


IT 2475 - Income tax : imposition and remission of additional (penalty) tax for late lodgment of income tax returns

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TAXATION RULING NO. IT 2475

INCOME TAX : IMPOSITION AND REMISSION OF ADDITIONAL
(PENALTY) TAX FOR LATE LODGMENT OF INCOME TAX RETURNS

F.O.I. EMBARGO: Edited for FOI Purposes

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REFERENCE NO: SUBJECT REFS: LEGISLAT. REFS:

I 1183716	ADDITIONAL (PENALTY)	222
	TAX FOR LATE LODGMENT	227

OTHER RULINGS ON TOPIC IT 2034, IT 2214, IT 2241, IT 2371,
IT 2372

PREAMBLE Section 222 of the Income Tax Assessment Act (the Act) imposes additional tax equal to double the amount of tax payable or \$20.00, whichever is the greater, where an income tax return is lodged late. A return is regarded as late if it is lodged after 31 August or after any extended date granted. For 1988 only, an extended date of 31 October will apply. Differing rules for late lodgment applicable to returns for substituted accounting periods are discussed later in the ruling.

2. Subsection 227(3) allows the Commissioner to remit the whole or any part of the additional tax imposed under section 222. This may be done either before or after an assessment is made.

3. In practice, the full statutory additional tax imposed by section 222 is not normally levied. In all but exceptional circumstances, the Commissioner exercises the discretion provided by subsection 227(3) and remits part of the statutory additional tax for late lodgment at the time of making the assessment. In the past, additional tax was remitted to the extent that it was imposed at an effective rate of 20% per annum (or 10% per annum for periods prior to 14 February 1983) on the lesser of tax payable or net amount payable and further remission was not generally approved unless there were clearly extenuating circumstances.

4. This ruling provides revised guidelines for calculation of the additional tax to be imposed when an assessment is made, and also for the exercise of the Commissioner's discretion under subsection 227(3) to further remit the statutory penalty imposed. In providing these guidelines, there is no intention of laying down any conditions which may restrict a Deputy Commissioner or authorised officer in exercising his discretion. It is essential that Deputy Commissioners and authorised officers retain the flexibility necessary to deal with each particular case on its merits as required by the legislation.

. Objections and Appeals

5. Objections may be lodged against the calculation of additional tax for late lodgment. Insofar as the objection relates to the severity of the additional tax for late lodgment, the Commissioner's decision on the objection will be determined on the merits of the particular case and in accordance with the guidelines discussed in this Ruling.

6. The powers of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal to review decisions of the Commissioner relating to remission of additional tax payable under section 222 are limited to additional tax that exceeds :

- (a) an amount calculated at the rate of 20% per annum of tax payable for the period commencing on the last day allowed for furnishing the return and ending on the day on which the return is furnished or the day on which the assessment of additional tax is made, whichever happens first; or
- (b) if the amount calculated in (a) above is less than \$20 - \$20

If additional tax exceeds the amounts calculated in (a) or (b), the Administrative Appeals Tribunal has power to review the whole of the amount imposed. The powers of the Tribunal relating to decisions of the Commissioner made prior to 14 December 1984 will continue to be limited to those cases where additional tax exceeds the greater of :

(i) \$2; or

(ii) 10% per annum of the tax payable for the period from the due date to the actual date of lodgment or assessment (whichever is earlier).

7. The guidelines contained in this Ruling replace those contained in Taxation Rulings No. IT 2371 and IT 2372 which covered the same topics. To the extent that aspects of the earlier Rulings are intended to be retained, they are incorporated in this Ruling.

8. An amnesty on the lodgment of all returns of income will be in effect from 30 May to 31 October 1988. There will be no late lodgment penalties imposed on any return lodged during the duration of the amnesty. This ruling will have effect from the cessation of the amnesty.

RULING Definitions

9. For the purpose of calculating additional tax for late lodgment, the following definitions apply:

- (a) "Tax Payable" means gross tax (including Medicare levy and health levy 1977-1979) less:
 - (i) rebates;

- (ii) credits under section 45, 160AF and double tax agreements;
 - (iii) deductions under subsections 98A(2) and 100(2); and
 - (iv) tax waived under the Audit Act.
- (b) "Net Amount Payable" means tax payable (as defined above) plus provisional tax debit for provisional taxpayers who are not subject to payment of quarterly provisional tax less:
- (i) tax instalment deductions or, if applicable, company instalment credit (whether paid or otherwise);
 - (ii) prescribed payment deductions; and
 - (iii) provisional tax credits (instalments debited for those provisional taxpayers subject to quarterly provisional tax).

NOTE:

Additional tax for omission of assessable income (pursuant to sections 223-226 inclusive) is not included in net amount payable for the purposes of calculation of additional tax for late lodgment.

- (c) "Voluntary Lodgment" refers only to those cases where the voluntary disclosure of non-lodgment:
- (i) is not due, directly or indirectly, to departmental activities in connection with the affairs of the person concerned under any of the Acts administered by the Commissioner; and
 - (ii) includes returns for at least two years of income prior to the current year, as well as the current year return.
- (d) "Extension of time to lodge" allows a return to be lodged by a certain date. If the return is not lodged by that date, additional tax for late lodgment is calculated from that date to the date of lodgment.
- (e) "Detected non-lodger" refers to those taxpayers whose failure to lodge is detected by Taxation Office actions. Generally, demands for late lodged returns will not attract this component where the demand covers one year only and is issued not later than 31 December of the financial year following the year covered by the demand.

Rate of Additional Tax

10. From 1 November 1988, the statutory amount of additional tax for late lodgment imposed by the Act will be remitted to the

extent that the actual amount imposed will consist of the following components:

(a) In all cases -

- . a basic component of 20% per annum of the lesser of tax payable or net amount payable, (which is broadly equivalent to late payment penalty of 20% per annum); and

(b) Where applicable -

- . a "recurring offence" component of 5% per annum cumulative (refer paragraph 11) of the lesser of tax payable or net amount payable for consecutive offences subject to penalty;
- . a "delayed instalment" component of 5% per annum of the total amount upon which instalments of tax (i.e. quarterly provisional tax, company instalments) are based if the late return delays or avoids the payment of any instalment (refer paragraph 12); and
- . a "detected non-lodger" component of 10% flat (refer paragraph 13) of the lesser of tax payable or net amount payable.

11. The "recurring offence" component will be applied on a cumulative basis to all late returns received after 31 October 1988 except in cases where the assessment results in a refund or nil tax payable. Thus, where a first offence occurs on or after 1 November 1988, and there is a further offence in relation to a consecutive year's return (either in simultaneous multiple lodgments or separate lodgments), a "recurring offence" component will be calculated and will then continue cumulatively for each subsequent consecutive late lodgment i.e. 5% for the second consecutive year late, 10% for the third consecutive year late etc.. The recurring offence escalation will cease when a return is either lodged on time, a full remission of penalty for a late return is conceded because of special circumstances (refer paragraph 24 - multiple lodgment cases), or the assessment results in a refund or nil tax payable.

12. The "delayed instalment" component will only apply to 1987 and subsequent year returns and will be imposed when the late lodgment delays notification and subsequent payment of an instalment of tax. This component will be subject to a charge of 5% per annum of the total amount upon which instalments of tax are based for a maximum period of 12 months, will only apply where the instalment results in an amount payable and will be imposed if a return is lodged:

- (a) 12 months or more after the end of the accounting period for companies subject to instalments of tax; or
- (b) after 30 April following the year of income for taxpayers subject to quarterly provisional tax, except for :
 - those taxpayers subject to QPT for the first time,

for which the operative date will be 31 July; and

- seasonal provisional taxpayers, for which the operative date will be 31 December.

13. The "detected non-lodger" component will be applied to all returns lodged after 31 October as a result of ATO activities in connection with the affairs of the person concerned under any of the Acts administered by the Commissioner.

Calculation of Period Late

14. The period late will be calculated from 31 October to the date of lodgment for all cases with the exception of those cases discussed in the following paragraph.

. Substituted Accounting Period Returns

15. A different basis is used in calculating the period late for returns based on substituted accounting periods. Where a taxpayer has leave to adopt an accounting period ending on other than 30 June, the return is considered late if lodged more than 120 days after the close of the accounting period adopted (or after any approved extended date). However, returns covered by agents' lodgment arrangements are late as follows:

- (a) where the substituted accounting period is in lieu of an income year ending on the succeeding 30 June - if the return is lodged later than 7 months after the close of the substituted accounting period; or
- (b) where the substituted accounting period is in lieu of the income year ending on the preceding 30 June - if the return is lodged more than 120 days after the close of the accounting period or outside the normal requirements of the lodgment programme adopted, whichever is the later.

16. For non-agent prepared returns and agent prepared returns outlined in point (a) of the previous paragraph, additional tax for late lodgment is calculated from the end of the fourth month after the close of the accounting period. For non-agent prepared returns and agent prepared returns considered late as outlined in point (b) of the previous paragraph, additional tax for late lodgment is calculated in accordance with normal procedures. Full details of lodgment guidelines for returns based on substituted accounting periods are contained in the tables at Attachment A and B to this Ruling.

. "Delayed Instalment" Component

17. As indicated at paragraph 12, a "delayed instalment" component will be imposed as a result of the late lodgment delaying notification (and subsequent payment) of an instalment of tax where:

- (a) For a company instalment - the return is lodged 12 months or more after the end of the

accounting period.

- (b) For quarterly provisional - tax the return is lodged after 30 April following the year of income, or adjusted date as shown in paragraph 12.

The period for which the component is to be calculated will be from the date determined at (a) or (b) above to the date of lodgment, to a maximum of 12 months.

Calculation of Additional Tax

. Maximum Limits

18. Additional tax for late lodgment will be imposed at the new rate for returns lodged late after 31 October 1988, subject to the maximum of 100% per annum of tax assessed for 1984 and prior year returns and 200% per annum of tax payable for 1985 and subsequent year returns.

. Minimum Limits

19. Where the result of the additional tax calculation for 1985 and subsequent year returns is an amount less than \$20, then, by virtue of the provisions of subsection 222(2) of the Act, the amount of additional tax is taken to be \$20. However, where the net amount payable on assessment is greater than \$2 but less than \$20, the amount of additional tax that equals the difference between the net amount payable and \$20 is remitted i.e. the additional tax will not exceed the net amount payable if this amount is less than \$20. Additional tax of \$2 or less will be wholly remitted regardless of the year of the return.

. Occurrence of "Nil" Penalty in Recurring Offence Sequence

20. In some late lodgment situations, the base figure (i.e. net amount payable) used for penalty calculation may be "nil" or result in a credit, so that no penalty will be imposed. In these cases, the "recurring offence" component in subsequent years will be determined by counting that return as if lodged on time.

. Voluntary Lodgment

21. Voluntary lodgment cases conforming to the definition at paragraph 9 will be subject to concessional treatment, with additional tax calculated in accordance with Ruling IT 2214.

. Section 167 Assessments

22. In original assessments raised under section 167 of the Act as default assessments for non-lodgment of returns, the rate of additional tax is varied. Additional tax equal to 50% flat of the tax payable or the appropriate impost under the new rates, whichever is the greater, will be calculated, except where prosecution action has been instituted and not withdrawn, in which case additional tax will not be payable (refer subsection

8ZE(1), of the Taxation Administration Act).

23. From time to time, assessments are raised under section 167 where the primary objective is not to enforce lodgment of the return but rather to absorb tax instalment deductions, prescribed payment system credits or provisional tax on a taxpayer's account. In these circumstances, additional tax for late lodgment is inappropriate and is not imposed.

. Multiple Lodgments

24. Where a number of years returns for a taxpayer are lodged concurrently, the earliest return is considered to be the first return late in determining the "recurring offence" component. Thus, if 1984 to 1987 returns were lodged late concurrently, additional tax would consist of the basic component of 20% per annum for each year, plus a "recurring offence" component as follows:-

1984	NIL
1985	5%
1986	10%
1987	15%

The "delayed instalment" or "detected non-lodger" components may also be imposed depending on when and why the returns were lodged.

25. If additional tax is being imposed in the earliest assessment of a multiple issue, the net amount payable figure will include a notional provisional tax debit for the purpose of the calculation, provided that a provisional tax debit would have been raised had the return been lodged on time.

. Payment-In-Advance Cases

26. A concession is extended to taxpayers who forward a payment of estimated tax and provisional tax (where appropriate) at or before lodgment of the return. This concession will NOT apply to those taxpayers who forward a post-dated cheque nor to those who forward a payment subsequent to lodgment of the return but prior to issue (or prior to the due date) of an assessment. The rules for calculating additional tax for late lodgment in these cases are discussed below.

27. Where current year returns are lodged late, but before 15 April, and the estimated balance of tax on assessment is paid in full

prior to or with lodgment, no additional tax will be calculated. Where a part payment is made , additional tax will be calculated on the difference between the amount paid and the lesser of tax payable and net amount payable for the period from 31 October to the date of lodgment.

28. Where a return is lodged after 15 April but before 30 June, where payment in full has preceded or accompanies lodgment, additional tax will be calculated on the lesser of tax payable or

net amount payable for the period from the end of December to the date of lodgment. Where a part payment is made the additional tax is calculated on the lesser of tax payable and net amount payable for the period from the end of December to the date of lodgment. A further amount, calculated on the difference between the amount paid and the lesser of tax payable or net amount payable for the period from 31 October to the end of December, will also be calculated.

29. Payments made at or before lodgment must include provisional tax where applicable. However, where it is anticipated that there will be a subsequent variation of provisional tax, the estimated balance of tax payable can be reduced to take this variation into consideration. Additional tax for late lodgment will be imposed on that part of the original assessment that has not been paid in advance, but will be automatically recalculated when a subsequent variation of provisional tax is processed.

30. The concessions for payment-in-advance cases do not apply to taxpayers for whom prior year returns are outstanding at 30 June or taxpayers who are clients of tax agents who have received demands to lodge returns by dates earlier than those permitted by their agent's lodgment programme. It is also pointed out that the payment-in-advance concessions do not preclude action being taken to enforce lodgment of returns.

. Variation of Provisional Tax

31. Where the provisional tax debit notified in the assessment is subsequently varied, additional tax for late lodgment calculated in the original assessment will be adjusted to reflect the reduced liability (refer Ruling IT 2241)

. Amended Assessments

32. As with variations of provisional tax, where an assessment is amended, an adjustment will be made to the amount of additional tax for late lodgment. This will occur irrespective of whether the amendment increases or reduces a liability. (refer Ruling IT 2034).

Prosecution Instituted

33. Where a person is liable to pay an amount of additional tax by way of penalty for late lodgment of a return and a prosecution is instituted against that person under section 8C of the Taxation Administration Act for the late lodgment, the amount of additional tax is not payable unless and until the prosecution is withdrawn (refer subsection 8ZE(1) of the Taxation Administration Act).

Remission of Additional Tax

34. As indicated previously, the full statutory additional tax imposed by section 222 is not normally levied. In all but exceptional circumstances, the Commissioner exercises the discretion provided by subsection 227(3) and remits part of the

statutory additional charge.

35. Prior to the calculation of additional tax, any request for leniency that may be enclosed with the return must be taken into account. The decision as to whether or not the discretion will be exercised in the light of the request for leniency must be recorded and attached as a folio to the return.

36. In all cases, where it is decided to remit the whole of the basic component of 20%, all other components except the delayed instalment component, that have been calculated will be remitted, and any "recurring offence" status will be terminated.

Further Remission

. Payment-In-Advance Cases

37. Where a payment-in-advance of the estimated tax proves to be inadequate by virtue of a disallowed claim in the assessment, additional tax for late lodgment will be automatically calculated as specified for part payments in previous paragraphs. Where a taxpayer makes representation for remission of the additional tax and it is considered that the claim disallowed was made in good faith, the additional tax should be remitted.

. Section 167 Assessments

38. At paragraph 22, it was indicated that additional tax equal to 50% flat of the tax payable or the appropriate impost under the new rates, whichever is the greater, will be calculated in original assessments raised under section 167 as default assessments for non-lodgment of returns. The rate of imposition of the additional charge in the original assessment will be reduced (if appropriate) to the correct impost under the new arrangements when a return is eventually lodged by the taxpayer. The period late for the purposes of the calculation of the additional tax will extend up to the actual date of lodgment of the return by the taxpayer and not to the date the section 167 assessment was raised.

. Request For Further Remission - Non-Agent Cases

39. A request for further remission will be granted where circumstances which led to the delay in lodgment were exceptional or unpredictable. Circumstances, such as the sudden ill health of a taxpayer or the destruction or loss of a taxpayer's records due to flood or fire would be considered as exceptional or unpredictable circumstances. In some instances, the advanced age of a taxpayer, the serious illness of a family member or a language problem may be considered as an extenuating circumstance which led to the delay in lodgment. On the other hand, additional tax would not generally be remitted where the delay in lodgment occurs through the neglect, inadvertence or omission of the taxpayer. Explanations such as:

. the taxpayer forgot;

- . delay in receiving the group certificate or lost group certificate;
- . delay in establishing the distribution from a partnership, dividends receivable etc; and
- . absence from Australia.

are not regarded as acceptable reasons for remitting the additional tax.

. Extent of Remission - Non-Agent Cases

40. It is recognised that there may be occasions where events which led to the delay in lodgment were clearly beyond the taxpayer's control. However, in many such cases, the taxpayer would have been able to make alternative arrangements or at least notify the Taxation Office of the difficulties being experienced.

41. In all cases, when it becomes apparent that lodgment will be delayed, the taxpayer should advise the Taxation Office of the reasons for the delay and should seek an extension of time for lodgment. Whether or not an extension is approved will depend on the particular circumstances of each individual case, but the fact that the taxpayer has notified the Taxation Office of the reasons for the delay will be taken into account when considering the extent of any further remission. Other factors which are taken into account include:

- (a) action taken by the taxpayer to mitigate the effects of the delay;
- (b) the circumstances under which the return was lodged (i.e. voluntary or enforced); and
- (c) the lodgment history of the taxpayer.

42. The action taken by the taxpayer to reduce the extent of delay resulting from unforeseen circumstances is an important factor in determining the amount of further remission. Similarly, where extenuating circumstances have been proved and the taxpayer can demonstrate that every possible step has been taken to ensure early lodgment, consideration will be given to further remission, notwithstanding that lodgment may have been enforced through the issue of a final notice.

. Request For Further Remission - Agent Cases

43. Requests for further remission of additional tax by tax agents on behalf of their clients will be treated similarly to requests from taxpayers who do not engage an agent. The circumstances leading to the delay may arise from either the taxpayer's or tax agent's actions or omissions, but the factors to be taken into account when considering remission will generally be the same.

44. Where the circumstances leading to the delay in lodgment

arise from problems experienced by the tax agent, bulk requests for further remission are usually lodged by the agent on behalf of a number of clients, particularly where the agent has failed to meet his lodgment programme. Although the taxpayer is liable to pay the additional tax, in practice and at law (section 251M of the Act), the tax agent is often ultimately responsible for payment of the additional tax.

45. Consideration will be given to a request for further remission on behalf of a number of taxpayers where the delay in lodgment was caused by circumstances which could not reasonably be regarded as occurring in the normal course of business. As an indication of the nature (but not the range) of factors which may fall within this category, these would include the occurrence of natural disasters and serious ill health of a practitioner, particularly in a one man practice.

46. Reasons for delay such as staffing problems (including a lack of qualified staff), remote locality, computer breakdown or installation, expansion of the business (takeover or amalgamation) and difficulties with client groups who are subject to seasonal fluctuations in work load (e.g. primary producers) are not normally regarded as exceptional circumstances which could not be anticipated. Whilst there may be circumstances where such events could not have been anticipated, there are arguments against accepting such explanations. For instance, installation of a computer system or the expansion of a practice are conscious decisions made by an agent in the normal course of business. It is unlikely that some difficulties in undertaking such ventures would not be expected.

47. The view indicated in the preceding paragraph is taken primarily because factors such as computer "down" time, staffing problems and the like are normal incidents of operating a practice which should be allowed for in planning. However, a balanced view must be taken, and there will be some cases where, for example, extraordinarily lengthy "down" time of a computer or malfunction leading to loss of stored information may warrant further remission of additional tax for late lodgment. Similarly, there may be instances where an abnormal incidence of illness or absence of key personnel, particularly in small or remote practices, can neither be avoided nor quickly overcome, so that further remission may be appropriate.

. Extent of Remission - Agent Cases

48. In considering the extent of further remission a number of factors are taken into account. These include:

- (a) action taken by the tax agent to mitigate the effects of the delay;
- (b) the level of the tax agent's performance in immediately preceding years;
- (c) the level of the tax agent's performance during the current year.

. Tax Agents' Actions

49. The action taken by the tax agent to reduce the extent of a delay resulting from unforeseen circumstances is an important factor in determining the amount of any further remission. The Commissioner's annual circular to tax agents stresses that agents with lodgment problems should approach the Taxation Office as soon as those problems become evident, so that Tax Agent Liaison Centre officers can assist in resolving the situation. In the absence of extraordinary circumstances, generally remissions will not be granted to agents who have received warning letters as a result of monitoring at 15 November and 15 December and who do not approach the Taxation Office until after additional tax has been levied.

50. In addition to the requirement that the agent advise the Taxation Office of lodgment problems as they arise, any action taken by the agent to mitigate the delay is taken into account.

. Previous Years' Performance

51. The tax agent's lodgment performance in the immediately preceding lodgment seasons is also taken into account. The granting of further remissions to consistently poorly performing agents is not within the spirit nor the intention of the policies outlined in the Circular to Tax Agents. Therefore, notwithstanding that extenuating circumstances may exist, further remissions may not be granted where the agent has performed poorly in the immediately preceding years.

. Current Year Performance

52. The agent's lodgment performance during the current lodgment season is also examined. In particular, where the tax agent was suspended from the lodgment programme, applications for further remission may not be granted. The overall objective is to reach a situation where all agents achieve 15 January requirements. Obviously, remission of additional tax imposed on clients of tax agents suspended from the lodgment programme defeats the purpose of this strategy.

. Tax Agent's Financial Hardship

53. Many tax agents pay additional tax imposed on their clients where the delay in lodgment was the tax agent's fault. From time to time agents may argue that additional tax should be remitted on the grounds that payment may result in financial hardship to their practice. On the other hand, the delay in lodgment has resulted in a delay in collection of tax, with a consequent loss to the Revenue. Further, the whole thrust of the tax agent lodgment guidelines would be defeated were additional tax for late lodgment to be remitted simply on the grounds of the financial difficulties this may cause the tax agent. Accordingly, in the absence of the kind of extenuating circumstances discussed above, requests for further remission on the basis of financial hardship may be rejected.

COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION
27 May 1988

APPENDIX

ATTACHMENT

LODGMET GUIDELINES AND READY RECKONER

SUBSTITUTED ACCOUNTING PERIODS
AGENT RETURNS

	PASS		FAIL	
LATE AFTER	1. IF IN LIEU OF SUCCEEDING 30 JUNE			
	7 MTHS AFTER EOP			
	2. IF IN LIEU OF PRECEDING 30 JUNE		2. IF IN LIEU OF PRECEDING 30 JUNE	
	120 DAYS AFTER EOP OR OUTSIDE NORMAL PROGRAMME WHICHEVER LATER		120 DAYS AFTER EOP OR 15 JAN WHICHEVER LATER	
PENALTY	1. IF IN LIEU OF SUCCEEDING 30 JUNE			
	4 MTHS AFTER EOP			
	2. IF IN LIEU OF PRECEDING 30 JUNE			
	120 DAYS AFTER EOP OR 31 OCT WHICHEVER LATER			
ACC: PERIOD END	PENALTY IF LODGED AFTER	PENALTY FROM	PENALTY IF LODGED AFTER	PENALTY FROM
FOR THE SUCCEEDING 30 JUNE				
DECEMBER	31 JULY	30 APR	-	-
JANUARY	31 AUG	31 MAY	-	-
FEBRUARY	30 SEPT	30 JUNE	-	-
MARCH	31 OCT	31 JULY	-	-
APRIL	30 NOV	31 AUG	-	-
MAY	31 DEC	30 SEPT	-	-
FOR THE PRECEDING 30 JUNE				
JULY	15 MAR	30 NOV	15 JAN	30 NOV
AUGUST	15 MAR	31 DEC	15 JAN	31 DEC

SEPTEMBER	15 MAR	31 JAN	31 JAN	31 JAN
OCTOBER	15 MAR	28 FEB	28 FEB	28 FEB
NOV.	31 MAR	31 MAR	31 MAR	31 MAR
DEC	30 APR	30 APR	30 APR	30 APR

* EOP - End of Period

ATTACHMENT B

LODGMET GUIDELINES AND READY RECKONER
 SUBSTITUTED ACCOUNTING PERIODS
 NON-AGENT RETURNS

LATE AFTER 1. SUCCEEDING 30 JUNE
 120 DAYS AFTER EOP OR APPROVED EXTENDED DATE

2. PRECEDING 30 JUNE
 120 DAYS AFTER EOP OR APPROVED EXTENDED DATE

PENALTY FROM 1. SUCCEEDING 30 JUNE
 4 MONTHS AFTER EOP
 2. PRECEDING 30 JUNE
 120 DAYS AFTER EOP OR 31 OCT WHICHEVER LATER

ACC:	PENALTY	PENALTY
PERIOD	IF LODGED	FROM
END	AFTER	

FOR THE SUCCEEDING 30 JUNE

DECEMBER	30 APR	30 APR
JANUARY	31 MAY	31 MAY
FEBRUARY	30 JUNE	30 JUNE
MARCH	31 JULY	31 JULY
APRIL	31 AUG	30 AUG
MAY	30 SEPT	30 SEPT

FOR THE PRECEDING 30 JUNE

JULY	30 NOV	30 NOV
AUGUST	31 DEC	31 DEC
SEPTEMBER	31 JAN	31 JAN
OCTOBER	28 FEB	28 FEB
NOV.	31 MAR	31 MAR
DEC	30 APR	30 APR

* EOP - End of Period