


TR 97/D12 - Income tax: PPS deduction exemption certificates and reporting exemption approvals

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Draft Taxation Ruling

Income tax: PPS deduction exemption certificates and reporting exemption approvals

other Rulings on this topic

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What this Ruling is about

Class of person/arrangement

1. The legislation relating to the Prescribed Payments System ('PPS') is in Division 3A of Part VI of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* ('ITAA'). This Ruling applies to any person who either makes or receives a payment which is subject to the PPS provisions in that Division. Provisions discussed in this Ruling are in Division 3A unless otherwise indicated.

2. A person may apply to the Commissioner for either a deduction exemption certificate ('exemption certificate') or for approval to quote a reporting exemption number ('reporting exemption approval').

3. Where a payee states an exemption certificate number on a payee declaration form and the person making the payment reasonably believes that the certificate is in force, subsection 221YHD(4) requires the payer not to deduct any tax from the payment.

4. Where a reporting exemption certificate number is given in writing to the payer together with the expiry date, no deductions need to be made from the payment. In addition, the payer is relieved of the obligation to report the payment: see subsection 221YHDC(1). A payee declaration is not required to be given when the payee has a valid reporting exemption approval.

5. This Ruling explains:

- how the Commissioner applies the tests in Division 3A in deciding whether to issue an exemption certificate or a reporting exemption approval;

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- the circumstances in which the Commissioner may revoke an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval; and
- the objection and appeal rights available to a payee who is dissatisfied with a decision of the Commissioner to either not issue or revoke an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval.

Date of effect

6. This Ruling applies to decisions to issue, not issue or revoke an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval, made by the Commissioner on or after the date of issue of the Ruling. However, the Ruling does not apply to payees under PPS to the extent that it conflicts with the terms of a settlement of a dispute agreed to before the date of issue of the Ruling (see paragraph 21 of Taxation Ruling TR 92/20).

Ruling and explanations

7. Subsection 221YHQ(1) of the ITAA provides that a person may apply, in a form approved by the Commissioner, for either an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval.

8. In order to obtain an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval, an applicant must satisfy the various requirements in subsection 221YHQ(2). These requirements are explained in paragraphs 10 to 39.

9. If the conditions in subsection 221YHQ(2) are not satisfied, the Commissioner may issue the exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval if, having regard to the purpose of the Division and any special circumstances and other matters, the Commissioner considers it would be unreasonable not to issue the certificate or approval (subsection 221YHQ(4)).

Conditions of issue

10. There are four conditions in subsection 221YHQ(2) that an applicant must satisfy for issue of an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval. Broadly, the applicant must have:

- (i) been regularly engaged in carrying on business in Australia for a period of three years before the date of the application;
- (ii) maintained adequate accounting and taxation records in relation to the applicant's business;
- (iii) satisfactorily complied with tax obligations during the relevant period; and
- (iv) provided a statement certifying that the last taxation return lodged is accurate.

Business for three years

11. The first requirement in subsection 221YHQ(2) is that the applicant has been regularly engaged in carrying on business in Australia for a period of three years immediately preceding the date of the application (subparagraph 221YHQ(2)(a)(i)).

12. It is not necessary that the applicant has been operating, for a period of three years, the business for which they seek exemption. Any other business carried on by an applicant in Australia over the three year period is relevant for satisfying this requirement. In order to have been regularly engaged in business it is necessary that an applicant's involvement in business has been essentially continuous.

13. A 'business' is any undertaking that has a defined or organised structure with a view to achieving commercial objectives. The term is broad enough to encompass benevolent pursuits that exist for non-profit making purposes. However, the enterprise, whether benevolent or otherwise, must bear the characteristics of commercial significance in the course of achieving the objective of the organisation.

14. The term 'carrying on' implies repetition or a series of acts. The degree of activity that is necessary to decide whether a person is 'carrying on' a business varies depending upon the nature of that business. Some businesses call for a high volume of activity while others require very little (*Thomas v. FC of T* (1972) 46 ALJR 397; [1972] ALR 368; 72 ATC 4094; (1972) 3 ATR 165; *Ferguson v. FC of T* (1979) 37 FLR 310; (1979) 26 ALR 307; 79 ATC 4261; (1979) 9 ATR 873; *Walker v. FC of T* (1985) 79 FLR 161; 85 ATC 4179; (1985) 16 ATR 331). Clearly, the greater the activity the more likelihood there is that a person is 'carrying on' a business.

Adequate records

15. The second requirement for approval is that an applicant must satisfy three criteria in relation to each business carried on by the

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applicant during the relevant period. These criteria are set out in subparagraph 221YHQ(2)(a)(ii) and are described below in paragraphs 16 to 18.

Records maintained

16. The applicant must have maintained proper accounting and taxation records so as to record correctly and explain the transactions and financial position of the business. The standard of record keeping should meet the taxation record keeping rules contained in section 262A of the ITAA.

Established premises

17. The applicant must have conducted business, over the three year period, from established premises. Further, the applicant must have advertised to the public that they were carrying on the business from those premises. While applicants may work from home, there remains a requirement for the business to be operated from established premises (which may be the home) advertised to the public for that purpose.

Bank account

18. The applicant must have conducted all financial transactions through a bank account or accounts for the three year period. For this purpose, an account with a recognised credit union or building society is accepted as a 'bank' account. The account used for the operation of the business must be separate from any private or domestic account of the applicant.

Satisfactory compliance

19. The third requirement for approval relates to satisfactory compliance. Before the Commissioner can grant an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval, the applicant must have 'satisfactorily complied' with their obligations under Acts administered by the Commissioner (subparagraph 221YHQ(2)(a)(iii)).

20. In looking at an applicant's compliance history, the examination:

- (a) is limited to the compliance history of the **applicant** only;
- (b) is limited to the three years preceding the making of the application; and

- (c) is of the applicant's compliance history in respect of obligations under Acts administered by the Commissioner.

21. In the case of companies, this examination of the compliance of the **applicant** does not extend to either shareholders or directors.

Where partners carry on business in partnership, the compliance of the partners is considered. Where the applicant is a trust, it is the trustee's affairs in respect of the trust that are considered. The Commissioner does not have regard to the compliance record of the beneficiaries of a trust.

22. The Commissioner decides each case on its merits in the determination of satisfactory compliance as required by subparagraph 221YHQ(2)(a)(iii). The decision in *Case W104* 89 ATC 832; *AAT Case 5395* (1989) 20 ATR 4054 indicates that 'satisfactory' in this context does not mean that the applicant's record must be perfect, but that the record is reasonable in the circumstances.

23. The indicators which may be taken into account by the Commissioner in deciding the issue include:

- (a) whether any income tax, sales tax or fringe benefits tax returns are outstanding and not the subject of an agreed arrangement;
- (b) whether any remittance of deductions required in respect of the PAYE, PPS or Reportable Payments System or remittance of sales tax is outstanding and not the subject of an agreed arrangement;
- (c) whether returns or remittances of the type referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) have been lodged in the past within agreed time frames;
- (d) whether ancillary items such as reconciliation statements and required forms have been lodged within agreed time frames;
- (e) whether there are any unpaid taxes owing to the Commissioner;
- (f) the frequency of any non-compliance;
- (g) the applicant's ability to control the cause of any non-compliance;
- (h) the applicant's efforts in reducing the effects of any non-compliance; and
- (i) the applicant's attempts to remedy the cause of any non-compliance.

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Statement regarding last tax return lodged

24. The fourth requirement for approval involves an examination of the taxation and accounting records of the relevant year of income, i.e., the year of income relating to the last income tax return lodged.

25. The underlying purpose of the examination is to ensure the business records accurately reflect the tax liability of the applicant for that year of income. An applicant must satisfy one of three scenarios contained in paragraphs 221YHQ(2)(b), (c) and (d).

Records include a balance sheet

26. Paragraph 221YHQ(2)(b) applies where, for the relevant year of income, an applicant has kept accounting and taxation records in relation to the return and the records include a balance sheet which has been audited by a person (known as a prescribed person). In such a case, the applicant must have furnished a declaration by that prescribed person.

27. That declaration must state that the prescribed person has examined the records and is satisfied the return of income accurately discloses the applicant's assessable income and allowable deductions in respect of that year of income.

28. Before making the declaration, the person must take such steps as are prudent and reasonable in the circumstances. In some cases, it may be necessary for a prescribed person to undertake further checks before being satisfied.

29. Such a statement is not accepted as valid where the prescribed person has attempted to modify, qualify or otherwise weaken the declaration by some additional statement or words either on, or attached to, the application form. However, a disclaimer regarding any responsibility to third parties for civil damages arising through the reliance on the declaration is acceptable. Such disclaimers do not affect the validity of such a declaration for the purposes of section 221YHQ.

30. Paragraph 221YHQ(3)(b) defines a 'prescribed person' for this context. The prescribed person must be either a person who is a registered tax agent within the meaning of Part VIIA of the ITAA or a person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is competent and qualified to furnish the declaration.

31. Members of the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, the National Institute of Accountants or the Taxation Institute of Australia would, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be competent and qualified. However, this list is not exhaustive.

32. The Commissioner accepts persons who can demonstrate that their relevant experience places them in a position equal to, in respect of the making of the declaration, a member of one of these organisations.

Company, partnership or trust not required to furnish a declaration

33. Paragraph 221YHQ(2)(c) relates only to an applicant that is either a company, partnership or trustee of a trust estate and is not required to furnish a declaration in accordance with paragraph 221YHQ(2)(b). This would be a situation where the taxation and accounting records of the company, partnership or trust relating to the last year of income lodged, do **not** contain a balance sheet or have not been audited by a prescribed person.

34. An application under paragraph 221YHQ(2)(c) must contain:

- (i) a statement detailing all property transactions for the relevant year of income. The statement must include transactions for both acquisitions and disposals of property. Property includes all real and personal property including money;
- (ii) a further statement which reconciles the property transactions with the return of income for the relevant year; and
- (iii) a declaration from a prescribed person that the property and reconciliation statements have been examined and, to the best knowledge and belief of that person, the relevant return of income accurately discloses the applicant's taxable income for the relevant year.

Sole trader who is not required to furnish a declaration

35. Paragraph 221YHQ(2)(d) relates to an applicant who is not a company, partnership or trustee. Ordinarily, such an applicant would be a sole trader. The paragraph applies tests which are essentially the same as for paragraph 221YHQ(2)(c) relating to companies, partnerships and trustees. This paragraph also requires the lodgment of:

- (i) a statement detailing all property transactions (including money) during the relevant year of income. In this instance, the property transaction statement must include acquisitions and disposals of a private or domestic nature;
- (ii) a statement reconciling the first statement with the applicant's return of income for the relevant year; and

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- (iii) a declaration from a prescribed person that the above two statements have been examined and the return of income accurately discloses the applicant's taxable income for the relevant year. This declaration must be made to the best knowledge and belief of the person.

Statements or declarations in relation to an associate

36. Where an applicant is not required to furnish a statement or declaration of the kind referred to in paragraph 34 or 35, the Commissioner may require further statements in relation to an associate of the applicant (paragraph 221YHQ(2)(e)). These further statements are identical to those detailed in paragraphs 34 and 35, but relate to the associate.

37. Paragraph 221YHQ(3)(c) defines an 'associate' of the applicant for this context. Where the applicant is a company, an associate is any director or shareholder of the company. Where the applicant is a partnership, an associated person is any partner within the partnership. Where the applicant is an individual, an associate is any relative of the applicant.

38. A 'relative' is defined in subsection 6(1) of the ITAA as:

- the parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, lineal descendent or adopted child of the person or of his or her spouse; and
- the spouse of that person or of any other person mentioned in the first dot point.

39. Subsection 6(1) also defines the term 'spouse'. It includes a person who, although not legally married to the person, lives with the person on a *bona fide* domestic basis as a husband or wife.

Commissioner's discretion

40. Where an applicant fails to satisfy the requirements of subsection 221YHQ(2), as set out in paragraphs 10 to 39, the Commissioner may still issue the exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval. This discretion is only applied where certain circumstances exist and the Commissioner is of the opinion that it would be unreasonable to refuse the request (subsection 221YHQ(4)). It is not necessary that a person make a separate application under this subsection.

41. In deciding whether to exercise this discretion to issue an exemption certificate or a reporting exemption approval, the Commissioner has regard to:

- (a) the purpose of Division 3A;
- (b) the special circumstances which exist or existed in relation to the applicant; and
- (c) such other matters as the Commissioner thinks fit.

42. The Commissioner only exercises this discretion in cases where the applicant would have qualified, but fails to do so by reason of some minor aspect. Typical situations in which this would occur are:

- (a) where an applicant fails to satisfy the three year requirement by a short length of time, for example, six months;
- (b) in the case of companies and partnerships, where a director or partner, as the case may be, has been in business either as a sole trader or through another entity over the three year period; or
- (c) where a sole trader or partnership, which has been in business for more than three years, incorporates to form a new entity.

Purpose of Division 3A

43. The Commissioner must take into account the purpose of Division 3A. Division 3A provides for the collection of tax by making deductions at source from certain payments for work as a provision for end of year tax liability. If issued, an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval will, in effect, stop all tax deductions at source.

44. The legislation provides for the issue of exemption certificates and reporting exemption approvals to persons who have been in business for a significant period and who have maintained a satisfactory taxation record in all respects. These persons represent little risk to the collection of taxation revenue. It is for this reason that the Commissioner uses the discretion in limited circumstances.

Special circumstances

45. Subsection 221YHQ(5) details some of the special circumstances that may apply. Essentially, the special circumstances refer to the same matters discussed in paragraphs 10 to 39. They vary slightly depending upon the type of entity making the application. Paragraphs 46 to 55 discuss the special circumstances relating to each particular entity. While the list is not exhaustive, the matters provided for will apply in all instances as a minimum.

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Private companies

46. The first of the special circumstances relates to private companies. The company must have been in existence in the year preceding the year to which an issued certificate would relate. In such cases, the Commissioner may take into consideration the extent to which the requirements of subparagraphs 221YHQ(2)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) (discussed at paragraphs 10 to 39) have been met in relation to any other business carried on by the directors of, or shareholders in, that company.

47. When looking at the previous business undertakings, the Commissioner does not examine the private affairs of the directors or shareholders. Only business dealings are relevant. The examination is also restricted to only the current shareholders and directors.

48. It is the applicant's responsibility to advise the Commissioner about the businesses, if any, carried on by its directors and shareholders in the three years prior to the date of the application. Business dealings include those of companies, partnerships and sole trading concerns.

49. While the applicant has responsibility for advising of all previous business dealings, the Commissioner is not restricted to examining only the information provided. If considered necessary, further information may be obtained and examined.

Public companies

50. Where the applicant is a public company, the Commissioner will restrict examination of previous business dealings to the current directors of the applicant company. Unlike applications from private companies, matters relating to shareholders are not relevant.

51. As with private companies, the Commissioner takes into consideration the extent to which an applicant meets the requirements of subparagraphs 221YHQ(2)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) in relation to previous business dealings. It is for the applicant to advise the Commissioner of all businesses carried on by its directors.

52. The previous businesses that are examined are not restricted to public companies. The examination includes partnerships, private companies, sole trading concerns and any other entities in which the respective director is able to exercise a great amount of control.

53. It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide all relevant information. However, the Commissioner is not restricted to matters

advised by the applicant and may obtain and examine further information, if considered necessary.

Partnerships

54. The requirements for a partnership are almost identical to those of public and private companies except that the Commissioner examines compliance in respect of any businesses carried on by the partners.

Trustees

55. The requirements in respect of trusts are almost identical to the other entities, except that the Commissioner considers if the requirements of subparagraphs 221YHQ(2)(a)(i), (ii) and (iii) have been complied with by a business or businesses carried on by the trustee (not including the business of the trust). The business and personal affairs of beneficiaries of the trust are not relevant.

Other matters

56. In addition to the purpose of Division 3A and the special circumstances of the particular case, the Commissioner may take account of 'such other matters (if any) as the Commissioner thinks fit' (paragraph 221YHQ(4)(c)).

57. These matters are restricted to those that relate directly to the applicant and are relevant in deciding whether collection of tax will be at risk if the exemption certificate or approval to quote a reporting exemption number issues. The Commissioner does not consider remote or tenuous issues. Any inquiry has at its source an intention to determine the revenue risk associated with the applicant.

58. The type of matters that the Commissioner would 'think fit' to examine includes the business and accounting records of the applicant. This examination would entail the same level of scrutiny detailed under the heading 'Adequate records' in paragraphs 15 to 18.

Effect of decision

59. Where an application satisfies the conditions of issue in subsection 221YHQ(2) or it is unreasonable not to issue the certificate as provided in subsection 221YHQ(4), the Commissioner must issue the exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval.

60. An exemption certificate, when issued, remains in force at all times or until revoked. A reporting exemption approval remains in

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force for the period specified in the approval (not exceeding three years) or until revoked. Paragraphs 63 to 75 of this Ruling detail the process for revoking an exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval.

61. In relation to reporting exemption approvals, once the three years has expired, a new application must be lodged. The same tests must be satisfied before the reporting exemption approval can be renewed or issued.

62. In the event that an applicant is unsuccessful, the Commissioner issues a notice in writing. Paragraphs 76 to 82 explain the objection and appeal rights available to a person whose application is refused.

Revocation

63. Once issued, an exemption certificate operates indefinitely and a reporting exemption approval operates for three years. However, the certificate or approval may be revoked at any time by the Commissioner (subsection 221YHS(1)).

64. Paragraphs 76 to 82 explain the objection and appeal rights of a person whose exemption certificate or reporting exemption approval has been revoked.

Exemption certificates

65. An exemption certificate may be revoked where a certificate holder:

- fails to comply with the taxation laws;
- changes business structure;
- ceases business; or
- is subsequently found to have made a false declaration or statement in respect of the application.

Unsatisfactory compliance

66. Where the holder of an exemption certificate has failed to maintain a satisfactory compliance record, the Commissioner ordinarily notifies the taxpayer and requests that the matters be rectified. If the matters are not rectified within the stipulated period, or the Commissioner does not receive a reply to the request within the required time for reply, the exemption certificate may be revoked without further notice.

67. Where it is not possible for the compliance issues to be rectified, the Commissioner may request further information concerning the circumstances of the non-compliance. In blatant cases of poor compliance, the Commissioner may revoke the certificate without seeking any further information.

Change of business structure

68. The Commissioner may also revoke an exemption certificate where the holder changes the structure of their business operations. A change of structure includes forming a new partnership, a sole trader becoming a company or creating a trust for the purposes of operating the business. In such cases, an application needs to be made by the new entity or person carrying on the business.

Cessation of business

69. Where a holder of an exemption certificate ceases business, the certificate is no longer necessary and should be forwarded to the ATO for revocation. An exception occurs when the holder suspends business operations for a temporary period and intends to recommence operations. In that case, the holder of the certificate has to satisfy the Commissioner of the need for the certificate to remain in force.

70. Where an exemption certificate has been issued, and the business of the certificate holder is now being conducted through a different entity or structure, the certificate cannot be used by the new entity. An application for an exemption certificate, if required, should be lodged by the new entity or person carrying on the business.

False declaration or statement

71. Where it is subsequently discovered that a false statement or declaration has been made in order to obtain a certificate, it is ordinarily revoked unless it can be shown that the statement would have been inconsequential to the original decision.

Effect of decision to revoke

72. Where the Commissioner decides to revoke a certificate, a written notice issues to the holder of that certificate. The holder must return that certificate to the Commissioner within 14 days after receipt of such a notice. Where a certificate holder fails to return a revoked certificate, the penalty upon conviction for such an offence is \$500.

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73. The person who held the revoked exemption certificate should notify payers where:

- the holder has previously notified the payer, in a payee declaration form, of an exemption certificate number;
- the certificate was in force when the declaration was given; and
- the certificate was revoked after the declaration was given but before a prescribed payment is made.

74. Where all of these circumstances are present and the person whose certificate has been revoked does not notify the payer before a payment is made, that person is guilty of an offence. The maximum fine upon conviction for such an offence is \$2,000.

Reporting exemption approvals

75. In relation to reporting exemption approvals, the Commissioner adopts the same process of revocation as for exemption certificates. The obligations placed upon the holder of a revoked reporting exemption approval are the same as those for holders of exemption certificates except that the holder of a reporting exemption approval need not return any documents to the Commissioner.

Objection and appeal rights

76. Where the Commissioner decides not to issue or to revoke an exemption certificate or a reporting exemption approval, a person dissatisfied with that decision may lodge an objection against that decision.

77. The objection must be lodged, in writing, within 60 days after notification of the decision. Where the objection is valid, the Commissioner must decide whether to allow or disallow the objection.

78. An objection is valid where it is lodged, in writing, within the 60 day period and sets out fully and in detail the reasons why the original decision is incorrect. A mere statement that the decision is wrong is not sufficient.

79. In some instances, the Commissioner may not decide the objection within 60 days of receipt. In such cases, the person who lodged the objection may, by written notice, require that a decision be made within a further 60 day period. If the Commissioner does not issue a decision within the additional 60 days, the objection may be taken to have been disallowed.

80. Where a person does not lodge their objection within the required 60 days, they may request an extension of time to lodge the objection. The person seeking the extension of time has to provide reasons in writing why the objection is outside the 60 day requirement and why the extension should be granted.

81. Where the Commissioner disallows an objection, either in whole or in part, the person may either apply to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal ('AAT') for review of the decision or lodge an appeal with the Federal Court against the decision.

82. The application for review or appeal must be lodged directly with the AAT or the Federal Court, as appropriate. There are costs to applicants in lodging either an application for review or an appeal. These costs differ depending upon the venue chosen.

Examples

Example 1

83. One year after receiving an exemption certificate, the Commissioner decides to review Mrs Jones' case as she has not paid tax instalment deductions under the PAYE system for the previous two months. Upon notification of an intention to revoke her certificate, she pays the tax instalments and penalty. As she has otherwise maintained a perfect compliance record and rectified the non-compliance, the Commissioner does not withdraw the certificate.

Example 2

84. Jenny is an interstate truck driver carrying goods exclusively for one company. She operates her own business as a sole trader and has done so for the past five years. Jenny applies for an exemption certificate. As the application meets all the necessary requirements, the Commissioner issues a certificate.

85. Eighteen months later Jenny decides to form a company to operate the business. She decides to bring her sister Mary into the business and together they become both directors and shareholders in the company. As the business has re-formed from a sole trader to a company, the existing deduction exemption certificate is no longer valid. A new application is necessary.

86. The company does not meet the general requirements for issue of a certificate as it has not been carrying on business for 3 years. The Commissioner looks at the special circumstances to determine if the certificate should be issued.

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87. In deciding the new application, the Commissioner looks at Mary's previous business dealings. She has operated an excavation and earthmoving business for the past nine years. There is no record of any non-compliance over the past three year period. All proper accounting and tax records are available.

88. As part of the process, the Commissioner also looks at Jenny's compliance record. The examination shows she now has an unpaid tax debt.

89. The unpaid amount is the subject of an objection. The deduction exemption certificate will still issue in this case, despite the liability remaining unpaid. The basis for the Commissioner's decision is that, with the exception of this amount, Jenny has met all her obligations under Acts administered by the Commissioner. This amount is the subject of a formal objection and does not make her compliance history unsatisfactory.

90. Both Jenny and Mary have satisfied the Commissioner that special circumstances exist for the issue of the certificate. The Commissioner will use the available discretion in these circumstances.

Previous Rulings

91. This Ruling replaces Taxation Rulings IT 2449 and IT 2055 which will both be withdrawn on finalisation of this Ruling.

Your comments

92. If you wish to comment on this Draft Ruling, please send your comments by: 19 September 1997

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Commissioner of Taxation

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ATO references

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- Case W104 89 ATC 832; AAT Case 5395 (1989) 20 ATR 4054

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- prescribed payments system
- PPS deduction exemptions
- PPS reporting exemption

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- ITAA 6(1)
- ITAA Pt VI Div 3A
- ITAA 221YHDC(1)
- ITAA 221YHD(4)
- ITAA 221YHQ
- ITAA 221YHQ(1)
- ITAA 221YHQ(2)
- ITAA 221YHQ(2)(a)(i)
- ITAA 221YHQ(2)(a)(ii)
- ITAA 221YHQ(2)(a)(iii)
- ITAA 221YHQ(2)(b)
- ITAA 221YHQ(2)(c)
- ITAA 221YHQ(2)(d)
- ITAA 221YHQ(2)(e)
- ITAA 221YHQ(3)
- ITAA 221YHQ(3)(b)
- ITAA 221YHQ(3)(c)
- ITAA 221YHQ(4)
- ITAA 221YHQ(4)(c)
- ITAA 221YHQ(5)
- ITAA 221YHS(1)
- ITAA Pt VIIA
- ITAA 262A

case references

- Thomas v. FC of T (1972) 46 ALJR 397; [1972] ALR 368; 72 ATC 4094; (1972) 3 ATR 165
- Ferguson v. FC of T (1979) 37 FLR 310; (1979) 26 ALR 307; 79 ATC 4261; (1979) 9 ATR 873