Value Added Tax And Direct Taxation

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CJEU - Recent Developments in Value Added Tax 2016Role of Direct and Indirect Taxes in the Federal Reserve SystemIndirect Federal Taxes, the Cost of Capital and the Issue of Tax IncidencePermanant Establishments in Value Added TaxEuropean Value Added Tax in the Digital EraNational Legal Presumptions and European Tax LawA Value Added Tax for GreeceInternational VAT and Customs Informed Taxation: The Economic Efficiency of Value-added Tax Assessments and Criteria - European CommissionVAT 2015A U.S. Value-Added TaxVat for: is a Valorem Intangibles Tax a Democratic Alternative for a Value Added TaxThe value added taxGlobal Trends in VAT/GST and Direct TaxationValue Added Tax VAT/GST Model ConventionEuropean Tax LawA Value Added Tax The value added tax by DesignValue Added Tax VAT in an EU and International PerspectiveThe Elgar Guide to Tax SystemsConsumption Tax Trends 2020 VAT/GST and Excise Rates Trends and Policy IssuesWhat You Should Know about the Value Added TaxValue Added Tax - The European Union Model and the Perspectives of Legislative - Harmonization for Southern Common MarkeAn Analysis of South Africa's Value Added TaxValue Added Tax and Gender EquityModelling Value added tax (VAT) in South AfricaThe value-added taxThe VAT ReaderValue Added Tax and Direct TaxationValue-added Tax and Other TaxReformValue Added Tax Mexican Value Added Tax (VAT)The value-added TaxEffects of Adopting a Value-added TaxThe most important and recent judgments of the CJEU Considering the ever increasing importance of indirect taxation as a source of revenue for governments, the intensifying complexity of legal framework, and the proliferating number of countries adopting indirect taxation, it is essential to scrutinize how the law is actually applied in practice. The primary driving force in this area is, undoubtedly, the Court of Justice of the European Union. This book analyzes selected topics (e.g., abuse and anti-avoidance measures, taxable base and rates, treatment of Public Bodies, exemptions, and deductions) by examining the most prominent and recent judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Experts from all over the world, not just from academia but also government representatives and tax practitioners, have provided their input and helped us compile what is an informative and worthy read for anyone dealing with indirect taxation on a professional basis. This paper reviews issues related to the introduction of a value-added tax in the United States. In particular, the paper distinguishes between European-styled value-added taxes that are levied similarly to sales taxes, and value-added taxes that are levied through the business and personal income tax systems. The costs and benefits of such taxes, including their potential yield, are then discussed. Value Added Tax (VAT; also known as Goods and Services Tax, under the acronym GST in a number of OECD countries) has become a major source of revenue for governments around the world. Some 165 countries operated a VAT at the time of the completion of the International VAT/GST Guidelines in 2016, more than twice as many as 25 years before. As VAT continued to spread across the world, international trade in goods and services has also expanded rapidly in an increasingly globalised economy. One consequence of these developments has been the greater interaction between VAT systems, along with growing risks of double taxation and unintended non-taxation in the absence of international VAT co-ordination. The International VAT/GST Guidelines now present a set of internationally agreed standards and recommended approaches to address the issues that arise from the uncoordinated application of national VAT systems in the context of international trade. They focus in particular on trade in services and intangibles, which poses increasingly important challenges for the design and operation of VAT systems worldwide. They notably include the recommended principles and mechanisms to address the challenges for the collection of VAT on cross-border sales of digital products that had been identified in the context of the OECD/G20 Project on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (the BEPS Project). These Guidelines were adopted as a Recommendation by the Council of the OECD in September 2016.Study described to determine the impact, if any, of the introduction of a value-added tax (VAT) on certain key economic variables in Europe. It was intended to form a background to discussion held during 1980 on a proposal to introduce VAT in the USA. This conference volume deals with the question of what the economic impact of a shift in federal taxation toward greater use of indirect taxes would be with respect to the rate of saving and investment, personal effort, the balance of payments, and the efficiency of resource use. A major focus therefore is on the economic growth and balance-of-payments aspects which have been most emphasized in recent proposals for substitution of a sales tax or a value-added tax for part of the existing income tax. Originally published in 1964. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original text of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. Based on the findings of a commission chaired by James Mirrlees, this volume presents a coherent picture of tax reform whose aim is to identify the characteristics of a good tax system for any open developed economy, assess the extent to which the UK tax system conforms to these ideals, and recommend how it might be reformed in that direction. The value-added tax (VAT) is often a major component of national fiscal structures. While its effects on allocative efficiency, inflation, income distribution, and tax administration have been addressed, little work, exists on the theoretical base of a VAT, given its structure. This is essential for knowing how much of the base is actually taxed. Using Mexican national accounts and input-output tables, this paper develops a methodology for calculating the theoretical base of the Mexican VAT for 1980 and 1983 (two years whose individual VAT structures were considerably different). The method is applicable to other VAT systems as well. "This paper explores the appropriate role of indirect taxes in the tax system and estimates the effects on income distribution and total income of altering the tax mix in favor of greater direct taxation and of reforming the highly flawed federal indirect tax base." - Abstract, p. [1]. Determining the burden of proof in tax law cases is usually what contributes most to the case's outcome. Legal presumptions - those inferences that are laid down in the law rather than being the result of the court's reasoning - play a critical role in such determinations. This very useful book uncovers the details of such presumptions which are shared among European tax law systems, thus revealing a remarkably clear path through the course of a tax law case in any Member State in the context of EU law. Referring to both legal and factual case law, it offers in what extent presumptions in VAT are and can be deemed to be consistent with EU law, and when this is not the case, under which conditions they may be reconciled. The analysis unfolds along such avenues as the following: - The meaning of the concept of legal presumption as developed by legal theory and authoritative academic literature; - special considerations regarding presumptions in customs law, VAT, and direct taxation (harmonized and unharmonized); - how tax authorities use presumptions to simplify the assessment of tax and tackle tax avoidance or evasion, particularly in cross-border situations; - justifications asserted by the Member States in relation to restrictions on fundamental freedoms; and - standards of compatibility for national legal presumptions with EU law resulting from CJEU case law. With reference to national experience, using Italy and Belgium as specific examples, the analysis culminates in an elaboration of criteria for legal presumptions capable of meeting the test of compatibility with EU law. As an in-depth investigation of possible inconsistencies and conditions for the coexistence of EU and Member State tax law, this book...
will be welcomed by both taxation authority officials and taxpayer counsel. The understanding it imparts on the actual impact of EU law on the recourse to legal presumptions by national tax legislatures and the protection of European taxpayers is unsurpassed. This book, by Alan A. Taieb, is an examination of VAT. It looks at problems and theoretical options and potential impacts, as well as detailing the practical aspects of implementing new tax structures. The author advances arguments for and against alternative policies and illustrates his study with international examples from Europe, Latin America, Asia, and the Pacific. It presents case court rulings and experiences with VAT. This book has attracted attention from academics and policy analysts concerned with taxation. This book makes a substantial contribution to this new awareness by emphasizing the important role that gender, like other social stratifications such as race and income, often plays in determining the impact of taxation on well-being. Richard Bird, University of Toronto, Canada This groundbreaking volume examines the gender dimensions of tax systems in seven developing and one developed country and is the first systematic treatment of its kind. The conceptual framework that it poses should. Introduction -- I. How a VAT works -- III. Base of a value-added tax -- IV. Who bears the burden of a VAT? -- V. Economic effects of a VAT -- VI. Costs of administering and complying with a VAT -- VII. Direct consumption tax as an alternative to a VAT. This reference book offers a systematic survey of the latest development and contemporary treatment of VAT/GST law, of the state-of-the-art approaches and debates in VAT/GST law, of the role of multilateral agreements, and of the current state and future development of the EU - for national taxation, and of EU tax harmonization policy. It contains a discussion of the EU tax rules in force, and of the European Court's case law in tax matters. Its contents are divided into six main themes: 1. the far-reaching consequences of the EC Treaty provisions and principles for national tax law, for tax treaties, for national tax procedure and for the national budget, as shown by the case law of the Court of Justice of the EC; 2. Community harmonization policy and coordination policy as regards indirect taxes and direct taxes, including soft law; 3. Community law in force on indirect taxes (value added tax, Community Customs Code, excises and energy tax, capital duty); 4. Community law in force on direct taxes (Parent-Subsidiary Directive, Merger Directive, Interest and Royalties Directive, Transfer Pricing Arbitration Convention, Savings Interest Directive); 5. Tax aspects of the European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG) and the European Company (SE); 6. Administrative cooperation and recovery assistance between the Member States. This completely revised edition brings the survey of European tax law up to December 2011. Consumption Tax Trends provides information on Value Added Taxes/Goods and Services Taxes (VAT/GST) and excuse duty rates in OECD member countries. It also contains information about international aspects of VAT/GST developments and the efficiency of this tax. It describes a range of other consumption taxation provisions on tobacco, alcoholic beverages, motor vehicles and aviation fuels. The most important and recent judgments of the CJEU Considering the ever increasing importance of indirect taxation as a source of revenue for governments, the intensifying complexity of legal framework, and the proliferating number of countries adopting indirect taxation, it is essential to scrutinize its actual impact on the underlying practice. The primacy in the design of such an instrument and provides an example of Justice of the European Union. This book analyzes selected topics (e.g., abuse and anti-avoidance measures, taxable base and rates, treatment of Public Bodies, exemptions, and deductions) by examining the most prominent and recent judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Experts from all over the world, not just from academia but also government representatives and tax practitioners, have provided their input and helped us compile what is an informative and worthy read for anyone dealing with indirect taxation on a professional basis. This book strongly encourages international dialogue and effort in the coordination of national VAT/GST laws. If, however, coordination of unilateral measures fails to effectively prevent double taxation, states can take recourse to binding instruments into which they can build dispute resolution mechanisms - just as they do with respect to income taxes. This book provides a toolkit that may be an instrument and provides an example of Justice of the European Union. This book analyzes selected topics (e.g., abuse and anti-avoidance measures, taxable base and rates, treatment of Public Bodies, exemptions, and deductions) by examining the most prominent and recent judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Experts from all over the world, not just from academia but also government representatives and tax practitioners, have provided their input and helped us compile what is an informative and worthy read for anyone dealing with indirect taxation on a professional basis. 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After examining the experience of some developing and industrialized countries, the conclusion is that there is nothing inherently revenue increasing or inflationary about the VAT, but it may alter the trade balance through a change in relative prices (though this effect is unlikely to be large)."Tax systems have changed considerably in the past three decades. These fundamental changes have been the result of economic globalization, new political stances, and also of developments in public finance thought. The chapters in this volume offer a critical review of those changes from the perspectives of tax theory, policy and tax administration practice, and the political economy of taxation. The authors also consider what sort of reforms are warranted and enacting policy design, tax administration and enforcement, and the assignment of sub-national taxes. The authors in this volume are among the top scholars in the study of public finance. The development of tax systems in OECD countries is examined, as are various methods of taxation (direct versus indirect, corporate income tax, value added tax and others) employed throughout the world. The politics of public finance and the institutions used to administer it are also analyzed. Reflecting on the influence of the research itself, Richard Bird closes the book with a chapter exploring whether or not economic literature has focused on the issues and problems that really matter to policymakers and whether it has influenced the development of tax systems. -- "Publisher's website. Using SAMOD, a tax-benefit microsimulation model for South Africa, this paper examines the joint distributional impact of the increase in the value-added tax (VAT) rate and increases in benefit amounts in 2018. Although poverty and inequality did not increase overall, the poorest still saw a reduction in their purchasing power, as many of those in the lowest decile do not receive any social benefits. The paper then explores the consequences of eliminating zero-rating in VAT and using the generated revenues to finance new social benefits. The results suggest that a policy package of a uniform VAT and an expanded set of social benefits would lead to reduced poverty and inequality in comparison to the current practice of zero rating of some consumption goods in the VAT. The findings demonstrate the superiority of using direct taxes and benefits as opposed to provisions in indirect taxes in achieving redistribution. This book integrates legal, economic, and administrative materials about value added tax. Its principal purpose is to provide comprehensive teaching tools - laws, cases, analytical exercises, and questions drawn from the experience of countries and organizations from all areas of the world. It also serves as a resource for tax practitioners and government officials that must grapple with issues under their VAT or their prospective VAT. The comparative presentation of this volume offers an analysis of policy issues relating to tax structure and tax base as well as insights into how cases arising out of VAT disputes have been resolved. The authors have expanded the coverage to include new VAT related developments in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. A chapter on financial services has been added as well as an analysis of significant new cases. The Internet allows for instantaneous delivery of online supplies to consumers all over the world at any time of day or night. While the resulting "digital economy" offers great opportunities to suppliers and consumers, it also raises unprecedented challenges in the collection of value added taxes, particularly because of the intangible nature of online supplies, the relative anonymity of Internet users and the borderless nature of the e-marketplace. This book assesses the practical feasibility of existing EU VAT proposals, and critically supposes compliance with the world's leading tax jurisdiction. The Taxation Framework and the constitutional principle of non-discrimination as embedded in international and European economic law. It reveals major flaws in EU VAT legislation and the underlying OECD benchmark, given that both assume that online suppliers are able to carry out transaction-based verifications of the status and location of their customers in the same way as

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traditional suppliers. After discussing possible sources of inspiration for reforming the EU VAT treatment of online supplies (including the OECD "International VAT/GST Guidelines", the 2014 BEPS report on the "Challenges of the Digital Economy" and the recent European Commission Communication on a Digital Single Market Strategy for Europe), innovative and practical proposals are made on possible technology-based mechanisms that could be used in the future for the correct assessment and collection of value added tax on online supplies. Recent developments in direct taxes and VAT/GST Taxes—in general—have become the topic of broad legal and policy discussions. VAT and GST are often said to be the fiscal success story of the 20th century, as almost all developed countries levy VAT or GST or similar all-encompassing broad-based consumption taxes. Global trends in direct taxes are visible at the level of international players, such as the OECD. Due to the OECD’s BEPS project, national tax systems are being significantly modified. This book aims at identifying and discussing the current global trends in both VAT/GST and direct taxes. In daily practice, VAT/GST and direct taxes should be regarded simultaneously. Therefore, the Master’s theses contained in this book deal with and highlight numerous issues, challenges and opportunities found in both direct taxes and in the VAT/GST area, ranging from nexus in direct taxes and VAT/GST, recent developments in certain policy areas, the definition of taxable persons, tax abuse, non-discrimination rules, charities, transfer pricing, European State aid, immovable property, share deals etc. While the construction of VAT/GST and direct taxes differs, both taxes have similarities. The contributions in this book make a legal comparison of the recent developments in direct taxes and VAT/GST in the relevant fields, provide an analysis of the similarities and differences of the two taxation systems and highlight global trends in taxation.

Abstract: "In this paper, the authors describe South Africa's value added tax (VAT), showing that (1) the VAT is mildly regressive, and (2) it is an effective source of government revenue, compared with other tax instruments in South Africa. They evaluate the VAT in the context of other distortions in the economy by computing the marginal cost of funds—the effect of raising government revenue by increasing the VAT rates on household welfare. Then they evaluate alternative, revenue-neutral tax systems in which they reduce the VAT and raise income taxes. For the analysis, the authors use a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model with detailed specification of South Africa's tax system. Households are disaggregated into income deciles. They demonstrate that alternative tax structures can benefit low-income households without placing excess burdens on high-income households."

--World Bank web site.

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