the extent of payment of any consideration made during that tax period.<sup>7</sup> The deduction in the case of vendors registered on the payments basis, may be made to the extent of payment of any consideration.<sup>8</sup>

A vendor may only deduct input tax in respect of a share in a share block company (which confers a right to or an interest in the use of immovable property) after a signed use agreement has been entered into between the company that operates the share block scheme and the vendor who becomes a member of that share block company.

Input tax may be deducted by a vendor on the acquisition of goods or services for the purpose of making taxable supplies in the circumstances illustrated in **Examples 14 to 18**.

### Example 14 – Land acquired wholly for taxable purposes

#### *Facts:*

Company A and Company B (both vendors), enter into a sale agreement in terms of which Company A sells land to Company B for R570 000 (including VAT). Company B makes payment of the full purchase price to Company A on 15 April 2015 and the land is registered in Company B's name on the same day. Company B intends to supply this property to Company C.

Determine the amount of input tax that Company B is entitled to deduct and the tax period in which it can be deducted.

<sup>5</sup> See Binding General Ruling (VAT) 16 (Issue 2) "Standard apportionment method" and the VAT 404 – Guide for Vendors for more details on apportionment.

<sup>6</sup> Previously, the notional input tax deduction was limited to the transfer duty (or stamp duty) paid by the vendor. This limitation was removed with effect from 10 January 2012 for any fixed property transactions where the time of supply occurred on or after that date.

<sup>7</sup> Section 16(3)(a)(ii)(aa) and (bb)(A).

<sup>8</sup> Section 16(3)(b)(i).

*Result:*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Input tax} &= \text{R}570\,000 \times 14 / 114 \\ &= \text{R}70\,000\end{aligned}$$

Company B is entitled to deduct input tax of R70 000 as the land is acquired in the course of its enterprise. The input tax can be deducted in the tax period covering the month of April 2015 on condition that Company B is in possession of a valid tax invoice. Had Company B made a part-payment instead of the full purchase price, the input tax would be limited to the tax fraction of the part-payment made.

**Example 15 – Importation of goods***Facts:*

Company A (vendor) leases an office block to Company B and levies VAT at the standard rate. Company A purchases an air conditioner unit from Company C (based in England) which is to be installed in the office block. Company C dispatches the unit to South Africa and Company A pays VAT of R5 000 to SARS Customs upon entry of the goods into South Africa.

What is the amount of input tax that Company A would be entitled to deduct?

*Result:*

Company A is entitled to deduct input tax of R5 000 as the air conditioner unit is acquired wholly for use in the course of an enterprise. The input tax can be deducted provided that Company A is in possession of the bill of entry (or other prescribed Customs document), the EDI release notification together with a receipt for the payment of the VAT issued on eFiling.

**Example 16 – Second-hand goods (not being fixed property) acquired from a non-vendor***Facts:*

Company A (vendor) supplies office space to tenants in terms of rental agreements. The rentals payable are subject to VAT at the standard rate.

Company A acquired a bakkie from Mr C (a South African resident and non-vendor), for R175 000 on 25 July 2015. The bakkie is acquired exclusively for purposes of maintaining the office blocks. The full amount of R175 000 was paid to Mr C on 25 July 2015.

Determine the amount of input tax that Company A is entitled to deduct and the tax period in which it can be deducted.

*Result:*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Input tax} &= \text{R}175\,000 \times 14 / 114 \\ &= \text{R}21\,491.23\end{aligned}$$

As the bakkie was acquired under a non-taxable supply from Mr C for enterprise purposes, Company A will be entitled to a notional input tax deduction to the extent that payment has been made. As payment was made in full, the full amount of input tax can be deducted in the tax period covering the month of July 2015 on condition that Company A is in possession of the relevant documents (VAT 264, etc.).

**Example 17 – Limitation of input tax on fixed property acquired from a non-vendor***Facts:*

Company A (vendor) acquired an office block from Mr C (non-vendor) for R3 million on 11 March 2016. The property is to be used exclusively for making taxable supplies. Company A paid transfer duty of R167 500<sup>9</sup> to SARS on 12 April 2016. On 1 May 2016, the full purchase price was paid to the transferring attorney and registration of the transfer was effected in the Deeds Registry.

Determine the amount of input tax to which Company A is entitled, and the tax period in which input tax can be deducted.

*Result:*

The input tax deduction is based on the lesser of the consideration given in money or the open market value of the property. This is an anti-avoidance measure to discourage the artificial over-inflation of prices. (If the sale took place before 10 January 2012, the input tax deduction would be limited to the transfer duty which would have been payable, based on the applicable rates as at the date of acquisition under the Transfer Duty Act.)

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Input tax} &= \text{R3 million} \times 14 / 114 \\ &= \text{R368 421}\end{aligned}$$

Company A would be entitled to deduct input tax of R368 421 as the office block is acquired for use in the course of making taxable supplies. The deduction of notional input tax can only be made once the time of supply has occurred and is limited to the extent that the consideration has been paid. The time of supply for fixed property is the earlier of the date the transfer of the property is effected in the deeds registry or the date on which any payment is made in respect of the consideration for the property.

Even though payment for the transfer duty occurred on 12 April 2016, the input tax deduction will only be permitted –

- in the tax period covering the month of May 2016 as the time of supply only occurred on 1 May 2016 and not in March 2016; and
- after the property is registered in Company A's name in the Deeds Registry on condition that Company A is in possession of the relevant documents (VAT 264 etc).

**Example 18 – Expenses incurred partly for taxable purposes***Facts:*

Company Z owns a building consisting of 20 equally sized apartments. 10 apartments are rented out as residential accommodation, and the other 10 apartments are leased out as office space. The mixed expenses relate to administration cost and maintenance of the building.

What portion of the mixed expenses is Company Z entitled to deduct as input tax?

<sup>9</sup>  $\text{R85 000} + [(\text{R3m} - \text{R2.25m}) \times 11\%] = \text{R167 500}.$

*Result:*

Company Z may, provided that the method is appropriate and approved by SARS, be permitted to use a special method of apportionment based on the floor space as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\text{Number of apartments used for taxable supplies}}{\text{Total number of apartments}} \times \frac{100}{1} \\
 &= \frac{10}{20} \times \frac{100}{1} \\
 &= 50\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Based on the above, Company Z will be entitled to deduct 50% of the VAT incurred on the mixed expenses.

## 2.8 Going concerns

Fixed property which is sold by a vendor will usually attract VAT at the standard rate. However, it is also possible for the fixed property concerned to form part of the supply of a going concern where an entire enterprise and all its assets (including the fixed property) are sold to the purchaser. In such cases, the supply of the whole business, including the fixed property, may qualify as a zero-rated supply. (See Interpretation Note 57 “Sale of an Enterprise or Part Thereof as a Going Concern” which deals with this topic in more detail.)

### Example 19 – Sale of business premises and private dwellings

*Facts:*

Mrs L (a vendor) is a sole proprietor and a successful furniture manufacturer. She realises the potential for her business to grow, but in order for this to happen, she has to move to bigger premises. She therefore decides to sell her factory premises for R4 million and her private residence for R950 000 so that she can buy a new home and new business premises in an area where she may live and work closer to where her customers are situated.

Will the sale of Mrs L’s business premises and private home be subject to VAT?

*Result:*

Mrs L carries on an enterprise in relation to the furniture manufacturing business. The supply of the factory premises is subject to VAT at the standard rate as it is supplied in the course or furtherance of her enterprise. As she is selling only her factory premises and not her entire manufacturing business together with the property, the sale does not qualify as a zero-rated going concern. As Mrs L’s private residence does not form part of her enterprise, the sale of this property is not a taxable supply and no VAT will be charged. The purchaser will have to pay transfer duty on acquisition of the property, subject to any exemptions or exceptions which may be applicable.

## 2.9 Commercial accommodation and domestic goods and services

The term “commercial accommodation”<sup>10</sup> includes lodging, or board and lodging supplied together with domestic goods and services in any house, flat, apartment, room, hotel, guest house etc. The total receipts for the supply of such commercial accommodation must exceed or be likely to exceed R120 000 in any consecutive period of 12 months before the activity can qualify as an “enterprise” as defined.<sup>11</sup> Commercial accommodation also includes lodging, or board and lodging in a home for children, the aged, physically or mentally handicapped persons, or in a hospice. The R120 000 threshold does not apply to these types of accommodation. The supply of office accommodation or residential accommodation in a dwelling under a rental agreement does not constitute commercial accommodation.

“Domestic goods and services” means goods and services provided in any enterprise supplying commercial accommodation, including –

- cleaning services and maintenance;
- electricity, water,<sup>12</sup> gas, air conditioning or heating;
- a telephone, television set, radio or similar article;
- furniture and other fittings;
- meals;
- laundry services;
- nursing services.

## 2.10 Person

The following entities (amongst others) are regarded as persons for VAT purposes:

- Individuals (sole proprietors, natural persons);
- Public authorities (although these entities are not usually regarded as enterprises);
- Municipalities;
- Companies and close corporations;
- Deceased and insolvent estates;
- Trust funds;
- Incorporated body of persons, for example, an entity established under its own enabling Act of Parliament;
- Unincorporated body of persons, for example, a partnership, joint venture, club, society or association with its own constitution; and
- Foreign donor funded projects.

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<sup>10</sup> See the VAT 411 – Guide for Entertainment, Accommodation and Catering and to 4.4.3 of this guide for more information about commercial accommodation.

<sup>11</sup> The threshold prior to 1 April 2016 was R60 000.

<sup>12</sup> Water was specifically included in the definition of “domestic goods and services” with effect from 1 April 2016.

## 2.11 Agency

An agency is a contract under which one person (the agent) is authorised and required by another person (the principal) to contract or to negotiate a contract with a third person, on the latter's behalf. The agent in representing the principal, creates, alters or discharges legal obligations of a contractual nature between the principal and the third party.<sup>13</sup> The agent therefore provides a service to the principal and normally charges a fee (generally referred to as "commission" or an "agency fee") and does not acquire ownership of the goods and/or services supplied to or by the principal.

This agent/principal relationship may be expressly construed from the wording of a written agreement or contract concluded between the parties. Where a written agreement or contract does not exist, the onus of proof is on the agent who seeks to bind the principal in a contract to demonstrate that an agency agreement exists between the agent and another person who is the principal for the purposes of the supply.

In essence, where an agent/principal relationship exists, the principal is ultimately responsible for the commercial risks associated with a transaction, and the agent is trading for the principal's account. The agent is appointed by, and takes instruction from, the principal regarding the facilitation of transactions as per the principal's requirements and generally charges a fee or earns a commission for that service. A person may also act in a dual capacity, for example, where the person acting as project manager (agent for the landowner) is also the civil engineer or architect on that project (no agency arrangement).

Before determining the VAT consequences of a transaction, it is necessary to establish the relationship between the parties. This is to determine if the vendor is acting as an agent on behalf of another person or as principal. Section 54 contains special provisions to deal with the VAT consequences arising from an agency relationship.

If an agent makes a supply on behalf of the principal, it is the principal who must account for VAT on the supply.<sup>14</sup> Likewise, if a supply is made to an agent on behalf of the principal, it is the principal who must deduct the input tax.<sup>15</sup>

A common example of a person that acts as an agent in fixed property transactions is an estate agent. The role and function of estate agents is therefore used in the examples below to illustrate the agency principles discussed.

### Example 20 – Goods supplied on behalf of a principal

#### *Facts:*

ATZ Real Estate Agents (ATZ) (a vendor) acted on behalf of ABC Properties (ABC) (a vendor) to sell its commercial property. The property was sold to XYZ Retailers for R1 140 000 (including VAT). XYZ Retailers will operate its retail clothing enterprise from the property. ATZ issued a tax invoice to XYZ Retailers reflecting its details and not those of the principal ABC. ATZ also issued a tax invoice for the commission of R114 000 (including VAT) to ABC.

What are the VAT implications for the parties to the transaction?

<sup>13</sup> Also see the Alienation of Land Act No. 68 of 1981 regarding formality requirements where land is sold.

<sup>14</sup> Section 54(1).

<sup>15</sup> Section 54(2).

*Result:*

### **ATZ Real Estate (ATZ)**

ATZ acted as the legal agent of ABC (principal) for the sale of ABC's property. ATZ may issue a tax invoice to the purchaser on behalf of ABC for the taxable supply of ABC's property, as if it was a supply made by ATZ. ATZ is not liable to account for output tax on the sale, as ATZ is not the principal in respect of the supply. ATZ must maintain sufficient records<sup>16</sup> and submit the required statement in writing to ABC within 21 days of the calendar month in which the supply took place, so that ABC can correctly account for VAT. Furthermore, ATZ is required to issue a tax invoice to ABC in relation to agency services supplied to ABC. ATZ's output tax liability is R14 000 ( $R114\,000 \times 14 / 114$ ).

### **ABC Properties (ABC)**

ABC must not issue a tax invoice to the purchaser in relation to the supply of the property as ATZ has already issued the tax invoice on ABC's behalf. ABC's output tax liability is R140 000 ( $R1\,140\,000 \times 14 / 114$ ) on the sale of the property. ATZ must issue a statement as set out in section 54(3)(a) to ABC. ABC is entitled to an input tax deduction of R14 000 ( $R114\,000 \times 14 / 114$ ) on the commission charged by ATZ.

### **XYZ Retailers (XYZ)**

XYZ is entitled to an input tax deduction of R140 000 ( $R1\,140\,000 \times 14 / 114$ ) in respect of the VAT incurred on the acquisition of the property, being an expense incurred in the course or furtherance of the enterprise provided that the relevant tax invoice is obtained and retained by XYZ.

## **Example 21 – Services supplied on behalf of a principal**

*Facts:*

AM Real Estate Agency (AM) is a vendor which engages the services of C to sell property on behalf of the agency. C is a property broker and a vendor in her own right. In terms of C's contract, she is an independent service provider (not an employee of AM earning "remuneration") and is entitled to a commission of 40% (including VAT) of the VAT-inclusive fee charged by AM to its clients.

C sold the following properties in November 2015 on behalf of AM's clients:

- (a) A commercial property owned by Vendor X was sold for R2 280 000 (including VAT) – AM charged a commission of R80 000 (including VAT); and
- (b) A residential property owned by Non-vendor Y was sold for R1 000 000 – AM charged a commission of R57 000 (including VAT).

What are the VAT implications for the parties in respect of the sale of the properties?

*Result:*

### **C**

As C is a vendor in her own right and not an employee of AM, she must issue a tax invoice to AM for the commission charged on the sale of the two properties amounting to R 54 800 (including VAT) [ $(R80\,000 + R57\,000) \times 40\%$ ]. C must therefore declare output tax of R6 729.82 ( $R54\,800 \times 14 / 114$ ) on the commission earned.

<sup>16</sup> See 4.2.1.

**AM**

AM must issue a tax invoice to each of the sellers on whose behalf the properties were sold as follows:

- (a) Commission of R80 000 (including VAT) for the sale of Vendor X's commercial property; and
- (b) Commission of R57 000 (including VAT) for the sale of the residential property of Non-vendor Y.

AM's output tax liability is R16 824.56  $[(R80\ 000 + R57\ 000) \times 14 / 114]$  in respect of commission earned on the two properties sold by C. AM may deduct input tax on the commission paid to C of R6 729.82  $(R54\ 800 \times 14 / 114)$  being an expense incurred in the course or furtherance of its enterprise. The input tax may be deducted in the tax period in which C's tax invoice is received.

**Vendor X**

The property was sold by AM of behalf of Vendor X, therefore, Vendor X must account for output tax of R280 000  $(R2\ 280\ 000 \times 14 / 114)$ . Vendor X may deduct input tax of R9 824.56  $(R80\ 000 \times 14 / 114)$  on the fee paid to AM as an expense incurred in the course or furtherance of the vendor's enterprise. A tax invoice must be issued to the purchaser either by Vendor X or by AM (acting as agent) for R2 280 000 (including VAT). In this case, AM issued the tax invoice in respect of the sale.

**Non-vendor Y**

Non-vendor Y is not liable to account for any output tax and may not deduct any VAT incurred to sell the property. The VAT charged by AM is therefore a cost to non-vendor Y. The purchaser will pay transfer duty on the property acquired, subject to any exemption which may be applicable.

**Example 22 – Acting in a dual capacity***Facts:*

F, a property development company engages WEP Engineering (WEP) to source subcontractors such as builders and electricians for a new property development. WEP is appointed to carry out the civil engineering work on the project and will also oversee the work of the subcontractors as project manager. WEP will therefore act as the agent of F in managing and administering the project in addition to carrying out the civil engineering work. All parties are registered VAT vendors that account for VAT on the invoice basis.

During the tax period ending July 2015, WEP received the following tax invoices on behalf of F:

- S Electric – R57 000 (initial circuitry analysis);
- G Landscaping – R22 800 (landscape plans).

WEP also issued tax invoices for the period to F in respect of fees for –

- project management – R114 000; and
- engineering work – R456 000.

WEP was paid for the project management for the period, but only received payment of 50% of the fees relating to the engineering work, as some of the items included in the tax invoice were still being verified by F.

What are the VAT implications for the parties?

*Result:*

### **Subcontractors**

S Electric and G Landscaping have to account for output tax of R7 000 and R2 800 respectively.

### **WEP**

WEP has to account for output tax of R14 000 on the project management fee charged and R56 000 on the engineering work invoiced, even though full payment has not yet been received.

As WEP acted as agent on behalf of F in managing the project, it is not entitled to an input tax deduction on the fees charged by the subcontractors. It does, however, need to notify F in writing as required under section 54(3),<sup>17</sup> of the details of any supplies received on its behalf from the subcontractors within 21 days of receiving the supplies.

WEP can deduct input tax on the goods or services it acquired as principal in order to provide both the project management and the engineering services to F.

WEP must be careful to distinguish between –

- tax invoices for goods or services which WEP acquired in order to render services to F; and
- tax invoices for goods or services acquired for F where WEP acted in the capacity of agent for F.

### **F**

F can deduct input tax in respect of the subcontracting fees, the project management fees, and the engineering fees provided the required supporting documents are retained (that is tax invoices and a statement from WEP).

The following amounts will therefore be deductible as input tax:

	R
Electricity circuitry analysis	7 000
Landscape plans	2 800
Project management fee	14 000
Engineering fee	<u>56 000</u>
	<u>79 800</u>

<sup>17</sup> See 4.2.1.

With regard to the engineering fee, since F is registered to account for VAT on the invoice basis, the full amount of input tax is allowed even though only 50% of the amount invoiced has been paid (this is subject to F making full payment within 12 months of the end of the tax period within which the deduction was made).

## Chapter 3

### Interaction between VAT and other indirect taxes

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the interaction between VAT and other indirect taxes which could potentially be applicable on a transaction involving fixed property. The other taxes discussed in this chapter include transfer duty, and securities transfer tax (introduced on 1 July 2008).

#### 3.2 VAT vs Transfer duty

Transfer duty is an indirect tax imposed on the value of fixed property obtained by any person by means of a transaction as defined in the Transfer Duty Act. A “transaction” is defined to include, amongst other things, transactions under a sale, donation or waiver.

“Property” is defined in section 1(1) of the Transfer Duty Act to mean land in the Republic and any fixtures thereon and includes –

- real rights in land;
- rights to minerals or rights to mine for minerals (including leases or sub-leases pertaining to those rights);
- an interest in a “residential property company”<sup>18</sup>;
- an interest in a holding company (including a close corporation) where that company and all of its subsidiaries would together be regarded as a “residential property company” if it were a single entity;
- certain contingent rights or shares or member’s interests which relate to the use or acquisition of “residential property”<sup>19</sup> held in a discretionary trust under certain circumstances; and
- a share in a share block company acquired on or after 1 September 2009.

The following rates applied **between 23 February 2011<sup>20</sup> and 28 February 2015**:

<b>All persons</b>	On the first R600 000	0%
	On the value between R600 000 and R1 million	3%
	On the value between R1 million and R1,5 million	5%
	On the value exceeding R1,5 million	8%

The following rates applied between **1 March 2015 and 28 February 2016**:

<b>All persons</b>	On the first R750 000	0%
	On the value between R750 000 and R1.25 million	3%
	On the value between R1, 25 million and R1, 75 million	8%
	On the value exceeding R1, 75 million	11%

The current rates which apply from **1 March 2016** are as follows:

<b>All persons</b>	On the first R750 000	0%
	On the value between R750 000 and R1.25 million	3%
	On the value between R1, 25 million and R1, 75 million	6%
	On the value between R1, 75 million and R2, 25 million	8%

<sup>18</sup> As defined in section 1(1) of the Transfer Duty Act.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> For rates before 23 February 2011, see the *Transfer Duty Guide*.

On the value between R2.25 million and R10 million	11%
On the value exceeding R10 million	13%

For a practical explanation on how to apply the above rates, see the *Transfer Duty Guide* and **Example 23** in this guide.

In order to ensure that the sale of fixed property is not subject to both VAT and transfer duty, the Transfer Duty Act contains an exemption from transfer duty to the extent that the supply is subject to VAT, irrespective of whether it is subject to VAT at the standard rate or zero-rate. Therefore the payment of VAT normally takes precedence over the payment of transfer duty where the supplier is a vendor. However, as mentioned earlier, sometimes the supply of fixed property may be subject to transfer duty even if the seller is a vendor. For example, the sale of a vendor's private residence, or the sale of property used by a vendor for the purposes of employee housing will be subject to transfer duty as these supplies are made in the course of an exempt activity and not in the course or furtherance of the enterprise carried on by the vendor.

The sale of a share, or a member's interest in a company or close corporation that owns residential property does not constitute a supply of fixed property for VAT purposes, but rather a financial service which is exempt from VAT.<sup>21</sup> These supplies are, however, subject to transfer duty as they are included in the definition of "property" as mentioned above. (see 7.7). All shareblock transactions with a time of supply on or after 1 September 2009 are subject to transfer duty unless the supply concerned is a taxable supply for VAT purposes (for example, the sale of shares in a share block scheme by a developer).

### Example 23 – VAT vs transfer duty payable on a transaction

#### Facts:

Mr P (a vendor) decides to move his business and residence from Pretoria to Cape Town. He therefore sells the property from where his business is conducted for R3.42 million and his private residence for R1, 8 million. Both properties were sold on 1 July 2016.

Which taxes apply on the sale of the properties?

#### Result:

The sale of the business property is subject to VAT at the standard rate as it is supplied in the course or furtherance of Mr P's enterprise ( $R3\,420\,000 \times 14 / 114 = R420\,000$  output tax). However, as Mr P's private residence was not part of the enterprise, the purchaser will pay transfer duty calculated as follows:

			R
On the first R750 000	$0\% \times R750\,000$	=	nil
On the value between R750 000 and R1, 25 million	$3\% \times R500\,000$	=	15 000
On the value between R1, 25 million and R1, 75 million	$6\% \times R500\,000$	=	30 000
On the value between R1, 75 million and R1, 8 million	$8\% \times R50\,000$	=	<u>4 000</u>
Total transfer duty		=	<u>49 000</u>

<sup>21</sup> This will not apply to the sale of any time-sharing interest which is specifically included in the definition of "fixed property".

Note that Mr P is liable to declare VAT of R420 000 as output tax on his VAT 201 return for the tax period covering 1 July 2016 for the sale of the business property, whereas the purchaser is liable to pay transfer duty of R49 000 to SARS in respect of the private residence acquired.

### 3.3 VAT and Securities Transfer Tax

Share transactions that do not constitute a supply of fixed property and as a result are not subject to either VAT or transfer duty as set out in **3.2**, may be subject to securities transfer tax (STT).

See the **SARS website** for more details on transfer duty, share blocks and STT.

### 3.4 Contract prices

Section 64 of the VAT Act deems the price charged by a vendor to include VAT, and under of section 65 the price advertised or quoted must include VAT. It is therefore very important that when parties conclude a contract to purchase fixed property, the price should be clearly stated and it should be clear whether VAT or transfer duty is payable.

This is especially important when the transaction is a taxable supply for VAT purposes as any price stated in the contract will be deemed to include VAT where it is silent on the matter.

It is therefore advisable to include a clause in the agreement which deals with the taxes which may be payable, based on the understanding of the parties to the agreement. This will ensure that the agreement is clear on what happens if the parties have agreed on a certain price based on an incorrect assumption as to whether VAT or transfer duty is payable.

In the event that a contractual dispute arises between the parties regarding the purchase price of the property, SARS can merely confirm whether the supply is a taxable supply or not, and the general principle that any price advertised, quoted, stated or charged by a vendor is deemed to include VAT.

Failure to clearly state prices and to deal adequately with VAT and other taxes which may be payable in the contract for the sale of fixed property can often lead to court action.

This is illustrated in the following cases:

- In the case of *Strydom vs Duvenhage NO en 'n Ander*,<sup>22</sup> the sale agreement was silent on VAT as it was assumed that the purchaser was liable to pay transfer duty. However, the sale was found to be a taxable supply which was subject to VAT. It was therefore concluded that the stated price in the contract was VAT-inclusive.

The court held that it could not be implied that if the purchaser agreed to pay transfer duty as a separate tax amount over and above the purchase price, that this means that the stated price could be increased by an amount equivalent to the VAT which was payable on the transaction.

<sup>22</sup> (569/96) [1998] ZASCA 70; 1998 (4) SA 1037 (SCA); [1998] 4 All SA 492 (A) (18 September 1998).

- In *Van Aardt vs Galway*,<sup>23</sup> the seller leased his farm to the buyer with an option to purchase for a stated price of R700 000. The buyer exercised the option and held the seller to the price of R700 000 inclusive of VAT. The seller tried to withdraw from the contract, arguing that the option was invalid; that the option price implied that it was exclusive of VAT; and that in any event, any VAT liability would be for the buyer's account.

The court held that the option was valid, but did not rule on whether the option price was inclusive or exclusive of VAT. The court took a view similar to the one expressed in *Strydom v Duvenhage* and pointed out that the imputation of an intention to the parties was not necessary to lend business efficacy to the contract. In so doing, the court took the view that it was not in a position to rule on the matter as it did not have the specific facts relating to VAT. The result being that it was left in the hands of the parties to determine the agreed price and for the VAT legislation to be interpreted within the context of the facts in that regard.

In the event that the sale of a going concern does not meet the requirements of section 11(1)(e), which zero-rates the transaction, the parties often contest whether the purchase price is VAT inclusive or not. It may be found that such contracts describe the sale as a supply of fixed property (subject to VAT at the standard rate) rather than the sale of an enterprise, which happens to have fixed property as part of its assets which are necessary for conducting the enterprise, as a going concern (subject to VAT at the zero rate). For more information on going concerns, see Interpretation Note 57 "Sale of an Enterprise or Part Thereof as a Going Concern" which deals with this topic in more detail.

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<sup>23</sup> (923/10) [2011] ZASCA 201 (24 November 2011).

## Chapter 4

### Accounting for VAT

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter is aimed at assisting vendors to correctly account for VAT and deals with situations in which a vendor must issue a tax invoice, as well as the requirements for a valid tax invoice. The terms “output tax” and “input tax” are discussed, as well as time and value of supply rules which determine when and how much output tax and input tax must be accounted for in any particular tax period.

#### 4.2 Tax invoices

Every vendor making taxable supplies of goods or services must, within 21 days of making the supply, issue a tax invoice to the recipient of the supply. To constitute a valid tax invoice, the relevant document must contain the details prescribed in section 20. A vendor may only deduct input tax incurred in the making of taxable supplies if a valid tax invoice or, in certain prescribed circumstances, alternative documentary proof<sup>24</sup> containing such information as is acceptable to the Commissioner is obtained and retained to substantiate the deduction. The details on a tax invoice will vary, depending on whether the consideration for the taxable supply (the total amount including VAT) exceeds R5 000 or not.

Since most transactions involving fixed property will be for a consideration exceeding R5 000, a full tax invoice must be issued by the supplier to the recipient containing the following particulars:

- The words ‘tax invoice’, ‘VAT invoice’ or ‘invoice’;<sup>25</sup>
- The name, address and VAT registration number of the supplier;
- The name, address and, where the recipient is a registered VAT vendor, the VAT registration number of the recipient;
- An individual serialised number and the date on which the tax invoice is issued;
- A full and proper description of the goods or services supplied;
- The quantity or volume of the goods or services supplied;
- Either the value of the supply, the total amount of tax charged and the consideration for the supply; or where the amount of tax charged is calculated by applying the tax fraction to the consideration, the consideration for the supply and either the amount of tax charged or a statement to the effect that it includes a charge for the tax and the rate at which the tax was charged; and
- The value and consideration denominated in South African Rands (except in relation to a zero-rated supply).

An abridged tax invoice may be issued if the consideration for the supply of goods or services exceeds R50, but does not exceed R5 000. An abridged tax invoice has the same requirements as above, except that the name, address and VAT registration number of the recipient and the quantity or volume need not be specified.

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<sup>24</sup> Section 16(2)(g).

<sup>25</sup> With effect from 1 April 2016, section 20(4)(a) and section 20(5)(a) have been amended to include the words ‘VAT invoice’ or ‘invoice’ and to remove the requirement that these words must appear in a prominent place.

A vendor may, in respect of tax periods from 1 April 2016, make a deduction based on alternative documentary proof under section 16(2)(g). However, in order to qualify for such a deduction, both the following requirements must be met:

- The circumstances as prescribed by the Commissioner must apply; and
- The vendor must be in possession of documentary proof containing the information acceptable to the Commissioner at the time the return, in which the deduction is made, is furnished.

#### 4.2.1 Agency

The normal rule is that any tax invoice relating to a supply by, or to the agent, on the principal's behalf should contain the principal's particulars. The VAT Act, however, allows an agent to issue a tax invoice in respect of a supply made on behalf of the principal. In such a case, the agent's details may be reflected on the tax invoice and the principal may not also issue a tax invoice in respect of that same supply. The VAT Act also allows for the agent to be provided with a tax invoice as if the supply is made to the agent.

Should a tax invoice have been issued by or to an agent in the circumstances described above, the agent must maintain sufficient records so that the name, address and VAT registration number of the principal can be ascertained. In addition, the agent must issue a statement to the principal, in writing, within 21 days of the end of each calendar month, notifying the principal of –

- a full and proper description of the goods or services supplied or received;
- the quantity or volume of the goods supplied or received; and
- either –
  - the value of the supply, the amount of tax charged and the consideration for that supply; or
  - where the amount of tax charged is calculated by applying the tax fraction to the consideration, the consideration for the supply and either the amount of tax charged, or a statement that it includes a charge in respect of the tax and the rate at which the tax was charged.

In these circumstances, the agent is required to retain the original tax invoices (if these documents are to be retained on the principal's behalf).<sup>26</sup>

Similarly, when an agent imports any goods into the Republic on behalf of a principal, the agent must issue a statement notifying the principal of –

- a full and proper description of the goods imported;
- the quantity or volume of the goods imported; and
- the value of the goods imported and the amount of tax paid on importation of the goods; and
- the receipt number for the payment of such tax issued on eFiling.

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<sup>26</sup> Section 54(3).

### 4.3 Time of supply

The purpose of determining the time of supply for goods or services is to establish the date that a supply is made for VAT purposes. This is the date that determines the tax period during which the supplier is required to declare the output tax and the tax period that the recipient may be entitled to deduct input tax on goods or services acquired. The output tax and input tax are declared and deducted by a vendor on a VAT 201 return for the tax period which covers the time of supply.

The general rule for time of supply is the earlier of an invoice being issued or payment of the consideration being made. However, the supply of fixed property has a special time of supply rule, which is the earlier of –

- the date of registration of transfer of the property in the Deeds Registry, or
- the date on which any payment in respect of the consideration for the supply is made.

Notwithstanding the special time of supply rule, the supplier of the fixed property will only be required to account for output tax on the supply in the tax period in which payment is received. The term “payment” in this context means any amount received that has the effect of reducing or discharging the obligation relating to the purchase price. In other words, the payment received by the supplier must reduce the amount ultimately owed by the purchaser in respect of the purchase price of the property. Similarly, input tax can be deducted by the recipient to the extent that payment has been made which has the effect of reducing or discharging the obligation relating to the purchase price. This means that vendors account for the VAT on fixed property supplies only to the extent that payment is made. However, this rule does not apply if the supply is between “connected persons” if the recipient is not entitled to a full input tax deduction in respect of the property. (For a discussion on connected persons see 4.4.2.)

Any payment made into the trust account of an attorney or third party (for example, an estate agent) in respect of a property sale, pending registration of transfer of the property in the name of the purchaser, will not trigger the time of supply. Unless and until the funds are actually at the disposal of the seller and applied as consideration received which reduces or discharges the obligation under the contract of sale for the property, no “payment” has occurred. Consequently, there is no liability to declare output tax, or right to deduct input tax until the funds have been released as “payment” to the seller.

#### **Example 24 – Application of the special time of supply rule**

##### *Facts:*

ABC Properties (ABC) is a vendor that carries on an enterprise as a property developer. It accounts for VAT on a monthly basis under the Category C tax period. Mr V signs an agreement to purchase a bachelor flat in one of ABC’s newly completed sectional title developments for R570 000 (including VAT) on 25 January 2015. Mr V made a “deposit” payment of R200 000 cash which was held in Conveyancer C’s trust account until Bank S had approved and paid the balance of the purchase price to ABC. The transfer of the property is registered in the Deeds Registry on 29 April 2015. On 30 April 2015, Conveyancer C is advised by Bank S that R370 000 has been paid to ABC. On the same day, Conveyancer C pays the R200 000 “deposit” which was held in trust into ABC’s bank account.

What is the time of supply for ABC in respect of the bachelor flat sold to Mr V and how should ABC account for VAT?

*Result:*

As the transfer of the unit was registered in the Deeds Registry on 29 April 2015 and the full purchase price was paid into ABC's bank account on 30 April 2015, the time of supply is 29 April 2015, being the earlier date. Since ABC Properties has received full payment before the end of the April 2015 tax period, it will be required to account for the full output tax of R70 000 ( $R570\,000 \times 14 / 114$ ) in the tax period covering the month of April 2015.

**Notes:**

1. The date on which the agreement was signed (25 January 2015) is not relevant for VAT purposes. This date would only be relevant if the transaction was subject to transfer duty.
2. Although R200 000 was paid as a "deposit" to Conveyancer C prior to the date of transfer in the Deeds Registry, ABC does not have access to those funds as they are held in trust. The receipt is therefore not regarded as "payment" received by ABC at that stage as it cannot be applied as consideration towards the reduction or discharge of the purchase price at that time.

**Example 25 – Accounting for VAT on partial payment**

*Facts:*

Assume that in **Example 24** above, Conveyancer C only managed to transfer the R200 000 "deposit" which was held in trust into ABC's bank account on 4 May 2015.

What would the time of supply be for ABC in respect of the bachelor flat sold to Mr V and how should ABC account for VAT?

*Result:*

As the transfer of the unit was registered in the Deeds Registry on 29 April 2015 which was before the date of the first part payment of R370 000 from Bank S, the time of supply remains 29 April 2015. ABC will, however, only account for VAT on the actual payments received as follows:

*Tax period ending April 2015 – Output tax =  $R370\,000 \times 14 / 114 = \mathbf{R45\,438.60}$*

*Tax period ending May 2015 – Output tax =  $R200\,000 \times 14 / 114 = \mathbf{R24\,561.40}$*

## 4.4 Value of supply

### 4.4.1 General rule

The value of supply of goods or services is the amount on which VAT is charged. Therefore, the value of the supply of goods or services is an amount that excludes VAT. The amount that includes VAT is defined as "consideration". This can be illustrated in the formula –

**VALUE + VAT = CONSIDERATION**

*therefore*

**CONSIDERATION – VAT = VALUE**

The VAT Act also contains special value of supply rules which will apply in certain instances instead of the general value of supply rule which has been discussed above. The two most important special rules which require further discussion in this guide are those concerning supplies between connected persons, and certain supplies of accommodation. These rules are discussed in 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 respectively.

#### 4.4.2 Connected persons

The general value of supply rule, discussed in 4.4.1, does not apply where the taxable supply of fixed property (or other goods or services) is made between connected persons if –

- the supply is made for no consideration or for a consideration which is less than the open market value; and
- the purchaser is either not a vendor, or if registered for VAT, would not be entitled to deduct the full input tax credit in respect of that supply.

In such cases, VAT must be accounted for by the supplier on the open market value of the supply. Note that the term “open market value” includes VAT.

#### Example 26 – Value of supply

##### *Facts:*

DEF Properties (a vendor) sells a newly developed residential property to its sole member Mr V for R570 000 (including VAT). Mr V acquired this property to be used exclusively as his primary residence. On the date of sale, the open market value of the property was R1 368 000.

What is the value of supply of the residential property for VAT purposes?

##### *Result:*

As Mr V (not a vendor) and DEF Properties are “connected persons” in relation to each other, and the property will be used exclusively for residential purposes which is not in the course or furtherance of any enterprise conducted by Mr V, the purchase price cannot be used to calculate the VAT payable as it is less than the open market value.

The value of supply and the VAT are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Value} &= \text{Open Market Value} - \text{VAT} \\ &= \text{R1 368 000} - (\text{R1 368 000} \times 14 / 114) \\ &= \text{R1 368 000} - \text{R168 000} \\ &= \text{R1 200 000}\end{aligned}$$

Even though the selling price is R570 000, the value of the supply is R1 200 000 and the output tax liability to be accounted for by DEF Properties amounts to R168 000.

### 4.4.3 Commercial accommodation

The supply of commercial accommodation means the supply of lodging, or board and lodging together with domestic goods and services which are supplied as part of the accommodation.<sup>27</sup> The normal value of supply rules will generally apply for the supply of any commercial accommodation. However, a special valuation rule will apply if the commercial accommodation is supplied for a continuous period exceeding 28 days at an all-inclusive charge, in which case, only 60% of the all-inclusive charge is subject to VAT at the standard rate. See the *VAT 411 – Guide for Entertainment, Accommodation and Catering* for more information on the VAT treatment of commercial accommodation.

#### Example 27 – Value of supply for commercial accommodation

*Facts:*

On 1 March 2015, Vendor G (vendor) supplies commercial accommodation in a guesthouse to a customer for an unbroken period of 50 days at a daily all-inclusive charge of R600 (excluding VAT which amounts to R84). The commercial accommodation includes the charge for accommodation, meals and laundry.

What is the value of supply and how much VAT must be charged on the supply?

*Result:*

Value = (All-inclusive charge × number of days) × 60%  
= (R600 × 50 days) × 60%  
= R18 000

VAT = R18 000 × 14%  
= R2 520

<sup>27</sup> Paragraph (a) of the definition of “commercial accommodation” in section 1(1).

## Chapter 5

### Adjustments

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with situations where a vendor will be required to make adjustments to input tax or output tax. It explains when adjustments should be made and how the taxable value and the VAT to be declared in respect of the adjustments should be calculated.

Adjustments to input tax or output tax will arise in respect of taxable supplies where, for example –

- an irrecoverable debt is written off by a vendor;
- a debit or credit note is issued or received by a vendor;
- early payment of an account gives rise to a settlement discount;
- a customer returns faulty goods to the supplier; or
- a change in the extent of taxable use or application of goods or services occurs.

#### 5.2 Irrecoverable debts

A vendor who accounts for VAT on the invoice basis may make an input tax adjustment when debts relating to taxable supplies have become irrecoverable, subject to two conditions. Firstly, the debts must relate to taxable supplies made for a consideration in money at the standard rate. Secondly, the vendor must have accounted for the VAT on those supplies in a previous VAT return (that is, the vendor must be accounting for VAT on the invoice basis and not on the payments basis). Once the above requirements are met, the vendor may be entitled to effect an input tax adjustment by applying the tax fraction (14/114) to the consideration actually written off.

A debt will be considered as irrecoverable if both the following requirements have been complied with:

- The vendor must have done all the necessary entries in the accounting system to record that the amount has actually been written off;<sup>28</sup> and
- The vendor must have ceased active recovery action on the debt or handed the debt over to an attorney or debt collector.

The input tax may be deducted in the tax period in which both the abovementioned requirements have been met. If payment in respect of a debt which has previously been written off as irrecoverable is subsequently received, the vendor must declare output tax thereon in the tax period in which the payment is received.

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<sup>28</sup> Note that this does not include any accounting provisions for bad debts. Input tax may only be deducted in respect of those bad debts which the enterprise properly regards as irrecoverable, and has actually written them off as such.

**Example 28 – Calculation of input tax deduction***Facts:*

Company A (a vendor) leases an office to Mr X for R11 140 (including VAT) per month. Mr X vacated the premises after not paying his rent for three months and being threatened with legal action. Company A has accounted for output tax in its monthly VAT return despite not receiving payment due to the fact that it is registered on the invoice basis. On 1 December 2015, Company A decides to cease all efforts to recover the outstanding amount and writes the amount off in its accounting records. On 2 January 2016, ABC Debt Collectors were appointed to collect the debt on behalf of Company A.

Can Company A make an input tax adjustment and in which tax period can the deduction be made?

*Result:*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Adjustment} &= \text{R}11\,140 \times 14 / 114 \times 3 \text{ months} \\ &= \text{R}4\,200\end{aligned}$$

Company A has written the debt off as irrecoverable and may therefore deduct input tax on the irrecoverable debt in the tax period covering the month of December 2015.

**5.3 Debit and credit notes**

Situations often arise that necessitate an adjustment to the consideration charged for a supply. The first of these situations is when the adjustment results in the consideration being reduced. This may arise, for example, if a discount is granted or when faulty goods are returned to a supplier and a credit is granted or a refund is made. In these situations the supplier is required to issue a credit note and make an adjustment to output tax, while the recipient of the credit note must make an adjustment to input tax.

The supplier is permitted to account for the adjustment by either deducting the excess amount (deemed to be input tax) or reducing the output tax declared by the amount of the excess. On the other hand, the recipient vendor will be required to repay the amount of the excess. This can be attained in one of two ways. Firstly, the excess amount can be deemed to be tax charged by the recipient in respect of a taxable supply made in the tax period in which the credit note was issued. Secondly, the input tax deducted by the recipient may be reduced by the excess amount.

These adjustments must be accounted for in the VAT return for the tax period in which the decrease in consideration occurs; that is, in the tax period in which the credit note should be issued by the vendor. It should be noted that these adjustments are required, whether or not the credit note or debit note is issued, where it becomes apparent that an incorrect amount of tax has been accounted for.

It is also important to note that where the recipient of the credit note is not a vendor for VAT purposes, the vendor issuing the credit note will only be able to deduct the input tax in the tax period in which the refund is made, or it is applied as a credit for the benefit of that person against any other debts owed.

**Example 29 – Decrease in consideration (credit note event)***Facts:*

Company A leased an office to Mr X for a monthly rental of R11 400 (including VAT). A tax invoice for the March 2015 rental was issued on 15 March 2015. On 1 April 2015, Company A realised that due to a computer error, it had charged Mr X R22 800 for two months rent instead of one month. Company A immediately issued a credit note for the amount of R11 400.

In which tax period must Company A make an adjustment in respect of the credit note issued?

*Result:*

In the tax period covering the month of April 2015 Company A may either:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Deduct input tax} = R11\,400 \times 14 / 114 & \text{Or Reduce output tax} = R11\,400 \times 14 / 114 \\ & = R1\,400 \qquad \qquad \qquad = R1\,400 \end{array}$$

Debit notes are issued where, for example, the supplier has undercharged for a supply. When a debit note is issued, the supplier will be required to make an adjustment to output tax and the recipient must make an adjustment to input tax. The amount of the excess is deemed to be tax charged by the supplier in the tax period in which the adjustment is to be made. These adjustments must be accounted for in the VAT return for the tax period in which the debit note is issued by the supplier.

**Example 30 – Increase in consideration (debit note event)***Facts:*

Company A leases an office for a monthly rental of R11 400 (including VAT). On 1 April 2015, Company A realised that it had not charged the tenant the 10% annual increase in the March 2015 rental and proceeded to issue a debit note for the increase.

In which tax period must Company A declare output tax on the debit note issued?

*Result:*

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Output tax} = (R11\,400 \times 10\%) \times (14 / 114) \\ \qquad \qquad = R140 \text{ in the tax period covering the month of April 2015.} \end{array}$$

Remember that the rules discussed above apply to vendors in accordance with the accounting basis which they use to account for VAT. For example, a vendor who is registered on the payments basis will only make the necessary adjustments when payment in respect of the debit or credit note is made or received. Vendors on the invoice basis will account for the debit or credit note upon the issue or receipt of that document.

**5.4 Change in use or application****5.4.1 General**

A vendor who increases or decreases the use of capital goods or services to make taxable supplies must make an adjustment to output tax or input tax, as the case may be. Similarly, if stock items or capital assets are taken from the business for own use, or applied for exempt or other non-taxable purposes, an adjustment event will arise.

An adjustment to output tax will be required when –

- goods or services acquired wholly or partly for making taxable supplies are subsequently applied wholly for private, exempt or other non-taxable purposes; or
- there is a decrease of more than 10% in the extent of taxable use or application by the vendor of capital goods or services which have an adjusted cost of R40 000 or more.

An adjustment to input tax may be permitted when –

- goods or services applied wholly or partly for exempt or private purposes are subsequently applied wholly or partly for making taxable supplies; or
- there is an increase of more than 10% in the extent of taxable use or application by the vendor of capital goods or services which have an adjusted cost of R40 000 or more.

The definition of “adjusted cost” is used for purposes of calculating certain input and output tax adjustments required by, or allowed to, a vendor on any change of taxable use of assets. The effect is that any costs incurred in acquiring the assets which are not VAT inclusive (or deemed to include VAT) are excluded from the formula used to calculate the adjustment. Examples include finance charges (exempt) or labour charges by a non-vendor (no VAT chargeable), and salary and wages incurred in the manufacture, assembly, construction or production of those goods or services.

#### 5.4.2 Change in use from taxable to private or exempt purposes

A vendor that purchases or imports any goods or services (including capital goods or services) for enterprise purposes is required to declare output tax if those goods or services are subsequently used for personal purposes, exempt or out of scope supplies.<sup>29</sup> The output tax is calculated on the open market value of the goods or services concerned. An exception to this rule is when the adjustment is temporarily suspended for a property developer in the circumstances provided in section 18B. (See 7.6.)

#### **Example 31 – Change in use from taxable to private (non-taxable) purposes**

*Facts:*

Mr A decides to erect four sectional title townhouses on a piece of vacant land which he owns. Since the activity which Mr A intends to conduct is a taxable activity, he may register for VAT voluntarily under section 23(3) at the outset of the project to charge VAT on the sale of the units. Once constructed, three of the units are sold for a VAT inclusive price of R570 000 each, but Mr A decides that he wants to live in the fourth unit instead of selling it.

Calculate the adjustment that should be made.

*Result:*

Output tax adjustment = R570 000 (open market value) × 14 / 114  
= R70 000

<sup>29</sup> Section 18(1).

As Mr A now lives in the unit permanently, he has changed his intention for which the unit is held from a wholly taxable purpose to a wholly non-taxable purpose. If he subsequently sells the unit, the supply will not be in the course of his enterprise and will be subject to transfer duty and not VAT.

### 5.4.3 Decrease in extent of taxable use of capital goods or services

An adjustment is required to a vendor's output tax in circumstances where there is a decrease of 10% or more in the extent to which capital goods or services are used or applied in the course of making taxable supplies.<sup>30</sup> This adjustment is made on an annual basis. No adjustment is required where the adjusted cost is less than R40 000 (excluding VAT).

#### Example 32 – Decrease in extent of taxable use of capital goods

##### *Facts:*

Ms S (a vendor) owns a number of commercial and residential properties which she rents to tenants. She therefore makes both taxable and exempt supplies. In March 2015, she purchased a computer system for R114 000 (inclusive of VAT) which she uses in her business. At the time of purchasing the computer, Ms S derived 80% of her rental income from taxable supplies and 20% from exempt supplies. Ms S elected to use the standard turnover-based method of apportionment and deducted input tax of R11 200 ( $14 / 114 \times R114\,000 \times 80\%$ ) in the April 2015 tax period, in respect of the computer system acquired.

At the end of her financial year end, February 2016, Ms S determines that her exempt supplies have increased significantly as she has bought and sold a number of buildings over the past year. As a result, her rental income is now 60% taxable and 40% exempt respectively. At the end of that month the computer system had an open market value of R92 340.

Calculate the output tax adjustment that Ms S is required to make.

##### *Result:*

Under section 18(2), Ms S is required to make an adjustment to take into account the decrease in the extent of taxable use of the computer which is determined as follows:

$$A \times (B - C)$$

where –

A represents the lesser of –

- (i) the adjusted cost of the computer, namely R114 000; or
- (ii) the open market value of the computer, namely R92 340;

B represents the extent of taxable use of the computer at the time of the acquisition or in the prior 12-month period, namely 80%; and

C represents the extent of the taxable use of the computer during the current 12-month period, namely 60%.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjustment} &= R92\,340 \times (80\% - 60\%) \text{ or } R92\,340 \times 20\% \\ &= R18\,468 \end{aligned}$$

<sup>30</sup> Section 18(2).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output} &= R18\,468 \times 14 / 114 \\ &= R2\,268\end{aligned}$$

Ms S must therefore declare output tax of R2 268 in block 12 of her VAT 201 return for the tax period ending February 2016.

#### 5.4.4 Change in use from non-taxable to taxable purposes

A vendor will be permitted an input tax deduction when goods or services are held for exempt or private purposes, and subsequently applied by the vendor for consumption, use or supply in the course of making taxable supplies.<sup>31</sup> However, no deduction is allowed if an input tax deduction is specifically denied. The deduction may be made in the tax period in which the goods or services are applied by the vendor for taxable purposes. The input tax is calculated by applying the tax fraction (14/114) to the lower of the adjusted cost (including VAT) or the open market value of the goods or services and is limited to the extent that the goods or services are intended for taxable use. The full adjustment is made in the tax period in which the change in use occurs, whether the vendor accounts for VAT on the invoice or payments basis.

#### Example 33 – Change in use from private to taxable purposes

##### *Facts:*

Mr Q, a building contractor and vendor, purchases a single cab bakkie for private purposes on 1 March 2015. The bakkie costs R228 000 (including VAT) and excludes finance charges. A year later, on 1 April 2016, Mr Q decides to use the bakkie exclusively in his business for purposes of transporting his building equipment to the various building sites. At the time of introducing the bakkie into the business, it had an open market value of R205 200.

How much input tax will Mr Q be entitled to deduct?

##### *Result:*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Input tax:} &= R205\,200 \times 14 / 114 \\ &= R25\,200 \text{ in the April 2016 tax period.}\end{aligned}$$

#### 5.4.5 Increase in extent of taxable use or application of capital goods or services

An input tax adjustment may be made by a vendor in circumstances where there is an increase of 10% or more in the extent to which capital goods or services are used or applied in the course of making taxable supplies.<sup>32</sup> This adjustment is made on an annual basis in the tax period in which the vendor's financial year ends<sup>33</sup> and is not required where the adjusted cost is less than R40 000 (excluding VAT).

<sup>31</sup> Section 18(4).

<sup>32</sup> Section 18(5).

<sup>33</sup> Section 18(6) deems the supply to take place on the last day of the vendor's "year of assessment" as defined in section 1(1) of the Income Tax Act or the last day of February where the vendor is not a taxpayer.

**Example 34 – Increase in extent of taxable use of capital goods***Facts:*

Assume the same facts in **Example 32** regarding Ms S whose financial year-end is February, except that:

- She initially derived 60% of her income from taxable supplies and 40% from exempt supplies at the time that she purchased the computer system; and
- As a result of the buildings that she had bought and sold over the past year, her rental income is now 80% taxable and 20% exempt.

Calculate the input tax adjustment that Ms S may make in the February 2015 tax period.

*Result:*

The adjustment which may be made to take into account the increase in the extent of taxable use of the computer is determined by the formula:

$$A \times B \times (C - D)$$

where –

A represents the tax fraction 14/114;

B represents the lesser of –

- (i) the adjusted cost of the computer, namely R114 000; or
- (ii) the open market value of the computer, namely R92 340;

C represents the extent of taxable use of the computer during the current 12-month period (80%)

D represents the extent of the taxable use of the computer at the time of acquisition or in the prior 12-month period (60%).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Adjustment} &= 14 / 114 \times R92\,340 \times (80\% - 60\%) \\ &= 14 / 114 \times R92\,340 \times 20\% \\ &= R2\,268 \end{aligned}$$

Ms S may deduct an additional R2 268 as input tax in block 18 of her VAT 201 return for the tax period ending February 2015 (her financial year-end).

**5.4.6 Subsequent sale or disposal of goods or services partly applied for taxable supplies**

The vendor is required to account for output tax on the full consideration for the supply when a vendor acquires goods or services which are used partly for making taxable supplies and subsequently supplies those same goods or services. The vendor is entitled, in these circumstances, to deduct the VAT paid on the acquisition of the goods or services that was previously disallowed.<sup>34</sup> The adjustment must be made in the tax period in which the goods or services are supplied, regardless of whether the vendor is on the invoice or payments basis. This is generally referred to as a “claw-back” of input tax. Where the vendor sold fixed property before 10 January 2012, the deduction would be limited to the transfer duty paid where the fixed property was acquired from a non-vendor.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Section 16(3)(h).

<sup>35</sup> Section 16(3)(h) proviso (i) was deleted with effect from 10 January 2012.

**Example 35 – “Claw-back” input tax adjustment***Facts:*

Mr Z purchases a building on 10 June 2010 consisting of an office and a residential flat for a consideration of R1 140 000 (including VAT). The building is used 60% for exempt supplies (rental of residential flat) and 40% for taxable supplies (rental of office). On 15 July 2015, Mr Z sells the building for R1 710 000 (including VAT).

What is the VAT treatment of the above transactions?

*Result:***10 June 2010**

The apportionment percentage was determined by using the turnover-based method at the time of acquisition. The vendor deducted input tax of R56 000 ( $[14 / 114 \times R1\ 140\ 000] \times 40\%$ ).

**15 July 2015**

Mr Z is required to account for output tax of R210 000 ( $R1\ 710\ 000 \times 14 / 114$ ) on this transaction.

An input tax credit for the portion of VAT previously disallowed (60% used for exempt supplies) may be deducted in the same VAT return.

The adjustment is determined by the formula:

$$A \times B \times C$$

where –

A represents the tax fraction, namely 14/114;

B represents the lesser of –

(i) the adjusted cost of the building, namely R1 140 000; or

(ii) the open market value of the building, namely R1 710 000; and

C represents the extent of the exempt use of the building prior to its sale by the vendor (that is, 60%).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Input tax adjustment} &= [R1\ 140\ 000 \times 14 / 114] \times 60\% \\ &= R84\ 000 \end{aligned}$$

**5.4.7 Change in use upon acquisition of a going concern**

An adjustment must be made where a recipient acquires a going concern at the zero rate and the enterprise or part thereof is subsequently used for non-taxable purposes.<sup>36</sup> The value of the supply is the cost to the recipient, to the extent that it is acquired for non-taxable purposes. The recipient of the zero-rated going concern must therefore declare output tax on this non-taxable part of the going concern.

No adjustment is required where part of the going concern that will be used for taxable supplies is equal to not less than 95% of the total intended use.

<sup>36</sup> Section 18A.

**Example 36 – Change in use adjustment by the recipient***Facts:*

Vendor A (an individual) acquires a small guesthouse enterprise for R4 million from Vendor B as a going concern. The sale includes all the assets which are necessary for conducting the business, including the property on which the guesthouse is situated. The guesthouse has 10 identical units and all the requirements of a going concern have been complied with to allow the transaction to be zero-rated under s 11(1)(e). However, Vendor A will live in one of the units and it will therefore no longer be made available to guests.

Calculate the output tax adjustment which must be made by Vendor A.

*Result:*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output tax} &= ((\text{R4 million} \times 1 / 10) \times 14\%) \\ &= \text{R56 000}\end{aligned}$$

## Chapter 6

### Construction

#### 6.1 Introduction

As mentioned in **Chapter 1**, there are various role-players in the construction industry. These persons include, for example, contractors (main and subcontractors), who carry out the building works, architects, engineers and estate agents. This chapter focuses on the various services in respect of the construction of buildings on fixed property and the VAT implications thereof.

#### 6.2 Relationship between landowner and contractor

Architects and engineers are involved in the drawing up of plans, surveying the property and other activities in preparation for the construction of buildings on fixed property. They may also act as project managers and be involved in the preparation of the contract documentation, issuing instructions, overseeing that the construction is carried out according to specifications, and certifying payments due to the contractors. Project managers may also act in different capacities. For example, a vendor who is an engineer may render engineering services and project management services to a landowner in respect of the same project. Further, the project manager might also be given the power to act as the landowner's agent in concluding contracts with subcontractors, or this may be done by the main contractor as an implicit part of the responsibilities of the job. Sometimes the main contractor may also take on the role of the project manager and in other cases, these tasks are carried out by separate parties. It is therefore very important to establish the contractual relationship between the parties and the role that each party plays in executing the construction contract as this will determine whether input tax may be deducted, or if output tax must be declared by any of the parties in any given situation.

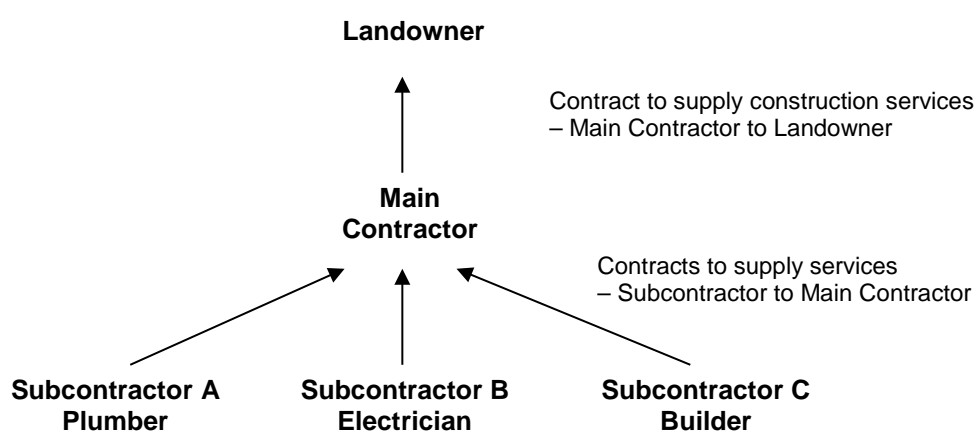
In some instances a joint bid is submitted encompassing a variety of contractors who will attend to specified components of the work which is to be performed. For example, one contractor could erect the building and another could carry out the electrical installation. Such a bid may be made by the parties through a joint venture company or partnership which has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the project. In such a case, the joint venture company or partnership, which is a separate person from the participants in the project, must be separately registered for VAT purposes if the requirements for registration are met. One of the factors in deciding if the entities concerned are liable to register as a body of persons will be whether they co-operate with each other in respect of the building operations and share in profits and expenses of the joint operations. If the entities share in profits, it is likely that the contractors will be regarded as a body of persons which is liable to register for VAT separately from the entities participating in the arrangement. If the project is to be carried out under a "Public Private Partnership Agreement" as defined in Regulation 16 of the Treasury Regulations (issued under section 76 of the Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 1999), each party to that agreement will be a "designated entity" as defined in section 1(1). There are special rules in the VAT Act which apply to vendors that fall within the definition of "designated entity".

It is essential that the relationship between the landowner and the various contractors be established to ensure that each party correctly accounts for VAT. Although there are many different possibilities and scenarios in the construction industry which will determine the relationship between the applicable parties, two common arrangements are discussed in **6.2.1** and **6.2.2** to illustrate the VAT implications of the activities carried on.

### 6.2.1 Landowner contracts only with main contractor

In these instances, the landowner enters into a building contract with the chosen main contractor and each of the subcontractors has a contractual relationship with the main contractor. The landowner looks to the main contractor for due compliance with the building contract and there is no contractual relationship between the landowner and the subcontractors. The main contractor therefore acts as a principal, and not as agent, in supplying construction services to the landowner.

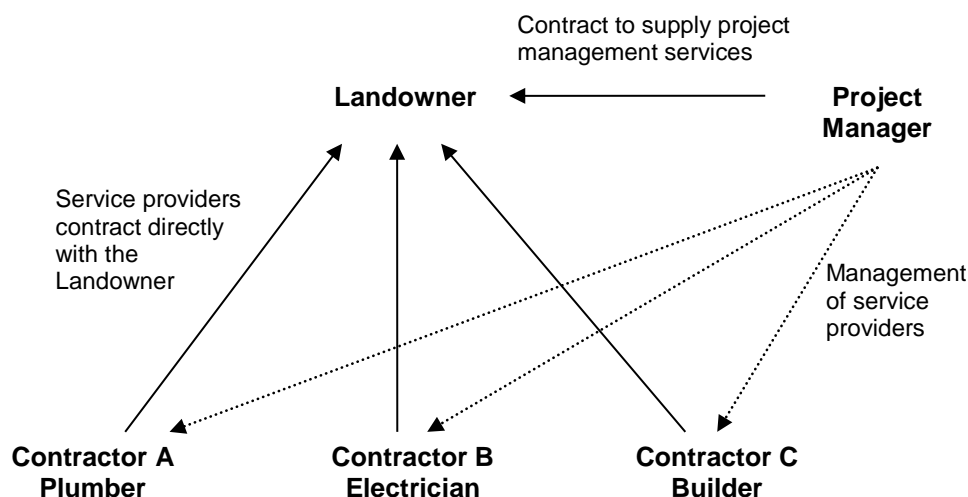
The various subcontractors issue tax invoices to the main contractor for goods or services supplied to the main contractor. The main contractor deducts input tax on these acquisitions. The main contractor issues a tax invoice to the landowner for goods or services supplied to the landowner and account for output tax thereon. This type of arrangement is illustrated below.



### 6.2.2 Landowner contracts directly with various contractors

Under this arrangement, the landowner contracts directly with the various contractors. There is accordingly no main contractor as the services of the individual contractors are supplied directly to the landowner. The contractors must issue tax invoices directly to the landowner in order for the landowner to deduct the input tax.

The landowner may also appoint a project manager to manage the project, but will still contract with the individual contractors directly to supply goods and services. In such a case, the contractors and the project manager must issue tax invoices directly to the landowner in order for the landowner to deduct the input tax. This type of arrangement is illustrated below:



Once the construction contract is concluded, the landowner may employ the services of an estate agent to market the units and conclude the sale contracts on the landowner's behalf. In return, the estate agent will receive a commission (see **Example 20**).

### 6.3 Construction services

This paragraph examines the VAT implications that contractors and subcontractors will have to observe when preparing their bids, as well as the requirements that have to be met once the bid has been awarded. In the rest of this chapter, the VAT implications of certain events arising at the various stages in the construction process are followed. Ancillary services, such as the services supplied by estate agents, are also briefly discussed.

#### 6.3.1 Pre-tender stage

##### *Registration as a vendor*

As indicated in **2.2**, where a person makes taxable supplies in excess of R1 million in any consecutive 12-month period or will exceed that amount in terms of a contractual obligation in writing, that person is required to register for VAT.

Tendering for work with government departments, public entities and municipalities, often requires that a bidder must submit a tax clearance certificate. As a result, there has been a tendency for bidders to register for VAT solely in anticipation of being awarded a contract. In these circumstances, the bidder (if not already registered for VAT) in anticipation of being awarded the contract which will result in an enterprise activity being conducted may voluntarily register for VAT.<sup>37</sup> (See **2.2**).

<sup>37</sup> Section 23(3)(b)(ii).

*Setting prices*

Once the contractor, who is already a vendor, has elected to submit a tender, the next issue to consider is the pricing of the goods or services to be supplied in line with the tender requirements.

In setting the price, the contractor has an option to either –

- include the VAT amount in the contract price, in which case the quote must include a statement that the price includes VAT at 14%; or
- state separately, and with equal prominence, the contract price excluding VAT, the VAT amount and the contract price including VAT.

**Example 37 – Quoting of prices in tender documents***Facts:*

X Plumbers CC (vendor) is invited to tender for the supply and installation of toilets, baths and washbasins in a block of flats.

How should X Plumbers CC show the costing on the tender?

*Result:*

The costing for the tender (including the mark-up on costs) could read as follows:

<b><u>Tender: X Plumbers CC</u></b>	<b>R</b>
Materials (excl. VAT)	50 000
Labour	<u>15 000</u>
Sub-total:	65 000
Add VAT @ 14%	<u>9 100</u>
TOTAL (including VAT):	<u>74 100</u>

Should the quoted price not contain a statement to the effect that the price is inclusive of VAT, the price will be deemed to include VAT. In circumstances where a person is not a vendor but applies to be voluntarily registered as a vendor at the time the tender is submitted, the person may quote the price inclusive of VAT, with a statement that such price is subject to the bidder becoming a VAT vendor. (See 3.4.).

**Example 38 – Prices quoted are deemed to include VAT***Facts:*

In terms of a written contract entered into on 1 January 2015, a contractor (vendor) accepts a job to carry out renovations to a factory for the sum of R100 000. The contract is silent on whether VAT is included in the quoted price.

On what amount must the contractor account for output tax?

*Result:*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Output tax} &= \text{R}100\,000 \times 14 / 114 \\ &= \text{R}12\,280.70\end{aligned}$$

This is because the contract price of R100 000 is deemed to be inclusive of VAT.

It is also important for vendors to note that when calculating prices to be included in a bid or tender document, the VAT paid or payable on goods or services which will be acquired in the course of performing the work is not a “cost” from an accounting or economic point of view. This is because the VAT may be deducted as input tax if the goods and services are acquired for taxable purposes and the documentary requirements are met, for example a valid tax invoice is retained.

### **6.3.2 Contract stage**

Once the bid has been accepted and the contract awarded, a building contract between the landowner and the contractor comes into existence. However, the nature of building contracts will usually necessitate the appointment of subcontractors. (See **6.2** for a discussion on the relationship between the landowner and a contractor.) Once the appointments are made, work commences and the contractors are paid for work done, usually based on the progress made in relation to the completion of the building.

#### *Time of supply*

The general time of supply rule as discussed in **4.3** is the earlier of the date of the invoice or the date of payment of any part of the price. Construction services are, however, subject to a special time of supply rule under section 9(3)(b). In terms of this rule, the goods or services are treated as being supplied periodically or successively in relation to the progressive nature of the work that has to be carried out in terms of a construction contract.

What this means is that construction services or progressive supplies in relation to the construction of a building which are invoiced on a periodic basis, are deemed to be supplied successively. Each successive supply is deemed to take place whenever any payment in respect of that supply becomes due, is received, or any invoice relating only to a specific payment is issued, whichever is the earlier. This allows for VAT to be collected and accounted for periodically during the term of the contract in respect of each portion of the work completed. This special rule also overrides the special time of supply rule which applies for certain supplies between connected persons.

Generally, the way in which the construction industry works is that the contractor first drafts a certificate of payment which is submitted to a third party, for example, the project manager, engineer or architect, for certification. The obligation to pay for the work invoiced only becomes unconditional upon certification of the amount due. In view of this, the time of supply is only regarded as having occurred once the claim is certified by the third party. It should, however, be noted that the contractual terms regarding payments will inform the time of supply.

#### *Escalations*

Increases in the cost of materials or labour during the contract or variations to the original contract will be included in the certificate of payment and the VAT in respect thereof will become payable at the same time as the other completed work on the contract.

#### *Retentions*

The building contract will normally make provision for retentions, which see amounts withheld by the recipient of the goods or services from the contract price. Retentions are usually employed as a means of withholding part of the contract price to ensure that the construction work is done according to agreed timeframes and standards. Retentions are normally payable at a later stage once the recipient is satisfied with the quality of the completed work and the timeframe within which it was completed.

The contractor will only be required to account for output tax on the retention amount at the earlier of the date that –

- an invoice is issued for the retention amount; or
- the retention amount becomes due for payment; or
- the retention amount is recovered by the contractor from the recipient.

### *Bonuses*

The contract may provide for the payment of bonuses upon early completion of the project or at any stage thereof. The payment of bonuses attracts VAT in the same way as any other component of the contract price. Where the contract is silent, the bonus will be deemed to include VAT. (See 7.4.)

### *Penalties*

A building contract could make provision for the payment of so-called “penalties” in the event that the contractor fails to adhere to the scheduled building timelines. The wording of the contract could stipulate that the penalty may either be a lump sum or a set amount per day or other period of time. The effect hereof is the reduction of the contract sum agreed upon between the landowner and contractor, and consequently, a reduction of the value upon which VAT must be levied. (See 6.4.2.)

The landowner may reduce the contract fee with such penalties during the course of the building work. The penalty amount is usually determined with reference to the retention amount which the recipient withholds upon completion of the project. Other penalties as agreed in the contract may also be applicable but it should be noted that the set-off of the penalties against the agreed contract price does not necessarily indicate a reduction in the taxable contract fee. Depending on the terms of the contract the penalty could represent a reduction of the agreed contract fee, in which case the value of the supply is reduced and VAT must be accounted for on the reduced amount. Alternatively, the penalty could be a payment which is not in relation to a taxable supply of goods or services and as such not subject to VAT.

### **Example 39 – Penalty for late completion**

#### *Facts:*

The agreed contract price for construction services is R114 000 (including VAT). A late completion penalty of R10 000 (including VAT) was incurred by the builder, which is deducted from the contract price in terms of the contract.

How much output tax must be declared?

#### *Result:*

The VAT payable on the contract is as follows:

	R
Original contract price	114 000.00
Less: Penalty	<u>10 000.00</u>
	<u>104 000.00</u>
VAT (R104 000 × 14 / 114)	<u>12 771.93</u>

A credit note must be issued and an input tax adjustment should be made for the difference in VAT on the amount of R10 000 in the next VAT return, if the builder has already issued an invoice and accounted for the full amount of VAT on the original price.

## 6.4 Tax invoices, debit notes and credit notes

### 6.4.1 Tax invoices

Generally a vendor is only entitled to deduct input tax if a valid tax invoice is retained. (See the *VAT 404 – Guide for Vendors*) As stated in **6.3**, the building contract generally makes provision for the certification of the work to be undertaken before payments will be made. The contractor will, therefore, submit a progress payment to the third party and the latter would certify the work done. The third party can certify these items on the contractor's invoice for a progress payment or issue a certificate stating the amount to which the vendor is entitled. Three options are available in adhering to the requirements for issuing a tax invoice. These are as follows:

**Option 1** – The contractor may, with the addition of the required details, use the progress payment claim as a tax invoice. In the event that it is later certified for a lesser or greater amount, the contractor will then be required to issue a credit or debit note to take account of the difference between the claim and the amount certified.

**Option 2** – The contractor may provide its claim for a progress payment for certification and only issue a tax invoice within 21 days after such certification. This would also dispense with the requirement for issuing debit or credit notes. In this instance the time of supply will be the earlier of the date the tax invoice is issued or payment of the consideration is received.

**Option 3** – These are circumstances where the third party issues its own certificate. The parties may agree to the third party issuing the tax invoice on behalf of the landowner where the amount payable is only determined after certification by the third party as to the extent and/or value of the work actually completed (see Binding General Ruling (VAT) 15 “Recipient-Created Tax Invoices, Credit and Debit Notes”) (BGR 15).

For the certificate by a third party to constitute a valid tax invoice, the document issued must contain all the prescribed information. In particular, it must contain the name, address and VAT registration number of the contractor and either the name and address of the landowner or the name and address of the third party acting as agent on behalf of the landowner. In the latter case, the third party will be required to maintain sufficient records to enable the name, address and VAT number of the landowner to be ascertained (see **Chapter 4**).

The subcontractor also has the aforementioned three invoicing options available when a tax invoice is required to be issued to the main contractor. The only differences are as follows:

**Option 1** – The subcontractor must issue a valid tax invoice to the main contractor for goods or services supplied.

**Option 2** – The subcontractor can adapt the progress payment claim document to meet the requirements of a tax invoice. If this option is adopted, the subcontractor must issue a credit note or debit note once certification has taken place and the value of the work certified differs from the claim submitted.

**Option 3** – The subcontractor and the main contractor can agree that the main contractor may use self-invoicing. Where both parties have agreed to adopt this procedure, the subcontractor will submit a progress payment claim to the main contractor. After certification,

the main contractor will issue a tax invoice instead of the subcontractor. For the requirements to adopt a self-invoicing procedure, see BGR 15.

#### 6.4.2 Debit and credit notes

In a case where a tax invoice was issued in respect of a supply and there is a subsequent adjustment to the consideration, an incorrect amount of VAT would have been accounted for by the parties. A debit or credit note (as the case may be) will therefore have to be issued to correct the position. (See 5.3.)

In the event that the contractor has accounted for a greater amount of output tax than the actual tax due, the contractor will have to issue a credit note to the landowner. In accounting for these adjustments, the contractor can either increase the input tax deduction by the excess amount or reduce the output tax for such tax period by the amount of the excess. On the other hand, the landowner will have to either increase output tax or reduce the input tax deduction in the period in which the credit note is issued.

#### Example 40 – Over-payment of output tax

##### *Facts:*

ABC Contractors submitted a progress payment claim for R100 000 and accounted for the output tax of R12 280.70  $[(R100\,000 \times 14 / 114)]$  in the tax period ending April 2015. However, the architect was not available at the time to certify the amount. The client agreed to pay the full amount subject to the architect's certification at a later stage. The architect later determined that payment of only R70 000 was due, based on the work completed at that stage and that the balance of R30 000 was to be refunded.

How should the difference be dealt with?

##### *Result:*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Adjustment} &= R30\,000 \times 14 / 114 \\ &= R3\,684.21\end{aligned}$$

ABC Contractors is entitled to make the necessary adjustment as too much output tax would have been declared. This adjustment is made by increasing its input tax deduction by R3 684.21 (R12 280.70 less R8 596.49) in the period the architect certified the work completed. ABC Contractors will further be obliged to issue a credit note to the client who is required to declare output tax on the same amount.

### 6.5 Professional Services

The fees invoiced by project managers, architects and estate agents (if they are VAT vendors), are subject to VAT at the standard rate. VAT charged on goods or services acquired from these vendors may be deducted as input tax as and when the time of supply occurs, provided the relevant tax invoices are held. The deduction is, however, limited to the extent the goods or services are acquired for taxable purposes.

The time of supply in respect of goods or services supplied progressively or periodically to contractors is deemed to take place at the earlier of the date that –

- each progress payment becomes due in terms of the agreement;
- each progress payment is received; or
- any invoice relating to that payment is issued.

The general time and value of supply rules will apply when goods or services are not supplied by third party suppliers on a progressive basis. For example, if a vendor is contracted to supply a geological surveying service these supplies take place at the earlier of the time that an invoice is issued, or the time that any payment of consideration is received by the supplier of the service. (See **4.3**).

## Chapter 7

### Developers and speculators

#### 7.1 Registration

Developers and speculators continuously or regularly develop and sell fixed property in the normal course of conducting business. It follows, that these activities fall within the ambit of an enterprise (see 2.1 for a discussion on the carrying on of an “enterprise”). When the income from conducting such a business exceeds the compulsory VAT registration threshold<sup>38</sup> or will exceed that amount in terms of a contractual obligation in writing, the developer or speculator will be required to register as a vendor. The developer or speculator may also choose to voluntarily register for VAT.<sup>39</sup> Developers and speculators in fixed property who are registered for VAT will therefore charge VAT on all taxable supplies made and will be entitled to input tax on the VAT-inclusive costs incurred in the course of developing and selling fixed property. Taxable supplies in such cases may also include, for example, the rental of office space, the sale of scrap or excess building materials, or the supply of labour.

All references to “property developer” or “developer” in this chapter apply equally to property speculators, except for 7.6 where “developer” excludes property speculators.

#### 7.2 Input tax

A developer is entitled to deduct input tax in respect of the acquisition of goods or services for the purpose of making taxable supplies, provided that the required documentation is held. A vendor may also deduct notional input tax where second-hand goods (which were not subject to VAT) are acquired for taxable purposes, for example, when property is bought from a non-vendor (see 2.7). Typically, a property developer in fixed property may, amongst others, deduct input tax in relation to the following types of supplies:

- Acquisition of fixed property;
- Development (building) costs;
- Professional services, for example, payments made to architects and engineers; and
- Marketing costs, including estate agency fees, advertising expenses, and so on.

#### 7.3 Output tax

Once the fixed property is developed and advertised for sale, the developer must make sure that any prices quoted or advertised, are inclusive of VAT. The developer must account for output tax on each sale.

#### **Example 41 – Accounting for VAT**

*Facts:*

ABC Properties Limited (ABC) is a vendor and its main activity is the development and sale of sectional title residential units. It acquired a piece of vacant land from a private person for R1 million and paid transfer duty of R12 000 on 15 January 2016.

<sup>38</sup> Currently the compulsory VAT registration threshold is R1 million in any consecutive period of 12 months.

<sup>39</sup> Section 23(3)(b).

The transfer was registered on 1 March 2016 at which point the purchase price was settled with the seller.

ABC's intention was to develop 100 sectional title units on the vacant land and to sell each unit individually for R570 000 (including VAT). In order to complete the project, it appointed CB Builders to build the units at a cost price per unit of R342 000 (including VAT). ATZ Real Estate (ATZ) was appointed as the estate agents who will market and sell the units.

On 1 April 2016, CB Builders issued a tax invoice for R34,2 million (including VAT) to ABC for the completion of the development. On 1 June 2016, ATZ sold the entire development for R57 million (including VAT) to a property investment company XYZ Investments who intends letting out the units as dwellings. On 2 June 2016, ATZ issued a tax invoice to ABC for R5,7 million, being a commission of 10% (including VAT) on the VAT exclusive selling price of R50 million.

What is the VAT liability of each party involved in the above transactions?

*Result:*

ABC PROPERTIES LIMITED			
Description	Output tax / input tax	Tax Period	Output / input
Acquisition of vacant land for R1 million	<b>Input tax</b> must be in possession of a tax invoice or in certain prescribed circumstances, alternative documentation acceptable to the Commissioner (R1m × 14 / 114) = R122 807	March 2016	(R122 807)
CB Builders development costs	<b>Input tax</b> must be in possession of a tax invoice or in certain prescribed circumstances, alternative documentation acceptable to the Commissioner (R34,2 million × 14 / 114)	April 2016	(R4,2 million)
Sale of sectional title units to XYZ Investments	<b>Output tax</b> (R57 million × 14 / 114)	June 2016 (as the date of payment is the earlier of date of invoice or registration)	R7 million
Commission paid to ATZ	<b>Input tax</b> must be in possession of a tax invoice or in certain prescribed circumstances, alternative documentation acceptable to the Commissioner (R5,7 million × 14 / 114)	June 2016	(R700 000)

CB BUILDERS			
Description	Input / output tax	Tax Period	VAT output / (input)
Development / building services supplied to ABC	<b>Output tax</b> (R34,2 million × 14 / 114)	April 2016	R4,2 million
ATZ REAL ESTATE			
Description	Input / output tax	Tax Period	VAT output / (input)
Commission charged for services rendered to ABC	<b>Output tax</b> (R5,7 million × 14 / 114)	June 2016	R700 000
XYZ INVESTMENTS			
Description	Input / output tax	Tax Period	VAT output / (input)
Purchase of sectional title residential units from ABC Properties Limited	<b>Input tax</b> Nil (not entitled to deduct input tax as the sectional title units are acquired to make exempt supplies that is residential letting)	Not applicable	Nil

## 7.4 Advertising or quoting prices

Should the supply of fixed property be subject to VAT (and therefore exempt from transfer duty), it would be an offence to advertise the sale of the property as being exempt from transfer duty without reference to the fact that the price includes VAT. A vendor who advertises or quotes a price must choose one of the following two methods to correctly advertise or quote the price of a taxable supply:

- A statement in the advertisement or quotation that the price includes VAT; or
- Indicating or quoting the price excluding VAT whilst also disclosing the amount of VAT and the price including VAT with equal prominence. (See 3.4.)

## 7.5 Land reform and land restitution

The government's Land Reform Programme is made up of the following principal focus areas:

- *Land Redistribution* – to provide the landless indigent, labour tenants, farm workers, women, and emerging farmers with access to purchase land for residential and productive uses.
- *Land Restitution* – to restore land and provide other restitution remedies to people dispossessed of land rights by racially discriminatory legislation passed since 19 June 1913.
- *Land Tenure Reform* – to provide for secure forms of land tenure, to help resolve tenure disputes and to make awards to provide people with secure tenure.

Within these focus areas, government [via the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (the DRD)] has established the following Programmes through which financial assistance is provided to qualifying beneficiaries, or fixed property is acquired by the DRD for use by qualifying beneficiaries:

- *Commonage* – land is set aside for communal agricultural usage but owned by a municipality, and as the demand is from the municipality, the municipality is viewed as the beneficiary;
- *Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)* – the DRD provides financial assistance (referred to as an LRAD grant);
- *Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS)* – the DRD will acquire agricultural land within an Integrated Development Plan and will hold the land for a period (normally between one year and three years), after which it will sell the land to the beneficiaries. Qualifying beneficiaries will be entitled to LRAD grants in respect of the acquisition of the land; and
- *General (Land Claims and Restitution)* – the DRD provides a grant to assist successful beneficiaries of a negotiated land restitution settlement to manage or secure their restored or compensatory land.

It should be noted that the zero-rating<sup>40</sup> only applies to the extent that the transactions are financed from grants or subsidies to which beneficiaries are entitled from the DRD and does not apply to any additional consideration which may be payable by the beneficiary to the vendor supplying the fixed property. The zero rate will also not apply where any movable property such as farming implements and other equipment is supplied together with the fixed property, unless the transaction qualifies as the supply of a going concern (see Interpretation Note 57 dated 31 March 2010 “Sale of an Enterprise or Part Thereof as a Going Concern”). If the transaction is not the supply of a going concern, the movables are treated as a separate supply from the fixed property, and the consideration attributable to the movables must be charged with VAT at the standard rate.

## 7.6 Temporary rental of units (dwellings)

Property developers acquire and develop fixed property for the purpose of making taxable supplies. However, sometimes it may be found that due to market conditions, or other factors, newly constructed units are temporarily rented out to earn rental income, whilst the properties are still ultimately held for taxable supplies. In this scenario, rental operations are designed to provide the developer with temporary cash inflows to cover the carrying cost associated with the extended time period for which the property may be held.

Special relief was introduced under section 18B to deal with developers who entered into rental agreements with tenants on or after 10 January 2012. Under this provision, temporary relief from the onerous effect of the deemed supply is granted for a maximum period of 36 months to developers that temporarily rent residential fixed properties which continue to be held for sale. The relief period was initially granted until 31 December 2014, but was subsequently extended to 31 December 2017.<sup>41</sup> The relief is in the form of a suspension of the output tax which is payable on such a change in use adjustment.

<sup>40</sup> See section 11(1)(f).

<sup>41</sup> In cases where the temporary leasing period spans the previous cut-off date of 31 December 2014 but has not yet exceeded 36 months, no output tax is required, subject to meeting the requirements discussed above.

In order to qualify for this relief –

- the vendor concerned must be a “developer” as defined;
- the developed units concerned must be temporarily rented as dwellings on or after 10 January 2012;
- the developer must continue to market and hold the property for taxable purposes during the temporary lease period; and
- the developer must keep a proper record of the temporary rentals.

For purposes of the dispensation, a “developer” is defined as a vendor that continuously or regularly constructs, extends or substantially improves fixed property consisting of any dwelling or parts thereof with the intention to subsequently sell that property. In order for the developer to make use of the relief, the developer must be able to show that the initial intention was to develop the dwellings for sale, and that there is a continuation of that intention during the relief period in which continuous efforts are made to sell the dwelling concerned.

The relief may continue to apply in respect of dwellings that have been temporarily let until one of the following events occurs:

- The temporary letting period for the dwelling concerned has exceeded 36 months.
- The developer permanently changes the intention for which the dwellings are held from taxable purposes to non-taxable purposes.
- The developer permanently applies the dwellings concerned for non-taxable purposes.
- The relief period expires (the extended date being 31 December 2017).

In the event the change in application from taxable to exempt supplies (or private non-taxable use) is matched by a permanent change in the taxable purpose for which the property is held, the relief from the adjustment as provided in section 18B does not apply. This means that an output tax adjustment under section 18(1) must be made, based on the open market value of the unit. This occurs, for example, when the taxable purpose of resale is abandoned in favour of earning rental income from the lease of the property as a dwelling, or if the developer decides to use the property as a residence. The facts and circumstances of the case will dictate whether there has been a permanent change in the taxable purpose or not. Any subsequent supply of that property after the adjustment date under section 18(1) will not be a taxable supply for VAT purposes. The transaction will instead be subject to transfer duty, subject to any exemptions or exceptions which may apply.

#### **Example 42 – Temporary rentals and own use**

*Facts:*

On 1 December 2010, Developer A buys a block of six old townhouses for R2 million as stock-in-trade. The townhouses are refurbished and subsequently advertised for sale on 18 May 2011. The units are all of equal size with an open market value of R570 000 each. However, as a result of a downturn in the property market, the developer is still unable to find a buyer for any of the units. He therefore temporarily rents five of the dwellings to tenants for a period of six months (1 April 2012 to 30 September 2012) to cover some of the costs of development, as well as interest on the bond over the property. Developer A continues to market the properties whilst he temporarily lets the townhouses as dwellings.

He decides however that he will occupy one of the units as his own residence. He therefore moves into that unit on 1 May 2012 and does not continue to market that particular unit for sale.

What are the VAT consequences for Developer A?

*Result:*

Developer A qualifies for the temporary relief as provided in section 18B for five of the units as the lease agreements were all entered into for short periods on or after 10 January 2012 and he has continued to hold those dwellings for sale (taxable supplies). To qualify for the relief, Developer A needs to keep proper records of the temporary rentals. However, with regard to the unit which is used as a residence, there is no relief under section 18B. This is because there has been a permanent change in use to non-taxable purposes (own use) and the unit is no longer held for taxable supplies. Developer A will therefore have to declare output tax of R70 000 ( $R570\,000 \times 14 / 114$ ) in block 12 of his VAT 201 return for the tax period covering 1 May 2012 which is the date that the permanent change in use occurred.

### **Example 43 – Temporary rentals and permanent change of intention**

*Facts:*

Assume the same facts in **Example 42** above, except that Developer A changes his mind about selling the remaining five units which are subject to leases expiring on 30 September 2012. Instead, he decides to conclude five-year leases with new tenants with effect from 1 October 2012 for each of the units. The lease agreements each contain a standard clause that provides an assurance to the tenants that the properties concerned will not be sold during the lease period. The open market value of each unit on 1 October 2012 is R627 000.

What are the VAT consequences for Developer A?

*Result:*

The factors leading up to the conclusion of the five-year leases indicate that Developer A has abandoned his original intention of selling the units and is no longer leasing the units out temporarily as dwellings. Instead, there is a permanent change in intention from a wholly taxable purpose to a wholly non-taxable purpose. Consequently, the relief under section 18B falls away.

Developer A will therefore have to make an output tax adjustment under section 18(1) of R385 000 ( $R627\,000 \times 5 \times 14 / 114$ ) in block 12 of his VAT 201 return for the tax period covering 1 October 2012 which is regarded as the date that the permanent change in use occurred.

### **Example 44 – Temporary rentals and subsequent sale of units**

*Facts:*

Developer A completed building a residential complex on 1 March 2014. Even though Developer A actively marketed the units only five of the ten units were sold. In order to alleviate cash flow pressures, Developer A temporarily rents out the remaining five units from 1 October 2014 whilst continuing to advertise them.

Developer A eventually sells two of the units during September 2016 for R3.42 million (inclusive of VAT) each. On 15 November 2016, the full purchase price was paid to the transferring attorney and registration of the transfer was effected in the Deeds Registry. The three remaining units remain unsold.

What are the VAT consequences for Developer A?

*Result:*

Developer A qualifies for the temporary relief as provided in section 18B for the five units that have been temporarily rented out as he has continued to hold those dwellings for sale (taxable supplies). To qualify for the relief, Developer A needs to keep proper records of the temporary rentals.

With regard to the two units that were sold during September 2016, Developer A is required to account for output tax of R420 000 ( $R3\,420\,000 \times 14 / 114$ ) in respect of each unit in his VAT 201 return for the tax period covering 15 November 2016.<sup>42</sup>

With regard to the three remaining units, if they are still being let at 31 October 2017, there will be no relief under section 18B as the temporary letting period for the three units would have exceeded the maximum period of 36 months. Developer A will therefore be required to make an output tax adjustment in respect of the three units in his VAT 201 return for the tax period covering 1 November 2017.<sup>43</sup>

## 7.7 Sale of a share or member's interest

The supply of an "equity security" such as shares in a company or a member's interest in a close corporation is a "financial service" which is exempt from VAT. However, when a vendor disposes of shares in a company or the member's interest in a close corporation which has a residential property as its sole or main asset, the transaction will be subject to transfer duty if the property concerned constitutes "residential property" as defined in section 1(1) of the Transfer Duty Act.

It follows that a developer does not carry on an enterprise to the extent that dwelling units are constructed if the ultimate supply is the sale of the shares or member's interest in the property owning entity<sup>44</sup> instead of the supply of the fixed property itself. In such cases, the developer may not register for VAT nor deduct any input tax on the acquisition of the fixed property or maintenance and general expenditure incurred. (See the *Transfer Duty Guide* for a discussion on residential property companies.)

Furthermore, a developer does not carry on an enterprise to the extent that dwellings are developed –

- as rental stock to earn residential rental income (exempt); or
- as the place of residence of the developer or any connected person in relation to that developer.

There are also special rules which apply to the sale of shares in a share block company. The sale of such shares will be subject to VAT at the standard rate if the supply is made in the

<sup>42</sup> Section 16(4)(a)(ii).

<sup>43</sup> Section 18B(3).

<sup>44</sup> This will not apply to the sale of any time-sharing interest which is specifically included in the definition of "fixed property".

course or furtherance of a vendor's enterprise. In any other case, the supply will be subject to transfer duty (if applicable).

## 7.8 Fractional ownership

Fractional ownership has been advertised and promoted as a new concept of ownership and investment and refers to the collective ownership of an asset. The asset concerned could be anything from an aircraft to a yacht, but typically the underlying asset is a luxury home, holiday apartment, or hotel suite of high monetary value (often with managed hospitality and support services) which is used by the fractional owners for leisure purposes. The costs of administering the scheme are divided among the fractional owners in accordance with their shareholding in the entity (normally a company) which owns the asset. Through the use of an ownership usage roster, the fractional owners are each allocated a number of days or weeks during the year within which they may enjoy the exclusive use of the property's amenities, and the related common areas of the applicable resort, or other property of similar size and type. Some fractional projects also participate in exchange programmes, which allow purchasers access to other properties located abroad which are of comparable quality and value.

In short, the purchase of a fractional interest normally involves the sale of shares in a company which goes hand-in-hand with a use agreement which regulates how the underlying property or any part thereof is to be used by the fractional owners. The issue which normally arises in this regard is whether the supply of a fractional ownership interest in a company (which has as its underlying asset a fixed property) constitutes –

- the sale of an equity security (share) – which is exempt from VAT and therefore treated the same as the normal purchase of shares in a juristic person;<sup>45</sup> or
- the supply of shares in a share block company or the supply of a time-sharing interest – both of which constitute the supply of “fixed property” and “goods” (as defined) and are subject to VAT at the standard rate of 14% if the supplier is registered for VAT (or required to be registered); or
- a supply which is subject to transfer duty.

From a VAT perspective, the determining factor of the taxable nature or otherwise of the supply of these fractional interests is based on whether the supply of the rights and interests under the fractional ownership scheme constitutes the supply of “fixed property” and “goods” as defined in section 1(1) (regardless of whether the fractional ownership scheme itself complies with the provisions of the Share Blocks Control Act No. 59 of 1980 or the Property Time-Sharing Control Act No. 75 of 1983). The characteristics of the fractional ownership schemes described above which involve the underlying use of fixed property are very similar to share block and time-sharing schemes. This is because included in the supply is a right to, or an interest in, the use of immovable property or a part thereof.

The view is that the supply of fractional ownership interests in a scheme where the objective is for the shareholders to acquire the use of fixed property does not merely constitute the supply of equity shares, but rather, interests in share block or time-sharing schemes which confer a right of use or occupation upon the owners. Since the supply of such rights and interests constitutes fixed property, it follows that a property developer, a property agent or

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<sup>45</sup> For legal authority on this topic, see the Supreme Court of Appeal judgment in the case of *TCT Leisure v The Commissioner for the South African Revenue Service* (59/09) [2010] ZASCA 10 (12 March 2010).

any other vendor supplying fractional ownership interests in fixed property is liable to levy and collect the VAT from the purchaser where the seller is a vendor.

These supplies are, therefore, subject to VAT at the standard rate of 14% when supplied by a person who is, or who should be, registered as a VAT vendor. Failure to charge VAT will result in the price charged for the supply being deemed to include VAT at 14%. The supply of a fractional ownership interest in fixed property by any person who is not liable to register for VAT is subject to transfer duty.

## Chapter 8

### Rental pools

#### 8.1 Introduction

Special rules apply with regard to the VAT treatment of rental pool schemes.<sup>46</sup>

For convenience and simplicity, in this Chapter –

- the words “owner” or “owners” are used to see owners and shareholders in sectional title schemes, time-sharing schemes and share block companies which participate in a rental pool scheme;
- the words “unit” or “units” are used to see the units or rights in fixed property which are applied in the rental pool scheme, and with which the enterprise is conducted by the operator; and
- the term “operator” is used to see the person that carries on the activities of the rental pool scheme as principal as contemplated in section 52(2).

#### 8.2 What is a rental pool scheme?

##### 8.2.1 Description of a rental pool scheme

The term “rental pool scheme” is not defined in the VAT Act, but may be described as an arrangement whereby the persons referred to in section 52(2) share resources and apply their combined interests or rights of use of fixed property for the purpose of conducting an enterprise<sup>47</sup> for the benefit of the members of the rental pool. The persons referred to are –

- the owners of time-sharing interests in a property time-sharing scheme as defined in section 1 of the Property Timesharing Control Act No. 75 of 1983;
- the owners of sectional title interests in a sectional title scheme as defined in section 1 of the Sectional Title Act No. 95 of 1986; and
- the shareholders in a shareblock company as defined in section 1 of the Shareblocks Control Act No. 59 of 1980.

Once a rental pool scheme has been established, an operator must be appointed to carry on the enterprise activity of the rental pool. The operator could be anyone, for example –

- the time-share body corporate, sectional title body corporate or share block company;
- an estate agent;
- a person who specialises in time-share sales and renting of such units;
- an entity which has been created specifically for the purposes of conducting the rental pool activity;
- any other person appointed to carry on this activity.

Should a time-share body corporate, sectional title body corporate or share block company be appointed to carry out this task, it will be carrying on a dual function for the unit owners

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<sup>46</sup> See section 52(2).

<sup>47</sup> For the purposes of this chapter, a rental pool scheme is discussed in the context of a commercial accommodation enterprise. However, the principles could apply equally to rental pools which, for example, rent out office space.

concerned in that it will be collecting levies as well as managing the rental pool scheme. In any of these cases, the operator must register the rental pool separately for VAT. For example, if an estate agent is appointed as the operator, the rental pool must be registered as a separate branch of that estate agent's business.

### 8.2.2 Functions of a rental pool

The operator may carry out the following functions:

- General property management and administration;
- Collection of rentals;
- Arranging of other specific services required by the pool members;
- Payment of service charges on behalf of owners;
- Ensuring that the units are cleaned and serviced;
- Marketing, advertising and renting out of units.

In addition to the above functions, the main purpose of section 52(2) is to create a situation where the operator is regarded as the principal and not the agent of the owners of the units. This allows the input tax and output tax to be accounted for by the operator under one VAT registration, instead of by each owner under a number of separate VAT registrations.

### 8.2.3 Participation in a rental pool

There are different ways in which a unit owner may participate in a rental pool, for example:

- The unit owner may be contractually obliged to apply the unit immediately in a rental pool scheme upon purchasing the unit from the developer.
- If the rental pool scheme is voluntary, a unit owner may have an option to apply the unit in an existing pooling arrangement at some time after purchasing the unit.
- Where there is initially no pooling arrangement at the time of purchase, a group of unit owners may decide at a later stage to create a rental pool scheme and to apply their units in the pool.

In any of these cases, the owners must elect in writing that the rental pool will be regarded as a separate enterprise from the owners, and that it is treated as the principal for the purposes of supplying commercial accommodation. (See 2.9 for a discussion on commercial accommodation).

## 8.3 Registration

In order to understand the requirements for VAT registration of a rental pool scheme, the provisions of sections 52(2), 23 and 50 must be considered. In addition, the exemption in section 12(f) which applies in respect of levies must be considered, as the operator of a rental pool is often the body corporate or share block company of the building, or the managing agent which also collects levies on behalf of the body corporate or share block company. As mentioned in 8.2, this may lead to the performance of a dual function and the activities of the rental pool (taxable) should be kept separate from the activities of the levy fund (which is exempt if the development is not time-share).

Once the owners have provided the required declaration referred to in section 52, the rental pool scheme is deemed to be an enterprise which is operating separately from the owners, and is regarded as a principal and not as an agent of the owners for VAT purposes.

The VAT registration implications of this are –

- that the operator must be regarded as a separate person from the owners participating in the rental pool;
- that if the operator is the body corporate or another person who is already registered for VAT, it will have to register the pool separately as a branch on a form VAT 102; and
- that the total amount earned from the use and application of all the units in the pool is deemed to be in respect of an enterprise carried on by the operator.

## **8.4 Accounting for VAT**

### **8.4.1 General administrative issues**

The general rules regarding the accounting for VAT by operators of rental pools can be summarised as follows:

- The operator will be liable for the payment of output tax and will be entitled to deduct input tax (provided the operator is in possession of a valid tax invoice, issued in the name of the member or in the name of the operator, and further the tax invoice must bear the VAT registration number belonging to the rental pool).
- The operator will remain responsible for performing the duties imposed under the VAT Act in regard to the activities of the rental pool until the unit is withdrawn from the rental pool, or the rental pool ceases to operate.
- On termination of the agreement between the operator and a member, the pool will be deemed to supply the unit (or any other goods or right capable of assignment, cession or surrender in respect of the unit) to that member. The pool will therefore be liable to account for output tax on the supply of the unit to the exiting member.
- The operator is liable for any tax, additional tax, penalty and interest chargeable under the VAT Act or the TA Act on the activities of the rental pool. This applies not only in regard to supplies of commercial accommodation and other incidental supplies made by the operator, but also includes the supply of units in the pool and any adjustments in regard to the taxable use of those units, or any other goods or services previously applied in the pool for enterprise purposes.
- The operator must retain all records (including tax invoices) relevant to the operation and management of the pool.

### **8.4.2 Supplies of commercial accommodation**

Once the owners have elected in writing to conduct their commercial accommodation activities through a rental pool, the operator will become liable to charge VAT on the supply of any commercial accommodation and will be entitled to deduct any input tax which may be allowed if the supplies by the rental pool exceed the compulsory registration threshold for VAT.

The time and value of supply rules for commercial accommodation supplied by a rental pool scheme are as follows:

#### *Time of supply*

The general time of supply rule applies in respect of supplies of commercial accommodation, being the earlier of the following dates:

- The date that any invoice is issued to the customer; or
- The date that any payment is received by the person conducting the rental pool scheme.

In the event that the supplier and the recipient are “connected persons” as defined in section 1(1), the time of supply is –

- the time that any services are performed; or
- in the case of goods which are to be removed, the time that the goods are removed; or
- in the case of goods which are not to be removed, the time that the goods are made available to the recipient.

#### *Value of supply*

- In the case where the pool supplies commercial accommodation and domestic goods and services for an unbroken period of 28 days or less, VAT will be levied at the standard rate on the full consideration charged for the supplies.
- In the case of commercial accommodation and domestic goods and services supplied at an all-inclusive charge for an unbroken period of more than 28 days, VAT will be levied at the standard rate on only 60% of the all-inclusive charge for the supplies.
- Should the supplier and the recipient be “connected persons” as defined in section 1(1), the consideration for any commercial accommodation and domestic goods and services supplied between the parties will usually be equal to the open market value thereof.<sup>48</sup>

Since the supply of commercial accommodation is the supply of “entertainment” (as defined), the circumstances in which any entertainment expenses are incurred in providing that entertainment must comply with the exceptions set out in the provisos to section 17(2)(a) otherwise those expenses will be specifically disallowed. (See the *VAT 411 – Guide for Entertainment, Accommodation and Catering*.)

### **8.4.3 Charges for management, administration and other supplies**

The operator may also charge a management or administration fee for carrying on the rental pool enterprise, or for other supplies made, for example, where commission is charged for the sale of units on behalf of the rental pool members. The fee could be charged to the individual unit owners directly, or it could be charged to the rental pool scheme (depending on the contractual arrangements).

Should the operator also carries on other taxable activities for which that person is separately registered for VAT, those charges for management, administration or commission will also attract VAT at the standard rate. (For example, where the operator collects levies on behalf of a body corporate and charges a fee for that service.)

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<sup>48</sup> Section 10(4).

Should an owner does not participate in the rental pool, but the operator of the rental pool sources tenants or customers through the rental pool scheme on behalf of that owner, the following applies:

- The operator will be acting as the agent of the owner.
- If the owner is a vendor, that owner (and not the operator of the rental pool) will be liable to account for any VAT charged on the supply of commercial accommodation to the customer.
- Any commission or fee charged by the operator to the owner will include VAT, and if the owner is a vendor which supplies commercial accommodation, the VAT incurred on the fee or commission may be deducted as input tax. Where the owner is not a vendor, any VAT charged by the person conducting the rental pool will be a cost to the owner.

#### **Example 45 – Accounting for other supplies**

##### *Facts:*

M Properties is a property management company which also operates and manages a time-share rental pool scheme. The property management activities are registered under the trading name “M Properties Management Services” (Registration 1) and the activities of the rental pool are registered as a branch of M Properties under the name “ABC Rental Pool” (Registration 2). M Properties has received the required declarations from the unit owners participating in the scheme to the effect that the rental pool should be regarded as the principal for VAT purposes.

M Properties charges a monthly management fee of R3 420 to the members of the rental pool for operating and managing the scheme. According to the rules of the scheme, all services in connection with the management of the units in the pool must be regarded as the expenses of the rental pool scheme and not of the individual members of the pool.

M Properties also collects the time-share levies on behalf of the XYZ Cottages Body Corporate (Registration 3) and from time-to-time finds tenants for unit owners who do not participate in the rental pool, for which a finder's fee is charged.

What are the VAT implications of these activities?

##### *Result:*

#### **M Properties Management Services (Registration 1)**

- M Properties (under Registration 1) makes a supply of management services to the rental pool (under Registration 2). Therefore, M Properties must issue a tax invoice and declare output tax of R420 ( $R3420 \times 14 / 114$ ).
- VAT must be accounted for at the standard rate on any fees charged for collecting the time-share levies in the tax period on behalf of the XYZ Cottages Body Corporate, as well as any finder's fees charged to unit owners who do not participate in the rental pool.

**ABC Rental Pool (Registration 2)**

- M Properties (under Registration 2) will be able to deduct R420 as input tax as the expense was incurred wholly in the course or furtherance of the rental pool enterprise. The balance of R3 000 will be deducted from the monthly income of the rental pool as an expense before distributing the net amount to the members.
- The VAT collected on the time-share levies by M Properties Management Services (Registration 1) is collected as agent for XYZ Cottages Body Corporate. The VAT collected must therefore be paid over to XYZ Cottages Body Corporate who will account for the output tax on their VAT 201 return. Input tax may be deducted on the agent fees incurred for the collection of the levies.

**8.4.4 Supply of units and changes in use****(a) Units acquired from the developer (vendor)**

In the event a unit is acquired from a developer and the unit holder decides to place it in a rental pool scheme, the operator is permitted to deduct the full input tax credit. This is on condition that the unit is intended to be used to make taxable supplies and a valid tax invoice is retained.

**(b) Units acquired from a person other than the developer****(i) The seller is a vendor not participating in the rental pool**

Should the owner selling the unit be a vendor that has not participated in the rental pool, for example, where the unit was used to provide commercial accommodation outside of any pooling arrangement in which the other unit owners may be participating, or for example, if the unit was held for speculative purposes as stock for resale, the sale of the unit will be a taxable supply and the purchaser will pay VAT. If the purchaser applies the unit in the rental pool, the operator will be permitted to deduct the full input tax credit provided that the purchaser obtains a tax invoice from the seller. Alternatively, if the new owner decides not to participate in the pool, the normal rules regarding an enterprise will apply as discussed in **Chapter 2**.

In the case of the seller not applying the unit for enterprise purposes, the purchaser will pay transfer duty at the applicable rate (subject to any exemptions which may apply). If the purchaser applies the unit in the rental pool, the operator will be permitted to deduct a notional input tax credit.<sup>49</sup>

**(ii) The seller is a participant in the rental pool**

The supply is treated as follows in the event a unit has been applied in the rental pool and the owner sells the unit to another person:

- Once the unit is in the rental pool, any subsequent supply by the owner is regarded as being a supply by the operator.
- If the purchaser elects to remain in the rental pool, the supply will not be regarded as a taxable supply for VAT purposes.
- Similarly, where the purchaser elects in writing that the unit must continue to be operated and managed as part of the rental pool, the supply will be exempt from transfer duty under section 9(15B) of the Transfer Duty Act.

<sup>49</sup> For fixed property acquired on or after 10 January 2012 the input tax deduction is no longer limited to the transfer duty paid or payable.

- Should the purchaser elects not to participate in the rental pool at the time of the sale, the operator will be required to account for output tax at the standard rate on the consideration for the supply. However, if the purchaser is a vendor, the unit may be purchased as a going concern and therefore subject to VAT at the zero rate provided that all the conditions of a going concern transaction are met (as discussed in 2.8). In this situation the purchaser is already registered for VAT because commercial accommodation is supplied in an enterprise carried on by that person outside of the pooling arrangement and the value of the person's taxable supplies exceeds R120 000 in the past 12 months. Alternatively, the purchaser could be a property trader and the unit may be acquired for speculative purposes with the intention of making a profit on the subsequent sale thereof.
- In the case of the purchaser electing at some time after the sale to no longer participate in the rental pool, the operator will be required to make an adjustment for the change in use and account for output tax on the open market value of the unit as at the date of the change in use.
- Should the purchaser initially does not participate in the rental pool, but elects at a later date to apply the unit in the pool, the operator will be permitted to make an input tax adjustment based on the lesser of the cost of the unit or the open market value, provided that the purchaser is registered for VAT.

### **(c) Application of units in the rental pool**

The operator will be allowed to deduct input tax on units applied in the rental pool scheme by pool unit owners, provided that –

- the operator has the required statement in writing from the owners that the activities of the rental pool are to be treated separately for VAT, and that the operator is to be regarded as the principal for any goods or services supplied or acquired;
- a valid tax invoice has been issued in the name of the member or in the name of the operator which bears the VAT registration number belonging to the operator (which relates to the rental pool enterprise); and
- the operator is liable to register for VAT, or is entitled to register voluntarily.

The normal rules regarding apportionment and disallowance of input tax will apply to the operator, as for any other vendor. However, the operator is not required to apportion the input tax with regard to units placed in the pool merely because the deed of sale or pooling agreement may allow the owner to use the unit for limited periods during the year. This is because the rental pool is regarded as having “acquired” the units wholly for the purposes of making taxable supplies. The operator will further be permitted to deduct input tax for the furnishing of units by owners that participate in the pooling scheme.

Should the unit owner be a vendor that applied the unit for taxable supplies in a commercial accommodation enterprise, or if for example, the unit was held for speculative purposes before applying that unit in the rental pool, no input tax may be deducted by the operator. The reason for this is that the unit owner (being a vendor at the time) would have been entitled to deduct input tax when the unit was applied for enterprise purposes. The statutory limitation of five years on any input tax claim in this regard will apply if no input tax was claimed by the owner in respect of any unit which was acquired, constructed, held or applied for taxable purposes during the time that the owner was a vendor.

In the event that the vendor elects to participate in the rental pool and causes the previous enterprise activity to end, no output tax will be payable under section 8(2) of the VAT Act

upon deregistration, as the enterprise activity is essentially substituted under the operator's enterprise and VAT registration number. The VAT consequences with regard to any changes in taxable use, or supply of the unit whilst it is in the rental pool will therefore become the liability of the operator.

#### **(d) Withdrawal of units from the rental pool**

A change in the taxable use of units in the rental pool scheme will result in the operator being deemed to have applied the unit for purposes other than making taxable supplies and the operator will be required to account for output tax on the open market value of the units concerned.

For example an output tax adjustment must be made when owners permanently withdraw their units –

- for own use or occupation<sup>50</sup> (see 5.4.2), or
- for the purpose of conducting an enterprise activity outside of the existing pooling arrangement.

The operator will be required to account for the output tax even where the pooling agreement contains a clause which makes the owner responsible for paying the VAT. This is because the operator is liable for the VAT in the first instance (being the vendor making that adjustment), regardless of whether or not the amount may be recovered from the owner.

Should a unit owner first withdraws a unit from the rental pool before selling the unit, or before the rental pool ceases to conduct an enterprise, the operator must make an output tax adjustment and account for output tax at the standard rate on the open market value of the unit.

In the case that a unit is withdrawn from the rental pool before selling the unit, the subsequent sale of the unit will either –

- be subject to transfer duty because the unit owner is not a vendor; or
- be a taxable supply at the standard rate which must be accounted for by the seller if that unit owner is a vendor that has applied the unit in an enterprise activity outside of the rental pool.

#### **(e) Cessation of the rental pool**

In the event that the rental pool ceases and the unit owner is a vendor for reasons other than the supply of commercial accommodation, or the unit owner is not registered (or not required to be registered) for VAT, the supply of accommodation in the unit will not constitute a taxable supply. If at some time after the rental pool activity has ceased and the unit owner applies the unit in a commercial accommodation enterprise, or if for example, the unit is held as stock for speculative purposes (taxable supplies), the owner may at that time<sup>51</sup> make an input tax adjustment based on the lesser of the cost or open market value of the unit.

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<sup>50</sup> An owner does not “withdraw” the unit if it is occupied or used by the owner or the owner's guests for the period allowed in accordance with the rules of the rental pool scheme.

<sup>51</sup> After output tax has been paid upon deregistration of the rental pool scheme as required under section 8(2) .

**(f) Personal use of units**

In most instances the rental pool agreement makes provision for the owner to use the unit (or any other available unit in the rental pool) for prescribed periods of time. Where this is the case, the rental pool makes a taxable supply of commercial accommodation to the unit owner or to the guest of the unit owner (as the case may be). The rental pool will be required to account for output tax at the standard rate on any consideration charged for the supply. Furthermore, where the unit owner and the rental pool are “connected persons” as defined in section 1(1), VAT must be accounted for on the open market value of the supply, where no consideration is charged or the consideration charged is less than the open market value of the supply. (See also **4.4.2** and **8.4.2**.)

**(g) Rental distribution to owners**

The rental pool will be required to account for output tax when it supplies commercial accommodation and related services in the course of its enterprise. However, when the operator of the rental pool distributes the rental income after offsetting expenses to the owners, this will not be regarded as consideration for the supply of goods or services by the owners to the rental pool. The owners will not be required to register for VAT or declare any output tax on the distribution received.

## Chapter 9

### Miscellaneous issues

#### 9.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with other issues relevant to fixed property transactions which are either not dealt with in the previous chapters, or where additional information on the topic is useful to clarify the VAT treatment.

#### 9.2 *Bare dominium* and usufruct

The term “*bare dominium*” refers to the real right of ownership of an asset (for example, fixed property), whereas the term “usufruct” refers to a limited real right involving the use of the same asset. The usufruct allows the holder of the right (the usufructuary) to enjoy the use of the property and to benefit from the “fruits” of the asset during the lifetime of the usufructuary, or for a specified period of time, or until the happening of a specified event. As a result, the ownership of the asset could vest in one person (the bare dominium owner) whereas the right to use the asset vests in another person.

The supply of the bare dominium or usufruct in relation to fixed property is subject to VAT at the standard rate where the supplier is a vendor, and if the supply is in the course or furtherance of that vendor’s enterprise. Where the parties to the transaction are related (as in the case of connected persons), it may be necessary to use the open market value of the property to determine the value of the supply for the usufruct and/or bare dominium in relation to that property. (See 2.3.2 of the *Transfer Duty Handbook* for more details in this regard.)

In the case of the supply of the bare dominium or usufruct not being in the course or furtherance of the vendor’s enterprise, the transaction will be subject to transfer duty.

#### 9.3 Employee housing

In the event that an employer provides employees with accommodation in a house or hostel, the supply is exempt (whether the employer is the owner of the property or not) subject to certain exceptions. In this instance, a deemed supply<sup>52</sup> in respect of the benefit or advantage to the employee will not arise, hence the employer will not be required to account for output tax on the supply.

#### 9.4 Expropriation

In the case that fixed property belonging to a vendor is expropriated and the vendor receives payment, either in respect of the land or in respect of emotional suffering (*solatium*) or both, those payments will be subject to VAT at the standard rate. The vendor will be required to account for VAT at the standard rate, except in instances where the fixed property belonging to the vendor was not used in the course or furtherance of an enterprise, for example, when the property concerned is the vendor’s private dwelling.

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<sup>52</sup> See section 18(3).

## 9.5 Right of occupation (life rights)

A “right of occupation” in relation to a housing interest, is defined as a right which confers the power to occupy a portion in a housing development scheme for the duration of the lifetime of the purchaser or any other person mentioned in the contract in terms of which the housing interest is acquired, without conferring the power to claim transfer of the ownership of the portion to which the housing interest relates. This is typically found in housing development schemes for retired persons.

The sale and re-sale of the right of occupation under a life right is exempt from VAT.<sup>53</sup>

## 9.6 Servitudes

A servitude is a limited real right and entitles the holder to limited use or access to another person's property or to insist that such other person refrains from exercising certain entitlements normally flowing from the right of ownership. Fixed property is defined to include any real right in land, a unit, a share or time-sharing interest. Therefore, when a servitude is renounced by a vendor for a consideration and such renunciation is in the course or furtherance of that vendor's enterprise, the supply will attract VAT at the standard rate.

## 9.7 Levy funds

In the event that a body corporate, share block company, housing development scheme, or homeowners' association<sup>54</sup> supplies services to its members and the costs for these services are paid from levy fund contributions received from members, the provision of those services is exempt from VAT. However, the body corporate, share block company or housing development scheme may apply to SARS to regard the supply of the services (or some of the services) as being subject to VAT at the standard rate. In such cases, the levies will only attract VAT at the standard rate where SARS has allowed that entity to register for VAT and has directed that the exemption is not applicable to that entity (or is applicable only to a limited extent).

This exemption does not apply to a body corporate or share block company that manages a property time-sharing scheme.

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<sup>53</sup> Section 12(c)(i).

<sup>54</sup> From 1 April 2014 the exemption under section 12(f) was extended by the insertion of paragraph (iv) to include homeowners' associations.

## Glossary

<b>Bare dominium</b>	In relation to the rights over immovable property, means bare ownership rights and that the owner of the immovable property does not have the right of use of the property. Typically, another person known as the usufructuary will have the right of use over the property (usufruct) which will be registered as a personal servitude against the title deed of the property.
<b>Body corporate</b>	Means a group of persons, being owners of sectional title units in a sectional title scheme comprising buildings and the land on which such buildings are situated, that are responsible for the management and administration of the sectional title scheme.
<b>Commercial accommodation</b>	<p>Lodging, or board and lodging supplied –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• together with domestic goods and services, in any house, flat, apartment, room, hotel, motel, inn, guesthouse, boarding house, residential establishment, holiday accommodation unit, chalet, tent, caravan, camping site, houseboat, or similar establishment which is regularly or systematically supplied but excluding a dwelling supplied in terms of an agreement of letting and hiring thereof;</li> <li>• in a home for the aged, children, physically, or mentally handicapped persons; and</li> <li>• in a hospice.</li> </ul> <p>A dwelling supplied in terms of an agreement for letting and hiring thereof is not regarded as commercial accommodation.</p> <p>Also see “domestic goods and services” below in respect of values.</p>
<b>Connected person</b>	<p>Describes and identifies the relationships between different persons which includes, but is not limited to: family relatives, partnerships, trust beneficiaries, branches of the same legal entity, companies with the same shareholders etc. If persons are connected in terms of the definition, it may be necessary to apply special time and value of supply rules whereby the supplier may be required to charge VAT on the open market value of the supply, rather than on the amount of consideration received.</p> <p>Examples include the following (amongst others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural persons who are related by blood or marriage;</li> <li>• A company and subsidiaries of that company;</li> <li>• Any close corporation and its members; and</li> <li>• A natural person and a company where that natural person owns more than 10% of the shares or voting rights in that company.</li> </ul>

<b>Consideration</b>	<p>The total amount of money (including VAT) received for a supply. As such, the value of the supply in addition to the VAT charged would equal the consideration for the supply.</p> <p>For barter transactions where the consideration is not in money, the consideration is the open market value of goods or services (including VAT) received for making the taxable supply. Section 10 determines the value of supply or consideration for VAT purposes for different types of supplies.</p> <p>Any act or forbearance, whether voluntary or not for the inducement of a supply of goods or services will constitute consideration, but it excludes any donation made to an association not for gain. Also excluded is a “deposit” which is lodged to secure a future supply of goods and held in trust until the time of the supply.</p>
<b>Domestic goods and services</b>	<p>Includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• cleaning and maintenance;</li><li>• electricity, gas, air conditioning or heating;</li><li>• a telephone, television set, radio or other similar article;</li><li>• furniture and other fittings;</li><li>• meals;</li><li>• laundry;</li><li>• nursing services; or</li><li>• water,</li></ul> <p>when supplied together with commercial accommodation.</p>
<b>Dwelling</b>	<p>Means, except where used in the supply of commercial accommodation, any building, premises, structure or any other place, or any part thereof, used or intended for use predominantly as a place of residence or abode of any natural person (or which is intended for this purpose), including fixtures and fittings belonging thereto and enjoyed therewith.</p>
<b>Enterprise</b>	<p>Any business activity in the broadest sense. It includes any activity carried on –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• continuously or regularly;</li><li>• by any person;</li><li>• in or partly in the Republic;</li><li>• in the course of which goods or services are supplied for a consideration that is some form of payment;</li><li>• whether or not for profit.</li></ul>

Special inclusions

- Public authorities – certain government departments and provincial authorities.
- Municipalities – municipalities, Joint Services Board (JSB) and Regional Services Council (RSC).
- Welfare organisations and Foreign Donor Funded Projects.
- Share block companies.
- Non-residents supplying certain electronic services subject to certain requirements [where at least two of the following circumstances apply: Services are supplied to a South African resident, payment originates from the RSA, or the recipient has an address (that is business, postal or residential) in the RSA].

Examples

- Ordinary businesses – manufacturers, traders, auctioneers, landlords, contractors etc.
- Trades and professions – builders, electricians, plumbers, doctors, lawyers, accountants etc.

Exclusions

- Services rendered by an employee to an employer, for example, salary/wage/remuneration earners. This must, however, be distinguished from a private independent contractor who is not excluded.
- Supplies by a branch or main business permanently located outside the RSA (must be separately identifiable and maintain its own system of accounting).
- Private or recreational pursuits or hobbies (unless carried on like a business).
- Private occasional transactions, for example, occasional sale of domestic/household goods, personal effects or private motor vehicle.
- Any exempt supplies (listed in section 12).
- Supplies by persons who are not vendors.

**Exempt supplies**

Means, a supply on which no VAT may be charged (even if the supplier is registered for VAT). Persons making only exempt supplies may not register for VAT and may not recover input tax on purchases to make exempt supplies.

Section 12 contains a list of exempt supplies.

Examples

- Rental of accommodation in any "*dwelling*" including employee housing.
- Certain services to members of a sectional title, share block or old age scheme funded out of levies (not applicable to timeshare schemes).

**Goods**

Includes the following:

- Corporeal (tangible) movable things, goods in the ordinary sense (including any real right in those things);
- Fixed property, land and buildings (including any real right in the property for example, servitudes, mineral rights, notarial leases, etc.);
- Sectional title units (including timeshare);
- Shares in a share block company;
- Electricity;
- Postage stamps; and
- Second-hand goods.

Excludes the following:

- Money, that is, notes, coins, cheques, bills of exchange etc. (except when sold as a collector's item);
- Value cards, revenue stamps etc. which are used to pay taxes (except when sold as a collector's item); and
- Any right under a mortgage bond.

**Housing development scheme**

Means any scheme, arrangement or undertaking –

- in terms of which housing interests are alienated for occupation, whether the scheme, arrangement or undertaking is operated pursuant to or in connection with a development scheme or a share block scheme or membership of or participation in any club, association, organization or other body, or the issuing of shares, or otherwise, but excluding a property time-sharing scheme; or
- declared to be a housing development scheme by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette* for the purposes of the Housing Act No. 107 of 1997.

**Input tax**

This is the tax paid by the recipient to the supplier of goods or services. Input tax may only be deducted by the recipient vendor if the goods or services are acquired for making taxable supplies and if the vendor is in possession of the required supporting documents or, in certain prescribed circumstances, such alternative documents containing the information acceptable to the Commissioner. An apportionment of input tax must be made if goods or services are acquired only partly for taxable supplies. In the case of importation, the vendor must be in possession of a bill of entry (or other prescribed Customs document), the EDI release notification together with a receipt for the payment of the VAT issued on eFiling.

In certain instances, input tax may also be deducted on supplies of second-hand goods which were not subject to VAT, (for example where goods were acquired from a non-vendor). The recipient vendor must retain a proper record of the details of the transaction as is acceptable by the Commissioner.

Input tax may not be deducted where goods or services are acquired for making exempt supplies, other non-taxable activities or for private use.

<b>Owner</b>	In relation to fixed property means the person in whose name the land is registered in the Deeds Registry concerned (where applicable) and also any successor in title of such person.
<b>Person</b>	<p>Refers to the entity which is liable for VAT registration and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sole proprietor, that is, a natural person;</li><li>• Company/close corporation;</li><li>• Partnership;</li><li>• Deceased/insolvent estate;</li><li>• Trust funds;</li><li>• Incorporated body of persons, for example an entity established under its own enabling Act of Parliament;</li><li>• Unincorporated body of persons, for example club, society or association with its own constitution;</li><li>• Foreign donor funded project; and</li><li>• Municipality/public authority.</li></ul>
<b>Recipient</b>	In relation to any supply of goods or services, means the person to whom the supply is made.
<b>Rental agreement</b>	Means an agreement entered into for the letting of goods.
<b>Right of occupation</b>	Means the right of a purchaser under a housing interest which confers the power to occupy a portion in a housing development scheme for the duration of the lifetime of the purchaser under the Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act No. 65 of 1988. This could also include rights acquired by any other person mentioned in the contract in terms of which the housing interest is acquired (subject to the provisions of section 7 of that Act), but without conferring the power to claim transfer of the ownership of the portion to which the housing interest relates.
<b>SARS</b>	South African Revenue Service.
<b>Second-hand goods</b>	Means goods (including fixed property) that have been previously owned and used but excludes animals, gold coins, goods containing gold and certain “old order” mining rights.
<b>Sectional title</b>	This term is not defined in the Sectional Titles Act No. 95 of 1986, but it refers to a type of ownership in fixed property. An owner has full title to a particular demarcated section of a building which is known as a “unit” and is registered as such in the Deeds Registry concerned.

<b>Services</b>	<p>Broadly defined and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The granting, assignment, cession, surrender of any right;</li> <li>• The making available of any facility or advantage; and</li> <li>• Certain acts which are deemed to be services under section 8,</li> </ul> <p>but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A supply of “goods”;</li> <li>• A supply of “money”; and</li> <li>• Any stamp, form or card which falls into the definition of “goods”.</li> </ul> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial services – electricians, plumbers, builders.</li> <li>• Professional services – lawyers.</li> <li>• Advertising agencies.</li> </ul>
<b>Share block scheme</b>	Means any scheme in terms of which a share, in any manner whatsoever confers a right to or an interest in the use of immovable property.
<b>Supply</b>	This definition is very wide and includes all forms of supply (including the expropriation of fixed property), irrespective of where the supply is effected, and any derivative of supply is construed accordingly.
<b>Tax invoice</b>	<p>This is a special document which is required to be held by a vendor to deduct input tax. The term is dealt with in section 20 which sets out what is required to be reflected on the document as follows:</p> <p><u>Full tax invoice</u></p> <p>The following details are required where the consideration is R5 000 or more, or is a zero-rated supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The words “tax invoice”, “VAT invoice” or “invoice”;</li> <li>• Name, address and VAT registration number of the supplier;</li> <li>• Name and address of recipient, VAT registration number of the recipient;</li> <li>• Serial number and date of issue;</li> <li>• Accurate description of goods and/or services;</li> <li>• Quantity or volume of goods or services supplied; and</li> <li>• Price and VAT.</li> </ul> <p><u>Abridged tax invoice</u></p> <p>Should the amount (including VAT) be less than R5 000, the same requirements as above, except that the name, address and VAT registration number of the recipient and the quantity or volume does not need to be specified.</p>

<b>Tax period</b>	<p>There are five different tax periods as follows:</p> <p>Category A - Two-monthly (ending at the end of every odd month), for example, January, March, May, July etc.</p> <p>Category B - Two monthly (ending at the end of every even month), for example, February, April, June etc.</p> <p>Category C - Monthly (taxable supplies greater than R30 million P/A).</p> <p>Category D - Six-monthly (certain farmers only – taxable supplies less than R1, 5 million per annum).</p> <p>Category E - Annually (only in exceptional circumstances for connected persons with only one transaction per year).</p>
<b>Taxable supply</b>	<p>This is a supply which is chargeable with tax under the VAT Act. A taxable supply does not include any exempt supply listed in section 12, even if supplied by a registered vendor.</p> <p>There are two types of taxable supplies, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those which attract the zero rate (listed in section 11); and</li> <li>• Those on which the standard rate of 14% must be charged.</li> </ul>
<b>Time sharing</b>	Means the right to or interest in the exclusive use or occupation, during determinable periods during the year, of accommodation as envisaged in the Property Time-sharing Control Act No. 75 of 1983.
<b>VAT</b>	Value-added tax.
<b>Vendor</b>	This includes any person who is registered or is required to be registered for VAT. Where the Commissioner has determined the date from which a person is a vendor, a person shall be a vendor from that date.

## Contact details

The **SARS website** contains contact details of all SARS branch offices and border posts.

Contact details appearing on the website under “Contact Us” (other than branch offices and border posts) are reproduced below for your convenience.

### SARS Head Office

**Physical address**

South African Revenue Service  
Lehae La SARS  
299 Bronkhorst Street  
Nieuw Muckleneuk  
Pretoria, 0181

**Postal address**

Private Bag X923  
Pretoria  
0001  
South Africa

**Telephone**

(012) 422 4000 (Head office)  
0800 00 28 70 (fraud and anti-corruption hotline)

**SARS website**

[www.sars.gov.za](http://www.sars.gov.za)

### SARS Complaints Management Office (CMO)

**Telephone**

0860 12 12 16

Via eFiling, see our step-by-step guide  
Visit your nearest SARS Branch.

### e-Filing

**Sharecall**

0860 709 709

**Fax**

(011) 361 4444

**Website**

[www.efiling.gov.za](http://www.efiling.gov.za)

**Cellular**

082 234 8000

**email**

[info@sarsefiling.co.za](mailto:info@sarsefiling.co.za)

### National Call Centre

Please note:

- All the e-mail addresses and fax numbers displayed below are routed to the central SARS National Call Centre.
- If you are **not** a tax practitioner, and you have eFiling queries, you can contact the channel for the specific tax type you are dealing with (for example VAT, PAYE, Income Tax etc.) for assistance.

Query Type	Telephone	Fax	e-mail
<b>Income Tax</b>	0800 00 7277	031 328 6011 021 413 8901	<b>it.cc@sars.gov.za</b> <b>it.wc@sars.gov.za</b>
<b>VAT Ruling applications</b>		086 540 9390	<b>vatrulings@sars.gov.za</b>
<b>Pay As You Earn (PAYE)</b>	0800 00 7277	031 328 6013	<b>paye.cc@sars.gov.za</b>
<b>Tax Clearance Certificates</b>	0800 00 7277	031 328 6048 021 413 8928	<b>tcc.kzn@sars.gov.za</b> <b>tcc.wc@sars.gov.za</b>
<b>Customs: General</b>	0800 00 7277	031 328 6017 021 413 8909	<b>customs.qry@sars.gov.za</b> <b>za cqry.wc@sars.gov.za</b>
<b>Tax Practitioners</b>	0860 12 12 19	011 602 5049	<b>pcc@sars.gov.za</b>
<b>Tax Practitioners: eFiling</b>	0860 12 12 19	011 602 5312	<b>pccefiling@sars.gov.za</b>

### VAT Rulings

Should there be any aspects relating to VAT on which a specific ruling on a legal issue is required, you may submit a ruling application to SARS headed "Application for a VAT Class Ruling" or "Application for a VAT Ruling" by fax or email.

**Fax**  
+27 86 540 9390

**email**  
**VATRulings@sars.gov.za**