

*These notes relate to the Revenue Scotland and Tax Powers Act 2014 (asp 16) which received Royal Assent on 24 September 2014*

# **REVENUE SCOTLAND AND TAX POWERS ACT 2014**

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## **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

### **THE ACT**

#### **Part 10 – Enforcement of Payment of Tax**

##### *Chapter 1 — Enforcement: General*

#### **Issue of tax demands and receipts**

##### *Section 221 – Issue of tax demands and receipts*

260. This section provides Revenue Scotland with a power to demand a sum of tax that is due and payable from a taxpayer. Revenue Scotland must provide a receipt upon payment of the tax.

#### **Fees for payment**

##### *Section 222 – Fees for payment*

261. This section provides the Scottish Ministers with a power to make regulations specifying any fee associated with particular methods of payment (such as credit cards). Such regulations are subject to the negative procedure. The fee charged to the person making the payment must not exceed what is reasonable having regard to the costs incurred by Revenue Scotland (or a person authorised by it) in accepting or processing the payment.

#### **Certification of matters by Revenue Scotland**

##### *Section 223 – Certification of matters by Revenue Scotland*

262. This section provides for certificates of Revenue Scotland relating to: returns not being made to Revenue Scotland as required under any enactment; sums payable to Revenue Scotland under any enactment not having been paid; notifications not being made to Revenue Scotland as required under any enactment. Their purpose is to provide evidence to the court in support of any debt or action which Revenue Scotland administers, avoiding the need for lengthy documentation. The decision whether to accept such evidence is for the court.

#### **Court proceedings**

##### *Section 224 – Court proceedings*

263. This section provides that a taxpayer may be sued in order to recover tax that is due and payable.

## **Summary warrant**

### ***Section 225 – Summary warrant***

264. This section provides that a designated officer may apply to the sheriff for a summary warrant where a person does not pay an amount due. The application to the sheriff must include a certificate which states that the sum due has been requested and has remained unpaid for at least 14 days. The sheriff must then issue the summary warrant which authorises the recovery of the sum payable by the means set out in subsection (6). In addition to the sum of tax due, the sheriff officers' fees and expenses reasonably incurred are also chargeable against the taxpayer. Although not listed in section 225 it should be noted that, depending on the circumstances, Revenue Scotland may also choose to submit a petition for sequestration following a summary warrant should it (the summary warrant) fail to resolve the issue of the outstanding amount due to Revenue Scotland.

## **Recovery of penalties and interest**

### ***Section 226 – Recovery of penalties and interest***

265. This section provides that any penalty or interest payable is to be treated as though it was an amount of unpaid tax, so the means of enforcement in Chapter 1 apply to them too.