

# The Professional

Volume 14, Issue 1

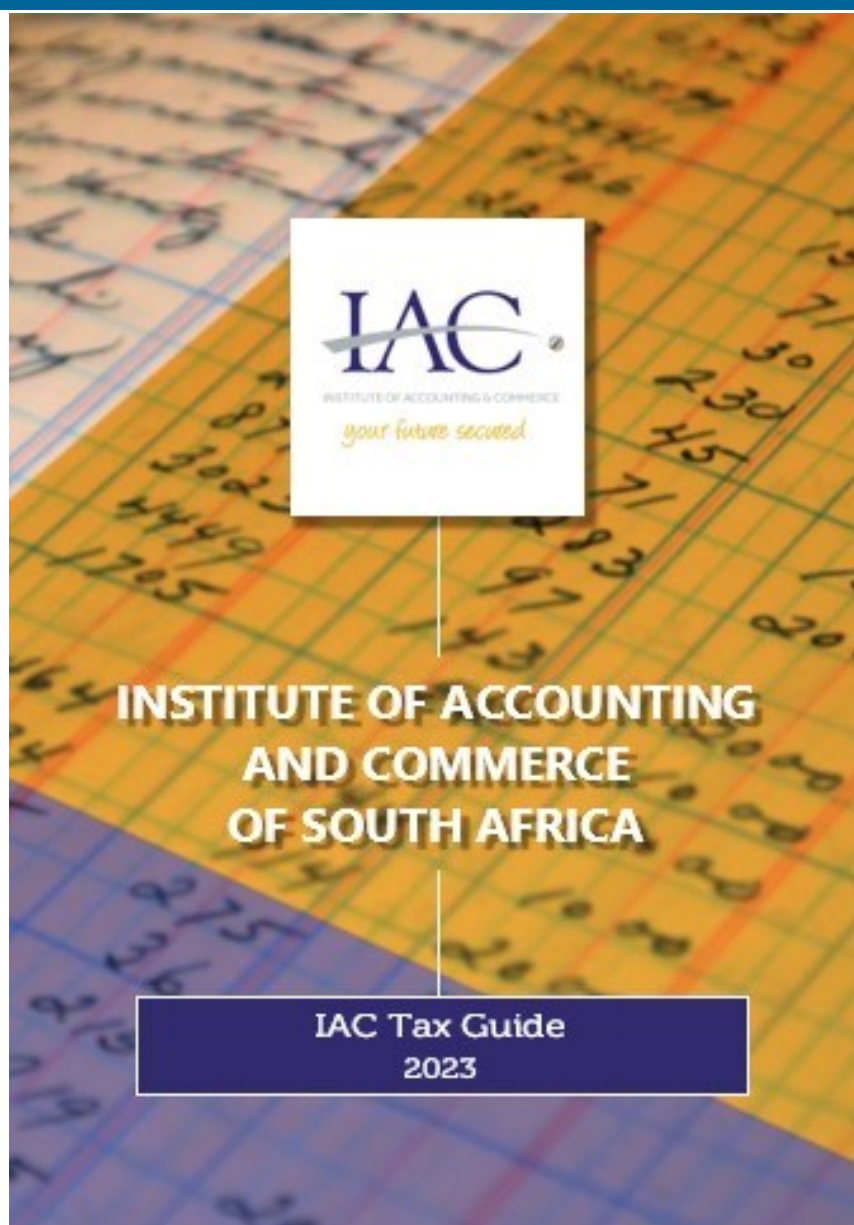
February 2023

## Special points of interest:

- Interest rates on outstanding taxes and interest rates payable on certain refunds of tax to increase from 9.75% to 10.5% on 1 March 2023.
- Interest rates payable on credit amounts to increase from 5.75% to 6.5% on 1 March 2023.
- Rates at which interest-free or low interest loans are subject to income tax ("official rate of interest") increased from 8% to 8.25% on 1 February 2023.

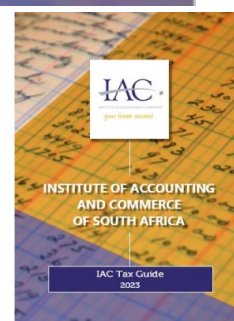
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THE IAC PROUDLY LAUNCHES  
ITS VERY OWN

**IAC BRANDED  
TAX GUIDE  
FOR 2023**



**HAPPY  
NEW YEAR  
AND WELCOME  
BACK!**



## **Dear Valuable IAC Member**

Please be advised that the IAC Head Office is open for operations in the year 2023.

We hope you had a blessed festive season and were ushered into the new year gracefully.

As we prepare to pick up where we left off, we wish to remind you of IAC's commitment to the Institute's major goal in providing to you a niche service which we pride ourselves in doing and as we have always done in the past.

With IAC's rich heritage as a base of our sustainability, let us continue to look ahead and work together with the intention to create a positive impact in the Industry we serve.

I trust that you will assist the IAC Board of Directors, its Management and Staff in making your positive contribution in 2023 and the years ahead.

**We welcome you back!**

Cordially yours,

**Mr. Prakash Singh**  
**CEO - IAC**

## Ceasing to be a South African tax resident

The process of ceasing to be a South African resident depends on the manner in which the person has been a tax resident in South Africa.

### Ordinarily resident

If the taxpayer has been an ordinarily tax resident, it is a factual matter whether or not that person's subjective intention to cease to be ordinarily resident in South Africa. This means that the person no longer makes (or no longer intends to make) South Africa his or her real home. This must be supported by various objective factors. If a person has ceased to be an ordinarily tax resident, it will be from the day such person ceased his or her residence.

The following factors are generally considered to determine whether a taxpayer has ceased to be a tax resident of South Africa:

- The type of visa on which the person have gone to the foreign country, e.g. on a tourist visa or entry permit linked to employment.
- Proof of permanent residence in the foreign country (if applicable).
- A certificate of tax residence from the foreign revenue authority or a letter from the authority that indicates that the person is regarded as a tax resident in that country (if available).
- Details of any property that the person may still have available in South Africa and the purpose for which such property is being used.
- Details of any business interest (e.g. investment and employment) that the per-

son may still have in South Africa.

- Details of the person's family, whether any family members are in South Africa and the reasons therefor.
- Details of the person's social interests (e.g. gym contract, recreational clubs and societies) and location of his/her personal belongings.
- Details of any return visits to South Africa, their frequency and the reason for undertaking such visits.

### Physical presence

An individual, who is resident by virtue of the physical presence test, ceases to be a resident when that person is physically outside the Republic for a continuous period of at least 330 full days. The person is deemed to have ceased to be a resident from the day such person left South Africa.

### Double taxation agreements

An individual who has become a tax resident of another country through the application of a double tax agreement will also cease to be a resident for tax purposes in South Africa.

### Declaration

If a taxpayer ceased to be a tax resident of South Africa, the taxpayer should inform SARS through the Registration, Amendments And Verification Form (RAV01) on eFiling by capturing the date on which the taxpayer ceased to be a tax resident under the Income Tax Liability Details section.

The purpose of the declaration is to inform SARS of the

change in tax residency that will impact the basis on which the person will be subject to tax in South Africa and how the returns will be assessed going forward. The year in which the person have ceased to be a tax resident may also result in a possible deemed capital gains tax disposal depending on the type of assets the person held and where they are located at the time.

The form can be obtained on eFiling Client Information System | South African Revenue Service ([sars.gov.za](http://sars.gov.za)) or SARS branch by making appointment.

Note: A case will be created whereby the taxpayer will receive a letter from SARS to submit supporting documents.

If the person is not registered on eFiling, they may send an e-mail to

[contactus@sars.gov.za](mailto:contactus@sars.gov.za)

### Consequence

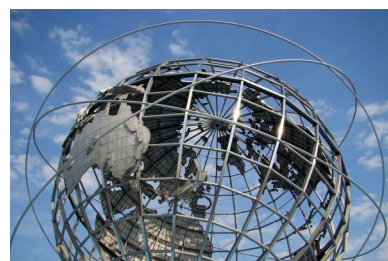
The person is deemed to disposal all of his/her assets (except immovable property situated in South Africa) for capital gains tax purposes at the time when an individual breaks his or her tax residence.

Once a person has ceased to be a tax resident in South Africa, such person is no longer taxed in South Africa on his or her worldwide income, but only on South African sourced income



*“Unfortunately, unless we’re focused on building up our courage, which gives us our self confidence and all that we need to make quantum change in our lives, the voice of fear will always take the lead inside our minds.”*

**Debbie Ford**







*"If you want happiness for an hour — take a nap.  
If you want happiness for a day — go fishing.  
If you want happiness for a year — inherit a fortune.  
If you want happiness for a lifetime — help someone else."*  
*Chinese proverb*

## Ceasing to be a tax resident—Documentary requirements

### Standard requirements

- The signed declaration indicating the basis on which the person qualify.
- A letter of motivation setting out the facts and circumstances in detail to support the disclosure that the person have ceased to be a tax resident.
- A copy of the person's passport/travel diary.

### Specific requirements

In addition to above, the following documents are also required:

#### *Cease to be ordinarily resident*

- The type of visa on which the person have gone to the foreign country.
- Where the person has already taken up permanent residence in the foreign country, submit proof thereof.
- A certificate of tax residence from the foreign revenue authority or a letter from the authority that indicates that the person is regarded as a tax resident in that country (if available).

- Details of any property that the person may still have available in South Africa (Indicate the purpose that such property is being used for).

- Details of any business interest (e.g. investment and employment) that the person may still have in South Africa.

- Details of the person's family. Indicate whether any family members are in South Africa and the reason thereof.

- Details of the person's social interests (e.g. gym contract, recreational clubs and societies) and location of his/her personal belongings.

- Details of any return visits to South Africa, the frequency thereof and the reason for undertaking such visits.

#### *Cease by way of the physical presence test*

Only the standard documents need to be submitted.

#### *Cease due to application of Double Tax Agreement (DTA)*

A certificate of tax residence from the foreign revenue au-

thority or a letter from the authority that indicates the person's status as a tax resident in that country.

### Declining the declaration

A declaration will be declined if one of the following conditions apply:

- If the taxpayer does not meet the criteria to cease to be tax resident.
- If the taxpayer does not submit the relevant materials or the correct relevant materials as requested.

### Request for reconfirmation

If a person previously informed SARS that he/she have ceased to be a tax resident of South Africa, and would like to request confirmation of status, the request can be submitted by way of a letter to [contactus@sars.gov.za](mailto:contactus@sars.gov.za)

The letter should contain the: background to the request, the basis on which the person ceased to be a tax resident and the date and manner in which SARS was previously informed.

## Foreign employment exemption

Section 10(1)(o)(ii) of the Income Tax provides for an exemption for foreign employment income received by a **South African tax resident** for services rendered outside South Africa, provided the following requirements are met:

- The person earned remuneration in respect of employment outside South Africa (The forms are in scope: salary, taxable benefits, leave pay, wages, over-

time pay, bonus, commission, fee, emolument, allowances and amounts received in respect of share vesting).

- During specified qualifying periods (The person must be outside South Africa for a period or periods exceeding 183 full days (in aggregate) during any 12-month period, and a continuous period exceeding 60 full days during that 12-month period.

- Which are not subject to an exclusion

The following persons are excluded from the exemption:

- A public office holder appointed or deemed to be appointed under an Act of Parliament
- Employees who are employed in the national, provincial or local sphere of government, certain constitutional institutions,





**“Happiness is  
when what you  
think, what you  
say, and what  
you do are in  
harmony.”  
Mahatma  
Gandhi**

## Foreign employment exemption

national and provincial public entities and municipal entities

- Independent contractors and individuals who are self-employed also do not qualify for the exemption as such persons are not in an employment relationship.

### Exemption

If a person meets all the above requirements, an exemption of up to R1,25 million is available. If the person's remuneration is more than R1,25 million, the excess above R1,25 million will be subject to normal tax in South Africa.

If an individual earns employment income in excess of R1,25 million and there is no tax treaty or the tax treaty between South Africa and the foreign country does not provide a sole taxing right to one country, both countries will have a right to tax the income.

The portion of the income in excess of R1,25 million may potentially be subject to double tax.

Generally, under the provisions of the relevant tax treaty, if an employee renders services in a foreign country exceeding 183 days, both countries enjoy the right to tax the income.

The country of source enjoys the first right to tax the em-

ployment income and the country of residence, e.g. South Africa, will provide double tax relief in the form of a foreign tax credit to the extent that double tax arises, subject to limitations.

### Remedies from double taxation

Section 6quat of the Income Tax Act provides for the claiming of relief from double tax where the amount received for services rendered outside South Africa is subject to tax in South Africa and in the foreign country.

This credit may be claimed on assessment through an individual's income tax return, provided certain requirements are met. For more detailed information on the provisions of section 6quat, refer to Interpretation Note 18 “Rebate or Deduction for Foreign Taxes on Income”.

Alternatively, relief from double tax may also be sought by way of the treaty provisions. An employer may, at his or her discretion, apply for a directive from SARS to consider the potential foreign credit to determine the employees' tax (PAYE) liability on a monthly basis.

Even when a directive is issued to the employer that allows the employer to take into account a potential foreign tax credit on the payroll for PAYE purposes, the em-

ployee is still required to submit an income tax return in which the actual foreign tax credit under section 6quat is claimed.

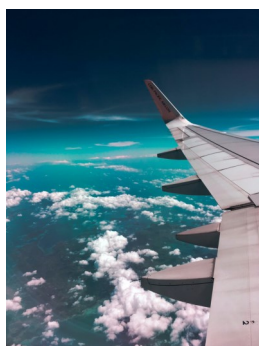
### Working in a tax haven or low tax jurisdiction

There are many countries in which no personal taxes are imposed (e.g. the United Arab Emirates) or much lower tax rates are imposed.

If remuneration in excess of R1,25 million is received, there will not be a double tax situation in the foreign country if no taxes are imposed on income in that country. Since there will be no double taxation in this instance, no section 6quat credit can be claimed at the end of the year of assessment.

However, should a low tax rate be imposed in the foreign country, a rebate under section 6quat may be claimed.

Note, however that this provision only applies to South African residents. Consequently if the person ceased to be a South African resident, income from a source outside South Africa is not subject to normal tax in South Africa.



## “Financial emigration”

The term “financial emigration” is commonly used in connection with the process of acquiring approval from the South African Reserve Bank to emigrate from South Africa for exchange control purposes.

Emigration is not connected to an individual's tax residence. It is merely one factor that may be taken into account to determine whether an individual broke his or her tax residence.

An individual's tax residence is not automatically broken when he or she emigrates for exchange control purposes. The deciding factor remains whether an individual ceased to be ordinarily resident in the Republic.



*"I, not events,  
have the power  
to make me  
happy or  
unhappy today. I  
can choose which  
it shall be.  
Yesterday is dead,  
tomorrow hasn't  
arrived yet. I have  
just one day,  
today, and I'm  
going to be happy  
in it."  
Groucho Marx*



## Small businesses corporations v micro businesses

Small business corporation	Micro business
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business turnover is less than R20 million per year</li> <li>• All shareholders in the business are natural persons</li> <li>• Person only owns the one business</li> <li>• Less than 20% of the business turnover comes from "investment" income</li> <li>• Less than 20% of the income comes from rendering a "personal" service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business turnover is less than R1 million per year</li> <li>• All partners in a partnership are individuals throughout the year of assessment</li> <li>• The business trades as either a sole proprietor, a partnership, a close corporation, a co-operative, or a company</li> <li>• The business owner, partners shareholders, members, and the business do not hold any shares or interests in a close corporation, company, or cooperative</li> <li>• If the micro business is a company, less than 20% of the total receipts comes from               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* "Investment income"</li> <li>* "Professional services"</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The business is not a "personal service provider" or a "labour broker"</li> <li>• The business is not a public benefit organisation, a recreational club, an association of persons, or a small business funding entity</li> </ul>

• "Investment income" means any income in the form of annuities, dividends, interest, rental derived from immovable property, royalties or income of a similar nature and any proceeds derived from the disposal of financial instruments.  
 • "Professional services" means a service in the field of accounting, actuarial science, architecture, auctioneering, auditing, broadcasting, consulting, draftsmanship, education, engineering, financial service broking, health, information technology, journalism, law, management, real estate broking, research, sport, surveying, translation, valuation or veterinary science.

## Micro businesses

Micro businesses may opt to register for the turnover tax regime which replaces the liability for income tax (including CGT) and, to an extent, dividends tax with a liability to account for turnover tax. To register, the business has to complete a TT01 form and submit to SARS.

Under the "turnover tax" regime, the registered micro business' tax liability is determined by applying a specific turnover tax rate to the registered micro business' "taxable turnover" in a particular year of assessment.

The micro business is not exempt from the duty to withhold payroll and other taxes,

such as employees' tax, skills development levies (SDL) and unemployment insurance fund (UIF) contributions, or to account for VAT (if voluntarily registered as a VAT vendor).

Turnover tax is a stand-alone tax, i.e., its determination is separate and independent from the normal tax system. A registered micro business that opted for turnover tax is required to submit the TT03 return to declare its taxable turnover.

These businesses' year of assessment generally start on 1 March each year and ends on 28/29 February the following year.

Registered micro businesses are required to make two interim payments and, if necessary, one final payment on assessment. The first interim payment (which is based on an estimate of the taxable turnover of the year) is due on 31 August of each year. The second payment is due on 28/29 February.

The second interim payment is the total turnover tax payable on the estimated taxable turnover for the full year of assessment, less the first interim payment previously paid by the micro business.



***“If you are too  
busy to laugh,  
you are too  
busy.”  
Proverb***

## Small business corporations

Small business corporations (SBC) qualifies for numerous concessions, including a preferential progressive tax rate.

The second concession is the immediate write-off of all plant or machinery brought into use for the first time by the company for purpose of its trade (other than mining or farming) and used by the company directly in a process of manufacture or similar process in the year of assessment.

Furthermore, the company can elect under section 12E(1A) to claim depreciation on

its depreciable assets at either

- a wear and tear allowance [section 12E(1A)(a) read with section 11(e)]; or
- an accelerated write-off allowance [section 12E(1A)(b)], i.e.
  - \* 50% of the cost of the asset in the year of assessment during which it was first brought into use;
  - \* 30% in the next year of assessment; and
  - \* 20% in the year of assessment thereafter.

The asset must be owned or acquired by the taxpayer as purchaser under an “instalment credit agreement” as defined in the VAT Act.

The depreciable cost of the asset is the lesser of

- the actual cost to the taxpayer; or
- the arm’s length cash price at the time of acquisition.

## Crypto assets

A crypto asset is a digital representation of value that is not issued by a central bank, but is traded, transferred and stored electronically by natural and legal persons for the purpose of payment, investment and other forms of utility, and applies cryptography techniques in the underlying technology.

Transactions or speculation in crypto assets are subject to the general principles of South African tax law and taxed

accordingly.

Income derived from mining crypto assets are subject to income tax and may result in the miner becoming a provisional taxpayer if the tax threshold is exceeded.

Taxpayers that receive crypto assets as payment for goods/services are required to include the value of such crypto assets in their gross income for income tax purposes.

Due to the volatility of crypto

assets it is crucial to determine the date on which the value thereof should be determined for tax purposes. The purchase price is determined on the earlier of the date of receipt or accrual and not the average over the year of assessment.

Expenses incurred on crypto asset trading is deductible if incurred in the course of trade and all the other required conditions are met under the Income Tax Act.

## Customs registration

No person, except a traveller, may import goods into, or export goods from South Africa unless that person, is registered as an importer or exporter; and is represented by a registered agent, in the case of an importer or exporter not located in South Africa. Before goods can be imported or exported, SARS may require a person or entity to formally license or register and obtain a customs code number before conducting any activity regulated by the Customs and Excise Act.

toms and Excise Act.

The following persons are excluded from formal registration requirements:

- A person, including a traveller, who imports or exports goods of which the total value required to be declared is less than R150 000 during any calendar year, whether such goods are imported or exported in one or more consignments

- A person who imports or exports goods classifiable under tariff subheading 9999.00.10 or 9999.00.20 under the notes to Chapter 99 of Schedule No.1
- A person who is not a South African citizen who exports a motor vehicle registered in South Africa to a non-SACU country of destination for personal use.







## Registering for a Customs code

The person must complete the DA 185: Application form: Registration /Licensing of Customs and Excise clients, together with the relevant supporting annexure to the DA 185 or use the Electronic Registration System and complete the online version DA185 and the relevant online supporting Annexure.

For more information, please refer to the following External Policies on [www.sars.gov.za](http://www.sars.gov.za):

- Customs Registration,

Licensing and Designation SC-CF-19

- Excise Licensing and Registration SE-LR-02

### Code 70707070

A natural person may be excluded for the formal registration requirements and be allowed to use the 70707070 registration code if he/she:

- Enters the goods for home consumption, temporary export or export
- Reflects in the field provided on the bill of entry or

declaration form his or her:

- \* SARS taxpayer reference number; or
- \* South African identity document number, in the case of a South African citizen or a permanent resident, or passport document number in the case of a person who is not a South African citizen nor a permanent resident.

***“Happiness is not something ready-made. It comes from your own actions.”***  
**Dalai Lama**

## Exemptions from entry requirements

The following goods do not require an import bill of entry (“customs declaration”):

- Containers temporarily imported
- Human remains
- Goods which in the opinion of the Commissioner

are of no commercial value

- Goods imported under an international carnet (this serves as customs declaration)
- Goods of a value for duty purposes not exceeding R500, and on which no duty is payable in terms of

Schedule No. 1 of the Customs and Excise Act. To release the above goods, Form DA 306 – Application for release of goods in terms of section 38(1)(a) of the Customs and Excise Act No. 91 of 1964, must be completed.

## Duties, levies and taxes on importation

The following duties, levies and taxes may be levied on imported goods:

- Ordinary customs duty
- Specific Excise Duties on imported goods of the same class or kind of locally manufactured goods
- Ad Valorem Excise Duties on imported goods of the same class or kind of locally manufactured goods
- Anti-Dumping and Countervailing duties (Anti-Dumping and Countervailing duties are levied on goods considered to be dumped in South Africa, as well as on subsidised imported goods.)
- Import levies on certain goods such as tyres, plastic bags, light bulbs and sugary beverages
- Safeguard duties (Safeguard duties are levied on goods to which there was a surge in importation thereof causing material injury to local industries)
- Environmental levy
- Value Added Tax (VAT).







## Duty Free allowances

The duty free allowance only apply to goods for personal use or to dispose of as gifts in accompanied travellers' baggage declared by returning residents and non-residents visiting South Africa.

The following imported goods declared by travellers in their accompanied baggage may be exempted from paying any import duties and Value-Added Tax (VAT):

- New or used goods of a total value not exceeding R5 000 per person
- Wine not exceeding 2 litres per person
- Spirituous and other alcoholic beverages, a total quantity not exceeding 1 litre per person
- Cigarettes not exceeding 200 and cigars not exceeding 20 per person
- 250 g cigarette or pipe tobacco per person
- Perfume not exceeding 50 ml and Eau de Toilette not exceeding 250 ml per person.

Even if goods are bought at an inbound duty free shop, the duty free allowance still applies upon arrival.

The duty free allowances related to new or used goods, wine, spirituous and other alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and perfume are only allowed once per person during a period of 30 days, following an absence of not less than 48 hours from South Africa. The tobacco or alcoholic beverage allowance is not applicable to persons under the age of 18 years.

***“Everyone  
wants to live  
on top of the  
mountain, but  
all the  
happiness and  
growth occurs  
while you're  
climbing it.”  
Andy Rooney***

## Provisional tax

Provisional Tax is not a separate tax, but merely a mechanism to pay the normal income tax liability during the tax year. Therefore, Provisional Tax is an advance payment of a taxpayer's normal tax liability.

A provisional taxpayer is generally required to make two provisional tax payments, one six months into the year of assessment and one at the end of the year of assessment. taxpayers may make an additional payment, generally

known as the third or top-up payment, after the end of the year of assessment to avoid or reduce a liability for interest that would arise should their first two provisional payments be inadequate.

Provisional tax payments are calculated on estimated taxable income, including current taxable capital gains, for that particular year of assessment. These estimates of taxable income are submitted to SARS on an IRP6 return.

Persons who earn income, other remuneration, or from an employer which is not registered for PAYE, as well as companies are required to submit provisional tax returns, unless they are exempted. Furthermore, any person notified by SARS that he/she is a provisional taxpayer also need to submit provisional tax returns. There are, however, certain specific exclusions such as deceased estates and small business funding entities.

## Cash restrictions

A traveller is allowed to declare and carry a maximum of R25 000 / unlimited foreign currency, whether leaving or entering

A traveller is required to declare whether or not he/she has any banknotes, gold, securities or foreign currency with him/her; and produce any bank notes, gold, securities or foreign currency which he/she has with him/her.

The South African bank notes is unlimited if the traveller is

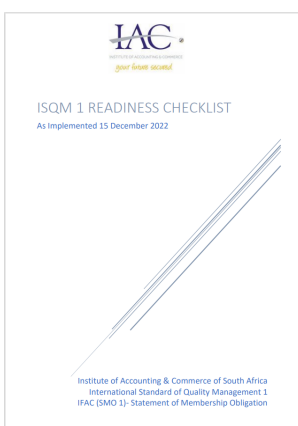
going to / coming from a country within the Common Monetary Area (CMA)

Travellers are advised to contact the South African Reserve Bank to obtain approval prior to taking cash across the borders of South Africa.

Although there is generally no legal limit on how much money a person can carry on a plane, if the person is traveling internationally the person must declare amounts of more than \$10,000 on the

customs form, and be prepared for possible interviews with customs or law enforcement to explain the amount of money the person has with him/her.





## International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM1)

DEAR IAC PRACTICING MEMBERS

You are hereby officially informed of implementing the Checklist for your Practice.

Please note that this is a guide and you can tailor-make it so that it suits your business.

This 48 page checklist has been solely compiled by IAC and you are free to share it with colleagues in our industry as we want to also add value to the public at large in the spirit of improving quality management.

The compilation of this checklist / guide has taken IAC many late nights and in depth research on the subject, as we want you, our valuable member to be informed and to add tremendous quality management to your practice.

There are many packages out there, and it could cost you a few thousand rand to purchase such information, but IAC has compiled its own for you, our valuable member, at no cost.

**“Enjoy your  
own life  
without  
comparing it  
with that of  
another.”  
Marquis de  
Condorcet**

## Withholding tax—Sale of immovable property

Any person paying any amount to any non-resident seller or to any other person for or on behalf of that seller, in respect of the disposal of any immovable property in South Africa must, generally, withhold from the amount to be paid, an amount equal to:

- 7,5% of the amount payable, if the seller is a natural person;
- 10% of the amount payable, if the seller is a company; and
- 15% of the amount payable, if the seller is a trust.

Where the value of the property exceeds R2 million, the withholding amount applies to the full purchase price without regard to the R2 million limits.

The amount withheld from any payment to the seller is an advance payment in respect of the seller's liability for normal tax for the year of assessment during which the property is disposed of by the seller.

If the seller does not submit a return in respect of that year of assessment within 12 months after the end of

that year of assessment, the payment of the withheld amount is a sufficient basis for an assessment in terms of section 95 of the Tax Administration Act.

### Exclusions

- Amounts payable by the purchaser to the seller and any other person for or on behalf of the seller, in respect of the acquisition by that purchaser of the immovable property, if, in aggregate the amount do not exceed R2 million.
- Any deposit paid by the purchaser for the purpose of securing the disposal of the property by the seller to that purchaser until the agreement for that disposal becomes unconditional, in which case any amount which would have been required to be withheld from the amount of the deposit must withheld from the first following payments made by the purchaser in respect of that disposal.

### Return

The buyer is required to submit a NR02 return in respect

of the tax withheld which is payable to SARS. The buyer will need the following information to complete the return:

- Particulars of the seller
- Description of the property per the title deed
- Particulars of the buyer/conveyancer/estate agent
- Calculation of the amount withheld.

### Payment

If an amount has been withheld from any amount payable in a foreign currency, that amount withheld must be translated Rand at the spot rate on the date the amount is paid over to SARS.

The return and payment must be submitted to SARS within 14 days from the date the amount was withheld, or, if the buyer is a non-resident, within 28 days.

If the seller did not request a directive, he/she will be regarded as a provisional taxpayer. The buyer is personally liable if tax was not withheld.



## Welcome to our new members

### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONAL (REVIEWER) / TAX PRACTITIONER

<u>MEMBERSHIP NUMBER</u>	<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>NAME</u>
654652(IAP)*	NGCOYA	SFISESIHLE SDUDUZO
654832(IAP)*	LANDMAN	DEWALD ADRIAAN
655694(IAP)*	DIXON	MICHELLE ANTHEA

### FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT IN PRACTICE/CERTIFIED TAX PRACTITIONER

<u>MEMBERSHIP NUMBER</u>	<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>NAME</u>
9731897(FAP/CTP)	GOVENDER	BHASHNEE
1108281(FAP/CTP)	NYAMANI	ALEX MVELELI

### TECHNICAL ACCOUNTANT/CERTIFIED TAX PRACTITIONER

<u>MEMBERSHIP NUMBER</u>	<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>NAME</u>
668833(TA/CTP)	CHANDO	RUTENDO
5034049(TA/CTP)	CHENYGEN	NETANIA
427623(TA/CTP)	HARMSE	ANTOINETTE SEUGNET

### TECHNICAL ACCOUNTANT

<u>MEMBERSHIP NUMBER</u>	<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>NAME</u>
3807189(TA)	GROVE	LIZA ANGEL
898749(TA)	RAMETSI	OUPA PETER

### APPROVED TRAINING CENTRE

<u>MEMBERSHIP NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME</u>
5247113(ATC)	GAJI ACCOUNTANTS PTY LTD
6213210(ATC)	ASSISTAX ACCOUNTING & TAX
7703518(ATC)	NEL, SMUTS AND PITA (NSP)

### STUDENT ON LEARNERSHIP

<u>MEMBERSHIP NUMBER</u>	<u>SURNAME</u>	<u>NAME</u>
8213542	MAKHAKHE	REITUMETSE
2967706	BROWN	EMMA
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**A dynamic world-class professional accounting institute**

**Vision**

To be a dynamic world class Professional Accounting Institute (incorporating related fields) at the forefront of technology and an integrated approach to the profession.

**Mission**

It is the aim of the Institute to be recognised as the pre-eminent Professional Body for Accountants and other related professionals by actively promoting the effective utilization and development of qualified professionals, through the achievement of excellence in standards of professional competence and socially acceptable ethical conduct amongst its members, through a dynamic integrated approach to the legislative and environmental arena.

**What's new at SARS?**

- The Estate Duty webpage was updated with information and clarification on whether the executor can be held personally liable for estate duty and when and how to request the Deceased Estate Compliance (DEC) letter.
- The next phase of the implementation of the Traveller Declaration System is planned at all airports, starting with Cape Town International Airport on 28 February 2023, O.R. Tambo International Airport on 23 March 2023 and other airports in the second and third quarters of 2023, as well as land ports namely Beit Bridge and Skilpadshek. The Cape Town Seaport is also in line to implement the system during the last quarter of 2023.
- Further information required in terms of section 18A(2)(a)(vii) for purposes of a receipt issued under section 18A(2)(a) of the Income Tax Act, 1962 (with effect from 1 March 2023)



**ATTENTION IRBA TAX PRACTITIONERS**

**CONTACT IAC FOR A SEAMLESS TRANSITION AND  
JOIN US IMMEDIATELY AS A TAX PRACTITIONER**

EMAIL MEMBERS@IACSA.CO.ZA

**SPECIAL OFFER ONLY VALID UNTIL  
30TH APRIL 2023**

The IAC is a well-respected RCB for tax practitioners and we pride ourselves in offering excellent services to our members. It is our privilege to extend this offer to IRBA tax practitioners.

**Tax Practitioners**

The Certified Tax Practitioner (CTP) is a professional designation that can be awarded to general tax practitioners, accountants and tax attorneys involved in the tax departments of accounting and / or auditing practices, public officers of companies and SARS officials.

In terms of Section 240 of the Tax Administration Act No. 28 of 2011 every natural person who provides advice to another person with respect to the application of a tax; or completes or assists in completing a tax return, such person must register with or fall under the jurisdiction of a Recognized Controlling Body (RCB) registered with the South African Revenue Services (SARS).

There is no restriction on the tax work which may be undertaken by a Certified Tax Practitioner provided that the practitioner is competent to perform such function. To this end the IAC expects that all its members take cognizance of the "Covenant of an IAC Member" which is contained in the IAC By-Laws.