



ANNO VICESIMO

ELIZABETHAE II REGINAE

A.D. 1971

No. 52 of 1971

An Act to impose a tax upon employers in respect of certain wages; to provide for the assessment and collection of the tax; and for purposes connected therewith.

[Assented to 9th September, 1971]

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the State of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Parliament thereof, as follows:

PART I

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Pay-roll Tax Act, 1971".

Division of Act.

2. This Act is divided as follows:

PART I—PRELIMINARY

PART II—ADMINISTRATION

PART III—LIABILITY TO TAXATION

PART IV—REGISTRATION AND RETURNS

PART V—COLLECTION AND RECOVERY OF TAX

PART VI—OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

PART VII—PENAL PROVISIONS

PART VIII—MISCELLANEOUS

3. (1) In this Act unless the contrary intention appears—

“agent” includes every person who in this State for or on behalf of another person outside this State holds or has the management or control of the business of that other person and every person who, by an order of the Commissioner, is declared to be an agent or the sole agent for any other person for the purposes of this Act and on whom notice of that order has been served:

“Australia” means the States of the Commonwealth:

“company” includes all bodies or associations (corporate or unincorporate) and partnerships:

“corresponding law”, in relation to another State, means a law in force in that State relating to the imposition upon employers of a tax on wages paid or payable by them and the assessment and collection of that tax, but does not include the Commonwealth Act:

“council” means a council as defined in the Planning and Development Act, 1966-1971, and includes a controlling authority referred to in Part XIX of the Local Government Act, 1934-1971, the Metropolitan County Board constituted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1908-1967, and a local board of health constituted under the Health Act, 1935-1971:

“employer” means any person who pays or is liable to pay any wages and includes the Crown in right of the State of South Australia:

“financial year” means the period commencing on the first day of September, 1971, and ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1972, and each year thereafter commencing on the first day of July:

“liquidator” means the person who, whether or not appointed as liquidator, is the person required by law to carry out the winding up of a company:

“pay-roll tax” means pay-roll tax chargeable under section 9 of this Act:

“person” includes a company:

“tax” means pay-roll tax, further tax, additional tax or penal tax imposed by or under this Act:

“taxable wages” means wages that, under section 8 of this Act, are liable to pay-roll tax:

“the Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Stamps and includes the Deputy Commissioner of Stamps and any other person while he is performing any of the duties or functions of the Commissioner of Stamps or the Deputy Commissioner of Stamps:

“the Commissioner of Stamps” means the person for the time being holding or acting in the office of Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duties Act, 1923-1970:

“the Commonwealth Act” means the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941 of the Commonwealth as subsequently amended:

“the Deputy Commissioner of Stamps” means the person for the time being holding or acting in the office of Deputy Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duties Act, 1923-1970:

“the Tribunal” means the Pay-roll Tax Appeal Tribunal constituted by section 35 of this Act:

“trustee” in addition to every person appointed or constituted trustee by act of parties, by order or declaration of a court, or by operation of law, includes—

(a) an executor or administrator, guardian, committee, receiver or liquidator;

and

(b) every person having or taking upon himself the administration or control of any real or personal property affected by any express or implied trust, or acting in any fiduciary capacity, or having the possession, control or management of any real or personal property of a person under any legal or other disability:

“wages” means any wages, salary, commission, bonuses or allowances paid or payable (whether at piece work rates or otherwise and whether paid or payable in cash or in kind) to an employee as such and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes—

(a) any payment made by way of remuneration to a person holding office under the Crown in right of the State of South Australia or in the service of the Crown in right of the State of South Australia;

(b) any payment made under any contract of a prescribed class to the extent to which that payment is attributable to labour;

(c) any payment made by a company by way of remuneration to a director or member of the governing body of that company;

(d) any payment made by way of commission to an insurance or time-payment canvasser or collector;

and

(e) the provision by the employer of meals or sustenance or the use of premises or quarters as consideration or part consideration for the employee's services.

(2) For the purposes of this Act meals or sustenance provided by an employer shall be deemed to have a value of one dollar and fifty cents per week or, in any particular case or case of a class, such other value as is prescribed, and the use of premises or quarters provided by an employer shall be deemed to have a value of fifty cents per week or, in any particular case or case of a class, such other value as is prescribed.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, the Australian Capital Territory (including the Jervis Bay Territory) and the Northern Territory of Australia together shall be deemed to be a State of the Commonwealth.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a reference in this Act to taxable wages does not include a reference to wages that are subject to tax under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941*, as subsequently amended, and the *Pay-roll Tax Act 1941*, as subsequently amended, of the Commonwealth, except wages that—

(a) are paid after the month of August, 1971, but were payable during or before that month;

and

(b) have not been included in a return made under the Commonwealth Act.

4. Where the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941*, as subsequently amended, and the *Pay-roll Tax Act 1941*, as subsequently amended, of the Commonwealth impose a tax on wages paid or payable after the month of August, 1971, the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be amended as follows—

Amendment of
this Act in
certain
circumstances.

(a) by striking out the definition of “financial year” in subsection (1) of section 3 of this Act and inserting in lieu thereof the following definition:—

“financial year” means such periods ending on the thirtieth day of June in any year as may be prescribed;

(b) by striking out from paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 3 of this Act the passage “month of August, 1971” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “month prescribed for the purpose of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 8 of this Act”;

(c) by striking out from paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 8 of this Act the passage “month of August, 1971,” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “prescribed month”;

(d) by striking out from paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of section 13 of this Act the passage “amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents” and inserting in lieu thereof the passage “prescribed amount”;

PART I

and

(e) by striking out paragraph (a) from subsection (5) of section 15 of this Act and inserting in lieu thereof the following paragraph:—

(a) the period commencing on the first day of the month next succeeding the month prescribed for the purposes of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 8 of this Act and ending on such later day, being the last day of a month, as may be prescribed.

PART II

PART II

ADMINISTRATION

Administration
of Act.

5. The Commissioner of Stamps shall have the general administration of this Act.

Services of
officers or
employees
of other
Departments.

6. For the purposes of this Act the Commissioner of Stamps may, with the approval of the Minister responsible for the administration of the Department concerned and of the Public Service Board, on such terms as may be arranged, make use of the services of officers or employees of any Government Department.

Secrecy.

7. (1) A person appointed or employed under or for the purposes of this Act or whose services are made use of pursuant to section 6 of this Act shall not, either directly or indirectly, except in the exercise or performance of any power or function under this Act and, either while he is or after he ceases to be so appointed or employed or his services cease to be so used, make a record of or divulge or communicate to any person any information acquired respecting the affairs of any other person disclosed or obtained under the provisions of this Act.

(2) Nothing in this section prohibits a person appointed or employed under or for the purposes of this Act or whose services are made use of pursuant to section 6 of this Act from producing in any court any application, return, assessment, or notice of assessment or any other document prepared for the purposes of this Act or from divulging or communicating to any court any information acquired respecting the affairs of any other person disclosed or obtained under the provisions of this Act or from divulging or communicating any such information with and in accordance with the consent of the person affected.

(3) Any person appointed or employed under or for the purposes of this Act or whose services are made use of pursuant to section 6 of this Act shall, if and when required by the Commissioner to do so, make an oath or declaration, in the manner and form required by the Commissioner, to maintain secrecy in conformity with the provisions of this section.

(4) The Commissioner—

(a) may communicate any matter which comes to his knowledge in the exercise or performance of his powers and duties under this Act to the Commissioner of Taxation, a Second Commissioner of Taxation or a Deputy Commissioner of Taxation of the Commonwealth or to the officer or authority administering or executing a corresponding law or to the officer or authority administering any Act of the Commonwealth, of this State or of any other State relating to stamp duty, gift duty, estate duty, death, probate or succession duty;

and

(b) shall furnish to the Commonwealth Statistician or a Deputy Commonwealth Statistician such information (including copies of or extracts from returns made under this Act) obtained in the administration or execution of this Act as the Commonwealth Statistician or a Deputy Commonwealth Statistician may request for the purposes of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, as subsequently amended, of the Commonwealth, or under any Act of the Commonwealth replacing or amending that Act, or any Act of the Commonwealth relating to the making of grants of financial assistance to States.

(5) Any person referred to in subsection (4) of this section to whom information is communicated by virtue of that subsection, and any person or employee under his control shall, in respect of that information, have the same rights and privileges under subsection (2) of this section as if he were a person appointed under this Act.

(6) Nothing in this section prevents a person from complying with a lawful requirement of the Commonwealth Statistician or a Deputy Commonwealth Statistician.

(7) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

PART III

PART III

LIABILITY TO TAXATION

Wages liable
to pay-roll tax.

8. (1) Subject to section 12 of this Act, the wages liable to pay-roll tax under this Act are wages that are paid or payable by an employer after the month of August, 1971 (whether in respect of services performed or rendered before, during or after that month), and—

(a) are wages that are paid or payable in this State (not being wages so paid or payable in respect of services performed or rendered wholly in one other State);

or

(b) are wages that are paid or payable elsewhere than in this State in respect of services performed or rendered wholly in this State,

except wages that—

(c) are paid after the month of August, 1971, but were payable during or before that month;

and

(d) have been included in a return made under the Commonwealth Act.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, wages that are payable to a person by his employer, but have not been paid (not being wages that, under the terms of employment, are payable in this State or in another State) shall be deemed—

(a) where those wages are payable in respect of services performed or rendered wholly in this State—to be wages payable to that person in this State;

(b) where those wages are not payable in respect of services performed or rendered wholly in this State or wholly in one other State and the wages that were last paid or payable to that person by that employer were included or are required to be included in a return under this Act—to be wages payable to that person in this State;

or

(c) where those wages are not deemed, by paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection or by any provision of a corresponding law that corresponds with either of those paragraphs, to be wages payable to that person in this State or in another State—to be wages payable to that person by that employer at the place where that person last performed or rendered any service for that employer before those wages became payable.

(3) For the purposes of this section, where a cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note, money order or postal order issued by a post office or any other instrument is sent or given by an employer to a person or his agent at a place in Australia in payment of wages, those wages shall be deemed to have been paid at that place and to have been paid when the instrument was so sent or given.

9. Subject to, and in accordance with, the provisions of this Act, there shall be charged, levied, collected and paid, for credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the Treasury, on all taxable wages, pay-roll tax at the rate of three and one-half per centum of those wages.

Imposition of
pay-roll tax on
taxable wages.

10. Pay-roll tax shall be paid by the employer by whom the taxable wages are paid or payable.

Employer to
pay pay-roll
tax.

11. (1) For the purpose of ascertaining the pay-roll tax payable by an employer, there shall, subject to this section, be deducted from the amount of the taxable wages included in a return furnished in accordance with section 15 or section 16 of this Act, or from the amount of any taxable wages assessed by the Commissioner in pursuance of section 20 of this Act—

General
exemption.

(a) where the return or assessment relates to one month—the prescribed amount referred to in subsection (3) of this section;

or

(b) where the return or assessment relates to a period of more than one month—for each month included in that period, the prescribed amount referred to in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining the pay-roll tax payable by an employer who was an employer during part only of a month, the amount to be deducted for that month from the amount of the taxable wages included in a return or assessment relating to that month or a period that includes a month shall be the amount which bears to the prescribed amount referred to in subsection (3) of this section applicable to the employer the same proportion as the number of days in that month during which the employer was an employer bears to the total number of days in that month.

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the prescribed amount is—

(a) where the employer is not entitled under this section to claim another amount—the amount of one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents;

or

(b) where the employer is so entitled—that other amount.

(4) Where an employer is or was required under a corresponding law to include any wages in a return made under that law relating to a month or relating to any other period and he is or was also required to include any taxable wages in a return under this Act relating to that month or any month included in that period, he shall not make a deduction under this section from those taxable wages unless he has served on the Commissioner a nomination, in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars, nominating an amount calculated in the prescribed manner, not exceeding one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents as the deduction that he claims to be entitled to make for that month or for each month included in that period and for subsequent months or each month included in subsequent periods, as the case may require.

(5) Where an employer has served on the Commissioner a nomination in accordance with subsection (4) of this section, he is, if a determination under subsection (6) or (7) of this section has not been made in respect of that employer, entitled, in any return relating to the month or period next preceding that in which he served the nomination on the Commissioner or relating to a subsequent month or period, to claim, as the prescribed amount, the amount specified in the nomination.

(6) If an employer is entitled in accordance with subsection (5) of this section to claim an amount as the prescribed amount and the Commissioner is of the opinion that that amount is unreasonably high, the Commissioner may make a determination specifying an amount, not exceeding one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, that may be claimed by the employer and the amount so specified shall, notwithstanding subsection (5) of this section, be deemed to be the amount that that employer was or is entitled to claim as the prescribed amount in any return relating to a month or period—

(a) that ends in the financial year in which the determination is made and is specified in the determination (whether the month or period so specified is before or after, or is the month or period during which, the determination is made);

or

(b) that ends in any subsequent financial year.

(7) The Commissioner may, on an application made to him in writing by an employer, at any time make a determination specifying an amount, not exceeding one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, that may be claimed by that employer as the prescribed amount or may at any time make such a determination of his own motion, and the amount so specified shall, notwithstanding any other provision of this section, be deemed to be the amount that the employer is, in the return relating to the month or period in which the determination is made and to any subsequent month or period, entitled to claim as the prescribed amount.

(8) The Commissioner shall, as soon as practicable after making a determination under subsection (6) or (7) of this section, serve notice of the determination on the employer concerned.

(9) Where the amount to be deducted in pursuance of this section from the amount of any taxable wages included in any return or assessment relating to a month or period included in any financial year exceeds the amount of the taxable wages included in that return or assessment, the amount of the excess shall be deducted from the taxable wages included in the return or assessment next made by or on the employer relating to a month or period included in that financial year.

12. The wages liable to pay-roll tax under this Act do not include wages paid or payable—

Exemption
from pay-roll
tax.

- (a) by the Governor of a State;
- (b) by a religious or public benevolent institution, or a public hospital;
- (c) by a hospital which is carried on by a society or association otherwise than for the purpose of profit or gain to the individual members of the society or association;
- (d) by a school or college which—
 - (i) is carried on by a body corporate, society or association otherwise than for the purpose of profit or gain to the individual members of the body corporate, society or association and is not carried on by or on behalf of this State;
 - and
 - (ii) provides education at or below, but not above, the secondary level of education;

(e) by a council, except to the extent that those wages are paid or payable—

(i) for or in connection with;

or

(ii) for or in connection with the construction of any buildings or the construction of any works or the installation of plant, machinery or equipment for use in or in connection with,

the generation or supply of electricity or gas, water supply, sewerage, the conduct of abattoirs, of public markets, of parking stations, of cemeteries, of crematoria or of hostels or any prescribed activity;

(f) by any department of the Government of the State except to the extent that those wages are—

(i) paid or payable by the Highways Department;

or

(ii) included in the administrative expenses referred to in paragraph (iv) of subsection (3) of section 31 of the Highways Act, 1926, as amended;

(g) to a person who is a member of the Defence Force of the Commonwealth or of the armed forces of any part of Her Majesty's Dominions, being wages paid or payable by the employer from whose employment the person is on leave by reason of being such a member;

(h) to members of his official staff by—

(i) a consular or other representative other than a diplomatic representative in Australia of the Government of any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions or of any other country;

or

(ii) a Trade Commissioner representing in Australia any other part of Her Majesty's Dominions;

(i) by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission;

and

(j) by the Australian-American Educational Foundation.

Refund or
rebate of
pay-roll tax on
annual
adjustment.

13. (1) Where the wages included or required to be included in returns relating to a financial year made or to be made by an employer under this Act, or under this Act and under a corresponding law or corresponding laws—

(a) in the case of an employer who was an employer in Australia during the whole of that financial year—do not exceed the amount prescribed in subsection (4) of this section in respect of that financial year;

or

(b) in the case of an employer who was an employer in Australia during part only of that financial year—do not exceed an amount that bears to the amount prescribed in subsection (4) of this section in respect of that financial year the same proportion as that part of the financial year bears to that financial year,

the Commissioner shall, upon application by the employer made in accordance with subsection (3) of this section, refund or rebate to that employer the amount of pay-roll tax paid or payable, as the case may be, by him to the Commissioner in respect of that financial year or part.

(2) Where the total deductions made, in accordance with section 11 of this Act or with a provision of a corresponding law or corresponding laws, from the wages included or required to be included in returns relating to a financial year made or to be made by an employer under this Act, or under this Act and under a corresponding law—

(a) in the case of an employer who was an employer in Australia during the whole of that financial year—is less than the amount prescribed under subsection (4) of this section in respect of that financial year;

or

(b) in the case of an employer who was an employer in Australia during part only of that financial year—is less than an amount (that amount being referred to in paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of this section as “the proportionate amount”) that bears to the amount prescribed in subsection 4 of this section in respect of that financial year the same proportion as that part of the financial year bears to that financial year,

the Commissioner shall, upon application by the employer made in accordance with subsection (3) of this section—

(c) where the employer has not included and is not required to include any wages paid or payable in respect of that financial year or that part of the financial year, as the case may be, in a return made under a corresponding law, refund or rebate to the employer an amount equal to the pay-roll tax paid or payable, as the case may be, by him to the Commissioner upon the amount of the deficiency;

or

(d) where the employer has included or is required to include wages paid or payable in respect of that financial year or that part of the financial year, as the case may be, in a return made under a corresponding law and in a return made under this Act, refund or rebate to the employer an amount equal to the pay-roll tax paid or payable, as the case may be, by him to the Commissioner upon—

(i) the amount of the deficiency referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, as the case may require;

or

(ii) the amount, if any, by which the calculated deductions applicable to him in respect of that financial year exceed the total deductions actually made by him in accordance with section 11 of this Act in respect of that financial year or part,

whichever amount is the lesser.

(3) An application under subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be made within the financial year next following the financial year in respect of which the refund or rebate is applied for.

(4) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2) of this section—

(a) the amount prescribed in respect of the first financial year after the commencement of this Act, is the amount of seventeen thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents;

and

(b) the amount prescribed in respect of any subsequent financial year is twenty thousand eight hundred dollars.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (2) of this section, the calculated deductions applicable to an employer in respect of a financial year are an amount—

(a) where the employer was an employer (whether or not only in this State) during the whole of that financial year—that bears to the amount prescribed under subsection (4) of this section in respect of that financial year;

or

(b) where the employer was an employer (whether or not only in this State) during part only of that financial year—that bears to the proportionate amount ascertained in accordance with paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section and applicable to that employer,

the same proportion as the total taxable wages included or required to be included in returns made by that employer under this Act relating to months or other periods ending in that financial year bears to the total wages included or required to be included in returns made by that employer under this Act and under a corresponding law or corresponding laws relating to months or other periods ending in that financial year.

(6) Where a person who, during any part of a financial year, did not pay and was not liable to pay, taxable wages satisfies the Commissioner that, by reason of the nature of his trade or business, the taxable wages paid or payable by him fluctuate with different periods of the financial year the Commissioner may treat him—

(a) if he has conducted that trade or business during the whole of the financial year—as an employer throughout the financial year;

or

(b) if he has conducted that trade or business during part only of the financial year—as an employer during that part of the financial year.

(7) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, the total amount refunded or rebated to any employer in pursuance of this section in respect of any financial year shall not exceed the amount of pay-roll tax paid or payable by him to the Commissioner in respect of that financial year.

PART IV

PART IV

REGISTRATION AND RETURNS

14. (1) An employer (not being an employer who is registered as an employer) who, during a month, pays or is liable to pay anywhere wages at a rate in excess of four hundred dollars per week, the whole or any part of which is taxable wages shall apply, within seven days after the close of that month, to the Commissioner, in duplicate in the form and manner approved by the Commissioner for registration as an employer, and thereupon the Commissioner shall register him as an employer under this Act. Registration.

(2) The Commissioner may cancel the registration of a person as an employer if that person has ceased to be an employer paying wages as referred to in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) A person, who immediately before the commencement of this Act, was the holder of a certificate in force under the regulations made under the Commonwealth Act to the effect that he was registered as an employer in respect of this State, shall be deemed to be registered as an employer under this Act but, where he is required, by a notice in writing served on him by the Commissioner, to apply to the Commissioner, within the time specified in the notice, for registration as an employer, he shall cease to be deemed under this subsection to be so registered upon the expiration of that time.

Returns.

15. (1) Every employer who is registered or required to apply for registration in accordance with the provisions of section 14 of this Act shall, within seven days after the close of each month, furnish to the Commissioner, in accordance with a form approved by the Commissioner, a return in triplicate, relating to that month and shall specify in that return any taxable wages that were paid or payable by him during that month.

(2) Where the Commissioner is of the opinion that it would be unduly onerous to require an employer to furnish returns—

(a) within the time specified in subsection (1) of this section, he may, by notice in writing, vary the time within which that employer is required to furnish returns in pursuance of that subsection;

or

(b) relating to each month, the Commissioner may, by notice in writing, authorize that employer to furnish returns relating to such periods as may be specified in the notice,

and the employer shall, while that notice remains unrevoked, furnish returns accordingly.

(3) The Commissioner may, at any time, by notice in writing, revoke any notice given in pursuance of subsection (2) of this section.

(4) An employer who was required to furnish the return last furnished by him under the Commonwealth Act within a specified time, being longer than seven days or was required to furnish such a return relating to a period of three months or a period of six months ending on the thirtieth day of June, 1971, shall be deemed to have been required by a notice under subsection (2) of this section to furnish returns under this Act within the time so specified or relating to prescribed periods, as the case may be.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) of this section, a reference to a prescribed period is, in relation to any employer, a reference to—

(a) the period commencing on the first day of September, 1971, and ending on the thirty-first day of December, 1971;

and

(b) where—

(i) that employer was required under the Commonwealth Act to furnish returns relating to periods of three months—to each period of three months;

or

(ii) that employer was required under the Commonwealth Act to furnish returns relating to periods of six months—to each period of six months,

that is after the period referred to in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

16. (1) If the Commissioner is of the opinion that tax will not be payable by an employer, or, if paid, would be refunded, he may issue a certificate to that employer exempting him from furnishing monthly returns in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of this Act and any employer to whom such a certificate is issued may refrain from furnishing monthly returns but shall, unless the contrary is expressed in the certificate, furnish a return in respect of each financial year within twenty-one days after the close of each financial year.

Exemption
from
furnishing
returns.

(2) A certificate issued under subsection (1) of this section may be either unconditional or subject to such conditions as are prescribed or as the Commissioner thinks fit.

(3) The issue of a certificate under subsection (1) of this section shall not exempt an employer from the payment of any pay-roll tax, notwithstanding that it may have the effect of postponing the time for payment of any pay-roll tax.

(4) A certificate in force under the Commonwealth Act immediately before the commencement of this Act exempting an employer from furnishing monthly returns shall be deemed to be a certificate issued by the Commissioner under subsection (1) of this section and any conditions to which such a certificate was subject shall be deemed to be conditions imposed by the Commissioner under subsection (2) of this section.

17. In addition to any return required to be furnished by this Act, the Commissioner may, by notice in writing, call upon any employer or person to furnish to him, within the time specified in the notice, such return or such further or fuller return, as the Commissioner requires, whether on his own behalf or as an agent or a trustee.

Further
returns.

PART IV

Power to
obtain
information
and evidence.

18. (1) The Commissioner may, by notice in writing, require any employer or person—

(a) to furnish him with such information as he requires;

or

(b) to attend and give evidence before him or before any person authorized by him in that behalf,

for the purpose of inquiring into or ascertaining his or any other person's liability or entitlement under any of the provisions of this Act, and may require him to produce all books, records, papers and documents in his custody or under his control relating thereto.

(2) The Commissioner may require the information or evidence to be given on oath, and either orally or in writing, and for that purpose he or the person so authorized by him may administer an oath.

(3) A person attending before the Commissioner or person pursuant to a requirement under this section shall be entitled to be paid by the Commissioner an allowance in accordance with the scale of allowances to witnesses in local courts for the time being in force.

PART V**PART V****COLLECTION AND RECOVERY OF TAX**

Time for
payment of
tax.

19. Every employer liable to pay pay-roll tax shall pay the pay-roll tax within the time within which he is required by this Act to lodge the return of the wages in respect of which the pay-roll tax is payable.

Assessments.

20. (1) Where the Commissioner finds in any case that pay-roll tax or further tax is payable by any employer, the Commissioner may—

(a) assess the amount of taxable wages paid or payable by the employer;

and

(b) calculate the pay-roll tax or further tax payable thereon.

(2) Where—

(a) any employer fails or neglects duly to furnish any return as and when required by this Act or by the Commissioner;

(b) the Commissioner is not satisfied with the return made by any employer;

or

- (c) the Commissioner has reason to believe or suspect that any employer (though he may not have furnished any return) is liable to pay pay-roll tax,

the Commissioner may cause an assessment to be made of the amount upon which, in his judgment, pay-roll tax or further tax ought to be levied and that person shall be liable to pay pay-roll tax or further tax thereon, excepting in so far as he establishes on objection or appeal that the assessment is excessive.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section does not operate so as to authorize the Commissioner to cause an assessment to be made as referred to in that subsection by reason that any deduction made from the wages included in any return is not correctly made if the deduction is made in accordance with section 11 of this Act.

(4) Where the Commissioner makes a determination under subsection (6) of section 11 of this Act in respect of a month or period ending before the determination is made, the Commissioner may cause an assessment to be made of the further tax that would have been payable by the employer concerned had the deduction been made from the wages included in the return for that month or period at the rate specified in the determination, and that employer shall be liable to pay that further tax, except in so far as he establishes, on objection or appeal, that the amount determined is too little.

(5) Any employer who becomes liable to pay pay-roll tax or further tax by virtue of an assessment made under subsection (2) of this section shall also be liable to pay, by way of additional tax, double the amount of that pay-roll tax or further tax (reduced by the amount of any additional tax for which that employer became liable by reason of his being an employer to whom paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 39 of this Act applied and which he has paid in respect of the taxable wages in respect of which the pay-roll tax or further tax was assessed) or the amount of two dollars, whichever is the greater, but the Commissioner may, in any particular case, for reasons which he thinks sufficient, remit the additional tax or any part thereof.

(6) As soon as conveniently may be after an assessment is made under this section, the Commissioner shall cause notice in writing of the assessment and of the pay-roll tax, further tax, or additional tax to be given to the employer liable to pay it.

(7) The amount of pay-roll tax, further tax, or additional tax specified in the notice shall be payable on or before the date specified in the notice together with any other amount which may be payable in accordance with any other provision of this Act.

(8) The omission to give any such notice shall not invalidate the assessment and calculation made by the Commissioner.

PART V**Refunds.**

21. Where the Commissioner finds in any case that tax has been overpaid he may, on application therefor being made by the person entitled thereto, within three years after the day of the overpayment, refund to that person the amount of tax found to be overpaid.

Appropriation.

22. The amount of any refund payable under this Act shall be payable out of the general revenue of the State which is hereby to the necessary extent appropriated accordingly.

Employer leaving Australia.

23. When the Commissioner has reason to believe that an employer may leave Australia before the tax or further tax becomes due and payable by him, the tax or further tax shall be due and payable on such day as the Commissioner fixes and notifies to the employer.

Time to pay extensions and instalments.

24. The Commissioner may, in such cases as he thinks fit—

(a) extend the time for payment of any tax by such period as he considers the circumstances warrant;

or

(b) permit the payment of tax to be made by instalments within such time as he considers the circumstances warrant.

Penal Tax.

25. If the pay-roll tax, further tax or additional tax is not paid before the expiration of the time specified in section 19 or section 20 of this Act or such further time as may be allowed by the Commissioner under section 24 of this Act, additional tax shall be payable at the rate of ten per centum per annum upon the amount of tax unpaid, to be computed from the expiration of the time specified in sections 19 or 20 of this Act, or, where further time has been allowed by the Commissioner under section 24 of this Act, from the expiration of that further time but the Commissioner may, in any particular case, for reasons which in his discretion he thinks sufficient, remit the additional tax imposed or any part thereof.

Recovery of tax.

26. (1) Tax shall be deemed when it becomes due and payable to be a debt due to Her Majesty and payable to the Commissioner.

(2) Any tax or further tax unpaid, including any additional tax, may be sued for and recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction by—

(a) the Commissioner of Stamps;

or

(b) the Deputy Commissioner of Stamps, suing in his official name.

27. If, in any proceedings against an employer for the recovery of tax, further tax or additional tax, the defendant—

(a) is absent from Australia and has not, to the knowledge of the Commissioner after reasonable inquiry in that behalf, any attorney or agent in Australia on whom service of process can be effected;

or

(b) cannot after reasonable inquiry be found,

service of any process in the proceedings 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.

28. (1) Every person who is liquidator of any company which is being wound-up and which is, or has been on or after the day upon which this Act commenced an employer registered or required to be registered under this Act, shall, within fourteen days after he has become liquidator of that company, give notice in writing to the Commissioner of his appointment as liquidator.

Liquidator to
give notice.

(2) The Commissioner shall, as soon as practicable thereafter, notify to the liquidator the amount which appears to the Commissioner to be sufficient to provide for any tax which then is or will thereafter become payable by the company.

(3) The liquidator—

(a) shall not without leave of the Commissioner part with any of the assets of the company until he has been so notified;

(b) shall set aside out of the assets available for the payment of the tax, assets to the value of the amount so notified, or the whole of the assets so available if they are of less than that value;

and

(c) shall, to the extent of the value of the assets which he is so required to set aside, be liable as trustee to pay the tax.

(4) If the liquidator fails to comply with any provision of this section (or fails as trustee duly to pay the tax for which he is liable under subsection (3) of this section), he shall, to the extent of the value of the assets of which he has taken possession and which are, or were at any time, available to him for the payment of the tax, be personally liable to pay the tax and shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Not less than two dollars or more than one hundred dollars.

PART V

(5) Where more persons than one are appointed liquidators or required by law to carry out the winding-up, the obligations and liabilities attaching to a liquidator under this section shall attach to each of such persons but where any one of such persons has paid the tax due in respect of the company being wound-up, the other person or persons shall be liable to pay that person each his equal share of the amount of the tax so paid.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, all costs, charges and expenses which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, have been properly incurred by the liquidator in the winding-up of a company, including the remuneration of the liquidator, may be paid out of the assets of the company in priority to any tax payable in respect of the company.

(7) Nothing in this section—

(a) limits the liability of a liquidator under section 46 of this Act;

or

(b) affects any of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1962, as amended.

(8) Any person who has, before the commencement of this Act, given notice of his appointment as a liquidator in accordance with the Commonwealth Act, shall be subject to the provisions of this section, other than subsection (1), applying to liquidators.

Agent for
absentee
principal
winding-up
business.

29. (1) Where an agent for an absentee principal has been required by the principal to wind-up the business of his principal he shall, before taking any steps to wind-up the business, notify the Commissioner of his intention so to do, and shall set aside such sum out of the assets of the principal as appears to the Commissioner to be sufficient to provide for any tax that becomes payable.

(2) An agent who fails to give notice to the Commissioner or fails to provide for payment of the tax as required by this section shall be personally liable for any tax that becomes payable in respect of the business of the principal and shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Not less than two dollars or more than one hundred dollars.

(3) Any agent for an absentee principal who has, before the commencement of this Act, given notice in accordance with the Commonwealth Act of his intention to take steps to wind-up the business of his principal, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act, other than subsection (1) of this section requiring him to give notice to the Commissioner, applying to agents for absentee principals.

PART V

Where tax not
paid during
lifetime.

30. (1) The following provisions of this section apply where, whether intentionally or not, a person escapes full payment of tax in his lifetime by reason of his not having duly made any, or full, complete and accurate returns.

(2) The Commissioner has the same powers and remedies against the trustees of the estate of that person in respect of the liability to which that person was subject as he would have had against that person if he were still living.

(3) The trustees shall make such returns under this Act as the Commissioner requires.

(4) The trustees are subject to tax to the same extent as the deceased person would be subject to tax if he were still living, but the Commissioner may in a particular case, for reasons that, in his discretion, he thinks sufficient, remit any tax or a part thereof.

(5) The amount of any tax payable by the trustees is a charge on all the deceased person's estate in their hands in priority to all other encumbrances.

31. (1) Where, at the time of an employer's death, he had not paid the whole of the tax payable up to the date of his death, the Commissioner shall have the same powers and remedies for the assessment and recovery of tax from the executors and administrators as he would have had against that employer, if he were alive.

Provision for
payment of
tax by
executors or
administrators.

(2) The executors or administrators shall furnish such of the returns mentioned in Part IV of this Act as have not been made by the deceased.

(3) Where the executors or administrators are unable or fail to furnish a return, the Commissioner may estimate and make an assessment of the wages on which, in his judgment, pay-roll tax ought to be charged.

(4) Where, in respect of the estate of any deceased employer, probate has not been granted or letters of administration have not been taken out within six months of his death, the Commissioner may cause an assessment to be made of the amount of tax due by the deceased.

(5) The Commissioner shall cause notice of the assessment to be published twice in a daily newspaper circulating in the State of the Commonwealth in which the deceased resided.

(6) Any person claiming an interest in the estate of the deceased may, within forty-two days after the first publication of notice of the assessment, post to or lodge with the Tribunal an objection in writing against the assessment stating fully and in detail the grounds on which he relies and the provisions of this Act relating to objections and appeals shall thereupon apply in relation to the objection as if the person so claiming an interest were the deceased.

(7) Subject to any amendment of the assessment on objection or appeal, the assessment so made shall be conclusive evidence of the indebtedness of the deceased to the Commissioner.

(8) Where tax is not paid within six months after the day on which the tax becomes due and payable the Commissioner may apply to the Supreme Court for an order that such part of the property of the deceased as is specified in the order be sold, and that the proceeds of the sale be applied in payment of the tax and the costs incurred in connection with the application and the sale.

(9) Where any property has been sold under an order under subsection (8) of this section the Supreme Court may make an order vesting the property in the purchaser.

(10) Every order made under subsection (9) of this section shall have the same effect as if all persons entitled to the property had been free from all disability, and, as if it were a proper conveyance, transfer or assignment of the property for such estate or interest as is specified in the order, executed by those persons.

(11) If at any time probate of the will of the deceased is, or letters of administration of the estate are, granted to a person that person may, within forty-two days after the day on which probate was, or letters of administration were, granted, lodge an objection against the assessment stating fully and in detail the grounds on which he relies and the Tribunal shall consider any such objection and shall make such amendment (if any) as it considers necessary but any such amendment shall not affect the validity or efficacy of any order made under subsection (8) or subsection (9) of this section and the provisions of this Act relating to objections and appeals shall apply to and in relation to that objection as if the person lodging the objection were the deceased.

Recovery of
tax paid on
behalf of
another person.

32. 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 amount so paid from that other person as a debt, together with the costs of recovery, or to retain or deduct that amount out of any money in his hands belonging or payable to that other person.

PART V

Contributions
from joint
taxpayers.

33. Where two or more persons are jointly liable to pay tax they shall each be liable for the whole tax, but any of them who have paid the tax may recover contributions as follows:—

- (a) a person who has paid the tax in respect of any wages may recover by way of contribution from any other person jointly liable to that tax a sum which bears the same proportion to the tax as the share of the taxable wages which that other person was liable to pay bears to the total amount of the taxable wages which the persons jointly liable to tax were liable to pay;

and

- (b) every person entitled to a contribution under this section may sue therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction as money paid to the use of the person liable to contribute at his request; or may retain or deduct the amount of the contribution out of any moneys in his hands belonging or payable to the person liable to contribute.

34. (1) The Commissioner may, by notice in writing (a copy of which shall be forwarded to the employer at his last known place of abode or business) require—

Commissioner
may collect
tax from
person owing
money to
employer.

- (a) any person by whom any money is due or accruing or may become due to an employer;
- (b) any person who holds or may subsequently hold money for or on account of an employer;
- (c) any person who holds or may subsequently hold money on account of some other person for payment to an employer;

or

- (d) any person having authority from some other person to pay money to an employer,

to pay to him, forthwith upon the money becoming due or being held, or within such further time as the Commissioner allows, the money or so much thereof as is sufficient to pay the tax due by the employer or the fines and costs (if any) imposed by a court on him in respect of an offence against this Act.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with any notice under this section shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: One hundred dollars.

(3) Where any amount referred to in subsection (1) of this section is less than the amount of tax due by the employer, the person shall pay to the Commissioner in reduction of the amount of tax due the amount payable by that person to the employer.

PART V

(4) Any person making any payment in pursuance of this section shall be deemed to have been acting under the authority of the employer and of all other persons concerned, and is hereby indemnified in respect of such payment.

(5) If the tax due by the employer, or the fine and costs (if any) imposed by a court on him, are paid before any payment is made under a notice given in pursuance of this section, the Commissioner shall forthwith give notice to the person of the payment.

(6) In this section "tax" includes any judgment debt and costs in respect of any tax.

PART VI

PART VI

OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

Pay-roll Tax
Appeal
Tribunal.

35. (1) For the purposes of this Act, there shall be a Tribunal to be known as the "Pay-roll Tax Appeal Tribunal" which shall consist of the three members, appointed by the Governor of whom—

(a) one shall be an Officer as defined in the Public Service Act, 1967, as amended, who shall be chairman of the Tribunal;

(b) one shall be a legal practitioner as defined in the Legal Practitioners Act, 1936, as amended;

and

(c) one shall be a person, who in the opinion of the Minister has a knowledge of and experience in the commercial application of a law, whether of the Commonwealth or of this State, relating to pay-roll tax.

(2) The Governor may, as occasion requires, appoint such person as he considers fit and proper to act in the place of a member of the Tribunal during that member's absence or incapacity.

(3) During the absence or incapacity of a member of the Tribunal, the person, appointed in accordance with subsection (2) of this section to act in his place, shall be entitled to act in the place of that member and, when so acting, shall be deemed to be a member of the Tribunal and, in the case of the person appointed to act in the place of the chairman of the Tribunal, shall be deemed to be the chairman of the Tribunal.

(4) An appointment made under subsection (2) of this section of a person to act in the place of a member and any exercise by that person of his powers and functions, as such, shall not be questioned on the ground that the occasion for the appointment or for the exercise of the power or function had not arisen or had ceased.

(5) An objection made to the Tribunal shall be determined by the Tribunal at a sitting convened by the chairman of the Tribunal and the chairman of the Tribunal shall preside at any such sitting.

(6) A decision concurred in by the majority of the members of the Tribunal shall be a decision of the Tribunal.

(7) A member of the Tribunal shall not, as such, be subject to the Public Service Act, 1967, as amended, but this section does not affect the rights, duties or obligations under that Act of any member of the Tribunal who is an Officer as defined in that Act.

(8) No act or proceeding of the Tribunal shall be invalid on the ground only of any vacancy in the office of any member or of any defect in the appointment of any member.

(9) A member of the Tribunal shall, if the Governor thinks fit, be paid such fees or other remuneration as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor and shall be entitled to receive such travelling and other expenses as are from time to time approved by the Minister.

(10) Regulations under this Act may make provision for—

(a) the practice and procedure to be adopted in the conduct of proceedings before the Tribunal;

(b) the term of office of members of the Tribunal;

(c) the vacation of office by, or the removal from office of, members of the Tribunal and the filling of offices that so become vacant;

and

(d) the provision of secretarial assistance to the Tribunal.

36. (1) Any person required to pay tax who is dissatisfied with the assessment of the Commissioner may— Objections and appeals.

(a) within sixty days after the service on him of notice of assessment lodge with the Tribunal an objection in writing against the assessment stating fully and in detail the grounds on which he relies;

or

(b) within sixty days after the service on him of notice of assessment appeal to the Supreme Court.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, where the assessment is an amended assessment, the objector or appellant shall have no further or other right of objection or appeal than he would have had if the amended assessment had not been made, except to the extent to which by reason of the amended assessment a fresh liability in respect of any particular is imposed on him or an existing liability in respect of any particular is increased.

(3) Where such person forwards to the Tribunal an objection against the Commissioner's assessment the Tribunal after making such inquiries and obtaining such information and advice as it deems proper, may confirm or modify the assessment; and, if such assessment is not confirmed, the amount of tax to be ultimately retained shall be that fixed by the Tribunal and the difference shall be refunded by the Commissioner to the person who lodged the objection.

(4) In deciding an objection the Tribunal shall not be bound by any rules relating to the admissibility of evidence, but may admit such evidence as to it seems relevant.

(5) Upon the confirmation or modification by the Tribunal of the Commissioner's assessment such person or the Commissioner may within sixty days after the decision of the Tribunal is communicated to him appeal to the Supreme Court.

(6) A person desirous of appealing from or against any assessment of the Commissioner or against the decision by the Tribunal on an objection shall within sixty days after the day on which the Commissioner's assessment or, as the case may be, after the day on which the decision of the Tribunal is communicated to him, institute an appeal to the Supreme Court by giving notice in writing to the Commissioner or the person affected by the decision of the Tribunal, as the case may be, of his intention to appeal therefrom together with a statement of the grounds of such appeal and, within a further period of fourteen days, lodging with the Supreme Court a petition of appeal.

(7) The Court or any judge thereof sitting in Court or in Chambers may hear and determine the matter of such appeal and make such order with regard thereto and the costs thereof as shall be just.

(8) At the hearing of any appeal or objection under this Act the person making the objection or instituting the appeal shall be limited to the grounds stated in his objection or appeal.

Pending
objections or
appeals.

37. (1) The fact that an appeal or objection is pending shall not in the meantime interfere with or affect the assessment the subject of the appeal or objection and tax may be recovered on the assessment as if no appeal or objection were pending.

(2) If the assessment is altered on an appeal or objection, a due adjustment shall be made for which purpose amounts paid in excess shall be refunded by the Commissioner and amounts short paid shall be recoverable by the Commissioner as arrears.

PART VII
PENAL PROVISIONS

PART VII

38. (1) Any person who—

Offences.

- (a) fails or neglects duly to furnish any return or information or to comply with any requirement of the Commissioner as and when required by this Act or by the Commissioner;
 - (b) without just cause shown by him refuses or neglects duly to attend and give evidence when required by the Commissioner or any person duly authorized by him, or to answer truly and fully any questions put to him, or to produce any books, records, papers or documents required of him by the Commissioner or any such person;
 - (c) makes or delivers a return which is false in any particular or makes any false answer whether orally or in writing;
- or
- (d) contravenes any provision of this Act for the contravention of which no penalty is expressly provided,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Not less than four dollars or more than two hundred dollars.

(2) In any prosecution, for an offence against paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section, of any person who has not previously been convicted of an offence against this Act, it shall be a defence if the defendant proves—

- (a) that the return or answer to which the prosecution relates was prepared or made by him personally;
- and
- (b) that the false particulars were given or (as the case may be) the false statement was made through ignorance or inadvertence.

(3) Any person who, after conviction for an offence against this section, continues to fail to comply with the requirements in respect of which he was convicted, shall be guilty of an offence and punishable as provided in section 41 of this Act.

(4) Where an offence against this section arises under paragraph (a) or (d) of subsection (1) of this section by reason of the neglect or failure of a person to do anything within a particular period, the offence shall, for the purposes of subsection (3) of this section, be deemed to continue for as long as the thing remains undone, notwithstanding that that period has elapsed.

PART VII

Additional tax
in certain cases.

39. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 38 of this Act, any employer who—

(a) fails or neglects, otherwise than as referred to in paragraph (b) of this subsection, duly to furnish any return or information as and when required by this Act or by the Commissioner shall be liable to pay additional tax at the rate of ten per centum per annum upon the amount of pay-roll tax payable by him (that percentage to be calculated for the period commencing on the last day allowed for furnishing the return or information and ending on the day upon which the return or information is furnished or the day upon which an assessment is made under section 20 of this Act, whichever first happens), or the amount of two dollars, whichever is the greater;

or

(b) furnishes a return to the Commissioner, but fails or neglects to include in that return all of the taxable wages required by this Act to be included in that return or claims in that return a larger amount as a deduction than the amounts he is entitled to claim under section 11 of this Act shall be liable to pay by way of additional tax double the amount of the difference between the pay-roll tax properly payable and the pay-roll tax payable upon the basis of the return furnished, or the amount of two dollars, whichever is the greater in addition to any penal tax that is or may become payable under section 25 of this Act.

(2) The Commissioner may, in any particular case, for reasons which he thinks sufficient, remit the additional tax or any part thereof.

(3) If the Commissioner considers that the circumstances of any case warrant action being taken to recover the penalty provided by section 38 of this Act such action may be taken by the Commissioner, and in that case the additional tax payable under this section shall not be charged.

False
declarations.

40. If any person, in any declaration made under, or authorized or prescribed by or under this Act knowingly or wilfully declares to any matter or thing which is false or untrue, he shall be deemed to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury and shall upon conviction be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding four years.

Avoiding
taxation.

41. Any person who, by any wilful act, default or neglect, or by any fraud, art or contrivance whatever, avoids or attempts to avoid tax chargeable under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Not less than one hundred dollars and the amount of tax avoided or attempted to be avoided, or more than one thousand dollars and treble the amount of tax avoided or attempted to be avoided.

42. (1) A prosecution in respect of any offence against section 41 of this Act may be commenced at any time within three years after the commission of the offence. Time for commencing prosecutions.

(2) A prosecution in respect of any offence against paragraph (a) or paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 38 of this Act may be commenced at any time.

43. Payment of penalties under this Act shall not relieve any person from liability to any tax for which he would otherwise be liable. Penalties not to relieve from tax.

44. Any person who obstructs or hinders any person acting in the discharge of his duty under this Act shall be guilty of an offence. Obstructing officers.

Penalty: Not less than two dollars or more than one hundred dollars.

PART VIII

PART VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

45. (1) The Commissioner may, by notice served on a company, require the company to appoint, within such period as is specified in the notice, a public officer of the company for the purposes of this Act, and to keep the office of public officer constantly filled. Public officer of company.

(2) An appointment of a public officer shall be deemed not to be duly made until after notice of the appointment in writing, specifying the name of the officer, has been lodged with the Commissioner.

(3) Service of a document on the public officer of the company is sufficient service on the company for the purposes of this Act, and, if at any time there is no public officer, then service on any person acting or appearing to act in the business of the company is sufficient.

(4) The public officer is answerable for the doing of all such things as are required to be done by the company under this Act, and, in case of default, is liable to the same penalties.

PART VIII

(5) Everything done by the public officer that he is required to do in his representative capacity shall be deemed to have been done by the company and the absence or non-appointment of a public officer does not excuse the company from the necessity of complying, or from any penalty for failure to comply, with any of the provisions of this Act, but the company is liable to comply with the provisions of this Act as if there were no requirement to appoint a public officer.

(6) A notice served on or requisition made upon the public officer shall be deemed to be served on or made upon the company.

(7) Any proceedings under this Act taken against the public officer shall be deemed to have been taken against the company, and the company is liable jointly with the public officer for any penalty imposed upon him.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, and without in any way limiting, altering or transferring the liability of the public officer of a company, every notice, process or proceeding that, under this Act, may be given to, served on or taken against the company or its public officer may, if the Commissioner thinks fit, be given to, served on or taken against any director, secretary or other officer of the company or any attorney or agent of the company, and that director, secretary, officer, attorney or agent has the same liability in respect of that notice, process or proceeding as the company or public officer would have had if it had been given to, served on or taken against the company or public officer.

Agents and
trustees.

46. With respect to every agent and with respect also to every trustee, the following provisions shall apply:—

- (a) he shall be answerable as an employer for the doing of all such things as are required to be done by virtue of this Act in respect of the payment of any wages which are subject to pay-roll tax under this Act;
- (b) he shall, in respect of any such wages, make the returns and be chargeable with pay-roll tax thereon, but in his representative capacity only, and each return shall, except as otherwise provided by this Act, be separate and distinct from any other;
- (c) if he is an executor or administrator, the returns shall be the same as far as practicable as the deceased person, if living, would have been liable to make;
- (d) where as agent or trustee he pays tax, he is hereby authorized to recover the amount so paid from the person on whose behalf he paid it, or to deduct it from any money in his hands belonging to that person;

- (e) he is hereby authorized and required to retain from time to time out of any money which comes to him in his representative capacity so much as is sufficient to pay the tax;
- (f) he is hereby made personally liable for the tax payable if, after the Commissioner has required him to make a return, or while the tax remains unpaid, he, except with the written permission of the Commissioner, disposes of or parts with any fund or money which comes to him from or out of which tax could legally be paid, but he shall not be otherwise personally liable for the tax;
- (g) he is hereby indemnified for all payments which he makes in pursuance of this Act or by the requirements of the Commissioner;

and

- (h) for the purpose of ensuring the payment of tax the Commissioner shall have the same remedies against attachable 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 property of any other person in respect of tax, and in as full and ample a manner.

47. With respect to every person who has the receipt, control or disposal of money belonging to a person resident or carrying on business out of this State, who is liable to pay tax under this Act, the following provisions shall, subject to this Act, apply:—

Person in receipt or control of money for absence.

- (a) he shall when required by the Commissioner pay the tax due and payable by the person on whose behalf he has the receipt, control or disposal of money;
- (b) where he pays tax in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section he is hereby authorized to recover the amount so paid from the person on whose behalf he paid it or to deduct it from any money in his hands belonging to that person;
- (c) he is hereby authorized and required to retain from time to time out of any money which comes to him on behalf of the person resident or carrying on business out of this State so much as is sufficient to pay the tax which is or will become due by that person;
- (d) he is hereby made personally liable for the tax payable by him on behalf of the person resident or carrying on business out of this State after the tax becomes payable, or if, after the Commissioner has required him to pay

the tax, he, except with the written permission of the Commissioner, disposes of or parts with any fund or money then in his possession, or which comes to him from or out of which the tax could legally be paid, but he shall not be otherwise personally liable for the tax;

and

- (e) he is hereby indemnified for all payments which he makes in pursuance of this Act or in accordance with the requirements of the Commissioner.

Books and records to be preserved.

48. (1) Every person who is an employer registered or required to apply for registration under this Act shall keep or cause to be kept in this State sufficient books and records to enable his liability in respect of tax under this Act to be accurately calculated and shall preserve those books and records in this State for a period of not less than five years next following the completion of the transactions to which they relate.

Penalty: Two hundred dollars.

(2) This section shall not apply so as to require the preservation of any books or records—

- (a) in respect of which the Commissioner has notified the employer that preservation is not required;

or

- (b) of a company which has gone into liquidation and which has been finally dissolved.

Access to books, etc.

49. The Commissioner, or any person authorized by him in that behalf, shall at all reasonable times have full and free access to all buildings, places, books and records for any of the purposes of this Act and for any such purpose may make extracts from or copies of any such books or records.

Evidence.

50. (1) For the purposes of any proceedings against a person for the recovery of tax, a certificate purporting to be signed by the Commissioner certifying that—

- (a) the employer named in the certificate was liable to tax in respect of the period specified in the certificate;
- (b) an assessment of tax was duly made against him;
- (c) the particulars of the assessment are as stated in the certificate;

(d) notice of the assessment was duly served upon the employer;

or

(e) the amount specified in the certificate was at the date of the certificate payable as tax by the employer named in the certificate,

shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters so certified.

(2) The production of any document or a copy of a document under the hand or purporting to be under the hand of the Commissioner, or purporting to have been issued by the Commissioner (that document or copy purporting to be a notice or a copy of a notice specifying any liability or entitlement of an employer under this Act, or to be a copy of a determination made under this Act), shall be conclusive evidence of the due exercise of any act required by this Act to be done or performed by the Commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining the liability or entitlement so specified or making the determination and (except in proceedings on objection or appeal when it shall be *prima facie* evidence only) shall be conclusive evidence of the correctness of any calculations upon which that liability or entitlement is ascertained or on which that determination is based.

(3) The production of any document purporting to be under the hand of the Commissioner (that document purporting to be a copy of or extract from any document or return furnished to, or of any document issued by, the Commissioner), shall for all purposes be sufficient evidence of the matter therein set forth, without producing the original.

(4) In any proceedings against a person for failing or neglecting duly to furnish a return, a certificate in writing purporting to be signed by the Commissioner certifying that the return has not been received from that person by any person authorized by the Commissioner to receive returns at the place where, the return should have been furnished, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the defendant has failed or neglected duly to furnish the return.

(5) In any proceedings against a person for failing or neglecting duly to furnish the Commissioner with any information required by the Commissioner in pursuance of section 18 of this Act, a certificate purporting to be signed by the Commissioner certifying that—

(a) the defendant was so required to furnish the Commissioner with the information of the nature specified in the certificate;

and

(b) the defendant failed or neglected duly to furnish the information as and when required by the Commissioner, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matters so certified.

(6) In any proceedings against a person for failing or neglecting duly to register as an employer, a certificate in writing purporting to be signed by the Commissioner certifying that on a day specified in the certificate a person was not duly registered as an employer shall be *prima facie* evidence of the matter so certified.

Service of
documents
by the
Commissioner.

51. (1) Any certificate, notice, form or other document required or authorized by this Act to be served or given by the Commissioner shall be deemed to have been duly served or given—

(a) if delivered personally to, or if left at the last known place of abode or business in or out of the State of the person, whether or not he is an employer, on or to whom the certificate, notice, form or document is to be served or given or, in the case of an employer, at his address for service shown on the return last furnished by him with some person apparently in his employment;

or

(b) if sent by prepaid letter post, addressed to the person, whether or not he is an employer, on or to whom the certificate, notice, form or document is to be served or given at his last known place of business or abode in or out of the State or, in the case of an employer, at his address for service shown on the last return furnished by him.

(2) Service of a notice or document in accordance with paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section shall *prima facie* be deemed to have been effected at the time when it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

(3) The provisions of this section are in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions of this Act or any other Act relating to the service of documents or the provisions of section 362 of the Companies Act, 1962, as amended.

Service of
documents
on the
Commissioner.

52. Any notice, summons, writ or other process and any return, application, notice, statement or form to be served on the Commissioner for the purposes of this Act may be served by being lodged at the office of the Commissioner with a person apparently employed in the administration or execution of this Act.

PART VIIIInstitution of
prosecutions.

53. (1) An information for an offence against any provision of this Act may be laid in the name of the Commissioner of Stamps by any person employed in the administration of this Act and authorized to lay informations on behalf of the Commissioner of Stamps, and any prosecution instituted in the name of the Commissioner of Stamps shall, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, be deemed to have been instituted by his authority.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) of this section may appear on behalf of the Commissioner in any proceedings for an offence against any provision of this Act.

54. A witness on behalf of the Commissioner in any proceedings under this Act shall not be compelled to disclose the fact that he received any information, or the nature thereof or the name of the person who gave such information, and a person appearing as such a witness shall not be compelled to produce any reports made or received by him confidentially in his official capacity or containing confidential information.

Protection to
witnesses.

55. No minimum penalty provided by this Act shall be liable to reduction under any power of mitigation which would, but for this section, be possessed by the court.

Minimum
penalties.

56. Proceedings for an offence against this Act, other than for an offence against section 40 of this Act, shall be disposed of summarily.

Summary
proceedings.

57. (1) The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters which by this Act are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed, for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and, in particular, for prescribing penalties not less than two dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for any breach of the regulations.

Regulations.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) of this section the regulations may make provision with respect to—

- (a) the manner of making any application to the Commissioner under this Act;
- (b) the evidence that the Commissioner may require for the purpose of determining whether or not an employer was an employer for part only of a financial year or whether or not a notice under subsection (2) of section 15, or a certificate under subsection (1) of section 16, of this Act should be given;

- (c) the furnishing and signing of returns, applications, notices, statements or forms by or on behalf of employers and deeming any return, application, notice, statement or form signed on behalf of an employer to have been signed by the employer;
 - (d) the authentication of any certificate, notice or other document issued for the purpose of this Act;
- or
- (e) the manner of notifying the appointment of a public officer of a company.

In the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, I hereby assent to this Bill.

J. W. HARRISON, Governor