



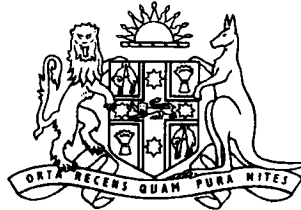
New South Wales

Betting Tax Act 2001 No 43

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New South Wales

Betting Tax Act 2001 No 43

Act No 43, 2001

An Act to provide for the imposition of tax on certain betting; to repeal the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Act 1917* and the *Racing Taxation (Betting Tax) Act 1952*; and for other purposes. [Assented to 17 July 2001]

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the *Betting Tax Act 2001*.

2 Commencement

This Act commences on 1 July 2001.

3 Definitions

In this Act:

backer means any person, including a bookmaker, who makes a bet with a bookmaker.

bet means any stake, pledge or wager in money made between a backer and a bookmaker on any event or contingency relating to:

- (a) a horse race, harness race or greyhound race, or
- (b) a sports betting event.

bet back means a bet, or an investment on a totalizator, by a bookmaker that is the same as a bet previously made with the bookmaker (or is the same except that the amount of the bookmaker's bet or investment is different from the amount of the bet made with the bookmaker, or that the odds given to the bookmaker are different from the odds given by the bookmaker).

betting auditorium means a betting auditorium authorised under section 24 of the *Racing Administration Act 1998*.

bookmaker includes any person:

- (a) who carries on the business of, or who acts as, a bookmaker, bookmaker's clerk or turf commission agent, or
- (b) who gains, or endeavours to gain, a livelihood wholly or partly by betting or making wagers.

Chief Commissioner means the Chief Commissioner of State Revenue referred to in section 60 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.

exercise a function includes perform a duty.

function includes a duty.

meeting for greyhound racing means any meeting at which greyhound racing (that is, racing between greyhounds in competitive pursuit of a lure activated by mechanical means) is carried on.

meeting for harness racing means any meeting at which harness racing is carried on.

meeting for horse racing means any meeting (other than a meeting for harness racing) at which horse racing is carried on.

money includes any valuable thing or any security for money.

race meeting means a meeting for horse racing, meeting for harness racing or meeting for greyhound racing.

racecourse means any land that is used to hold or conduct a race meeting.

racing club means a club, association or body of persons or body corporate formed for promoting or controlling horse racing, harness racing or greyhound racing, or for holding race meetings.

sports betting event means an event or class of events declared to be a sports betting event or class of sports betting events under section 18 of the *Racing Administration Act 1998*.

totalizator has the same meaning as in section 6 of the *Totalizator Act 1997*.

totalizator licensee means the holder of a licence under the *Totalizator Act 1997*.

4 Notes

Notes included in this Act do not form part of this Act.

5 Relationship with Taxation Administration Act 1996

This Act is to be read together with the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, which makes provision for the administration and enforcement of this Act and other taxation laws.

Part 2 Imposition of betting tax

6 Race betting tax on bookmakers

- (1) Betting tax is payable on bets made by backers with any bookmaker, on any event or contingency relating to a horse race, harness race or greyhound race.
- (2) The tax payable is one per cent of the total amount of bets made by backers with any bookmaker.
- (3) The tax is payable by the bookmaker with whom the relevant bet is made.
- (4) The tax is payable by the second Thursday after the week (beginning at midnight on Saturday and ending at midnight on the next Saturday) in which the horse race, harness race or greyhound race is held.

7 Sports betting tax on bookmakers

- (1) Betting tax is payable on bets made by backers with any bookmaker on the outcome of any event or contingency relating to a sports betting event.
- (2) The tax payable is:
 - (a) in the case of a sports betting event where the form of the bet involves 4 or less outcomes—0.5 per cent of the total amount of bets made by backers with any bookmaker, or
 - (b) in any other case—one per cent of the total amount of bets made by backers with any bookmaker.
- (3) The tax is payable by the bookmaker with whom the relevant bet is made.
- (4) The tax is payable by the second Thursday after the week (beginning at midnight on Saturday and ending at midnight on the next Saturday) in which the sports betting event is held.

8 Betting tax on commission on totalizator betting

- (1) Betting tax is payable by a totalizator licensee on the commission deducted (under section 69 of the *Totalizator Act 1997*) from the total amount invested in each totalizator conducted by the licensee.

- (2) The tax payable is:
 - (a) 19.11 per cent of the total amount so deducted each day on which the totalizator licensee conducts a totalizator on one or more events or contingencies, or
 - (b) any lower percentage of that amount that the Governor may declare, on the recommendation of the Minister, by order published in the Gazette.
- (3) The tax is payable by the totalizator licensee conducting the relevant totalizator.
- (4) The tax is payable within 7 days after the day in respect of which the tax is payable.
- (5) A tax is not payable under this section on any amount that is applied by the totalizator licensee in rounding up an amount calculated as dividend.

9 Betting tax on totalizator roundings

- (1) Betting tax is payable on totalizator roundings.
- (2) The tax payable is 19.11 per cent of the total amount of roundings arising in respect of each day on which a totalizator is conducted by a totalizator licensee on one or more events or contingencies.
- (3) The tax is payable by the licensee.
- (4) The tax is payable within 7 days after the day in respect of which the roundings arose.
- (5) In this section:

rounding means an amount that would ordinarily form part of a dividend but that is retained by a licensee as a result of the rounding down of an amount calculated as dividend.

10 Betting tax on approved betting activities

- (1) Betting tax is payable on net earnings in connection with the total amount of bets placed with a totalizator licensee in respect of an approved betting activity conducted by the licensee on each day on which such an activity is conducted.

- (2) The tax payable is:
- (a) 19.11 per cent of the amount obtained by subtracting from the total amount of bets placed with the totalizator licensee in respect of an approved betting activity conducted by the licensee on a day the total amount payable as dividends or other returns to investors in respect of those bets, or
 - (b) any lower percentage of that amount that the Governor may declare, on the recommendation of the Minister, by order published in the Gazette.
- (3) The tax is payable by the totalizator licensee.
- (4) The tax is payable within 7 days after the day in respect of which the tax is payable.
- (5) In this section:
- approved betting activity*** means a betting activity approved under section 13 of the *Totalizator Act 1997* to be conducted by a totalizator licensee under that Act.

Part 3 Rebates of betting tax

11 Rebate of tax for bet back

- (1) A bookmaker may claim a rebate of so much of the betting tax imposed by section 6 or 7 on the total amount of bets made with the bookmaker as relates to the total amount of bets back made by the bookmaker.
- (2) A claim under this section is to be granted if, and only if, each of the following conditions is met:
 - (a) the total amount of bets back to which the claim relates does not exceed the total amount of related bets made with the bookmaker,
 - (b) the claim is made in the form approved by the Chief Commissioner,
 - (c) the original sheet of the written record required by section 17 is lodged with the claim,
 - (d) any additional information or record that the Chief Commissioner may require is lodged in connection with the claim,
 - (e) each investment on the totalizator by way of a bet back to which the claim relates was made by way of an account established in connection with the totalizator in the name of the bookmaker who made the bet back,
 - (f) each bet back to which the claim relates that was made with another bookmaker is recorded in the written record (required by section 17) of the bookmaker with whom it was made,
 - (g) each bet back to which the claim relates is recorded in the written record (required by section 17) of the bookmaker who made it.
- (3) The Chief Commissioner must grant or refuse a claim for a rebate under this section (or must grant part of the claim and refuse part of the claim).

- (4) Part 5 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* does not apply to so much of the tax as is claimed by way of a rebate under this section. However, if any part of the claim is refused, that Part applies to so much of the tax as relates to the part of the claim that was refused, and it applies as if the day for payment of the tax were 7 days after the claimant is notified of the refusal.

12 Rebate of tax to racing clubs

- (1) The Minister may, by order published in the Gazette, give directions for the allowance of a rebate of the betting tax payable under section 6 in relation to a race meeting by a licensee that is a racing club when the race meeting turnover in relation to a race meeting is less than:
- (a) an amount specified in the direction, or
 - (b) an amount calculated in accordance with the provisions of the direction.
- (2) The total amount of betting tax required to be paid by a racing club in relation to a race meeting is reduced by the amount of any rebate to which the club is entitled under a direction under this section.
- (3) A direction under this section cannot make provision for the allowance of a rebate in respect of any betting tax payable on bets made with the racing club that section 17 of the *Totalizator Act 1997* (Requirements for conduct of on-course totalizators by racing clubs) provides are to be received by the racing club as an agent for the TAB.
- (4) In this section:

race meeting means a race meeting held by one racing club on one racecourse.

race meeting turnover, in relation to a race meeting, means the amount calculated in accordance with the relevant direction of the Minister as race meeting turnover.

Part 4 Returns

Note. Section 57 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* imposes penalties with respect to the failure to lodge returns.

13 Returns by bookmakers

- (1) A bookmaker must prepare a return specifying all bets made with the bookmaker in the preceding week (beginning at midnight on Saturday and ending at midnight on the next Saturday).
- (2) The return must be lodged with the Chief Commissioner by the second Thursday after the week to which it relates.

14 Returns by racing clubs: race meetings

- (1) A racing club must prepare a return in relation to each race meeting conducted by the racing club.
- (2) The return must specify the name and address of each person who carried on business as a bookmaker at that race meeting.
- (3) The return must be lodged with the Chief Commissioner within 7 days after the race meeting.

15 Returns by racing clubs: betting auditoriums

- (1) A racing club must prepare a return in relation to each betting auditorium established and conducted by the racing club in which bets were taken in the preceding week (beginning at midnight on Saturday and ending at midnight on the next Saturday).
- (2) The return must specify the name and address of each person who carried on business as a bookmaker in the auditorium during that week.
- (3) The return must be lodged with the Chief Commissioner on or before the first Friday after the week to which it relates.

16 Returns by racing clubs: sports betting events

- (1) A racing club must prepare a return in relation to each sports betting event on which bets were taken that was held at the racecourse on which the club conducts race meetings in the preceding week (beginning at midnight on Saturday and ending at midnight on the next Saturday).

Section 16 Betting Tax Act 2001 No 43

Part 4 Returns

- (2) The return must specify the name and address of each person who took bets as a bookmaker at that racecourse on any sports betting event during that week.
- (3) The return must be lodged with the Chief Commissioner on or before the first Friday following the end of the week to which it relates.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

17 Bookmakers to keep records

- (1) A bookmaker must keep a written record, setting out the true and accurate particulars of:
 - (a) every bet made with the bookmaker, and
 - (b) every bet back made by the bookmaker.
- (2) The record:
 - (a) must indicate the horse races, harness races, greyhound races or sports betting events in connection with which the bets or bets back were made with or by the bookmaker, and
 - (b) must include any other particular required by the Chief Commissioner.
- (3) The record must be kept in a form approved by the Chief Commissioner.
- (4) The record must be kept for at least 5 years after the bet or bet back to which it relates is made.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

18 Proportion of tax paid in respect of totalizator on non-racing events to be paid into Sport and Recreation Fund

- (1) This section applies to betting by means of a totalizator on any sporting event.
- (2) An amount equivalent to a proportion of the betting tax paid under this Act in respect of betting to which this section applies is to be paid into the Sport and Recreation Fund established under the *Public Lotteries Act 1996*.
- (3) The proportion to be deducted is the proportion fixed by the Treasurer by order made after consultation with the Minister administering the provision of the *Public Lotteries Act 1996* under which the Sport and Recreation Fund is established.
- (4) Amounts required to be paid into the Sport and Recreation Fund under this section are to be paid from the Consolidated Fund, which is appropriated accordingly.

19 Proceedings for offences

Proceedings for an offence under this Act or the regulations are to be dealt with summarily by a Local Court.

20 Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for or with respect to any matter that by this Act is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.
- (2) The regulations may create offences with a maximum penalty not exceeding 50 penalty units.

21 Review of Act

- (1) The Minister is to review this Act to determine whether the policy objectives of the Act remain valid and whether the terms of the Act remain appropriate for securing those objectives.
- (2) The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 5 years from the date of assent to this Act.
- (3) A report on the outcome of the review is to be tabled in each House of Parliament within 12 months after the end of the period of 5 years.

22 Amendments

Each Act specified in Schedules 1, 2 or 3 is amended as set out in that Schedule.

23 Repeals

The following laws are repealed:

- (a) the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Act 1917*,
- (b) the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Amendment Act 1991*,
- (c) the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Regulation 1996*,
- (d) the *Racing Taxation (Betting Tax) Act 1952*,
- (e) the *Racing Taxation (Betting Tax) Amendment Act 2000*.

24 Savings and transitional provisions

Schedule 4 has effect.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Racing Administration Act 1998

(Section 22)

[1] Section 4 Definitions

Omit the definition of *Committee*. Insert instead:

Committee means the Bookmakers Revision Committee constituted by section 26C.

[2] Section 4

Insert in alphabetical order:

racing club includes an association of racing clubs.

[3] Part 3A

Insert after section 26:

Part 3A Authorisation of bookmakers

26A Prohibition on carrying on business as a bookmaker without authority

- (1) A person must not carry on business as a bookmaker on any racecourse (or part of a racecourse) unless the person:
 - (a) is the holder of a licence, certificate of registration or permit authorising the person to do so, issued by the relevant controlling body, and
 - (b) is the holder of a licence, certificate of registration or permit authorising the person to do so, issued by the racing club that conducts race meetings at that racecourse, and
 - (c) is the holder of a State bookmakers tax authority in force under this Part.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) A person carrying on business as a bookmaker on any racecourse or part of a racecourse must produce a State bookmakers tax authority in force under this Part if a demand is made by:
 - (a) an official of the racing club that conducts race meetings on the racecourse, or
 - (b) any police officer, or
 - (c) an inspector appointed under section 26I.Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.
- (3) A licence, certificate of registration or permit referred to in this section may be issued in accordance with the rules of the relevant racing club or controlling body.

26B Authority to act for bookmaker during absence

- (1) A controlling body that issued a licence, certificate of registration or permit authorising a person to carry on business as a bookmaker may, on application made by the person:
 - (a) declare any period during which the bookmaker is or is to be absent to be an approved period, and
 - (b) issue a written authority to a person nominated by the bookmaker to carry on the business of the bookmaker during the approved period.
- (2) Any person carrying on the business of a bookmaker pursuant to any authority issued under subsection (1) is, for the purposes of this or any other Act, taken to be the bookmaker.
- (3) Any person carrying on the business of a bookmaker pursuant to any authority issued under subsection (1) must produce the authority to any police officer, or any inspector appointed under section 26I, who requests to see it.
Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.
- (4) The Director-General of the Department of Gaming and Racing, may, by instrument in writing served on a controlling body, direct it not to issue an authority under subsection (1) to any person named in the instrument. The Director-General may revoke or vary any such direction by an instrument in writing.

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- (5) Any authority issued under subsection (1) to a person named in an instrument in force under subsection (4), whether issued before or after the instrument was served on the body concerned, has no effect.
 - (6) A controlling body may authorise an association of racing clubs to grant an approval under this section on its behalf.
 - (7) Section 26A does not apply to a person to whom an authority has been issued under subsection (1).

26C Bookmakers Revision Committee

- (1) There is constituted a Bookmakers Revision Committee which consists of the following members:
 - (a) the Director-General of the Department of Gaming and Racing,
 - (b) the Chief Executive of the NSW Thoroughbred Racing Board,
 - (c) the Chief Executive of Harness Racing New South Wales,
 - (d) the Chief Executive of the Greyhound Racing Authority (NSW),
 - (e) the Chairperson of the NSW Bookmakers' Co-operative Ltd,
 - (f) a representative of the NSW Country Racing Council appointed by the Minister,
 - (g) the Chief Commissioner of State Revenue referred to in section 60 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*.
- (2) A member of the Committee may from time to time appoint a deputy to act on the member's behalf either generally at all meetings of the Committee or at any particular meeting or meetings. A deputy while acting pursuant to any such appointment has and may exercise and discharge all the powers, authorities and functions of the member for whom he or she is deputy.
- (3) The Director-General of the Department of Gaming and Racing, or the Director-General's deputy, is the Chairperson of the Committee.

- (4) At any meeting of the Committee the Chairperson has a deliberative vote and where the voting is equal, has in addition a casting vote.
- (5) Any 3 members of the Committee, one of whom is the Chairperson, form a quorum for the purpose of transacting any business of the Committee.
- (6) The Committee is to meet at the times and places that may be fixed by the Chairperson.
- (7) A member is entitled to be paid any remuneration (including travelling and subsistence allowances) that the Minister may from time to time determine in respect of the member.
- (8) An act or omission of a member of the Committee does not subject a member of the Committee personally to any action, liability, claim or demand if the act was done, or the omission occurred, in good faith for the purpose of executing this Part.
- (9) A member appointed under subsection (1) (f) holds office for the period (not exceeding 3 years) that is specified in the member's instrument of appointment, but is eligible (if otherwise qualified) for re-appointment.
- (10) The Minister may at any time remove a member appointed under subsection (1) (f) from office.
- (11) The regulations may make further provision regarding the constitution and procedure of the Committee.

26D State bookmakers tax authority

- (1) A person may make an application to the Committee in or to the effect of the form approved by the Committee for a State bookmakers tax authority.
- (2) An application must be accompanied by a fee of \$100.
- (3) The Committee has power to grant or refuse any application for a State bookmakers tax authority.
- (4) Without limiting the grounds on which an application may be refused, the Committee may refuse to issue a State bookmakers tax authority if it is satisfied that a bookmaker:
 - (a) has failed to pay an amount due in accordance with the provisions of the *Betting Tax Act 2001*, or

- (b) has been convicted of an offence under the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* in relation to the assessment, collection or payment of betting tax under the *Betting Tax Act 2001*, or
 - (c) has been convicted of an offence under the *Unlawful Gambling Act 1998* or the *Racing Administration Act 1998*.
- (5) If the Committee grants any application, and the applicant has paid the fee required by subsection (2), the Committee must issue a State bookmakers tax authority to the applicant.
- (6) A bookmakers tax receipt issued under the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Act 1917* before its repeal is taken to be a State bookmakers tax authority issued under this section.

26E Committee may revoke State bookmakers tax authority if taxation not paid

The Committee may revoke a State bookmakers tax authority issued under this Part if it is satisfied that a bookmaker:

- (a) has failed to pay an amount due in accordance with the provisions of the *Betting Tax Act 2001*, or
- (b) has been convicted of an offence under the *Taxation Administration Act 1996* in relation to the assessment, collection or payment of betting tax under the *Betting Tax Act 2001*, or
- (c) has been convicted of an offence under the *Unlawful Gambling Act 1998* or the *Racing Administration Act 1998*, or
- (d) has ceased to hold either a licence, certificate of registration or permit issued by any racing club.

26F Power of Committee to direct cancellation or suspension of a bookmaker's registration

- (1) This section applies if the Committee revokes a person's State bookmakers tax authority issued under this Part.
- (2) The Committee may, by notice in writing, direct any controlling body or racing club to do any one or more of the following things:

- (a) suspend, for a period specified in the direction not exceeding the unexpired term of the licence, certificate of registration or permit, any licence, certificate of registration or permit issued to the bookmaker by that body or club,
 - (b) cancel any licence, certificate of registration or permit issued to the bookmaker by that body or club,
 - (c) refuse to issue to the bookmaker, either permanently or for any period that is specified in the direction, any licence, certificate of registration or permit of a kind issued by that body or club,
 - (d) remove the name of the bookmaker from its register of bookmakers either permanently or for the period specified in the direction.
- (3) A direction of the Committee pursuant to subsection (2) may be made subject to any conditions or limitations that the Committee thinks fit.
- (4) A direction of the Committee pursuant to subsection (2), and any conditions or limitations to which the direction is made subject, must be given effect to, as soon as possible, by the body or club to which it is directed.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

26G Returns by controlling bodies

- (1) A controlling body must lodge with the Director-General of the Department of Gaming and Racing a return setting out the name and address of every bookmaker licensed or registered by it, or to whom a permit has been given by it to carry on business as a bookmaker.
- (2) The return must be in a form approved by the Director-General of the Department of Gaming and Racing.
- (3) The return relating to a calendar year must be lodged by the date determined by the Director-General and notified to the controlling body in writing.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

26H Minister may furnish information

The Minister may, on the request of a controlling body, provide that body with particulars of any convictions of bookmakers under:

- (a) this Part,
- (b) the *Unlawful Gambling Act 1998*,
- (c) the *Betting Tax Act 2001*,
- (d) the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*, in relation to the assessment, collection or payment of tax on bookmakers, or bookmaking tax, under the *Betting Tax Act 2001*,
- (e) the provisions of any Act replaced by this Part or any of those Acts.

26I Inspection of records

- (1) This section applies to any book, document, or other record containing any entry relating to a bet made with, or a bet back made by, a bookmaker.
- (2) A bookmaker and an employee or agent of a bookmaker who has custody or control of a book, document or record to which this section applies must permit an inspector to inspect and take copies of any such book, document, or record either on a racecourse or elsewhere.
- (3) Any police officer and any inspector:
 - (a) may, either on a racecourse or elsewhere, demand the production of any book, document, or record that the police officer or the inspector has reasonable grounds for believing is being, or has been, used for the purpose of making entries concerning bets, and
 - (b) may, if any breach of this Part or the regulations relating to this Part appears to have been committed, retain possession of the book, document, or record.
- (4) Any inspector may at any reasonable time enter any racecourse for the purpose of exercising the functions conferred on the inspector by this section.

- (5) A person must not:
- (a) wilfully delay or obstruct any police officer or any inspector in the exercise of any function conferred on the police officer or inspector under this section, or
 - (b) fail to produce any book, document, or record when requested to do so under this section.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (6) A function conferred on an inspector may not be exercised unless the inspector proposing to exercise the power is in possession of an identification card issued by the Minister and produces the identification card if required to do so by the occupier of the premises.

- (7) In this section:

inspector means any person authorised in writing by the Minister either generally or in a particular case, to be an inspector under this section.

[4] Section 36A

Insert after section 36:

36A Disclosure of information

- (1) Any information acquired by a person in the exercise of functions under this Act may be disclosed to the Chief Commissioner of State Revenue.
- (2) This section does not limit the other persons to whom information may be disclosed.

[5] Section 37 Regulations

Insert after section 37 (4) (d):

- (e) the period for which accounts, documents and records used by a bookmaker in connection with the bookmaker's business are to be retained,

[6] Schedule 1 Savings and transitional provisions

Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):

the *Betting Tax Act 2001*.

[7] Schedule 1, Part 3

Insert after Part 2:

Part 3 Provisions consequent on enactment of Betting Tax Act 2001

5 Licences, certificates of registration and permits

A licence, certificate of registration or permit authorising a person to carry on business as a bookmaker at a racecourse under a provision repealed by the *Betting Tax Act 2001* is taken to be a licence, certificate of registration or permit issued under section 26A (3) of this Act.

6 Authorities

An authority in force under section 27 of the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Act 1917* immediately before its repeal by the *Betting Tax Act 2001* is taken to be an authority issued under section 26B of this Act.

7 Continuity of office of Committee member

The repeal and re-enactment of section 35 of the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Act 1917* by the *Betting Tax Act 2001* does not affect the office of a person appointed under that section as a representative of country racing associations.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Taxation Administration Act 1996

(Section 22)

[1] Section 4 Meaning of “taxation laws”

Insert in alphabetical order:

Betting Tax Act 2001

[2] Section 82 Permitted disclosures—to particular persons

Insert after section 82 (e) (viiid):

(viiiie) the Director-General of the Department of Gaming and Racing, or

(viiiif) the Bookmakers Revision Committee constituted under the *Racing Administration Act 1998*, or

[3] Section 118A

Insert after section 118:

118A Actions for recovery of tax

In any action for the recovery of any tax payable under this Act, a defendant cannot plead, and the court cannot take judicial notice of, any law relating to gaming which, but for this section, might be pleaded or noted judicially in answer to or avoidance of the claim in the action.

[4] Schedule 1 Savings, transitional and other provisions

Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):

Betting Tax Act 2001.

Schedule 3 Amendment of Totalizator Act 1997

(Section 22)

[1] Section 5 Definitions

Omit the definition of *betting tax* from section 5 (1).

[2] Section 43 Conditions of licence

Omit “to the Minister” from section 43 (1) (g).

[3] Section 43 (1) (g)

Omit “Part 6”. Insert instead “the *Betting Tax Act 2001*”.

[4] Section 70 Betting Tax—totalizator and approved betting activities

Omit the section.

[5] Section 71 Tax not payable on funds held for participating jurisdictions

Omit “this Act” from section 71 (4).
Insert instead “the *Betting Tax Act 2001*”.

[6] Section 72 Interest on overdue tax

Omit the section.

[7] Section 73 Payment of tax into Consolidated Fund

Omit the section.

[8] Section 74 Proportion of tax paid in respect of totalizator on non-racing events to be paid into Sport and Recreation Fund

Omit the section.

[9] Section 75 Unclaimed dividends, refunds and roundings

Omit section 75 (4).

[10] Section 77 Rebate of tax to racing clubs

Omit the section.

[11] Section 78 Offences relating to revenue

Omit the section.

[12] Section 79 Recovery of money

Omit the section.

[13] Section 105 Secrecy

Insert after section 105 (6):

(6A) This section does not apply to the divulging of information to the Chief Commissioner of State Revenue (referred to in section 60 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1996*) for the purpose of administration of the *Betting Tax Act 2001*.

[14] Schedule 2 Savings, transitional and other provisions

Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):

Betting Tax Act 2001

Schedule 4 Savings and transitional provisions

(Section 24)

Division 1 Regulations

1 Regulations

- (1) The regulations may contain provisions of a savings or transitional nature consequent on the enactment of the following Acts:

this Act

- (2) Any such provision may, if the regulations so provide, take effect from the date of assent to the Act concerned or a later date.
- (3) To the extent to which any such provision takes effect from a date that is earlier than the date of its publication in the Gazette, the provision does not operate so as:
- (a) to affect, in a manner prejudicial to any person (other than the State or an authority of the State), the rights of that person existing before the date of its publication, or
 - (b) to impose liabilities on any person (other than the State or an authority of the State) in respect of anything done or omitted to be done before the date of its publication.

Division 2 Provisions consequent on enactment of this Act

2 Existing bets

Tax is payable under this Act on a bet in relation to a horse race, harness race, greyhound race or sports betting event held or conducted after the commencement of this Act whether or not the bet was placed before the commencement of this Act.

3 Existing liability to pay tax unaffected

The repeal of an Act or provision of an Act by this Act does not affect any liability to pay tax under that Act or provision in relation to a horse race, harness race, greyhound race or sports betting event held or conducted before the repeal or in relation to a day occurring before that repeal. The repealed Act, or the repealed provision, continues to apply to the payment and collection of that tax as if the Act or provision had not been repealed.

4 Existing entitlement to a rebate unaffected

The repeal of section 12A of the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Act 1917* and section 77 of the *Totalizator Act 1997* does not affect a person's entitlement to a rebate in relation to a tax liability that occurred before the repeal of those sections. A person can claim and be granted a rebate under those sections as if those sections had not been repealed.

5 Obligation to prepare returns

The repeal of sections 15A and 30 of the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Act 1917* does not affect a person's liability to prepare and lodge a return in relation to any period occurring, or any race meeting or sports betting event conducted or held, before the repeal of those sections.

6 Approved forms

Until forms are approved under section 11, the forms prescribed by Part 2 of the *Bookmakers (Taxation) Regulation 1996*, as in force immediately before its repeal, are taken to be forms under section 11.

[Minister's second reading speech made in—
Legislative Assembly on 6 June 2001
Legislative Council on 2 July 2001 pm]

BY AUTHORITY