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The Supreme Court of Canada and the General Anti-Avoidance Rule: Canada Trustco and Mathew

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The Supreme Court of Canada and the General Anti-Avoidance Rule: *Canada Trustco* and *Mathew*

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issues and provided important guidance on the interpretation and application of the GAAR.

This article reviews the decisions in *Canada Trustco* and *Mathew* in light of the previous tax jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of Canada and the lower court

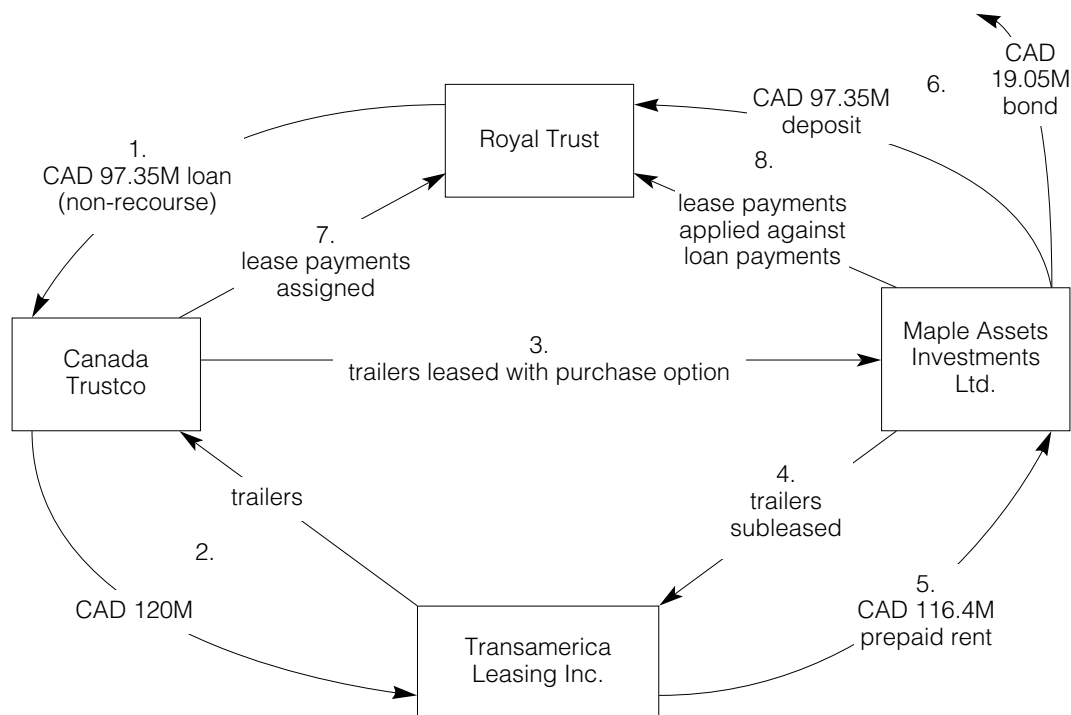
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1. R.S.C. 1985, Chap. 1 (5th Supp.) (as amended).
2. [1984] CTC 294, 84 DTC 6305 (SCC) (hereafter "*Stuart Investments*"). Although rejecting the traditional "strict construction" approach to the interpretation of tax statutes, the *Stuart Investments* decision reaffirmed the traditional approach adopted in *C.I.R. v. Duke of Westminster*, [1936] AC 1 (HL), that tax consequences should be based on the legal character of transactions and relationships regardless of their economic or commercial substance and the absence of any non-tax purpose for their existence.
3. *Stuart Investments*, supra note 2, Para. 66, cited in Canada, Department of Finance, *Tax Reform 1987: Economic and Fiscal Outlook* (Ottawa: Department of Finance, 18 June 1987), reproduced in *White Paper on Tax Reform* (Don Mills, Ontario: CCH, 1987), at 211.
4. Hon Michael H. Wilson, Minister of Finance, *Explanatory Notes to Legislation Relating to Income Tax* (June 1988), at 461 (hereafter "Explanatory Notes").
5. ITA, Sec. 245(2) provides: "Where a transaction is an avoidance transaction, the tax consequences to the person shall be determined as is reasonable in the circumstances in order to deny a tax benefit that, but for this section, would result, directly or indirectly, from that transaction or from a series of transactions that includes that transaction." See also ITA, Sec. 245(5), which sets out various ways in which the tax consequences to a person may be determined in order to deny a tax benefit that would otherwise result from an avoidance transaction.
6. ITA, Sec. 245(4). As originally enacted, this provision stipulated that the GAAR would not apply to a transaction "where it may reasonably be considered that the transaction would not result directly or indirectly in a misuse of the provisions of this Act or an abuse having regard to the provisions of this Act, other than this section, read as a whole". Sec. 245(4) was amended in 2005, with retroactive application to the GAAR's effective date, by specifying that the GAAR would apply to a misuse or abuse of the Income Tax Regulations, the Income Tax Application Rules, a tax treaty, or any other relevant enactment, as well as the ITA, and by converting the double negative language of the initial provision to a positive test stipulating that the GAAR "applies to a transaction only if it may reasonably be considered that the transaction ... would ... result ... in a misuse ... or ... abuse ...". The implications of this amendment are considered later in this article.
7. ITA, Sec. 245(1) defines "tax benefit" as "a reduction, avoidance, or deferral of tax or other amount payable under this Act or an increase in a refund of tax or other amount under this Act", including "a reduction, avoidance or deferral of tax or other amount that would be payable under this Act but for a tax treaty or an increase in a refund of tax or other amount under this Act as a result of a tax treaty".
8. ITA, Sec. 245(3) defines "avoidance transaction" as "any transaction (a) that, but for this section, would result, directly or indirectly, in a tax benefit, unless the transaction may reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged primarily for *bona fide* purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit; or (b) that is part of a series of transactions, which series, but for this section, would result, directly or indirectly, in a tax benefit, unless the transaction may reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged primarily for *bona fide* purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit". See ITA, Sec. 245(1), which defines "transaction" to include "an arrangement or event".
9. ITA, Sec. 248(10) stipulates that a series of transactions is "deemed to include any related transaction or events completed in contemplation of the series".
10. 2005 SCC 54 (hereafter "*Canada Trustco*").
11. 2005 SCC 55 (hereafter "*Mathew*").

1. INTRODUCTION

On 19 October 2005, the Supreme Court of Canada released the first decisions in which it considered the general anti-avoidance rule (GAAR) in Sec. 245 of the federal Income Tax Act (ITA).¹ Effective for transactions entered into on or after 13 September 1988, this rule was enacted as a deliberate response to the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Stuart Investments Ltd. v. The Queen*² and was intended to reduce what the Court had described as "the action and reaction endlessly produced by complex, specific tax measures aimed at sophisticated business practices, and the inevitable, professionally guided and equally specialized taxpayer reaction".³ Designed "to distinguish between legitimate tax planning and abusive tax avoidance",⁴ the GAAR operates to deny a "tax benefit" that would otherwise result from an "avoidance transaction" or "series of transactions" of which the avoidance transaction is a part⁵ if the transaction results in a misuse of the provisions of the ITA, the Income Tax Regulations, the Income Tax Application Rules, a tax treaty, or any other relevant enactment, or an abuse having regard to those provisions read as a whole.⁶

Although the ITA defines the terms "tax benefit",⁷ "avoidance transaction",⁸ and "series of transactions",⁹ it is up to the courts to decide if these requirements are satisfied in the context of specific transactions and whether an avoidance transaction results in a misuse or abuse within the meaning of the statutory rule. In its unanimous decisions in *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. Canada*¹⁰ and *Mathew v. Canada*,¹¹ the Supreme Court of Canada considered each of these

Diagram 1: *Canada Trustco* transactions

pronouncements on the operation of the GAAR. Part 2 outlines the facts of each case and the grounds on which the Crown sought to apply the GAAR, and Part 3 summarizes the decisions reached in each case by the Tax Court of Canada and the Federal Court of Appeal. Part 4 examines the Supreme Court of Canada decisions and considers the Court's general approach to tax law and the GAAR and its application of this approach to the facts of each case. Part 5 summarizes the conclusions of this examination.

2. FACTS

Like many tax avoidance cases, the transactions at issue in *Canada Trustco* and *Mathew* are numerous and complex. *Canada Trustco* involved a leveraged sale-leaseback of depreciable property, as a result of which the taxpayer sought to defer tax on leasing income by deducting the capital cost allowance (CCA) in respect of property for which it assumed little or no economic risk. *Mathew* involved several transactions through which an insolvent trust company sought to transfer accrued losses on various mortgages to arm's length purchasers through the use of a partnership.

2.1. *Canada Trustco*

In *Canada Trustco*, the taxpayer was a large diversified financial institution holding a portfolio of loans and leases to government agencies and large companies.¹² In order to obtain additional CCA deductions to shelter leasing income that it anticipated, it entered into several transactions with other parties, which were pre-arranged and completed on 17 December 1996.¹³ The transactions are shown in Diagram 1.

First, the taxpayer borrowed CAD 97.35 million from the Royal Bank of Canada (RBC). Second, the taxpayer used these borrowed funds and CAD 22.65 million of its own money to purchase a number of trailers from a US company called Transamerica Leasing Inc. (TLI) at a fair market value of CAD 120 million. Third, the taxpayer leased these trailers to a Jersey company called Maple Assets Investments Limited (MAIL) under an agreement whereby MAIL could purchase the trailers on 1 December 2005. Fourth, MAIL subleased the trailers back to TLI on terms that were essentially identical to those in the head lease. Fifth, TLI transferred CAD 116.4 million to MAIL in prepayment of its obligations under the sublease. Sixth, MAIL deposited CAD 97.35 million of these prepaid funds with RBC for the purpose of making lease payments to the taxpayer and used the remainder to purchase a Government of Ontario bond maturing on 1 December 2005 at CAD 33.5 million, which it pledged to the taxpayer as security for its purchase option under the lease. Finally, the taxpayer assigned all the lease payments owing from MAIL to RBC, which agreed to apply the assigned payments against the instalments of interest and principal owing under its loan to the taxpayer and to limit its recourse in respect of the loan to these payments.

In computing its income for its 1997 taxation year, the taxpayer included approximately CAD 6 million in rental income from the trailers and deducted over CAD 31 million as the CCA on the trailers under ITA, Sec. 20(1)(a). The taxpayer used the excess deduction to shelter other leasing income as allowed under the "leasing property" rules in Secs. 1100(15) to (20) of

12. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, [2003] 4 CTC 209, 2003 DTC 587 (TCC), Para. 4.

13. The transactions are explained in more detail in *id.*, Paras. 4 to 14, and in the Appendix to *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10.

the Income Tax Regulations (Regulations)¹⁴ and relied on the designation of trailers as “exempt property” in Sec. 1100(1.3)(a)(v) of the Regulations to avoid the application of the “specified leasing property” rules in Secs. 1100(1.1) to (1.3) of the Regulations, which would have limited the allowable CCA deductions if they had applied.¹⁵ The Minister disallowed the CCA deductions on the grounds that the taxpayer had either failed to acquire title to the trailers or was subject to the GAAR.¹⁶ The Crown abandoned the first of these arguments before the hearing at trial and proceeded solely on the basis that the GAAR applied to disallow the CCA deductions,¹⁷ arguing that: (1) the taxpayer obtained a “tax benefit” in the form of a tax deferral resulting from the CCA deductions; (2) the transactions constituted a “pre-ordained series” that was “entered into primarily for the purpose of obtaining the tax benefit and sheltering other income”; and (3) the arrangement resulted in a misuse or abuse of the CCA regime because the taxpayer did not incur any “true cost” to acquire the trailers and a misuse or abuse of the exempt property exception to the specified leasing property rules because the sale-leaseback transactions did not provide financing for the lessee “to acquire assets for operational purposes”.¹⁸

2.2. *Mathew*

In *Mathew*, the taxpayers were individual and corporate investors who acquired interests in a partnership called SRMP Realty and Mortgage Partnership (SRMP), which had itself acquired a 99% interest in another partnership called STIL II Partnership (STIL II), to which Standard Trust Company (Standard) had transferred various mortgages whose value was substantially less than their original cost. As Standard was insolvent and had no income against which the accrued losses could be deducted if realized, the company’s liquidator devised a plan whereby: (1) Standard would incorporate a wholly-owned subsidiary; (2) Standard and the subsidiary would form a partnership; (3) Standard would transfer its mortgage portfolio to this non-arm’s length partnership, relying on the stop-loss rule in ITA, Sec. 18(13) as it read at the time to preserve the accrued losses in the hands of the partnership;¹⁹ and (4) Standard would sell its partnership interest to arm’s length investors who could use the losses to shelter other income when they were realized by the partnership and flowed through to the partners.²⁰ Pursuant to this plan, Standard carried out the first three transactions in October 1992 and the fourth in May 1993. Standard incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary on 21 October 1992, entered into a partnership agreement with the subsidiary to create STIL II on 23 October 1992, transferred various mortgages to STIL II in exchange for a 99% partnership interest on the same day, and sold the 99% interest to an arm’s length company called OSFC Holdings Ltd. (OSFC) on 31 May 1993. In July 1993, OSFC sold its 99% partnership interest to SRMP, whose units were acquired by the taxpayers.

At the end of its fiscal year on 30 September 1993, STIL II reported a net loss of CAD 52,674,376 resulting from the sale of some mortgages and a write-down of its remaining inventory of mortgages. For its fiscal

year ending on 31 October 1993, SRMP reported a net loss of CAD 52,384,474, most of which was attributable to its share of the STIL II losses. These losses were allocated among the members of SRMP and deducted in computing their incomes in 1993 and 1994. Diagram 2 shows the transactions in *Mathew*.

The Minister disallowed these deductions on the basis that the transactions were caught by the GAAR. At trial, the Crown argued that the various transactions comprised a series of transactions that resulted in a tax benefit in the form of the deductions claimed by the taxpayers,²¹ that the primary purpose of SRMP’s acquisition of the 99% partnership interest in STIL II and the taxpayers’ acquisition of the units of SRMP was to obtain the tax benefit,²² and that the transactions resulted in a misuse of ITA, Sec. 18(13) as it then read²³ and an abuse of the ITA scheme according to

14. According to these rules, the aggregate of CCA deductions in respect of depreciable property that is “leasing property” is generally limited to the aggregate income from renting, leasing or earning royalties from leasing properties, computed without regard to the CCA deductions.

15. According to these rules, the sale-leaseback of specified leasing property is generally deemed to be a loan of the purchase price by the lessor to the lessee, the rental payments under the lease are deemed to be blended payments of interest and principal on the deemed loan, and the CCA deductions in respect of the leased property are limited to the notional principal amount of the deemed loan that is deemed to be repaid each year. Sec. 1100(1.13)(a) of the Regulations exempts various kinds of property from these rules, including in Sec. 1100(1.13)(v) “a trailer that is designed for hauling freight and to be hauled under normal operating conditions by a truck or tractor ...”.

16. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12, Para. 4. The first of these arguments turned on the fact that the sale-leaseback was treated as a financing in the United States, such that TLI was held not to have disposed of the trailers to Canada Trustco. As a result, TLI was not subject to recapture on the transaction, and both TLI and Canada Trustco were able to deduct the CCA, making the arrangement a classic example of a double dip.

17. *Id.*

18. *Id.*, Para. 31 (first argument), Para. 32 (second argument) and Paras. 43 and 45 (third argument).

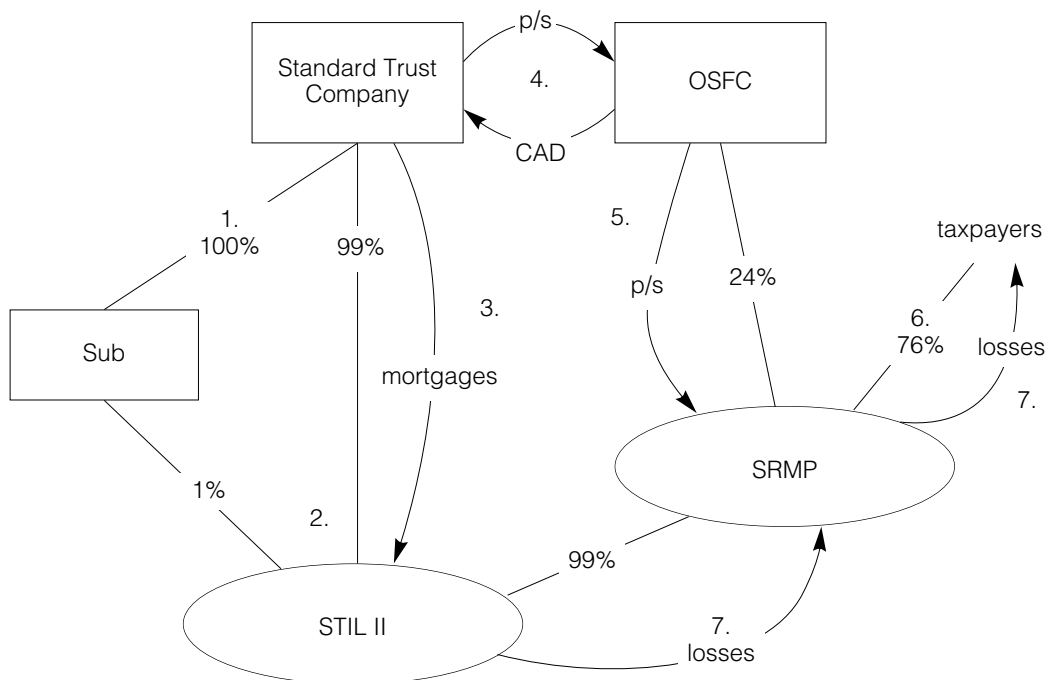
19. According to this provision, where (a) a resident taxpayer engaged in the business of lending money had incurred a loss on the disposition of qualifying property (including mortgages) used or held in the business and (b) the taxpayer or a person or partnership that did not deal at arm’s length with the taxpayer had acquired or agreed to acquire the same or identical property (“substituted property”) during the period commencing 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition and owned or had a right to acquire the substituted property at the end of this period, the loss was disallowed and added in computing the cost to the taxpayer, person or partnership of the substituted property. For dispositions after 26 April 1995, Sec. 18(13) no longer adds the disallowed loss in computing the cost of the substituted property to a subsequent owner, but preserves the loss in the hand of the original owner to be deducted when the subsequent owner disposes of the substituted property. Although the explanatory information accompanying the revised language states that the amendments “maintain the provision’s original objective of denying the recognition of superficial losses”, their effect is to ensure this result while simultaneously preventing the transfer of accrued but unrealized losses to a subsequent owner, as Standard sought to do in *Mathew*.

20. Under ITA, Sec. 96(1), the income or loss of a partnership is computed at the partnership level and allocated among the partners at the end of the partnership’s fiscal period based on their respective shares in the partnership.

21. *Mathew v. The Queen*, [2003] 1 CTC 2045, 2002 DTC 1637 (TCC), Paras. 140 and 154-155.

22. *Id.*, Paras. 159-168.

23. *Id.*, Para. 184. According to this argument: “[I]t is evident from subsection 18(13) that it was enacted as a ‘stop-loss provision’, the object of which is to prevent taxpayers who are in the money-lending business from artificially realizing losses on assets which have declined in market value by transferring those assets to a person with whom they do not deal at arm’s length, while maintaining control of the assets through the non-arm’s length nature of their relationship. In [the Crown’s] opinion, subsection 18(13)’s

Diagram 2: *Mathew* transactions

which income is computed separately for each taxpayer and the transfer of losses is generally prohibited.²⁴

3. TAX COURT AND FEDERAL COURT OF APPEAL DECISIONS

The Tax Court of Canada allowed the taxpayer's appeal in *Canada Trustco* and dismissed the taxpayers' appeals in *Mathew*.²⁵ These decisions were upheld by the Federal Court of Appeal,²⁶ and again by the Supreme Court of Canada. As a result, and also because the Supreme Court strongly emphasized the factual nature of most GAAR decisions and the correspondingly limited role of appellate tribunals, it is particularly important to review the decisions at trial.

3.1. *Canada Trustco*

The trial judgement in *Canada Trustco* was delivered by Miller TCJ. Adopting the "analytical path" recommended by the Federal Court of Appeal in two earlier cases,²⁷ his analysis addressed three issues: (1) whether the tax deferral resulting from the CCA deductions was a tax benefit; (2) whether the arrangement that resulted in the deferral could reasonably be considered to have been entered into primarily for bona fide purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit; and (3) whether there was a misuse of the ITA provisions or an abuse of the ITA read as a whole.²⁸

Beginning with the issue of a "tax benefit", the Tax Court of Canada rejected the taxpayer's argument that the arrangement should be compared to a standard sale-leaseback transaction, which would have yielded identical CCA deductions that presumably would not have been characterized as a tax benefit.²⁹ Emphasizing that "[t]he definition of tax benefit should not be determined in a vacuum, but should be determined in the context of the question of whether there is an

avoidance transaction",³⁰ Miller TCJ concluded that the inseparability of the tax and commercial aspects of the transactions at issue made such a comparison inappropriate in this case.³¹ As a result, he held that the characterization of a tax benefit should be assessed "not in comparison to some hard-to-establish normative transaction, but in comparison to the taxpayer's position before the purported avoidance transaction".³²

purpose is not to effect the transfer of unrealized losses from a taxpayer who has no income against which to offset those losses to a taxpayer that does not have such income. On the contrary, the transfer of superficial losses to the transferee is merely a consequential rule allowing the superficial loss to be utilized by the transferee rather than being lost altogether. Accordingly, it is counsel's position that if one uses subsection 18(13) to transfer losses to an arm's length party, one is using it for a purpose for which it is not intended and is therefore misusing it."

24. *Id.*, Paras. 201-205.

25. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12; *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21.

26. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, [2004] 2 CTC 276, 2004 DTC 6119 (FCA); *Mathew v. The Queen*, [2004] 1 CTC 115, 2003 DTC 5644 (FCA).

27. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12, Para. 48, citing *OSFC Holdings Ltd. v. The Queen*, [2001] 4 CTC 82, 2001 DTC 5471 (FCA) (hereafter "*OSFC Holdings*"); and *Water's Edge Village Estates (Phase II) Ltd. v. The Queen*, [2002] 4 CTC 1, 2002 DTC 7172 (FCA) (hereafter "*Water's Edge*"). For a review of the Federal Court of Appeal decision in *OSFC Holdings*, see Duff, David G., "Judicial Application of the General Anti-Avoidance Rule in Canada: *OSFC Holdings Ltd. v. The Queen*", 57 *Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation* 7 (2003), at 278.

28. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12, Paras. 49-52 (first issue), Paras. 53-57 (second issue), and Paras. 58-92 (third issue). At the time, Sec. 245(4) did not refer to the Income Tax Regulations, the Income Tax Application Rules, a tax treaty, or any other relevant enactment. See note 6, supra.

29. *Id.*, Para. 15.

30. *Id.*, Para. 52.

31. *Id.*, Para. 50, observing that "[t]his is not a case of a commercial venture whose very essence is readily separable from any tax implications, which can be compared to a like venture with tax implications then overlaid. The difficulty with this transaction is that the tax is integral to the very commerciality of the deal – there is no simple tax-untainted transaction to compare to".

32. *Id.*, Para. 52.

On this basis, the tax deferral resulting from the CCA deductions constituted a tax benefit within the meaning of ITA, Sec. 245(1).

Turning to the second issue regarding the taxpayer's purposes for entering into the transactions, the Court rejected both the Crown's argument that the sale-lease-back arrangement was motivated solely by tax reasons and the taxpayer's argument that the tax purpose was "incidental" to the commercial purposes of lease financing and asset diversification.³³ Although acknowledging that the transactions resulted in "a profitable investment in a commercial context",³⁴ Miller TCJ relied on the fact that the taxpayer specifically acquired property that was exempt from the specified leasing property rules³⁵ and on planning documents highlighting the tax benefits resulting from the tax shelter³⁶ to conclude that "the tax benefit drove the deal".³⁷ As a result, he held that the transactions could not reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged primarily for bona fide purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit.

Having thus concluded that the taxpayer had carried out an avoidance transaction within the meaning of ITA, Sec. 245(3),³⁸ the Court proceeded to the last issue concerning a misuse or abuse. Sidestepping the taxpayer's argument that the GAAR as it then read did not apply to the Regulations that govern the deduction of CCA,³⁹ Miller TCJ employed the "two-stage analytical process" adopted by the majority of the Federal Court of Appeal in *OSFC Holdings*,⁴⁰ according to which the court should first "identify ... the relevant policy of the provisions or the Act as a whole" and second "assess ... the facts to determine whether the avoidance transaction constituted a misuse or abuse having regard to the identified policy".⁴¹ In the first stage of this analysis, the decision stated that "[t]here is no onus to be satisfied by either party", but "from a practical perspective, the Minister should ... set out the policy with reference to the provisions of the Act or extrinsic aids upon which he relies".⁴² In the second stage, on the other hand, the judgement stated that "the onus remains on the taxpayer to prove the necessary facts to refute the Minister's assumptions of fact that the avoidance transaction in question results in a misuse or abuse".⁴³ More generally, it emphasized that, since the effect of the GAAR is to "invok[e] ... a policy to override the words that Parliament has used" in specific provisions, "to deny a tax benefit where there has been strict compliance with the Act, on the grounds that the avoidance transaction constitutes a misuse or abuse, requires that the relevant policy be clear and unambiguous".⁴⁴

With respect to the relevant policy, whose framing Miller TCJ described as "critical" but "tricky",⁴⁵ the Court began by noting that the object and spirit of the general CCA rules is "to provide for the recognition of money spent to acquire qualifying assets to the extent that they are consumed in the income earning process under the Act".⁴⁶ To these basic provisions, however, the leasing property rules were enacted in 1976 to prevent the use of CCA deductions on leasing properties to shelter non-leasing income, and the specified leasing property rules were enacted in 1989 to further limit the CCA deductions from leased property other than "exempt property" which is "commonly leased for

operational purposes for which CCA reasonably approximates actual depreciation".⁴⁷ Viewing these rules as a whole, Miller TCJ concluded:

The object and spirit of the relevant provisions is to limit the generous CCA treatment in lease financing arrangements to a recognition of money invested to acquire property leased for operational purposes, and for which CCA reasonably approximates actual depreciation, to the extent that such property is consumed in an income-earning process, such consumption limited to deductions against leasing income.⁴⁸

Based on this interpretation of the relevant policy, the Court concluded that the transactions at issue did not result in a misuse or abuse within the meaning of ITA, Sec. 245(4).⁴⁹ Rejecting the Crown's first argument that the taxpayer had misused or abused the CCA rules by claiming deductions on property in respect of which it had incurred "no real economic cost",⁵⁰ Miller TCJ stated that "[t]here is no specific legislative provision requiring cost to be determined on any economic reality test for purposes of the application of the Act's

33. *Id.*, Para. 54.

34. *Id.*, Para. 57.

35. *Id.*, Para. 56, observing that "Canada Trust had approximately \$100 million to be put out, and it sought exempt property investments. Why? Because it had \$51 million of leasing income that it needed to shelter and only certain assets were still available to provide that CCA shelter."

36. *Id.*, noting that the taxpayer's officer who recommended the transactions to the Board reported that "[t]he transaction provided very attractive returns, by generating CCA deductions which can be used to shelter other taxable lease income generated by Canada Trust".

37. *Id.*

38. *Id.*, Para. 56. In reaching this conclusion, the Court did not specify which of the many transactions in the pre-arranged series was the avoidance transaction, apparently viewing the series itself as a composite avoidance transaction. Whether this approach is consistent with the language of Sec. 245(3), which refers to an individual transaction that is part of a series of transactions, is doubtful.

39. This argument was accepted by Archimbault TCJ in *Rousseau-Houle v. The Queen*, 2001 CarswellNat 500, 2001 DTC 250 (Fr.) (TCC) (hereafter "*Rousseau-Houle*"), and *Fredette v. The Queen*, [2001] 3 CTC 2468, 2001 DTC 621 (TCC) (hereafter "*Fredette*"). According to Miller TCJ: "If I allow the appeal solely on the basis that GAAR is not applicable to *Regulations*, I run the risk that the Federal Court of Appeal overturns *Rousseau-Houle* and likewise effectively overrules my decision. I prefer proceeding on the basis that any policies surrounding the availability of CCA stems from the *Act* itself, as paragraph 20(1)(a) incorporates *Regulations* in the legislation, and therefore the misuse/abuse analysis is warranted in this case." *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12, Para. 58. As explained in note 6, supra, Sec. 245(4) was amended in 2005, with retroactive application to the GAAR's effective date, to specify, among other things, that the GAAR would apply to a misuse or abuse of the *Regulations* as well as the *ITA*.

40. See note 27, supra.

41. *Id.*, Para. 67.

42. *Id.*, Para. 68, adding that "[o]therwise he places the taxpayer and the Court in the difficult position of trying to guess the relevant policy at issue".

43. *Id.*

44. *Id.*, Para. 69.

45. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12, Para. 59.

46. *Id.*, Para. 63, citing *Water's Edge*, supra note 27, Para. 44.

47. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12, Para. 67.

48. *Id.*, Para. 68.

49. Given his interpretation of the relevant policy, Miller TCJ considered it unnecessary to distinguish between a misuse of specific provisions and an abuse having regard to those provisions read as a whole. See *id.*, Para. 90: "As framed, the policy already incorporates the more general policy of the scheme of CCA. In effect, the analysis of the misuse of the provisions and the analysis of the abuse having regard to the provisions of the *Act* read as a whole are inseparable. This arises due to the identification of the policy."

50. *Id.*, Para. 69.

CCA regime in the context of sale-leaseback-like arrangements”,⁵¹ and held that the GAAR could not be used to recharacterize the cost of the trailers in order to determine whether there had been a misuse or abuse.⁵² Rejecting the Crown’s second argument that the sale-leaseback arrangement misused or abused the exempt property exception to the specified leasing property rules by failing to provide financing for the lessee “to acquire assets for operational purposes”, he observed that the transactions converted the lessee’s assets into cash and netted it CAD 3.6 million after prepaying the lease,⁵³ and determined that the arrangement was “not so dissimilar from an ordinary sale-leaseback as to take it outside the object and spirit of the relevant provisions of the *Act*”.⁵⁴ As a result, the Court concluded that the transactions were not subject to the GAAR.⁵⁵

In an extremely brief decision delivered orally, the Federal Court of Appeal upheld the trial decision. According to Evans JA (Rothstein and Pelletier JJA concurring), the Court was “not persuaded that the Tax Court Judge made a reviewable error when he concluded that ... the transactions in question ... did not constitute a misuse of a provision of the Act, or an abuse of the capital cost allowance (‘CCA’) scheme as a whole”.⁵⁶ Rejecting the Crown’s argument that the scheme of the CCA rules allowed deductions only in respect of the “real” or “economic” cost incurred to acquire an asset,⁵⁷ the Court stated that “counsel was unable to refer to any source that satisfied us that there is a clear and unambiguous policy underlying paragraph 20(1)(a), or the CCA scheme when read as a whole, that renders it a misuse or an abuse of those provisions for the taxpayer to claim CCA in this case”.⁵⁸

3.2. *Mathew*

The trial judgement in *Mathew* was delivered by Dussault TCJ, whose analysis, like that of Miller TCJ in *Canada Trustco*, addressed the three basic elements for the GAAR to apply: (1) a tax benefit; (2) an avoidance transaction that could not reasonably be considered to have been entered into primarily for bona fide purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit; and (3) a misuse of specific ITA provisions or an abuse of the provisions of the ITA read as a whole. Unlike Miller TCJ’s decision in *Canada Trustco*, however, Dussault TCJ devoted considerable attention to the concept of “series of transactions” which enters into the definition of “avoidance transaction”.⁵⁹

On the existence of a tax benefit, which Dussault TCJ characterized as “a question of fact”,⁶⁰ there was no dispute. Nonetheless, although the taxpayers conceded that the transactions resulted in a tax benefit, they also argued that the benefit from deducting partnership losses was mostly “a tax deferral” since any amount deducted in excess of the adjusted cost base of their partnership interests would ultimately be taxable as a capital gain on the dissolution of the partnership or the disposition of their partnership interests.⁶¹ Since the GAAR provides that “the tax consequences to a person shall be determined as is reasonable in the circumstances in order to deny a tax benefit” (ITA, Sec. 245(2)), the characterization of the benefit would thus be relevant to the tax consequences if the GAAR were held to apply. Despite the taxpayers’ argument, how-

ever, the Court relied on the fact that capital gains are only partly taxable and on evidence that the taxpayers planned to never wind up the partnership to conclude that the tax benefit was more than a mere tax deferral.⁶²

On the question of an avoidance transaction, Dussault TCJ considered the concept of “series of transactions” before addressing the primary purpose of specific transactions comprising the series. Since the GAAR applies to a series of transactions only if the series results in a tax benefit and one or more of the transactions comprising the series cannot reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged primarily for bona fide purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit (ITA, Sec. 245(3)(b)), it is necessary to define the series of transactions in order to determine whether the statutory requirements for an avoidance transaction are met.⁶³ For this purpose, Dussault TCJ relied on the Federal Court of Appeal decision in *OSFC Holdings*,⁶⁴ whose facts were essentially the same as those in *Mathew*.⁶⁵

51. *Id.*, Para. 71.

52. *Id.*, Para. 69: “To accept the Respondent’s position would be to recharacterize the legal form and substance of the transaction, for the purposes of then determining whether there has been a misuse or abuse. The GAAR provisions cannot be applied in that way.” See also Para. 77: “GAAR is not to be imposed lightly. It should not permit a recharacterization of a transaction to find the transaction is abusive in its recharacterized form. The transaction must be viewed in its legal context and if found abusive, only then recharacterized to determine the reasonable tax consequences.”

53. *Id.*, Para. 87, concluding that the predetermined lease prepayment “does not shift the nature of the cash it received away from a form of financing: a conversion of its assets into cash”.

54. *Id.*, Para. 89: “The policy applies to a lease financing arrangement, and that is what we have here. All elements of the policy have been met: lease financing arrangement, money invested, acquisition of exempt property, consumption of such property in an income earning process and limitation of CCA to leasing income.”

55. *Id.*, Para. 93.

56. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 26, Para. 1.

57. *Id.*, Para. 2.

58. *Id.*, Para. 3.

59. ITA, Sec. 245(3)(b) includes in the definition of avoidance transaction “any transaction ... that is part of a series of transactions, which series, but for this section, would result, directly or indirectly, in a tax benefit, unless the transaction may reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged primarily for bona fide purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit”. As explained in note 38, supra, Miller TCJ appears to have regarded the sale-leaseback arrangement in *Canada Trustco* as a single composite transaction entered into primarily for tax reasons, rather than a series of transactions at least one of which was entered into primarily to obtain a tax benefit.

60. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Para. 235.

61. *Id.*, Para. 236. See ITA, Sec. 53(2)(c)(i), which requires taxpayers to deduct their share of the partnership losses in computing the adjusted cost base of their interest in the partnership; ITA, Sec. 98(1)(c), which deems any negative adjusted cost base to be a capital gain when a partnership winds up; and ITA, Sec. 100(2), which deems any negative adjusted cost base to be a capital gain when a taxpayer disposes of a partnership interest.

62. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Paras. 237-242.

63. The characterization of a series of transactions may also affect the application of ITA, Sec. 245(4) since it is an individual avoidance transaction that must result in a misuse or abuse for the GAAR to apply. Where a series of transactions results in a tax benefit, therefore, an avoidance transaction that is part of the series must also result in a misuse or abuse.

64. See note 27, supra.

65. OSFC was the company that first acquired Standard’s 99% partnership interest in STIL II before selling the interest to SRMP. OSFC acquired a 24% interest in SRMP as part of the consideration for the sale of the partnership interest and also deducted the partnership losses when they were realized by SRMP.

In *OSFC Holdings*, a majority of the Federal Court of Appeal determined that an ordinary series of transactions must be “pre-ordained to produce a final result” – meaning that “when the first transaction in the series is implemented, all essential features of the subsequent transaction or transactions are determined by persons who have the firm intention and ability to implement them”.⁶⁶ ITA, Sec. 248(10), however, extends this meaning to include “any related transactions or events completed in contemplation of the series” – which the majority in *OSFC Holdings* held to include any transaction having “some connection” with a preordained series if the parties to this transaction “knew of” the preordained series “such that it could be said that they took it into account when deciding to complete the transaction”.⁶⁷ While the first three transactions in *OSFC Holdings* were sufficiently preordained to comprise an ordinary series of transactions, the sale of Standard’s 99% partnership interest in STIL II to OSFC, the subsequent sale of the partnership interest to SRMP, and the acquisition of partnership interests in SRMP were not preordained since these were not arranged at the time that Standard carried out the first three transactions. Nonetheless, since OSFC knew about these transactions and “took [them] into account” when it purchased Standard’s partnership interest,⁶⁸ the majority of the Federal Court of Appeal in *OSFC Holdings* held that this transaction was part of series of transactions under the extended statutory meaning in ITA, Sec. 248(10).⁶⁹ It did not, however, determine whether the subsequent sale of this partnership interest to SRMP and the acquisition of units in this partnership were also part of an extended series.

Notwithstanding the Court’s failure to specifically address these last two transactions in *OSFC Holdings*, Dussault TCJ concluded in *Mathew* that it could “probably ... be inferred” that the majority in that case considered that these transactions were arranged “with full knowledge of the earlier transactions”.⁷⁰ On this basis, he concluded that all six transactions in *Mathew* comprised a series of transactions for purposes of the GAAR.⁷¹

Having characterized these transactions as a series, Dussault TCJ found that each was an avoidance transaction under ITA, Sec. 245(3). Since the taxpayers themselves acknowledged that the transactions resulted in a tax benefit, the first part of the test in Sec. 245(3)(b) was easily met. In addition, Dussault TCJ observed that the majority in *OSFC Holdings* specifically determined that the first four transactions were avoidance transactions.⁷² Finally, he said that it was reasonable to conclude that the final two transactions were undertaken primarily to obtain the tax benefit.⁷³ As a result, the only remaining question to determine whether the GAAR applied was whether one or more of these transactions resulted in a misuse of specific ITA provisions or an abuse having regard to the provisions of the ITA read as a whole.

Turning to the misuse or abuse analysis, Dussault TCJ employed the “two-stage analytical process” set out in *OSFC Holdings*, according to which the court should identify the relevant policy of the provisions or the ITA as a whole and then review the facts to determine whether, having regard to the policy, the avoidance transaction constitutes a misuse or abuse.⁷⁴ With

respect to the stop-loss rule in ITA, Sec. 18(13), he maintained that the policy is “to prevent taxpayers who are in the money-lending business from artificially realizing losses on assets which have declined in market value by transferring them to a person with whom they do not deal at arm’s length, while maintaining control of the assets through the non-arm’s length relationship with the transferee”.⁷⁵ More generally, he declared that the scheme of the ITA suggests a “general policy” according to which “losses cannot be transferred from one taxpayer to another”.⁷⁶

Based on his interpretation of the policy of Sec. 18(13), Dussault TCJ explained that he would have concluded that the use of this stop-loss rule to transfer accrued losses to arm’s length persons was a misuse of the provision.⁷⁷ In *OSFC Holdings*, however, a majority of the Federal Court of Appeal specifically held that the transactions at issue did not result in a misuse of Sec. 18(13).⁷⁸ Regardless, he concluded that the transactions resulted in an abuse of the ITA provisions read as a whole by transferring “one corporation’s losses to other corporations and individuals”.⁷⁹ As a result, he held that the transactions were subject to the GAAR.⁸⁰

As in *Canada Trustco*, the Federal Court of Appeal upheld the trial decision in *Mathew* in a very short judgement. Noting that the facts at issue were essentially the same as those in *OSFC Holdings*,⁸¹ the Court

66. *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, Para. 24, adding that “there must be no practical likelihood that the subsequent transaction or transactions will not take place”. This approach is based on the “step-transactions doctrine” developed by the House of Lords in several UK tax cases. See e.g. *W.T. Ramsay Ltd. v. Inland Revenue Commissioners*, [1981] 1 All E.R. 865; *Commissioners of Inland Revenue v. Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.* (1981), 54 TC 200 (HL); *Furniss v. Dawson*, [1984] AC 474 (HL); and *Craven v. White*, [1989] AC 398 (HL).

67. *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, Para. 36.

68. *Id.*, Para. 38.

69. *Id.*, Para. 44.

70. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Para. 254. While this is undoubtedly true of the sale of OSFC’s 99% partnership interest to SRMP and OSFC’s acquisition of a 24% partnership interest in SRMP, it is less obvious that all of the other investors in SRMP had actual knowledge of the first three transactions through which the mortgages were transferred to STIL II. As this author argued elsewhere, however, it is not clear why courts should insist on actual knowledge in order to apply the extended definition of “series of transactions” in Sec. 248(10). See Duff, supra note 27, at 287.

71. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Para. 257.

72. *Id.*, Para. 262.

73. *Id.*, Paras. 275-296.

74. *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, Para. 67.

75. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Para. 302, citing *OSFC Holdings Ltd. v. The Queen*, [1999] 3 CTC 2649, 99 DTC 1044 (TCC), Para. 54, per Bowie TCJ.

76. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Para. 317. In the Federal Court of Appeal decision in *OSFC Holdings*, the majority discerned a general policy against loss trading for tax purposes, but concluded that this policy did not extend to the transfer of losses between partners. See *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, Paras. 92 and 101.

77. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Para. 304.

78. *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, Para. 81. For a critical evaluation of this conclusion, suggesting that the majority’s misuse analysis should have been informed by a broader view of the statutory scheme, see Duff, supra note 27, at 287.

79. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Para. 316. Whether this statement is consistent with the majority decision in *OSFC Holdings* is unclear since this decision generally limited the policy against loss trading to transfers between corporations. See *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, Para. 98, stating that “the general policy of the *Income Tax Act* is against the trading of non-capital losses by corporations, subject to specific limited circumstances” (emphasis added).

80. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 21, Para. 504.

81. *Mathew v. The Queen*, supra note 26, Para. 2.

was content to rely on its prior decision in that case to reject the taxpayers' appeal. According to Rothstein JA:

In *OSFC*, the Court determined that the general policy of the *Income Tax Act* is against the transfer of non-capital losses between taxpayers. However, this general policy was subject to some exceptions. For example, a partner entering into the partnership may take advantage of losses that were incurred by the partnership in that year before he or she became a partner. On the change of control of a corporation, losses of prior years are deductible in limited circumstances. But the general policy is that every person has independent status for income tax purposes and that losses cannot be transferred between taxpayers dealing with each other at arm's length.⁸²

Although the taxpayers argued that various stop-loss provisions like ITA, Sec. 18(13) were further exceptions to this general policy,⁸³ the Court concluded that "[n]one of these provisions detract from the general policy of the *Income Tax Act* against transferring losses between taxpayers" and that they were "insufficient to cause the Court to consider overruling its prior decision".⁸⁴

4. SUPREME COURT OF CANADA DECISIONS

The Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the appeals in *Canada Trustco* and *Mathew* and upheld the trial judgement in each case. The following sections examine both decisions, considering the Court's general approach to tax law and the GAAR and its application of this approach to the facts of each case.

4.1. General approach to tax law and the GAAR

Of the two decisions, the Court's general approach to tax law and the GAAR appears mostly in *Canada Trustco*. In fact, most of this judgement is devoted to the general principles of statutory interpretation, the role of the GAAR in Canadian tax law, and the various requirements that must be satisfied for the GAAR to apply.⁸⁵ Before turning to the Court's analysis of the specific transactions in each case, it is useful to review its more general approach to statutory interpretation, tax avoidance and the GAAR, and the statutory requirements for the GAAR to apply.

4.1.1. Principles of statutory interpretation

Like most Supreme Court of Canada tax cases since *Stubart Investments*,⁸⁶ the Court began its discussion of statutory interpretation by citing E.A. Driedger's "modern rule" according to which "the words of an Act are to be read in their entire context and in their grammatical and ordinary sense harmoniously with the scheme of the Act, the object of the Act, and the intention of Parliament".⁸⁷ Although "Canadian tax legislation received a strict interpretation" under the influence of the UK decision in *Commissioners of Inland Revenue v. Duke of Westminster*,⁸⁸ the Court explained that "[t]here is no doubt today that all statutes, including the [Income Tax] Act, must be interpreted in a textual, contextual and purposive way".⁸⁹ Indeed,

although the Court did not make the point, it was its own decision in *Stubart Investments* that signalled "the demise of the strict interpretation rule for the construction of taxing statutes".⁹⁰

Notwithstanding its repeated references to "textual, contextual and purposive" interpretation,⁹¹ however, the Court also emphasized that the ITA "must be interpreted in order to achieve consistency, predictability and fairness so that taxpayers may manage their affairs intelligently".⁹² Thus, "[w]hen the words of a provision are precise and unequivocal, the ordinary meaning of the words play [sic] a dominant role in the interpretive process".⁹³ Likewise, it declared, repeating the following much-quoted passage from Profs. Hogg's and Magee's *Principles of Canadian Income Tax Law*:

It would introduce intolerable uncertainty into the Income Tax Act if clear language in a detailed provision of the Act were to be qualified by unexpressed exceptions derived from a court's view of the object and purpose of the provision.⁹⁴

To the extent that the ITA is "dominated by explicit provisions dictating specific consequences", therefore, the Court concluded that it necessarily "invit[es] a largely textual interpretation".⁹⁵

One might conclude on this basis that the decision reaffirms the "plain meaning" approach to statutory interpretation that has dominated the tax decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada for the past decade.⁹⁶ To the extent that the text of a statutory provision cannot be properly understood without some reference to its context or purpose, however, this conclusion is probably mistaken. On the contrary, the Court emphasized:

82. Id., Para. 12.

83. Id., Para. 15.

84. Id., Paras. 17 and 18.

85. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Paras. 10-13 (statutory interpretation), Paras. 14-16 (role of the GAAR in Canadian tax law), and Paras. 17-66 (requirements of the GAAR).

86. See note 2, supra.

87. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 10, citing *65302 British Columbia Ltd. v. Canada*, [1999] 3 SCR 804, Para. 50. The original passage is from Driedger, E.A., *Construction of Statutes* (Toronto: Butterworths, 2nd ed., 1983), at 87, and was cited in *Stubart Investments*, supra note 2, Para. 61.

88. See note 2, supra (hereafter "*Duke of Westminster*").

89. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 11.

90. *Stubart Investments*, supra note 2, Para. 60, referring to Willis, John, "Statute Interpretation in a Nutshell", 16 *Canadian Bar Review* 1 (1938).

91. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Paras. 10, 11, 40-44, 47, 59, 62, 64-66 and 73.

92. Id., Para. 12. References to "consistency, predictability and fairness" also appear in Paras. 1, 31, 42, 50 and 61.

93. Id., Para. 10, adding that "where the words can support more than one reasonable meaning, the ordinary meaning of the words plays a lesser role".

94. Hogg, Peter W. and Joanne E. Magee, *Principles of Canadian Income Tax Law* (Scarborough: Carswell, 2nd ed., 1997), at 475-476.

95. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 13. See also Para. 11, noting that "the particularity and detail of many tax provisions have often led to an emphasis on textual interpretation".

96. According to this interpretive approach: "When a provision is couched in specific language that admits of no doubt or ambiguity in its application to the facts, then the provision must be applied regardless of its object and purpose. Only when the statutory language admits of some doubt or ambiguity in its application to the facts is it useful to resort to the object and purpose of the provision." Hogg and Magee, supra note 94, at 454, cited with approval in *Friesen v. Canada*, [1995] 2 CTC 369, 95 DTC 5551 (SCC), Para. 17. For a detailed explanation of this "plain meaning rule", see Duff, David G., "Interpreting the *Income Tax Act* - Part 1: Interpretive Doctrines", 47 *Canadian Tax Journal* 464 (1999), at 504-517.

Even where the meaning of particular provisions may not appear to be ambiguous at first glance, statutory context and purpose may reveal or resolve latent ambiguities. “After all, language can never be interpreted independently of its context, and legislative purpose is part of the context. It would seem to follow that consideration of legislative purpose may not only resolve patent ambiguity, but may, on occasion, reveal ambiguity in apparently plain language.”⁹⁷

As a result, it seems that the Court abandoned the plain meaning approach in favour of a more pragmatic approach that combines textual, contextual and purposive considerations in order to “find a meaning that is harmonious with the Act as a whole”.⁹⁸ Given the deficiencies of the plain meaning approach to statutory interpretation,⁹⁹ this is a welcome development.

4.1.2. Tax avoidance and the GAAR

The Court’s general approach to tax avoidance and the GAAR also began, like many Supreme Court of Canada tax decisions, by affirming the long-standing principle from the *Duke of Westminster* case that taxpayers may “manage their affairs” to minimize the tax payable.¹⁰⁰ Quoting its earlier decision in *Shell Canada Ltd. v. Canada*,¹⁰¹ the Court declared:

[A]bsent a specific provision to the contrary, it is not the courts’ role to prevent taxpayers from relying on the sophisticated structure of their transactions, arranged in such a way that the particular provisions of the Act are met, on the basis that it would be inequitable to those taxpayers who have not chosen to structure their transactions that way.¹⁰²

Indeed, it suggested that “[w]here Parliament has specified precisely what conditions must be satisfied to achieve a particular result, it is reasonable to assume that Parliament intended that taxpayers would rely on such provisions to achieve the result they prescribe”.¹⁰³

On the other hand, the Court observed that these established principles of Canadian tax law were affected by the enactment of the GAAR in 1988, which “superimposed” on the traditional approach “a prohibition on abusive tax avoidance, with the effect that the literal application of provisions of the Act may be seen as abusive in light of their context and purpose”.¹⁰⁴ According to the Court:

The GAAR was enacted in 1988, principally in response to *Stubart Investments* ..., which rejected a literal approach to interpreting the Act. At the same time, the Court rejected the business purpose test, which would have restricted tax reduction to transactions with a real business purpose. Instead of the business purpose test, the Court proposed guidelines to limit unacceptable tax avoidance arrangements. Parliament deemed the decision in *Stubart* an inadequate response to the problem and enacted the GAAR.¹⁰⁵

To the extent that the GAAR constitutes a “provision to the contrary” as contemplated in *Shell Canada*, therefore, the Court concluded that “the Duke of Westminster principle and the emphasis on textual interpretation may be attenuated”.¹⁰⁶

At the same time, the Court maintained that the GAAR was not intended to repeal the *Duke of Westminster* principle,¹⁰⁷ but rather to “draw ... a line between legitimate tax minimization and abusive tax avoidance”.¹⁰⁸ In this respect, it suggested that “[d]espite Parliament’s

intention to address abusive tax avoidance by enacting the GAAR, Parliament nonetheless intended to preserve predictability, certainty and fairness in Canadian tax law”.¹⁰⁹ For this reason, it declared that the task for the Court is “to unite” the traditional approach with the GAAR “in a framework that reflects the intention of Parliament in enacting the GAAR and achieves consistent, predictable and fair results”.¹¹⁰

This conclusion and the Court’s general approach to tax avoidance and the GAAR seem entirely reasonable and consistent with legislative intentions and the structure of the GAAR. As the Court itself observed, the Explanatory Notes accompanying the draft GAAR legislation affirmed that “tax planning – arranging one’s affairs so as to attract the least amount of tax – is a legitimate and accepted part of Canadian tax law”¹¹¹ and that “the new rule seeks to distinguish between legitimate tax planning and abusive tax avoidance and to establish a reasonable balance between protection of the tax base and the need for certainty for taxpayers in planning their affairs”.¹¹² According to ITA, Sec. 245(4), moreover, a tax-motivated avoidance transaction is subject to the GAAR only if it results in a misuse of specific ITA provisions or another relevant enactment or an abuse having regard to these provisions read as a whole. As a result, the Court’s general approach to tax avoidance and the GAAR is as commendable as its approach to statutory interpretation.

4.1.3. Application of the GAAR

Turning to the GAAR itself, the Court began like most other GAAR cases by stating that the application of this rule “involves three steps”:

The first step is to determine whether there is a “tax benefit” arising from a “transaction” under s. 245(1) and (2). The second step is to determine whether the transaction is an avoidance transaction under s. 245(3), in the sense of not being “arranged primarily for *bona fide* purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit”. The third step is to determine whether the avoidance transaction is abusive under s. 245(4).¹¹³

97. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 47, citing Hogg, Peter W., Joanne E. Magee and Jinyan Li, *Principles of Canadian Income Tax Law* (Scarborough: Carswell, 4th ed., 2002), at 563.

98. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 10.

99. For a critical review of this interpretive approach, see Duff, David G., “Interpreting the *Income Tax Act* – Part 2: Toward a Pragmatic Approach”, 47 *Canadian Tax Journal* 741 (1999), at 769-779.

100. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 12.

101. [1999] 4 CTC 313, 99 DTC 5669 (SCC) (hereafter “*Shell Canada*”).

102. *Id.*, Para. 45.

103. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 11. See also Para. 31: “Parliament intends taxpayers to take full advantage of the provisions of the *Income Tax Act* that confer tax benefits.”

104. *Id.*, Para. 1. See also Para. 13, stating that the GAAR was “engrafted” onto the “compendium of detailed stipulations” that dominate the ITA.

105. *Id.*, Para. 14.

106. *Id.*, Para. 13.

107. *Id.*, Para. 1, stating that the ITA “continues to permit legitimate tax minimization”.

108. *Id.*, Para. 16, adding that “[t]his line is far from bright”.

109. *Id.*, Para. 31.

110. *Id.*, Para. 1.

111. Explanatory Notes, supra note 4, at 464, cited in *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 31.

112. Explanatory Notes, supra note 4, at 461, cited in *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 15.

113. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 17.

Observing that “[a]ll three requirements must be fulfilled before the GAAR can be applied to deny a tax benefit”,¹¹⁴ the Court examined each in turn.

4.1.3.1. Tax benefit

The Court’s analysis of the concept of “tax benefit” is extremely brief, comprising only five paragraphs.¹¹⁵ In some situations, the Court stated, “it may be that the existence of a tax benefit can only be established by comparison with an alternative arrangement”.¹¹⁶ Where a taxpayer claims a deduction, however, “the existence of a tax benefit is clear, since a deduction results in a reduction of tax”.¹¹⁷ More generally, “[w]hether a tax benefit exists is a factual determination, initially by the Minister and on review by the courts, usually the Tax Court”.¹¹⁸ As such, the Court explained:

... the burden of proof is the same as in any tax proceeding where the taxpayer disputes the Minister’s assessment and its underlying assumptions of facts. The initial obligation is on the taxpayer to “refute” or challenge the Minister’s factual assumptions by contesting the existence of a tax benefit¹¹⁹

In addition, the Court concluded that where the Tax Court determines that there is a tax benefit based on a proper construction of the ITA and findings supported by the evidence, “appellate tribunals should not interfere, absent a palpable and overriding error”.¹²⁰

Although the Court was undoubtedly right to conclude that the characterization of a tax benefit is ultimately a factual determination, it is also true that this factual inquiry must be governed by a proper understanding of the applicable law. In this respect, the Court’s brief discussion of this concept is unfortunate. In particular, its statement that a deduction is necessarily a tax benefit because it “results in a reduction of tax” seems incompatible with the structure of the GAAR and its purpose to prevent abusive tax avoidance. As the concept of “tax benefit” is central to the definition of “avoidance transaction” in ITA, Sec. 245(3), it seems reasonable, as Miller TCJ suggested in *Canada Trustco*, to determine the meaning of a tax benefit “in the context of the question of whether there is an avoidance transaction”.¹²¹ In this respect, as this author has argued elsewhere, “one must imagine a notional amount of tax or other amount payable or refundable” that would have existed but for the avoidance transaction or series of transactions of which the avoidance transaction is a part.¹²² In some cases, as the Supreme Court of Canada rightly recognized in *Canada Trustco*, this notional amount may only be determined by comparing the transaction or series of transactions entered into by the taxpayer with an “alternative arrangement” that might reasonably have been carried out but for the existence of the tax benefit.¹²³ In cases where the taxpayer would not have carried out any transaction but for the tax benefit, on the other hand, this notional amount might reasonably be based on the tax consequences that would have resulted if the transaction or series of transactions had not been carried out.¹²⁴ In neither case, however, should a deduction invariably be regarded as a tax benefit.¹²⁵

4.1.3.2. Avoidance transaction

The Court’s discussion of the concept of “avoidance transaction” was also relatively brief. Noting that “[t]he function of this requirement is to remove from the ambit of the GAAR transactions or series of transactions that may reasonably be considered to have been undertaken or arranged primarily for a non-tax purpose”,¹²⁶ the Court’s analysis addressed the concept of “series of transactions” and the non-tax purpose test.

(a) *Series of transactions.* With respect to the concept of “series of transactions”, the Court first endorsed the conclusion reached by a majority of the Federal Court of Appeal in *OSFC Holdings* that the ordinary meaning of these words contemplates transactions that are “pre-ordained in order to produce a given result” with “no practical likelihood that the pre-planned events would not take place in the order ordained”.¹²⁷ Turning to the extended meaning of “series of transactions” in ITA, Sec. 248(10), however, the Court questioned the majority’s interpretation in *OSFC Holdings*, which included only related transactions carried out by parties who “knew of” the preordained series “such that it could be said that they took it into account when deciding to complete the transaction[s]”.¹²⁸ On the contrary, the Court declared that the words “in contemplation of” in Sec. 248(10) should be read “not in the sense of actual knowledge but in the broader sense of ‘because of’ or ‘in relation to’ the series”.¹²⁹ In addition, the extended meaning “can be applied to events either before or after the basic avoidance transaction found under s. 245(3)”.¹³⁰

The Court’s conclusion regarding the ordinary meaning of “series of transactions” is welcome and consistent with legislative intent and the language and pur-

114. *Id.*

115. *Id.*, Paras. 18-20, 63 and 66.

116. *Id.*, Para. 20. As examples, the Court mentioned “characterization of an amount as an annuity rather than a wage, or as a capital gain rather than business income”.

117. *Id.*

118. *Id.*, Para. 19.

119. *Id.*, Para. 63, citing *Hickman Motors Ltd. v. Canada*, [1997] 2 SCR 336, Para. 92. According to the Court: “It is not unfair to impose this burden, as the taxpayer would presumably have knowledge of the factual background of the transaction.” *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 63.

120. *Id.*, Para. 66(7).

121. *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12, Para. 52. See text accompanying note 29, supra.

122. Duff, David G., *Canadian Income Tax Law* (Toronto: Emond-Montgomery, 2003), at 172.

123. See *id.*, suggesting that “the finding of a tax benefit may itself depend on the characterization of a ‘benchmark transaction’ that the taxpayer might reasonably have carried out, but for the existence of the tax benefit”.

124. See e.g. Arnold, Brian J. and James R. Wilson, “The General Anti-Avoidance Rule – Part 2”, 36 *Canadian Tax Journal* 1123 (1988), at 1154-1155.

125. For a similar conclusion, see Sandler, Daniel, “The Minister’s Burden Under GAAR”, paper presented at the University of Toronto Faculty of Law Symposium on the Supreme Court of Canada and the General Anti-Avoidance Rule: Tax Avoidance after *Canada Trustco* and *Mathew* (18 November 2005) (hereafter “GAAR Symposium”), available at www.law.utoronto.ca/conferences/taxavoidance.html.

126. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 21.

127. *Id.*, Para. 25, citing *Craven v. White*, supra note 66, at 514, per Lord Oliver. For the holding in *OSFC Holdings*, see note 66, supra, and accompanying text.

128. See note 67, supra, and accompanying text.

129. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 26.

130. *Id.*

pose of Sec. 248(10). As the federal government's initial announcement that it intended to enact a GAAR stated that this rule would introduce a "step-transactions" doctrine,¹³¹ it seems reasonable to infer that the ordinary meaning of "series of transactions" in Sec. 245(3) should correspond to the preordination concept that the UK House of Lords had developed in this doctrine.¹³² This interpretation is also compatible with the language and purpose of Sec. 248(10), which adds to an ordinary series of transactions "related transactions or events completed in contemplation of the [ordinary] series".

With respect to the extended meaning of "series of transactions", however, the Court's interpretation is less persuasive. Although the conclusion that related transactions can occur "either before or after" an avoidance transaction is likely to accord with legislative intent,¹³³ it is not obvious that this interpretation is consistent with the text of Sec. 248(10), which might more reasonably be interpreted to include only related transactions completed prior to an ordinary series of transactions but not related transactions completed after the series.¹³⁴ Likewise, while the Court was undoubtedly right to reject an "actual knowledge" requirement for a related transaction to be completed "in contemplation of" an ordinary series, the suggested words "because of" or "in relation to" seem no more appropriate. Neither phrase corresponds to the dictionary definitions of the word "contemplation" and the latter is redundant since Sec. 248(10) already requires the additional transaction to be "related" to the ordinary series. Given the Court's own emphasis on the ordinary meaning of statutory language,¹³⁵ it would have been more appropriate to have interpreted the words "in contemplation of" to require the series to have been "intended", "regarded as possible", or "considered" when the related transaction was carried out.¹³⁶

(b) *Purpose of transaction.* With respect to the non-tax purpose test in ITA, Sec. 245(3), the Court made four key observations. First, this requirement involves a "factual inquiry" in which "[t]he Tax Court judge must weigh the evidence to determine whether it is reasonable to conclude that the transaction was not undertaken or arranged primarily for a non-tax purpose".¹³⁷ Second, the use of the words "reasonably" and "primarily" in Sec. 245(3) dictates "an objective assessment of the relative importance of the driving forces of the transaction".¹³⁸ Third, for this purpose, it "will not suffice" that "some alternative transaction that might have achieved an equivalent result would have resulted in higher taxes".¹³⁹ Finally, the burden of proof and standard for appellate review are the same for the non-tax purpose test as they are for characterizing a tax benefit: "The initial obligation is on the taxpayer to 'refute' or challenge the Minister's factual assumptions ... by showing that a *bona fide* non-tax purpose primarily drove the transaction", and "appellate tribunals should not interfere, absent a palpable and overriding error."¹⁴⁰

These remarks seem entirely reasonable and consistent with the structure and aim of the non-tax purpose test in ITA, Sec. 245(3). Of particular importance, the Court's statement that it "will not suffice" for this test that "some alternative transaction that might have

achieved an equivalent result would have resulted in higher taxes" suggests that the existence of a higher taxed alternative transaction might be relevant. Indeed, where an alternative transaction would have resulted in higher taxes, the text of Sec. 245(3) states that the transaction at issue is an avoidance transaction if it or a series of transactions of which it is a part results in a tax benefit and if it is carried out primarily to obtain the tax benefit. This does not mean that the transaction is "recharacterized" to determine if it is an avoidance transaction,¹⁴¹ but that it is assessed against an alternative arrangement that might reasonably have been carried out but for the existence of the tax benefit.¹⁴²

4.1.3.3. *Misuse or abuse*

In contrast to its analysis of the concepts of "tax benefit" and "avoidance transaction", the Supreme Court of Canada devoted considerable attention in *Canada Trustco* to the misuse or abuse requirement in ITA, Sec. 245(4). Observing that "this requirement ... has given rise to the most difficulty in the interpretation

131. Government of Canada, *White Paper: Tax Reform 1987* (18 June 1987), reproduced in *White Paper on Tax Reform*, supra note 3, at 70.

132. See note 66, supra. In its decision in *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, the majority of the Federal Court of Appeal relied on statements to this effect from senior government officials which were published around the time that the GAAR came into effect. See Dodge, David A., "A New and More Coherent Approach to Tax Avoidance", 36 *Canadian Tax Journal* 1 (1988), at 15 (suggesting that the step-transactions doctrine "as suggested in *Burmah* and *Furniss v. Dawson*, ... has been included in proposed section 245 in the form suggested by these cases"); and Hiltz, Michael, "Section 245 of the *Income Tax Act*", in *Report of the Proceedings of the Fortieth Tax Conference*, 1988 Conference Report (Toronto: Canadian Tax Foundation, 1989), at 7:7 (explaining that a series of transactions "would include a preliminary and subsequent transaction only if, at the time the preliminary transaction is carried out, all important elements of the subsequent transaction are settled, and the subsequent transaction is eventually carried out").

133. See Duff, supra note 27, at 287: "It is highly unlikely that Parliament could have intended to include in the statutory definition of 'series of transactions' related transactions completed in contemplation of a subsequent series of transactions, but not related transactions in the contemplation of which taxpayers completed a prior series of transactions." This passage was cited in *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 26.

134. See Duff, supra note 27, at 286-287, suggesting that Sec. 248(10) should be amended "to include, in addition to related transactions completed in contemplation of a series of transactions, related transactions in the contemplation of which a series of transactions is completed".

135. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 10. See text accompanying note 93, supra.

136. See the definition of "contemplation", in Barber, Katherine (ed.), *The Canadian Oxford Dictionary* (Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1998), at 304.

137. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 29. See Para. 30, explaining that "[t]he courts must examine the relationships between the parties and the actual transactions that were executed between them. The facts of the transactions are central to determining whether there was an avoidance transaction".

138. *Id.*, Para. 28. See also Para. 29, explaining that "[t]he determination invokes reasonableness, suggesting that the possibility of different interpretations of events must be objectively considered". Although the Court also declared that "[i]t is not helpful to speak of the threshold imposed by s. 245(3) as high or low", the language of the provision – which requires the taxpayer to make a reasonable case that the transaction was "undertaken or arranged primarily for *bona fide* purposes other than to obtain the tax benefit" – suggests that the threshold is more likely to be low than high.

139. *Id.*, citing Explanatory Notes, supra note 4, at 464.

140. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Paras. 63 and 66(7).

141. See Explanatory Notes, supra note 4, at 464: "Subsection 245(3) does not permit the 'recharacterization' of a transaction for the purposes of determining whether or not it is an avoidance transaction."

142. See the related discussion of the concept of "tax benefit", in notes 122-125, supra, and accompanying text.

and application of the GAAR”,¹⁴³ the Court addressed three central issues in its analysis: (1) the distinction, if any, between a misuse of specific provisions and an abuse of the provisions of the ITA read as a whole; (2) the process for determining whether a transaction is abusive; and (3) the burden of proof for this inquiry.¹⁴⁴ As an initial matter, the Court also addressed the retroactive amendment to ITA, Sec. 245(4).¹⁴⁵

(a) *Amendment to Sec. 245(4)*. As originally enacted, Sec. 245(4) stipulated that the GAAR “does not apply to a transaction where it may reasonably be considered that the transaction would not result directly or indirectly in a misuse of the provisions of this Act or an abuse having regard to the provisions of this Act, other than this section, read as a whole”. In response to two Tax Court decisions concluding that this language precluded the rule’s application to the Regulations,¹⁴⁶ the provision was amended in 2005,¹⁴⁷ with retroactive application to the GAAR’s effective date, to stipulate that the GAAR:

... applies to a transaction only if it may reasonably be considered that the transaction

- (a) would, if this Act were read without reference to this section, result directly or indirectly in a misuse of the provisions of any one or more of
 - (i) this Act,
 - (ii) the *Income Tax Regulations*,
 - (iii) the *Income Tax Application Rules*,
 - (iv) a tax treaty, or
 - (v) any other enactment that is relevant in computing tax or any other amount payable by or refundable to a person under this Act or in determining any amount that is relevant for the purposes of that computation; or
- (b) would result directly or indirectly in an abuse having regard to those provisions, other than this section, read as a whole.

This change was first announced in the Federal Budget on 23 March 2004.¹⁴⁸ Draft legislation implementing this amendment was tabled on 8 December 2004,¹⁴⁹ and it received Royal Assent on 13 May 2005. Although originally intended “to clarify that the Act’s general anti-avoidance rule applies to a misuse or abuse of the provisions of the *Income Tax Regulations*, the *Income Tax Application Rules* (ITARs), and any enactments amending the Act, Regulations or ITARs, as well as to a misuse or abuse of a tax treaty”,¹⁵⁰ the draft legislation also converted the double negative language of the initial provision to an affirmative test stipulating that the GAAR “applies to a transaction only if it may reasonably be considered that the transaction ... would ... result ... in a misuse ... or ... an abuse ...”. The Supreme Court of Canada heard the appeals in *Canada Trustco* and *Mathew* on 8 March 2005 and released the decisions on 19 October 2005. As a result, the appeals were heard after the draft legislation was released but before it was enacted, and the decisions were released after the new provision had become law.

Although recognizing that the amendment was enacted to apply retroactively, the Court nonetheless concluded that it “has no application to the judgments under appeal” on the basis that “it cannot apply at this stage of appellate review, after the parties argued their cases and the Tax Court judge rendered his decision on the basis of the GAAR as it read prior to the amend-

ment”.¹⁵¹ The Court added that “even if this amendment were to apply, it would not warrant a different approach to the issues on appeal” since the amendment “make[s] it clear that the GAAR applies to tax benefits conferred by Regulations enacted under the *Income Tax Act*” and the Tax Court judge in *Canada Trustco* “proceeded on this assumption, which was not challenged in submissions” to the Court.¹⁵²

The first conclusion, that a retroactive amendment cannot apply to pending appeals, appears to be consistent with established judicial presumptions against retroactive legislation.¹⁵³ The second conclusion, that the amendment “would not warrant a different approach to the issues on appeal”, however, ignored the fact that new Sec. 245(4) not only extends the application of the GAAR to the Regulations and other relevant enactments, but also replaces the double negative language of the former provision with a positive requirement that the avoidance transaction reasonably be considered to result in a misuse or abuse. Therefore, to the extent the Court’s analysis of Sec. 245(4) depends on the double negative language of the former provision, it has questionable relevance to future GAAR cases for which the new language will apply. As explained later in this article, this may affect the burden of persuasion that the Minister must satisfy to establish that a transaction resulted in a misuse or abuse.¹⁵⁴

(b) *Misuse and abuse*. With respect to the interpretation of Sec. 245(4), the Court first asked whether the statutory concepts of “misuse” and “abuse” are different or alike. Although the French version of the ITA uses the same word “abus” to refer to specific provisions and provisions read together, the majority of the Federal Court of Appeal in *OSFC Holdings* relied on the different phrases in the English version of the ITA to conclude that the misuse analysis looks to specific provisions in isolation from the broader scheme of the ITA, while the abuse analysis looks to the purpose, scheme or policy reflected in the provisions of the ITA as a whole.¹⁵⁵ On this basis, the Federal Court of

143. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 37.

144. Id., Paras. 38-43 (first issue), Paras. 44-62 (second issue), and Paras. 64-65 (third issue).

145. Id., Para. 7. See note 6, supra.

146. See e.g. *Rousseau-Houle* and *Fredette*, both supra note 39.

147. S.C. 2005, Chap. 19, Sec. 52(2).

148. Canada, Department of Finance, *New Agenda for Achievement: The Budget Plan 2004* (Ottawa: Her Majesty in Right of Canada, 2004), at 345 and 386 (hereafter “2004 Budget”).

149. Bill C-33, “A second Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on March 23, 2004”, Sec. 52(2).

150. 2004 Budget, supra note 148, at 345.

151. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 7.

152. Id.

153. See e.g. *Hornby Island Trust Committee v. Stormwell* (1988), 53 D.L.R. (4th) 435 (BCCA), at 442, where the Court refused to apply retroactive legislation to the validity of an otherwise invalid municipal by-law on the grounds that “a retroactive construction ... should not be applied to change the outcome of a lawsuit that had reached the stage of an entered judgment before the legislation was enacted, unless the legislature has specifically required such an application”. For a more thorough examination of the issue of retroactivity, see Alarie, Benjamin, “Retroactivity and the General Anti-Avoidance Rule”, paper presented at the GAAR Symposium, supra note 125.

154. See the discussion in notes 178-179, infra, and accompanying text. The expression “burden of persuasion” was used by Chief Justice Donald Bowman of the Tax Court of Canada, speaking at the GAAR Symposium, supra note 125.

155. *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, Paras. 59-66.

Appeal concluded that the taxpayer had not misused ITA, Sec. 18(13), but had abused a more general policy against transferring losses between corporate taxpayers.¹⁵⁶

In *Canada Trustco*, the Supreme Court of Canada rejected the bifurcated approach adopted by the majority in *OSFC Holdings* and instead affirmed Miller TCJ's statement in the trial decision that "the analysis of the misuse of the provisions and the analysis of the abuse having regard to the provisions of the Act read as a whole are inseparable".¹⁵⁷ With respect to specific provisions, the Court suggested that interpretation "cannot be separated from contextual considerations arising from other provisions".¹⁵⁸ At the same time, it emphasized that courts should not "search for an overriding policy of the Act that is not based on a unified, textual, contextual and purposive interpretation of the specific provisions in issue".¹⁵⁹ As a result, the Court concluded that Sec. 245(4) "requires a single, unified approach to the textual, contextual and purposive interpretation of the specific provisions of the *Income Tax Act* that are relied upon by the taxpayer in order to determine whether there was abusive tax avoidance".¹⁶⁰

That a misuse of specific ITA provisions "cannot be separated from contextual considerations arising from other provisions" is undoubtedly correct as a matter of statutory interpretation. The Court also rightly concluded that the concept of "abuse" having regard to the provisions of the ITA read as a whole should be rooted in these provisions rather than "an overriding policy".¹⁶¹ To combine the analysis of a misuse and abuse into a "single, unified approach", however, ignores the statutory language of Sec. 245(4), which refers to a misuse of the "provisions" of the ITA and other relevant enactments and an abuse "having regard to those provisions" other than the GAAR "read as a whole". More seriously, to limit the "single, unified approach" to the interpretation of "the specific provisions" of the ITA that "are relied upon by the taxpayer" to obtain a tax benefit seems to impede the more wide-ranging inquiry that is suggested by the concept of "abuse" having regard to the provisions of the ITA and other relevant enactments read as a whole. As the Court's ultimate decision in *Canada Trustco* suggests (see 4.2.1.), the absence of this more wide-ranging inquiry may impede the effective operation of the GAAR.

(c) *Abusive transactions*. With respect to the process for determining whether a transaction is abusive under ITA, Sec. 245(4), the Supreme Court adopted the "two-stage" approach affirmed by the majority of the Federal Court of Appeal in *OSFC Holdings*.¹⁶² Thus, the Supreme Court stated: "The first task is to interpret the provisions giving rise to the tax benefit to determine their object, spirit and purpose. The next task is to determine whether the transaction falls within or frustrates that purpose."¹⁶³ In addition, it explained that, although the "overall inquiry" involves "a mixed question of fact and law", the interpretation of specific provisions of the ITA is "essentially a question of law" while the assessment of specific transactions in reference to this interpretation is "necessarily fact-intensive".¹⁶⁴

In order to determine the object, spirit and purpose of the provisions giving rise to the tax benefit, the Court stated that the first part of the inquiry under Sec. 245(4) "requires the court to look beyond the mere text of the provisions and undertake a contextual and purposive approach to interpretation".¹⁶⁵ For this purpose, courts should not search for "an overriding policy" that is not based on the specific provisions in issue, but should interpret these provisions "in their legislative context, together with other related and relevant provisions, in light of the purposes that are promoted by those provisions and their statutory schemes".¹⁶⁶ In this respect, the Court emphasized that "it should not be forgotten that the GAAR is part of the Act".¹⁶⁷

Once the object, spirit and purpose of the provisions giving rise to the tax benefit are properly interpreted, the second task under Sec. 245(4) is to determine "whether the transaction frustrates or defeats the object, spirit or purpose of those provisions".¹⁶⁸ According to the Court, this determination is "a question of fact for the Tax Court judge" with which "appellate tribunals should not interfere, absent palpable error".¹⁶⁹ In general, however, the Court suggested that abusive tax avoidance will occur when taxpayers rely on specific ITA provisions to achieve results that the provisions seek to prevent, when transactions frustrate or defeat "the underlying rationale of the provisions that are relied upon" to obtain tax benefits, and when arrangements "circumvent ... the application of certain provisions, such as specific anti-avoidance rules, in a manner that frustrates or defeats the object, spirit or purpose of those provisions".¹⁷⁰ Conversely, abusive tax avoidance does not exist where an avoidance transaction is determined to be within the object, spirit or purpose of the provisions that confer the tax benefit.¹⁷¹ Nor did the Court consider it appropriate to

156. Id., Paras. 71-114.

157. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 39, citing *Canada Trustco Mortgage Company v. The Queen*, supra note 12, Para. 90. See note 49, supra.

158. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 39.

159. Id., Para. 41, explaining that such an approach would "inappropriately place the formulation of taxation policy in the hands of the judiciary, requiring judges to perform a task to which they are unaccustomed and for which they are not equipped" and "run counter to the overall policy of Parliament that tax law be certain, predictable and fair, so that taxpayers can intelligently order their affairs".

160. Id., Para. 43. See also Para. 40, suggesting that "[t]he policy analysis proposed as a second step by the Federal Court of Appeal in *OSFC* is properly incorporated into a unified, textual, contextual, and purposive approach to interpreting the specific provisions that give rise to the tax benefit".

161. For a persuasive argument to this effect, see Arnold, Brian, "The Long, Slow, Steady Demise of the General Anti-Avoidance Rule", 52 *Canadian Tax Journal* 488 (2004).

162. See notes 40-41, supra, and accompanying text.

163. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 44. See also Para. 55, explaining that Sec. 245(4) "imposes a two-part inquiry. The first step is to determine the object, spirit or purpose of the provisions of the *Income Tax Act* that are relied on for the tax benefit, having regard to the scheme of the Act, the relevant provisions and permissible extrinsic aids. The second step is to examine the factual context of a case in order to determine whether the avoidance transaction defeated or frustrated the object, spirit or purpose of the provisions in issue".

164. Id., Para. 44.

165. Id., Para. 47.

166. Id., Paras. 41 and 51.

167. Id., Para. 51.

168. Id., Para. 49.

169. Id., Para. 46. See also Para. 66(7).

170. Id., Para. 47.

171. Id.

characterize an avoidance transaction as abusive solely because it lacks real economic substance,¹⁷² emphasizing that this consideration is relevant only where the object, spirit and purpose of the statutory provisions at issue limit tax benefits to transactions with economic substance.¹⁷³

Finally, the Court concluded that “the GAAR can only be applied to deny a tax benefit when the abusive nature of the transaction is clear”, so that “[i]f the existence of abusive tax avoidance is unclear, the benefit of the doubt goes to the taxpayer”.¹⁷⁴ Specifically, the Court explained:

The GAAR may be applied to deny a tax benefit only after it is determined that it was not reasonable to consider the tax benefit to be within the object, spirit or purpose of the provisions relied upon by the taxpayer. The negative language in which s. 245(4) is cast indicates that the starting point for the analysis is the assumption that a tax benefit that would be conferred by the plain words of the Act is not abusive. This means that a finding of abuse is only warranted where the opposite conclusion – that the avoidance transaction was consistent with the object, spirit or purpose of the provisions of the Act that are relied on by the taxpayer – cannot be reasonably entertained. In other words, the abusive nature of the transaction must be clear. The GAAR will not apply to deny a tax benefit where it may reasonably be considered that the transactions were carried out in a manner consistent with the object, spirit or purpose of the provisions of the Act, as interpreted textually, contextually and purposively.¹⁷⁵

In this respect, therefore, the Court appeared to agree with the conclusion reached by the majority of the Federal Court of Appeal in *OSFC Holdings* that the relevant policy against which an abusive transaction is assessed must be “clear and unambiguous”.¹⁷⁶

The Court’s statement that Sec. 245(4) demands a “two-step inquiry” involving the initial interpretation of the ITA and the subsequent assessment of specific transactions in light of this interpretation seems workable and reasonable, as does its conclusion that the first of these inquiries is a question of law while the second is a factual determination. The Court is also right to emphasize that the first inquiry “requires the court to look beyond the mere text” of the ITA “and undertake a contextual and purposive approach to interpretation”. As explained earlier, however, while an analysis directed at the specific provisions on which a taxpayer relied to obtain a tax benefit is consistent with the concept of “misuse” of specific provisions, this seems inappropriate for the more wide-ranging inquiry suggested by the concept of “abuse” having regard to the ITA provisions and other relevant enactments read as a whole. To the extent that this language suggests a more general inquiry into the purposes of the statutory scheme, therefore, the Court’s approach is unduly restrictive. For this reason, moreover, the Court’s conclusion in *Canada Trustco* that an avoidance transaction is not abusive solely because it lacks economic substance may also be questioned. As the Explanatory Notes accompanying the draft legislation explained: “Subsection 245(4) recognizes that the provisions of the Act are intended to apply to transactions with real economic substance, not to transactions intended to exploit, misuse or frustrate the Act to avoid tax.”¹⁷⁷ As a result, transactions lacking economic substance

might reasonably be considered to result in an abuse having regard to the provisions of the ITA read as a whole.

Finally, it is important to comment on the Court’s conclusion in *Canada Trustco* that the GAAR should apply only where the abusive nature of an avoidance transaction is clear, with any doubts resolved in the taxpayer’s favour. As the Court rightly noted, and this author has argued elsewhere,¹⁷⁸ this conclusion flows logically from the double negative language of Sec. 245(4) as it formerly read, which stipulated that the GAAR did not apply to transactions that could reasonably be considered not to result in a misuse or abuse.¹⁷⁹ As the amended version of Sec. 245(4) has replaced the double negative language with a positive requirement that the GAAR “applies to a transaction only if it may reasonably be considered that the transaction ... would ... result ... in a misuse ... or ... an abuse”, it follows that the burden of persuasion to establish that a transaction results in a misuse or abuse has been reversed. Under the retroactively amended provision, therefore, it is only necessary that the abusive nature of the transaction be reasonably established; doubts are resolved in favour of the Crown.

(d) *Burden of proof.* With respect to the burden of proof under ITA, Sec. 245(4),¹⁸⁰ the majority of the Federal Court of Appeal in *OSFC Holdings* held that neither party has a formal onus to establish the relevant policy of the provisions, but that the Minister has a “practical” burden to explain the policy, while the tax-

172. *Id.*, Para. 57.

173. *Id.*, Para. 58, suggesting that the absence of this element “may then become a relevant factor towards the inference that the transactions abused the provisions at issue, but there is no golden rule in this respect”. For a more detailed examination of the relationship between the concept of economic substance and the GAAR, see Li, Jinyan, “The Economic Substance Doctrine and Abusive Tax Avoidance: A Critical and Comparative Perspective”, paper presented at the GAAR Symposium, *supra* note 125.

174. *Canada Trustco*, *supra* note 10, Paras. 50 and 66(3). See also Para. 69, repeating that “[t]he abuse of the Act must be clear, with the result that doubts must be resolved in favour of the taxpayer”.

175. *Id.*, Para. 62.

176. *OSFC Holdings*, *supra* note 27, Para. 69. See text accompanying note 45, *supra*. Although the clarity on which the majority insisted in *OSFC Holdings* addressed the interpretation of the relevant provisions, while the clarity that the Court demanded in *Canada Trustco* concerns “the abusive nature of the transaction”, it is difficult to imagine how the latter can exist without the former.

177. Explanatory Notes, *supra* note 4, at 464, cited in *Canada Trustco*, *supra* note 10, Para. 48.

178. Duff, *supra* note 27, at 286, explaining (in footnote 105) that “[s]ince the taxpayer may avoid the application of the GAAR by presenting a ‘reasonable’ argument that the transaction at issue does not result in a misuse or abuse, it seems to follow that the revenue authorities must establish a clear and unambiguous misuse or abuse for the GAAR to apply”.

179. See also *Imperial Oil Ltd. v. The Queen*, [2004] 2 CTC 190, 2004 DTC 6044 (FCA), Paras. 39-40: “While the Act does not expressly provide that the policy must be ‘clear and unambiguous’, this is implicit in the language of subsection 254(4), which permits the exemption for a tax avoidance scheme where ‘it may reasonably be considered that the transaction would not result directly or indirectly in a misuse of the provisions of this Act or an abuse having regard to the provisions of this Act ... read as a whole.’ Thus, if the scheme may reasonably be considered *not* to result directly or indirectly in a misuse or an abuse, GAAR does not apply: in effect, the taxpayer is given the benefit of any doubt. Consequently, for GAAR to apply it must be clear that the provisions of the Act are being misused or the Act as a whole is being abused. It is not enough that a court might reasonably consider them to be misused or abused” (emphasis in original).

180. For a more detailed examination of this issue, see Sandler, *supra* note 125.

payer has “the onus ... to prove the necessary facts to refute the Minister’s assumptions of fact that the avoidance transaction in question results in a misuse or abuse”.¹⁸¹ In *Canada Trustco*, the Supreme Court of Canada rejected the distinction between a formal and a practical burden of proof, insisting that “[t]he taxpayer, once he or she has shown compliance with the wording of a provision, should not be required to disprove that he or she has thereby violated the object, spirit or purpose of the provision”.¹⁸² According to the Court:

It is for the Minister who seeks to rely on the GAAR to identify the object, spirit or purpose of the provisions that are claimed to have been frustrated or defeated, when the provisions of the Act are interpreted in a textual, contextual and purposive manner.¹⁸³

As a result, it seems that the Court placed the burden on the Minister to establish not only the object, spirit and purpose of the relevant provisions, but also the abusive nature of the avoidance transaction at issue.

Under the former version of Sec. 245(4), which excluded transactions that could reasonably be considered not to result in a misuse or abuse, one might reasonably have thought that the taxpayer might bear an initial burden to advance a reasonable argument that the avoidance transaction was not abusive, whereupon the burden would shift to the Minister to establish that the argument was unreasonable. Under the amended version, however, which stipulates that the GAAR applies to transactions that may reasonably be considered to result in a misuse or abuse, it seems that the Minister has an explicit burden to advance a reasonable argument that the transaction is abusive, while the taxpayer must establish that the argument is unreasonable.¹⁸⁴ As a result, although it is unclear whether the Court’s interpretation of the burden under Sec. 245(4) is compatible with the language of the former provision, it is entirely consistent with the amended version.

4.2. Application to the facts

Based on its general approach to tax law and the GAAR, the Supreme Court of Canada dismissed the Crown’s appeal in *Canada Trustco* and the taxpayer’s appeal in *Mathew*. In each case, the key issue on appeal was whether the transaction resulted in a misuse or abuse under ITA, Sec. 245(4).

4.2.1. *Canada Trustco*

On appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, the Crown’s main argument in *Canada Trustco* was that “the manner in which the respondent structured and financed the purchase, lease and sublease of the trailers contravened the object, spirit or purpose of the CCA regime and resulted in abusive tax avoidance under s. 245(4) of the *Income Tax Act*”.¹⁸⁵ More specifically, the Crown argued that, because the transactions allowed the taxpayer to acquire the trailers without incurring any economic risk, their “real economic cost” was nil, contradicting the object and spirit of the CCA provisions “to provide for the recognition of money spent to acquire qualifying assets to the extent that they are consumed in the income-earning process”.¹⁸⁶ In response, the taxpayer argued that the CCA deductions were consistent with the text and scheme of the leasing

property and specified leasing property rules and with the general policy of the ITA that cost means “the price that the taxpayer gave up in order to get the asset, except in specific and precisely prescribed circumstances” that did not apply.¹⁸⁷

Rejecting the Crown’s arguments, the Court relied on textual, contextual, purposive and consequential considerations to favour the taxpayer’s interpretation of the relevant statutory provisions.¹⁸⁸ Textually, the CCA provisions refer only to the cost of depreciable property “in the well-established legal sense of the amount paid to acquire the assets”, not amounts at “economic risk”.¹⁸⁹ Contextually, the conclusion that “cost of depreciable property” generally means the amount paid for the property is supported by other ITA provisions that make adjustments to the cost of this property in specific circumstances.¹⁹⁰ Furthermore, the Court stated that the Tax Court judge held that the purpose of the CCA provisions “as applied to sale-leaseback transactions” is “to permit deduction of CCA based on the cost of the assets acquired”.¹⁹¹ Finally, to “rewrite” the CCA provisions to interpret cost to mean amounts economically at risk “would be to invite inconsistent results” which would “vary with the degree of risk in each case” and “offend the goal of the Act to provide sufficient certainty and predictability to permit taxpayers to intelligently order their affairs”.¹⁹²

More generally, the Court continued, the Crown’s argument that the meaning of cost for the purpose of the CCA provisions should be understood as economic cost or amounts economically at risk reflects an improper interpretation of the GAAR by reading into

181. *OSFC Holdings*, supra note 27, Para. 68. See notes 40-43, supra, and accompanying text.

182. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 65.

183. *Id.*, suggesting that “[t]he Minister is in a better position than the taxpayer to make submissions on legislative intent with a view to interpreting the provisions harmoniously within the broader statutory scheme that is relevant to the transaction at issue”. Whether the Minister is always in a better position than the taxpayer to make submissions on legislative intent may be doubted where the taxpayer is well advised and well represented, as was undoubtedly the case in *Canada Trustco* and *Mathew*. For a similar point, see Sandler, supra note 125.

184. In this respect, see Duff, supra note 27, at 288, arguing that the burden under Sec. 245(4) as it then read should be “explicitly shifted to the revenue authorities and relaxed by amending the provision to state that the GAAR does not apply unless it may reasonably be considered that the transaction results in a misuse or abuse”. In effect, this is what was accomplished by the amendments to Sec. 245(4).

185. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 68.

186. *Id.*, Para. 70, citing *Water’s Edge*, supra note 27, Para. 44.

187. *Canada Trustco*, supra note 10, Para. 71. See also Para. 72: “The respondent argues that the transaction was consistent with the object and spirit of the legislation. The Act’s inclusion of specific provisions that take ‘cost’ to mean the amount ‘at risk’ in limited circumstances illustrates the general policy of the Act that the term ‘cost’ outside of those specific provisions means cost as understood at law, namely the amount paid. A cost is not reduced to reflect a mitigation of economic risk.”

188. *Id.*, Para. 73. Although the Court did not explicitly identify consequential considerations as a factor, its decision relied upon them. See text accompanying note 192, infra.

189. *Id.*, Paras. 74 and 75.

190. *Id.*, referring specifically to ITA, Secs. 13(7.1) and (7.2), which adjust the cost of depreciable property in respect of which a taxpayer received government assistance.

191. *Id.*, Para. 74. See also Para. 78: “The Tax Court judge, after considering all the circumstances, found that the transaction was not so dissimilar from an ordinary sale-leaseback to take it outside the object, spirit or purpose of the relevant CCA provisions of the Act and Regulations.”

192. *Id.*, Para. 75.

the ITA an “external” concept of “economic substance” without regard to “the specific provisions that are relied upon for the tax benefit”.¹⁹³ On the contrary, the Court emphasized that, although consideration of the economic substance of transactions may be relevant to the application of the GAAR, this is so only where the object, spirit and purpose of the relevant statutory provisions limit tax benefits to transactions with real economic substance.¹⁹⁴

Finally, the Court declared that the conclusions of the Tax Court judge “were based on a correct view of the law and were grounded on evidence”.¹⁹⁵ Specifically, the Court explained:

The Tax Court judge’s analysis on the issue of abuse under s. 245(4) is largely consistent with the approach to the application of the GAAR we have adopted. He rejected the two-stage overriding-policy approach to abuse and misuse. He went on to inquire into the policy or purpose underlying the CCA treatment in sale-lease-back arrangements. Construing the CCA provisions as a whole, he rejected the submission that “cost” in the relevant provisions of the Act should be reread as “money at risk”, and he also rejected the argument that the “economic substance” of the transaction determined that there was abusive tax avoidance. He conducted a detailed analysis of the transactions to determine whether they fell within the object, spirit or purpose of the CCA provisions. In the end, he concluded that a tax benefit was consistent with the object, spirit and purpose of the CCA provisions and held that the GAAR could not apply to disallow the tax benefit.¹⁹⁶

Consequently, the Court concluded that the trial judgment should be affirmed and the appeal dismissed.

Given the Court’s general approach to the application of the GAAR and the main argument advanced by the Crown on appeal, the conclusion in *Canada Trustco* seems inescapable. If the GAAR does not generally prohibit transactions that lack real economic substance, the Crown’s argument that cost means amounts economically at risk could not succeed unless the Crown could point to a general statutory scheme to this effect. While the Crown might have made more of the tax shelter rules in ITA, Sec. 143.2 and the partnership at-risk rules in Secs. 96(2.1) to (2.7) to suggest the development of a general policy to this effect in response to judicial decisions defining cost for tax purposes as the amount paid for property,¹⁹⁷ the Crown appears to have eschewed this litigation strategy in favour of a more general emphasis on economic substance. The Court dismissed this argument on the grounds that the Crown misconstrued the GAAR by importing an “external” concept without regard to “the specific provisions that are relied upon for the tax benefit”, but this conclusion depends on the Court’s own narrow interpretation of the abuse analysis in Sec. 245(4). On the contrary, as this author argued earlier, to the extent that transactions lacking real economic substance constitute an abuse having regard to the provisions of the ITA read as a whole, the transactions in *Canada Trustco* might reasonably have been subject to the GAAR notwithstanding the absence of a clear statutory scheme suggesting that cost generally means real economic cost. More specifically, the production of CCA deductions through a circular flow of funds which left the taxpayer at little or no economic risk with respect to the trailers in respect of which it

claimed the CCA could legitimately be regarded as an abuse having regard to the provisions of the ITA read as a whole.

4.2.2. *Mathew*

As in *Canada Trustco*, the key point at issue in the appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada in *Mathew* was whether the transactions resulted in a misuse or abuse under ITA, Sec. 245(4).¹⁹⁸ More specifically, the Court asked whether permitting the taxpayers to deduct the partnership losses would “frustrate the object, spirit or purpose” of the specific ITA provisions that give rise to the tax benefit, namely, the stop-loss rule in Sec. 18(13) and the flow-through rule for partnership income and losses in Sec. 96(1).¹⁹⁹ Consistent with the “two-part inquiry” that it affirmed in *Canada Trustco*,²⁰⁰ the Court first interpreted these provisions to determine their object, spirit and purpose and then considered the transactions themselves to determine whether they defeat or frustrate these purposes.²⁰¹

With respect to the interpretation of Secs. 18(13) and 96(1), the Court employed the “unified approach to the textual, contextual and purposive interpretation of the specific provisions of the *Income Tax Act* that are relied upon by the taxpayer” that it affirmed in *Canada Trustco*.²⁰² Textually, “[i]t is clear that the preservation of the loss under s. 18(13) is for the benefit of a person or partnership who does not deal at arm’s length with the transferor”.²⁰³ On the other hand, the text of the partnership provisions in ITA, Sec. 96 contain “no restrictions on loss sharing between partners, except for foreign partnerships under s. 96(8)”.²⁰⁴ Nonetheless, the Court continued, a broader contextual analysis

193. *Id.*, Paras. 73, 74 and 76.

194. *Id.*, Para. 76. See also Para. 60: “A transaction may be considered to be ‘artificial’ or to ‘lack substance’ with respect to specific provisions of the *Income Tax Act*, if allowing a tax benefit would not be consistent with the object, spirit or purpose of these provisions” (emphasis in original).

195. *Id.*, Para. 80.

196. *Id.*

197. Where a taxpayer acquires a “tax shelter investment” within the meaning of ITA, Sec. 143.2(1), Sec. 143.2(6) reduces the cost of the investment by any “limited-recourse amounts” and an “at-risk adjustment” for any amount or benefit that reduces the impact of any loss that the taxpayer may sustain in respect of the expenditure. Secs. 96(2.1) to (2.7) limit the amount of limited partnership losses that may be deducted by a partner to the partner’s at-risk amount in the partnership. The latter provisions were enacted to reverse the results in decisions such as *The Queen v. Gelber*, [1983] CTC 381, 83 DTC 5385 (FCA), and *Signum Communications Inc. v. The Queen*, [1991] 2 CTC 31, 91 DTC 5360 (FCA), in which the Federal Court of Appeal rejected the judicial development of an “at-risk” concept to limit the amount that taxpayers might deduct as partnership losses.

198. *Mathew*, supra note 11, Para. 35.

199. *Id.*

200. See note 163, supra, and accompanying text.

201. *Mathew*, supra note 11, Paras. 40-63.

202. *Id.*, Para. 42, explaining in this context that it rejects the “narrow textual” approach to these provisions that the majority of the Federal Court of Appeal adopted in its misuse analysis in *OSFC Holdings*. For the reference to this “unified approach” in *Canada Trustco*, see note 160, supra, and accompanying text.

203. *Mathew*, supra note 11, Para. 44.

204. *Id.*, Para. 45, adding that “[a]ccumulated losses are available to all partners, provided that they entered the partnership before the end of the year”. Where a partnership has no partners who are resident in Canada and a person resident in Canada becomes a member of the partnership or a person who is a member of the partnership becomes resident in Canada, Sec. 96(8) deems property to be acquired at the lesser of its cost or fair market value at that time and deems losses to be nil, making it impossible to transfer accrued losses.

of other ITA provisions supports the opinion of the Federal Court of Appeal in *Canada Trustco* that “the general policy of the *Income Tax Act* is to prohibit the transfer of losses between taxpayers, subject to specific exceptions”.²⁰⁵ At the same time, “it cannot be automatically inferred from the general policy against the transfer of losses between taxpayers” that the taxpayers cannot deduct the losses that they obtained through the combined operation of ITA, Secs. 18(13) and 96(1).²⁰⁶ Finally, however, the Court resolved the issue through a purposive analysis of these provisions, explaining that the purpose of the stop-loss rule in Sec. 18(13) is to deny the loss to the transferor “because it originated and remains in the transferor’s control before and after the transfer”,²⁰⁷ while the purpose of the loss-sharing rule in Sec. 96(1) is “to promote an organizational structure that allows partners to carry on a business in common, in a non-arm’s length relationship”.²⁰⁸ As a result, the Court concluded that “the combined effect of s. 18(13) and the partnership provisions do [sic] not allow taxpayers to preserve and transfer unrealized losses to arm’s length parties”.²⁰⁹

Having determined the object, spirit and purpose of the provisions on which the taxpayers relied in order to obtain the tax benefit, the Court had no difficulty concluding that the series of transactions resulted in abusive tax avoidance under ITA, Sec. 245(4). According to the Court:

We are of the view that to allow the appellants to claim the losses in the present appeal would defeat the purposes of s. 18(13) and the partnership provisions, and that the Minister properly denied the appellants the losses under the GAAR.²¹⁰

Furthermore, the Court added:

The abusive nature of the transactions is confirmed by the vacuity and artificiality of the non-arm’s length aspect of the initial relationship between [STIL II] and [Standard]. A purposive interpretation of the interplay between s. 18(13) and s. 96(1) indicates that they allow the preservation and sharing of losses on the basis of shared control of the assets in a common business activity. In this case, the absence of such a basis leads to an inference of abuse. Neither [STIL II] nor [SRMP] ever dealt with real property, apart from [Standard]’s original mortgage portfolio. Nor was [Standard] ever in a partnership relation with either OSFC or any of the appellants, having sold its entire interest to OSFC. The only reasonable conclusion is that the series of transactions frustrated Parliament’s purpose of confining the transfer of losses such as these to a non-arm’s length partnership.²¹¹

As a result, the Court concluded that the taxpayers’ appeal should be dismissed.

It is difficult to disagree with the Court’s conclusion in *Mathew* that the transactions at issue were properly subject to the GAAR. To the extent that the general policy of the ITA is to disallow the transfer of losses between taxpayers, the use of a stop-loss rule designed to prevent superficial losses on non-arm’s length transfers in order to preserve accrued losses to be transferred to arm’s length investors surely constitutes a misuse or abuse. What is less clear, however, is why the Court considered it necessary to speculate on the purpose of the partnership rules as part of its analysis under ITA, Sec. 245(4). Having rejected the idea of

separate misuse and abuse analyses, it seems that the Court considered it insufficient to conclude that the transaction resulted in a misuse of Sec. 18(13) alone. As a result, unfortunately, it adopted a questionable interpretation of Sec. 96(1) that could have significant and unexpected implications for the allocation of partnership losses in subsequent cases. Although partners have various mutual obligations by virtue of this legal relationship, it does not follow that they do not deal with each other at arm’s length. As a result, to limit the sharing of partnership losses to partners who are not at arm’s length is contrary to ordinary business practice and to the general operation of ITA, Sec. 96(1).

5. CONCLUSION

In evaluating the decisions in *Canada Trustco* and *Mathew*, it is important to remember that the Supreme Court of Canada is a court of general jurisdiction with a heavy workload. As a result, one should not have unrealistic expectations about how well it is able to address complex tax avoidance transactions like those in these appeals. Indeed, the Court seems acutely aware of its own limitations in the deference it accords to the trial decisions in each case and in its repeated emphasis on the factual nature of most GAAR inquiries and on the limited role of appellate tribunals. Under the circumstances, therefore, the Court has performed a generally reasonable job interpreting the GAAR and setting out a coherent structure to govern the rule’s application.

Affirming a “textual, contextual and purposive” approach to the interpretation of the GAAR and the ITA more generally, the Court’s general conclusion that the GAAR draws “a line between legitimate tax minimization and abusive tax avoidance” is sensible and in keeping with legislative intentions and the structure of this statutory provision.²¹² One should also endorse its general approach to the application of the GAAR, involving the “three steps” of a tax benefit, an avoidance transaction, and an abuse under ITA, Sec.

205. *Id.*, Para. 49. See text accompanying note 82, *supra*.

206. *Id.*, Para. 49, emphasizing that “[t]his policy is but one consideration to be taken into account in determining Parliament’s intent with respect to s. 18(13) and s. 96”. To the extent there are deliberate exceptions to the general policy against loss trading, it seems reasonable for the Court to insist that something more than a reference to this general policy is required.

207. *Id.*, Para. 54, adding that Sec. 18(13) “allows the preservation and transfer of a loss because of the non-arm’s length relationship between the transferor and transferee. Absent that relationship, there is no reason for the provision to apply”.

208. *Id.*, Para. 52. See also Para. 51, suggesting that “[t]he partnership rules under s. 96 are predicated on the requirement that partners in a partnership pursue a common interest in the business activities of the partnership in a non-arm’s length relationship”.

209. *Id.*, Para. 55, adding that Sec. 18(13) “relies on the premise that the partners in the transferee partnership pursue a business activity in common other than to transfer the loss and that the partnership and the transferor deal in a non-arm’s length relationship with respect to the property”. See also Para. 54: “To allow a new arm’s length partner to buy into the transferee partnership and thus to benefit from the loss would violate the fundamental premise underlying s. 18(13) that the loss is preserved because it essentially remains in the transferor’s control. It would contradict the main purpose of s. 18(13) and the premise on which it operates.”

210. *Id.*, Para. 58.

211. *Id.*, Para. 62.

212. See text accompanying notes 107-110, *supra*.

245(4),²¹³ its emphasis on the factual nature of the first two requirements,²¹⁴ and the two-step approach it adopted to determine the abusive nature of a transaction according to which courts should first interpret the object, spirit and purpose of the ITA and then assess specific transactions in light of this interpretation.²¹⁵

On the other hand, as this article has demonstrated, the decisions also reach several conclusions that are difficult to reconcile with the text and purpose of the GAAR and with the extended definition of “series of transactions” in ITA, Sec. 248(10). With respect to the concept of “tax benefit”, for example, the Court’s statement that a deduction is always a tax benefit is incompatible with the GAAR’s structure and its purpose to prevent abusive tax avoidance.²¹⁶ Although the Court’s understanding of an ordinary series of transactions is consistent with legislative intent and the text of Sec. 248(10),²¹⁷ its interpretation of the extended definition of “series of transactions” bears little relationship to the text of Sec. 248(10).²¹⁸ More seriously, the Court’s “single, unified approach” to the concepts of “misuse” and “abuse” ignores the text of ITA, Sec. 245(4),²¹⁹ limiting the analysis to an inquiry into the object, spirit and purpose of the specific provisions relied upon by the taxpayer to obtain a tax benefit and precluding a more wide-ranging inquiry into an abuse having regard to the ITA provisions and other relevant enactments read as a whole.²²⁰ Since transactions lacking economic substance might reasonably be regarded as an abuse having regard to these provisions read as a whole,²²¹ one might also question the Court’s conclusion that economic substance is only relevant where the object, spirit and purpose of the specific provisions at issue limit tax benefits to transactions with eco-

nomie substance.²²² On this basis, moreover, one might challenge the specific outcome in *Canada Trustco*.

As a final matter, it is important to qualify the Court’s statement that the GAAR should apply only where the abusive nature of an avoidance transaction is clear, with doubts resolved in favour of the taxpayer.²²³ Since this conclusion depends on the double negative language of Sec. 245(4) as it formerly read,²²⁴ it has little relevance for future GAAR decisions that will be decided under the amended language. Indeed, although the amended language confirms the Court’s view that the burden of establishing a misuse or abuse rests with the revenue authorities,²²⁵ the elimination of the double negative language suggests that it is sufficient for the Minister to establish a reasonable case that the transaction results in a misuse or abuse, with any doubt resolved in favour of the Crown. Given the Court’s apparent reluctance to hear future GAAR appeals, its failure to address this issue more clearly is particularly unfortunate.

213. See text accompanying notes 113-114, *supra*.

214. See text accompanying notes 118 and 137, *supra*.

215. See text accompanying notes 162-164, *supra*.

216. See text accompanying notes 121-125, *supra*.

217. See text accompanying notes 131-132, *supra*.

218. See text accompanying notes 133-134, *supra*.

219. See 4.1.3.3. under (b).

220. See 4.1.3.3. under (b) and (c).

221. See text accompanying note 177, *supra*.

222. See text accompanying note 173, *supra*.

223. See text accompanying notes 174-176, *supra*.

224. See notes 175 and 178-179, *supra*, and accompanying text.

225. See notes 182-184, *supra*, and accompanying text.