## TASMANIA.


1936.

## ANNO PRIMO

## EDWARDI VIII. REGIS.

No. 15.

ANALYS[S.<br>1. Short title and incorporation with 1 Geo. V. No. 47.<br>2. Imposition of income tax for 1936-37.<br>3. Rates of income tax for 1936-37.

## AN ACT to impose an Income Tax. $\quad$ A.D.

Bit enacted by His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows :-

1 This Act may be cited as the Income Tax Act 1936, and shall be incorporated and read as one with the Land and Income Taxation Act 1910, in this Act referred to as the

Short title and incorporation with 1 Geo. $\mathbf{V}$. No. 47. Principal Act.

2 For the financial year ending on the thirtieth day of $\begin{aligned} & \text { Imposition of } \\ & \text { income tax } \text { for }\end{aligned}$ June, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, income ${ }^{\text {income }} 103-37$. tax is hereby imposed at the rates declared in this Act.

## Income Tax.

A.D. 1936.

Rates of
income tax for 1936-37.

3-(1) The rate of income tax in respect of the dividends of any company on which income tax is payable under the provisions of section one hundred and sixty-two of the Principal Act shall be one shilling and sixpence for every pound of such dividends.
(2) The rate of income tax in respect of the taxable income of any company shall be one shilling and sixpence for every pound of such income.
(3) The rate of income tax on all income of any person represented by prizes in any lottery authorised by law in this State shall be four shillings and three pence for every pound of such income.
(4) The rates of income tax in respect of all other income of any person (not being a company) in respect of which income tax is payable as provided by the Principal Act shall be such as are respectively equal to the rates set forth in the schedule.
(5) The rate of the additional income tax payable under the provisions of section one hundred and twenty-one of the Principal Act in respect of income derived from the profits of ${ }_{65 .}^{28}$ Geo. $\mathbf{v}$. No. the manufacture or sale of liquor as defined by the Licensing Act 1932, by persons to whom the provisions of that section appiy, shall be one shilling for every pound of such income

## THE SCHEDULE.

Section 8 (4)
Cf. Comm. No 41, 1915,

Rate of Tax Upon Income from Personal Exertion.
For so much of the taxable income as does not exceed $£ 7600$ the rate of tax per pound shall be threepence and three eight-hundredths of one penny where the taxable income is one pound, and shall increase uniformly with each increase of one pound of the taxable income by three eighthundredths of one penny.
For every pound of taxable income in excess of $£ 7600$ the rate of tax shall be sixty pence.
The rate of tax for so much of the taxable income as does not exceed $£ 7600$ may be calculated from the following formula:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{R} & =\text { rate of tax in pence per pound. } \\
\mathrm{I} & =\text { taxable income in pounds. } \\
\mathrm{R} & =\left(3+\frac{3}{800} \mathrm{I}\right) \text { pence. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Income Tax.

Rate of Tax Upon Income from Property.
A.D. 1936 .
I. For a taxable income not exceeding $£ 546$ the rate of tax shall be calculated from the following formula:-
$\mathbf{R}=$ rate of tax in pence per pound.
$\mathrm{I}=$ taxable income in pounds.
$R=\left(3+\frac{I}{181 \cdot 07}\right)$ pence.
II. For a taxable income exceeding $£ 546$ but not exceeding $£ 2000$ the rate of tax shall be calculated in the following manner:-

The rate of the tax shall increase continuously with the increase of the taxable income in a curve of the second degree in such a manner that the increment of tax per pound increase of taxable income shall be-

| At a taxable income of | $£ 546$ | $\ldots$ | $11 \cdot 713$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| At a taxable income of | $£ 600$ | $\ldots$ | $12 \cdot 768$ |
| pence |  |  |  |
| At a taxable income of | $£ 700$ | $\ldots$ | $14 \cdot 672$ |
| pence |  |  |  |
| At a taxable income of | $£ 800$ | $\ldots$ | $16 \cdot 512$ |
| At a taxable income of | $£ 900$ | $\ldots$ | $18 \cdot 288$ pence |
| At a taxable income of $£ 1000$ | $\ldots$ | $20 \cdot 000$ pence |  |
| At a taxable income of $£ 1500$ | $\ldots$ | $27 \cdot 600$ pence |  |
| At a taxable income of | $£ 2000$ | $\ldots$ | $33 \cdot 600$ pence |

III. For a taxable income exceeding $£ 2000$ the rate of tax shall be calculated in the following manner:-

For so much of taxable income as does not exceed £6500, the rate of tax shall increase continuously with the increase of the taxable income in a curve of the third degree in such a manner that the increment of tax per pound increase of taxable income shall be-

At a taxable income of $£ 2000$.... $33 \cdot 600$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 2500$.... $40 \cdot 000$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 3000$.... $45 \cdot 300$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 3500 \quad . \quad 49 \cdot 600$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 4000$ … $53 \cdot 000$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 4500 \ldots 55 \cdot 600$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 5000$.... $57 \cdot 500$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 5500$.... $58 \cdot 800$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 6000$... $59 \cdot 600$ pence
At a taxable income of $£ 6500 \ldots .60 \cdot 000$ pence
For every pound sterling of taxable income in excess of $£ 6500$ the rate of tax shall be sixty pence.

Rates of Tax Upon Income which is Partly Income from Personal Exertion and Partly Income from Property.
I. For every pound of the taxable income from personal exertion, the rate of tax shall be ascertained by divid-

Income Tax.
A.D. 1836.
ing the total amount of tax that would have been payable under this schedule if the total taxable income of the taxpayer had been exclusively income from personal exertion, by such total taxable income.
II. For every pound of the taxable income from property, the rate of tax shall be ascertained by dividing the total amount of the tax that would have been payable under this schedule if the total taxable income of the taxpayer had been exclusively income from property (other than dividends), by such total taxable income.

