

THE FIRST SCHEDEULE*(See section 2)***“THE FIRST SCHEDEULE****Inland Postage Rates***(See section 7)***LETTERS**

For a weight not exceeding one tola	Twenty-five poisha.
For every tola or fraction thereof exceeding one tola	Twenty-five poisha.

POSTCARDS

Single	Fifteen poisha.
Reply	Thirty poisha.

PATTERN AND SAMPLE PACKETS

For the first five tolas or fraction thereof	Twenty poisha.
For every additional two and a half tolas or fraction thereof in excess of five tolas.	Ten poisha.

BOOK PACKETS CONTAINING PRINTED BOOKS ONLY

For the first five tolas or fraction thereof	Ten poisha.
For every additional two and a half tolas or fraction thereof in excess of five tolas.	Five poisha.

REGISTERED NEWSPAPERS

(a) Single copies-

For a weight not exceeding ten tolas	Five poisha.
For a weight exceeding ten tolas but not exceeding twenty tolas.	Ten poisha.
For every additional twenty tolas or fraction thereof.	Five poisha.

(b) Packets of registered newspapers-

For a weight not exceeding ten tolas Five poisha.
For every additional five tolas or fraction Five poisha.
thereof in excess of ten tolas.

PARCELS

For a weight not exceeding forty tolas Taka one.
For every additional forty tolas or fraction Taka one.”.
thereof exceeding forty tolas.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 7)

**Amendments to the First Schedule to the Central Excises
and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944).**

In PART I, -

(1) in Section I, in item 3, in sub-item (1), in the third column, *for* the words and letters “Sixty-two paisa per 1b.” the words and letters “Seventy-five poisha per 1b.” shall be *substituted*;

(2) in Section III,-

(A) in item 6, in sub-items (1) (a) and (2) (a), in the third column, *for* the figure “20” the word “Thirty” shall be *substituted* in both places; and

(B) *for* item 7 in the first column and the entries relating thereto in the second and third columns, the following shall be *substituted*, namely:-

“7. Sugar, all sorts-

“Sugar” means any form of sugar Taka seventy per containing more than ninety per cent cwt.”; of sucrose.

(3) In Section IV,-

(A) *for* item 9 in the first column and the entries relating thereto in the second and third columns, the following shall be *substituted*, namely:-

“9. Cement Taka two hundred and three per ton.”; and

- (B) in item 12, in the third column, *for* the words “Forty paisa” the words “Taka two and poisha forty” shall be substituted;
- (4) in Section V, in item 27, in sub-item (1), in the third column, *for* the figure “22” the word “Thirty” shall be substituted;
- (5) in Section XIV,-

(A) *for* item 56 in the first column and the entries relating thereto in the second and third columns, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“56. Electric fans and parts thereof-

(a) if retail price is prominently, indelibly and legibly printed, securely labelled or unerasably marked on the body of each fan-	Fifteen per cent of the retail price.
(i) cabin fans, carriage fans, table fans, ceiling fans and pedestal fans.	
(ii) All other fans	Twenty-five per cent of the retail price.
(b) If not covered by (a) above	Two hundred per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
(c) Complete motors, stators and rotors other than complete motor, stators and rotors used in the manufacture of fans on which duty is levied under sub-items (a) and (b) above.	Forty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . ”;

(B) *for* item 57 in the first column and the entries relating thereto in the second and third columns, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“57. Electrical goods, apparatus and appliances-

(1) Wireless receiving sets, all sorts-

(i) Radio receivers including transistors . . .	Fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Taka twenty-five per set, whichever is higher.
(ii) Television receiver-	

- (a) If retail price is legibly, prominently and indelibly printed on the body of each television set, Thirty per cent of the retail price or Taka one thousand per set, whichever is higher.
 - (b) If not covered by (a) above .. . Two hundred per cent *ad valorem*.
..
 - (II) All other electrical goods, Ten per cent *ad valorem*.”; apparatus and appliances. and
- (C) *after* item 59 in the first column and the entries relating thereto, in the second and third columns, the following new item 59A shall be *added*, namely:-
- “59A. Mechanically propelled transport vehicles of the following categories-
- (a) Buses, lorries, trucks and Taka two thousand each chassis thereof .. .
 - (b) Cars Taka five thousand each
 - (c) Miniature buses, station wagons, jeeps, land rovers, vans and pick-ups
 - (d) Two-wheeler motor scooters and motor cycles. Seven and half per cent *ad valorem*.”

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[Repealed by section 10 of the Finance Act, 1975 (Act No. III of 1975).]

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

(See Section 23)

PART I

Rates of Income Tax

- A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm, an association of persons and every artificial juridical person referred to in clause (9) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), not being a case to which paragraph B of this part applies-

	Rates.
(1) Where the taxable income does not exceed Taka 1,000	Taka 25.00
(2) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 1,000 but does not exceed Taka 2,000 . . .	Taka 25 <i>plus</i> 5 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 1,000.
(3) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 2,000 but does not exceed Taka 4,000 . . .	Taka 75 <i>plus</i> 10 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 2,000.
(4) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 4,000 but does not exceed Taka 6,500 . . .	Taka 275 <i>plus</i> 15 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 4,000.
(5) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 6,500 but does not exceed Taka 10,000 . . .	Taka 650 <i>plus</i> 20 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 6,500.
(6) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 10,000 but does not exceed Taka 15,000 . . .	Taka 1,350 <i>plus</i> 25 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 10,000.
(7) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 15,000 but does not exceed Taka 25,000 . . .	Taka 2,600 <i>plus</i> 35 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 15,000.
(8) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 25,000 but does not exceed Taka 35,000 . . .	Taka 6,100 <i>plus</i> 50 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 25,000.
(9) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 35,000 but does not exceed Taka 50,000 . . .	Taka 11,100 <i>plus</i> 60 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 35,000.
(10) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 50,000 but does not exceed Taka 70,000 . . .	Taka 20,100 <i>plus</i> 65 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 50,000.
(11) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 70,000 but does not exceed Taka 1,00,000 ..	Taka 33,100 <i>plus</i> 67.5 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 70,000.
(12) Where the taxable income exceeds Taka 1,00,000.	Taka 53,350 <i>plus</i> 70 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 1,00,000:

Provided that –

- (i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which before the deduction of the sums, if any, exempt under the first, third and fourth provisos to sub-section (1) of section 7, section 15, section 15A, section 15AA, section 15C, section 15CC, section 15D, section 15E, section 15F, section 15H and section 58F of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), does not exceed Taka 6,000; and
- (ii) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed (a) the amount by which the total income exceeds Taka 6,000 or (b) the amount representing seventy per cent of the total income, whichever amount is the less and, where such income includes any income from a share of the income, profits and gains of a firm to which paragraph C of Part II applies, such portion of the Super-tax payable under the said paragraph as bears to the total amount of such Super-tax the same proportion as his share of income, profits and gains of the firm bears to the total income of the firm shall be added to the income-tax payable by such partner under this paragraph and, if the sum so arrived at exceeds seventy per cent of the total income of such partner (including his share of income, profits and gains of the firm), the amount of income-tax payable by him under this paragraph shall be reduced by the amount of such excess.

Explanation.- The expression “taxable income”, as used in this paragraph means-

- (a) in the case of an assessee to which sub-section (3) of section 23 of this Act or clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) applies, the total income;
- (b) in any other case, the total income of an assessee as diminished by the allowance admissible under the first, third and fourth provisos to sub-section (1) of section 7, section 15, section 15A, section 15AA, section 15C, section 15CC, section 15D, section 15E, section 15F, section 15H and section 58F of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).

B. In the case of every company and local authority and in every case in which, under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate-

Rates.

On the total income, excluding such part thereof as consists of any dividend, bonus or bonus shares to which subparagraph (2) or (3) of paragraph A of Part II applies. 30 per cent of such income.

C. In the case of every Company-

On the part of the total income consisting of the amount of dividend, bonus or bonus shares to which sub-paragraph (2) or (3) of paragraph A of Part II applies: Nil.

Provided that, for the purposes of paragraph B, where a company distributes dividends out of its income, profits and gains in respect of which it has obtained a rebate of one *anna* in the rupee under the proviso to paragraph B of Part I of the Fourth Schedule to the Finance Act, 1958 (XXII of 1958) the Third Schedule to the Finance Act, 1957 (I of 1957), the Third Schedule to the Finance Act, 1956 (I of 1956), and the Third Schedule to the Finance (1955-56) Act, 1956 (XXX of 1956), and additional income-tax at the rate of 6.25 per cent shall be levied on the amount of such dividend and such amount shall be deemed for the purposes of this proviso to be a part of the total income of the company of the year in which such distribution is made.

PART II

Rates of Super Tax.

A. In the case of Company-

Rates.

(I) On the whole of the total income excluding income to which paragraph C of Part I applies. 30 per cent of such total income:

Provided that, where a company, in respect of the profits and gains liable to tax under the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), has made such effective arrangements as may be prescribed by the National Board of Revenue in this behalf for the declaration and payment in the taxable territories of dividends payable out of such profits and gains and for the deduction of tax from such dividends, rebate shall be allowed as follows:

- (i) a rebate of 5 per cent to such company if it is a public company;
- (ii) a rebate of 5 per cent to such company if it is a public company to which clause (iii) does not apply, if its paid-up capital *plus* free reserves as on the last day of the previous year does not exceed Taka 5,00,000;
- (iii) a rebate of 5 per cent on so much of the income, profits and gains of such company, being a public company, as are derived by it from an industrial undertaking if its paid-up capital *plus* free reserves as on the last day of the previous year does not exceed Taka 10,00,000;
- (iv) a rebate of 10 per cent to such company in respect of its income, profits and gains to which sub-section (9) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), applies or which are derived by it in Bangladesh from processing, freezing, preserving and canning of food, vegetables, fruit, grain, meat, fish and poultry;
- (v) a rebate of 15 per cent to such company on so much of the income, profits and gains accruing or arising outside the taxable territories to which sub-section (4) of section 9 does not apply as are brought by it into Bangladesh.

Explanation.- The term “industrial undertaking”, as used in clause (iii) means an undertaking which is set up or commenced in the taxable territories on or after the 14th day of August, 1947, and which employs (i) ten or more persons in taxable territories and involves the use of electrical energy or any other form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency or (ii) twenty or more persons in the taxable territories and does not involve the use of electrical energy or any other form of energy which is mechanically transmitted and is not generated by human or animal agency and which is-

- (i) engaged in-
 - (a) the manufacture of goods or materials or the subjection of goods or materials to any process, which substantially changes their original conditions;
 - (b) ship-building;
 - (c) generation, transformation, conversion, transmission or distribution of electrical energy or the supply of hydraulic power;

- (d) the working of any mine, oil-well or other source of mineral deposits not being an undertaking to which the Second and Third Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) apply; or
 - (ii) any other industrial undertaking which may be approved by the National Board of Revenue for the purposes of this clause.
- (2) On the amount representing income from dividends from a company having its registered office in Bangladesh-
- | Rates. | |
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| (a) Where such dividends are received by a public company and are declared and paid by a company formed and registered in Bangladesh under the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), or a body corporate formed in pursuance of an Act, in respect of the share-capital issued, subscribed and paid after the fourteenth day of August, 1947. | 15 per cent of such amount. |
| (b) In other cases | 20 per cent of such amount. |
| (3) On the whole of the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares or the amount of any bonus issued by the company to its shareholders with a view to increasing its paid-up capital- | |
| Rates. | |
| (a) Where a company which issues bonus shares or bonus, as the case may be, is a public company. | 15 per cent of such amount. |
| (b) In other cases | 20 per cent of such amount. |
- B. In the case of every local authority-
- | Rates. | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| On the whole of the total income | 12.5 per cent of the total income. |
- C. In the case of every registered firm-

	Rates.
(1) Where the total income does not exceed Taka 10,000.	Nil.
(2) Where the total income exceeds Taka 10,000 but does not exceed Taka 15,000.	5 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 10,000.
(3) Where the total income exceeds Taka 15,000 but does not exceed Taka 30,000.	Taka 250 <i>plus</i> 7.5 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 15,000.
(4) Where the total income exceeds Taka 30,000 but does not exceed Taka 60,000.	Taka 1,375 <i>plus</i> 12.5 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 30,000.
(5) Where the total income exceeds Taka 60,000 but does not exceed Taka 1,00,000.	Taka 5,125 <i>plus</i> 20 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 60,000.
(6) Where the total income exceeds Taka 1,00,000.	Taka 13,125 <i>plus</i> 30 per cent of the amount exceeding Taka 1,00,000.

Explanation. The term “registered firm” as used in this paragraph, means a firm registered under section 26A of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), or a firm treated as a registered firm under clause (b) of sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).

PART III

(See section 24)

Rates of Surcharge

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| | Rates. |
| A. In the case of a company | Nil. |
| B. In the case of every assessee not being a company, whose total income, profits and gains exceed Taka thirty-six thousand. | 10 per cent of the income-tax and super-tax, if any, payable under the Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922); |

Provided that the surcharge payable shall not in any case exceed the amount by which the total income, profits or gains exceed Taka thirty-six thousand.
