

New Zealand.



ANALYSIS.

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1900, No. 49.

Title.

AN ACT to consolidate and amend the Law regulating the Assessment of Land and Income for the Purposes of Taxation.

[18th October, 1900.]

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. The Short Title of this Act is "The Land and Income Assessment Act, 1900."

2. This Act is divided into the following Parts :—

- PART I.—Administration of Act. (Sections three to twelve.)
- PART II.—Nature of the Taxation, and General Exemptions. (Sections thirteen to seventeen.)
- PART III.—Returns, Assessments, and Objections. (Sections eighteen to thirty-five.)
- PART IV.—Assessment of Land. (Sections thirty-six to forty-eight.)
- PART V.—Assessment of Debentures issued by Companies. (Sections forty-nine and fifty.)
- PART VI.—Assessment of Income. (Sections fifty-one to sixty-nine.)
- PART VII.—Payment of Taxation, and Procedure to enforce same. (Sections seventy to eighty-eight.)
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Act divided into Parts.

PART I.

ADMINISTRATION OF ACT.

Interpretation.

3. In this Act, if not inconsistent with the context,—

Interpretation.

“Agent” includes every person who, in New Zealand, for or on behalf of any other person outside New Zealand (hereinafter throughout this Act called “the principal”),—

(1.) Has the control or disposal of any real or personal property belonging to the principal, or the control, receipt, or disposal of any rents, issues, or proceeds derived from any such property ; or

(2.) Directly or indirectly, whether by sample, price-list, negotiation, or otherwise howsoever, sells or disposes of any such property, or offers or exposes such property for sale or disposition, or solicits or procures the sale or disposition thereof ; or

(3.) Has the control, receipt, or disposal of any income belonging to the principal, or directly or indirectly remits the same to the principal :

“Assessment” means an estimate of the value of any land, either with or without improvements, or of the value of such improvements alone, or of any income, and includes the amount of tax imposed on such land and income respectively, and also all matters comprised in any return required under this Act :

“Business” includes trade, manufacture, adventure, undertaking, and concern, and in the case of a company includes its business, of whatever nature, as set forth in its articles of association :

“Capital value” of land, other than a mortgage, means the sum which the owner’s estate or interest therein, if unencumbered by any mortgage or other charge thereon, might be expected to realise at the time of valuation if

offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bonâ fide* seller might be expected to require :

Provided that in estimating the capital value of land held in life tenancy the interest of the reversioner shall be deemed to form part of that value, and shall be included accordingly :

- “ Capital value ” of a mortgage means the full amount thereof, being in no case more than the capital value of the land which forms the security :
- “ Company ” includes every corporate body and also every association of more than ten persons carrying on any business for pecuniary profit ; but does not include a local authority, nor any other local governing or statutory public body :
- “ District ” means any district or subdivision of a district as defined by “ The Rating Act, 1894 ” :
- “ Friendly society ” includes every society registered under any Act relating to friendly societies, industrial and provident societies, unclassified societies, industrial unions, industrial associations, or trade-unions :
- “ Improvements ” on land means all work actually done or material used thereon by the expenditure of capital or labour by any owner or occupier of the land, nevertheless in so far only as the effect of such work or material used is to increase the value of the land, and the benefit thereof is unexhausted at the time of valuation ; but shall not include work done or material used on or for the benefit of land by the Crown or by any statutory public body unless such work has been paid for by the contribution of the owner or occupier for that purpose : Provided that the payment of rates or taxes shall not be deemed to be a contribution within the meaning of this definition :
- “ Income, ” when used alone, means any profits derived or received by any person in any year or by any means or from any source which are made the subject of taxation under this Act :
- “ Land ” includes all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal, in New Zealand, and also includes all mortgages thereof, all chattel and other interests therein, all timber or flax growing or standing thereon :
- “ Mortgage ” includes every charge whatsoever upon land, howsoever created, if such charge is registered under any Act relating to the registration of deeds or instruments affecting title to land, and includes all unpaid purchase-money in respect of land purchased, although no registered charge exists in respect thereof, but (except as aforesaid) does not include any charge not so registered :
- “ Mortgagee ” includes every person entitled at law or in equity to a mortgage or any part thereof, or to the interest or any part of the interest payable thereunder :

Land to include
growing timber, &c.

- “Native” means an aboriginal inhabitant of New Zealand, but does not include half-castes or their descendants :
- “Native land” means land owned by or held in trust for any Native :
- “Non-resident agent” includes every person who acts as agent without having a fixed and permanent place of business or abode in New Zealand :
- “Non-resident trader” includes every person who carries on business in New Zealand without having a fixed and permanent place of business in New Zealand :
- “Occupier,” in respect of Native land, includes every person having or enjoying in any way or for any purpose whatsoever the use thereof :
- “Owner,” in respect of land, means the person who, whether beneficially or as trustee or mortgagee or otherwise, and whether jointly or separately,—
- (1.) Is seized or entitled to land for any estate, whether freehold, leasehold, or otherwise, in possession ; or
 - (2.) Actually receives or is entitled to receive, or, if the land were let, would be entitled to receive, the rents or profits thereof ; or
 - (3.) Actually receives or is entitled to the whole or any part of the principal or interest moneys covered by a mortgage, or to the benefit of the security :
- Provided that for the purpose of assessing the rate of graduated tax, or of allowing any exemption or deduction hereinafter provided for, “owner” means the beneficial owner as distinguished from the trustee or agent :
- “Person” includes a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate :
- “Prescribed” means prescribed by this Act or by regulations under this Act :
- “Profit” includes gain :
- “Tax,” or “taxation,” means the duty upon land or income, and includes any additional charge in respect thereof to be assessed, collected, or enforced under this Act :
- “Taxpayer” means any person who is the owner of land, or who derives or receives income, and includes every person who, whether liable to taxation or not, is by this Act required to make any return relating to land or income or to the assessment thereof, but does not include a local authority or any other local governing or statutory public body :
- “Trustee” includes trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, committee, receiver, liquidator, the Public Trustee, and any person having or taking upon himself the possession, administration, or control of land, income, or other property of any description affected by any express or implied trust, or having the possession, control, or management of the land, income, or other property of any description of a person under any legal or other disability :

“Unimproved value” of any piece of land means the sum which the owner’s estate or interest therein, if unencumbered by any mortgage or other charge thereon, and if no improvements existed on that particular piece of land, might be expected to realise at the time of valuation if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller might be expected to require :

“Value of improvements” means the sum by which the improvements upon an owner’s land increase its value :

Provided that the value of improvements shall in no case be deemed to be more than the cost of such improvements estimated at the time of valuation, exclusive of the cost of repairs and maintenance.

Appointments, &c.

Power to appoint
Commissioner and
Deputy
Commissioner.

4. (1.) For the due administration of this Act the Governor may from time to time appoint a fit person to be the Commissioner of Taxes (hereinafter referred to as “the Commissioner”), and a like person to be the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes (hereinafter referred to as “the Deputy Commissioner”), both of whom shall hold office during the Governor’s pleasure.

Persons continued
in office.

(2.) The persons who at the commencement of this Act hold the respective offices of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner under any Act hereby repealed shall be deemed, without further appointment, to have been duly appointed by the Governor to hold those respective offices under this Act.

Statutory powers of
Property-tax
Commissioner
vested in
Commissioner.

(3.) All powers, functions, and duties as Property-tax Commissioner vested in and imposed upon the Commissioner under any Act hereby repealed are, *mutatis mutandis*, hereby vested in and imposed upon the Commissioner under this Act.

Powers of Deputy
Commissioner.

5. (1.) The Deputy Commissioner shall, under the control of the Commissioner, perform such general official duties as he is called upon to perform under this Act or by the Commissioner.

(2.) In case of the illness, absence, or other temporary incapacity of the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall act in his name and on his behalf, and while so acting shall have and may exercise all the powers, duties, and functions of the Commissioner.

Power to appoint
other officers.

6. The Governor may from time to time appoint such Assessors, Clerks, Receivers, and other officers as he deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Persons now in
office continued
therein.

7. Every person who at the commencement of this Act holds any office in the Land- and Income-tax Department under any Act hereby repealed shall, without further appointment, be deemed to hold such office under this Act.

Officers to maintain
secrecy.

8. (1.) Every person appointed or employed under this Act—

(a.) Shall maintain, and aid in maintaining, the secrecy of all matters relating to this Act, or any Act hereby repealed, which come to his knowledge, and shall not communicate any such matters to any person whomsoever, except for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act; and also

(b.) Shall, before he begins to perform any official duty under this Act, take and subscribe such oath of fidelity and secrecy as is prescribed, which oath may be administered by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, or by any Justice of the Peace. Oath of office.

(2.) Every person who wilfully acts in contravention of the true intent of such oath is liable, on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate, if he elects to be tried before him, or, if he does not so elect, then upon conviction before the Supreme Court or District Court, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour. Penalty for contravening intent of oath.

(3.) Every person who, being appointed or employed under this Act, performs any official duty before he has taken such oath is liable to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred pounds.

9. For the purposes of "The Rating Act, 1894," or of any other Act under which it may be necessary to make any assessment-roll or any assessment, the Commissioner may, from the assessments and rolls made under this Act, make such rolls or assessments as may be necessary in order to comply with any such Act. Rolls or assessments may be made for purposes of other Acts.

Public Officers of Companies, Agents, and Trustees.

10. Every company carrying on business in New Zealand shall at all times be represented by a person residing in New Zealand, who shall be duly appointed by either the company or its duly authorised agent or attorney, and with respect to every such company and person the following provisions shall apply:— Every company to be represented by a public officer.

- (1.) The person so appointed shall be called the "public officer" of the company for the purposes of this Act.
- (2.) Every person who at the commencement of this Act holds the office of public officer of any company for the purposes of any Act hereby repealed shall, without further appointment, be deemed to hold the same office for the purposes of this Act.
- (3.) The office of public officer shall be kept constantly filled by making fresh appointments thereto from time to time as may be necessary, and no appointment shall be deemed duly made until after notice thereof in writing specifying the name of the officer, and an address for service, has been given to the Commissioner.
- (4.) Service of any document at the address for service, or on the public officer of a company, or on any person acting or appearing to act in the business of a company, shall be sufficient for all the purposes of this Act.
- (5.) It shall not in any case be necessary to prove that any such officer or person is or was the public officer of such company or acting in its business.
- (6.) Every company failing or neglecting to duly make an appointment to the office of public officer when and as often as such appointment becomes necessary is liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds a day for every day during which such failure or neglect continues.

- (7.) Every public officer of a company shall be answerable for the doing of all such things as are required to be done by virtue of this Act in order to the assessment of such company, and the payment of the tax in respect thereof.
- (8.) Everything done by any such public officer which he is required to do in his representative capacity shall be deemed to have been done by such company.
- (9.) The absence or non-appointment of a public officer shall not exonerate any company from the necessity of complying with any of the provisions of this Act; but every company shall be liable to the provisions of this Act as if there were no requirement to appoint such officer.

Duties, liabilities,
and powers of agents
and trustees.

11. With respect to every agent (including non-resident agents), and with respect also to every trustee, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) He shall be answerable as taxpayer for the doing of all such things as are required to be done by virtue of this Act in order to the assessment of the land and income held or controlled by him in his representative capacity, and the payment of the tax in respect thereof.
- (2.) He shall in respect of such land and income make the returns and be assessed thereon as hereinafter provided, and he shall make such returns and be assessed thereon in his representative capacity only, and each such return and assessment shall be separate and distinct from any other.
- (3.) Where the Commissioner thinks fit so to do, he may exercise in respect of any specified agent the powers conferred upon him by subsection six of the next succeeding section hereof; and in any such case the provisions of subsections six and seven of that section shall apply in like manner as if the agent were a non-resident agent.
- (4.) In any case where as agent or trustee he pays any tax he is hereby authorised to recover the amount so paid from the person in whose behalf he paid it, or to deduct the same from any moneys in his hands belonging to such person.
- (5.) He is hereby authorised and required, from and after the commencement of this Act, to retain from time to time, out of any money which comes to him in his representative character, so much as is sufficient to pay the tax which is or will become due in respect of any such land or income subject to tax, estimating the tax at the previous year's rate if the rate of the tax which will become due has not been fixed.
- (6.) He is hereby made personally liable for the tax payable in respect of any such land or income if, while such tax remains unpaid, he alienates, charges, or disposes of any real or personal property which is held by him in his representative character; but he shall not be otherwise personally liable for any such tax.
- (7.) If he is a trustee he may from time to time raise whatever moneys are necessary in order to pay any such tax by

- mortgage or charge, with or without power of sale, of any real or personal property held by him as such trustee, and may apply the moneys so raised, or any other moneys in his possession as such trustee, in paying such tax.
- (8.) He is hereby indemnified for all payments which he makes in pursuance of this Act or by requirement of the Commissioner.
- (9.) Nothing in this section or elsewhere in this Act contained relating to an agent shall be construed to release his principal from liability to make returns and pay tax.
- (10.) For the purpose of insuring the payment of tax, the Commissioner shall have such and the same remedies against all land or other property of any kind vested in, or under the control or management or in the possession of, any agent or trustee as he would have against the land or property of any other taxpayer in respect of any tax, and in as full and ample a manner.

Non-resident Agents and Non-resident Traders.

12. With respect to non-resident agents and non-resident traders the following special provisions shall apply, anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding:—

Special provisions
as to non-resident
agents and non-
resident traders.

- (1.) It shall not be lawful for any non-resident agent to act as agent, or for any non-resident trader to carry on business, unless he is the holder of a warrant in that behalf from the Commissioner or a Collector of Customs.
- (2.) The warrant shall be in the prescribed form, and shall, without fee, be issued either by the Commissioner or any Collector of Customs on application in that behalf.
- (3.) In every case where the warrant is issued by a Collector of Customs he shall duly notify the Commissioner.
- (4.) In all proceedings against any person for breach of subsection one of this section it shall lie on the defendant to prove that he is a warrant-holder, by producing the warrant, or by satisfactorily accounting for its non-production.
- (5.) The warrant-holder shall make returns at such times and in such manner in all respects as the Commissioner requires, either generally or in particular cases.
- (6.) The Commissioner may from time to time, as he thinks fit, assess any specified non-resident agent or non-resident trader for income-tax in respect of any specific transaction, or of all transactions during any specified period, and may fix the amount of the tax at the rate then last in force (if the rate of tax is not then fixed by law), and on the assumption that the specified transaction, or, as the case may be, all the transactions during the specific period, have produced a net profit of five per centum of the gross proceeds resulting therefrom.
- (7.) The tax so fixed by the Commissioner shall be payable on demand, and shall be recoverable forthwith in the same manner in all respects as in the case of income-tax in arrear.

PART II.

NATURE OF THE TAXATION, AND GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Taxation.

Nature of the
taxation.

13. Subject to the provisions of this Act, there shall be assessed and levied, in and for each year ending on the thirty-first day of March, for the use of Her Majesty in aid of the Consolidated Fund, taxation as follows, that is to say,—

- (1.) Ordinary land-tax upon all land at such rate in the pound sterling as is fixed from time to time by Acts to be passed for that purpose:
- (2.) Graduated land-tax upon land (excluding from the term "land" mortgages of land) in the cases and at the rates hereinafter provided:
- (3.) Income-tax upon all income at such rate in the pound sterling as is fixed from time to time by Acts to be passed for that purpose.

Date at which
ownership deter-
mined for land-tax
purposes.

14. (1.) Land-tax, both ordinary and graduated, shall be charged on land as owned at noon on the thirty-first day of March immediately preceding the year in and for which such tax is assessed and levied as aforesaid.

Income upon which
income-tax to be
charged.

(2.) Income-tax shall be charged on all income derived or received during the year immediately preceding the year in and for which such tax is assessed and levied as aforesaid.

Taxpayers to furnish
returns.

15. For the purposes of the assessment and levy of such taxation, every taxpayer shall, in manner hereinafter provided, furnish returns setting forth a full and complete statement of his land and income respectively, with such other particulars as are prescribed.

General Exemptions from Tax.

Exemptions from
tax.

16. Except where otherwise specially provided by this Act, land and income shall be exempt from taxation in the cases and to the extent following, that is to say:—

Land and income.

- (1.) All land owned, and income derived or received, by or on behalf of—

(a.) Her Majesty:

(b.) Any local authority, or other local governing or statutory public body:

(c.) Any friendly society, but in respect only of business carried on within its circle of membership:

(d.) Any building society duly registered under any Act relating to building societies:

Provided that the annual or other dividends or profits paid or credited to any member or shareholder of any such society shall be deemed to be part of his income, and be taxable accordingly; and any such society shall, whenever requested by the Commissioner so to do, forward to him a return of such dividends or profits:

(e.) Any public charitable or public educational institution, howsoever formed or constituted, if carried on for any public charitable or public educational purpose, and not for pecuniary profit:

(f.) Any savings-bank constituted under "The Savings-Bank Act, 1858":

(g.) The Commissioners of Sinking Funds under "The Public Debts Sinking Funds Act, 1868," and also the Commissioners or Trustees of any sinking fund in respect of the debt of any local authority or other local governing or statutory public body whose land and income are hereinbefore exempted from taxation:

(h.) Any religious society, in so far as the proceeds of such land and income are devoted to the support of the aged or infirm clergy or ministers of such society, or their widows or children.

(2.) All land owned by any person or society, and used or occupied by such person or society solely as a site for— Land.

(a.) A place of worship for any religious society, or a place of residence for any of the clergy or ministers of such society:

(b.) A charitable or educational institution (other than a public charitable or educational institution hereinbefore exempt) not carried on exclusively for pecuniary profit: Provided that this exemption shall not extend to more than fifteen acres in the case of any one such institution:

(c.) A public library, athenæum, mechanics' institute, public museum, school of mines, or masonic lodge:

(d.) A show-ground or place of meeting of any agricultural society:

(e.) A public cemetery or public burial-ground:

(f.) A public garden, public domain, public recreation-ground, or other public reserve:

(g.) A public road or public street:

(h.) A public railway, to the extent of the land actually used for permanent-way, and for yards, sheds, and buildings for the purposes of traffic only, but not further nor otherwise.

(3.) All Native land, if neither leased to nor occupied by any person other than the Native owner. Native land.

(4.) The interest (if any) of the lessee or licensee in land held under lease or license for any of the purposes specified in subsections five and six of section fifty-nine hereof, and the profits derivable from which are assessed for income-tax.

(5.) All income derived or received by or on behalf of— Income.

(a.) The Governor, in respect of the salary and emoluments of his office:

(b.) Any pensioner resident in New Zealand, in respect of his pension received from the Crown in Great Britain or the Government of any British possession: Provided that he satisfies the Commissioner that such pension is liable to income-tax or a like tax in Great Britain or such possession, and that such tax has been duly paid:

(c.) Any public society not carrying on or concerned in any business for pecuniary profit:

(d.) Any owner of land, in respect of the rent thereof, or the profits derived from the direct use or cultivation thereof; but this exemption shall not be held to apply to profits derived by owners of land as described in subsections five, six, seven, and eight of section fifty-nine hereof:

(e.) Any mortgagee of land, in respect of his mortgage:

(f.) Any co-operative dairy-factory company (meaning thereby a company formed for the purpose of manufacturing dairy produce from milk supplied in accordance with its articles or rules), but in so far only as such income is derived from the manufacture of dairy produce from milk so supplied by its members or shareholders, and in cases only where the articles or rules provide that the amount of the exemption shall be distributed solely amongst the members or shareholders who have supplied milk to the company, and in sums proportionate to the quantity of milk supplied by them.

Only owners of land specified in preceding section entitled to exemption.

17. With respect to lands which, by virtue of the last preceding section hereof, are exempt from land-tax the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) The benefit of such exemption shall in each case be limited to the owner specified in that section, and shall not extend to any other person who is the owner of any estate or interest in the land, whether as purchaser, lessee, licensee, occupier, or otherwise howsoever; and every such person shall be liable to assessment and taxation in respect of such estate or interest.

(2.) In the case of land owned by or vested in Her Majesty on any express or implied trust, the person entitled in equity to the rents or profits of such land, or, if a mortgage, to the whole or any part of the principal, interest, or other moneys secured by such mortgage, shall, for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and to the extent to which he is so entitled, be deemed to be the owner of such land or mortgage, and be liable to assessment and taxation in respect thereof.

(3.) If such trust is in favour of any public institution or department the Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations prescribing the person or authority to make returns, the mode of assessment, and the funds of such institution or department out of which the tax shall be paid.

Assessment of owners of other estates therein.

PART III.

RETURNS, ASSESSMENTS, AND OBJECTIONS.

Returns.

Form and time of making returns of land and income.

18. Subject to the provisions of this Act, every taxpayer shall be liable for the making of returns of land and income as hereinafter prescribed, and for the payment of the whole amount of tax

(if any) assessed thereon respectively; and for the purposes of this section the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) The returns shall be in the prescribed form, and shall be made to the Commissioner by every taxpayer on or before a date or dates to be publicly notified by the Commissioner.
- (2.) Returns of land shall be made for annual periods in the case of a company, and for biennial periods in the case of every other taxpayer.
- (3.) Each such annual or biennial period shall be deemed to commence at noon on the thirty-first day of March.
- (4.) The first such annual period shall be deemed to have commenced at noon on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred, and the first such biennial period shall be deemed to have commenced at noon on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
- (5.) Returns of income shall be made for annual periods.
- (6.) Each such annual period shall commence at the close of the thirty-first day of March, and the first such period shall be deemed to have commenced at the close of the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred.
- (7.) The return of land for each annual or biennial period shall contain a full and complete statement of all land owned by the taxpayer at the commencement of such period, and also such other particulars as are prescribed.
- (8.) The return of income for each annual period shall contain a full and complete statement of all income derived or received by the taxpayer during the year immediately preceding the commencement of such period, and also such other particulars as are prescribed:
Provided that, where such return cannot be conveniently made, the Commissioner in his discretion may, for the purpose of assessment, accept a return made up to the date of the annual balance of the taxpayer's books, or he may accept an estimated return which shall be adjusted upon such annual balance being completed.
- (9.) Returns required to be made by any Act hereby repealed may be required by the Commissioner to be made and revised under this Act. Such returns shall be subject to the provisions of this Act.
- (10.) In addition to the returns hereinbefore required to be made, every taxpayer shall make such new or additional returns as and when the Commissioner from time to time requires.
- (11.) No taxpayer shall be released from his liability to make returns and otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act by reason merely that, in consequence of exemptions or deductions or otherwise, he is not liable to pay tax.
- (12.) Any return made or purporting to be made or signed by or on behalf of any taxpayer shall for all purposes be taken and deemed to be duly signed by such taxpayer until the contrary is proved.

Assessments and Assessment-rolls.

Valuations of land to be made when required.

19. The Commissioner may make valuations of land in any district or in all districts of the colony at such times as he thinks fit: Provided that not less than two years shall elapse between the making of any such assessment of a district or districts and the making of the succeeding assessment of such district or districts.

Commissioner to prepare assessments.

20. From the returns and valuations made as aforesaid the Commissioner shall cause assessments to be prepared for the purpose of ascertaining the amount upon which tax shall be levied, and such assessments shall be entered in assessment-rolls.

Assessment in case of default or unsatisfactory return.

21. If any taxpayer makes default in furnishing any return, or if the Commissioner is not satisfied with the return made by any taxpayer, he may make and enter in the assessment-roll an assessment of the amount on which, in his judgment, tax ought to be levied, and the taxpayer shall be liable to taxation thereon, excepting in so far as he establishes on objection that such assessment is excessive.

Assessment-rolls.

22. With respect to assessment-rolls the following provisions shall apply:—

Form.

(1.) They shall be in such form as the Commissioner thinks fit, and those in respect of land shall be kept separate and distinct from those in respect of income.

Alterations.

(2.) The Commissioner may from time to time and at any time make all such alterations in or additions to any assessment-roll as he thinks necessary in order to insure full and accurate assessments, notwithstanding that tax may have been paid in respect of the land or income included in the assessment which he proposes to alter or add to:

Provided that every such alteration or addition which has the effect of imposing any fresh liability or increasing any existing liability shall be notified to the taxpayer affected, and, unless made with his consent, shall be subject to objection.

Validity.

(3.) For the purposes of this section the Commissioner may, *inter alia*, from time to time, in respect of any assessment-roll, place thereon or remove therefrom the name of any taxpayer, or the particulars or value or amount of any land or income, or of any deduction relating thereto; or increase or reduce the value or amount of any land or income, or of any deduction relating thereto.

Evidence.

(4.) The validity of any assessment or assessment-roll shall not be affected by reason that any of the provisions of this Act have not been complied with.

(5.) The production of any assessment-roll, or of any entry made therein, or of any document under the hand of the Commissioner purporting to be a copy of or extract from such roll, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of the assessment; and, except in proceedings on objection against the assessment (when the same shall be *prima facie* evidence only), shall also be conclusive evidence that the amount and all the particulars of such assessment are correct.

- (6.) The production of any document under the hand of the Commissioner purporting to be a copy of or extract from any return or assessment-roll or register shall for all purposes be sufficient evidence of the matters therein set forth without producing the original.

23. As soon as conveniently may be after any taxpayer's assessment is made and entered in the assessment-roll (whether such roll is completed or not), the Commissioner shall cause to be given to him a notice in writing of such assessment :

Notice of assessment to be given.

Provided that the omission to give any such notice shall not invalidate any assessment.

Objection.

24. Objections to any assessment of income may be made by or on behalf of the taxpayer assessed, or by the Commissioner, in such manner, within such time, and on such terms and conditions as are prescribed ; and with respect to every such objection the following provisions shall apply :—

Objections to be by way of appeal.

(1.) All objections to the assessment of income shall be heard and determined by a Stipendiary Magistrate alone, who for that purpose, and whatever the amount involved, shall have all the powers conferred upon a Stipendiary Magistrate by "The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893" : Provided that no objection in respect of assessment of income shall be heard in open Court.

Hearing.

(2.) The objection shall be heard and determined by the Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the Magistrate's Court situate in or near the locality in which the subject-matter of the objection arises, or in such other Magistrate's Court as the parties to the objection agree on.

(3.) Subject to prescribed regulations, the practice and procedure of the Magistrate's Court in civil cases shall apply in so far as the same are applicable, and the burden of proof shall lie on the objector.

Procedure.

(4.) When disposing of the objection, the Magistrate may make such order as to costs as he thinks fit.

Costs.

(5.) The assessment-roll shall, where necessary, be altered so as to accord with the Magistrate's decision.

Decision.

(6.) The Magistrate's decision shall be final.

25. All objections to the assessment of land shall be heard and determined by an Assessment Court constituted under this Act.

Objections to be heard by Assessment Court.

(1.) Each Assessment Court shall consist of three members, of whom one shall be the Stipendiary Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the Magistrate's Court situate in or near the locality in which the subject-matter of the objection arises.

(2.) Such Stipendiary Magistrate shall be the President of the Court.

(3.) The other two members of the Court shall be appointed by the Governor in Council.

(4.) The Clerk of such Stipendiary Magistrate's Court shall be the Clerk of the Assessment Court.

(5.) In any public notification or advertisement of an intended sitting of an Assessment Court the names of the members of whom the Court will be constituted may be stated, and the production of a copy of any such public notification or advertisement purporting to be signed by or on behalf of the Commissioner shall be *prima facie* proof that the members of the Court so constituted are duly appointed and qualified.

List of objections.

26. The Commissioner shall prepare and lay before the Assessment Court, prior to the opening of the Court, a list of all objections to the assessment of land which are to be heard, and the President of the Court shall enter all decisions given by such Court in such list, and shall initial all such entries, and the Commissioner shall correct the roll from such list accordingly.

Decision of Court final.

27. (1.) Subject to the provisions of sections twenty-eight to thirty-five, the decision of the Assessment Court shall be final, and the onus of proof shall rest with the objector.

(2.) If on the hearing of the objection the Assessment Court makes any alteration in the valuation, then it shall make all such consequential alterations as are necessary for the purpose of fixing the capital and unimproved values and the value of improvements.

Appeal from decision of Assessment Court.

28. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or any other Act, the decision of the Assessment Court on any objection before it shall, with the leave of the President thereof, be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law in the manner and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Notice of appeal.

29. Within seven days after the decision to be appealed against has been given the appellant shall give notice of appeal, and (except where the appellant is the Commissioner) shall also give security for costs; and with respect to the appeal the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) Notice of appeal shall be given by leaving with the Clerk of the Assessment Court and serving on the respondent a notice in writing, briefly stating the point of law forming the ground of the appeal.

Security for costs.

(2.) The security for costs shall be to such amount and in such form as are approved by the President of the Assessment Court.

(3.) The case on appeal shall consist of a copy of the valuation, the objection thereto, the decision of the Assessment Court, and the notice of appeal.

Provisions of appeal.

30. With respect to every case on appeal the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) The appellant shall, within seven days after the latest day on which he could have properly given notice of appeal, deliver to the respondent a draft of the case on appeal for his approval.

(2.) The respondent, within five days after the receipt thereof, shall return the draft, either approved or altered, as he may desire, to the appellant, who, if the draft is approved or the alterations are accepted, shall engross it in triplicate; and one copy of the engrossment shall be signed

by the parties or their solicitors before it is delivered to the Clerk of the Assessment Court as hereinafter provided.

- (3.) If the parties do not agree as to the form of the draft, it shall forthwith be forwarded by the appellant to the Clerk of the Assessment Court, and the President thereof shall, after hearing the parties, if he thinks fit, or either of them, or their solicitors, settle the draft and return it to the appellant, by whom it shall be engrossed in triplicate as settled.
- (4.) Within seven days after the draft has been agreed on or settled as aforesaid the engrossments shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Assessment Court, who shall procure one of them to be signed by the President thereof, and such engrossment shall thereupon be the case on appeal.
- (5.) Each of the other two engrossments shall be made by the Clerk into a correct copy of the case on appeal, and he shall file one copy and forward the other to the respondent.
- (6.) The Clerk shall transmit or deliver the case on appeal to the Registrar of the Supreme Court at the place where the appeal is to be heard, and the Registrar shall within seven days after receipt thereof enter the same on the list of cases for hearing at the next practicable sitting of the Supreme Court.
- (7.) If at such hearing the appellant does not appear to prosecute the appeal it shall be deemed to be abandoned, and shall be struck off the list.

31. On the hearing of the appeal the Supreme Court may make such order as it thinks fit, and such order shall be final and conclusive on all parties. Order of Supreme Court final.

32. The costs of the appeal shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court, but shall not exceed ten pounds in addition to fees of Court. Costs of appeal.
Amount thereof.

33. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the rules and practice of the Supreme Court shall apply to appeals under this Act. Rules of Supreme Court to apply.

34. The fact that an appeal is pending shall not in the meantime interfere with or affect the decision of the Assessment Court which forms the subject-matter of the appeal; and rates and taxes may be made, levied, and recovered on the assessment fixed by such decision in like manner as if no appeal were pending: Pending appeal not to affect decision of Assessment Court.

Provided that, in the event of the assessment being altered on appeal, a due adjustment shall be made, for which purpose amounts paid in excess shall be refunded, and amounts short-paid shall be recoverable as arrears.

35. (1.) Whenever, pursuant to any Order in Council under "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," the valuations for the time being appearing on the general valuation-roll under that Act are not used for the purposes of the assessment of duties of land-tax and otherwise under this Act, the provisions of sections thirty to thirty-three, inclusive, of "The Government Valuation of Land Act Amendment Act, 1900," shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to this Act. Application of certain provisions in "The Government Valuation of Land Act Amendment Act, 1900."

(2.) For the purposes of such application all references in such sections to the Valuer-General shall be read and construed as referring to the Commissioner.

PART IV.

ASSESSMENT OF LAND.

Ordinary Land-tax.

Ordinary land-tax, on what to be assessed.

36. Ordinary land-tax on land shall in the case of each owner thereof be assessed and levied on the total unimproved value of all land other than mortgages, and on the total capital value of all mortgages of which he is the owner respectively, at noon on the thirty-first day of March in each year, after deducting from the sum-total of such values the capital value of all mortgages (if any) due or owing by him on such land on that date, and also deducting from the value then remaining the special exemption following, that is to say:—

Special exemption.

- (1.) When such remaining value does not exceed one thousand five hundred pounds, an exemption of five hundred pounds; or
- (2.) When such remaining value exceeds one thousand five hundred pounds, an exemption of five hundred pounds, diminishing at the rate of one pound for every two pounds of such excess, so as to leave no exemption when such remaining value amounts to or exceeds two thousand five hundred pounds.

Further exemption in certain cases on account of age or ill-health.

37. In any case where the total profits derived in any year by any taxpayer from all the land of which he is the owner, taken together with his total income from all sources during such year, does not exceed two hundred pounds, and by reason of age, ill-health, or other disability he is incapacitated from earning any further income from business or employment, the Commissioner, if satisfied of the facts, and that payment of the ordinary land-tax in full would entail hardship, may allow a further exemption not exceeding (with the special exemption hereinbefore provided) a total of two thousand pounds.

Assessment of joint tenants, co-partners, co-trustees, &c.

38. With respect to persons owning land as joint tenants, tenants in common, co-partners, co-trustees, or on joint account, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) They shall be assessed jointly, and shall be jointly and severally liable for the due furnishing of returns of such land, and for the payment of the total ordinary land-tax thereon:

Provided that one exemption only in respect of such land shall be allowed, where any exemption is authorised by this Act.

- (2.) Such tax shall be stated and levied separately and distinctly from any other tax chargeable on the same persons, or any of them.

Purchaser of land on credit or deferred payment liable to tax.

39. Every purchaser of land on credit or deferred payment, and the assignee or transferee of any such purchaser, shall be deemed to be the owner of such land, and shall be liable to assessment and taxation in respect thereof.

40. A mortgage shall not be exempt from land-tax by reason merely that the land comprised therein is exempt.

Mortgage not exempt because land exempt.

41. (1.) A mortgagee shall not be liable to land-tax on money receivable by way of interest on his mortgage.

How interest on mortgage to be dealt with.

(2.) A mortgagor shall not be entitled to deduct from the value of his mortgaged land any money payable by way of interest on the mortgage.

42. A banking company shall be exempt from liability to land-tax on mortgages; and a company registered in New Zealand under any Act whose sole or principal business is that of a loan, building, and investment company, and whose head office is situate and management is conducted in New Zealand, shall be similarly exempt.

Mortgages of banking, or loan, building, and investment companies exempt from land-tax.

43. If a mortgagee is absent from New Zealand, and has no agent in New Zealand known to the Commissioner, then, without releasing the mortgagee from his liability to make returns and pay land-tax in respect of his mortgage, the mortgagor shall be liable to be assessed and to pay land-tax in respect thereof on behalf of the mortgagee.

Mortgagor liable to assessment on behalf of absent mortgagee.

The Graduated Land-tax on Land other than Mortgages.

44. In each case mentioned in the first and second columns of the First Schedule hereto, the taxpayer shall, in addition to the ordinary land-tax, be liable each year to a graduated land-tax on the total unimproved value of all the land (other than mortgages) of which he is the owner at noon on the thirty-first day of March, at the rate mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule:

What lands to be liable to graduated land-tax.

Provided that, in the case of any owner who has been absent from the Colony of New Zealand for a period of not less than one year next preceding the date of the passing of the Act fixing the rate of ordinary land-tax, the rate of graduated land-tax set forth in the First Schedule hereto shall be increased by twenty per centum in each case where it is applicable:

Increased rate in case of absentee owner.

Provided further that in no case shall any deduction from the unimproved value of the land be allowed in respect of any mortgages owing thereon.

45. Persons owning land as joint tenants, tenants in common, co-partners, co-trustees, or on joint account shall, in respect of such land and for the purposes of the graduated land-tax thereon, be deemed to be a single taxpayer, and shall be jointly and severally liable for the full payment of such tax without regard to their relative shares or interests in the land.

Assessment of joint tenants, &c., for graduated tax.

Land-tax in respect of Native Land, and of Mortgages held by or for Natives.

46. With respect to Native land (other than mortgages) occupied by any person other than the Native owner the following special provisions shall apply, anything contained elsewhere in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding:—

Tax on Native land occupied by other than Native owner.

(1.) Such land shall be liable to one-half of the ordinary land-tax (but not to the graduated land-tax) in respect of the Native owner's interest therein.

Taxation of mortgages held by Natives.

- (2.) If such land is held by a trustee (not being a Native) in trust for the Native owner, the tax shall be payable on behalf of the Native owner by the trustee.
- (3.) In all other cases the tax shall be payable on behalf of the Native owner by the occupier of such land.
47. With respect to mortgages held by or in trust for Natives the following special provisions shall apply, anything contained elsewhere in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding:—

- (1.) Such mortgages shall be liable to the ordinary land-tax.
- (2.) If the mortgagee (not being a Native) is the trustee, the tax shall be payable by him on behalf of the Native for whom he is trustee.
- (3.) In all other cases the tax shall be payable by the mortgagor on behalf of the Native mortgagee.

Occupier deemed agent of Native owner.

48. In all cases, except where such Native land and mortgages are held by trustees (not being Natives), the occupier of the land or the mortgagor under the mortgage shall be deemed to be the agent of the Native owner for all the purposes of this Act; and it shall be sufficient if the Commissioner serves such agent with a notice setting forth the land or mortgage, as the case may be, in respect of which the tax is payable, the assessment thereof, and the amount of the tax.

PART V.

ASSESSMENT OF DEBENTURES ISSUED BY COMPANIES.

Company deemed agent of debenture-holders.

49. With respect to debentures issued by a company the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) The company shall be deemed to be the agent of all the debenture-holders, whether in or beyond New Zealand, and shall be liable to assessment and taxation accordingly.
- (2.) Such assessment shall be separate and distinct from the company's own assessment, and no deduction by way of exemption or otherwise shall be allowed to the company as such agent, nor to any debenture-holder.

Procedure where debenture-money invested on mortgage or charged on land.

50. The company shall be liable to income-tax in respect of all income derived by the debenture-holders from such debentures: Provided that—

- (1.) It shall not be so liable in respect of any of the money borrowed which, at the thirty-first day of March next preceding the date for making the annual returns of income, was then invested by the company on such duly registered mortgages of land in New Zealand as were then assessable for land-tax.
- (2.) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that any money borrowed on debentures is charged on land of which the company is the owner, the amount so charged shall, to the extent of the capital value of the land, be deemed to be a duly registered mortgage in favour of all the debenture-holders, and may be deducted by the company when making its own return for land-tax.

- (3.) The company shall, however, as agent for the debenture-holders, be liable to assessment for land-tax in respect of the amount so deducted, but shall not be liable to income-tax in respect of debentures equal to such amount.

PART VI.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME.

Income of Companies.

51. Where the taxpayer is a company, its income derived from business shall, except in so far as the meaning of income is extended or modified in the five next succeeding sections, be deemed to include all profits derived from or received in New Zealand from such business in each year ending at the close of the thirty-first day of March, including therein all profits falling within the definitions of "income derived from business" and "income derived from employment or emolument" in sections fifty-nine and sixty hereof, and also all profits from investments of any kind other than investments in land, and including also all dividends earned and sums carried to any reserve, sinking, or insurance fund howsoever designated, and income-tax shall be assessed and levied on all such income accordingly.

52. In the case of a banking company, such income each year shall be deemed to be a sum equal to ten shillings in every one hundred pounds of the average of its total assets and liabilities for the four quarters of the year, according to the sworn statements published in the *Gazette* as required by law, and income-tax shall be payable accordingly.

53. In the case of a company registered in New Zealand under any Act whose sole or principal business is that of a loan, building, and investment company, and whose head office is situated and management is conducted in New Zealand, such income shall include all interest and profits derived or received by it from mortgages, and income-tax shall be payable accordingly.

54. In the case of a company carrying on the business of insurance or guarantee against loss, damage, or risk of any kind whatsoever (other than life insurance), the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) Such income shall not include income derived from business carried on outside New Zealand.
- (2.) The company shall supply the Commissioner with whatever information he requires for determining what portion of its income is to be deemed to be its income derived from business carried on in New Zealand and what portion is not, and income-tax shall be payable accordingly.

55. In the case of a company carrying on the business of life insurance (including the department created under "The Government Insurance and Annuities Act, 1874"), such income shall be deemed to be a sum equal to its total income from investments of any kind other than investments in or on land, and income-tax shall be payable accordingly.

Income of mining
company.

56. In the case of a company formed for mining purposes within the meaning of "The Mining Companies Act, 1894," or having those purposes amongst its objects, and registered under that Act or "The Companies Act, 1882," the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) Such company's income derived from business in respect of mining in any year shall be deemed to be a sum equal to one-half of the dividends paid by such company to its shareholders in such year, and the company shall be liable to income-tax accordingly.
- (2.) Such tax shall be irrespective of any tax to which such company may be liable in respect of income derived from business other than mining.
- (3.) The Commissioner may from time to time require such company to furnish evidence and particulars to his satisfaction for the purpose of insuring the proper assessment of the company.

No exemption to
company.

57. No company shall be entitled to any deduction by way of exemption in respect of assessment for income-tax.

Income of Taxpayers other than Companies.

Income-tax, on what
to be assessed.

58. Where the taxpayer is other than a company, income-tax shall be assessed and levied on—

- (1.) Income derived from business, and
- (2.) Income derived from employment or emolument.

Income derived from
business.

59. "Income derived from business" includes, but without limiting the meaning of the words, the profits derived from or received in New Zealand by any taxpayer, in or out of New Zealand, in each year ending the thirty-first day of March, from the following sources:—

- (1.) From any business:
- (2.) From the purchase, sale, or other disposition of personal property:
- (3.) From the purchase, sale, or other disposition of real property, if the taxpayer's ordinary business comprises dealing in such property, but not otherwise:
- (4.) From loans, investments, or deposits of money, whatever may be their nature and howsoever made, other than mortgages, and from any contract whatever under which income is derived or received:
- (5.) From Crown land held or occupied as a small grazing-run, or for pastoral purposes, under "The Land Act, 1892," or any former Land Act:
- (6.) From any of the following operations, in so far as the same are carried on upon or in connection with any land whatsoever, whether Native land or otherwise, by any person other than the Native owner thereof, or, as the case may be, the owner thereof in fee-simple, that is to say,—
 - (a.) The quarrying, digging, treatment, and sale of stone, gravel, sand, clay, or soil found on such land;
 - (b.) The mining for and treatment and sale of any metal, mineral, precious stone, coal, or oil found on such land;

(c.) The digging, treatment, and sale of gum found on such land :

- (7.) From the cutting, treatment, and sale of timber or flax by any person, whether the owner of such land or not :

Provided that in estimating the amount of income which shall be liable to assessment to tax, the Commissioner shall deduct from the gross profits the market value of the product when in its natural or unmanufactured state :

- (8.) From the business of dealing in live-stock, meat, butter, cheese, wool, grain, fruit, or other crops, being the natural products of land, by any person other than the owner of such land :

Provided that when the taxpayer is also the owner of land which, being used for purposes of the said business, is not in itself sufficient for the full sustenance or production of such live-stock or other products, then the Commissioner shall assess for income-tax only the profits derived from dealing in so much of the above-named live-stock or products as is in excess of the capacity of the said land to fully sustain or produce :

- (9.) From any charge or annuity of any kind, other than a mortgage :
- (10.) From the annual or other dividends or profits accruing to any member or shareholder from shares or rights of membership in any building society duly registered under any Act relating to building societies :
- (11.) From every source whatsoever (including rents, interest, or profits from lands or mortgages) outside New Zealand whereby income is derived or received in New Zealand.

But does not include—

- (a.) Dividends derived by the owner of the shares of any company registered in New Zealand (except a building society) in respect of such shares ; nor
- (b.) Profits resulting to the owner from the purchase, sale, or other disposition of the shares of any company whatsoever except where such owner's ordinary business comprises dealings therein ; nor
- (c.) Income liable to taxation under any other provision of this Act, or expressly exempt from taxation under this Act.

60. "Income derived from employment or emolument" means the profits derived from or received in New Zealand by any taxpayer, in or out of New Zealand, in each year ending the thirty-first day of March, from the following sources :—

- (1.) From any profession, employment, or vocation of any kind not otherwise liable to taxation under this Act :
- (2.) From any salary, wages, allowances, stipend, or pension (other than a pension hereinbefore exempt from tax), including all sums received or receivable by way of bonus, extra salary, or emolument of any kind.

Income derived from employment or emolument.

Deduction by way of special exemption.

61. From the yearly income of every taxpayer, other than a company, there shall be deducted by way of special exemption the sum of three hundred pounds: Provided nevertheless as follows:—

(1.) No taxpayer, whether alone or in partnership, shall be entitled to more than one such exemption, and such one exemption shall be deducted from the total amount of his income derived from every business, employment, and emolument:

Non-resident not entitled thereto.

(2.) No taxpayer, whether alone or in partnership, shall be entitled to such exemption if his home has not been in New Zealand during some part of the year next preceding the commencement of the year of assessment.

Certain life-insurance premiums deductible.

62. Any taxpayer who has effected an insurance on his own life for his own benefit, or for the benefit of his wife and children, or one or some of them, shall be entitled to deduct from his income for any year, as an outgoing, the amount of premiums, to the extent of not more than fifty pounds, paid in such year in respect of such insurance.

When premium may be deducted from partnership income.

63. If such taxpayer is a co-partner in any business or employment, and has no income other than that derived from the co-partnership, or if, having other income, the amount thereof is insufficient to allow of the foregoing deduction in respect of premiums, then such deduction, or any part thereof, may be made from his share of the partnership income.

Income of all Taxpayers engaged in Shipping.

How income of owner or charterer of shipping to be assessed.

64. In the case of a taxpayer (whether a company or not) carrying on business as owner or charterer of shipping the following provisions shall apply:—

(1.) Such taxpayer's income derived from business in New Zealand shall be deemed to include income derived or received from business originating and carried on in New Zealand, and also from business originating in New Zealand and carried on outside New Zealand, but not income derived or received from business originating outside New Zealand although carried on in New Zealand, and income-tax shall be payable accordingly.

(2.) Such taxpayer shall supply the Commissioner with whatever information he requires for determining what portion of income is to be deemed income derived from business in New Zealand and what portion is not.

(3.) The Governor may from time to time make such regulations as he deems necessary in order to give full effect to the provisions of this section.

General Provisions as to Income of all Taxpayers.

When taxpayer deemed to have derived income.

65. For the purposes of this Act a taxpayer (whether a company or not) shall be deemed to have derived income although the same has not been actually paid to or received by him, but has been credited in account, or reinvested, or accumulated, or capitalised, or carried to any reserve, sinking, or insurance fund, however designated, or otherwise dealt with in his name or interest or on his behalf.

66. In ascertaining the income derived from business, employment, or emolument, no deduction shall be made in respect of any of the following items:—

Items not deductible when ascertaining income.

- (1.) Repair of premises, or supply or repair of or alterations in implements, utensils, or machinery used for such business, employment, or emolument beyond the sum usually expended in any year for such purposes:
 Provided that, in cases where depreciation (whether caused by fair wear-and-tear, or by the fact of any such implements, utensils, or machinery becoming obsolete or useless) cannot be made good by repairs, the Commissioner may allow such deduction as he deems just:
- (2.) Any loss or outgoing not actually incurred in New Zealand or not exclusively arising out of such business, employment, or emolument:
- (3.) Capital withdrawn therefrom; money used or intended to be used as capital therein; money used in the improvement of premises occupied therefor; interest which might have been made on such capital or money if laid out at interest:
- (4.) Bad debts, except bad debts proved to be such to the satisfaction of the Commissioner:
- (5.) Any average loss beyond the actual amount of loss after adjustment; any sum recoverable under any insurance or contract of indemnity:
- (6.) Disbursements or expenses of any kind, not wholly and exclusively incurred for the purposes of such business, employment, or emolument:
- (7.) Maintenance of the taxpayer, his family or domestic establishment:
- (8.) Payments of any kind made by husband to wife or by wife to husband:
- (9.) Rent of any dwellinghouse or domestic offices, except in so far as they are used for the purposes of such business, employment, or emolument, not exceeding such proportion of the said rent as may be allowed by the Commissioner:
- (10.) Land-tax or income-tax:
- (11.) Sums expended for any domestic or private purposes distinct from the purposes of such business, employment, or emolument:
- (12.) Losses, outgoings, and expenses incurred in connection with the ownership and use of land, except in cases where the profits derived from such ownership and use are liable to assessment for income-tax: Provided that where it is difficult to apportion such losses, outgoings, and expenses between land on the one hand and business, employment, or emolument on the other, they may be adjusted in such manner as the Commissioner thinks just:
- (13.) Interest payable on any mortgage:

(14.) Losses or expenses incurred by the owner from the purchase, sale, or other disposition of shares of any company, except where such owner's ordinary business comprises dealings therein.

Partners to make joint return.

67. With respect to taxpayers deriving or receiving income from business, employment, or emolument as co-partners or on joint account the following provisions shall apply:—

Jointly and severally liable for tax.

(1.) They shall be liable to make a joint return of such business, employment, or emolument, and shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the total income-tax thereon.

(2.) Such tax shall be stated and levied separately from any other tax chargeable on the same taxpayers or any of them.

Deduction in respect of land occupied and used for business.

68. When any taxpayer occupies and actually uses for the sole purposes of business any land of which he is the owner, he shall be entitled, in any return of income derived from such business, to deduct as an outgoing a sum computed at the rate of five per centum per annum on the capital value of his interest in the land, or, as the case may be, in the improvements thereon.

Security for payment of income-tax may be required in certain cases.

69. (1.) If at any time the Commissioner has reason to believe that any taxpayer establishing or carrying on business in New Zealand intends to carry on such business for a short time only, he may at any time and from time to time require such taxpayer to give security by way of bond, deposit, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Commissioner for the due assessment and payment of income-tax on the profits derived from such business.

(2.) The Governor may from time to time make such regulations as he deems necessary in order to give full effect to the provisions of this section.

PART VII.

PAYMENT OF TAXATION, AND PROCEDURE TO ENFORCE SAME.

Due Date of Tax.

Dates for payment of tax to be appointed by Governor in Council.

70. Land-tax and income-tax for each year shall be due and payable on such respective dates as are appointed in that behalf by the Governor in Council; and the Commissioner shall in each case give not less than fourteen days' public notice of the date so appointed.

If tax unpaid fourteen days after due date, 10 per centum to be added.

71. If any tax remains unpaid at the expiration of fourteen days after the due date thereof, ten per centum on the amount of the tax unpaid shall be and be deemed to be added thereto by way of additional tax, and shall be payable accordingly:

Proviso.

Provided that in any case where such non-payment is in consequence of the taxpayer having omitted or neglected to make full and complete returns, or of his having claimed any deduction or exemption to which he was not entitled, then the Commissioner, if satisfied that the taxpayer has not been guilty of wilful neglect or default, shall send to him notice of the amount of the overdue tax, and no additional tax shall be charged save in respect of so much of such overdue tax as remains unpaid at the expiration of fourteen days from the date of such notice.

Recovery of Tax in Arrear.

72. All unpaid tax shall be recoverable in any Court of competent jurisdiction by the Commissioner, on behalf of the Crown, by suit in his official name.

Tax recoverable by Commissioner.

73. With respect to proceedings in any Court for the recovery of tax the following provisions shall apply:—

Procedure in Courts for recovery of tax.

(1.) It shall be sufficient if the particulars of demand state the amount sought to be recovered, and the date on which the same was payable, with such further and other particulars as the Commissioner thinks necessary in order to fully inform the defendant of the nature of the demand.

(2.) If the summons is served upon the defendant at least thirty days before the day appointed for hearing, then, unless eight days before such day a statement in writing by or on behalf of the defendant, showing a defence on the merits, is filed in the Court, judgment shall be given for the amount claimed and costs, without allowing any defence, and without the necessity of the Commissioner or any one on his behalf appearing in Court or proving the liability of the defendant.

74. If, in any proceedings for the recovery of any tax against any taxpayer whose name is entered in the assessment-roll, the defendant—

Mode of service when defendant absent, or cannot be found.

(1.) Is absent from New Zealand, and has not, to the knowledge of the Commissioner, after reasonable inquiry in that behalf, any attorney or agent in New Zealand on whom service of process can be effected; or

(2.) Cannot after reasonable inquiry be found,—

then, notwithstanding any Act or rule of Court to the contrary, good service of any summons or writ may, without leave of the Court, be effected on him by posting the same, or a sealed copy thereof, in a letter addressed to him at his last known place of business or abode in New Zealand, and, in the case of land-tax, by affixing the same on a conspicuous part of the land to which the tax relates.

Special Provisions.

75. In all proceedings under this Act the Commissioner may appear either personally, or by solicitor, or by some officer in the public service of the colony; and the appearance of any such solicitor or officer, and his statement that he so appears by authority of the Commissioner, shall be sufficient evidence of such authority for all purposes.

Commissioner or officers may appear in proceedings.

76. Whenever, after reasonable inquiry to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the name of the owner of any land cannot be ascertained, the following provisions shall apply:—

Procedure when name of owner of land cannot be ascertained.

(1.) He shall be entered on the assessment-roll under the designation of "the owner" of such land, and under that designation he shall be assessed and be liable to tax in respect of such land.

- (2.) Proceedings for the recovery of such tax may be taken, and judgment may be given against him and enforced, under the designation aforesaid.
- (3.) Good service of any notice, summons, or writ may be effected on him by affixing the same, or a sealed copy thereof, on a conspicuous part of the land to which the tax relates, any Act or rule of Court to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provisions when full taxation not paid during lifetime.

77. For the purpose of insuring the due making of full and complete returns and the full payment of taxation, the following provisions shall apply in any case where, whether intentionally or not, any taxpayer escapes full taxation in his lifetime by reason of not having duly made full and complete returns, that is to say:—

- (1.) The Commissioner shall have the same powers and remedies against the executors or administrators of such taxpayer as he would have had against him in his lifetime; and it shall be the duty of such executors or administrators to make such returns as the Commissioner requires for the purpose of the full assessment of all land and income in respect of which full taxation has not been duly paid as aforesaid.
- (2.) The assessment shall be made at the respective rates of tax payable in respect of the year or years for which tax ought to have been paid; and the amount payable and to be recovered shall be treble the amount of the tax so assessed, and shall be a first charge on all such taxpayer's estate.
- (3.) No time or period which has heretofore elapsed or may hereafter elapse shall be deemed to prevent the operation of this section; and the Commissioner may take all such proceedings and exercise all such powers and remedies for the purpose of giving effect to this section and recovering such treble tax as in the case of ordinary assessment and taxation.

Tax to be a first charge on land.

78. The tax on land shall, by force of this Act, and without registration, be a first charge on the land in respect of which it is payable, and such charge shall have priority over all other encumbrances whatsoever; and, notwithstanding any disposition of any land, it shall continue to be liable, in the hands of any purchaser or holder thereof, for the payment of such tax so long as the same remains unpaid.

Statutes of limitation not to bar remedy.

79. No statute of limitations now or hereafter in force shall bar or affect any action or remedy for recovery of tax.

Act not to limit operation of "The Crown Suits Act, 1881."

80. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to limit or affect the operation of "The Crown Suits Act, 1881," and all rights and remedies conferred upon Her Majesty by that Act and by this Act shall co-exist and may be exercised independently of one another.

Remedy against lessee, mortgagee, mortgagor, &c., if taxpayer makes default.

81. In any case where a taxpayer makes default in the payment of any land-tax, then, without in any way releasing him from his liability therefor, the following provisions shall apply so long as such default continues:—

- (1.) If the land-tax is payable in respect of any land which is subject to any lease or mortgage, or is occupied by any person, then the lessee, mortgagee, or occupier shall be responsible for the payment of such land-tax, and the same may be recovered from him as if he were the defaulting taxpayer.
- (2.) If the land-tax is payable in respect of any mortgage, then the mortgagor shall be responsible for the payment thereof, and the same may be recovered from him as if he were the defaulting taxpayer.
- (3.) All payments made under this section by any such lessee, mortgagee, occupier, or mortgagor as aforesaid shall be deemed to be made on behalf of the defaulting taxpayer.

82. Every contract, agreement, or arrangement made or entered into, in writing or verbally, either before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be absolutely void in so far as, directly or indirectly, it has or purports to have the purpose or effect of in any way directly or indirectly altering the incidence of any tax, or relieving any person from liability to pay any tax or make any return, or defeating, evading, or avoiding any duty or liability imposed on any person by this Act, or preventing the operation of this Act in any respect.

Contracts to evade tax void.

83. For the more effective administration of this Act the following provisions shall apply:—

Administrative powers.

- (1.) Every person, local authority, and public or private body or society whatsoever, whether a taxpayer or not, and every department of the public service, shall from time to time furnish the Commissioner with a return of all persons employed by him or it, and the salary, wages, stipend, or other allowances or emolument paid or allowed to each person so employed.

Salary and wage lists to be furnished.

- (2.) The Commissioner, or any officer authorised by him in that behalf, shall at all times have full and free access to all lands, buildings, places, books, documents, and other papers for the purpose of valuing or inspecting the same; and for such purposes may make extracts from or copies of any such books, documents, or papers.

Access to buildings, books, &c.

- (3.) The Commissioner may, by notice in writing, require any person (whether a taxpayer or not) to attend and give evidence before him, or any officer authorised by him in that behalf, concerning any land, income, or assessment, and to produce all books, documents, and other papers whatsoever in such person's custody or under his control relating thereto.

Evidence of any person may be required.

- (4.) The Commissioner may require such evidence to be given under oath, and either verbally or in writing, and for such purpose he, or the officer authorised as aforesaid, may administer an oath.

Oath may be administered.

84. Regulations may be made prescribing the scale of expenses to be allowed to persons attending to give evidence as aforesaid (not exceeding the scale of witnesses' expenses prescribed under "The

Regulations as to scale of expenses of persons giving evidence.

Magistrates' Courts Act, 1893"), and whatever else may be required in order to give effect to the last preceding section hereof.

Penalties.

Penalty for neglect generally, refusing to give evidence, making false return, or evading tax.

85. (1.) If any person, whether liable to taxation or not,—
- (a.) Refuses or neglects to duly attend and give evidence when required by the Commissioner or any officer duly authorised by him, or to truly and fully answer any question put to him, or to produce any book or paper required of him; or
 - (b.) Fails or neglects to duly furnish any return as and when required by this Act or by the Commissioner; or
 - (c.) Knowingly and wilfully makes or delivers any false return, or makes any false answer, whether verbally or in writing, in relation to any matter or thing affecting his own or any other person's liability to or exemption from assessment or taxation; or
 - (d.) By any act, default, neglect, fraud, art, or contrivance whatsoever, evades or attempts to evade full assessment, or taxation, or the payment of any tax,—

he commits an offence, and is liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than one hundred pounds; and if he is convicted of any offence under paragraph (d) the convicting Court shall also inflict on him an additional penalty of treble the amount of the tax the assessment or payment whereof he has evaded or attempted to evade.

(2.) The payment of such penalties shall not relieve any person from liability to assessment and payment of any tax for which he would otherwise be liable.

(3.) If any person aids or assists in the commission of any offence under this section he is liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty pounds.

(4.) The term "person" throughout this section includes the public officer of a company, and also an agent and a trustee.

Procedure to recover penalty for evading tax.

86. Whenever any person is convicted of any offence under paragraph (d) of the last preceding section hereof the following special provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) There shall be two separate convictions, the first adjudging the defendant to pay such penalty and costs as are imposed, and the second adjudging him to pay the additional penalty of treble the amount of the tax the assessment or payment whereof he has evaded or attempted to evade.
- (2.) Such first conviction shall be drawn up and be enforceable forthwith, but such second conviction shall not be formally drawn up until the amount of such additional penalty has been ascertained or fixed in manner herein-after provided.
- (3.) As soon as conveniently may be after the date of the first conviction the Commissioner shall proceed to ascertain the amount of such additional penalty, and shall serve on the defendant notice of the amount so ascertained.

- (4.) Within fourteen days after the service of such notice the defendant, if he disputes the accuracy of such amount, may appeal as from an assessment, and the amount as ascertained by the Commissioner, or, in case of appeal, as fixed by the Magistrate, shall be the amount of such additional penalty.
- (5.) The Commissioner shall, by notice under his hand, inform the Clerk of the convicting Court of the amount so ascertained or fixed, and thereupon such second conviction shall be formally drawn up for such amount, and be enforceable forthwith.
- (6.) The payment of such additional penalty shall not in any way release any person from any assessment or taxation for which he would otherwise be liable.

87. If any person—

- (1.) Obstructs or hinders any officer acting in the discharge of his duty under this Act ; or
- (2.) Commits any breach of this Act or of any regulation thereunder for which no specific penalty is imposed elsewhere than by this section,—

Penalty for obstructing officer, or breach of Act.

he commits an offence, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

88. (1.) All penalties under this Act shall be recoverable in a summary way, and only upon the information or complaint of a person appointed by the Governor either generally or for the purpose of any particular case ; and all such penalties, when recovered, shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

Penalties recoverable in summary way.

(2.) No proceeding in respect of any penalty under this Act shall be prejudiced or affected by reason of any irregularity or informality in any assessment, or in any notice or other proceeding in relation thereto.

Not prejudiced by irregularity.

(3.) The Governor may, at his discretion, mitigate or stay or compound proceedings for any penalty, and may reward any person who informs of any offence against this Act or assists in the recovery of any penalty.

Power to remit or compound for penalties and reward informer.

(4.) Notwithstanding anything in "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882," or in any other Act to the contrary, any information or complaint in respect of any penalty under this Act may be laid at any time within three years next after the date of the offence.

Offences may be prosecuted within three years.

PART VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

89. In any case where, at any time during the first year of a biennial period of assessment for land-tax, any person becomes the owner of land, or the agent or trustee in respect thereof, he shall make returns thereof on or before the thirtieth day of April in the second year of the biennial period, and shall be liable to assessment and land-tax in respect thereof for such second year ; and the Commissioner shall make such fresh assessments, and also such alterations in and additions to the assessment-roll, and do such other things, as are necessary in the premises.

Owner to make return of land acquired during first year of biennial period.

Provision where taxpayer ceases to own land or charges same by mortgage.

90. In any case where, at any time during the first year of such biennial period, any taxpayer ceases to be the owner of land, or charges any land by mortgage, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) The Commissioner, if apprised of the fact by such taxpayer by notice in writing on or before the thirtieth day of April in the second year of the biennial period, shall, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, make such fresh assessments, and also such alterations in and additions to the assessment-roll, and do such other things as are necessary in order to readjust the liability of all persons concerned to assessment and taxation in accordance with such fact, and they shall be liable accordingly.
- (2.) Every such assessment, alteration, and readjustment shall be made and shall take effect as on and from the commencement of the second year of the biennial period.

Procedure to enforce registration of mortgages.

91. In any case where, by reason of the non-registration of a mortgage before the commencement of the first or second year, as the case may be, of such biennial period, the capital value thereof is not deducted in the assessment of the mortgagor, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (1.) He may by notice in writing require the mortgagee to register the mortgage within twenty-one days after receipt of such notice.
- (2.) If the mortgagee fails to register the mortgage within such twenty-one days, all tax paid in respect thereof by the mortgagor subsequent to the thirty-first day of March thereafter shall be deemed to have been paid on behalf of the mortgagee.
- (3.) If the mortgagee registers the mortgage within such twenty-one days, and the Commissioner is apprised of the fact by notice in writing on or before the thirtieth day of April in any year, then the provisions of section ninety hereof shall apply, and shall take effect as on the commencement of such year.

Person paying tax may recover from person liable.

92. Every person who, under the provisions of this Act, pays any tax for or on behalf of any other person shall be entitled to recover the same from such other person as a debt, together with all costs of proceedings attending the recovery thereof, or to retain or deduct the same out of any money in his hands belonging or payable to such other person; and if he has paid the same as mortgagee, then, until repaid, it shall be deemed to be covered by the mortgage, in addition to the principal or other moneys thereby secured, and shall bear interest at the same rate accordingly.

Contribution from taxpayers jointly liable.

93. In any case where two or more taxpayers are jointly and severally liable for the payment of any tax and one of them pays the same, he shall be entitled to contribution from the others in proportion to their relative shares or interests in the land or income in respect whereof the tax is payable.

Married woman liable to tax.

94. The land owned and income derived or received by a married woman for her sole and separate use shall be liable to assessment and taxation in like manner as if she were unmarried.

95. If within three years after any tax has been paid it is discovered that too little in amount has been paid, the taxpayer liable for the tax shall forthwith pay the deficiency :

If too little tax paid, deficiency to be made up.

Provided that the limit of three years shall not apply to assessments made under section seventy-seven of this Act, nor shall anything in this section operate to limit or affect the liability of the taxpayer or any other person under that section.

96. If within three years after any tax has been paid it is discovered that too much in amount has been paid, whether by reason of duplicate taxation or otherwise, the Commissioner, upon being satisfied thereof, shall order the excess to be returned to the taxpayer entitled thereto.

If too much tax paid, excess to be refunded.

97. In any case where it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that any taxpayer liable to the payment of tax has become bankrupt, or has suffered loss to such extent as that the exaction of the full amount of tax would entail serious hardship, the Commissioner may release such taxpayer wholly or in part from such liability, and make such entries and alterations in the assessment-roll as are necessary for that purpose.

In case of bankruptcy or serious hardship, taxpayer may be released from liability.

98. (1.) The provisions of any Act in force relating to stamp duties, or the duties upon the estates of deceased persons, which provide that the amount of duty payable in respect of any land shall be ascertained in accordance with the value thereof as assessed under "The Property Assessment Act, 1885," or under any Act repealed by that Act, shall be deemed to include this Act, as from the date of the commencement hereof.

Application of Act in respect to stamp and deceased persons' estates duties.

(2.) Whenever it becomes necessary to determine the amount of duty payable after such date in respect of any such land, the same shall be calculated on the capital value of the owner's interest therein as appearing in any assessment-roll for the time being in force under this Act :

Provided that where a valuation of such land is required as at a date subsequent to the last assessment thereof under this Act, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, on receipt of an application from the Secretary of Stamps, to satisfy himself as to the then value of such land, and if necessary to make a new assessment thereof, and amend the assessment-roll in accordance therewith.

(3.) And, generally, where in any unrepealed Act any reference is made to "The Property Assessment Act, 1885," such reference shall, in so far as relates to land, be construed as referring to this Act.

99. For the purpose of conclusively settling any doubts as to the validity or regularity of anything done under any Act hereby repealed, it is hereby declared as follows :—

Validation of regulations made and things done under repealed Acts.

(1.) All regulations made under any such repealed Act, and all things done by the Commissioner, any Board of Review, or any Stipendiary Magistrate, and all returns of land or income required to be made under any such Act, shall be and be deemed to have been valid and lawfully made, done, and required, as the case may be.

(2.) All assessments of land and income, and all assessment-rolls made under any such Act, shall respectively be and be

deemed to have been valid so far as the validity thereof depends on compliance with any such Act.

- (3.) All penalties and obligations incurred under any such Act shall be deemed to have been and to be validly and lawfully incurred.

Regulations.

100. The Governor in Council may from time to time make such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as he deems necessary for the following purposes or any of them, that is to say:—

- (1.) Prescribing the duties and functions of all officers and other persons appointed or employed under this Act:
- (2.) Prescribing the form of returns to be made, the particulars to be set forth therein, and the persons by whom and the time when or within which such returns shall be made; prescribing also the forms of the assessment-rolls, notices, and other documents referred to in this Act or necessary in order to give effect thereto:
- (3.) Making provision for the assessment and taxation of taxpayers absent from or not permanently resident in New Zealand, whether they are or are not represented in New Zealand by agents; and also for the assessment and taxation of agents (including non-resident agents) and non-resident traders:
- (4.) Providing, where there is no provision in this Act, or no sufficient provision, in respect of any matter or thing necessary to give effect to this Act, in what manner and form the deficiency shall be supplied:
- (5.) For any purpose, whether general or to meet particular cases, that may be desirable in order to carry out the objects and purposes of this Act, or to give effect to anything for which regulations are contemplated or required by this Act:
- (6.) Imposing a penalty, not exceeding fifty pounds, for any breach of any such regulations.

To be gazetted and laid before each House.

101. (1.) All such regulations shall be gazetted, and when so gazetted shall have the force of law.

(2.) All such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the gazetting thereof, if Parliament is then sitting, and, if not, then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

Power to extend time for doing anything under Act.

102. (1.) If anything required by or under this Act to be done at or within a fixed time cannot be or is not so done, the Governor, by Order in Council, may from time to time appoint a further or other time for doing the same, whether the time within which the same ought to have been done has or has not expired.

(2.) Anything done within the time prescribed by such Order in Council shall be as valid as if it had been done within the time fixed by or under this Act.

Repeal.

103. The Acts specified in the Second Schedule hereto are hereby repealed: Provided nevertheless—

Saving.

- (1.) That all regulations made thereunder and purporting to be in force at the time of the commencement of this Act shall continue in force until repealed or altered under this Act; and also

- (2.) That all assessments and returns made or required to be made thereunder may be made, completed, dealt with, and enforced under this Act; and also
- (3.) That all assessments, returns, and rolls made thereunder and in force at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made under this Act; and also
- (4.) That all liabilities incurred thereunder in respect of taxation, penalties, or otherwise may be enforced under this Act.

104. (1.) Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect the operation of "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," or of any Order in Council heretofore or hereafter made thereunder.

Valuations under "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," to be used.

(2.) So long as, pursuant to any Order in Council under "The Government Valuation of Land Act, 1896," the valuations for the time being appearing on the general valuation-roll under that Act are used for the purposes of the assessment of duties of land-tax and otherwise under this Act, the provisions contained in this Act for the making of valuations of land, and objections thereto, shall be inoperative.

Schedules.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

First Column.	Second Column.	Third Column.
Where the Total Unimproved Value of all the Land (other than Mortgages) of any Taxpayer is not less than	And is less than	The Rate of Graduated Tax on such Total Unimproved Value is
£5,000 ...	£10,000 ...	One-eighth of a penny in the pound sterling.
£10,000 ...	£15,000 ...	Two-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£15,000 ...	£20,000 ...	Three-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£20,000 ...	£25,000 ...	Four-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£25,000 ...	£30,000 ...	Five-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£30,000 ...	£40,000 ...	Six-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£40,000 ...	£50,000 ...	Seven-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£50,000 ...	£70,000 ...	One penny in the pound sterling.
£70,000 ...	£90,000 ...	One penny and one-eighth of a penny in the pound sterling.
£90,000 ...	£110,000 ...	One penny and two-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£110,000 ...	£130,000 ...	One penny and three-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£130,000 ...	£150,000 ...	One penny and four-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£150,000 ...	£170,000 ...	One penny and five-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£170,000 ...	£190,000 ...	One penny and six-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
£190,000 ...	£210,000 ...	One penny and seven-eighths of a penny in the pound sterling.
Where the unimproved value is— £210,000 ...	Or exceeds— £210,000 ...	Twopence in the pound sterling.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

- 1891, No. 18.—The Land and Income Assessment Act, 1891.
 1892, No. 54.—The Land and Income Assessment Act Amendment Act, 1892.
 1893, No. 33.—The Land and Income Assessment Acts Amendment Act, 1893.
 1894, No. 65.—The Land and Income Assessment Acts Amendment Act, 1894.
 1895, No. 70.—The Land and Income Assessment Acts Amendment Act, 1895.
 1897, No. 19.—The Land and Income Assessment Acts Amendment Act, 1897.