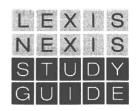


Taxation and Revenue Law K Kendall





TAXATION AND REVENUE LAW

SECOND EDITION

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Introduction

- 1.1 Australian taxation law has a reputation for being very complicated. It would seem that not a week goes by without a politician, interest group or other organisation appearing on the news berating the complexity of the tax system. To a large extent, this is probably justified. Much of the tax legislation is written in language that is difficult for trained lawyers to understand and is completely inaccessible to the lay public. This is compounded by the fact that, as Australia is an advanced developed economy, the tax system is required to deal with extremely complex concepts and transactions. This is reflected in the complexity of the judicial decisions dealing with tax law.
- 1.2 However, also to a large extent, tax law need not be as inaccessible as the perception would suggest. While much of the detail giving rise to the complexity is the product of political compromise or a quickly implemented solution to an immediate problem, creating unforeseen consequences in other areas, the tax system is largely based on a few key principles. While these principles themselves may not necessarily be based on any particular recognisable theory, much of the system implements these principles in a consistent manner. Therefore, an appropriately systematic approach to the study of tax law should at least make the fundamentals relatively understandable.
- 1.3 This book seeks to achieve this objective. While it is impossible to cover Australia's tax system comprehensively in a book of this size (indeed, arguably of any size!), by identifying the base principles and demonstrating where specifics of the law fit in with these basic ideas, students should come away with a broad familiarity enabling them to learn about the more complex intricacies of the tax law.

SOURCES OF TAX LAW

1.4 As with all other areas of Australian law, there are two — and only two — sources of tax law in Australia. These are legislation and cases.

Legislation

1.5 The tax legislation, however, is a bit of a special breed. Instead of one statute, Australia has two: the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 (Cth)

(ITAA 1936) and the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 (Cth) (ITAA 1997). Moreover, these two statutes only deal with the levying of income tax, and will be discussed in more detail later in this chapter. For constitutional reasons, a taxing statute is only allowed to impose a tax and serve no other purpose and only allowed to deal with one aspect of taxation: s 55 of the Commonwealth Constitution. As a result, we also have the Taxation Administration Act 1953, dealing with administrative matters. Then there is the Income Tax Rates Act 1986, which specifies the actual rates of income tax, and the International Tax Agreements Act 1953, which not only incorporates all of Australia's double tax agreements into domestic law, but also deals with the interaction between these treaties and the provisions of the other tax statutes. There is also the Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986 (see Chapter 11) and the A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999: see Chapter 12. These are the main tax statutes, which do not include any of the customs and excise legislation (such as the tax imposed on petrol and tobacco products) — and this is just at the Commonwealth level. Then there are the state taxes: payroll tax, land tax and stamp duty. You start to get the idea.

However, the focus in this book is on the two income tax statutes — the ITAA 1936 and the ITAA 1997. Fringe benefits tax (FBT) and goods and services tax (GST) are also dealt with in **Chapters 11** and **12** respectively.

The reason why Australia has two income tax statutes is because of efforts in the 1990s to simplify the tax legislation. The ITAA 1936 had been Australia's sole tax statute since the inception of the present system (Australia has had an income tax at the Commonwealth level since 1915, which was introduced primarily to fund World War I, but those statutes that existed prior to the ITAA 1936 had important differences from the present system). As with many statutes, the provisions were written in very difficult legal language, which was virtually incomprehensible to the non-specialist.

In the mid-1990s, the Commonwealth Government embarked on a project designed to simplify the language used in the tax legislation. This was intended to make the legislation more accessible not only to

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