

SECTION XX.

STATE FINANCE.

§ 1. General.

1. *Functions of State Governments.*—In any comparison of the finances of the several States due recognition must be made of the actual functions assumed by the respective Governments, and of the local conditions and requirements in each case. Direct comparisons of public expenditure are thus rendered difficult, owing to the fact that functions which in one State are assumed by the Central Government are in another State relegated to local governing bodies, and further by the fact that costly developmental work may, under certain conditions, be not only economically justifiable, but may be an essential of progress, whilst parsimonious expenditure may be a serious economic blunder. A large expenditure may, therefore, be an indication either of gross extravagance and bad economy on the one hand, or of healthy and vigorous progress and good economy on the other.

Similarly, as regards revenue, imposts which in some States are levied by the Central Government, are in others considered as matters to be dealt with locally. Under these circumstances care is needed in instituting comparisons between the several States, and the particulars contained in this section should be read in connexion with those contained in the section dealing with Local Government. It should also be noted that in many ways the budgets of the Australian Governments differ materially from those of most European countries, owing to the inclusion therein of the revenue and expenditure of departments concerned in rendering public services, such for instance as railways, tramways, water supply, etc., which, in other countries are often left to private enterprise.

2. *Accounts of State Governments.*—The various financial transactions of the States are in each case concerned with one or other of three Funds—the “Consolidated Revenue Fund,” the “Trust Funds,” and the “Loan Funds.” All revenue collected by the State is placed to the credit of its Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which payments are made under the authority of an Annual Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature, or by a permanent appropriation under a special Act. The hypothecation of the revenue from a specific tax to the payment for some special service is not practised in Australia, all statutory appropriations ranking on an equality as charges on the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Trust Funds comprise all moneys held in trust by the Government, and include such items as savings banks funds, sinking funds, insurance companies’ deposits, etc. The Loan Funds are credited with all loan moneys raised by the State, and debited with the expenditure therefrom for public works or other purposes.

3. *Inter-relation of Commonwealth and State Finance.*—The principal alteration in State finance, brought about by Federation, has been that the States have transferred to the Commonwealth the large revenue received by the Customs and Postal Departments and have been relieved of the expenditure connected with these and the Defence Departments, while, in their place, a new item of State revenue has been introduced, viz., the payment to the States of a Commonwealth subsidy. Provision for the taking over by the Commonwealth of certain of the public debts of the States is made in section 105 of the Constitution, and a proposed law extending this provision to the whole of the State indebtedness, which passed both Houses of the Federal Legislature by the statutory majority, was submitted to a referendum at the election in April, 1910, and received the requisite endorsement by the electorate. No action has as yet been taken, although the subject has, on more than one occasion, been under discussion.

§ 2. State Consolidated Revenue Funds.

(A) Receipts.

1. Sources of Revenue.—The principal sources of State revenue are :—

- (a) Taxation.
- (b) The public works and services controlled by the State Governments.
- (c) Sale of and rental from Crown lands.
- (d) The Commonwealth subsidy.
- (e) Miscellaneous sources, comprising fines, fees, interest, etc.

Of these sources, that yielding the largest revenue for the States as a whole is the group of public works and services, the principal contributor being the Government railways and tramways. Next in magnitude comes Taxation, followed in order by the Commonwealth Subsidy and Land Revenue.

2. Amount Collected.—The following table furnishes particulars of the total amount of consolidated revenue received by the several States during the five years 1915-16 to 1919-20 :—

STATE REVENUE, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1915-16	19,629,442	11,470,875	7,706,365	4,356,967	5,356,978	1,376,493	49,897,120
1916-17	20,537,835	11,813,879	7,880,893	4,874,603	4,577,007	1,369,368	51,053,585
1917-18	21,577,229	12,672,787	8,491,482	5,526,226	4,622,536	1,503,047	54,393,307
1918-19	23,448,166	13,044,088	9,415,543	5,798,313	4,944,850	1,581,984	58,232,944
1919-20	28,650,496	15,866,184	11,293,743	6,582,788	5,863,501	1,815,031	70,071,743

The figures given in this table relate in each instance to the financial year ended 30th June.

During the five years from 30th June, 1915, to 30th June, 1920, the aggregate revenues of the States increased by no less a sum than £20,174,623, or about 40 per cent. Increases were in evidence in all the States, the largest being that of £9,021,054 in New South Wales. This general advance is the more notable since, during recent years, a much smaller amount has been received from the Commonwealth, in the way of subsidy, than was the case up to 1910.

3. Revenue per Head.—Details concerning the revenue per head of population, collected in the several States of the Commonwealth during the five years 1915-16 to 1919-20, are furnished in the table given hereunder. It will be seen that throughout the period Western Australia has collected by far the largest amount per head, and that Tasmania has collected the least.

STATE REVENUE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1915-16 ..	10 10 1	8 1 10	11 6 6	9 18 2	16 16 11	6 16 11	10 2 4
1916-17 ..	11 1 0	8 8 9	11 15 4	11 5 9	14 16 5	6 17 0	10 9 5
1917-18 ..	11 9 7	8 19 7	12 6 8	12 13 4	14 18 9	7 8 0	11 0 5
1918-19 ..	12 3 0	9 2 4	13 11 2	13 0 2	15 15 6	7 11 6	11 11 6
1919-20 ..	14 6 1	10 12 1	15 11 5	14 1 2	17 13 7	8 7 5	13 7 1

In all the States, during the period, with the exception of Western Australia, there has been a marked increase in the State revenue collections per head, the most noticeable advance being in the case of Queensland. Western Australia throughout the period has led the other States, and in 1919-20 the revenue per head in that State exceeded the Commonwealth average by about 32 per cent.

4. Details for 1919-20.—Classifying the revenue of the several States in the manner indicated in § 2 (A) 1 above, particulars for the year 1919-20 are as follows :—

DETAILS OF STATE REVENUE, 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation ..	4,962,518	3,159,767	3,323,745	1,391,830	844,197	609,576	14,291,633
Public works and services ..	18,515,785	9,043,647	5,093,239	3,841,244	3,181,937	623,528	40,299,380
Land ..	1,915,439	377,633	1,290,198	270,881	408,800	100,024	4,362,975
Commonwealth subsidy ..	2,472,717	1,847,085	892,836	578,094	599,005	(a)357,630	6,717,367
Miscellaneous ..	784,037	1,438,052	693,725	500,739	859,562	124,273	4,400,388
Total ..	28,650,496	15,866,184	11,293,743	6,582,788	5,863,501	1,815,031	70,071,743

(a) Including special grant of £90,000.

It will be noted that the amounts returned under the heading "Commonwealth subsidy" do not always agree with those given in the chapter on Commonwealth Finance, page 689. This arises from the fact that the State figures shew the amount for which credit was taken by the State during the financial year 1919-20, whilst the Commonwealth figures shew the amounts paid to State Treasurers on account of that financial year.

5. Revenue per Head, 1919-20.—Particulars concerning the revenue per head of population in each State derived from the several sources enumerated in the preceding paragraph are given hereunder :—

STATE REVENUE FROM VARIOUS SOURCES PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Taxation ..	2 9 7	2 2 3	4 11 8	2 19 5	2 10 11	2 16 3	2 14 6
Public Works and services ..	9 4 11	6 0 11	7 0 6	8 4 1	9 11 10	2 17 7	7 13 7
Land ..	0 19 1	0 5 0	1 15 7	0 11 7	1 4 8	0 9 3	0 16 7
Commonwealth subsidy ..	1 4 8	1 4 8	1 4 7	1 4 8	1 14 4	1 12 10	1 5 8
Miscellaneous ..	0 7 10	0 19 3	0 19 1	1 1 5	2 11 10	0 11 6	0 16 9
Total ..	14 6 1	10 12 1	15 11 5	14 1 2	17 13 7	8 7 5	13 7 1

The magnitude of the revenue per head from public works and services in the case of Western Australia is mainly due to the fact that the number of miles of railway in that State is large compared with the population, while the revenue-earning power of the railways is also high.

6. Relative Importance of Sources of Revenue.—The following table furnishes an indication of the relative importance of the different sources of revenue in the several

States, the figures given being the percentage which each item of revenue bears to the total for the State for the year 1919-20 :—

PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS ON TOTAL STATE REVENUE, 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Taxation	17.33	19.92	29.43	21.14	14.40	33.59	20.40
Public works and services ..	64.63	57.00	45.10	58.35	54.27	34.35	57.51
Land	6.70	2.38	11.42	4.12	6.97	5.51	6.23
Commonwealth subsidy ..	8.63	11.64	7.91	8.78	9.70	19.70	9.58
Miscellaneous	2.71	9.06	6.14	7.61	14.66	6.85	6.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7. State Taxation.—(a) *Details, 1919-20.* Prior to the inauguration of Federation the principal source of revenue from taxation was the return from duties of Customs and Excise. At the present time the most productive form of State taxation is the income tax, which is now imposed in all the States (Western Australia, the last of the States to adopt this method of taxation, having passed the necessary legislation during the Parliamentary session of 1907). For 1919-20 probate and succession duties and stamp duties occupied second place. In addition to these a State land tax and licence fees of various kinds are now collected in all the States, while a dividend tax is levied in Western Australia. The total revenue from taxation collected by the States during the year 1919-20 was £14,291,633, details of which are set forth in the table given hereunder :—

STATE REVENUE FROM TAXATION, 1919-20.

Taxation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Probate and succession duties	1,062,533	881,423	698,382	1,192,540	121,951	50,271	5,435,081
Other stamp duties ..	978,343	822,489		1,325,034	173,541	128,574	
Land Tax	2,834	314,217	459,188	146,336	46,415	87,785	1,056,775
Income Tax	2,308,287	915,551	2,023,316	662,384	416,136	279,476	6,605,130
Licences	183,455	213,204	86,068	34,905	40,242	23,213	531,087
Other Taxation	427,086	12,883	56,791	30,631	45,912	40,257	613,560
Total	4,962,518	3,159,767	3,323,745	1,391,830	844,197	609,576	14,291,633

(b) *Summary, 1915-16 to 1919-20.* The total amount raised by means of taxation by the several State Governments during the five years 1915-16 to 1919-20 is given in the following table :—

STATE REVENUE FROM TAXATION, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1915-16 ..	3,117,221	2,074,839	1,455,358	701,511	407,997	384,820	8,141,746
1916-17 ..	3,629,404	2,237,016	1,564,044	726,645	402,336	438,632	8,998,077
1917-18 ..	3,860,501	2,310,723	1,761,232	1,016,887	449,457	533,383	9,932,183
1918-19 ..	4,083,990	2,744,946	2,772,269	1,185,451	629,061	555,537	11,971,254
1919-20 ..	4,962,518	3,159,767	3,323,745	1,391,830	844,197	609,576	14,291,633

During the period between 30th June, 1915, and 30th June, 1920, the aggregate State revenue from taxation increased by about 75 per cent., the increase varying considerably in the several States. The remarkable increase of the last five years in New South Wales is due principally to the broadening of the basis of the State Income Tax, and increased receipts from Stamp Duties. Queensland collected a land tax for the first time in 1915-16, and substantially increased the income tax in 1918-19. Tasmania imposed in 1917-18 a super tax on incomes, and a tax on motor vehicles. The total increase in State taxation for the year 1919-20 amounted to £2,320,379, or nearly 20 per cent.

The revenue from State taxation per head of population, collected in the several States during each of the years 1915-16 to 1919-20, was as follows :—

STATE TAXATION PER HEAD, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1915-16 ..	1 13 4	1 9 3	2 2 9	1 11 11	1 5 8	1 18 3	1 13 0
1916-17 ..	1 19 1	1 12 0	2 6 9	1 13 8	1 6 1	2 3 11	1 16 11
1917-18 ..	2 1 1	1 12 9	2 11 2	2 6 7	1 9 1	2 12 6	2 0 3
1918-19 ..	2 2 4	1 18 4	3 19 10	2 13 2	2 0 2	2 13 2	2 7 7
1919-20 ..	2 9 7	2 2 3	4 11 8	2 19 5	2 10 11	2 16 3	2 14 6

Taking the States as a whole, the State taxation increased by 21s. 6d. per head during the period from 1915-16 to 1919-20, the most marked increase occurring in the case of Queensland. Most of the advance took place in the last two years, and was chiefly due to the Land Tax.

8. Commonwealth and State Taxation.—For the purpose of obtaining an accurate view of the extent of taxation imposed on the people of the Commonwealth by the central governing authorities, it is necessary to add together the Commonwealth and State collections. This has been done in the table given hereunder, which contains particulars concerning the total taxation for each of the years 1915-16 to 1919-20, as well as the amount per head of population :—

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE TAXATION, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Particulars.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth taxation ..	23,533,529	24,527,040	24,606,743	32,864,486	41,847,692
State taxation	8,141,746	8,998,077	9,932,183	11,971,254	14,291,633
Total	31,675,275	33,525,117	34,538,926	44,835,740	56,139,325
Taxation per head ..	£6/8/5	£6/17/6	£7/0/0	£8/18/3	£10/14/0

Whilst the Commonwealth taxation increased during the period by £18,314,163, the State taxation advanced by £6,149,887, the aggregate increase being £24,464,050. The amount *per capita* of total taxation remained fairly constant for some years previous to 1915-16, at an average of about £4 15s. In the last five years, however, it has reached

an extremely high amount, owing to the imposition of fresh direct taxation by the Commonwealth Government. The large increase in Commonwealth taxation in recent years is mainly due to the appearance of the Federal income tax, Federal succession duties, War-time profits, and other taxes.

The subject of taxation is treated in greater detail, and a schedule of rates is given at the end of this Section.

9. **Public Works and Services.**—A very large proportion of the revenue of all the States of the Commonwealth is made up of the receipts from the various public works and services under the control of the several Governments. The principal of these are railways and tramways, harbour works, and water supply and sewerage, while in addition, State batteries for the treatment of auriferous ores exist in Western Australia, and various minor revenue-producing services are rendered by the Governments of all the States. For the year 1919-20 the aggregate revenue from these sources totalled £40,299,380, or nearly 57½ per cent. of the revenue from all sources. Details of revenue from public works and services for the year 1919-20 are as follows :—

STATE REVENUE FROM PUBLIC WORKS AND SERVICES, 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and tramways ..	15,997,584	8,081,947	4,936,496	2,698,402	2,463,134	507,523	34,685,086
Harbour services ..	771,276	113,049	41,581	405,940	157,687	..	1,489,533
Public batteries ..	..	650	..	..	49,066	..	49,716
Water supply and sewerage ..	1,309,146	270,377	..	319,837	361,582	..	2,260,942
Other public services ..	437,779	577,624	115,162	417,065	150,463	116,005	1,814,103
Total	18,515,785	9,043,647	5,093,239	3,841,244	3,181,937	623,528	40,299,380

(a) Water supply only.

10. **Land Revenue.**—The revenue derived by the States from the sale and rental of Crown lands has, with few exceptions, been treated from the earliest times as forming part of their respective Consolidated Revenue Funds, and has been applied to meet ordinary current expenses. Where the rentals received are for lands held for pastoral or for residential purposes, such application of the revenue appears perfectly justifiable. On the other hand, where the rentals are those of mineral and timber lands, and in all cases of sales of lands, such a proceeding is essentially a disposal of capital in order to defray current expenses and as a matter of financial procedure is open to criticism. In the following table particulars of revenue derived from sales and rental of Crown lands are given for the year 1919-20 :—

STATE LAND REVENUE, 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sales ..	1,125,703	198,238	380,034	116,043	330,740	61,936	2,212,694
Rentals ..	789,736	179,395	910,164	154,838	78,060	38,088	2,150,281
Total	1,915,439	377,633	1,290,198	270,881	408,800	100,024	4,362,975

11. **Commonwealth Subsidy.**—The payments to the States of Commonwealth subsidy represent in each instance a considerable proportion of the States' revenue, and for the year 1919-20 aggregated £6,717,367. This represents a great decline from the amounts

received up to 1910, owing to the new system of allotting the subsidy. The percentage which the subsidy received by each State for 1919-20 was of the total revenue of that State is shewn in the following table :—

COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDY PAID TO STATES DURING 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commonwealth subsidy	2,472,716	1,847,085	892,836	578,094	569,005	(a)357,630	6,717,387
Total revenue ..	28,650,496	15,866,184	11,293,743	6,582,788	5,863,501	1,815,031	70,071,743
Percentage of subsidy on revenue ..	% 8.63	% 11.64	% 7.91	% 8.78	% 9.70	% 19.70	% 9.58

(a) Including special grant of £90,000.

The amount of subsidy here shewn is that for which the several States took credit during the year 1919-20. (See also page 703.)

12. Miscellaneous Items of Revenue.—In addition to the foregoing sources of revenue there are in each State several miscellaneous ones, including such items as interest, fines, fees, etc., which for the year 1919-20 aggregated £4,400,388.

(B) Disbursements.

1. Heads of Expenditure.—The principal heads of State expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Funds are :—

- (a) Interest and sinking funds in connexion with public debt.
- (b) Working expenses of railways and tramways.
- (c) Justice.
- (d) Police.
- (e) Penal establishments.
- (f) Education.
- (g) Medical and charitable expenditure.
- (h) All other expenditure.

Of these items, that of working expenses of railways and tramways was the most important, and for the year 1919-20 represented about 38 per cent. of the aggregate expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Next in order for that year was the item of interest and sinking fund in connexion with the public debt, then education, medical and charitable expenditure, and police in the order named.

2. Total Expenditure.—The total expenditure from Consolidated Revenue Funds in the several States during each of the years 1915-16 to 1919-20 is furnished in the table given hereunder :—

STATE EXPENDITURE, CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUNDS, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1915-16	18,931,814	11,683,363	7,671,573	4,741,377	5,705,201	1,340,711	50,074,039
1916-17	20,806,633	11,795,295	8,134,387	5,190,453	5,276,764	1,412,893	52,616,425
1917-18	21,553,405	12,631,169	8,900,934	5,500,419	5,328,279	1,459,748	55,373,954
1918-19	23,233,398	13,023,407	9,587,532	5,876,811	5,596,864	1,644,512	58,962,524
1919-20	30,210,013	15,752,459	11,266,910	6,457,039	6,531,725	1,828,301	72,046,447

As in the case of the table previously given for revenue, the above figures relate to the year ended 30th June.

3. **Expenditure per Head.**—Owing to the varying conditions of the several States and the extent to which the different functions of Government are distributed therein between central and local governing authorities, the expenditure per head from Consolidated Revenue Funds differs materially in the several States, being highest in the case of Western Australia and lowest in that of Tasmania. The expenditure per head of population for each State for the years 1915-16 to 1919-20 is as follows :—

STATE EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1915-16	10 2 7	8 4 10	11 5 6	10 15 8	17 18 10	6 13 4	10 3 1
1916-17	11 3 11	8 8 6	12 3 0	12 0 5	17 1 9	7 1 4	10 15 10
1917-18	11 9 3	8 19 0	12 18 6	12 12 2	17 4 5	7 3 8	11 4 5
1918-19	12 0 9	9 2 0	13 16 2	13 3 8	17 17 1	7 17 6	11 14 5
1919-20	15 1 8	10 10 6	15 10 8	13 15 9	19 13 10	8 8 9	13 14 7

The total expenditure per head has increased every year in the period under review, although there have been fluctuations in the individual States.

4. **Details of Expenditure for 1919-20.**—The following table furnishes for the year 1919-20 particulars as to the expenditure of the several States under each of the principal heads :—

DETAILS OF STATE EXPENDITURE, 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Public debt (interest, sinking fund, etc.) ..	6,062,079	3,608,493	2,665,548	1,736,590	2,067,541	700,582	16,840,833
Railways and tramways (working expenses) ..	12,112,917	6,042,136	4,321,728	2,061,322	2,245,562	431,872	27,215,535
Justice ..	411,297	194,149	143,824	54,965	71,780	14,169	890,184
Police ..	900,234	500,750	407,480	157,168	141,879	66,940	2,174,451
Penal establishments ..	92,781	61,947	36,802	26,827	25,791	7,622	251,770
Education ..	2,343,766	1,462,404	971,291	463,435	453,540	178,440	5,852,876
Medical and charitable ..	1,241,465	857,541	874,938	307,539	399,806	144,081	3,825,370
All other expenditure ..	7,045,474	3,025,039	1,845,301	1,649,193	1,145,826	284,595	14,995,428
Total ..	30,210,013	15,752,459	11,266,910	6,457,039	6,531,725	1,828,301	72,046,447

5. **Expenditure per Head, 1919-20.**—The expenditure per head of population of the several States for the year 1919-20 under each of the principal items, is given hereunder :—

STATE EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Public debt (interest, sinking fund, etc.) ..	3 0 6	2 8 3	3 13 6	3 14 2	6 4 8	3 4 8	3 4 2
Railways and tramways (working expenses) ..	6 1 0	4 0 9	5 19 2	4 8 1	6 15 5	1 19 10	5 3 9
Justice ..	0 4 1	0 2 7	0 4 0	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 1 4	0 3 5
Police ..	0 9 0	0 6 8	0 11 3	0 6 8	0 8 7	0 6 2	0 8 3
Penal establishments ..	0 0 11	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 1 6	0 0 8	0 1 0
Education ..	1 3 5	0 19 6	1 6 9	0 19 9	1 6 2	0 16 6	1 2 3
Medical and charitable ..	0 12 5	0 11 6	1 4 1	0 13 2	1 4 1	0 13 4	0 14 7
All other expenditure ..	3 10 4	2 0 5	2 10 11	3 10 5	3 9 1	1 6 3	2 17 2
Total ..	15 1 8	10 10 6	15 10 8	13 15 9	19 13 10	8 8 9	13 14 7

6. Relative Importance.—The relative importance of the items of expenditure enumerated above varies considerably in the several States. This will readily be seen from the following table, giving for each State the percentage of the expenditure under the various items, on the total expenditure for the State:—

PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS ON TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURE, 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Public debt (interest, sinking fund, etc.)	20.07	22.90	23.66	26.89	31.66	38.32	23.37
Railways and tramways (working expenses)	40.09	38.35	38.35	31.93	34.39	23.62	37.78
Justice	1.36	1.23	1.28	0.85	1.10	0.78	1.24
Police	2.93	3.18	3.61	2.43	2.17	3.68	3.02
Penal establishments	0.31	0.40	0.33	0.42	0.39	0.42	0.35
Education	7.76	9.29	8.82	7.18	6.63	9.76	8.12
Medical and charitable	4.11	5.45	7.77	4.76	6.12	7.88	5.31
All other expenditure	23.32	19.20	16.38	25.54	17.54	15.56	20.81
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Taken together, the interest and sinking fund on the public debt, and the working expenses of the railways and tramways, represented for the year 1919-20 about 60 per cent. of the aggregate State expenditure, a proportion which has been maintained with great regularity for many years past.

(C) Balances.

1. Position on 30th June, 1920.—On various occasions in each of the States the revenue collected for a financial year has failed to provide the funds requisite for defraying the expenditure incurred during that year, the consequence being a deficit which is usually liquidated either by cash obtained from trust funds, or by the issue of Treasury bills. In some of the States a number of such deficits has occurred, interspersed with occasional surpluses, the result being an accumulating overdraft, which in certain instances assumed very large proportions. Thus, during the period of financial stress resultant upon the crisis of 1893 and the drought conditions of succeeding years, the accumulated overdrafts of several of the States grew very rapidly, and the situation has changed very much for the worse in the years preceding 1919-20, so that not one of the States now has a credit balance. The position of the balances of the several Consolidated Revenue Funds on 30th June, 1920, was as follows:—

STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND BALANCES, 30th JUNE, 1920.

State.	Cash Credit Balances.	Debit Balance.		Net Result.
		Cash Overdraft.	Overdraft liquidated by Treasury Bills.	
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	1,804,062	..	Dr. 1,804,062
Victoria	150,197	1,253,286	Dr. 1,403,483
Queensland	554,606	..	Dr. 554,606
South Australia	1,097,649	..	Dr. 1,097,649
Western Australia	1,320,239	2,766,466	Dr. 4,086,705
Tasmania	145,011	..	Dr. 145,011
Total	5,071,764	4,019,752	Dr. 9,091,516

(D) Principal State Taxes.**(a) Probate and Succession Duties.**

1. **General.**—Probate duties have been levied for a considerable time in all the States of the Commonwealth. From the provisions of the several State Acts governing the payment of duty, it will be seen that both the ordinary rates and those which apply to special beneficiaries differ widely in several cases. A table shewing the values of the estates in the various States in which probates and letters of administration were granted is shewn hereinafter. (See Section XXIII. § 5 (4).)

The duty collected in the several States for the financial years 1915-16 to 1919-20 is as follows:—

AMOUNT OF PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES COLLECTED, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

State.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	645,554	826,769	677,433	575,875	1,062,533
Victoria	510,032	546,400	506,662	718,194	881,423
Queensland	136,277	146,077	121,986	(a)	(a)
South Australia	183,919	134,620	170,185	221,729	192,540
Western Australia	44,284	40,963	38,710	40,329	121,951
Tasmania	36,700	37,310	50,688	64,410	50,271
Total	1,556,766	1,732,139	1,565,664	1,620,537 (b)	2,308,718 (b)

(a) Included in Stamp Duties.

(b) Excluding Queensland.

(b) Stamp Duties.

1. **Revenue.**—The revenue derived by the several States of the Commonwealth from stamp duties for the years 1915-16 to 1919-20 is shewn in the accompanying table:—

**STAMP REVENUE (EXCLUSIVE OF PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES),
1915-16 TO 1919-20.**

State.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	522,992	550,211	616,180	687,304	978,343
Victoria	400,056	376,196	507,573	583,818	822,489
Queensland	185,734	175,186	205,674	a 387,742	a 698,382
South Australia	114,169	145,079	179,521	213,130	325,034
Western Australia	64,858	67,035	80,720	112,104	173,541
Tasmania	69,888	77,636	96,215	96,949	128,574
Total	1,357,697	1,391,343	1,685,883	2,081,047	3,126,363

(a) Including Queensland probate and succession duties.

2. **Bank Notes.**—Promissory notes issued by any bank were not required to bear a duty stamp either impressed or adhesive, and might be re-issued as often as thought fit. An annual composition was, however, paid in lieu of stamp duty up to 1910. This

composition was payable quarterly, and was the same in all States, being at the rate of £2 per annum on every £100 or part thereof of the average annual amount of bank notes in circulation. On 2nd June, 1893, the Treasury Notes Act of Queensland became law, by which the issue of Treasury notes payable on demand was authorized. These notes were used exclusively by the banks in that State, but their issue was prohibited by the Federal Bank Note Tax Act, and they have now passed out of circulation. (See Section XXI., Private Finance.)

The issue of bank notes by the banks has practically ceased owing to this Act, which passed the Federal Parliament in the session of 1910, and was assented to on 10th October, 1910. Further reference is made to the Act in the section dealing with Private Finance. It is sufficient to say here that it imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on all bank notes issued or re-issued by any bank in the Commonwealth after the commencement of the Act and not redeemed.

(c) Land Tax.

1. General.—All the States now impose a Land Tax, although Queensland, the last State to fall into line, only collected its first levy in 1915-16. Western Australia imposed its first tax in 1907, but in the other States the impost is of very long standing.

The following table shews the amount collected by means of such taxes during the financial years 1915-16 to 1919-20 :—

STATE LAND TAX COLLECTIONS, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

State.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	3,190	3,215	2,921	2,800	2,834
Victoria	352,353	369,486	353,156	324,232	314,217
Queensland	247,044	362,535	344,547	578,253	459,188
South Australia	154,483	139,372	165,469	154,621	146,336
Western Australia	47,716	42,431	63,388	34,182	46,415
Tasmania	82,436	83,595	84,701	86,705	87,785
Total	887,222	1,000,634	1,014,182	1,180,793	1,056,775

(d) Income Tax.

1. General.—A duty on the income of persons, whether it be derived from personal exertion or from property, is now imposed in all the States of the Commonwealth. As might be expected, the rates, exemptions, etc., are widely divergent in the different States, but the general principles of the several Acts are similar. The Dividend Duties Acts of Queensland and Western Australia—the former of which is now repealed—supplied to a certain extent the place of an income tax in those States in former years, but, with the increasing demands upon the State Treasury, the levying of a direct income tax has been found necessary.

In the following table particulars are furnished concerning the total amount collected in the several States during the years 1915-16 to 1919-20. In the case of Western Australia the amount of dividend duty collected is included, this tax being closely allied to the income tax.

STATE INCOME AND DIVIDEND TAXES, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

State.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	1,707,403	1,973,477	2,182,117	2,355,243	2,308,267
Victoria	702,745	766,746	773,468	928,210	915,551
Queensland	766,560	756,292	967,420	1,677,335	2,023,316
South Australia	212,418	264,946	452,303	542,007	662,384
Western Australia	195,249	196,221	207,963	359,623	416,136
Tasmania	177,730	216,278	259,869	261,028	279,476
Total	3,762,105	4,173,960	4,843,140	6,123,446	6,605,130

§ 3. Trust Funds.

1. *Nature.*—In addition to the moneys received by the several State Governments as revenue, and paid to the credit of their respective Consolidated Revenue Funds, considerable sums are held by the Governments in trust for various purposes. One of the chief sources of these trust funds is the State Savings Bank, which exists in each State either as a Government department or under the control of a Board acting under Government supervision or Government guarantee. In most of the States also, sinking funds for the redemption of public debt are provided, and the moneys accruing thereto are paid to the credit of the appropriate trust funds. A similar course is followed in the case of municipal sinking funds placed in the hands of the Government. In all the States except New South Wales, life assurance companies carrying on business are required to deposit a substantial sum in cash or approved securities with the Government, and these deposits go to further swell the trust funds. Various other deposit accounts, superannuation funds, suspense accounts, etc., find a place in these funds. The trust funds have at various times enabled the several State Treasurers to tide over awkward financial positions, but the propriety of allowing deficits to be frequently liquidated in this manner is open to question.

2. *Extent of Funds.*—The amount of such funds held by the several State Governments on 30th June, 1920, was as follows:—

STATE TRUST FUNDS ON 30th JUNE, 1920.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of trust funds	9,848,520	12,540,845	494,049	2,335,979	15,902,077	1,023,968	41,157,340

§ 4. Loan Funds.

1. *Nature.*—As early in the history of Australia as 1842 it was deemed expedient to supplement the revenue collections by means of borrowed moneys, the earliest of the loans so raised being obtained by New South Wales for the purpose of assisting immigration, at rates of interest varying from 2½d. to 5½d. per £100 per diem, or approximately from 4½ per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum. The principal reason for Australian public borrowing, however, has been the fact that the Governments of the several States have, in addition to ordinary administrative duties, undertaken the performance of many functions which, in other countries, are usually entrusted to local authorities, or left to the initiative of private enterprise. Principal amongst these have been the construction of railways and the control of the railway systems

of the several States, while the assumption by the State Governments of responsibilities in connexion with improvements to harbours and rivers, as well as the construction of works for the purposes of water supply and sewerage, have materially swelled the amounts which it has been considered expedient to obtain by means of loans. The Australian State loan expenditure and public debt thus differ very materially from those of most European countries, and also from those of the Commonwealth, where such expenditure was very largely incurred for purposes of defence, or absorbed in the prosecution of war. The State debts of Australia, on the other hand, consist in the main of moneys raised and expended with the object of assisting the development of the resources of the Commonwealth, and are, to a very large extent, represented by tangible assets such as railways, tramways, waterworks, etc.

2. **Loan Expenditure, 1919-20.**—During the year ended 30th June, 1920, the actual expenditure of the Australian States from loan funds amounted to £28,679,932, New South Wales with a total of £8,794,905 being the principal contributor to this amount. The expenditure on railways and tramways is a very heavy item, but the main cause of this large expenditure is the settlement of returned soldiers upon the land. Details for the year for each State are given in the following table :—

STATE LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1919-20.

Heads of Expenditure.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and tramways ..	2,589,955	982,182	2,579,861	230,925	121,149	91,221	6,601,293
Water supply and sewerage ..	2,041,122	570,028	96,684	911,293	47,080	..	3,666,207
Harbours, rivers, etc. }	453,006	624,310	..	221,444	116,714	97,954	1,513,428
Roads and bridges }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public buildings ..	75,735	18,223	168,583	24,211	10,602	52,344	349,698
Development of mines, etc. ..	..	(a) 14	..	..	32,670	..	32,656
Advances to settlers ..	19,859	68,391	..	2,035,903	1,784,100	(a) 10,427	3,897,326
Land purchases for settlement ..	1,000,000	5,204,308	825,088	(a) 5,342	287,415	955,092	8,266,561
Loans to local bodies ..	(a) 1,535	..	849,209	..	..	(a) 107,823	739,846
Rabbit-proof fences ..	26,187	..	85	(a) 20,269	..	..	6,003
Other public works and purposes ..	2,590,576	133,838	278,355	42,452	263,589	297,604	3,606,414
Total ..	8,794,905	7,601,266	4,797,865	3,446,617	2,663,319	1,375,960	28,679,932

(a) Repayment.

3. **Aggregate Loan Expenditure.**—The total loan expenditure of the Australian States from the initiation of the borrowing system to the 30th June, 1920, has amounted to no less a sum than £423,022,779. The manner in which this sum has been spent in the several States is furnished in the following table :—

AGGREGATE STATE LOAN EXPENDITURE TO 30th JUNE, 1920.

Heads of Expenditure.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and tramways ..	93,036,681	56,533,093	41,559,988	21,199,834	18,078,082	5,596,986	236,004,664
Telegraphs and telephones ..	1,761,845	..	996,587	991,773	..	..	3,750,205
Water supply and sewerage ..	28,005,707	13,373,733	3,604,114	10,691,432	4,978,945	..	60,653,931
Harbours, rivers, etc. }	17,390,202	3,491,319	3,353,139	5,637,267	4,204,499	5,057,866	39,134,292
Roads and bridges }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defence ..	1,457,536	149,323	363,084	291,615	..	128,224	2,389,782
Public buildings ..	8,720,923	2,428,578	2,207,683	1,587,835	829,235	1,298,114	17,072,368
Immigration ..	569,930	..	2,763,070	..	400,517	235,000	3,968,517
Development of mines, etc. ..	..	510,645	..	5,111	1,777,402	..	2,293,158
Advances to settlers ..	86,261	947,306	..	5,859,197	2,886,419	93,094	9,872,277
Land purchases for settlement ..	1,489,000	11,673,642	..	1,976,869	2,555,753	1,576,749	19,272,013
Loans to local bodies ..	(a) 9,111	..	2,995,560	..	64,491	1,234,022	4,284,962
Rabbit-proof fences ..	78,849	..	..	243,966	328,703	..	651,518
Other public works and purposes ..	3,988,121	6,210,911	3,658,264	3,709,900	4,324,504	1,783,392	23,675,092
Total ..	156,575,944	95,318,550	61,501,489	52,194,799	40,423,550	17,003,447	423,022,779

(a) Repayment.

It must be noted that the figures furnished in this table represent the amounts actually spent, and consequently differ somewhat from those given later in the statements relating to the public debt, which represent amount of loans still unpaid at a given date. The loan expenditure statement includes all such expenditure, whether the loans by means of which the necessary funds were raised have been repaid or are still in existence. On the other hand, in the public debt statement loans repaid are excluded, but in the case of loans still outstanding each is shewn according to the amount repayable at maturity, not according to the amount originally available for expenditure.

4. **Relative Importance of Loan Items.**—The relative importance of the different items of loan expenditure given in the foregoing table varies considerably in the several States. The following table gives for each State the percentage of each item on the total loan expenditure of that State to 30th June, 1920 :—

**PERCENTAGE OF EACH ITEM ON TOTAL LOAN EXPENDITURE OF THE STATES
TO 30th JUNE, 1920.**

Heads of Expenditure.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Railways and tramways ..	59.42	59.31	67.58	40.62	44.72	32.92	55.78
Telegraphs and telephones ..	1.12	..	1.63	1.90	..	..	0.89
Water supply and sewerage ..	17.89	14.03	5.86	20.48	12.31	..	14.34
Harbours, rivers, etc.	11.11	3.66	5.45	10.80	10.40	29.74	9.25
Roads and bridges							
Defence ..	0.93	0.16	0.59	0.56	..	0.75	0.56
Public buildings ..	5.57	2.55	3.59	3.04	2.05	7.63	4.04
Immigration ..	0.36	..	4.49	..	0.99	1.38	0.95
Development of mines, etc.	..	0.54	..	0.01	4.40	..	0.54
Advances to settlers ..	0.05	0.99	..	11.22	7.14	0.55	2.33
Land purchases for settlement	0.95	12.24	..	3.79	6.32	9.28	4.56
Loans to local bodies ..	0.00	..	4.87	..	0.16	7.26	1.01
Rabbit-proof fences ..	0.05	..	..	0.47	0.81	..	0.15
Other public works and purposes ..	2.55	6.52	5.94	7.11	10.70	10.49	5.60
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

5. **Loan Expenditure in Successive Years.**—In the following table are given particulars relative to the loan expenditure of the several States during each of the years 1915-16 to 1919-20 :—

STATE LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1915-16..	8,173,104	4,473,569	3,061,839	2,097,197	1,584,643	880,394	20,270,746
1916-17..	6,862,179	2,440,966	2,267,962	1,811,531	855,184	476,472	14,714,294
1917-18..	4,487,511	1,931,679	1,828,320	1,586,766	1,054,177	518,929	11,407,382
1918-19..	3,918,887	2,932,521	2,736,412	2,006,166	1,049,736	575,054	13,218,776
1919-20..	8,794,905	7,601,266	4,797,865	3,446,617	2,663,319	1,375,960	28,679,932

Throughout the five years under review the loan expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of any other of the States, and for many years has represented on the average about 35 per cent. of the aggregate of Australia.

6. **Loan Expenditure per Head.**—The loan expenditure per head of population varies materially in the different States and in different years, reaching its highest point for the five years under review in Western Australia in 1919-20 with £8 0s. 7d. per head, and its lowest in Victoria in 1917-18 with 27s. 5d. per head. Particulars concerning the loan expenditure per head for the five years 1915-16 to 1919-20 are given hereunder:—

STATE LOAN EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1915-16 ..	4 7 6	3 3 1	4 10 0	4 15 5	4 19 8	4 7 7	4 2 2
1916-17 ..	3 13 10	1 14 10	3 7 9	4 3 11	2 15 4	2 7 8	3 0 4
1917-18 ..	2 7 9	1 7 5	2 13 1	3 12 9	3 8 2	2 11 1	2 6 3
1918-19 ..	2 0 7	2 0 10	3 18 10	4 10 0	3 7 0	2 15 1	2 12 7
1919-20 ..	4 7 10	5 1 7	6 12 4	7 7 3	8 0 7	6 7 0	5 9 4

§ 5. Public Debt.

1. **Initiation of Public Borrowing.**—The earliest of the loans raised in Australia for Government purposes was that obtained by New South Wales in 1842. This and nine other loans raised prior to 1855 were all procured locally. In the last-mentioned year Australia's first appearance on the London market occurred, the occasion being the placing of the first instalment of the New South Wales 5 per cent. loan for £683,300. Victoria first appeared as a borrower in 1854, and made its first appearance on the London market in 1859. In the remaining States the first public loans were raised in the following years:—Queensland 1861, South Australia 1854, Western Australia 1845, and Tasmania 1867.

2. **Nature of Securities.**—All the earlier loans raised by the Australian States were obtained by the issue of debentures, some of which were repayable at fixed dates, and others by annual or other periodical drawings. In more recent years, however, the issue of debentures has given place to a great extent to that of inscribed stock, the inscription in the case of local issues being carried out by the State Treasuries, and in the cases of loans floated in London being mainly performed by the Bank of England and the London County and Westminster Bank. The issue of debentures has not, however, been entirely discontinued, for within recent years debentures to a large amount have been placed on the market by the Government of New South Wales. In other States also, recent issues of debentures have taken place, the occasions usually being those in which the term of the loan is less than that ordinarily attaching to issues of inscribed stock. Another form of security is that variously known as the Treasury bill or Treasury bond. This is usually merely a short term debenture having a currency in most instances of from three to five years. The bonds are issued in certain cases to liquidate deficiencies in revenue, and in others to obtain moneys for the purpose of carrying on public works at a time when it is deemed inexpedient to place a permanent loan on the market. The amount of the public debt of the several States held in each of these forms of security is furnished in the table hereunder:—

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30th JUNE, 1920.

State.	Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.	Treasury Bills.		Total Amount Outstanding.
			For Public Works and Services.	In aid of Revenue.	
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	13,966,350	128,525,532	10,284,200	..	152,776,082
Victoria ..	28,419,107	55,023,347	2,952,000	1,253,285	87,647,739
Queensland ..	24,351,399	41,632,337	1,379,350	..	(a) 69,680,764
South Australia	2,013,000	34,299,121	7,441,025	..	43,753,146
Western Australia	1,424,455	35,856,576	5,146,370	2,893,505	(b) 46,822,003
Tasmania	2,070,264	13,559,774	1,000,000	..	16,630,038
Total ..	72,244,575	308,896,687	28,202,945	4,146,790	(a), (b) 417,309,772

(a) Including loans of £2,317,678 from the Commonwealth Government not represented by securities.

(b) Including advance of £1,501,097 from Commonwealth.

The manner in which the amount of public debt of the Australian States held under these various forms of security has grown during the past six years will be seen from the following table :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Date.	Debentures.	Inscribed Stock.	Treasury Bills.		Total Amount Outstanding.
			For Public Works and Services.	In aid of Revenue.	
	£	£	£	£	£
30th June, 1916 ..	51,069,616	277,268,688	27,074,647	2,400,820	357,813,771
" 1917 ..	60,364,239	279,252,215	29,782,535	3,118,635	372,517,624
" 1918 ..	63,616,822	296,459,069	28,468,060	3,996,210	392,540,161
" 1919 ..	70,928,892	289,785,322	28,961,760	5,626,140	(a) 396,356,149
" 1920 ..	72,244,575	308,896,687	28,202,945	4,146,790	(b) 417,309,772

(a) Including Queensland loan of £1,054,035 not represented by securities.

(b) Including Queensland and West Australian loans of £3,818,775 not represented by securities.

During the period between 30th June, 1916, and 30th June, 1920, the public debt of the States increased by £59,496,001, or at the rate of about £15,000,000 per annum.

3. Increase in Indebtedness of the Several States.—The table given hereunder furnishes particulars of the increase which has taken place during the past five years in the public debts of the several States :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30th JUNE, 1916 TO 1920.

Date.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
30th June, 1916 ..	130,514,018	76,775,032	58,732,843	37,993,289	39,889,676	13,908,913	357,813,771
" 1917 ..	138,138,347	78,125,395	61,303,136	39,364,280	40,914,826	14,671,640	372,517,624
" 1918 ..	152,584,693	79,595,646	62,296,986	40,621,480	42,304,001	15,137,355	392,540,161
" 1919 ..	147,174,536	82,031,929	65,581,121	42,650,206	43,637,076	15,281,281	396,356,149
" 1920 ..	152,776,082	87,647,739	69,680,764	43,753,146	46,822,003	16,630,038	417,309,772

The State in which the greatest increase in indebtedness was experienced during the period is New South Wales, which added £22,262,064 during the period under review. On the other hand, the public debt of Tasmania increased by less than £3,000,000. There was an apparent decline in the Public Debt of New South Wales in 1918-19. This was due to the fact that the debt in 1917-18 included stock raised in February, 1918, for the redemption of loans maturing in September, 1918.

4. Indebtedness per Head.—The indebtedness per head of population varies considerably in the several States, being highest in the case of Western Australia, and lowest in that of Victoria. Details for the period from 30th June, 1916, to 30th June, 1920, are as follows :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIAN STATES PER HEAD, 30th JUNE, 1916 TO 1920.

Date.	N.S.W.		Victoria.		Q'land.		S. Aust.		W. Aust.		Tasmania.		All States.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
30th June, 1916 ..	70	6 0	54	12 1	85	8 8	87	12 7	126	15 2	70	8 6	72	19 7
" 1917 ..	73	18 6	55	14 0	89	19 7	91	11 4	132	12 3	74	7 0	76	1 9
" 1918 ..	79	17 4	56	3 5	89	19 11	92	9 6	135	19 6	74	12 6	78	16 3
" 1919 ..	74	19 4	55	18 3	92	0 0	93	11 2	135	0 2	72	9 4	77	2 1
" 1920 ..	75	4 6	58	5 4	94	10 9	92	12 3	140	2 4	76	15 3	78	14 9

5. Flotation of Loans.—The early loans of the Australian States, usually for comparatively small amounts, were raised locally, but, with the increasing demand for loan funds and the more favorable terms offering in the London than in the local money market, the practice of placing Australian public loans in London came into vogue, and for many years local flotations, except for short terms or small amounts, were comparatively infrequent. In more recent years, however, the accumulating stocks of money in Australia seeking investment have led to the placing of various redemption and other loans locally, with very satisfactory results. In the following table are given particulars of loans of the several States outstanding on 30th June, 1920, which had been floated in London and Australia respectively :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30th JUNE, 1920.

State.	Floated in London.		Floated in Australia.		Total Public Debt.
	Amount.	Percentage on Total Debt.	Amount.	Percentage on Total Debt.	
	£	%	£	%	£
New South Wales ..	101,977,445	66.75	50,798,637	33.25	152,776,082
Victoria ..	42,406,040	48.38	45,241,699	51.62	87,647,739
Queensland ..	54,330,647	77.97	15,350,117	22.03	69,680,764
South Australia ..	22,908,239	52.36	20,844,907	47.64	43,753,146
Western Australia ..	32,178,553	68.72	14,643,450	31.28	46,822,003
Tasmania ..	9,611,250	57.79	7,018,788	42.21	16,630,038
Total ..	263,412,174	63.12	153,897,598	36.88	417,309,772

The following table, giving corresponding particulars for the aggregate indebtedness of the Australian States at the end of each of the financial years 1915-16 to 1919-20, furnishes an indication of the rapidity with which the local holdings of Australian securities have grown in recent years :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIAN STATES, 30th JUNE, 1916 TO 1920.

Date.	Floated in London.		Floated in Australia.		Total Public Debt.
	Amount.	Percentage on Total Debt.	Amount.	Percentage on Total Debt.	
	£	%	£	%	£
30th June, 1916 ..	232,040,101	64.85	125,773,670	35.15	357,813,771
„ 1917 ..	243,735,172	65.43	128,782,452	34.57	372,517,624
„ 1918 ..	261,107,683	66.52	131,432,478	33.48	392,540,161
„ 1919 ..	258,200,003	65.14	138,156,146	34.86	396,356,149
„ 1920 ..	263,412,174	63.12	153,897,598	36.88	417,309,772

It will be seen that in the course of five years the London indebtedness of the States has increased by £31,372,073, while the local indebtedness has increased by £28,123,928. In other words, the Australian proportion had on 30th June, 1920, grown to more than one-third, and has remained at about one-third for the last five years.

It will be noticed in the foregoing table that the Australian indebtedness of the States increased during the year 1919-20 to a figure absolutely higher than had ever before been attained. This was due, in the main, to an arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, which was concluded shortly after the outbreak of war. It seemed very probable, at that period, that London would be reluctant to make

advances for other than military purposes, and this would have seriously embarrassed several of the States which were committed to a vigorous public works and developmental policy. The Commonwealth Government met the situation by advancing £18,000,000 to five of the States in the following proportion:—New South Wales, £7,400,000; Victoria, £3,900,000; South Australia, £2,600,000; Western Australia, £3,100,000; and Tasmania, £1,000,000. Victoria contracted her portion of the debt in debentures, whereas the remaining States chose Treasury bills, but otherwise the conditions were the same. The Commonwealth Government paid the money in monthly instalments, and the rate of interest was fixed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The money was taken entirely from the Australian Notes Account, and the whole transaction furnishes another illustration of the increasingly intimate financial relationship between the Commonwealth and State Governments, to which reference was made in the preceding chapter. (page 691). Further advances were made to the States by the Commonwealth in 1916–19 out of the proceeds of loans contracted in London. The loans aggregated £16,750,000, and carried interest partly at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and partly at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Lastly, advances have been made by the Commonwealth Government to some of the State Governments for the purpose of settling returned soldiers on the land, for the construction of silos for wheat storage, and for providing employment. By agreement between the State Treasurers and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the £18,000,000 already referred to is to be repaid within five years of the termination of the war, but not later than 1925.

6. Rates of Interest.—As mentioned above, the highest rate of interest paid in connexion with the earliest Australian public loans was fivepence farthing per £100 per diem, or, approximately, 8 per cent. per annum. At the present time the principal rates of interest payable on Australian public securities are $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 5 per cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 4 per cent., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 3 per cent. It is most probable, however, that the amount of outstanding debt at the higher rates will increase materially in the future, since conversion can scarcely be effected at present at a lower rate of interest than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The average rate payable on the aggregate indebtedness of the Australian States is about 4 per cent. For the separate States the average rate payable varies considerably, being lowest in the case of Western Australia and highest in that of New South Wales; the difference between these two average rates is about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the table given hereunder particulars are furnished of the rates of interest payable on the public debt of the several States of the Commonwealth on 30th June, 1920:—

RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE ON PUBLIC DEBT OF STATES, 30th JUNE, 1920.

Rate of Interest.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	All States.
%	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
6 ..	18,076,000	..	2,241,800	..	1,500,000	..	2,241,800
$5\frac{1}{2}$..	13,270,464	5,554,000	4,195,700	7,415,450	3,050,500	1,847,375	19,576,000
$5\frac{1}{2}$..	15,327,809	4,466,437	1,275,000	881,100	2,601,097	669,000	35,333,489
$5\frac{1}{2}$..	6,743,282	5,867,005	333,600	5,221,533	622,219	1,905,282	25,220,443
5 ..	..	6,868,597	..	500,000	..	..	20,692,892
$4\frac{1}{2}$..	6,820,984	2,937,575	14,040,450	2,166,746	1,920,220	391,675	7,368,597
$4\frac{1}{2}$ ..	..	500,000	..	..	..	140,750	23,277,650
$4\frac{1}{2}$..	7,400,000	3,900,000	..	2,600,000	3,100,000	1,000,000	640,750
$4\frac{1}{2}$..	23,143,541	15,370,867	18,667,450	7,764,025	12,710,486	4,727,267	18,000,000
4 ..	2,644,960	229,683	2,550,050	5,067,360	1,650,000	512,199	87,383,636
$3\frac{1}{2}$..	37,265,315	30,670,644	18,569,053	6,209,650	12,317,490	4,957,724	12,654,252
$3\frac{1}{2}$..	17,047,072	9,977,329	5,489,383	5,927,282	7,350,000	478,786	109,989,876
Overdue ..	36,655	1,000	600	..	..	..	46,269,852
Total ..	152,776,082	(a) 87,647,739	(b) 69,680,764	43,753,146	46,822,003	16,630,038	417,309,772
Average rate	£4/5/11	£4/0/11	£4/1/4	£4/4/1	£3/19/4	£4/3/4	£4/3/4

(a) Including £1,304,602 }
 (b) Including £2,317,678 } rate not settled.

The rapid increase which has taken place in recent years in the amount of Australian Government securities, bearing interest at the higher rates, is clearly shown in the table hereunder, which gives particulars concerning the aggregate amount of the Australian indebtedness, at the several rates of interest, on 30th June in each of the years 1916 to 1920 :—

**RATES OF INTEREST PAYABLE ON PUBLIC DEBT OF STATES, 30th JUNE,
1916 TO 1920.**

Rate of Interest.	30th June, 1916.	30th June, 1917.	30th June, 1918.	30th June, 1919.	30th June, 1920.
%	£	£	£	£	£
6	39,900	19,900	1,900	..	2,241,800
5½	..	..	13,076,000	16,076,000	19,576,000
5½	..	5,590,000	10,180,000	20,924,002	35,333,489
5½	2,950,000	6,695,400	6,695,400	8,462,694	25,220,443
5	7,010,675	14,753,617	17,582,034	18,100,129	20,692,692
4½	..	..	..	7,158,860	7,368,597
4½	28,755,096	32,845,044	38,146,932	33,907,543	28,277,650
4½	771,250	901,000	801,000	646,250	640,750
4½	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
4	97,965,741	95,382,445	93,220,106	92,321,823	87,383,636
3½	25,989,072	24,714,487	24,376,838	23,834,798	12,654,252
3½	129,732,699	127,146,373	124,075,299	110,222,724	109,989,876
3	(a) 46,591,188	(a) 46,450,341	(a) 46,376,402	(a) 46,439,891	46,269,852
Not bearing interest	8,150	19,017	8,250	7,400	38,255
Total public debt	357,813,771	372,517,624	392,540,161	(b) ? 96,356,149	(c) 417,309,772
Average rate per cent. payable	£3/15/1	£3/16/6	£3/18/6	£4/0/3	£4/3/4

(a) Including £24,718 at 3½ per cent. (b) Including £254,035 for which rate of interest has not been fixed.
(c) Including £3,622,280 for which the rate of interest has not been fixed.

The feature of this table is the rapid rise in the average rate of interest. The process started in 1912, but was accelerated by the war, which has virtually made 5½ per cent. the present minimum rate of interest for gilt-edged securities. The average rate is likely to rise for some considerable time, since securities falling due in the immediate future will, in all likelihood, have to be renewed at a higher rate of interest.

7. Interest per Head.—The relative burden of the debts of the several States in respect of interest payments will be seen from the following table, which gives for the 30th June, 1920, the amount of interest paid during the financial year ending at that date, and also the corresponding amount per head of population :—

STATE DEBTS.—INTEREST PAID DURING 1919-20.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	All States.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total annual interest paid	6,030,721	3,220,422	(a) 2,665,548	1,716,590	1,747,593	604,123	15,984,997
Annual interest paid per head	£3/0/3	£2/3/0	£3/13/6	£3/13/5	£5/5/4	£2/15/9	£3/0/11

(a) Inclusive of flotation expenses.

8. Dates of Maturity.—An important point of difference between the securities of the Australian Governments, whether in the form of inscribed stock, debentures, or Treasury bills, and such a well-known form of security as British Consols, is that whereas the latter are interminable, the Australian Government securities have in almost all cases a fixed date for repayment, there being only a few exceptions, which are included in the following table under the headings "interminable" and "indefinite." The "indefinite" includes amounts which are payable by the respective Governments after giving a specified notice, and also certain amounts owing to the Commonwealth Government. The terms of the loans raised by the issue of debentures and inscribed stock have varied considerably

in the different States, ranging between fifteen and fifty years, while loans obtained by means of Treasury bills have usually been for such short terms as from six months to five years. In the case of the majority of the loans the arrival of the date of maturity means that arrangements for renewal are necessary in respect of the greater portion of the loan, as it is only in exceptional cases that due provision for redemption has been made. The condition of the money market at the date of maturity has an important bearing on the success or otherwise with which the renewal arrangements can be effected, and consequently, in order to obviate the necessity for making an application to the market at an unfavorable time, several of the States have now adopted the practice of specifying a period of from ten to twenty years prior to the date of maturity within which the Government, on giving twelve, or in some cases six, months' notice, has the option of redeeming the loan. By such means advantage may be taken by the Government during the period of opportunities that may offer for favorable renewals. Particulars concerning the due dates of the loans of the several States outstanding on 30th June, 1920, are given in the following table.

Those loans in the case of which the Government has the option of redemption during a specified period have been in each instance classified according to the latest date of maturity :—

**DUE DATES OF THE PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES OUTSTANDING
ON 30th JUNE, 1920.**

Due Dates.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Overdue ..	36,655	1,000	600	..	500	..	38,755
1920 ..	629,500	8,906,366	..	879,966	47,480	220,711	8,684,023
1921 ..	5,449,043	8,562,235	..	2,101,904	814,655	1,087,169	18,015,006
1922 ..	9,105,000	10,509,265	2,839,750	2,887,762	1,682,200	636,094	27,660,971
1923 ..	8,174,333	10,392,398	..	3,278,010	683,800	470,900	22,999,450
1924 ..	29,463,574	592,390	13,140,634	1,862,822	794,570	222,664	46,076,654
1925 ..	2,573,914	6,679,740	12,007,200	2,039,087	..	1,198,623	21,498,544
1926 ..	415,000	5,115,000	813,300	2,285,261	1,922,305	279,347	10,830,213
1927 ..	15,383,625	2,012,450	4,352,050	2,407,504	5,550,500	1,113,199	30,819,328
1928 ..	36,000	962,525	453,600	846,308	..	231,042	2,530,375
1929 ..	169,040	863,061	93,100	221,618	..	466,834	1,813,653
1930 ..	..	1,814,650	3,954,800	302,675	..	19,919	6,092,044
1931 ..	..	1,061,648	..	450	..	18,818	1,080,916
1932 ..	13,076,000	929,550	..	1,225	1,380,540	19,559	15,406,874
1933 ..	9,686,300	..	..	368,912	716,708	20,331	10,792,251
1934 ..	3,000,000	3,000,000	..	1,043,421	1,866,318	21,134	8,930,873
1935 ..	17,500,000	..	..	1,478,499	8,358,185	162,718	27,499,402
1936 ..	..	300,000	..	4,250,380	1,240,000	22,837	5,813,217
1937 ..	..	..	..	15,586	..	33,066	49,552
1938 ..	..	..	..	92,383	490,500	24,678	607,561
1939 ..	..	..	..	2,569,499	96,945	25,655	2,692,099
1940 ..	..	248,900	2,000,000	14,860	1,500,000	5,635,301	9,399,061
1941 ..	..	324,380	462,300	..	..	27,728	814,408
1942 ..	..	485,100	15,000	..	..	28,824	528,924
1943 ..	..	3,600	..	..	..	29,968	33,568
1944 ..	..	400	..	..	..	31,156	31,556
1945 ..	..	..	7,516,050	..	..	32,390	7,548,440
1946 ..	..	217,400	..	..	..	33,675	251,075
1947 ..	..	..	4,498,693	..	2,000,000	35,010	6,533,703
1948 ..	..	..	..	..	..	28,708	28,708
1949 ..	..	11,699,471	..	..	..	28,396	11,727,867
1950 ..	12,250,000	..	6,946,600	..	..	2,829,469	22,026,069
1951 ..	..	..	999,600	..	..	30,584	1,030,184
1952 ..	..	..	..	..	..	31,740	31,740
1953 ..	..	..	2,147,809	..	..	32,460	2,180,269
1954 ..	..	123,874	..	..	..	17,195	141,069
1955 ..	..	..	..	..	4,437,000	17,803	4,454,803
1956 ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,249	12,249
1960 ..	..	2,979,700	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	..	8,979,700
1962 ..	10,500,000	..	..	..	6,000,000	..	16,500,000
1964 ..	..	..	..	..	1,566,000	..	1,566,000
1965 ..	..	..	1,122,000	..	..	..	1,122,000
1970 ..	..	..	2,000,000	..	..	..	2,000,000
Interminable ..	532,890	..	..	..	..	..	532,890
Annual drawings ..	..	..	..	..	72,700	..	72,700
Indefinite ..	14,795,208	11,862,636	2,317,678	11,805,034	4,601,097	1,449,375	46,831,028
Total ..	152,776,082	87,647,739	69,680,764	43,753,146	46,822,003	16,630,038	417,309,772

9. **Sinking Funds.**—The practice of providing for the ultimate extinction of the public debt by means of the creation of sinking funds, receiving definite annual contributions from Consolidated Revenue, and accumulating at compound interest, has only been consistently adopted in the case of Western Australia. This State has established, in connexion with each of its loans, sinking funds varying from 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum of the nominal amount of the loan. These funds are placed in the hands of trustees in London, by whom they are invested in the securities of the British, Indian, and Colonial Governments, and applied from time to time to the redemption of loans falling due. In the remaining States the sinking fund provision made is varied, consisting in certain instances of the revenues from specified sources, in others of the Consolidated Revenue Fund surplus, and in others again of fixed annual amounts. In the following table are given particulars of the sinking funds of each State, and the net indebtedness of each after allowance for sinking fund has been made, the details given being those for 30th June, 1920 :—

STATE SINKING FUNDS AND NET INDEBTEDNESS, 30th JUNE, 1920.

State.	Gross Indebtedness.	Sinking Fund.	Net Indebtedness.	Net Indebtedness per Head.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	152,776,082	384,639	152,391,443	75 0 8
Victoria ..	87,647,739	2,395,813	85,251,926	56 13 5
Queensland ..	69,680,764	402,421	69,278,343	93 19 9
South Australia ..	43,753,146	1,437,519	42,315,627	88 15 5
Western Australia ..	46,822,003	6,848,826	39,973,177	119 12 4
Tasmania ..	16,630,038	699,890	15,930,148	73 10 8
Total ..	417,309,772	12,169,108	405,140,664	76 9 0

10. **Total Public Debt, Commonwealth and States.**—With the object of setting out the entire liability of the Australian public, the Commonwealth and State debts have been brought together into one statement in the appended table. It will be noticed that there is a column headed "deduction for debts counted twice." This includes transferred properties for every year, and, for the last four years, loans raised in London by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA FOR FIVE YEARS, 1915-16 TO 1919-20.

Year ended 30th June.	Public Debt of Commonwealth	Public Debt of States.	Total of two preceding Columns.	Deduction for Debts Counted Twice.	Balance being Public Debt of Australia.	Public Debt per Capita.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1916 ..	101,344,285	357,813,771	459,158,056	10,781,797	448,376,259	91 9 0
1917 ..	169,229,557	372,517,624	541,747,181	18,289,739	523,457,442	106 18 4
1918 ..	284,055,069	392,540,161	676,595,230	23,202,515	653,392,715	131 3 10
1919 ..	325,770,747	396,356,149	722,126,896	27,952,619	694,174,277	135 0 10
1920 ..	381,309,905	417,309,772	798,619,677	28,190,462	770,429,215	145 7 5

On pages 671 to 674 will be found a series of graphs illustrating the rise in the revenue, public debt, and taxation of the Commonwealth and States since 1902, the year 1901-2 being the first complete financial year since Federation.

11. **Commonwealth and State Taxation Acts.**—A review in summarized form of the legislation dealing with these matters is given hereunder.

CONSPECTUS OF INCOME TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
1. Acts in Force ..	Income Tax Assessment Act 1915 (2), 1916 (2), 1918 Income Tax Act 1915 (2), 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920	Income Tax Management Act 1912, 1914 (2), 1918 Income Tax Act 1911, 1912, 1914, 1920	Income Tax Act 1914, 1915 (2), 1920
2. Act administered by	Commissioner of Taxation, Assistant and Deputy Commissioners	Commissioner of Taxation, Deputy Commissioner	Commissioner of Taxes, Deputy Commissioners
3. Definitions ..	<p>(a) <i>Absentee</i> means a person who does not reside in Australia or who has been absent from Australia during more than one-half of the financial year</p> <p>(b) <i>Income from Personal Exertion</i> means income derived in Australia consisting of earnings, salary, wages, commission, fees, bonuses, pensions, superannuation allowances, retiring allowances not paid in a lump sum, allowances received in the capacity of an employee and the proceeds of a business</p> <p>(c) <i>Income from Property</i> means all income derived in Australia not from personal exertion</p>	<p>(a) <i>Income from Personal Exertion</i> means income consisting of the proceeds of any business, earnings, salaries, wages, fees, bonuses, pensions, or payments made upon superannuation or retirement from employment</p> <p>(b) <i>Income from Property</i> means income derived from any source in the State other than from personal exertion</p>	<p>(a) <i>Income from Personal Exertion</i> means all income consisting of earnings, salaries, wages, allowances, pensions, superannuation, or retiring allowances, or stipends earned in or derived from Victoria, and all income arising or accruing from any trade carried on in Victoria</p> <p>(b) <i>Income from Property</i> means all income derived in or from Victoria and not derived from personal exertion. All income subject to tax derived or earned or received by or arising or accruing to a trustee or a beneficiary is deemed to be income from property</p>
4. What is expressly included in Income	<p>(a) Profits derived from any trade or business and converted into stock-in-trade or added to capital</p> <p>(b) Dividends, profits, or bonuses, paid by a company</p> <p>(c) Beneficial interests in income derived under any will, settlement, or deed of gift</p> <p>(d) Money derived from royalty, bonuses, etc., in connexion with leasehold estates</p> <p>(e) Five per cent. of the capital value of land and improvements on land used rent free not for gain</p> <p>(f) All allowances, gratuities, etc., granted to a taxpayer in respect of employment or services</p> <p>(g) Five per cent. of the capital amount of a retiring allowance or gratuity which is paid in a lump sum</p> <p>(h) A cash prize in a lottery</p> <p>(i) Five per cent. of the capital amount of a retiring allowance or gratuity paid in a lump sum</p>	<p>(a) Income derived from any source in the State, including interest upon money secured by the mortgage of any property in the State</p> <p>(b) Any gains or profits accruing on the sale</p> <p>(i) of any estate or interest in land within the State, including lease and goodwill, where land was bought or leased during four prior years, or during the year of income, or</p> <p>(ii) of shares in any company bought during the year of income or the two prior years, or</p> <p>(iii) of any other personal property of the value of £50 or upwards bought during the year of income where such buying and selling is not in the course of the business of the taxpayer</p>	<p>(a) Four per cent. of the actual capital value of land with improvements used for the purpose of residence or enjoyment</p> <p>(b) The estimated annual value of any residence, quarters, or board, and every extra salary, bonus, or allowance granted to any persons</p> <p>(c) Profits converted into stock-in-trade or added to capital or invested in trade</p> <p>(d) Profits or part of capital credited to any member of a company registered under Part II. of the Companies Act and carrying on mining operations in Victoria</p>
5. Taxation of Agents for Absentees	..	In the case of an agent selling goods for an absentee or foreign company, the principal for taxation is deemed to be 5 per cent. of the price at which the goods were sold	In the case of an agent disposing of property in Victoria for a principal outside the State, the taxable amount of income is 5 per cent. of the amount for which the property has been sold

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Income Tax Act 1902 (2), 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1915, 1918, 1920 (2)	Taxation Act 1915, 1917, 1919, 1920	Land and Income Tax Assessment Act 1907, 1918 Charitable Purposes Income Deductions Act 1920 Land Tax and Income Tax Act 1920 Dividend Duties Act 1902, 1906, 1915, 1918 (2), 1920	Land and Income Taxation Act 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1915, 1918 Land Tax and Income Tax Act 1912, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1919
Commissioner of Income Tax, Deputy Commissioner	Commissioner of Taxes, Acting and Deputy Commissioners	Commissioner of Taxation	Commissioner of Taxes, Acting Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners
<p>(a) <i>Absentee</i> means a person who does not ordinarily reside in Australia or who is absent at the time the tax is assessed or who has been absent from Australia during more than half of the preceding twelve months</p> <p>(b) <i>Income from Personal Exertion</i> means all income arising from earnings, salaries, wages, allowances, fees, commissions, pensions, superannuation or retiring allowances or stipends earned in or derived from Queensland, and from any business carried on in Queensland</p> <p>(c) <i>Income from Property</i> means all income derived in or from Queensland not from personal exertion</p>	<p>(a) <i>Income from Personal Exertion</i> includes every kind of profit and gain, whether arising in the course of business or otherwise, excepting gifts, legacies, and bequests, and all salaries, wages, allowances, pensions, or stipends with the exception of income derived from property</p> <p>(b) <i>Income from Property</i> includes all rents, fines, and premiums payable on the granting or renewal of leases, interest, and annuities</p>	<p>(a) <i>Absentee</i> means a person who has not been resident in the Commonwealth of Australia during any part of the year next preceding the year of assessment</p> <p>(b) <i>Dependent</i> means a relative by blood, marriage, or adoption, towards whose maintenance the taxpayer has contributed £26 during the year</p> <p>(c) <i>Income</i> includes profits, gains, rents, interest, salaries, wages, allowances, pensions, stipends, charges, and annuities</p>	<p>(a) <i>Income from Business</i> means all income arising or accruing from any trade, manufacture, profession, employment, occupation, or business of any kind, whether carried on in Tasmania or elsewhere, and all income consisting of wages, salaries, allowances, fees, commissions, pensions, or stipends</p> <p>(b) <i>Income from Property</i> means any income not being income from business</p>
<p>A. <i>From Personal Exertion</i>—</p> <p>(a) All net gains or profits from the sale of real and personal property</p> <p>B. <i>From Property</i>—</p> <p>(a) Annuities paid by a person residing in Queensland or in connexion with property in Queensland</p> <p>(b) The amount of premium paid upon the grant of a lease of land</p> <p>(c) Improvements effected by a tenant, who is not reimbursed by the landlord (considered as income to the landlord)</p> <p>(d) Cash prizes in a lottery or sweep carried on in Queensland</p> <p>(e) Income received as a beneficiary from any trust estate</p> <p>(f) Five per cent. of the capital value of any land and improvements occupied as a residence</p> <p>(g) All moneys received as royalty</p>	<p>(a) Income resulting from the buying, selling, or dealing in the State of any shares, etc., in any company wheresoever situate</p> <p>(b) Rent, interest, and other profits arising out of money invested in the State or lent to any person in the State or secured upon any lands therein</p> <p>(c) Income arising from any contracts made in the State for the sale of goods</p> <p>(d) Any amount payable and the value of any property or shares taken by way of goodwill upon the sale or transfer of any business</p> <p>(e) The use of any house and all gratuities, bonuses, and premiums in respect of any employment. (The use of a house is valued according to the annual value thereof)</p> <p>(f) Five per cent. of the actual value of land with improvements used for the purpose of residence or enjoyment</p>	<p>(a) All incomes arising from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in Western Australia</p> <p>(b) All incomes arising or accruing from any salary or allowance attached to any employment in the Public Service of Western Australia, and upon every pension or allowance payable from the Consolidated Revenue Fund</p> <p>(c) All incomes arising or accruing from any kind of property or from any other source in Western Australia</p> <p>(d) All gratuities, bonuses, and premiums, whether in money, goods, sustenance, or land granted in relation to any employment</p>	<p>(a) Profits derived from any business which has been converted into stock-in-trade or added to capital or invested in business</p> <p>(b) The estimated annual value of a residence occupied in connexion with one's employment without payment of rent</p> <p>(c) The estimated annual value of quarters or board and residence, and any extra salary, bonus, or allowance</p> <p>(d) The value of anything withdrawn from the saleable stock or produce of any business and applied to domestic or personal use</p> <p>(Any appreciation in the value of property and profits made by the sale of property, which is not sold in the course of carrying on business, is not included in income)</p>
In the case of a foreign company or absentee carrying on business in Queensland by an agent, the income is deemed to be 74 per cent. of the amount for which the property has been sold	Income tax on sales in South Australia for absentees is assessed at 5 per cent. of the purchase money or of the actual cost of manufacture in respect of goods treated but not sold in South Australia	The tax on an agent selling goods for an absentee is 5 per cent. on the total amount received for such goods	The tax on an agent selling goods for an absentee is 5 per cent. of the amount received for goods sold

CONSPECTUS OF INCOME TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
6. Taxation of Companies (other than Mining and Insurance Companies)	The taxable income is the total amount of income whether distributed or available for distribution to shareholders	Companies are taxed in the same manner as individual persons, but at a different rate	The taxable income is the profits earned in Victoria, and companies are taxed similarly to individuals, but at a different rate
7. Mining Companies	Except in the case of coal mines, the capital expended must be divided by the estimated number of years during which payable operations may be expected to continue, and the quotient thus obtained deducted from the income	Same as ordinary companies	The taxable income is to be the total amount of dividends declared and debenture interest paid
8. Insurance (other than Life Insurance Companies)	Same as ordinary companies	Same as ordinary companies	Same as ordinary companies, the amount of premiums may not be deducted
9. Life Insurance Companies	Same as ordinary companies, but the amount received in premiums is deducted. A reversionary bonus on a policy is not taxable	Same as ordinary companies	The taxable income is 30 per cent. of the premiums received, and for industrial life assurance business 15 per cent. of the premiums
10. Incomes exempt from Taxation	<p>(a) Revenue of a municipal corporation or other local authority</p> <p>(b) Income of a registered Friendly Society</p> <p>(c) Income of a registered Trade Union or Employers' or Employees' Association</p> <p>(d) Income of a religious, scientific, charitable, or public educational institution</p> <p>(e) Interest on Commonwealth War Loans, which are declared to be free from Income Tax</p> <p>(f) Income of a provident, benefit, or superannuation fund for employees.</p> <p>(g) Salaries of the Governor-General and State Governors</p> <p>(h) Income from personal exertion during war of persons on active service</p> <p>(i) Salaries of consuls and British trade commissioners</p> <p>(j) War pensions</p> <p>(k) Income of societies or associations not carried on for gain</p>	<p>(a) Revenues of municipal corporations and local authorities</p> <p>(b) Incomes of mutual life assurance societies and companies not carrying on business for gain</p> <p>(c) Profits of Savings Banks</p> <p>(d) Incomes of registered Friendly Societies and Trade Unions</p> <p>(e) Incomes of public ecclesiastical, charitable, or educational institutions</p> <p>(f) Income from sources outside the State</p> <p>(g) Incomes of Starr-Bowkett Societies</p> <p>(h) Income from Government securities</p> <p>(i) Income from shares in a company (dividends being taxed at their source)</p>	<p>(a) Income received by His Majesty, Railway Commissioners, public and local authorities, State Savings Bank, University, and technical schools when such income is official</p> <p>(b) Emoluments of the Governor</p> <p>(c) Income of bodies formed solely for the promotion of religion</p> <p>(d) Income of registered Friendly, Provident and Building Societies and Trade Unions, and Societies, etc., not engaged in trade for gain</p> <p>(e) Income from any insurance business licensed under the <i>Stamps Act</i></p> <p>(f) Interest accruing to a person not resident in Victoria from Victorian Government stock or municipal bonds</p> <p>(g) Pensions paid under any Commonwealth Act relating to war pensions</p> <p>(h) Interest on Government, Savings Bank, or Credit Foncier securities</p> <p>(i) Dividends from companies</p>

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—continued.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>(a) <i>Local Companies</i>—Tax is paid upon dividends and undistributed profits</p> <p>(b) <i>Foreign Companies</i>—Income is the profits on Queensland business, or taxable amount may be assessed at 7½ per cent. of sales in Queensland if a mercantile company or of capital if any other company</p>	<p>Income of a company is ascertained in the same way as that of an individual, but the amount accruing in South Australia is the only taxable amount, and is deemed to be income derived from property and taxable on that basis</p>	<p>Companies pay duty under the <i>Dividend Duties Act</i> upon dividends</p>	<p>(a) Companies pay income tax on all dividends and profits and on interest on borrowed money</p> <p>(b) The full amount of income is taxable in the case of a company having its head office in Tasmania</p> <p>(c) The taxable income of a foreign company is 5 per cent. of the turnover in the State of the capital; and the minimum assessment of such a company is £1,000</p>
<p>Profits are taken to be applied in the first place to repayment of the cost of labour and materials employed in developing the mine, and in the second place in repayment of three-fourths of the cost of machinery for raising ores and other material</p>	<p>No special provision</p>	<p>(a) The cost incurred for labour and material employed in development work and for testing mines under option of purchase may be deducted</p> <p>(b) The sale price of a mine when sold is deemed to be the taxable income, less deduction for capital expenditure</p>	<p>In the case of a mining company incorporated in Tasmania, carrying on the whole of its operations outside the State, the taxable amount is one-half of all dividends</p>
<p>The taxable income of a foreign company is 25 per cent. of the premiums received on Queensland business, less premiums paid in reinsurance</p>	<p>Same as ordinary companies</p>	<p>Duty is levied on the amount of net premiums received exclusive of premiums paid away in reinsurance</p>	<p>The taxable income of a foreign company is 50 per cent. of the premiums received, less the amount paid in reinsurance</p>
<p>The taxable income of a foreign company is 25 per cent. of ordinary and 15 per cent. of industrial premiums received on Queensland business</p>	<p>The taxable income is the amount of surplus or profits actually distributable amongst South Australian policy-holders</p>	<p>Duty is payable only on the amount received in interest on investments</p>	<p>The taxable income of a foreign company is 20 per cent. of the premiums received in the State</p>
<p>(a) Income of the Governor so far as respects the emoluments of his office as Governor</p> <p>(b) Revenues of local authorities and local bodies</p> <p>(c) Incomes of societies and institutions not carrying on business for gain</p> <p>(d) Funds and incomes of registered Friendly Societies and Trade Unions</p> <p>(e) Incomes and revenues of religious, charitable, and educational institutions of a public character</p> <p>(f) War gratuities granted by the Government of the Commonwealth</p> <p>(g) Income from companies which have paid duty on dividends</p> <p>(h) Income from interest on Queensland and Commonwealth securities</p>	<p>(a) Incomes of municipal corporations and district councils</p> <p>(b) Incomes of companies and societies not carrying on business for gain to be divided among the members</p> <p>(c) Incomes of Friendly Societies</p> <p>(d) Income from interest on Government securities</p>	<p>(a) Revenues of municipal corporations, road boards, and public bodies</p> <p>(b) Incomes of life insurance companies and companies or societies not carrying on business for gain, except interest on investments</p> <p>(c) Dividends and profits of the Government Savings Bank and Agricultural Bank</p> <p>(d) Funds and incomes of registered Friendly Societies and Trade and Industrial Unions</p> <p>(e) Incomes and revenues of public, ecclesiastical, charitable, and educational institutions</p> <p>(f) Salary and emoluments of the Governor</p> <p>(g) Income of a British pensioner, if taxable elsewhere</p> <p>(h) Pensions for injuries received on active service</p> <p>(i) Income from Government securities</p>	<p>(a) Incomes of companies, registered without "Limited," societies or public bodies not carrying on business or trading for gain to the members</p> <p>(b) Revenues of marine boards, municipal corporations, water trusts, and local authorities</p> <p>(c) Funds and incomes of registered Friendly Societies and Trade Unions</p> <p>(d) Dividends and profits of the State Savings Bank and Agricultural Bank of Tasmania</p> <p>(e) Police Provident Fund, Closer Settlements Fund, and any fund exempted by Statute</p> <p>(f) Income of the Governor</p> <p>(g) Income of every person arriving in Tasmania for six months after arrival (not applying to a company or person carrying on business in the State)</p> <p>(h) Salaries of the Agent-General and his officers</p> <p>(i) Commonwealth war pensions</p>

CONSPECTUS OF INCOME TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
11. Ordinary Deductions allowed from Income	<p>(a) Losses and outgoings incurred in Australia in producing the gross income</p> <p>(b) Rates and taxes, except Federal income tax</p> <p>(c) Life insurance or fidelity guarantee premiums up to £50</p> <p>(d) Repairs to machinery and plant</p> <p>(e) Reasonable wear and tear of machinery, etc.</p> <p>(f) Food and rent for an employee</p> <p>(g) Payments to superannuation funds or registered Friendly Societies, not exceeding £50</p> <p>(h) Gifts during war to patriotic funds, contributions to Repatriation Department, and gifts exceeding £5 to charities</p> <p>(i) Five per cent. of calls paid to a company, and total amount to a mining company</p> <p>(j) Sums set aside for benefit, pensions, etc., to employees</p> <p>(k) Commission for collecting income</p> <p>(l) Interest on mortgage of residence</p> <p>(m) Annual expenditure on improvements by a lessee who has no tenant rights therein</p> <p>(n) Services of taxpayers' children (over 15 years) employed in his business</p>	<p>(a) Premiums on life insurance, or fidelity or guarantee bond up to £50</p> <p>(b) Payments into a Government superannuation fund</p> <p>(c) Losses, outgoings, and expenses incurred in New South Wales in production of income, including repairs, wear and tear, and under certain circumstances, bad debts</p> <p>(d) Annual expenditure on improvements made by a lessee who has no tenant rights therein</p> <p>(e) Expenditure on suckering or eradicating seedlings or prickly pear</p> <p>(f) £50 in respect of the allowances of members of the Legislative Assembly</p>	<p>(a) Losses and outgoings incurred in the production of income, Victorian taxes (except income tax), interest on borrowed money, commission on collecting income, calls in Victorian mining companies, Commonwealth land tax, and Workmen's Compensation premiums</p> <p>(b) Life insurance premiums up to £50</p> <p>(c) Calls in a reconstructed company the shares of which are of no marketable value</p> <p>(d) Calls in a company in liquidation</p> <p>(e) Payments to a guarantee or provident fund not exceeding £50</p> <p>(f) Gifts over £20 each to Victorian public institutions</p> <p>(g) Wages or sustenance of employees in any trade</p> <p>(h) Wear and tear of machinery, etc.</p> <p>(i) Interest on a mortgage of land outside Victoria</p> <p>(j) Losses where more than one trade carried on</p>
12. Deductions allowed when Land Tax is paid	No provision	No provision	Income from live stock, wool, meat, milk, dairy produce, fruit, grain, fodder, and other crops arising from land on which the owner pays land tax is exempt, if the unimproved value does not exceed £5,000, and the maximum amount of income tax where the value of land exceeds £5,000 but not £6,000 is £5 £6,000 but not £7,000 is £7 10s. £7,000 but not £8,000 is £10 £8,000 but not £9,000 is £12 10s.
13. Minimum Income on which Tax is payable, and Deductions from Gross Income	<p>(a) <i>Minimum Income.</i>—(i) Married person or person with a dependent, not a company or an absentee, £156. (ii) Unmarried person without dependent (other than a company or absentee), £100</p> <p>(b) <i>Deductions.</i>—(i) Married person or person with dependents £156, less £1 for every £3 by which income exceeds £156. (ii) Unmarried person without dependent, £100, less £1 for every £5 in excess. (iii) Absentee, no deduction. (iv) Companies, no deduction</p>	<p>(a) <i>Minimum Income, £250</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Deductions, £250.</i> No deduction for companies</p>	<p>(a) <i>Minimum Income, £200</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Deductions, £150,</i> provided the income chargeable does not exceed £500. No deduction for companies</p>

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA—continued.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>(a) Losses and outgoings incurred in Queensland in production of income</p> <p>(b) Rates and taxes under any Queensland Act (except <i>Income Tax Act</i>), and Commonwealth land tax</p> <p>(c) Interest on borrowed money or on mortgage on residence</p> <p>(d) Commission for collecting income</p> <p>(e) Imperial or Commonwealth war pensions</p> <p>(f) Cash donations over £2 to a Queensland Patriotic Fund</p> <p>(g) Life insurance premiums not exceeding £50</p> <p>(h) Contributions to superannuation fund or registered Friendly Society, up to £50</p> <p>(i) Repairs to property, etc.</p> <p>(j) Depreciation of buildings, machinery, etc.</p> <p>(k) Legal expenses in collecting debts, drawing up leases, etc.</p> <p>(l) Travelling, to £50, and election expenses to £75 of members of Parliaments</p> <p>(m) Services of children over 16 years of age, to whom no wages are paid</p> <p>(n) Contributions to Queensland charitable institutions</p> <p>(o) <i>Bona fide</i> wages to husband or wife</p> <p>(p) Wages, salaries, and quarters of employees</p>	<p>(a) Loss upon a <i>bona fide</i> sale of a business</p> <p>(b) Interest from a company liable to pay income tax</p> <p>(c) Services of sons and daughters over 16 years of age employed in the taxpayer's trade or occupation</p> <p>(d) Commonwealth income tax and war-time profits tax on profits arising from South Australia</p> <p>(e) Losses when more than one business is carried on</p> <p>(f) Losses, outgoings, and expenses incurred in the production of income.</p>	<p>(a) Losses, outgoings, and expenses incurred in Western Australia in the production of income</p> <p>(b) Repairs of premises let to tenants</p> <p>(c) Life insurance or fidelity premiums up to £50</p> <p>(d) Repairs of business premises, machinery, etc.</p> <p>(e) Fair wear and tear of machinery, etc.</p> <p>(f) Losses and expenses incurred beyond the State, in certain cases only</p> <p>(g) Four per cent. on the value of business premises owned by the taxpayer</p> <p>(h) Services of taxpayer's children over 16 years of age employed in his trade</p> <p>(i) Losses when more than one business is carried on</p> <p>(j) Interest on mortgages and loans</p> <p>(k) Dividends of companies subject to dividend duty, if the income of the taxpayer amounts to a sum which would be liable at a rate exceeding 1s. 3d. in the pound</p> <p>(l) Payments made to trustees of charitable institutions, parks, reserves, university, public schools, libraries, art galleries, museums, or other institutions for public education, recreation, or enjoyment subsidized by the Government</p>	<p>(a) Losses, outgoings and expenses incurred in the production of income</p> <p>(b) Interest on borrowed money for business purposes and rent charge on land</p> <p>(c) Rent of land and buildings for business purposes</p> <p>(d) Repairs of premises let to tenants</p> <p>(e) Repairs to business premises, machinery, etc.</p> <p>(f) Losses where more than one business is carried on</p> <p>(g) Wear and tear of machinery, etc.</p> <p>(h) Fire insurance premiums</p> <p>(i) Land tax on mortgages upon land outside the State</p> <p>(j) Interest from Government securities redeemable elsewhere than in Tasmania</p>
<p>From the amount of tax payable on income derived from agricultural, dairying, or grazing pursuits, may be deducted the amount of land tax paid under any Queensland Act on land of which the taxpayer is the owner of the freehold. Grazing pursuits means the grazing of stock on freehold areas, the unimproved value whereof does not exceed in the aggregate £1,280</p>	No provision	<p>Whenever a person is assessed for income tax on profits derived from the ownership of or from the use or cultivation of any land, an abatement is allowed of so much of the amount as is paid for land tax on such land</p>	<p>(a) When a taxpayer owns or occupies any land on which State land tax is payable, he may deduct from income 5 per cent. of the unimproved value of such land, provided that he carries on any pastoral, agricultural, or horticultural pursuit as his chief means of gaining a living</p> <p>(b) Five per cent. of the unimproved value of land from which income is derived as rent may be deducted if State land tax is payable</p>
<p>(a) <i>Minimum Income</i>—(i) Persons (not being a company or absentee), £200. (ii) Absentees and companies, no minimum</p> <p>(b) <i>Deductions</i>—(i) Persons (not a company or absentee), £200, less £1 for every full £4 by which the net income exceeds £200. (ii) Companies and absentees, no deduction</p>	<p>(a) <i>Minimum Income</i>—(i) Unmarried males and widowers without children, £100. (ii) Other persons, £150. (iii) Absentees, no minimum. (iv) Taxpayers temporarily in the State are allowed <i>pro rata</i> exemption for the period while in South Australia. (v) Companies, no minimum</p> <p>(b) <i>Deductions</i>—On same basis as minimum income</p>	<p>(a) <i>Minimum Income</i>—(i) Married persons and persons with dependents, £156. (ii) Other persons, £100</p> <p>(b) <i>Deductions</i>—No deduction allowed</p>	<p>(a) <i>Minimum Income</i>—(i) Widow, or widower with dependent or married person, £156; if returned soldier, £200. (ii) Unmarried person, £125; if returned soldier, £156</p> <p>(b) <i>Deductions</i>—(i) Widower or widow with child under 16 years or married person, who is a returned soldier, £156 (ii) Unmarried returned soldier, £100. (iii) Other persons, not less than £100 and less than £110 income, deduction £70; not less than £110 and less than £125, £80; not less than £125 and less than £150, £50; not less than £150 and less than £250, £40; not less than £250 and less than £350, £30; not less than £350 and less than £400, £20. (iv) Companies, no deduction</p>

CONSPECTUS OF INCOME TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
14. Deductions allowed for Children, etc.	£26 for each child under 16 years of age, wholly maintained by a taxpayer, who is not an absentee, deducted from income	£50 for each child under 18 years of age, wholly maintained by the taxpayer, deducted from income	No deduction allowed
15. Deductions specifically not allowed	<p>(a) Cost of maintenance of the taxpayer or his family</p> <p>(b) Domestic or private expenses</p> <p>(c) Losses recoverable under a contract of insurance or indemnity</p> <p>(d) Income carried to reserve fund or capitalized</p> <p>(e) Money not exclusively expended for producing income</p> <p>(f) Rent or repairs to premises not used for producing income</p> <p>(g) Bad debts, except those actually written off</p> <p>(h) Loss not connected with production of income or capital withdrawn</p> <p>(i) Wastage or depreciation of lease or improvements on leasehold property</p> <p>(j) Interest which might have been earned</p> <p>(k) Payments by husband to wife or <i>vice versa</i> not made <i>bona fide</i> in the course of business</p>	<p>(a) Any payment of income tax</p> <p>(b) Any wastage or depreciation of a lease or in respect of any loss occasioned by the expiration of a lease</p> <p>(c) Cost of maintenance of taxpayer and his family</p> <p>(d) Domestic and private expenses</p> <p>(e) Losses recoverable under contract of insurance or indemnity</p> <p>(f) Rates and taxes other than those imposed by New South Wales Acts</p>	<p>(a) Repairs or alterations beyond the usual amount</p> <p>(b) Loss not connected with trade or capital withdrawn or used in the improvement of premises used for the purposes of trade</p> <p>(c) Interest which might have been earned on capital</p> <p>(d) Bad debts, except those to the Commissioner's satisfaction</p> <p>(e) Average loss beyond the actual amount after adjustment or sum recoverable by insurance</p> <p>(f) Maintenance of family or private disbursements</p> <p>(g) Disbursements not wholly expended for the purposes of trade</p> <p>(h) Rent of premises not used for trade</p> <p>(i) Income tax</p>
16. Returns	<p>Returns must be made by—</p> <p>(a) any person not an absentee, whose total income from all sources in Australia amounts to £100 and over</p> <p>(b) A company or absentee whose total income from all sources in Australia exceeds £1</p>	<p>(a) Every person or company receiving income must furnish a return</p> <p>(b) The Commissioner must give 30 days' notice of the place at which taxpayers must furnish returns</p>	Returns must be made annually by every taxpayer, income from personal exertion and from property being calculated separately
17. Payment of Tax	<p>(a) Tax is due and payable within 30 days after service by post of notice of assessment</p> <p>(b) Commissioner may extend time or permit payment in instalments</p> <p>(c) If tax not paid within prescribed time, 10 per cent. added</p>	<p>(a) Commissioner must post notice of assessment, with amount of tax payable, and date of payment, to each taxpayer</p> <p>(b) If tax not paid within 21 days of due date, 10 per cent. added</p>	<p>(a) Not less than 14 days' notice must be given of the date on which tax is payable</p> <p>(b) If tax not paid within 21 days of due date, 8 per cent. per annum is added</p>
18. Objections and Appeals	Objections may be lodged with the Commissioner, and further appeal is allowed to the High Court, the Supreme Court, or State County or District Court, or any proclaimed Court. Tax must be paid pending appeal	Appeal may be made to a Court of Review, consisting of any Court, Judge, or Police Magistrate as declared by the Governor. Further appeal on questions of law may be made to the Supreme Court	Objections may be lodged with the Commissioner, whose decision is final, except as to the amount of assessment which is determined by a Judge of County Courts, if the Commissioner's decision is objected to. A special case may be stated for the Supreme Court. The right to recover tax is not suspended pending appeal

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>£26 from income of resident whose income does not exceed £800, for (a) each child under 16 years actually dependent, (b) wife and each relative wholly maintained, (c) female relative, residing with him for purpose of caring for his child if incapacitated, without income exceeding £25 and actually dependent upon him; where income exceeds £800, allowance reduced by £1 for every £5 in excess thereof</p>	<p>If the net income of the taxpayer does not exceed £550, the sum of £15 for each child under the age of 15 years wholly maintained by him is deducted from income</p>	<p>£26 for each child under 16 years of age, residing with and dependent upon the taxpayer, deducted from income</p>	<p>Six shillings for each child under 16 years of age residing with and dependent upon a taxpayer whose income is under £350, deducted from income tax</p>
<p>(a) Repairs to machinery, etc., beyond the usual amount (b) Losses not connected with business or capital used in the improvement of business premises (c) Bad debts, except those to the Commissioner's satisfaction (d) Average loss beyond the amount after adjustment or sum recoverable by insurance (e) Domestic expenses, etc. (f) Disbursements not for the purpose of business (g) Rent or annual value of premises not used for business purposes (h) Income tax (i) Wastage or depreciation of lease or in respect of any loss occasioned by the expiration of a lease (j) Losses, except of uninsured live stock, arising through misappropriation, theft, fire, flood, cyclone, etc.</p>	<p>(a) Maintenance of the taxpayer and his family (b) Domestic or private expenses (c) Loss or expense recoverable under insurance (d) Moneys not wholly and exclusively expended for the purposes of trade (e) Cost of supply of implements, etc., except fair wear and tear (f) Rent or value or repairs of premises not occupied for the purposes of trade</p>	<p>(a) Maintenance of the taxpayer and his family (b) Domestic and private expenses (c) Payments made by husband to wife and <i>vice versa</i> (d) Losses recoverable by insurance (e) Income or land tax (f) Income earned in Western Australia carried to a reserve fund or capitalized (g) Disbursements not wholly incurred in the production of assessable income (h) Rent or repairs of premises not used for business purposes (i) Investment of capital, expenditure of capital, loss of capital withdrawn from business, money used as capital or in the improvement of business premises, and interest which might have been earned (j) Debts, except bad debts (k) Depreciation of buildings</p>	<p>(a) Maintenance of the taxpayer and his family (b) Domestic or private expenses (c) Losses recoverable by insurance (d) Income or land tax (e) Disbursements not wholly incurred in the production of income (f) Rent or repair of premises not used for business purposes (g) Loss of capital, money used in the improvement of business premises, and interest which might have been earned (h) Bad debts, except those proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and actually written off</p>
<p>Returns must be furnished by every absentee irrespective of the amount of his income, by every person who carries on business, and by every person whose gross income amounts to £200 and upwards</p>	<p>Every taxpayer must, within the prescribed time, furnish a return</p>	<p>Not less than 30 days' notice must be given of the time and place to which returns must be sent</p>	<p>Not less than 30 days' notice must be given of the time and place at which returns are to be furnished and every taxpayer must furnish returns</p>
<p>(a) Notices of assessment must be posted to each taxpayer, and not less than 30 days' notice must be given of the day on which tax must be paid (b) If tax not paid within 30 days of due date, 5 per cent. added, and if not within further 30 days, a further 5 per cent. is added</p>	<p>(a) Tax is payable on the 14th May in each year (b) If tax not paid within one month, a fine of 10 per cent. is imposed and interest at 10 per cent. per annum until it is paid</p>	<p>(a) Tax must be paid within 30 days of date of notice (b) If tax not paid within such 30 days, 10 per cent. is added</p>	<p>(a) Tax must be paid within 30 days after the day upon which the demand should be received by post (b) If tax not paid within such period, proceedings for recovery may be taken</p>
<p>Objections may be lodged with the Commissioner, who transmits all objections not allowed by him to a Court of Review, consisting of a Judge of a District Court. A special case may be stated for the Supreme Court. The right to recover taxes is not suspended by any objection or appeal</p>	<p>An appeal may be made against an assessment to the Local Court of Full Jurisdiction. A special case may be stated for the Supreme Court. The right to recover taxes is not suspended by any appeal</p>	<p>An appeal may be made to a Court of Review, consisting of any magistrate of a Local Court. A case may be submitted to the Supreme Court on a question of law. The right to recover taxes is not suspended by any appeal. No appeal may be heard unless one-half the tax and fines (if any) are deposited with the Commissioner</p>	<p>Objections may be lodged with the Commissioner, who forwards those he disallows to a Court of Review, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a Commissioner of a Court of Requests. Further appeal may be made to the Supreme Court on a question of law. Taxes may be recovered on the assessment fixed by the Court of Review pending an appeal</p>

CONSPECTUS OF INCOME TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.																																					
19. Remission of Tax in cases of Hardship	<p>A Board, consisting of the Commissioner, the Secretary to the Treasury and the Comptroller of Customs may remit the tax wholly or partly</p> <p>(a) When a taxpayer has become insolvent</p> <p>(b) Where a taxpayer has suffered such loss or is in such circumstances that the full tax would entail serious hardship</p> <p>(c) Where, owing to the death of the person who would have paid the tax, the dependents are in similar circumstances</p>	<p>The Commissioner may forego the whole or any part of any tax due if it appears that serious hardship would otherwise be caused to a taxpayer</p>	<p>Where it is shown to the Commissioner that a taxpayer has become insolvent or that he has suffered loss so that the exaction of the full amount of tax would entail hardship, the Commissioner may release him wholly or in part from his liability to taxation</p>																																					
20. Offences and Penalties	<p>(a) Failing to furnish returns, wilfully making a false return or answer, minimum £2, maximum £100</p> <p>(b) Failing to furnish returns, or to include assessable income, additional 10 per cent. or £1, whichever is greater</p> <p>(c) Understating amount of income with intent to defraud or wilfully avoiding taxation—minimum £50, maximum £500 and treble the amount of tax avoided</p>	<p>(a) Failing to furnish returns, maximum £100</p> <p>(b) Wilfully making a false statement, guilty of perjury, and fined not exceeding £500 and treble the amount of income tax avoided</p> <p>(c) Any other breach of the Act, maximum £20</p>	<p>Failing to furnish returns or knowingly making a false return or answer, or evading assessment by fraud, minimum £2, maximum £100 and double the amount of tax evaded</p>																																					
21. Basic Rates of Taxation on Incomes from Personal Exertion	<p>(a) <i>Incomes not exceeding £7,600</i>—The average rate per pound is $3\frac{3}{800}$d., where the taxable income is £1, and increases uniformly by $3/800$d. with each increase of £1 of the taxable income. Average rate may be calculated from formula</p> $R = \left\{ 3 + \frac{3}{800} I \right\} \text{ pence,}$ <p>where R = average rate of tax in pence and I = taxable income in £1</p> <p>(b) <i>Incomes exceeding £7,600</i>—80d. for every £1 of taxable income in excess of £7,600</p>	<table><thead><tr><th colspan="2">Income</th><th>Rate</th></tr><tr><th>Ex-ceeding</th><th>Not ex-ceeding</th><th>per £1</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>—</td><td>£700</td><td>.. 9d.</td></tr><tr><td>£700</td><td>£1,700</td><td>.. 10d.</td></tr><tr><td>£1,700</td><td>£2,700</td><td>.. 1s.</td></tr><tr><td>£2,700</td><td>£4,700</td><td>.. 1s. 2d.</td></tr><tr><td>£4,700</td><td>£6,700</td><td>.. 1s. 5d.</td></tr><tr><td>£6,700</td><td>£9,700</td><td>.. 1s. 9d.</td></tr><tr><td>£9,700</td><td>..</td><td>.. 2s.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Income		Rate	Ex-ceeding	Not ex-ceeding	per £1	—	£700	.. 9d.	£700	£1,700	.. 10d.	£1,700	£2,700	.. 1s.	£2,700	£4,700	.. 1s. 2d.	£4,700	£6,700	.. 1s. 5d.	£6,700	£9,700	.. 1s. 9d.	£9,700 2s.	<p>(a) <i>Income not exceeding £500</i>—3d. in the £1</p> <p>(b) <i>Incomes exceeding £500</i>—</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Income.</th><th>Rate per £1</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Up to £500</td><td>.. 4d.</td></tr><tr><td>Over £500 up to £1,000</td><td>5d.</td></tr><tr><td>Over £1,000 up to £1,500</td><td>6d.</td></tr><tr><td>Over £1,500</td><td>.. 7d.</td></tr></tbody></table>	Income.	Rate per £1	Up to £500	.. 4d.	Over £500 up to £1,000	5d.	Over £1,000 up to £1,500	6d.	Over £1,500	.. 7d.
Income		Rate																																						
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IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
If a person has become insolvent or is by reason of age, infirmity, loss or other cause so situated that the exaction of the full amount of tax would entail hardship, the Commissioner may release him wholly or in part from liability to income tax	No provision	No provision	Where a taxpayer has become bankrupt or insolvent or has suffered such loss that the exaction of the full amount of tax would entail serious hardship, the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, may release him wholly or partly from the payment of the tax
(a) Failing to furnish returns, maximum £100 and 10 per cent. additional tax (b) Making false returns or fraudulently avoiding taxation, maximum £100 and double the amount of tax evaded	(a) Failing to furnish returns, maximum £20 and treble the amount of tax (b) Failing to furnish a return of all payments of interest or rent when required, not exceeding £50 (c) Wilfully furnishing a false return or making a false declaration, guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury	(a) Failing to furnish a return within the prescribed time, maximum £20 (b) Wilfully making a false statement, or evading assessment or taxation, not exceeding £100 and treble the amount of tax evaded	(a) Failing to furnish a return, maximum £20 (b) Wilfully making a false statement or evading taxation or assessment, maximum £100 and treble the amount of tax evaded
(a) <i>Incomes not exceeding £4,000—</i> On the first £1 the rate is 6 6/1000d., and the rate increases progressively by 6/1000d. for each additional £1 of income until £4,000 is reached when the rate is 30d. in the £1 (b) <i>Incomes in excess of £4,000—</i> 30d. in the £1 on the first £4,000, and 36d. in the £1 on the balance	Income. Rate per £1 Up to £400 .. 5d. Over £400, up to £700 .. 7d. Over £700 up to £1,000 .. 9d. Over £1,000 up to £5,000 .. 1s. 2d. Over £5,000 up to £10,000 .. 1s. 7d. Over £10,000 .. 1s. 10d.	(a) <i>Incomes not exceeding £7,766—</i> The rate for £101 is 2.006d. and increases by .006d. for each additional £1 of income (b) <i>Incomes exceeding £7,766,</i> 4s. in the £1 (c) <i>Incomes of married taxpayers with a dependent</i> amounting to £157 and no more, tax must not exceed 10s.	Income. Rate per £1 Under £150 .. 3d. £150, under £250 .. 4d. £250 under £350 .. 4½d. £350, under £400 .. 5½d. £400, under £700 5½d. on first £400 6½d. on balance £700, under £900 5½d. on first £400 6½d. on next £200 7½d. on balance £900, under £1,000 5½d., 6½d., as before 7½d. on next £200 9½d. on balance £1,000 and 5½d. to 7½d. as before under £1,500 9½d. on next £200 11½d. on balance £1,500 and 5½d. to 9½d. as before under £2,000 11½d. on next £500 1s. 1d. on balance £2,000 and 5½d. to 11½d., as before over 1s. 1d. on next £500 1s. 3d. on balance

CONSPECTUS OF INCOME TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
22. Basic Rates of Taxation on Incomes from Property	<p>(a) <i>Incomes not exceeding £546.</i>—Average rate per £1 is</p> $R = \left\{ 3 + \frac{I}{181.058} \right\} \text{d., where}$ <p>R = rate of tax in pence and I = income in £1</p> <p>(b) <i>Incomes exceeding £546, but not exceeding £2,000.</i>—Additional tax for each £1 above £546 increases continuously in a curve of the second degree</p> <p>(c) <i>Incomes exceeding £2,000 but not exceeding £6,500.</i>—Additional tax for each £1 above £2,000 increases continuously in a curve of the third degree</p> <p>(d) <i>Incomes in excess of £6,500.</i>—6d. in the £1 for each £ in excess of £6,500</p>	The same rates as for incomes from personal exertion with the addition of one-third	Double the rates for incomes from personal exertion
23. Basic Rates of Taxation on Incomes of Companies	<p>(a) <i>Undistributed Income.</i>—2s. 8d. in the £1</p> <p>(b) <i>Income distributed to Absentee Members.</i>—8d. in the £1</p>	2s. in the £1	1s. in the £1
24. Super-taxes ..	Twenty-five per cent., then 30 per cent. on increased rates, then 5 per cent. on such further increased rates, equal to a total of 70.625 per cent.	6d. in the £1 .. ..	.. ..
25. Taxation on Lottery Prizes, Absentees, etc.	<i>Lottery Prizes.</i> —Fourteen per cent. of the gross prize money	.. ..	.. ..

CONSPECTUS OF LAND TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
1. Acts in Force ..	Land Tax Assessment Act 1910, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1916 Land Tax Act 1910, 1914, 1918, 1920	Land and Income Tax Assessment Act 1895, 1897, 1904 Land Tax Act 1895, 1900 (2), 1902	Land Tax Act 1915 (2), 1916, 1918, 1920
2. Definitions ..	<p>(a) <i>Absentee</i>, a person who does not reside in Australia, or is absent therefrom when the ownership of his land is determined or has been absent during half the year preceding that date</p> <p>(b) <i>Owner</i> includes every person who is entitled to the land for any estate of freehold in possession or is entitled to receive the rents and profits thereof, whether as beneficial owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise</p>	<p>(a) <i>Owner</i> means any person who is—</p> <p>(i) entitled to land for any estate of freehold in possession; or</p> <p>(ii) entitled as aforesaid as a married woman, otherwise than through trustees; or</p> <p>(iii) a settlor, guarantor, or transferrer in any settlement, etc., not made <i>bona fide</i>; or</p> <p>(iv) entitled to land partly in one and partly in another of the aforesaid ways; or</p>	<p>(a) <i>Owner</i> means—</p> <p>(i) every person entitled to land for estate of freehold in possession; or</p> <p>(ii) every person entitled to land under conditional purchase; or</p> <p>(iii) every settlor, grantor, assignor or transferrer of land in any settlement, etc., not made <i>bona fide</i> for valuable consideration; or</p> <p>(iv) every person entitled as aforesaid to land subject to any mortgage; or</p>

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>(a) <i>Incomes up to £3,000.</i>—On the first £1 the rate is 12 4/1000d., and it increases progressively by 4/1000d. for each additional £1 of income up to £3,000</p> <p>(b) <i>Incomes from £3,001 to £4,000.</i>—The rate is 24 6/1000d. on £3,001, increasing progressively by 6/1000d. until £4,000 is reached</p> <p>(c) <i>Incomes in excess of £4,000.</i>—The rate is 30d. in the £1 on the first £4,000 and 36d. in the £1 on the balance</p>	<p>Income. Rate per £1.</p> <p>Up to £400 .. 10d.</p> <p>Over £400 up to £700 .. 1s.</p> <p>Over £700 up to £1,000 .. 1s. 3d.</p> <p>Over £1,000 up to £5,000 .. 1s. 7d.</p> <p>Over £5,000 up to £10,000 .. 1s. 10d.</p> <p>Over £10,000 .. 2s. 3d.</p>	<p>Same as on incomes from personal exertion</p>	<p>Income. Rate per £1.</p> <p>Under £250 .. 8d. on first £250</p> <p>£250 up to £400 .. 10d. on balance</p> <p>£400 up to £600 .. 3d. on first £250</p> <p>£600 and over .. 10d. on next £150</p> <p>1s. on balance</p> <p>1s. 3d. on next £200</p> <p>1s. 3d. on balance</p>
<p>(a) <i>Ordinary Companies.</i> 1s. 3d. in the £1 where profits do not exceed 6 per cent., increasing by 1½d. for each 1 per cent. increase in profits to a maximum of 3s. where profits exceed 19 per cent.</p> <p>(b) <i>Public Utility and Monopoly Companies.</i>—Same, but rate increases by 3d. up to maximum of 4s., when profits exceed 16 per cent.</p> <p>(c) <i>Mutual Life Assurance Companies.</i>—1s. 6d. in the £1</p> <p>(d) <i>Foreign companies.</i>—2½d. in the £</p>	<p>(a) <i>Ordinary Companies.</i>—Same rates as on incomes derived from property</p> <p>(b) <i>Life Insurance Companies.</i>—Half the rates as on incomes derived from property</p>	<p>(a) <i>Ordinary Companies.</i>—1s. 3d. in the £1</p> <p>(b) <i>Insurance (except Life Insurance) Companies.</i>—£2 for every £100</p>	<p>1s. 3d. in the £1</p>
<p>Twenty per cent., except for mutual life assurance companies and persons (not company or absentee) with incomes not exceeding £200</p>	<p>Twenty-five per cent. ..</p>	<p>Fifteen per cent., except on incomes not exceeding £264, without deductions for insurance premiums, business premises, children, or rates and taxes</p>	<p>(a) <i>Persons with Incomes of £200 and over.</i>—One-tenth additional</p> <p>(b) <i>Companies.</i>—One-fifth additional</p>
<p><i>Absentees.</i>—Tax on income from personal exertion is levied on the same scale as on income from property</p>	<p>..</p>	<p>(a) <i>Absentees.</i>—Fifty per cent. additional</p> <p>(b) <i>Stakes Won in a Horse Race.</i>—4d. in the £1</p>	<p><i>Lottery Prizes.</i>—2s. in the £1</p>

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>Land Tax Act 1915, 1918, 1920</p>	<p>Taxation Act 1915, 1917, 1918</p>	<p>Land and Income Tax Assessment Act 1907, 1917, 1918</p> <p>Land and Income Tax Act 1920</p>	<p>Land and Income Taxation Act 1910, 1911</p> <p>Land Tax and Income Tax Act 1912</p>
<p>(a) <i>Absentee</i>, a person who ordinarily does not reside in Australia, or is absent therefrom where the ownership of his land is determined or has been absent during more than half of the year immediately preceding that date</p> <p>(b) <i>Owner</i> includes every person who jointly or severally, is—</p> <p>(i) entitled to land for any estate of freehold in possession; or</p>	<p>(a) <i>Absentee</i>, includes every person who has been absent from or resident out of the State for at least twelve months immediately prior to the date as of which any assessment is made</p> <p>(b) <i>Owner</i> includes any party (not being a mortgagee) legally or equitably seized of, or possessed of, or entitled to or to purchase or acquire the estate or interest referred to</p>	<p>(a) <i>Owner</i> includes every person who is, jointly or severally, whether at law or in equity—</p> <p>(i) entitled to land for any estate of freehold in possession; or</p> <p>(ii) entitled to land for any leasehold estate under the <i>Land Act</i>; or</p> <p>(iii) entitled to land as a married woman, except through trustees; or</p>	<p>(a) <i>Owner</i> includes any person who is—</p> <p>(i) entitled to any estate of freehold in possession; or</p> <p>(ii) entitled to any leasehold under the <i>Closer Settlement Act</i>; or</p> <p>(iii) entitled to land as a married woman, not through trustees; or</p> <p>(iv) a settlor, grantor, assignor or transferee in any settlement, etc., not made <i>bona fide</i>; or</p>

CONSPECTUS OF LAND TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
2. Definitions—continued.	(c) <i>Unimproved value</i> , the capital sum which the fee-simple of the land might be expected to realize, if offered for sale on reasonable terms assuming that improvements had not been made	(v) entitled to receive rents and profits as a beneficiary owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise (h) <i>Unimproved value</i> , the capital sum for which the fee-simple would sell under reasonable conditions, assuming that improvements had not been made	(v) every person so entitled partly in one and partly in another of the foregoing ways (b) <i>Unimproved Value</i> means the sum which the owner's estate or interest, if unencumbered, might be expected to realize if offered on reasonable terms, assuming that improvements had not been made. That of land under Crown lease or license is the same after deducting the amount of purchase money which is not due
3. Administration of Act	The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Land Tax, subject to the control of the Minister	The Act is administered by three Commissioners	The Commissioner of Taxes under the Income Tax Act is also the Commissioner for Land Tax, unless the Governor appoints some other person
4. Liability for Taxation	Every owner of land is liable for taxation on the unimproved value thereof, after deducting the sum of £5,000, excepting that no deduction is allowed in the case of an owner, who is an absentee	Land tax must be paid on the unimproved value of land, after deducting £240, except in municipalities and shires, the councils of which levy a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all rateable property. The amount of income tax leviable upon any interest on a mortgage may also be deducted	Every owner of land, the value of which exceeds £250, must pay land tax based on the unimproved value. Where the value exceeds £250, a deduction of £250 is allowed, diminishing by £1 for every £1 of value in excess thereof, so that when the value is £500 or over, no deduction is allowed
5. Lands exempted from Taxation	(a) Land owned by a State or municipal, local, or other public authority (b) Land owned by a State Savings Bank (c) Land owned by a registered Friendly Society or Trade Union (d) Land owned by a registered Building Society, unless obtained by foreclosure of a mortgage (e) Land owned by or in trust for a charitable or educational institution, if not carried on for profit (f) Land owned by or in trust for a religious society, for superannuation purposes, or for religious or educational purposes (g) Land used as a site for (i) a place of worship or residence for clergy or a religious order or society; (ii) a charitable or educational institution not carried on for profit; (iii) a building owned and occupied by a club or society not carried on for profit; (iv) a public library, institute or museum; (v) a show ground; (vi) a public cemetery or burial ground; (vii) a public garden, recreation ground, or reserve; (viii) a public road; (ix) a fire brigade station	(a) Crown lands not subject to right of purchase and lands held by conditional or special lease or homestead selections (b) Land vested in His Majesty (c) Land vested in the Railway Commissioners (d) Public roads, reserves, and parks, cemeteries, and commons (e) Land used for pounds, public hospitals, benevolent institutions, public charitable purposes, churches, chapels, universities, and affiliated colleges, Sydney Grammar School, mechanics' institutes, schools of arts, markets, town halls, and lands vested in a municipality, public hospital, university or affiliated colleges (f) Land vested in trustees for zoological, agricultural, pastoral, or horticultural show purposes, or other public or scientific purposes (g) Land used for the site of residence of a minister ministering at some place of public worship (h) Land used for a school attached to or connected with any place of public worship	(a) Land the property of His Majesty which is unoccupied or used for public purposes (b) Land used exclusively for (i) commons; (ii) mines; (iii) public worship; (iv) mechanics' institutes or art galleries; (v) public libraries; (vi) cemeteries; (vii) agricultural show grounds; (viii) public gardens, domains, or other reserves; (ix) free primary schools; (x) charitable purposes; (xi) the purposes of any club for cricket, football, golf, bowling, tennis, or other athletic recreation, if the revenue is not applied by way of profit to individual members; (xii) public technical and working men's schools and colleges and schools and colleges affiliated with the University of Melbourne; (xiii) the University of Melbourne

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—continued.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>(ii) entitled to receive rents and profits, as beneficial owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise</p> <p>(c) <i>Unimproved Value</i>, the capital sum which the fee-simple might be expected to realize if offered for sale on reasonable terms, assuming that improvements had not been made</p>	<p>(c) <i>Unimproved Value</i>, the capital amount for which the fee-simple might be expected to sell, if free from encumbrances, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made</p>	<p>(iv) a settlor, grantor, assignor or transferee of land in any settlement, etc., not made <i>bona fide</i>; or</p> <p>(v) entitled to land partly in one and partly in another way; or</p> <p>(vi) entitled to receive rents and profits as beneficial owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise</p> <p>(b) <i>Unimproved Value</i>—</p> <p>(i) Land in fee-simple, the capital sum for which the fee-simple would sell under reasonable conditions without improvements</p> <p>(ii) Conditional purchase, the same assuming that the taxpayer was owner of the fee-simple</p> <p>(iii) Leasehold, twenty times the amount of annual rent</p>	<p>(v) entitled to land partly in one and partly in another way; or</p> <p>(vi) in possession or occupation of land held under any authority from the Governor of New South Wales or Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania; or</p> <p>(vii) the holder of Crown land purchased on credit; or</p> <p>(viii) entitled to receive rents and profits as beneficial owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise; or</p> <p>(ix) in possession of land under lease for not less than ten years</p> <p>(b) <i>Unimproved Value</i>, that ascertained under the <i>Land Valuation Act</i></p>
<p>The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Land Tax</p>	<p>The taxes are under the control, direction and management of the Commissioner of Taxes</p>	<p>The provisions of the Act are carried out by the Commissioner of Taxation</p>	<p>The collection and recovery of taxes is under the control, direction and management of the Commissioner of Taxes</p>
<p>Land Tax is leviable on the unimproved value of all lands. A taxpayer, not being a company or absentee, may deduct £300. In ascertaining the taxable value of undeveloped land, the amount of exemption must bear the same proportion to £300 as the total value of all the undeveloped land bears to that of all the land held by the same taxpayer</p>	<p>Land tax is imposed upon the unimproved value of all land, including land of the Crown while subject to any agreement for sale or right of purchase, as well as perpetual leases</p>	<p>Every owner of land, the unimproved value of which does not exceed £50, is liable for land tax on such value. Every owner of improved land is entitled to a rebate of one half of the tax on the unimproved value. Improved lands outside a municipality used for agricultural, horticultural, pastoral or grazing purposes are assessed after deducting £250</p>	<p>Every person whose name appears in any district valuation roll under the provisions of the <i>Land Valuation Act</i> is liable to be taxed on the unimproved value of his land</p>
<p>(a) Land owned by the Commonwealth, the State or a local or other public authority</p> <p>(b) Land owned by or in trust for a registered Friendly Society</p> <p>(c) Land owned by or in trust for a Trade Union not used for pecuniary profit</p> <p>(d) Land owned by or in trust for a registered Building Society, not obtained by foreclosure of a mortgage</p> <p>(e) Land owned by or in trust for a charitable or educational institution, if not carried on for profit</p> <p>(f) Land owned by or in trust for a religious society used for superannuation, religious, charitable, or educational purposes</p> <p>(g) Land used as a site for</p> <p>(i) a place of worship or place of residence of a minister or religious order;</p> <p>(ii) a charitable or educational institution not carried on for profit;</p> <p>(iii) a building owned and occupied by a society, club, or association not carried on for profit;</p> <p>(iv) a public library, institute or museum;</p> <p>(v) a show ground;</p> <p>(vi) a public cemetery;</p> <p>(vii) a public garden, recreation ground, or reserve;</p> <p>(viii) a public road;</p> <p>(ix) a fire brigade station</p>	<p>(a) Crown land which, for the time being, is not subject to any agreement for sale or right of purchase</p> <p>(b) Park lands, public roads, public cemeteries, and other public reserves</p> <p>(c) Land used solely for religious or charitable purposes or used by any institute under the provisions of the <i>Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery and Institutes Act</i></p> <p>(d) Land exempted by special legislation from taxation</p>	<p>(a) Lands owned by or on behalf of His Majesty</p> <p>(b) Lands held under contract for conditional purchase for five years from date of contract, but this does not apply to a taxpayer holding less than 1,000 acres of cultivable or 2,500 acres of grazing land</p> <p>(c) Public roads, reserves, and parks, university endowments, cemeteries, and commons</p> <p>(d) Lands used for a public hospital, a benevolent institution, a public charitable purpose, a church, a chapel, a site of a ministering clergyman, a school connected with a place of public worship, a mechanics' institute, or a school of arts; land belonging to and occupied by a religious body; lands on which are erected a State or municipal market, town hall, or municipal council chamber; land owned by or vested in a municipal corporation, road board, or other statutory body</p> <p>(e) Lands held as mining tenements under the <i>Mining Act</i></p> <p>(f) Lands used for zoological, agricultural, pastoral, or horticultural show purposes or other public or scientific purposes</p>	<p>(a) Crown lands which for the time being, are not subject to lease, agreement for sale or right of purchase</p> <p>(b) Land the property of and occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty</p> <p>(c) Land held under lease or licence granted under any Act except the <i>Closer Settlement Act</i></p> <p>(d) Public roads, public cemeteries not the property of a company, and public recreation grounds and reserves</p> <p>(e) Land on which is built any hospital, benevolent asylum, or building used solely for charitable or religious purposes</p> <p>(f) Land vested in trust for public purposes</p> <p>(g) Land on which is built any public library or museum</p> <p>(h) Land the property of a registered Friendly Society</p> <p>(i) Land owned by a local authority or other local governing or statutory public body</p> <p>(j) Land used exclusively for holding public exhibitions not for the purpose of gain</p> <p>(k) Crown land situate beyond the limits of any town subject to a contract to purchase on credit until seven years from the date of contract have elapsed</p>

CONSPECTUS OF LAND TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
6. Returns	Every taxpayer must annually furnish returns of the improved and unimproved values of every parcel of land owned by him. Where he has furnished full returns in any one year, he may in the two succeeding years furnish supplementary returns	The Commissioners must give 30 days' notice of the time and place at which all taxpayers must furnish returns. Should a taxpayer fail to do so, the Commissioner may appoint some person to make a return on his behalf	Returns must be furnished by every land-owner, and no person is released from his liability to make returns by reason that he is, in consequence of exemptions or deductions, not liable to pay tax. The Commissioner may also cause valuations of land to be made
7. Payment of Tax.	One month's notice must be given of the date upon which land tax is payable. If the amount due is not paid within 30 days after due date, 10 per cent. is added to the amount of tax	The Commissioners must post notice of assessment to each taxpayer. Tax must be paid within 60 days of date of notice, otherwise 10 per cent. is added. When tax is in arrears for two years, the Commissioners may advertise that if it is not paid within one year they will let the land for not exceeding three years or apply to the Supreme Court for a sale thereof	Not less than 14 days' notice must be given of the date on which land tax is payable. If the tax is not paid at the expiration of 14 days after the due date thereof, 8 per cent. is added thereto.
8. Acquisition of Land, when Value is understated	If the Commissioner is of opinion that the owner has understated the unimproved value to the extent of 25 per cent. or more, he may apply to the Supreme Court, which may make a declaration that the land be vested in the Commonwealth. The owner is compensated by adding the value of improvements to the unimproved value stated in his return plus 10 per cent. Such acquired land must be offered for three months to the State in which it is situate	No provision	No provision
9. Appeals	Any taxpayer or person may appeal to the High Court in its original jurisdiction or to the Supreme Court or a County Court or a District Court of a State or such other Court as is proclaimed. Land tax may be levied as if no appeal were pending	A taxpayer may, within 30 days after notice of assessment, appeal to a Court of Review consisting of the Land Appeal Court or a Police Magistrate. On a question of law, further appeal may be made to the Supreme Court	Objections to assessment must be lodged with the Commissioner, and those not allowed by him are heard and determined by an Assessment Court consisting of a Judge of County Courts or a Police Magistrate and two persons having a knowledge of the value of land and of improvement values. An appeal to the Supreme Court on questions of law is allowed

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>Every owner of land of the unimproved value of £200 and upwards must furnish returns showing the unimproved and improved value of each parcel, also the value of improvements. A taxpayer who has furnished full returns in any year may in future furnish supplementary returns. If a taxpayer fails to furnish a return within the prescribed time, 5 per cent. is added to the tax, and if not furnished within 60 days 10 per cent.</p>	<p>Every taxpayer must, within the prescribed time, furnish a return containing such particulars as will enable the Commissioner to estimate the amount of tax to be paid by him. The Commissioner must also make an assessment of all land liable to land tax every fifth year</p>	<p>The Commissioner must give not less than 30 days' notice of the time and place at which all taxpayers must furnish returns. Every taxpayer must furnish a return, otherwise the Commissioner may appoint a person to do so on his behalf</p>	<p>The Commissioner may require any taxpayer to furnish any information in writing or by verbal communication</p>
<p>Not less than 30 days' notice must be given of the date on which land tax is payable. If a taxpayer fails to pay his tax within 30 days after it has become due, 10 per cent. is added thereto</p>	<p>Land Tax must be paid by the 14th February in each year. If any taxes are in arrear for 21 days after particular notice to the taxpayer, the Commissioner may without warrant distrain upon the goods and chattels of the taxpayer. If any tax is not paid before the end of one month after it falls due, 10 per cent. is added and interest at 10 per cent. per annum. When a tax is in arrear for two years the Commissioner may advertise that if not paid within one year, he will let the land from year to year or apply to the Supreme Court for a sale</p>	<p>The Commissioner must give each taxpayer a notice of assessment with the amount of tax and date when payment is due. If the tax is not paid within 30 days after it is due, 10 per cent. is added thereto.</p> <p>Whenever any tax is unpaid for two years, the Commissioner may advertise that if not paid within one year, he will let the land for not exceeding three years or apply to the Supreme Court for the sale thereof</p>	<p>The Commissioner must forward a demand by post, setting forth the amount due and the place where payment is to be made. If the tax is not paid within 30 days after demand, proceedings may be taken for the recovery thereof. Whenever land tax is in arrear for six months, the Commissioner may advertise that if it be not paid within six months he will let the land from year to year, or after two years apply to the Supreme Court for a sale thereof</p>
<p>If the Commissioner is of opinion that the owner has understated the unimproved value of his land to the extent of 25 per cent. or more, he may apply to the Supreme Court for a declaration that the State is entitled to the land. If the Court vests such land in the Crown, the owner is compensated upon the basis of the unimproved value stated in his return with the value of the improvements, plus 10 per cent. An appeal lies to the Full Court</p>	<p>No provision</p>	<p>No provision</p>	<p>No provision</p>
<p>Any taxpayer or person may appeal to the Land Court against any assessment made by the Commissioner, but land tax may be levied and recovered on the assessment as if no appeal were pending. Further appeal allowed to the Land Appeal Court</p>	<p>A taxpayer may appeal within two months after the notice of assessment. Appeals are heard and determined by a special Local Court of Full Jurisdiction consisting of a Special Magistrate and two Justices skilled in the valuation of land and property. A special case may be stated for the opinion of the Supreme Court</p>	<p>A taxpayer may, within 30 days after the notice of assessment, appeal to the Court of Review, consisting of any magistrate of a Local Court, provided that one half of the tax and of any fines are deposited with the Commissioner. A further appeal on a question of law may be made to the Supreme Court</p>	<p>Objections are to be sent to the Commissioner, who, in the event of his disallowing them, transmits them to the Court of Review consisting of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of any Commissioner of a Court of Requests. An appeal may be made on a point of law to the Supreme Court</p>

CONSPECTUS OF LAND TAX ACTS

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
10. Remission of Tax in cases of Hardship	Where a taxpayer has become bankrupt or insolvent or has suffered such loss that the exaction of the full amount of tax would entail serious hardship, or that, by reason of drought or adverse seasons the returns from the land have been seriously impaired, a Board consisting of the Commissioner, the Secretary to the Treasury, and of the Comptroller-General of Customs may release him wholly or in part from his liability	No provision	Where it is shewn to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that a taxpayer has suffered such loss from bush fires, drought, floods, or other calamity that the exaction of the full amount of tax would entail serious hardship, he may release such taxpayer wholly or partly from his liability or may postpone the payment of the tax
11. Offences and Penalties	(a) Failing to furnish a return, refusing or neglecting to give evidence or to answer questions, wilfully making false returns or false answers, not exceeding £100 (b) Understating the unimproved value with intent to defraud or evading taxation, not exceeding £500 and treble the amount of tax evaded, or forfeiture of the land undervalued or part thereof	(a) Failing to furnish a return, not exceeding £20 (b) Knowingly making a false return or answer or evading assessment or taxation, not exceeding £100 and treble the amount of tax evaded	(a) Refusing or neglecting to give evidence when required or to answer questions or to furnish a return, not less than £2 nor more than £100 (b) Knowingly making a false return or answer or evading full assessment, or taxation or the payment of tax, not less than £2 nor more than £100 and treble the amount of tax evaded
12. Ordinary Rates of Taxation	(a) When the owner is not an Absentee.— (i) Not exceeding £75,000. The rate is $1\frac{1}{18,750}$ d. per £1: where the taxable value is £1, and increases uniformly by $1/18,750$ d. for each £1 in excess. The formula is: where R is the rate of tax in pence and V the taxable value in pounds $R = \left\{ 1 + \frac{V}{18,750} \right\} \text{ pence}$ (ii) Exceeding £75,000. For each £1 of taxable value exceeding £75,000, the rate is 9d. (b) When the owner is an Absentee.— (i) Not exceeding £5,000, the rate is 1d. per £1. (ii) Exceeding £5,000 but not £80,000, for so much exceeding £5,000 the rate per £1 is $2\frac{1}{18,750}$ d. for an excess of £1, increasing uniformly by $1/18,750$ d. for each additional £1 (iii) Exceeding £80,000, for each £1 in excess the rate is 10d.	One penny in the £1 of the unimproved value	Where the unimproved value exceeds £250, the rate is one half-penny in every £1 thereof, with a minimum tax of 2s. 6d.
13. Super-taxes ..	20 per cent. additional ..	..	..

IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—continued.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
In any case where a taxpayer has become insolvent or has suffered such loss that the exaction of the full amount of tax would entail serious hardship, or that, by reason of drought or adverse seasons or other adverse conditions the returns from the land have been seriously impaired, the Commissioner may release such taxpayer wholly or partly from his liability	No provision	No provision	No provision
(a) Failing to furnish a return or refusing or neglecting to attend and give evidence when required or wilfully making a false return or answer, not exceeding £100 (b) Understating, with intent to defraud, the unimproved value, or wilfully evading taxation, not exceeding £500 and treble the amount of tax evaded, or forfeiture of the land under-valued or part thereof	(a) Failing to furnish a return, not exceeding £20 and treble the amount of tax payable (b) Wilfully furnishing a false return or declaration, punishable as for wilful and corrupt perjury	(a) Failing to furnish a return within the prescribed time, not exceeding £20 (b) Wilfully making a false statement for the purpose of evading assessment or taxation, not exceeding £100 and treble the amount of tax evaded	(a) Failing to furnish a return within the prescribed time, not exceeding £20 (b) Wilfully making a false statement or answer or fraudulently evading taxation, not exceeding £100, and treble the amount of tax evaded (c) Making a false declaration, imprisonment not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding £100
(a) <i>Ordinary Rate</i> —Where the taxable value is— Rate per £1 Less than £500 .. 1d. £500 and less than £1,000 .. 1½d. £1,000 and less than £2,000 .. 1½d. £2,000 and less than £2,500 .. 2d. £2,500 and less than £3,000 .. 2½d. £3,000 and less than £4,000 .. 2½d. £4,000 and less than £5,000 .. 2½d. £5,000 and less than £10,000 .. 3d. £10,000 and less than £20,000 .. 3½d. £20,000 and less than £30,000 .. 4d. £30,000 and less than £50,000 .. 4½d. £50,000 and less than £60,000 .. 5d. £60,000 and less than £75,000 .. 5½d. £75,000 and over .. 6d. (b) <i>Agricultural Land</i> of less value than £750— Where taxable value is— Less than £500 .. ½d. £500 or less than £750 1d. (c) <i>Undeveloped Land</i> — Additional 2d. in the £1 and no deductions allowed	(a) <i>Land Tax</i> —One half-penny in the £1 on the unimproved value. (b) <i>Additional Land Tax</i> —One half-penny in the £1 in addition for all land the unimproved value of which exceeds £5,000 (c) <i>Absentee Land Tax</i> —20 per cent. is added to the amount of land tax and additional land tax	(a) <i>Land Tax</i> —One penny in the £1 on the unimproved value (b) <i>Pastoral Leases</i> —One penny for every £1 of a sum equal to twenty times the amount of annual rent reserved by the lease (c) Absentees, 50 per cent. additional	Value of Land. Rate per £1 Up to £2,500 .. 1d. £2,501 and up to £5,000 1½d. £5,001 and up to £15,000 1½d. £15,001 and up to £20,000 .. 1½d. £20,001 and up to £50,000 .. 2d. £50,001 and up to £80,000 .. 2½d. £80,001 .. 2½d. Over £80,000 .. 2½d.
Taxable Value. Rate per £1 £2,500 and less than £3,000 .. 1d. £3,000 and less than £4,000 .. 1½d. £4,000 and over .. 2d.	.. ..	15 per cent. additional	.. ..

CONSPECTUS OF PROBATE AND SUCCESSION

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
1. Acts in force ..	Estate Duty Assessment Act 1914, 1916 Estate Duty Act 1914	Stamp Duties Act 1920 Stamp Duties (Deductions) Act 1904 Companies (Death Duties) Act 1901	Administration and Probate Act 1915
2. Administration of Act	The Commissioner of Taxation has general administration, subject to the control of the Minister	The Commissioner of Stamps is charged with the levying and collection of duties	The Commissioner of Taxes appointed under the <i>Income Tax Act</i>
3. Property of a deceased person which is liable for Duty	(a) His real property in Australia (b) His personal property, wherever situate, if he was at the time of his death domiciled in Australia (c) His personal property in Australia, including all debts, money and choses in action receivable or recoverable in Australia, if he had at the time of his death a foreign domicile (d) Property which passed from him by any gift <i>inter vivos</i> or settlement made within one year before his decease, if being property comprised in a settlement under which he was tenant for life, the life interest of which was surrendered by him to the remaindermen within one year before his decease (e) Property in which he had a beneficial interest and which passed after his decease to any other person	(a) All his property in New South Wales (b) All property which he has disposed of by will or settlement (c) Any property comprised in a gift made within three years before his death without full consideration (d) Any property passing under any disposition— (i) by which an interest is reserved for his life; or (ii) which is accompanied by a reservation of any benefit for him for his life; or (iii) by which he has reserved the right to restore to himself the property (e) Any property comprised in a gift of which <i>bona fide</i> possession has not been immediately assumed and retained (f) Any property comprised in a <i>donatio mortis causa</i> (g) Any property which he has vested jointly so that the beneficial interest passes by survivorship to any person (h) Any property in which he had an interest limited to cease at his death unless such disposition was made <i>bona fide</i> or within three years before his decease (i) Any money payable under an insurance policy (j) An annuity to the extent of the beneficial interest arising by survivorship of another person (k) Any property over which he had a general power of appointment (l) Any property which he has within three years before his death transferred in consideration of shares or other interest	(a) The real and personal property of which his estate consisted at his death (b) Property conveyed by gift, assignment, etc., which purports to operate as an immediate gift <i>inter vivos</i> — (i) if made within twelve months preceding his death; or (ii) if relating to property of which <i>bona fide</i> possession has not been assumed and retained (c) All property which he has voluntarily transferred to or vested in himself and another person jointly so that a beneficial interest therein passes by survivorship to such other person (d) All property over which he had a general power of appointment (e) Any property conveyed or given with intent to evade the Act, and all property the subject matter of a <i>donatio mortis causa</i>
4. Exemptions from Duty	(a) Estates under £1,000 in value (b) So much of an estate as is devised or bequeathed or passes by gift <i>inter vivos</i> or by settlement for religious, scientific, charitable or public educational purposes	The estate of a deceased person, who at the time of his death was domiciled in New South Wales, the final balance of which does not exceed £1,000, but this does not apply to property separately assessed	(a) Estates and settlements which do not exceed £200 in value (b) The share of the widow and children and grandchildren when the amount does not exceed £500, both in the case of estates and settlements (c) Public charitable bequests and settlements

DUTIES ACTS IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Succession and Probate Duties Act 1892, 1895, 1904, 1906, 1915, 1918, 1920	Succession Duties Act 1893, 1915, 1917, 1919	Administration Act 1903, 1909	Deceased Persons' Estates Duties Act 1915, 1916, 1917
The Attorney-General is charged with the administration. The duties are under the care and management of the Commissioner of Stamps	The Act is administered by the Registrar of Probates	The Commissioner of Stamps administers the portion of the Act relating to duties on deceased persons' estates and succession duties	The Act is administered by the Commissioner of Taxes
<p>(a) His real property, including all freehold, leasehold and other hereditaments in Queensland</p> <p>(b) His personal property, including all moneys payable</p> <p>(c) Any beneficial interest in a property vested in joint tenants</p> <p>(d) The accretion of interest in a fund to which there is joint contribution with survivorship</p> <p>(e) The accretion of interest in a property which is purchased jointly with remainder to the survivor in fee-simple</p> <p>(f) Property disposed of under general powers of appointment</p> <p>(g) The increase of benefit accruing to any person upon the extinction or determination of any charge determinable by his death</p> <p>(h) Dispositions accompanied by the reservation of a benefit to the grantor, etc.</p> <p>(i) Dispositions made to take effect at periods depending on death, or for the purpose of evading duty</p> <p>(j) Dispositions of property made less than two years before death and purporting to operate as an immediate gift</p>	<p>(a) His real property in the State, including that over which he had a general power of appointment</p> <p>(b) His personal property, wherever situate, including that over which he had a general power of appointment, if he was at the time of his death domiciled in the State.</p> <p>(c) His personal property in the State, if he had at the time of his death a foreign domicile</p> <p>(d) Property disposed of by way of <i>donatio mortis causa</i></p> <p>(e) Property comprised in settlements</p> <p>(f) Property under a deed of gift, if he dies within twelve months after the date of such gift</p> <p>(g) The net present value of the increase of benefit accruing to any person by the extinction or determination of any charge, encumbrance, etc.</p> <p>(h) The beneficial interest in any property vested in any persons jointly, which accrues to the other person by survivorship</p> <p>(i) The net present value of an annuity purchased by the deceased</p>	<p>(a) The final balance of his real and personal estate</p> <p>(b) The net value of all property the subject-matter of a gift by way of a <i>donatio mortis causa</i></p> <p>(c) Property, including real and personal property over which he had a general power of appointment, comprised in a settlement or deed of gift in so far as it comprises—</p> <p>(i) his real property in the State;</p> <p>(ii) his personal property wherever the same is, if he was at the time of the settlement or gift domiciled in the State;</p> <p>(iii) his personal property in the State, if he had not at the time of settlement or gift a domicile within the State</p> <p>(d) Property conveyed in order to evade duty. This is deemed to be a deed of gift, and any property thereunder is liable to duty as if the donor had died within six months from the date thereof and double duty is payable thereon</p> <p>(e) Property given or accruing to any person under a deed of gift within six months of his death, except in cases of death by accident</p>	<p>(a) His real estate in the State</p> <p>(b) His personal estate, wherever situate, if he was, at the time of his death, domiciled in the State</p> <p>(c) His personal estate in the State, if he was, at the time of his death, domiciled elsewhere</p> <p>(d) Estate over which he had a general power of appointment included in (a), (b) and (c)</p> <p>(e) Property disposed of by way of <i>donatio mortis causa</i></p> <p>(f) Voluntary dispositions purporting to operate as an immediate conveyance or gift <i>inter vivos</i>, which had not been <i>bona fide</i> made within three years before his death</p> <p>(g) Property which has been conveyed to or invested in himself and another person jointly, so that the beneficial interest accrues by survivorship to that other person</p> <p>(h) Property settled on another, by which he reserves to himself the right to reclaim such property</p> <p>(i) Property which he has within three years preceding his death transferred to or vested in a company</p> <p>(j) Property taken under any gift from him of which <i>bona fide</i> possession and enjoyment have not been immediately assumed and retained</p>
<p>(a) Estates under £200 in value pay no succession duty, and those under £300 no probate duty</p> <p>(b) Successions of less value than £20</p> <p>(c) Persons beneficially entitled to real property subject to leases for life</p> <p>(d) Property subject to a trust for any charitable or educational institution in Queensland</p>	Property derived by a widow, widower, descendant, or ancestor of the deceased, the net present value of which is under £500	<p>(a) Any legacy consisting of books, prints, pictures, statues, gems, coins, medals, specimens of natural history or other specific articles to any institution under control of the Government or of a board appointed or partly appointed by the Government</p> <p>(b) Any legacy whatsoever bequeathed to any University</p>	<p>(a) Estates where the total value after deducting all debts does not exceed £500</p> <p>(b) Money payable by a Friendly Society upon the death of a member or of the wife or child of a member</p> <p>(c) Any public charitable bequest, settlement or gift</p>

CONSPECTUS OF PROBATE AND SUCCESSION

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
5. Reduction of Duty to Relatives of the Deceased	The duty is assessed at two-thirds of the ordinary rate on so much of the estate as passes to the widow or children or grandchildren of the deceased	Where the final balance does not exceed £5,000, duty is calculated at half rates on property passing to the widow or any of the children under 21 years of age, but this does not apply where the deceased at the time of his death was not domiciled in New South Wales	(a) Where the amount due to the widow, child or grandchild from an estate or settlement does not exceed £2,000, the usual rate is reduced by one half (b) The rates for the aforesaid persons as regards estates are on a lower scale than those for other persons (c) On settlements there are three scales of duty (see § 10)
6. Returns	Every administrator must furnish a return of all the estate in Australia of the deceased person, giving the descriptions and values of the items comprising the estate before deducting any debts or other charges and distinguishing between secured and unsecured debts. If the administrator makes default in furnishing a return or the Commissioner is not satisfied therewith, or has reason to believe that any estate is dutiable, he may make an assessment on the amount on which, in his judgment, duty ought to be levied.	Applicant for probate or administration must lodge with his application an affidavit of value verifying an account containing particulars of the dutiable estate of the deceased and all allowances claimed. He must also furnish the Commissioner with such other evidence as may be required	Every executor and administrator must file with the Commissioner a statement specifying— (a) The real and personal property of which the estate consisted at the death of the deceased (b) All property chargeable with death duty (c) The value of the property in (a) and (b) (d) The debts and liabilities of the deceased (e) The relationship of the deceased to the persons entitled under the will or intestacy
7. Payment of Duty	Duty is due within 30 days after notice of assessment, but time may be extended up to two years and payment by instalments permitted. Duty is paid out of personal estate, but if there is not sufficient personal estate, the real estate may be mortgaged or permission obtained from the Court for the sale of the whole or a part thereof. If duty is not paid by final date, Court may allow Commissioner to sell sufficient of the estate to pay the duty	Duty is due on the assessment thereof by the Commissioner, or, if not so duly assessed within six months of death, on the expiration of six months thereafter. Duty is paid out of all real or personal property vested in the administrator who has the power of selling, leasing or mortgaging the same	The rules may prescribe the time and notice after which duty must be paid, and if the same is not paid within the time prescribed, the Commissioner may apply to the Court for an order to sell part of the estate for payment thereof. Unless the contrary is stated in the will, duty is payable out of the residue of the estate, but if there is no residue, the balance of duty may be deducted from each legacy or bequest
8. Objections and Appeals	An administrator may, within 30 days after service by post of the notice of assessment, lodge an objection with the Commissioner. An appeal against the Commissioner's decision to the High or Supreme Court is allowed within 30 days, but duty may be levied and recovered pending an appeal	Any person liable to the payment of duty and any administrator who is dissatisfied with the assessment of the Commissioner may, within 30 days after the date of assessment, require him to state a case for the opinion of the Supreme Court	An executor or administrator who is dissatisfied with a determination may within 21 days after such determination and upon payment of the duty appeal to the Supreme Court if the valuation is over £500 or to a County Court if such valuation does not exceed £500
9. Offences and Penalties	(a) Failing to furnish a return or refusing or neglecting to attend and give evidence when required, or knowingly making a false return or answer, not exceeding £100 (b) Understating the value of an estate with intent to defraud or wilfully evading assessment or duty, not exceeding £500 or imprisonment up to three years	(a) Refusing to permit inspection of books, etc., not exceeding £50 (b) Fraudulently misstating the amount of property or debts, imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine not exceeding £100	Making a false statement with intent to evade the payment of duties or to lessen the amount thereof, guilty of misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for not less than one nor more than three years or to a fine not exceeding £500

DUTIES ACTS IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—continued.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>(a) Where the total value of the estate does not exceed £500, the wife or lineal issue pay no duty of any kind</p> <p>(b) Where the total value does not exceed £2,500 and the deceased was domiciled in the Commonwealth, the wife or lineal issue only pays half succession duty, and when it exceeds £2,500 but not £5,000, two-thirds</p>	<p>Where the property, either under a succession or a settlement or a deed of gift is under £2,000, and is taken by the widow or child under 21 years of age, half duty only is payable</p>	<p>Beneficial interests passing to persons <i>bona fide</i> residents of and domiciled in Western Australia, and occupying towards the deceased the relationship of parent, issue, husband, wife, or issue of husband or wife, only pay half duty on estates, settlements and deeds of gift</p>	<p>Separate scales of rates of duty are specified according to the relationship of the successor to the deceased, those for the widow, widower, descendant or ancestor being on the lowest scale</p>
<p>The persons accountable for the payment of duty must give notice to the Commissioner of their liability, and deliver a full account of the property, of the value thereof, and of the deductions claimed, with the relationship of the successors to the deceased. If they wilfully neglect to do so, they are liable to pay 5 per cent. upon the amount of duty payable, and a like penalty for every month during which such neglect continues after the first month</p>	<p>The persons becoming beneficially interested or the trustee must file a statement with the Registrar shewing all such particulars as he requires to enable him to assess the duty</p>	<p>(a) Every executor and administrator must furnish full particulars of—</p> <p>(i) the real and personal estate of the deceased; and</p> <p>(ii) the debts due by him; and</p> <p>(iii) the balance remaining after deducting debts; and</p> <p>(iv) any further information required by the Commissioner</p> <p>(b) The trustee of a settlement or deed of gift must file a statement setting forth—</p> <p>(i) the net present value thereof; and</p> <p>(ii) the net present value of any property given to an uncertain person or on an uncertain event; and</p> <p>(iii) any further information required by the Commissioner</p>	<p>Same as Western Australia</p>
<p>The Commissioner assesses the duty, and if the same be not paid within 21 days after the duty has been finally ascertained, any person wilfully neglecting to do so is liable to pay a sum equal to 5 per cent. upon the amount of duty unpaid, and a like amount for every further month during which the duty is in arrears</p>	<p>Immediately after the Registrar has approved the statement and assesses the duty, the person filing such statement must pay the duty so assessed. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is charged on all duty not paid within three months from the date on which it became payable</p>	<p>Duty is payable immediately after the Commissioner has made the assessment, but he may extend the time for payment. On application the Court may allow of the whole or part of the property being sold to pay the duty</p>	<p>Duty must be paid immediately after the Commissioner has made his assessment, but he may extend the time for payment up to one year or permit the payment in instalments. The executor or trustee may apply to the Supreme Court for an order that the whole or any part of a property subject to duty may be sold to pay the duty</p>
<p>An appeal against the assessment of the Commissioner may be made within 21 days after the date thereof to the Supreme Court of Queensland, unless the duty in dispute does not exceed £50 when such appeal may be made to the District Court</p>	<p>An appeal from any assessment or decision of the Registrar may be made within the prescribed time to the Supreme Court, but duty may be levied and recovered on the assessment as if no appeal were pending</p>	<p>Any person interested may appeal to the Supreme Court against any assessment or decision of the Commissioner otherwise his decision is final</p>	<p>Any executor, administrator or trustee who is dissatisfied with a determination or valuation of the Commissioner may appeal, within 21 days, to the Supreme Court</p>
<p>Failing or neglecting to furnish a return, or refusing or neglecting to give evidence when required or making an incorrect return, understating the value of an estate, making a false answer or omitting to set forth all the facts, not exceeding £100</p>	<p>Failing or neglecting to file or amend any statement, to pay any duty payable or to register any settlement or deed of gift, not exceeding £500</p>	<p>(a) Making a false or fraudulent statement, with intent to evade duty, guilty of misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment up to three years and to a fine not exceeding £100</p> <p>(b) Failing to file a statement or to pay any duty or to register any statement or deed of gift, not exceeding £500</p>	<p>(a) Failing to file or amend any statement required, or to pay any duty payable, or to register any settlement or deed of gift, not exceeding £500</p> <p>(b) Knowingly and wilfully making a false oath or declaration, guilty of perjury</p>

CONSPECTUS OF PROBATE AND SUCCESSION

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
10. Rates of Duty ..	<p>Where the value exceeds £1,000 but does not exceed £2,000, the rate is 1 per cent., and where it exceeds £2,000, 1 per cent. with an additional percentage of one-fifth of a pound for every £1,000 or part of £1,000 in excess of £2,000, but so that the maximum percentage must not exceed 15 per cent.</p>	<p>(a) Ordinary Rate— Value of Estate. Rate Ex- Not ex- per ceeding— ceeding— cent. £1,000 .. £5,000 .. 2 Increase of one-half per cent. for each £1,000 in excess up to— £9,000 .. £10,000 .. 4½ Increase of one-half per cent. for each £2,000 in excess up to— £18,000 .. £20,000 .. 7 Increase of one-half per cent. for each £5,000 in excess up to— £135,000 .. £140,000 .. 19 £140,000 .. £150,000 .. 19½ £150,000 20 (b) Property disposed of by the deceased in exercise of a special power of appointment, where he was not the donor of the power nor entitled to any beneficial interest, must be separately assessed, and where the value does not exceed £2,000, the duty is 2 per cent., and when over £2,000 as above</p>	<p>(a) (i) Estates derived by widow or children; (ii) Settle- ments derived by widow, widower, descendant, or an- cestor Value. Rate Ex- Not ex- per ceeding— ceeding— cent. £500 .. £1,000 .. 2 £1,000 .. £2,000 .. 3 £2,000 .. £3,000 .. 3½ £3,000 .. £4,000 .. 3¾ £4,000 .. £5,000 .. 4 £5,000 .. £6,000 .. 4½ £6,000 .. £7,000 .. 4¾ £7,000 .. £8,000 .. 4¾ £8,000 .. £10,000 .. 5 Increase of one-fifth per cent. for each £2,000 in excess up to— £38,000 .. £40,000 .. 7 Increase of one-fifth per cent. added for each £4,000 in excess up to— £78,000 .. £80,000 .. 9 Increase of one-fifth per cent. for each £5,000 in excess up to £100,000 Exceeding £100,000 10 (b) (i) Estates derived by other relations and strangers; (ii) settlements taken by other relations— Value. Rate Ex- Not ex- per ceeding— ceeding— cent. £200 .. £300 .. 1½ £300 .. £400 .. 2 £400 .. £500 .. 2½ £500 .. £600 .. 3 £600 .. £800 .. 3½ £800 .. £1,000 .. 3¾ £1,000 .. £1,500 .. 4 Increase of one- quarter per cent. for each £500 in excess up to— £4,500 .. £5,000 .. 5½ £5,000 .. £6,000 .. 6 Increase of one-fifth per cent. for each £1,000 in excess up to— £18,000 .. £19,000 .. 9 £19,000 .. £20,000 .. 9½ Exceeding £20,000 .. 10 (c) Settlements taken by a stranger in blood, 10 per cent.</p>

DUTIES ACTS IN FORCE IN AUSTRALIA, 1921—continued.

Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
<p>(a) Ordinary succession duty</p> <p>Value of Estate. Rate per cent.</p> <p>Exceeding— Not Exceeding—</p> <p>£199 .. £1,000 .. 2</p> <p>£1,000 .. £2,500 .. 3</p> <p>£2,500 .. £4,000 .. 3½</p> <p>£4,000 .. £5,000 .. 3½</p> <p>Increase of one-third per cent. for each £1,000 in excess up to—</p> <p>£9,000 .. £10,000 .. 5½</p> <p>Increase of one-third per cent. for each £2,500 in excess up to—</p> <p>£27,500 .. £30,000 .. 8</p> <p>Increase of one-third per cent. for each £5,000 in excess up to a maximum of 15 per cent.</p> <p>(b) Where the successor is not a stranger in blood and is not the husband, wife, or lineal issue, the above rate is increased by one-half, but not beyond a maximum of 15 per cent.</p> <p>(c) Where the successor is a stranger in blood, the above rate is doubled, but not beyond a maximum of 20 per cent.</p> <p>(d) Succession duties on shares or interest in companies—</p> <p>Value. Rate per cent.</p> <p>Exceeding— Not Exceeding—</p> <p>£500 .. £1,000 .. 2</p> <p>£1,000 .. £2,000 .. 3</p> <p>£2,000 .. £3,000 .. 4</p> <p>£3,000 .. £5,000 .. 6</p> <p>£5,000 .. £7,500 .. 7</p> <p>£7,500 .. £10,000 .. 8</p> <p>£10,000 .. £15,000 .. 9</p> <p>Increase of 1 per cent. for each £5,000 in excess up to 15 per cent.</p> <p>(e) Probate Duty.—Where the value exceeds £300, the rate is £1 for every £100 or part thereof</p>	<p>(a) Property derived by the widow, widower, descendant, or ancestor.</p> <p>Value of Estate. Rate per cent.</p> <p>Under Estates. Settlements, &c.</p> <p>£500 .. £700 .. 1½ 1½</p> <p>£700 .. £1,000 .. 2 2</p> <p>£1,000 .. £2,000 .. 3 3</p> <p>£2,000 .. £3,000 .. 4 3½</p> <p>£3,000 .. £5,000 .. 4½ 4</p> <p>£5,000 .. £7,000 .. 5 6</p> <p>£7,000 .. £10,000 .. 6½ 7</p> <p>£10,000 .. £15,000 .. 7½ 8</p> <p>£15,000 .. £30,000 .. 9 9</p> <p>£30,000 .. £50,000 .. 10 10</p> <p>£50,000 .. £75,000 .. 11 11</p> <p>£75,000 .. £100,000 .. 12 12</p> <p>£100,000 .. £150,000 .. 13 14</p> <p>£150,000 .. £200,000 .. 15 16</p> <p>£200,000 and upwards .. 17½ 17½</p> <p>(b) Property derived by a brother or sister or descendant of a brother or sister, or by a person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity—</p> <p>Value. Rate per cent.</p> <p>Under Estates. Settlements, &c.</p> <p>£200 .. £300 .. 1 1½</p> <p>£300 .. £400 .. 2 2½</p> <p>£400 .. £700 .. 3 3½</p> <p>£700 .. £1,000 .. 4 4½</p> <p>£1,000 .. £2,000 .. 5 5</p> <p>£2,000 .. £3,000 .. 6½ 6½</p> <p>£3,000 .. £5,000 .. 7½ 8</p> <p>£5,000 .. £10,000 .. 9 9</p> <p>£10,000 .. £15,000 .. 10 11</p> <p>£15,000 .. £25,000 .. 12 12½</p> <p>£25,000 .. £50,000 .. 14 14</p> <p>£50,000 and upwards .. 17½ 17½</p> <p>(c) Property, whether estates or settlements, derived by a stranger in blood—</p> <p>Value. Rate per cent.</p> <p>Under £10,000 .. 10</p> <p>£10,000 under .. 15</p> <p>£20,000 .. 15</p> <p>£20,000 and upwards .. 20</p>	<p>Value of Estate or Settlement. Rate per cent.</p> <p>Exceeding— Not Exceeding—</p> <p>£500 .. £1,000 .. 1</p> <p>£1,000 .. £2,500 .. 3</p> <p>£2,500 .. £4,500 .. 4</p> <p>£4,500 .. £6,000 .. 5</p> <p>£6,000 .. £7,000 .. 6</p> <p>£7,000 .. £8,000 .. 6 2/5</p> <p>£8,000 .. £9,000 .. 6 3/5</p> <p>£9,000 .. £10,000 .. 6 4/5</p> <p>£10,000 .. £11,000 .. 7 1/5</p> <p>£11,000 .. £12,000 .. 7 2/5</p> <p>£12,000 .. £13,000 .. 7 3/5</p> <p>£13,000 .. £14,000 .. 7 4/5</p> <p>£14,000 .. £15,000 .. 8 1/5</p> <p>£15,000 .. £16,000 .. 8 2/5</p> <p>£16,000 .. £17,000 .. 8 3/5</p> <p>£17,000 .. £18,000 .. 8 4/5</p> <p>£18,000 .. £19,000 .. 9</p> <p>£19,000 .. £20,000 .. 9 1/2</p> <p>£20,000 10</p>	<p>(a) Property derived by the widow, widower, descendant, ancestor or illegitimate child—</p> <p>Value of Estate. Rate per cent.</p> <p>Exceeding— Not Exceeding—</p> <p>£500 .. £1,000 .. 2</p> <p>£1,000 .. £2,000 .. 2 1/2</p> <p>£2,000 .. £3,000 .. 2 5/6</p> <p>£3,000 .. £4,000 .. 3 1/6</p> <p>£4,000 .. £5,000 .. 3 1/2</p> <p>£5,000 .. £6,000 .. 3 3/4</p> <p>£6,000 .. £8,000 .. 4</p> <p>£8,000 .. £10,000 .. 4 1/4</p> <p>£10,000 .. £12,000 .. 4 1/2</p> <p>£12,000 .. £14,000 .. 4 3/4</p> <p>£14,000 .. £16,000 .. 5</p> <p>£16,000 .. £18,000 .. 5 1/5</p> <p>£18,000 .. £20,000 .. 5 2/5</p> <p>£20,000 .. £22,000 .. 5 3/5</p> <p>£22,000 .. £24,000 .. 5 4/5</p> <p>£24,000 .. £26,000 .. 6</p> <p>£26,000 .. £28,000 .. 6 1/5</p> <p>£28,000 .. £30,000 .. 6 2/5</p> <p>£30,000 .. £32,000 .. 6 3/5</p> <p>£32,000 .. £34,000 .. 6 4/5</p> <p>£34,000 .. £36,000 .. 7</p> <p>Increase of one-fifth per cent. for each £4,000 in excess up to £92,000 and upwards, 10 per cent.</p> <p>(b) Property derived by a brother or sister or descendant of a brother or sister or any person in any other degree, not beyond the third degree of collateral consanguinity, double the above rates, but not exceeding 10 per cent.</p> <p>(c) Property derived by a person beyond the third degree of consanguinity, or by a stranger in blood, 10 per cent.</p>