## INCOME TAX.

No. 41 of 1915.

## An Act to impose a Progressive Tax upon Incomes.

[Assented to 13th September, 1915.] $B^{E}$ it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, Australia, as follows :-

Short title
Incorporacion.

Imposition of income tax.

Rate of income lax.

1. This Act may be cited as the Income Tax Act 1915. ${ }^{(a)}$
2. The Income Tax Assessment Act 1915 shall be incorporated and read as one with this Act.
3. Income tax is imposed at the rates declared in this Act.
4.-(1.) The rate of the income tax in respect of income derived from personal exertion shall be as set ont in the First Schednle to this Act.
(2.) The rate of the income tax in respect of income derived from property shall be as set out in the Second Schednle to this Act.
(3.) The rate of the income tax in respect of the income of a company shall be as set out in the Third Schednle to this Act.
4. Income tax shall be levied in and for the financial year beginning on the first day of July One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

## THE SCHEDULES.

## FIRS'T SCHEDULE.

Rate of Tax upon Ixcome Derivhd from Personal Exertion.
For so much of the taxable income as does not exceed $£ 7,600$ the rate of tax per pound sterling shall be Threepence and three eight-hundredths of one penny where the taxable value is One found sterling, and shall increase uniformly with each increase of One pound sterling of the taxable income by three eight-hundredths of one penny.
For every pound sterling of taxable income in excess of $£_{\mathbf{7}}, 600$ the rate of tax shall be sixty pence.
The rate of tax for so much of the taxable income as does not exceed $£ 7,600$ may be calculated from the following formula :-
$\mathrm{R}=$ rate of tax in pence per pound sterling.
$I=$ taxable income in pounds sterling.

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\mathrm{R}=\left(3+\frac{3}{800} \mathrm{I}\right) \text { pence. }
$$

[^0] Act as so amended see injra, p. 271.

## SECOND SCHEDULE．

Rate of Tax upon Income Derived from Property．
（a）For income of a taxable value not exceeding $£ 546$ the rate of tax shall be calculated from the following formula ：
$\mathrm{R}=$ rate of tax in pence per pound sterling．
$I=$ taxable income in pounds sterling．

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\mathrm{R}=\left(3+\frac{\mathrm{I}}{181 \cdot 07}\right) \text { pence. }
$$

（b）For income of a taxable value exceeding $£ 546$ but not exceeding $£ 2,000$ 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 value of the 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 at a taxable income of at a taxable income of at a taxable income of at a taxable income of at a taxable income of $£ 1,000$ ．．． $20 \cdot 000$ pence at a taxable income of $£ 1,500 \ldots 27 \cdot 600$ pence at a taxable income of $£ 2,000 \ldots 33 \cdot 600$ pence

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（c）For income of a taxable value exceeding $£ 2,000$ the rate of tax shall be calculated in the following manner－

For so much of taxable value as does not exceed $£ 6,500$ ，the rate of tax shall increase continuously with the increase of the taxable value of the 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－


For every pound sterling of taxable income in excess of $£ 6,500$ the rate of tax shall be sixty pence．

## THIRD SCHEDULE．

Rate of Tax on the Income of a Company．
For every pound sterling of the taxable income of a company the rate of tax shall be one shilling and sixpence．


[^0]:    (a) This Act has since been amended by Act No. 48, 1915 (infra, p. 197). For a copy of this

