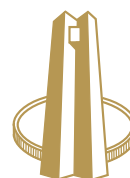


Tax Chronology of South Africa: 1979–2018

August 2018



South African Reserve Bank

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Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Basis of the South African tax system | |
| 1.1 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.2 Source-based income tax before 2001 | 1 |
| 1.3 Residence-based income tax from 2001 onwards | 1 |
| 2 Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 1 |
| 2.1 Persons and individuals | 1 |
| 2.1.1 Interest and dividend income exemption | 2 |
| 2.1.2 Discontinuation of the standard income tax on employees (SITE) system | 3 |
| 2.1.3 Exchange controls | 4 |
| 2.1.4 Encouragement to take out medical scheme membership | 5 |
| 2.1.5 Motor vehicle allowance | 5 |
| 2.1.6 Employee-related fringe benefits | 6 |
| 2.1.7 Retrenchment package merger | 6 |
| 2.1.8 Pre-retirement lump-sum taxation | 6 |
| 2.1.9 Tax on income of retirement funds | 7 |
| 2.1.10 Taxation of lump sums upon retirement | 8 |
| 2.2 Corporations and other enterprises | 8 |
| 2.2.1 Mining companies | 10 |
| 2.2.2 Oil and gas companies | 12 |
| 2.2.3 Insurance companies | 13 |
| 2.2.4 Employment companies | 14 |
| 2.2.5 Personal service providers that are companies | 15 |
| 2.2.6 Companies that are not residents and derive taxable income | 15 |
| 2.2.7 Tax holiday companies | 15 |
| 2.2.8 Public benefit organisations or recreational clubs | 16 |
| 2.2.9 Graduated tax on small business corporations | 17 |
| 2.2.10 Micro businesses | 19 |
| 2.2.11 Regional Services Council levy reform | 20 |
| 2.2.12 Treatment of collective investment scheme distributions | 20 |
| 2.2.13 Energy-efficiency savings tax credit incentive | 20 |
| 2.2.14 Environmental fiscal reform | 20 |
| 2.2.15 Emission reduction credits from clean development projects | 20 |
| 2.2.16 Tax incentives to support industrial policy | 21 |
| 2.2.17 Bursaries for relatives of employees | 21 |
| 2.3 Capital gains tax | 21 |
| 3. Taxes on payroll and workforce | 22 |
| 3.1 Skills development levy | 22 |
| 4. Taxes on property | 22 |
| 4.1 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes | 23 |
| 4.1.1 Estate duty | 23 |
| 4.1.2 Transfer duties | 23 |
| 4.1.3 Donations tax | 25 |
| 4.2 Taxes on financial and capital transactions | 25 |
| 4.2.1 Marketable securities tax | 25 |
| 4.2.2 Uncertified securities tax | 25 |
| 5. Taxes on goods and services | 25 |
| 5.1 Trends in general sales tax (GST) and value-added tax (VAT) | 25 |
| 5.2 VAT voluntary registration threshold | 26 |
| 5.3 False statements on VAT reforms | 27 |
| 5.4 VAT and residential property developers | 27 |
| 5.5 Specific excise duties | 27 |
| 5.6 Ad valorem excise duties | 28 |
| 5.7 General fuel levy | 30 |
| 5.8 Mineral and petroleum royalties | 33 |
| 5.9 Base oils for lubricating | 34 |
| 5.10 Plastic bag levy (environmental levy) | 34 |
| 5.11 Electricity tax/levy | 34 |



| | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| 5.12 | Taxation of incandescent (filament) light bulbs..... | 34 |
| 5.13 | Carbon dioxide vehicle emission tax..... | 34 |
| 5.14 | Environmental levy on tyres..... | 35 |
| 5.15 | Health promotion levy..... | 35 |
| 5.16 | Taxes on use of goods and permission to use goods or to perform activities..... | 35 |
| 5.17 | Mining leases and ownership..... | 35 |
| 6. | Taxes on international trade and transactions..... | 36 |
| 6.1 | Surcharge on imports..... | 36 |
| 7. | Other taxes..... | 38 |
| 7.1 | Stamp duty..... | 38 |
| 7.2 | Implementing the Municipal Property Rate Act..... | 38 |
| 7.3 | Closure of sophisticated tax loopholes..... | 39 |
| 7.4 | Tax expenditure statements..... | 39 |
| 8. | National government tax revenue..... | 40 |
| 9. | Annexures: Personal income tax rate and bracket adjustments..... | 42 |
| Annexure A | <i>Budget Review 1979</i> | 42 |
| Annexure B | <i>Budget Review 1980</i> | 44 |
| Annexure C | <i>Budget Review 1981</i> | 46 |
| Annexure D | <i>Budget Review 1982</i> | 48 |
| Annexure E | <i>Budget Review 1983</i> | 50 |
| Annexure F | <i>Budget Review 1984</i> | 52 |
| Annexure G | <i>Budget Review 1985</i> | 54 |
| Annexure H | <i>Budget Review 1986</i> | 56 |
| Annexure I | <i>Budget Review 1987</i> | 58 |
| Annexure J | <i>Budget Review 1988</i> | 60 |
| Annexure K | <i>Budget Review 1989</i> | 62 |
| Annexure L | <i>Budget Review 1990</i> | 64 |
| Annexure M | <i>Budget Review 1991</i> | 66 |
| Annexure N | <i>Budget Review 1992</i> | 68 |
| Annexure O | <i>Budget Review 1993</i> | 69 |
| Annexure P | <i>Budget Review 1994</i> | 70 |
| Annexure Q | <i>Budget Review 1995</i> | 72 |
| Annexure R | <i>Budget Review 1996</i> | 72 |
| Annexure S | <i>Budget Review 1997</i> | 73 |
| Annexure T | <i>Budget Review 1998</i> | 73 |
| Annexure U | <i>Budget Review 1999</i> | 74 |
| Annexure V | <i>Budget Review 2000</i> | 74 |
| Annexure W | <i>Budget Review 2001</i> | 75 |
| Annexure X | <i>Budget Review 2002</i> | 75 |
| Annexure Y | <i>Budget Review 2003</i> | 76 |
| Annexure Z | <i>Budget Review 2004</i> | 76 |
| Annexure AA | <i>Budget Review 2005</i> | 77 |
| Annexure AB | <i>Budget Review 2006</i> | 77 |
| Annexure AC | <i>Budget Review 2007</i> | 78 |
| Annexure AD | <i>Budget Review 2008</i> | 78 |
| Annexure AE | <i>Budget Review 2009</i> | 79 |
| Annexure AF | <i>Budget Review 2010</i> | 79 |
| Annexure AG | <i>Budget Review 2011</i> | 80 |
| Annexure AH | <i>Budget Review 2012</i> | 80 |
| Annexure AI | <i>Budget Review 2013</i> | 81 |
| Annexure AJ | <i>Budget Review 2014</i> | 81 |
| Annexure AK | <i>Budget Review 2015</i> | 82 |
| Annexure AL | <i>Budget Review 2016</i> | 82 |
| Annexure AM | <i>Budget Review 2017</i> | 83 |
| Annexure AN | Various Budget Reviews..... | 84 |
| | References..... | 85 |



Tax Chronology

1. Basis of the South African tax system

1.1 Introduction

This publication covers the period 1979 to 2018 and provides an overview of the current and historical rates for various taxes, duties and levies collected by the South African Revenue Service (SARS). For the most important types of taxes, the coverage goes back to 1979, but for the less important ones, only a more recent subset is covered. While care has been taken in the preparation of this supplement to ensure that the rates published at the date of publication are correct, minor errors may have occurred. The contents are intended for general purposes and research only, and are not intended to serve as financial or other advice.

The next publication in hardcopy format will be published in 2020. Updates for the years in between will only be added on the South African Reserve Bank's (SARB) website.

1.2 Source-based income tax before 2001

This is a tax system where income is taxed in the country where it originates. Its point of departure is that irrespective of residence, any person who derives income in a country should contribute to the cost of rendering government services in that country.

1.3 Residence-based income tax from 2001 onwards

Residents of a country are taxed on their income, irrespective of where in the world that income is earned, and non-residents are only subject to tax on domestic source income. This dispensation commenced on 1 January 2001.

2. Taxes on income, profits and capital gains

2.1 Persons and individuals*

Table 2.1.1 Marginal tax rates applicable to top income group

| Period | Top income group starts at annual income of: (Rand) | Marginal rate (Per cent) | |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------|
| | | Married | Single |
| 1961/62–1968/69 | | 50 | 50 |
| 1969/70–1970/71 | | 45 | 45 |
| 1971/72–1978/79 | | 60 | 60 |
| 1979/80 | | 55 | 55 |
| 1980/81–1981/82 | | 50 | 50 |
| 1982/83 | | 50 | 50 |
| 1983/84–1986/87 | | 50 | 50 |
| 1987/88–1989/90 | | 45 | 45 |
| 1990/91 | | 44 | 44 |
| 1991/92–1994/95 | | 43 | 43 |
| 1995/96–1999/2000 | | 45 | 45 |
| 2000/01–2001/02 | | 42 | 42 |
| 2002/03–2014/15 | | 40 | 40 |
| 2015/16 | | 41 | 41 |
| 2016/17 | | 45 | 45 |
| 2017/18..... | 1 500 001* | 45 | 45 |

* Annexure AN: Taxable income level in which the maximum marginal rate kicks in (R per annum)



Table 2.1.2 Personal income tax rate and bracket adjustments

| 2017/18 | | 2018/19 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–189 880 | 18% of each R1 | 1–195 850 | 18% of each R1 |
| 189 881–296 540 | R34 178 + 26% of the amount above R189 880 | 195 851–305 850 | R35 253 + 26% of the amount above R195 850 |
| 296 541–410 460 | R61 910 + 31% of the amount above R296 540 | 305 851–423 300 | R63 853 + 31% of the amount above R305 850 |
| 410 461–555 600 | R97 225 + 36% of the amount above R410 460 | 423 301–555 600 | R100 263 + 36% of the amount above R423 300 |
| 555 601–708 310 | R149 475 + 39% of the amount above R550 600 | 555 601–708 310 | R147 891 + 39% of the amount above R555 600 |
| 708 311–1 500 000 | R209 032 + 41% of the amount above R708 310 | 708 311 –1 500 000 | R207 448+ 41% of the amount above R708 310 |
| 1 500 001 and above | R533 625 + 45% of the amount above R1 500 000 | 1 500 001 and above | R532 041 + 45% of the amount above R1 500 000 |
| Rebates | 2017/18 | Rebates | 2018/19 |
| Primary | R13 635 | Primary | R14 067 |
| Secondary | R 7 479 | Secondary | R 7 713 |
| Tertiary | R 2 493 | Tertiary | R 2 574 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R75 750 | Below age 65 | R78 150 |
| Age 65 and over | R117 300 | Age 65 and over | R121 000 |
| Age 75 and over | R131 150 | Age 75 and over | R135 300 |

To ensure that the direct personal income tax burden on individuals remains reasonable, personal income tax brackets and rebates are adjusted to take into account inflation or ‘bracket creep’, and occasionally also to provide limited real tax relief. In addition to the primary and secondary rebates, a third rebate was introduced for taxpayers of 75 years and older from 1 March 2011.

From 1 March 2015, a natural person of any age is exempt from provisional tax if:

- he/she does not carry on any business; and
- his/her taxable income is below the tax threshold; or
- his/her taxable income derived from interest, foreign dividends and rental from fixed property does not exceed R30 000.

The 2017 Budget introduced a new top personal income tax bracket of 45% for taxable incomes above R1.5 million, effective from 1 March 2017.

2.1.1 Interest and dividend income exemption

Table 2.1.1.1 Interest and dividend income exemption

| Fiscal year | Under 65 years | 65 years and over |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Pre-2000 | R2 000 | R2 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2000*</i> | R3 000 | R4 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2001*</i> | R4 000 | R5 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2002*</i> | R6 000 | R10 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2003*</i> | R10 000 | R15 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2004*</i> | R11 000 | R16 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2005*</i> | R15 000 | R22 000 |



Table 2.1.1.1 Interest and dividend income exemption (continued)

| Fiscal year | Under 65 years | 65 years and over |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>Budget Review 2006*</i> | R16 500 | R24 500 |
| <i>Budget Review 2007*</i> | R18 000 | R26 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2008*</i> | R19 000 | R27 500 |
| <i>Budget Review 2009*</i> | R21 000 | R30 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2010*</i> | R22 300 | R32 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2011*</i> | R22 800 | R33 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2012*</i> | R22 800 | R33 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2013*</i> | R22 800 | R33 000 |
| <i>Budget Review 2014*</i> | R23 800 | R34 500 |
| <i>Budget Review 2015*</i> | R23 800 | R34 500 |
| <i>Budget Review 2016*</i> | R23 800 | R34 500 |
| <i>Budget Review 2017*</i> | R23 800 | R34 500 |
| <i>Budget Review 2018*</i> | R23 800 | R34 500 |

* Effective from 1 March following the budget announcement

The exemption applicable to foreign interest and foreign dividend income was increased from R3 500 per annum to R3 700 per annum, as from 1 March 2010. From 1 March 2012, this exemption was repealed.

Withholding tax on dividends took effect on 1 April 2012, replacing secondary tax on companies. The introduction of the tax corrected the impression that a tax on dividends is another tax on businesses. Legally and economically, dividend tax is a tax on individuals and non-resident shareholders (refer to company tax on pages 8 and 9).

Table 2.1.1.2 Withholding tax on dividends*

| | Rate (Per cent) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Budget Review 2012</i> | 15 |
| <i>Budget Reviews 2013–2016</i> | 15 |
| <i>Budget Reviews 2017–2018</i> | 20 |

* Effective from 1 March following the budget announcement

Effective from 1 March 2015, the following applied:

- Taxpayers who were 65 years and older were required to pay provisional tax.
- Individuals who were 65 years and older were exempt from provisional tax if they were not company directors and only received employment income, interest, rental income or dividends amounting to a taxable income of up to R80 000 per annum. The threshold was increased to R120 000.

Effective from 1 March 2017, the following applied:

- The dividend withholding tax was increased from 15% to 20%.

2.1.2 Discontinuation of the standard income tax on employees (SITE) system

The standard income tax on employees (SITE) system was introduced in March 1988 for the tax year 1988/89 to limit the number of personal income tax returns filed annually, freeing resources to deal with more complicated returns. Government repealed SITE with effect from 1 March 2011, and it was systematically phased out from the 2012 to 2014 tax years. It was totally abolished with effect from 1 March 2013.



2.1.3 Exchange controls

Following the announcement by the Minister of Finance in the 2014 Budget Speech, the SARB streamlined the Exchange Control Rulings and the Exchange Control Manual, which documents were withdrawn on 1 August 2016 and replaced by the Currency and Exchanges Manual for Authorised Dealers and the Currency and Exchanges Manual for these dealers in foreign exchange with limited authority. These manuals contain the permissions and conditions applicable to transactions in foreign exchange that may be undertaken by Authorised Dealers and Authorised Dealers in foreign exchange with limited authority and/or on behalf of their clients in terms of regulation 2(2), as well as details of related administrative responsibilities and the reporting requirements for cross-border transactions. The manuals must be read in conjunction with the Exchange Control Regulations.

Foreign investments by private individuals

- From 15 February 2006, the foreign capital allowance for individuals was increased from R750 000 to R2 million per person. From 27 October 2009, the R2 million was increased to R4 million. From 5 November 2010, the one-off limit was replaced with an annual limit. From 1 April 2015, the R4 million was increased to R10 million per annum.

Emigration

- From 15 February 2006, private individuals emigrating to any country outside the Common Monetary Area qualified, at the time of emigration, for a foreign capital allowance of R2 million and R4 million per family unit. This allowance was increased to R4 million and R8 million respectively from 27 October 2009, and from 5 November 2010 the one-off limit was replaced with an annual limit. From 1 April 2015, the limits were increased to R10 million per private individual and R20 million per family unit per calendar year.

Foreign direct investment by South African companies

- From 27 October 2009, the requirement for pre-approval from the Financial Surveillance Department of the SARB by companies to undertake outward investments in excess of R50 million was increased to R500 million. From 25 October 2011, requests were also considered from South African companies that required to make outward foreign direct investments, excluding passive investments in excess of R500 million per applicant company per calendar year where such investments fell outside the current line of business of the applicant company, to diversify their offshore operations from a domestic base. From 25 February 2015, the requirement for pre-approval by companies to undertake outward investments was increased to R1 billion per company per calendar year.

Exchange control amnesty

South Africa has on three occasions announced a dispensation that allowed South African residents to disclose their unauthorised foreign assets held in contravention of the Exchange Control Regulations and certain Tax Acts.

This dispensation was made available through the 2003 amnesty process, the 2010 Voluntary Disclosure Programme (VDP), and the 2016 Special Voluntary Disclosure Programme (SVDP). The 2016 SVDP came about as a result of a new global common reporting standard for the automatic exchange of tax and financial information on a global level between authorities, which came into effect late in 2017. To encourage compliance, the South African Government proposed an SVDP for resident individuals and entities.

All three opportunities for disclosure involved the regularisation of exchange control and tax affairs.

Specific amnesty legislation (Exchange Control Amnesty and Amendment of Taxation Laws Act 12 of 2003) was enacted to give effect to the 2003 amnesty process. The 2003 amnesty process was a joint exchange control and related tax amnesty, while the 2010 VDP process and 2016 SVDP process were administered separately by the exchange control authorities



and the tax authorities respectively. The 2010 Tax VDP and Exchange Control (Excon) VDP were implemented by way of ministerial approval. On 1 November 2010, Exchange Control Regulation 24 was promulgated to enable the Financial Surveillance Department to proceed with administering the Excon VDP and the subsequent Excon SVDP.

2.1.4 Encouragement to take out medical scheme membership

From 1 March 2006, the following arrangements applied:

- A monthly monetary cap that takes into account the number of beneficiaries covered by medical scheme membership replaced the two-thirds tax-free provision.
- The threshold for individual tax-deductible medical expenses increased from 5% to 7.5% of income.
- Taxpayers who were 65 years and older continued to enjoy full deduction for all medical expenses.

Table 2.1.4.1 Medical deductions

| Effective date | For each of the first two beneficiaries | For each additional beneficiary |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 01/03/2007 | R500 to R530 | R300 to R320 |
| 01/03/2008 | R530 to R570 | R320 to R345 |
| 01/03/2009 | R570 to R625 | R345 to R380 |
| 01/03/2010 | R625 to R670 | R380 to R410 |
| 01/03/2011 | R670 to R720 | R410 to R440 |
| 01/03/2012 (medical tax credit) | R216 to R230 | R144 to R154 |
| 01/03/2013 | R230 to R242 | R154 to R162 |
| 01/03/2014 | R242 to R257 | R162 to R172 |
| 01/03/2015 | R257 to R270 | R172 to R181 |
| 01/03/2016 | R270 to R286 | R181 to R192 |
| 01/03/2017 | R286 to R303 | R192 to R204 |
| 01/03/2018 | R303 to R310 | R204 to R209 |

Effective from 1 March 2012, the following applied:

- Medical deductions were converted to medical tax credits.
- Income tax deductions for medical scheme contributions for taxpayers who were below the age of 65 years were converted into tax credits.

Effective from 1 March 2015, the following applied:

- All medical expenses for all taxpayers (below the age of 65 years and 65 years or older) were converted into tax credits.

2.1.5 Motor vehicle allowance

From 1 March 2005, the deemed method for calculating fixed business travel cost was adjusted by introducing a residual value element and by capping the maximum car value at R360 000. The revised tables assumed that vehicles that were five years old commonly had a 30% residual value.

The deemed private kilometres were increased from 14 000 to 16 000 on 1 March 2005, and to 18 000 on 1 March 2006.

From 1 March 2006, the percentage of the monthly motor vehicle allowances subject to tax was increased from 50% to 60%. From 1 March 2009, this percentage was increased from 60% to 80%.

From 1 March 2010, the deemed business kilometre procedure was scrapped. A logbook has to be kept for actual business kilometres travelled to record the beginning and end readings of the trips. From 1 March 2014, the maximum car value was fixed at R560 000.



Company cars

In order to pre-empt a switch from travel allowance arrangements to company cars over the short to medium term, the deemed value of a company car was increased from 1.8% per month of the car's value to 2.5% from 1 March 2006. The deemed value of a second or additional company car remained at 4% per month.

The deemed maintenance and fuel costs were adjusted to reflect the latest applicable average running cost rates for motor vehicles, and will be reviewed annually in future.

For value-added tax (VAT) purposes, the value for the deemed supply of the right of use of a motor vehicle is determined by applying a percentage to the determined value of the vehicle.

The company car fringe benefit rules were tightened by increasing the deemed monthly taxable values to limit the potential abuse of company car fringe benefits. With effect from 1 March 2011, the vehicle fringe benefit changed to 3.5% for a company car without a maintenance plan and 3.25% for a company car with a maintenance plan.

The use of a company car by an employee is a taxable fringe benefit based on the market value of the vehicle. To align the treatment of company car fringe benefits for all employees, government introduced a requirement that actual retail market value be used in all cases.

2.1.6 Employee-related fringe benefits

Employer contributions are deemed to be a fringe benefit in the hands of the employee. Both employee and employer contributions are then deductible, up to a limit, for income-tax purposes by the employee.

The employee accommodation threshold was increased from R59 750 to R63 556 per annum with effect from 1 March 2012. The accommodation threshold was further increased as follows:

- R63 556 to R67 111 on 1 March 2013; and
- R67 111 to R70 700 on 1 March 2015.

2.1.7 Retrenchment package merger

The R30 000 income tax exemption for retrenchment packages had not been adjusted for many years. From 1 March 2011, the R30 000 exemption was repealed.

The above repealed exemption was merged into the retirement lump-sum tax exemption, resulting in all retirement and retrenchment lump-sum payments being treated equally.

2.1.8 Pre-retirement lump-sum taxation

Pre-retirement lump-sum taxation came into effect on 1 March 2009 and remained the same up until 2014/15, whereafter it remained unchanged as from 2015/16.

Table 2.1.8.1 Pre-retirement lump-sum taxation

| 2016/17 | | 2017/18 | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rate of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Taxable income Rate of tax |
| 0–25 000 | 0% of taxable income | 0–25 000 | 0% of taxable income |
| 25 001–660 000 | 18% of taxable income above R25 000 | 25 001–660 000 | 18% of taxable income above R25 000 |
| 660 001–990 000 | R114 300 plus 27% of taxable income above R660 000 | 660 001–990 000 | R114 300 plus 27% of taxable income above R660 000 |
| 900 001 and above | R203 400 plus 36% of taxable income above R990 000 | 900 001 and above | R203 400 plus 36% of taxable income above R990 000 |



2.1.9 Tax on income of retirement funds

Retirement fund tax on interest and rental income of such funds was introduced in 1996 and abolished from 1 March 2007.

Withholding taxes on lump-sum retirement payments to persons with taxable income of less than R43 000 was abolished from March 2007.

From March 2008, the taxation of other withdrawals from retirement funds was also simplified. From 1 March 2015, retirement fund members were able to defer the drawing of their retirement income until after retirement date.

Table 2.1.9.1 Retirement funds

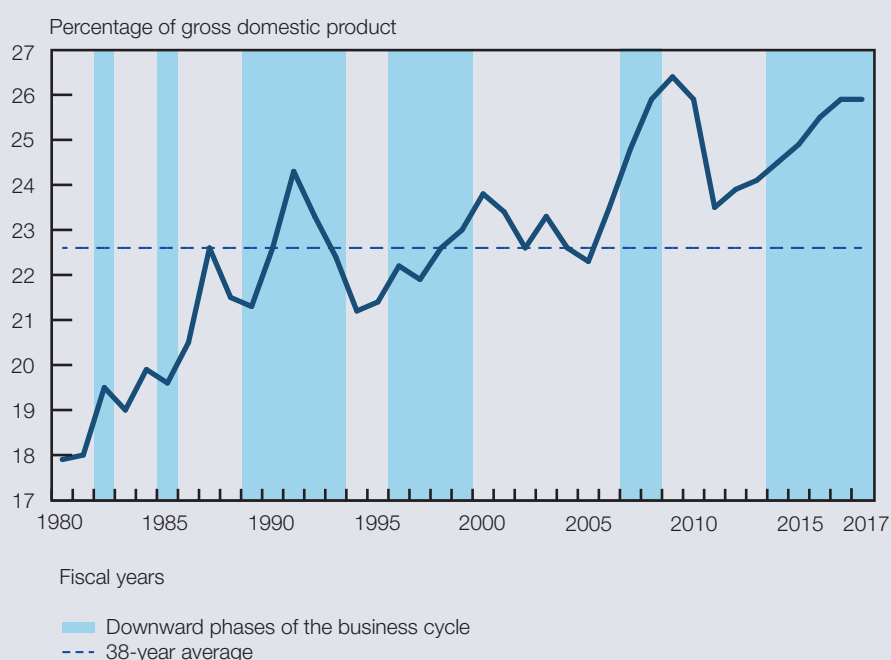
| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|---|
| 01/03/1996–28/02/1997 | 17 |
| 01/03/1997–28/02/1998 | 17 |
| 01/03/1998–28/02/1999 | 25 |
| 01/03/1999–28/02/2000 | 25 |
| 01/03/2000–28/02/2001 | 25 |
| 01/03/2001–28/02/2002 | 25 |
| 01/03/2002–28/02/2003 | 25 |
| 01/03/2003–28/02/2004 | 18 |
| 01/03/2004–28/02/2005 | 18 |
| 01/03/2005–28/02/2006 | 18 |
| 01/03/2006–28/02/2007 | 9 |

Note:

Tax on retirement funds was abolished with effect from 1 March 2007.

Taken as a proportion of gross domestic product, tax revenue fluctuated higher around its long-term average of 22.6% between 1985 and 2004. Since 2005 it has consistently exceeded the average.

National government total gross tax revenue



2.1.10 Taxation of lump sums upon retirement

From March 2011, government increased the tax-free lump-sum benefit upon retirement from R300 000 to R315 000.

Table 2.1.10.1 Taxation of lump sums upon retirement

| Taxable lump sum | Rate of tax (2011/12) |
|-------------------------|--|
| R0–R315 000..... | 0% of amount |
| R315 001–R630 000..... | R0 plus 18% of amount exceeding R315 000 |
| R630 001–R945 000..... | R56 700 plus 27% of amount exceeding R630 000 |
| R945 001 and above..... | R141 750 plus 36% of amount exceeding R945 000 |

| Taxable lump sum | Rate of tax (2016/17) |
|---------------------------|--|
| R0–R500 000..... | 0% of amount |
| R500 001–R700 000..... | R0 plus 18% of amount exceeding R500 000 |
| R700 001–R1 050 000..... | R36 000 plus 27% of amount exceeding R700 000 |
| R1 050 001 and above..... | R130 500 plus 36% of amount exceeding R1 050 000 |

Lump-sum withdrawals upon retirement from pension and retirement annuity funds are restricted to a maximum of one third of accumulated savings. A uniform approach to retirement fund withdrawals was legislated in 2013, to be effective from 1 March 2016. This date has now been deferred.

Divorce settlement payments made by retirement funds are now taxable in the hands of the non-member spouse.

From 1 March 2012, the clean-break principle applied fully to the overall tax treatment of all divorce order retirement benefits paid out as a result of a divorce order.

2.2 Corporations and other enterprises

Companies include close corporations (Note 1) but exclude companies referred to in 2.2.1 to 2.2.10 for those particular years of assessment.

Table 2.2.1 South African company tax rates

| Year of assessment ending during the period: | Rate of normal tax on taxable income | Surcharge | Transitional levy (Note 2) | UPT (Note 3) (Per cent) |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 01/04/1980–31/03/1981..... | 40 | 5 | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1981–31/03/1982..... | 40 | 5 | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1982–31/03/1983..... | 42 | 10 | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1983–31/03/1984..... | 42 | 10 | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1984–31/03/1985..... | 50 | – | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1985–31/03/1986..... | 50 | – | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1986–31/03/1987..... | 50 | – | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1987–31/03/1988..... | 50 | – | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1988–31/03/1989..... | 50 | – | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1989–31/03/1990..... | 50 | – | – | 33½ |
| 01/04/1990–31/03/1991..... | 50 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/1991–31/03/1992..... | 48 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/1992–31/03/1993..... | 48 | – | – | – |



Table 2.2.1 South African company tax rates (continued)

| Year of assessment ending during the period: | Rate of normal tax on taxable income | Surcharge | Transitional levy (Note 2) | UPT (Note 3) (Per cent) |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 01/04/1993–31/03/1994 | 40 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/1994–31/03/1995 | 35 | – | 5 | – |
| 01/04/1995–31/03/1996 | 35 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/1996–31/03/1997 | 35 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/1997–31/03/1998 | 35 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/1998–31/03/1999 | 35 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/1999–31/03/2000 | 30 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2000–31/03/2001 | 30 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2001–31/03/2002 | 30 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2002–31/03/2003 | 30 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2003–31/03/2004 | 30 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2004–31/03/2005 | 30 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2005–31/03/2006 | 29 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2006–31/03/2007 | 29 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2007–31/03/2008 | 29 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2008–31/03/2009 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2012–31/03/2013 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2013–31/03/2014 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2014–31/03/2015 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2015–31/03/2016 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2016–31/03/2017 | 28 | – | – | – |
| 01/04/2017–31/03/2018 | 28 | – | – | – |

Notes:

(1) **Close corporations (CCs):** CCs became liable to tax with effect from the 1985 year of assessment.

(2) **Transitional levy:** To finance transitional costs incurred during the 1993 and 1994 transitional process to democracy, a one-off transitional levy was charged during the 1995 year of assessment. This levy was calculated as a certain percentage of taxable income in excess of R50 000 before set-off of any balance of assessed loss brought forward.

(3) **Undistributed profits tax (UPT):** UPT was payable by companies at the rate of 33½% on the amount by which the distributable profit of a company exceeded the dividends distributed during the specified period relating to the year of assessment. In light of the exemption of income in the form of dividends in the hands of natural persons and CCs, this tax was no longer warranted as from 1 April 1990.

Secondary tax on companies (STC)

STC was payable by a company on net dividends declared during the company's dividend cycle, of which the last cycle ended on 31 March 2012. The STC credits of such a company could be used until 31 March 2015 to ensure that the after-tax profits of a company that were distributed to shareholders, and that were subject to STC, were not also subjected to dividends tax when distributed to shareholders.

Rates at which STC was levied

| Period | Rate of STC | Period | Rate of STC |
|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 17/03/1993–21/06/1994 | 15% | 14/03/1996–30/09/2007 | 12.5% |
| 22/06/1994–13/03/1996 | 25% | 01/10/2007–31/03/2012 | 10% |

Dividends tax replaced STC as from 1 April 2012.



2.2.1 Mining companies

2.2.1.1 Companies mining for gold

These companies are taxed according to one of the following 'gold mining tax formulas':

Table 2.2.1.1 Rate of normal tax on taxable income derived from mining for gold

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Mining company not exempt from STC | Mining company elected to be exempt from STC |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 01/04/1994–31/03/1995 | $Y = 43 - (215/x)$ | $Y = 58 - (290/x)$ |
| 01/04/1995–31/03/1996 | $Y = 43 - (215/x)$ | $Y = 58 - (290/x)$ |
| 01/04/1996–31/03/1997 | $Y = 43 - (215/x)$ | $Y = 51 - (255/x)$ |
| 01/04/1997–31/03/1998 | $Y = 43 - (215/x)$ | $Y = 51 - (255/x)$ |
| 01/04/1998–31/03/1999 | $Y = 43 - (215/x)$ | $Y = 51 - (255/x)$ |
| 01/04/1999–31/03/2000 | $Y = 37 - (185/x)$ | $Y = 46 - (230/x)$ |
| 01/04/2000–31/03/2001 | $Y = 37 - (185/x)$ | $Y = 46 - (230/x)$ |
| 01/04/2001–31/03/2002 | $Y = 37 - (185/x)$ | $Y = 46 - (230/x)$ |
| 01/04/2002–31/03/2003 | $Y = 37 - (185/x)$ | $Y = 46 - (230/x)$ |
| 01/04/2003–31/03/2004 | $Y = 37 - (185/x)$ | $Y = 46 - (230/x)$ |
| 01/04/2004–31/03/2005 | $Y = 37 - (185/x)$ | $Y = 46 - (230/x)$ |
| 01/04/2005–31/03/2006 | $Y = 35 - (175/x)$ | $Y = 45 - (225/x)$ |
| 01/04/2006–31/03/2007 | $Y = 35 - (175/x)$ | $Y = 45 - (225/x)$ |
| 01/04/2007–31/03/2008 | $Y = 35 - (175/x)$ | $Y = 45 - (225/x)$ |
| 01/04/2008–31/03/2009 | $Y = 34 - (175/x)$ | $Y = 43 - (225/x)$ |
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | $Y = 34 - (170/x)$ | $Y = 43 - (215/x)$ |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | $Y = 34 - (170/x)$ | $Y = 43 - (215/x)$ |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | $Y = 34 - (170/x)$ | $Y = 43 - (215/x)$ |

In the formula:

x = the ratio, expressed as a percentage, calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Taxable income from gold mining}}{\text{Total revenue (turnover) from gold mining}}$$

and

y = calculated percentage which represents the rate of tax to be levied

Only one formula (see below) applied as from 1 April 2012 as STC was replaced following the introduction of a dividend tax on that date.

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Formula |
|---|--------------------|
| 01/04/2012–31/03/2013 | $Y = 34 - (170/x)$ |
| 01/04/2013–31/03/2014 | $Y = 34 - (170/x)$ |
| 01/04/2014–31/03/2015 | $Y = 34 - (170/x)$ |

Table 2.2.1.2 Rate of normal tax on taxable income other than that derived from mining for gold

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Mining company not exempt from STC (Per cent) | Mining company that elected to be exempt from STC (Per cent) |
|---|---|--|
| 01/04/1994–31/03/1995 | 35 | 48 |
| 01/04/1995–31/03/1996 | 35 | 48 |
| 01/04/1996–31/03/1997 | 35 | 42 |
| 01/04/1997–31/03/1998 | 35 | 42 |
| 01/04/1998–31/03/1999 | 35 | 42 |
| 01/04/1999–31/03/2000 | 30 | 38 |
| 01/04/2000–31/03/2001 | 30 | 38 |
| 01/04/2001–31/03/2002 | 30 | 38 |
| 01/04/2002–31/03/2003 | 30 | 38 |
| 01/04/2003–31/03/2004 | 30 | 38 |
| 01/04/2004–31/03/2005 | 30 | 38 |
| 01/04/2005–31/03/2006 | 29 | 37 |
| 01/04/2006–31/03/2007 | 29 | 37 |
| 01/04/2007–31/03/2008 | 29 | 37 |
| 01/04/2008–31/03/2009 | 28 | 35 |
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | 28 | 35 |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | 28 | 35 |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | 28 | 35 |

Only one rate (see below) applied as from 1 April 2012 as STC was replaced by the introduction of a dividend tax on that date.

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate (Per cent) |
|---|-----------------|
| 01/04/2012–31/03/2013 | 28 |
| 01/04/2013–31/03/2014 | 28 |
| 01/04/2014–31/03/2015 | 28 |

Table 2.2.1.3 Companies mining for diamonds

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) | Surcharge (Per cent) |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 01/04/1983–31/03/1984 | 45 | 15 |
| 01/04/1984–31/03/1985 | 45 | 20 |
| 01/04/1985–31/03/1986 | 45 | 25 |
| 01/04/1986–31/03/1987 | 45 | 25 |
| 01/04/1987–31/03/1988 | 45 | 25 |
| 01/04/1988–31/03/1989 | 45 | 25 |

Note:

For years of assessment that ended on or after 1 April 1989, see Table 2.2.1.5 on page 12 for tax rate.



Table 2.2.1.4 Mining companies (other than companies mining for gold or diamonds)

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) | Surcharge (Per cent) |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 01/04/1983–31/03/1984 | 42 | 10 |
| 01/04/1984–31/03/1985 | 50 | . . . |
| 01/04/1985–31/03/1986 | 50 | 15 |
| 01/04/1986–31/03/1987 | 50 | 15 |
| 01/04/1987–31/03/1988 | 50 | 15 |
| 01/04/1988–31/03/1989 | 50 | 15 |

Note:

As from years of assessment that ended on or after 1 April 1989, see Table 2.2.1 on pages 8 and 9 for tax rate.

Table 2.2.1.5 Mining companies (including companies mining for diamonds, but excluding companies mining for gold)

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) | Surcharge (Per cent) |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 01/04/1989–31/03/1990 | 50 | 12 |
| 01/04/1990–01/03/1991 | 50 | 9 |
| 01/04/1991–31/03/1992 | 48 | 6 |
| 01/04/1992–31/03/1993 | 48 | 3 |

Note:

For years of assessment that ended on or after 1 April 1993, see 2.2.1 on pages 8 and 9 for tax rate.

2.2.2 Oil and gas companies

2.2.2.1 Rate of normal tax on taxable income derived by an oil and gas company

2.2.2.1.1 For years of assessment that ended on or after 1 January 1992

The same rate of normal tax applicable to companies (see 2.2.1 on page 8) is applicable to an oil and gas company on taxable income derived from oil and gas, plus an additional normal tax equal to 40% of the amount remaining after the deduction of the normal tax from such taxable income. The normal tax and the additional normal tax may, however, be reduced in terms of section 5(2A)(b) of the Taxation Laws Amendment Act.

2.2.2.1.2 For years of assessment that commenced on or after 2 November 2006

(See paragraph 2 of the Tenth Schedule to the Taxation Laws Amendment Act.)

The rate of tax on taxable income derived from oil and gas by an oil and gas company that:

- is a resident (or an oil and gas company which is not a resident that carries on a trade within the Republic of South Africa and which solely derives its income from oil and gas solely by virtue of an OP26 right [as defined in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002] previously held by such company), will not exceed 29%; and
- is not a resident, but carries on a trade within the Republic of South Africa, will not exceed 32% if it solely derives its income from oil and gas by virtue of an OP26 right.

2.2.2.1.3 For the years of assessment that ended on or after 1 April 2008

The rate of tax on taxable income derived from oil and gas by an oil and gas company that:

- is a resident (or for an oil and gas company which is not a resident that carries on a trade within the Republic of South Africa and which derives its income from oil and gas solely by virtue of an OP26 right [as defined in the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002] previously held by such company), will not exceed 28%; and
- is not a resident, but carries on a trade within the Republic of South Africa, will not exceed 31%.

2.2.2.1.4 For years of assessment that ended on or after 1 January 2010

The definition of an 'oil and gas company' was narrowed in order to limit the benefits available under the Tenth Schedule to the Taxation Laws Amendment Act to 'oil and gas production' as defined in the said Schedule.

2.2.2.1.5 For the years of assessment that ended during the 12-month period up to 31 March 2013 and subsequent years of assessment

The rate of tax on taxable income derived from oil and gas by any oil and gas company must not exceed 28%.

2.2.2.2 Rate of STC on the net amount of any dividend declared by an oil and gas company

The rate of STC on the net amount of any dividend declared by any oil and gas company will not exceed 5%. STC is not applicable where a company is engaged in refining.

The rate of STC on the net amount of any dividend declared by any oil and gas company derived from the profits of its oil and gas income, if all its oil and gas rights are solely derived (directly or indirectly) from an OP26 right previously held by that company, must not exceed 0%. STC is not applicable where the company is engaged in refining.

Dividends tax replaced STC as from 1 April 2012.

2.2.2.3 Rate of dividends tax in respect of dividends paid by an oil and gas company

The rate of dividends tax payable by an oil and gas company will not exceed 5% of the amount of a dividend paid out of amounts attributable to its income from oil and gas.

The rate of dividends tax payable must not exceed 0% of the amount of any dividend paid by an oil and gas company out of amounts attributable to its income from oil and gas if all of its oil and gas rights are solely derived (directly or indirectly) by virtue of an OP26 right previously held by that company.

2.2.2.4 For years of assessment commencing on or after 1 January 2014

The rate of dividends tax that will be payable by an oil and gas company on the amount of any dividend arising from oil and gas income must not exceed 0% of the amount of that dividend.

2.2.3 Insurance companies

2.2.3.1 Long-term insurance companies

For taxation purposes, the business of long-term insurance companies is disaggregated and the various 'funds' taxed separately. There are four funds: (i) corporate fund (CF); (ii) individual policyholder fund (IPF); (iii) company policyholder fund (CPF); and (iv) untaxed policyholder fund (UPF).



Table 2.2.3.1.1 Rate of normal tax on taxable income derived by the four funds

| Year of assessment ending during the period | CF (Per cent) | IPF (Per cent) | CPF (Per cent) | UPF | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | Administered retirement funds | Other (Per cent) |
| 01/04/1998–31/03/1999 | 35 | 30 | 35 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/1999–31/03/2000 | 30 | 30 | 30 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2000–31/03/2001 | 30 | 30 | 30 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2001–31/03/2002 | 30 | 30 | 30 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2002–31/03/2003 | 30 | 30 | 30 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2003–31/03/2004 | 30 | 30 | 30 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2004–31/03/2005 | 30 | 30 | 30 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2005–31/03/2006 | 29 | 30 | 29 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2006–31/03/2007 | 29 | 30 | 29 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2007–31/03/2008 | 29 | 30 | 29 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2008–31/03/2009 | 28 | 30 | 28 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | 28 | 30 | 28 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | 28 | 30 | 28 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | 28 | 30 | 28 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2012–31/03/2013 | 28 | 30 | 28 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2013–31/03/2014 | 28 | 30 | 28 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |
| 01/04/2014–31/03/2015 | 28 | 30 | 28 | See table 2.1.9.1 | 0 |

2.2.3.2 Short-term insurance companies

The rate of normal tax on the taxable income of a company carrying on a short-term insurance business is the same rate as is applicable to companies (see 1.2: Source-based income tax before 2001 on page 1).

2.2.4 Employment companies

A personal service company is a limited company that typically has a sole director – the contractor – who owns most or all of the shares. The contractor’s personal service company generally supplies professional services to end user clients, either directly or via an agency.

A labour broker is any natural person who conducts or carries on any business whereby such person, for reward, provides a client of such business with other persons to render a service or perform work for such client, or procures such other persons for the client, for which services such other persons are remunerated by such a person. The labour broker can apply for an exemption certificate annually (the certificate is only valid for one tax year). A fully completed IRP30A application, together with the supporting documents, must be submitted to the SARS branch office at least two months before the expiry of the current exemption certificate.

Table 2.2.4.1 Employment companies

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|--|
| 01/04/2000–31/03/2001 | 35 |
| 01/04/2001–31/03/2002 | 35 |
| 01/04/2002–31/03/2003 | 35 |
| 01/04/2003–31/03/2004 | 35 |
| 01/04/2004–31/03/2005 | 35 |
| 01/04/2005–31/03/2006 | 34 |
| 01/04/2006–31/03/2007 | 34 |
| 01/04/2007–31/03/2008 | 34 |
| 01/04/2008–31/03/2012 | 33 |

Note:

For years of assessment that commenced on or after 1 March 2009, see Table 2.2.1 on pages 8 and 9 for applicable tax rate.



2.2.5 Personal service providers that are companies

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|---|
| 01/03/2009–31/03/2010 | 33 |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | 33 |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | 33 |

Note:

For years of assessment that commenced on or after 1 March 2013, see Table 2.2.1 on pages 8 and 9 for tax rate.
For personal service providers that are trusts, see Table 3.3 for the tax rate.

2.2.6 Companies that are not residents and derive taxable income

Table 2.2.6.1 Companies that are not residents and derive taxable income

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|---|
| 01/04/1996–31/03/1997 | 40 |
| 01/04/1997–31/03/1998 | 40 |
| 01/04/1998–31/03/1999 | 40 |
| 01/04/1999–31/03/2000 | 35 |
| 01/04/2000–31/03/2001 | 35 |
| 01/04/2001–31/03/2002 | 35 |
| 01/04/2002–31/03/2003 | 35 |
| 01/04/2003–31/03/2004 | 35 |
| 01/04/2004–31/03/2005 | 35 |
| 01/04/2005–31/03/2006 | 34 |
| 01/04/2006–31/03/2007 | 34 |
| 01/04/2007–31/03/2008 | 34 |
| 01/04/2008–31/03/2009 | 33 |
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | 33 |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | 33 |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | 33 |

Note:

Companies that are not residents are not subject to STC.
For years of assessment that ended after 31 March 2012, see Table 2.2.1 on pages 8 and 9 for tax rate.

2.2.7 Tax holiday companies

These are qualifying companies that enjoy ‘tax holiday status’ in terms of section 37H of the Taxation Laws Amendment Act. Companies could only qualify under this section in terms of approved qualifying projects applied for up until 30 September 1999.

Table 2.2.7.1 Tax holiday companies

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|---|
| During the tax holiday status | 0 |

Note:

Tax holiday companies are exempt from STC.
This concession was repealed for the years of assessment commencing on or after 1 January 2013.



2.2.8 Public benefit organisations or recreational clubs

A public benefit organisation (PBO) that is approved in terms of section 30(3) of the Taxation Laws Amendment Act is taxable on its taxable income as from its first year of assessment if it commenced on or after 1 April 2006.

A recreational club that is approved in terms of section 30A(2) of the Act is taxable on its taxable income as from its first year of assessment if it commenced on or after 1 April 2007.

Table 2.2.8.1 Public benefit organisation

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|---|
| 01/04/2006–31/03/2007 | 29 |

Table 2.2.8.2 Public benefit organisation or recreational club that is a person other than a company

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|---|
| 01/03/2007–29/02/2008 | 29 |
| 01/03/2008–29/02/2009 | 28 |

Table 2.2.8.3 Public benefit organisation or recreational club that is a company

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|---|
| 01/04/2007–31/03/2008 | 29 |
| 01/04/2008–31/03/2009 | 28 |
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | 28 |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | 28 |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | 28 |
| 01/04/2012–31/03/2013 | 28 |
| 01/04/2013–31/03/2014 | 28 |

Table 2.2.8.4 Public benefit organisation that is a trust

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Rate of normal tax on taxable income (Per cent) |
|---|---|
| 28/02/2010 | 28 |
| 28/02/2011 | 28 |
| 29/02/2012 | 28 |
| That commenced on 01/03/2012 or ended on 28/02/2013 | 28 |
| That commenced on 01/03/2013 or ended on 28/02/2014 | 28 |
| That commenced on 01/03/2014 or ended on 28/02/2015 | 28 |



2.2.9 Graduated tax on small business corporations

Tax relief for eligible small business companies came into operation in 2001. The amendments to section 12E on small business corporations, whereby they were given an accelerated depreciation regime and where personal service providers could get the benefit (if they employed four or more people) came into effect in 2005. They would benefit from a simplified and enhanced depreciation regime to encourage fixed-capital formation.

A depreciation write-off at a 50:30:20% rate over a three-year period for all depreciable assets applied, while manufacturing assets could retain their immediate 100% write-off.

The R20 000 double deduction for start-ups was removed from 1 April 2005.

An immediate 100% depreciation exists for individual small items purchased for business purposes. This threshold was increased from R2 000 to R5 000 for assets purchased on or after 1 March 2006. This threshold of R5 000 was further increased to R7 000 for assets purchased on or after 1 March 2009.

Table 2.2.9.1 Graduated tax on small business corporations

| Effective date | Turnover of small business corporation | Taxable income (Rand) | Company tax rate applicable (Per cent) |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1 April 2000 and 1 April 2001..... | Less than R1 million | 1–100 000 | 15% of the amount not exceeding R100 000 |
| | | 100 001 and above | 15% of the amount not exceeding R100 000 plus 30% of the amount as does exceed R100 000 |
| 1 April 2002..... | Less than R3 million | 1–150 000 | 15% of the amount not exceeding R150 000 |
| | | 150 001 and above | 15% the amount not exceeding R150 000 plus 30% of the amount as does exceed R150 000 |
| 1 April 2003 and 1 April 2004..... | Less than R5 million | 1–150 000 | 15% of the amount not exceeding R150 000 |
| | | 150 001 and above | 15% of the amount not exceeding R150 000 plus 30% of the amount as does exceed R150 000 |
| 1 April 2005..... | Less than R6 million | 1–35 000 | 0% |
| | | 35 001–250 000 | 10% of the amount above R35 000 |
| | | 250 001 and above | R21 500 plus 29% of the amount above R250 000 |
| 1 April 2006..... | Less than R14 million | 1–40 000 | 0% |
| | | 40 001–300 000 | 10% of the amount above R40 000 |
| | | 300 001 and above | R26 000 plus 29% of the amount above R300 000 |
| 1 April 2007..... | Less than R14 million | 1–43 000 | 0% |
| | | 43 001–300 000 | 10% of the amount above R43 000 |
| | | 300 001 and above | R27 500 plus 29% of the amount above R300 000 |
| 1 April 2008..... | Less than R14 million | 1–46 000 | 0% |
| | | 46 001–300 000 | 10% of the amount above R46 000 |
| | | 300 001 and above | R25 400 plus 28% of the amount above R300 000 |
| 1 April 2009..... | Less than R14 million | 1–54 200 | 0% |
| | | 54 201–300 000 | 10% of the amount above R54 200 |
| | | 300 001 and above | R24 580 plus 28% of the amount above R300 000 |



Table 2.2.9.1 Graduated tax on small business corporations (continued)

| Effective date | Turnover of small business corporation | Taxable income (Rand) | Company tax rate applicable (Per cent) |
|-------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| 1 April 2010..... | Less than R14 million | R1–R57 000 | 0% |
| | | R57 001–R300 000 | 10% of the amount above R57 000 |
| | | R300 001 and above | R24 300 plus 28% of the amount above R300 000 |
| 1 April 2011..... | Less than R14 million | R1–R59 750 | 0% |
| | | R59 751–R300 000 | 10% of the amount above R59 750 |
| | | R300 001 and above | R24 025 plus 28% of the amount above R300 000 |
| 1 April 2012..... | Less than R14 million | R1–R63 556 | 0% |
| | | R63 557–R350 000 | 7% of the amount above R63 556 |
| | | R350 001 and above | R20 051 plus 28% of the amount above R350 000 |
| 1 April 2013..... | Less than R20 million | R1–R67 111 | 0% |
| | | R67 112–R365 000 | 7% of the amount above R67 111 |
| | | R365 001–R550 000 | R20 852 plus 21% of the amount above R365 000 |
| 1 April 2014..... | Less than R20 million | R550 001 and above | R59 702 plus 28% of the amount above R550 000 |
| | | R1–R70 700 | 0% |
| | | R70 701–R365 000 | 7% of the amount above R70 700 |
| 1 April 2015..... | Less than R20 million | R365 001–R550 000 | R20 601 plus 21% of the amount above R365 000 |
| | | R550 001 and above | R59 451 plus 28% of the amount above R550 000 |
| | | R1–R73 650 | 0% |
| 1 April 2016..... | Less than R20 million | R73 651–R365 000 | 7% of the amount above R73 650 |
| | | R365 001–R550 000 | R20 395 plus 21% of the amount above R365 000 |
| | | R550 001 and above | R59 245 plus 28% of the amount above R550 000 |
| 1 April 2017..... | Less than R20 million | R1–R75 000 | 0% |
| | | R75 001–R365 000 | 7% of the amount above R75 000 |
| | | R365 001–R550 000 | R20 395 plus 21% of the amount above R365 000 |
| 1 April 2017..... | Less than R20 million | R550 001 and above | R59 150 plus 28% of the amount above R550 000 |
| | | R1–R75 750 | 0% |
| | | R75 751–R365 000 | 7% of the amount above R75 750 |
| 1 April 2017..... | Less than R20 million | R365 001–R550 000 | R20 248 plus 21% of the amount above R365 000 |
| | | R550 001 and above | R59 098 plus 28% of the amount above R550 000 |
| | | R1–R75 750 | 0% |

From 1 March 2012, micro businesses (i.e. those businesses with an annual turnover below R1 million) were given the option of making payments for turnover tax, VAT and employee tax at twice-yearly intervals.



2.2.10 Micro businesses

A person qualifies as a micro business (as defined in the Sixth Schedule to the Taxation Laws Amendment Act) if:

- that person is a natural person (or the deceased or insolvent estate of a natural person that was a registered micro business at the time of death or insolvency); or
- that person is a company; and
- the qualifying turnover of that person for the year of assessment does not exceed an amount of R1 million.

Table 2.2.10.1 Micro business corporations

| Year of assessment ending during the period | Taxable turnover (Rand) | Rate of tax |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | R1–R100 000 | 0% |
| | R100 001–R300 000 | 1% of the amount above R100 000 |
| | R300 001–R500 000 | R2 000 plus 3% of the amount above R300 000 |
| | R500 001–R750 000 | R8 000 plus 5% of the amount above R500 000 |
| | R750 001 and above | R20 500 plus 7% of the amount above R750 000 |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | R1–R100 000 | 0% |
| | R100 001–R300 000 | 1% of the amount above R100 000 |
| | R300 001–R500 000 | R2 000 plus 3% of the amount above R300 000 |
| | R500 001–R750 000 | R8 000 plus 5% of the amount above R500 000 |
| | R750 001 and above | R20 500 plus 7% of the amount above R750 000 |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | R1–R150 000 | 0% |
| | R150 001–R300 000 | 1% of the amount above R150 000 |
| | R300 001–R500 000 | R1 000 plus 2% of the amount above R300 000 |
| | R500 001–R750 000 | R5 500 plus 4% of the amount above R500 000 |
| | R750 001 and above | R15 500 plus 6% of the amount above R750 000 |
| 01/04/2012–31/03/2013 | R1–R150 000 | 0% |
| | R150 001–R300 000 | 1% of the amount above R150 000 |
| | R300 001–R500 000 | R1 500 plus 2% of the amount above R300 000 |
| | R500 001–R750 000 | R5 500 plus 4% of the amount above R500 000 |
| | R750 001 and above | R15 500 plus 6% of the amount above R750 000 |
| 01/04/2013–31/03/2014 | R1–R150 000 | 0% |
| | R150 001–R300 000 | 1% of the amount above R150 000 |
| | R300 001–R500 000 | R1 500 plus 2% of the amount above R300 000 |
| | R500 001–R750 000 | R5 500 plus 4% of the amount above R500 000 |
| | R750 000 and above | R15 500 plus 6% of the amount above R750 000 |
| 01/04/2014–31/03/2015 | R1–R150 000 | 0% |
| | R150 001–R300 000 | 1% of the amount above R150 000 |
| | R300 001–R500 000 | R1 500 plus 2% of the amount above R300 000 |
| | R500 001–R750 000 | R5 500 plus 4% of the amount above R500 000 |
| | R750 000 and above | R15 500 plus 6% of the amount above R750 000 |
| 01/04/2015–31/03/2016 | R1–R335 000 | 0% |
| | R335 001–R500 000 | 1% of the amount above R335 000 |
| | R500 001–R750 000 | R1 650 plus 2% of the amount above R500 000 |
| | R750 001 and above | R6 650 plus 3% of the amount above R750 000 |
| | 01/04/2016–31/03/2017 | R1–R335 000 |
| R335 001–R500 000 | | 1% of the amount above R335 000 |
| R500 001–R750 000 | | R1 650 plus 2% of the amount above R500 000 |
| R750 001 and above | | R6 650 plus 3% of the amount above R750 000 |



2.2.11 Regional Services Council (RSC) levy reform

RSC levies were abolished on 30 June 2006 and replaced with alternative funding arrangements to ensure the continued independence and financial viability of municipalities.

This provided significant direct tax relief to businesses. The administrative burden was significantly lowered as RSC levies required monthly submissions. Since one of the levies was imposed on payroll, its removal effectively lowered the costs of job creation.

2.2.12 Treatment of collective investment scheme distributions

A collective investment scheme (CIS) in shares was treated as a company whose distributions were treated as a special form of dividend until 2009.

The *Budget Review 2009* proposed that distributions by these schemes should generally follow a flow-through principle from 2010.

If a CIS distributes dividends received, this should be viewed as dividends in the hands of holders of participatory interests. If it distributes interest received, it should be viewed as interest in the hands of holders of participatory interests.

2.2.13 Energy-efficiency savings tax credit incentive

The energy-efficiency savings tax credit incentive complements the proposed future carbon tax and will be extended to cogeneration projects. It encourages firms to support a greener economy. Businesses can claim deductions based on energy saved.

Table 2.2.13.1 Energy-efficiency savings tax incentive

| Effective date* | Rate per kWh |
|---|--------------|
| 1 November 2013 | 0.45c |
| To be determined in the Taxation Laws Amendment Act of 2015 | 0.95c |

* Effective from 1 April following the budget announcement

2.2.14 Environmental fiscal reform

Incentives for cleaner production: energy efficiency

Current legislation provides for a three-year 50:30:20% accelerated depreciation allowance for investments in renewable energy and biofuels production.

It was proposed that investments by companies in energy-efficient equipment should qualify for an additional allowance of up to 15% on condition that there is documentary proof of the resulting energy efficiencies (after a two- or three-year period), certified by the Energy Efficiency Agency.

2.2.15 Emission reduction credits from clean development projects

From 1 March 2009, income derived from the disposal of primary certified emission reductions (CERs) was tax-exempt or subject to capital gains tax (CGT) instead of normal income tax. From 1 March 2009, secondary CERs were classified as trading stock and taxed accordingly.



2.2.16 Tax incentives to support industrial policy

An amount of R5 billion was set aside for tax incentives to be used over the three financial years (2012/13–2014/15) in support of sectors identified as key to the emerging industrial strategy. This was addressed in the *Budget Review 2012* under 'Business taxes: special economic zones'.

2.2.17 Bursaries for relatives of employees

To facilitate employer-sponsored education and training of the dependants of low- and middle-income workers, this tax-free fringe benefit was increased from 1 March 2008 to R10 000 per year for employees earning up to R100 000 per year.

With effect from 1 March 2013, this threshold was increased from R10 000 to R30 000 for students attending tertiary education but remained at R10 000 for certain students at schools, for employees earning up to R200 000 per year.

With effect from 1 March 2017, the income eligibility threshold for employees to access the relief was increased from R400 000 to R600 000. The value of qualifying bursaries was increased from R15 000 to R20 000 for National Qualifications Framework (NQF) level 7, and from R40 000 to R60 000 for NQF levels above 7.

2.3 Capital gains tax (CGT)

CGT was introduced on 1 October 2001, whereby income tax is levied on a portion of the gains realised from the disposal of certain assets by corporate and individual taxpayers. A capital gain arises when the proceeds of the disposal of an asset exceeds the base cost of the asset.

The effective rate applicable to the four funds (individual policyholders, company policyholders, corporate policyholder funds and untaxed policyholder funds) is calculated by multiplying the inclusion rate applicable to each fund by the tax rate of that particular fund.

From 1 March 2008, the annual capital gain or loss exclusion was increased from R15 000 to R16 000.

From 1 March 2009, the following applied:

- The annual exclusion ceiling for capital gains and losses for individuals was increased from R16 000 to R17 500.
- The CGT regime contains several exclusions. One such exclusion is for an individual's primary residence, where a capital gain or loss of up to R1.5 million upon the disposal of such residence is excluded from taxable capital gains. The exclusion was extended so that an alternative would be available based on the gross sale proceeds of the residence.
- The CGT exclusions fully apply to the primary residence with a gross value of R2 million.
- Thus, people selling their primary residence with a gross value below R2 million are not liable for CGT. For primary residences valued above this threshold, the normal rules apply.

From 1 March 2012, the following applied:

- The annual exclusion increased from R20 000 to R30 000.
- The exclusion amount on death increased from R200 000 to R300 000.
- The exclusion amount on the disposal of a small business when a person is over the age of 55 years increased from R900 000 to R1.8 million.
- The maximum market value of assets allowed for a small business disposal for business owners over 55 years increased from R5 million to R10 million.



Table 2.3.1 Capital gains tax (CGT)

| | Inclusion rate (Per cent) | Effective rate of tax (Per cent) |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Budget Review 2001</i> | | |
| Individuals, special trusts and testamentary trusts set up for the benefit of minor children | 25 | 0–10 |
| All other trusts | 50 | 20 |
| Companies and close corporations | 50 | 14.5 |
| Individual policyholder fund..... | 25 | 7.5 |
| Company policyholder fund..... | 50 | 14.5 |
| Corporate fund..... | 50 | 14.5 |
| Untaxed policyholder fund..... | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Budget Review 2012</i> | | |
| Individuals, special trusts and testamentary trusts set up for the benefit of minor children | 33.3 | 13.3 |
| All other trusts | 66.6 | 27.3 |
| Companies and close corporations | 66.6 | 18.6 |
| <i>Budget Review 2016</i> | | |
| Individuals, special trusts and testamentary trusts set up for the benefit of minor children | 40.0 | 16.4 |
| All other trusts | 80.0 | 32.8 |
| Companies and close corporations | 80.0 | 22.4 |

3. Taxes on payroll and workforce

3.1 Skills development levy

The levy was meant to provide funding for the training and upgrading of skills levels of the workforce.

Table 3.1.1 Taxes on payroll and workforce: skills development levy

| Effective date | Rate: percentage of payroll | Payroll bill |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 01/04/2000–31/03/2001 | 0.5 | More than R250 000 |
| 01/04/2001–31/07/2005 | 1.0 | More than R250 000 |
| 01/08/2005 to date | 1.0 | More than R500 000 |

4. Taxes on property

Table 4.1 Natural person: amount exempt

| Effective date | Rebate per year (natural persons)* |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 16/03/1988–29/02/1996 | R20 000 |
| 01/03/1996–28/02/2002 | R25 000 |
| 01/03/2002–28/02/2006 | R30 000 |
| 01/03/2006–28/02/2007 | R50 000 |
| 01/03/2007–to date | R100 000 |

* Natural persons are defined as individuals

Table 4.2 Uncertified securities tax

| Effective date | Rate (Per cent) |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 01/06/1999 | 0.25 |

4.1 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes

4.1.1 Estate duty

An estate consists of all property, including deemed property (e.g. life insurance policies, payments from pension funds) of a deceased, wherever situated. The dutiable amount of the estate is calculated after the deduction of certain admissible amounts (such as the value of the property that accrues to the surviving spouse) and an exemption amounting to R3.5 million (R2.5 million up to 28 February 2007).

With effect from 1 January 2010, the following is applicable to the estate of a person who dies on or after the date:

- If a person was a spouse at the time of death of one or more previously deceased persons, the dutiable amount of the estate of that person will be determined by deducting from the net value of that estate an amount equal to:
 - the specified amount multiplied by two (that equals R7 million) less so much of the specified amount already allowed as a deduction from the net value of the estate of any one of the previously deceased persons.
- If a person was one of the spouses at the time of death of a previously deceased person, the dutiable amount of the estate of that person will be determined by deducting from the net value of that estate an amount equal to the sum of:
 - the current specified amount, which is R3.5 million; and
 - an amount calculated as follows:
 - current specified amount, which is R3.5 million, reduced by so much of the specified amount already allowed as a deduction from the net value of the estate of the previously deceased person, divided by the number of spouses of that previously deceased person.

Table 4.1.1.1 Estate duty

| Effective date | Rate (Per cent) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 16/03/1988–13/03/1996 | 15 |
| 14/03/1996–30/09/2001 | 25 |
| 01/10/2001 to date | 20 |

4.1.2 Transfer duties

Table 4.1.2.1 Transfer duties for property acquired by natural persons*

| Effective date | Property value | Rate |
|------------------|--------------------|---|
| 01/03/1980 | R0–R30 000 | 0% |
| | R30 001 and above | R300 plus 3% on the value above R30 001 |
| 19/03/1992 | R0–R50 000 | 1% |
| | R50 001 and above | R300 plus 5% on the value above R50 000 |
| 07/04/1993 | R0–R60 000 | 1% |
| | R60 001–R250 000 | R600 plus 5% on the value above R60 000 |
| | R250 001 and above | R10 100 plus 8% on the value above R250 000 |
| 01/04/1999 | R0–R70 000 | 1% |
| | R70 001–R250 000 | R700 plus 5% on the value above R70 000 |
| | R250 001 and above | R9 700 plus 8% on the value above R250 000 |
| 01/03/2002 | R0–R100 000 | 0% |



Table 4.1.2.1 Transfer duties for property acquired by natural persons (continued)

| Effective date | Property value | Rate |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| | R100 001–R300 000 | 5% on the value above R100 000 |
| | R300 001 and above | R10 000 plus 8% on the value above R300 000 |
| 01/03/2003 | R0–R140 000 | 0% |
| | R140 001–R320 000 | 5% on the value above R140 000 |
| | R320 001 and above | R9 000 plus 8% on the value above R320 000 |
| 01/03/2004 | R0–R150 000 | 0% |
| | R150 001–R320 000 | 5% on the value above R150 000 |
| | R320 001 and above | R8 500 plus 8% on the value above R320 000 |
| 01/03/2005 | R0–R190 000 | 0% |
| | R190 001–R330 000 | 5% on the value above R190 000 |
| | R330 001 and above | R7 000 plus 8% on the value above R330 000 |
| 01/03/2006 | R0–R500 000 | 0% |
| | R500 001–R1 000 000 | 5% on the value above R500 000 |
| | R1 000 001 and above | R25 000 plus 8% on the value above R1 000 000 |
| 23/02/2011 | R0–R600 000 | 0% |
| | R600 001–R1 000 000 | 3% on the value above R600 000 |
| | R1 000 001–R1 500 000 | R12 000 plus 5% on the value up to R1 500 000 |
| | R1 500 001 and above | R37 000 plus 8% on the value above R1 500 000 |
| 01/03/2015 | R0–R750 000 | 0% |
| | R750 001–R1 250 000 | 3% on the value above R750 000 |
| | R1 250 001–R1 750 000 | R15 000 plus 6% on the value above R1 250 000 |
| | R 1 750 001–R2 250 000 | R45 000 plus 8% on the value above R1 750 000 |
| | R2 250 001 and above | R85 000 plus 11% on the value above R2 250 000 |
| 01/03/2016 | R0–R750 000 | 0% of property value |
| | R750 001–R1 250 000 | 3% on the value above R750 000 |
| | R1 250 001–R1 750 000 | R15 000 plus 6% on the value above R1 250 000 |
| | R 1 750 001–R2 250 000 | R45 000 plus 8% on the value above R1 750 000 |
| | R10 000 001 and above | R937 500 plus 13% on the value above R10 000 000 |
| 01/03/2017 | R0–R900 000 | 0% of property value |
| | R900 001–R1 250 000 | 3% on the value above R900 000 |
| | R1 250 001–R1 750 000 | R10 500 plus 6% on the value above R1 250 000 |
| | R 1 750 001–R2 250 000 | R40 500 plus 8% on the value above R1 750 000 |
| | R2 250 001–R10 000 000 | R80 500 plus 11% on the value above R2 250 000 |
| | R10 000 001 and above | R933 000 plus 13% on the value above R10 000 000 |
| 01/03/2018 | R0–900 000 | 0% of property value |
| | R900 001– R1 250 000 | 3% on the value above R900 000 |
| | R1 250 001– R1 750 000 | R10 500 plus 6% on the value above R1 250 000 |
| | R1 750 001– R2 250 000 | R40 500 plus 8% on the value above R1 750 000 |
| | R2 250 001– R10 000 000 | R80 500 plus 11% on the value above R2 250 000 |
| | R10 000 001 and above | R933 000 plus 13% on the value above R10 000 000 |

* Natural persons defined as individuals.

4.1.3 Donations tax

From 2007, donations made by individuals to qualifying public benefit organisations up to a maximum of 10% (previously 5%) of these individuals' taxable income during the tax year are deductible. From 2008, donations made by taxpayers to qualifying public benefit organisations up to a maximum of 10% (previously 5%) of their taxable income during the tax year are deductible. The same rates that are applicable to estate duty are applicable to donations, except it is not triggered at death. From 1 March 2018 donations above R30 million in one year will be taxed at 25%.

4.2 Taxes on financial and capital transactions

4.2.1 Marketable securities tax

Tax payable by stockbrokers on behalf of clients is in respect of purchases of marketable securities at a rate of 0.25% of the consideration. Some securities such as bonds were exempted, but marketable securities tax applied to share transactions. From 1 July 2008, the name was changed to Securities Transfer Tax.

Table 4.2.1.1 Marketable securities tax (MST)

| Effective date | Rate (Per cent) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Prior to 1 April 1996 | 1.00 |
| 01/04/1996–31/08/1997 | 0.50 |
| 01/04/1997–21/12/2003* | 0.25 |

* The Marketable Securities Tax Act 32 of 1948 was repealed and promulgated on 22 December 2003. This was replaced by the Uncertificated Securities Tax Act 31 of 1998.

4.2.2 Uncertified securities tax (UST)

Before 2007, this was a tax payable in respect of the issue of, and change in, beneficial ownership in any listed securities. From 2007, there was a proposed migration of the tax on unlisted shares to the Uncertified Securities Tax Act, which was renamed the Securities Transfer Tax Act. The Security Transfer Tax Act replaced the UST and MST Acts.

5. Taxes on goods and services

Government proposed to raise VAT by one percentage point, from 14% to 15%, effective from 1 April 2018. The increase is deemed necessary to meet new spending commitments and prevent further erosion of public finances.

5.1 Trends in general sales tax (GST) and value-added tax (VAT)

Table 5.1.1 Trends in GST and VAT

| | Effective date | Rate (Per cent) |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| GST..... | 03/07/1978 | 4 |
| GST..... | 01/03/1982 | 5 |
| GST..... | 01/09/1982 | 6 |
| GST..... | 01/02/1984 | 7 |
| GST..... | 01/07/1984 | 10 |
| GST..... | 25/03/1985 | 12 |
| GST..... | 08/05/1989 | 13 |
| VAT..... | 30/09/1991 | 10 |
| VAT..... | 07/04/1993 | 14 |
| VAT..... | 01/04/2018 | 15 |



Zero-rated and exempt supplies

Table 5.1.2 Zero-rated and exempt supplies

The following goods and services are zero-rated:

Exports

19 basic food items (Table 5.1.3)

Illuminating paraffin

Goods which are subject to fuel levy (petrol and diesel)

International transport services

Farming inputs

Sales of going concerns

Certain grants by government

Goods and services exempted from VAT are:

Non-fee-related financial services

Educational services provided by an approved educational institution

Residential rental accommodation

Public road and rail transport

Basic food zero-rated in South Africa

Table 5.1.3 Basic food zero-rated in South Africa

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Brown bread | Rice |
| Maize meal | Vegetables |
| Samp | Fruit |
| Mealie rice | Vegetable oil |
| Dried mealies | Milk |
| Dried beans | Cultured milk |
| Lentils | Brown wheaten meal |
| Pilchards/Sardinella in tins | Eggs |
| Milk powder | Edible legumes and pulses of leguminous plants |
| Dairy powder blend | |

Table 5.1.4 Calculation of VAT and duties (domestic) – only an example

| | Tariff | Cost (Rand) |
|--|--------|-------------|
| Cost of goods | | 100.00 |
| Ad valorem (dependent on the tariff book) for example..... | 3% | 3.00 |
| | | 103.00 |
| VAT (cost of goods + all duties) | 15% | 15.45 |
| Total | | 118.45 |

5.2 VAT voluntary registration threshold

From 1 March 2010, the threshold was increased from R20 000 to R50 000.

To encourage taxpayers to come forward and avoid the future imposition of interest, a voluntary disclosure programme was instituted from 1 November 2010 to 31 October 2011. During this period, taxpayers could disclose their defaults and regularise their tax affairs.

A defaulting taxpayer was granted relief under the programme, provided:

- the disclosure was complete; and
- SARS was not aware of the default.



A penalty or additional tax would have been imposed had SARS discovered the default in the normal course of business. Government proposed to do away with the discretion of SARS to waiver interest charged on unpaid provisional tax.

5.3 False statements on VAT reforms

Any false statement on any VAT form submitted to SARS, not only on returns, is considered an offence.

5.4 VAT and residential property developers

The sale of residential property by developers is subject to VAT at the standard rate, while the leasing is VAT exempt. The temporary leasing of residential units would require a full claw-back of the VAT input credits for leased units. Options would be investigated to determine equitable value and the rate of claw-back for developers.

5.5 Specific excise duties

Table 5.5.1 Specific excise duties

| Product | Unit | Fiscal years | | | | |
|--|--------|--------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| | | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
| | | Rand | | | | |
| Malt beer | | | | | | |
| Average alcohol..... | ℓ | 46.4100 | 50.2000 | 53.9700 | 59.3600 | 63.8100 |
| Average can..... | 340 ml | 0.7890 | 0.8534 | ... | ... | 0.1085 |
| Traditional beer..... | ℓ | 0.0782 | 0.0782 | 0.0782 | 0.0782 | 0.0782 |
| Traditional beer powder..... | kg | 0.3470 | 0.3470 | 0.3470 | 0.3470 | 0.3470 |
| Unfortified wine..... | ℓ | 1.9800 | 2.1400 | 2.3200 | 2.5000 | 2.7000 |
| Fortified wine..... | ℓ | 3.7200 | 4.0300 | 4.3300 | 4.5900 | 4.8500 |
| Sparkling wine..... | ℓ | 6.1600 | 6.6700 | 6.9700 | 7.5300 | 8.2800 |
| Ciders and alcoholic fruit beverages.. | ℓ | 2.3300 | 2.5200 | 2.7100 | 2.9700 | 3.1900 |
| Spirits | | | | | | |
| Absolute alcohol..... | ℓ | 77.6700 | 84.5700 | 93.0300 | 111.6400 | 122.8000 |
| Average bottle..... | 750 ml | 25.0500 | 27.2700 | ... | ... | 39.6000 |
| Cigarettes..... | 20 pkt | 7.7000 | 8.9400 | 9.7400 | 10.3200 | 10.9200 |
| Cigarette tobacco..... | 50 g | 9.1500 | 9.7300 | 10.5300 | 11.0500 | 12.1600 |
| Pipe tobacco..... | 25 g | 2.5000 | 2.7000 | 2.9800 | 3.2200 | 3.5400 |
| Cigars..... | 23 g | 44.8800 | 47.6600 | 50.5200 | 53.0500 | 56.7600 |

... denotes not available

Cider and alcoholic fruit beverages were previously taxed at a volumetric rate, assuming 5% alcohol levels.

The tax rate is based on the excise rate applicable to beer. Going forward, it will be taxed at the absolute alcohol rate.



Table 5.6.1 Specific excise duties

| Product | Unit | Fiscal years | | | | |
|---|--------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 |
| | | Rand | | | | |
| Malt beer | | | | | | |
| Average alcohol..... | ℓ | 68.9200 | 73.0500 | 79.2600 | 86.3900 | 95.0300 |
| Average can..... | 340 ml | 0.1170 | 0.1240 | 0.1350 | 0.1469 | 0.1616 |
| Traditional beer..... | ℓ | 0.0782 | 0.7820 | 0.7820 | 0.7820 | 0.7820 |
| Traditional beer powder..... | kg | 0.3470 | 0.3470 | 0.3470 | 0.3470 | 0.3470 |
| Unfortified wine..... | ℓ | 2.8700 | 3.0700 | 3.3100 | 3.6100 | 3.9100 |
| Fortified wine..... | ℓ | 5.2100 | 5.4600 | 5.8200 | 6.1700 | 6.5400 |
| Sparkling wine..... | ℓ | 9.1100 | 9.7500 | 10.5300 | 11.4600 | 12.4300 |
| Ciders and alcoholic fruit beverages..... | ℓ | 3.4500 | 3.6500 | 3.9600 | 4.3200 | 4.7500* |
| Spirits | | | | | | |
| Absolute alcohol..... | ℓ | 137.5400 | 149.2300 | 161.4700 | 175.1900 | 190.0800 |
| Average bottle..... | 750 ml | 44.3600 | 48.1300 | 52.0700 | 56.5000 | 61.3000 |
| Cigarettes..... | 20 pkt | 11.6000 | 12.4200 | 13.2400 | 14.3000 | 15.5200 |
| Cigarette tobacco..... | 50 g | 13.0300 | 13.9400 | 14.8800 | 16.0700 | 17.4400 |
| Pipe tobacco..... | 25 g | 3.6300 | 3.8900 | 4.1600 | 4.5600 | 4.9400 |
| Cigars..... | 23 g | 61.8700 | 64.9600 | 69.2800 | 75.8600 | 82.3100 |

... denotes not available

* Cider and alcoholic fruit beverages were previously taxed at a volumetric rate, assuming 5% alcohol levels. The tax rate is based on the excise rate applicable to beer. Going forward, it will be taxed at the absolute alcohol rate.

5.6 Ad valorem excise duties

The list of products subject to ad valorem excise duties is revisited on an ongoing basis. For example, ad valorem excise duties on the following items were abolished in 2004 and 2005:

- computer monitors from 2004 based on the assumption that they were used as computer screens; and
- cosmetic sun protection products with a sun protection factor of 15 and more, from 1 April 2005.

Digital video cameras with a value in excess of R15 000 were not subjected to ad valorem excise duty from 1 April 2005 as such cameras are used almost exclusively for commercial purposes.

The following ad valorem excise duties were abolished from 1 April 2006:

- aqueous distillates and aqueous solutions of essential oils;
- automatic goods vending machines;
- facsimile machines;
- parts of facsimile transmission apparatus; and
- road tractors.

The following ad valorem excise duties were abolished from 1 April 2007:

- air conditioning machines installed in motor vehicles;
- domestic dish washing machines;
- camera lenses;
- sunglasses;
- binoculars;
- telescopes;



- instant print cameras;
- other photographic cameras;
- flashlights and flashbulbs;
- cinematographic cameras;
- cinematographic projectors;
- slide projectors; and
- image projectors.

The following ad valorem excise duties were abolished from 1 April 2008:

- sound-recording or reproducing apparatus operated by coins, banknotes, bank cards, tokens or by other means of payment;
- turntables (record decks);
- sound-recording or reproducing apparatus using magnetic media;
- magnetic tapes; and
- video games with a self-contained screen, and games of skill or chance with an electronic display, including parts thereof.

Passenger cars and light commercial vehicles are subject to a 'luxury' excise tax that increases with the price of the vehicle. The *Budget Review 2011* proposed that the maximum nominal ad valorem excise tax rate on these vehicles be increased from 20% to 25%.

With effect from 1 April 2018, the ad valorem excise duties on motor vehicles was increased from 25% to 30%. In addition, the ad valorem excise duties on 'smart phones' was also increased from 7% to 9%. Furthermore, Government would also consult on a proposal to replace the flat rate for cellphones with a progressive rate structure based on the value of the cellphone.





5.7 General fuel levy

The equalisation fund levy was abolished from 1 March 2000.

Table 5.7.1 Total combined fuel levy on leaded petrol and diesel

| Cents/litre | 2003/04 | | 2004/05 | | 2005/06 | | 2006/07 | | 2007/08 | | 2008/09 | |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel |
| General fuel levy | 101.0 | 85.0 | 111.0 | 85.0 | 116.0 | 100.0 | 116.0 | 100.0 | 121.0 | 105.0 | 127.0 | 111.0 |
| Road Accident Fund (RAF) levy | 21.5 | 21.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 36.5 | 31.5 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 46.5 | 46.5 |
| Customs and excise levy | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Illuminating paraffin marker | - | 0.2 | - | 0.2 | - | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | - | 0.01 |
| Total | 126.5 | 110.7 | 141.5 | 125.7 | 151.5 | 135.5 | 156.5 | 135.5 | 166.5 | 150.5 | 177.5 | 161.5 |
| Pump price: Gauteng (as in Feb)* | 392.0 | 355.1 | 408.0 | 347.5 | 420.0 | 384.5 | 550.0 | 384.5 | 561.0 | 561.0 | 750.0 | 732.1 |
| <i>Taxes as a percentage of pump price</i> | 32.3 | 31.2 | 34.7 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 35.2 | 28.5 | 35.2 | 29.7 | 27.8 | 23.7 | 22.1 |

| Cents/litre | 2009/10 | | 2010/11 | | 2011/2012 | | 2012/2013 | | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | | 2015/16 | |
|--|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel |
| General fuel levy | 150.0 | 135.0 | 167.5 | 152.5 | 177.5 | 162.5 | 182.5 | 197.5 | 212.5 | 197.5 | 224.5 | 209.5 | 255.0 | 240.0 |
| Road Accident Fund (RAF) levy | 64.0 | 64.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 104.0 | 104.0 | 154.0 | 154.0 |
| Customs and excise levy | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Illuminating paraffin marker | - | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | - | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 0.0 | 0.01 |
| Total | 218.0 | 203.01 | 243.5 | 228.51 | 261.5 | 246.51 | 274.51 | 289.5 | 312.5 | 297.51 | 332.50 | 317.51 | 413.00 | 398.01 |
| Pump price: Gauteng (as in Feb)* | 643.0 | 649.35 | 785.0 | 701.85 | 884.0 | 814.05 | 1 026.69 | 1 077.0 | 1 206.0 | 1 129.17 | 1 375.00 | 1 311.35 | 1 009.00 | 926.09 |
| <i>Taxes as a percentage of pump price</i> | 33.9 | 31.3 | 31.0 | 32.6 | 29.6 | 30.3 | 26.7 | 26.9 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 27.6 | 28.1 | 40.9 | 43.0 |

* Diesel (0.05% sulphur) wholesale price (retail price not regulated)

- Denotes a value equal to nil

* Diesel (0.05% sulphur) wholesale price (retail price not regulated)

- Denotes a value equal to nil

Table 5.7.1 Total combined fuel levy on leaded petrol and diesel (continued)

| Cents/litre | 2016/17 | | 2017/18 | | 2018/19 | |
|--|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel | 93 octane petrol | Diesel |
| General fuel levy | 285.0 | 270.0 | 315.0 | 300.0 | 337.0 | 322.0 |
| Road Accident Fund (RAF) levy | 154.0 | 154.0 | 163.0 | 163.0 | 193.0 | 193.0 |
| Customs and excise levy..... | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Illuminating paraffin marker | - | 0.01 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 443.0 | 428.1 | 482.0 | 467.1 | 534.0 | 519.0 |
| Pump price: Gauteng (as in Feb)* | 1 215.0 | 943.17 | 338.0 | 1 163.0 | 1 390.0 | 1 257.0 |
| <i>Taxes as a percentage of pump price</i> | | 45.4 | 36.0 | 40.2 | 38.4 | 41.2 |

* Diesel (0.05% sulphur) wholesale price (retail price not regulated)

- Denotes a value equal to nil

Table 5.7.2 General fuel levy

| Date | Petrol: unleaded* | Petrol: leaded | Distillate fuels (diesel) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | Rate (cents) | | |
| 01/07/1987–31/03/1988 | - | 23.5 | 24.7 |
| 01/04/1988–31/08/1988 | - | 22.5 | 18.0 |
| 01/09/1988–15/01/1989 | - | 22.9 | 19.9 |
| 16/01/1989–14/04/1989 | - | 31.9 | 28.9 |
| 15/04/1989–24/03/1991 | - | 31.9 | 31.4 |
| 25/03/1991–22/08/1991 | - | 36.9 | 33.4 |
| 23/08/1991–20/03/1992 | - | 46.9 | 41.4 |
| 21/03/1992–01/04/1993 | - | 54.9 | 47.4 |
| 02/04/1993–04/04/1995 | - | 60.9 | 53.4 |
| 05/04/1995–02/05/1995 | - | 61.9 | 54.4 |
| 03/05/1995–31/03/1996 | - | 62.9 | 55.4 |
| 01/02/1996–31/03/1996 | 56.7 | 62.9 | 55.4 |
| 01/04/1996–02/04/1996 | 59.9 | 66.1 | 58.6 |
| 03/04/1996–02/07/1996 | 62.9 | 69.1 | 61.6 |
| 03/07/1996–06/08/1996 | 63.9 | 70.1 | 62.6 |
| 07/08/1996–04/02/1997 | 65.4 | 71.6 | 62.6 |
| 05/02/1997–01/04/1997 | 66.4 | 72.6 | 63.6 |
| 02/04/1997–31/03/1998 | 70.4 | 76.6 | 66.1 |
| 01/04/1998–31/03/1999 | 80.4 | 86.6 | 76.1 |
| 01/04/1999–04/04/2000 | 84.4 | 90.6 | 76.1 |
| 05/04/2000–03/04/2001 | 89.4 | 95.6 | 79.1 |
| 04/04/2001–01/04/2003 | 91.8 | 98.0 | 81.0 |
| 02/04/2003–06/04/2004 | 101.0 | 101.0 | 85.0 |
| 07/04/2004–05/04/2005 | 111.0 | 111.0 | 85.0 |
| 07/04/2005–03/04/2006 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 100.0 |
| 06/04/2006–03/04/2007 | 116.0 | 116.0 | 100.0 |
| 04/04/2007–01/04/2008 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 105.0 |
| 02/04/2008–31/03/2009 | 127.0 | 127.0 | 111.0 |
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | 150.0 | 150.0 | 135.0 |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | 167.5 | 167.5 | 152.5 |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | 177.5 | 177.5 | 162.5 |
| 01/04/2012–31/03/2013 | 197.5 | 197.5 | 182.5 |
| 01/04/2013–31/03/2014 | 212.5 | 212.5 | 197.5 |
| 01/04/2014–31/03/2015 | 224.5 | 224.5 | 209.5 |
| 01/04/2015–31/03/2016 | 255.0 | 255.0 | 240.0 |
| 01/04/2016–31/03/2017 | 285.0 | 285.0 | 270.0 |
| 01/04/2017–31/03/2018 | 315.0 | 315.0 | 300.0 |
| 01/04/2018–31/03/2019 | 337.0 | 337.0 | 322.0 |

* Unleaded petrol has been available to South African motorists since 1996

- Denotes a value equal to nil



Diesel fuel rebate

This rebate started on 1 June 2000 and was afterwards extended to other industries. It applied to all coastal industries along with the fishing, agricultural, mining, forestry, farming and rail freight industries.

The general fuel levy and Road Accident Fund levy are partially refunded. Refunds are administered through the VAT system. From 6 April 2005 the biodiesel fuel concession refund percentage to producers in agriculture, mining and forestry increased from 38.8% to 40% of the general fuel levy. The actual concession increased from 36.86 cents per litre to 40.00 cents per litre. From 2008, the biodiesel fuel tax concession increased from 40% to 50%.

From 7 April 2010, an additional 7.5 cents per litre increase on both petrol and diesel was implemented to help fund the new multi-product petroleum pipeline between Durban and Johannesburg.

Table 5.7.3 Road Accident Fund levy

| Date | 93 octane petrol | Diesel |
|------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | Rate (cents) | |
| 05/04/2000–03/04/2001* | – | – |
| 04/04/2001–01/04/2003 | 21.5 | 21.5 |
| 02/04/2003–06/04/2004 | 26.5 | 26.5 |
| 07/04/2004–05/04/2005 | 31.5 | 31.5 |
| 06/04/2005–03/04/2007 | 36.5 | 31.5 |
| 04/04/2007–01/04/2008 | 41.5 | 41.5 |
| 02/04/2008–31/03/2009 | 46.5 | 46.5 |
| 01/04/2009–31/03/2010 | 64.0 | 64.0 |
| 01/04/2010–31/03/2011 | 72.0 | 72.0 |
| 01/04/2011–31/03/2012 | 80.0 | 80.0 |
| 01/04/2012–31/03/2013 | 88.0 | 88.0 |
| 01/04/2013–31/03/2014 | 96.0 | 96.0 |
| 01/04/2014–31/03/2015 | 104.0 | 104.0 |
| 01/04/2015–31/03/2016 | 154.0 | 154.0 |
| 01/04/2016–31/03/2017 | 154.0 | 154.0 |
| 01/04/2017–31/03/2018 | 163.0 | 163.0 |
| 01/04/2018–31/03/2019 | 193.0 | 193.0 |

* The levy was introduced from 1 June 2000 in a phased-in approach

Customs and excise levy

The customs and excise levy remained at 4.0 cents per litre for 2012/13.

Diesel power plants with a capacity of more than 200 megawatts can receive a full refund of the general fuel and RAF levies.

Effective from 4 April 2018, the following applied:

- an increase in the general fuel levy of 22 cents per litre; and
- an increase in the RAF levy of 30 cents per litre.

5.8 Mineral and petroleum royalties

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalty Act 28 of 2008 was scheduled to be implemented on 1 May 2009. Mineral royalties are classified as a resource rent and therefore fall into the non-tax revenue category. The introduction of mining royalties was postponed for a year due to the recession and were levied on minerals disposed of or exported from 1 March 2010.



5.9 Base oils for lubricating

Excise duty on base oils for lubrication was abolished from 1 April 2005. The duty was 20 cents per litre for many years.

5.10 Plastic bag levy (environmental levy)

The levy was first introduced in 2003 at 3 cents per bag. The plastic bag levy was increased from 3 cents per bag to 4 cents per bag from 1 April 2009.

The levy on plastic shopping bags, which had been at 4 cents per bag since 2009, was increased to 6 cents per bag from 1 April 2013. From 1 April 2016, this levy was increased to 8 cents per bag. From 1 April 2018, this levy was increased to 12 cents per bag.

5.11 Electricity tax/levy

Government introduced a 2c/kWh tax on the sale of electricity generated from non-renewable sources, to be collected at source by the producers or generators of electricity from 2009.

From 1 April 2011, the levy applied to electricity generated from renewable and nuclear energy sources was increased by 0.5c/kWh to 2.5c/kWh. The increase had no impact on electricity tariffs because it had already been taken into account in the National Energy Regulator tariff structure.

From 1 April 2012, the electricity levy was increased by 1c/kWh to 3.5c/kWh. This would be used to fund energy-efficiency initiatives such as the solar water heater programme.

Table 5.12.1 Electricity tax/levy

| Effective date* | Rate per kWh |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Budget Review 2009</i> | 2.0c |
| <i>Budget Review 2011</i> | 2.5c |
| <i>Budget Review 2012</i> | 3.5c |

* Effective from 1 April following the budget announcement

5.12 Taxation of incandescent (filament) light bulbs

An environmental levy on incandescent light bulbs to promote energy efficiency and reduce electricity demand was proposed in the *Budget Review 2009*. An environmental levy of about R3 per bulb (between 1 cent and 3 cents per watt) was levied on incandescent light bulbs at the manufacturing level and on imports from 1 November 2009. The levy on incandescent light bulbs increased to R4 per bulb. From 1 April 2016 this levy increased to R6 per bulb. With effect from 1 April 2018 an environmental levy on incandescent light bulbs was increased from R6 to R8.

5.13 Carbon dioxide vehicle emissions tax

The carbon dioxide (CO₂) vehicle emissions tax was implemented from 1 September 2010 as a specific tax, instead of the previously proposed ad valorem tax. New passenger vehicles were taxed based on their certified CO₂ emissions at R75 per gram per kilometre (g/km) for each gram per kilometre above 120g/km. This emissions tax was in addition to the current ad valorem luxury tax on new vehicles. With effect from 1 April 2016, passenger vehicles tax was increased from R75 to R100 for every gram of emissions/km above 120gCO₂/km and, for double cabs, from R125 to R140 for every gram of emissions/km in excess of 175gCO₂/km. From 1 April 2018, passenger vehicles tax was increased from R100 to R110 for every gram of emissions/km above 120gCO₂/km and, for double cabs, from R140 to R150 for every gram of emissions/km in excess of 175gCO₂/km.



Table 5.13.1 CO₂ vehicle emissions tax, example of tax per vehicle and tax incidence: passenger cars

| CO ₂ emissions g/km | Average CO ₂ emissions g/km | Number of vehicles: 12 months | Percentage of vehicles: 12 months | CO ₂ emissions above threshold: g/km > 120 g/km | Tax at R100* per g/km (Rand) | Average price (Rand) | Average tax rate (Per cent) |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Below 120 | 110 | 342 | 0.2 | - | - | 177 000 | 0.0 |
| | 120 | 493 | 0.2 | - | - | 170 000 | 0.0 |
| | 130 | 10 904 | 4.9 | 10 | 1 000 | 121 000 | 0.8 |
| | 140 | 15 856 | 7.2 | 20 | 2 000 | 164 000 | 1.2 |
| | 150 | 20 794 | 9.4 | 30 | 3 000 | 169 000 | 1.7 |
| | 160 | 21 694 | 9.8 | 40 | 4 000 | 181 000 | 2.2 |
| | 170 | 33 552 | 15.2 | 50 | 5 000 | 166 000 | 3.0 |
| | 180 | 46 664 | 21.1 | 60 | 6 000 | 164 000 | 3.6 |
| | 190 | 24 224 | 11.0 | 70 | 7 000 | 244 000 | 2.8 |
| | 200 | 10 183 | 4.6 | 80 | 8 000 | 293 000 | 3.0 |
| | 220 | 22 928 | 10.4 | 100 | 10 000 | 391 000 | 2.5 |
| | 280 | 8 083 | 3.7 | 160 | 16 000 | 552 000 | 2.8 |
| | 320 | 4 161 | 1.9 | 200 | 20 000 | 551 000 | 3.6 |
| | 370 | 778 | 0.4 | 250 | 25 000 | 947 000 | 2.6 |
| Above 400 | 410 | 25 | 0.01 | 290 | 29 000 | 606 000 | 4.7 |
| Average/Total | 178 | 220 681 | 100.0 | 58 | 10 462 | 227 000 | 2.7 |

* The CO₂ emissions threshold for passenger vehicles (as identified in terms of the Customs and Excise Act) remains at 120g/km and the tax rate has changed from R75 to R100 g/km above the threshold in April 2016.

5.14 Environmental levy on tyres

This levy was implemented at a rate of R2.30/kg of tyre, effective from 1 October 2016.

5.15 Health promotion levy

The health promotion levy, which taxes sugary beverages, will be implemented from 1 April 2018. A policy brief on the use of taxes to encourage healthy choices will be published.

5.16 Taxes on use of goods and permission to use goods or to perform activities

Table 5.16.1 Air departure tax

| Effective date | Rate |
|------------------|--|
| 01/11/2000 | R50 per fee-paying passenger travelling to SACU countries R100 per fee-paying passenger travelling to all other international destinations |
| 01/07/2003 | R55 per fee-paying passenger travelling to SACU countries R110 per fee-paying passenger travelling to all other international destinations |
| 01/08/2005 | R60 per fee-paying passenger travelling to SACU countries R120 per fee-paying passenger travelling to all other international destinations |
| 01/10/2009 | R80 per fee-paying passenger travelling to SACU countries R150 per fee-paying passenger travelling to all other international destinations |
| 01/10/2011 | R100 per fee-paying passenger travelling to SACU countries R190 per fee-paying passenger travelling to all other international destinations |

South African Customs Union (SACU) countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland

5.17 Mining leases and ownership

Mining leases and ownership are calculated at differentiated rates pending the nature of the activities of the mines.



6. Taxes on international trade and transactions

Table 6.1 Calculation of taxes on international trade and transactions – only an example

| Calculation of VAT and duties (imports) | Tariff | Cost (Rand) |
|--|--------|---------------|
| Goods are imported free on board (fob) for R100 | | |
| Import value (fob)..... | | 100.00 |
| Adjustment..... | 10% | 10.00 |
| The reason for the 10% adjustment relates to the import value (R100 above) based on the fob cost | | |
| Adjusted value for VAT purposes..... | | 110.00 |
| Customs duty (dependent on the tariff book), for example..... | 2% | |
| Ad valorem (dependent on the tariff book), for example..... | 3% | |
| Total cost for importer | | |
| Purchase price..... | | 100.00 |
| Customs duty on R100 (based on import value)..... | 2% | 2.00 |
| Ad valorem on R100 (based on import value)..... | 3% | 3.00 |
| Adjustment..... | | 10.00 |
| | | 115.00 |
| VAT (based on adjusted value plus all duties) | 15% | 17.25 |
| Total | | 132.25 |

6.1 Surcharge on imports

Table 6.1.1 Surcharge

| Fiscal year | Announcement | Implementation date | Rate (Per cent) | Important provisions | Amount collected: fiscal year ending 31 March (R millions) |
|-------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 1978/79 | Budget Speech on 1978/03/29 | 1978/03/30 | 12.5 | Provisions remain unchanged. | 359.4 |
| 1979/80 | Budget Speech on 1979/03/28 | 1979/03/29 | 7.5 | Provisions remain unchanged. | 250.6 |
| 1980/81 | Budget Speech on 1980/03/26 | 1980/03/27 | Abolished | Surcharge on all goods is abolished. This abolishment is also applicable to all goods at customs and excise offices, which have not yet been cleared for domestic consumption. | -2.9 |
| 1981/82 | Partial appropriation draft act on 1982/02/10 | 1982/02/11 | 10.0 | Surcharge is reinstated on all imported goods with the exception of goods for government stock. | 100.3 |
| 1982/83 | Special government notice on 1982/11/26 | 1982/11/26 | 7.5 | The 2.5% reduction applies in order to comply with the IMF's agreement to phase out the surcharge completely by the end of 1983. | 598.2 |
| | Special government notice on 1983/11/25 | 1983/11/25 | 5.0 | | |



Table 6.1.1 Surcharge (continued)

| Fiscal year | Announcement | Implementation date | Rate (Per cent) | Important provisions | Amount collected: fiscal year ending 31 March (R millions) |
|-------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|--|--|
| 1983/84 | Special government notice on 1983/11/29 | 1983/11/29 | Abolished | | 226.0 |
| 1985/86 | Special government notice on 1985/09/23 | 1985/09/23 | 10 | Surcharge is reinstated on all imported goods with the exception of goods for government stock. Goods are subject to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). | 498.6 |
| 1986/87 | Budget Speech on 1986/03/17 | 1986/03/18 | 10 | Surcharge on all books is abolished. | 837.8 |
| | Special notice | 1986/06 | 10 | Surcharge on certain imported natural resources and goods used in the production processes (as specified in the annexures to the Customs and Excise Act) is abolished. | |
| 1987/88 | Budget Speech on 1987/06/03 | 1987/06/04 | 10 | All natural resources and intermediate products that are subject to the customs duties and which are used in the production process are exempted from surcharge. | 742.6 |
| 1988/89 | Special notice on 1988/08/12 | 1988/08/15 | 0–60 | As above and essential food imports are exempted from the surcharge. Certain discounts on natural resources and intermediate products. | 1 875.6 |
| 1989/90 | Special notice on 1989/05/05 | 1989/05/05 | 0–60 | Discounts in respect of intermediate goods are abolished, but taxed at a lower rate (15% previously 30%). | 2 625.4 |
| 1990/91 | Budget Speech on 1990/03/14 | 1990/03/14 | 0–40 | Reduction in differentiated rates: Luxury goods 60% to 40% White goods 20% to 15% Capital goods 15% to 10% Intermediate goods 10% to 7.5% | 2 075.3 |
| 1991/92 | Budget Speech on 1991/03/20 | | 0–40 | Change in differentiated rates: Luxury goods 40% White goods 15% Capital goods 5% Intermediate goods 5% | 1 455.5 |
| 1992/93 | | Unchanged | | | 1 520.8 |
| 1993/94 | | Unchanged | | | 1 756.1 |
| 1994/95 | <i>Budget Review 1994</i> | 1994/06/23 | 0–40 | Surcharge on capital and intermediate goods is abolished. | 1 170.8 |
| | <i>Government Gazette on 1994/09/02</i> | 1994/09/02 | | Surcharge on vehicles is abolished. | |
| 1995/96 | <i>Budget Review 1995</i> | 1995/10/01 | | Remaining surcharge on luxury and white goods is abolished. | |



7. Other taxes

7.1 Stamp duty

A duty was imposed on debit entries by banks, instalment credit agreements, lease agreements of fixed property, unlisted marketable securities, and previously on the issue of official documents such as passports, contracts, deeds for the transfer of ownership and cheques.

Stamp duties on:

- share transactions were reduced from 1% to 0.5% from 1 April 1996;
- share transactions were reduced from 0.5% to 0.25% from 1 April 1997;
- antenuptial and postnuptial contracts, duplicate originals, partnership agreements and power of attorney were abolished from 1 April 1999;
- bills of exchange, bills of entry, and securities and suretyships were abolished from 1 April 2001;
- the cession of mortgages and the cession of insurance policies were abolished from 1 April 2002;
- insurance policies against accident, bodily injury, incapacity or sickness were abolished from 1 April 2002;
- insurance policies and fixed deposits were abolished from 1 April 2003;
- mortgages were abolished from 1 March 2004;
- negotiable certificates of deposits (NCDs) were abolished from 1 April 2004;
- all debit entries were eliminated from 1 March 2005; and
- the issue of shares was eliminated from 1 January 2006.

The threshold exemption for stamp duties on leases was increased from R200 to R500 per agreement from 1 March 2006.

From March 2007, stamp duties on short-term leases (less than five years) were abolished.

Stamp duties were abolished with effect from 1 April 2009 when the Stamp Duties Act 77 of 1968 (Stamp Duties Act) was repealed. The scrapping of the Stamp Duties Act allowed the reduction in the scope of stamp duties over the preceding few years so that prior to the abolition only property leases concluded for a period of more than five years required such duties to be paid. However, a stamp duty is still applicable on lease agreements, or other dutiable instruments, if they were executed before 1 April 2009 and were not duly stamped at the time.

7.2 Implementing the Municipal Property Rate Act

The Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004 regulates municipalities' powers to impose rates on properties. The Act took effect on 2 July 2005. The Act provides for:

- the exclusion of certain properties from rates in the national interest;
- a transparent and fair system of granting relief measures;
- fair and equitable valuation methods; and
- objectives and appeals processes.

Municipalities that historically have not rated on the market value of the land and buildings combined are expected to reduce the rate charged (percentage or cents per rand) to ensure that there is a broad continuity in revenue collected from the expanded tax base.



7.3 Closure of sophisticated tax loopholes

Certain schemes for closure were identified, and details were provided in the *Budget Review 2010*, Annexure C, for:

- cross-border mismatches;
- interest cost allocation for finance operations;
- ‘protected cell’ companies;
- cross-border insurance payments;
- participation preference and guaranteed shares;
- cross-border interest exemption; and
- transfer pricing.

7.4 Tax expenditure statements

The *Budget Review 2011* included, for the first time, a tax expenditure statement. The statement is a summary of tax revenues that were foregone as a result of various tax incentives to help achieve government’s social and economic objectives. Government is committed to transparency in the budget process, and publication of the tax expenditure statement promotes that objective.

Table 7.1 Details of the statement

| <i>Budget Reviews</i> | Page number |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| February 2011 Annexure C..... | 179 |
| February 2012 Annexure C..... | 175 |
| February 2013 Annexure C..... | 177 |
| February 2014 Annexure C..... | 159 |
| February 2015 Annexure C..... | 133 |
| February 2016 Annexure C..... | 141 |
| February 2017 Annexure C..... | 131 |



8. National government tax revenue

Table 8.1 National government tax revenue, in rand millions

| Fiscal year* | Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | Of which: personal income tax (including interest) | Of which: corporate income tax (including interest) | Taxes on payroll and work-force | Taxes on property | Taxes on goods and services | Taxes on international trade and transactions | Other taxes | Total gross tax revenue |
|--------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1979 | 4 645 | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 1 994 | 772 | 95 | 7 622 |
| 1980 | 5 662 | ... | ... | ... | 173 | 2 671 | 757 | 124 | 9 387 |
| 1981 | 8 107 | 2 297 | 5 499 | ... | 251 | 3 802 | 805 | 139 | 13 104 |
| 1982 | 8 669 | 3 506 | 4 822 | ... | 264 | 4 293 | 1 258 | 146 | 14 630 |
| 1983 | 10 273 | 4 821 | 5 185 | ... | 317 | 5 233 | 1 590 | 150 | 17 563 |
| 1984 | 11 531 | 6 063 | 5 186 | ... | 448 | 6 192 | 1 419 | 213 | 19 803 |
| 1985 | 13 904 | 7 861 | 5 759 | ... | 421 | 8 215 | 1 449 | 244 | 24 233 |
| 1986 | 17 404 | 9 097 | 7 920 | ... | 467 | 10 654 | 1 832 | 273 | 30 630 |
| 1987 | 19 638 | 10 453 | 8 738 | ... | 581 | 11 719 | 2 364 | 321 | 34 623 |
| 1988 | 22 092 | 12 586 | 9 059 | ... | 824 | 13 924 | 2 657 | 439 | 39 936 |
| 1989 | 26 665 | 14 958 | 11 308 | ... | 823 | 18 698 | 4 518 | 469 | 51 173 |
| 1990 | 34 419 | 20 210 | 13 782 | ... | 1 034 | 24 044 | 5 104 | 685 | 65 286 |
| 1991 | 39 245 | 24 249 | 14 577 | ... | 1 098 | 25 984 | 4 882 | 657 | 71 866 |
| 1992 | 44 618 | 30 070 | 14 213 | ... | 1 128 | 28 428 | 4 347 | 712 | 79 233 |
| 1993 | 47 514 | 33 935 | 13 306 | ... | 1 187 | 29 552 | 4 640 | 760 | 83 653 |
| 1994 | 50 911 | 38 320 | 11 714 | ... | 1 501 | 38 957 | 5 242 | 847 | 97 458 |
| 1995 | 60 834 | 45 559 | 13 972 | ... | 2 074 | 44 074 | 5 629 | 944 | 113 555 |
| 1996 | 68 885 | 51 323 | 16 300 | ... | 2 234 | 48 867 | 6 170 | 1 025 | 127 181 |
| 1997 | 82 876 | 59 912 | 19 060 | ... | 2 359 | 53 621 | 6 993 | 1 202 | 147 051 |
| 1998 | 95 004 | 68 864 | 21 464 | ... | 2 618 | 60 600 | 5 620 | 1 484 | 165 326 |
| 1999 | 108 381 | 78 032 | 23 308 | ... | 2 831 | 65 948 | 6 052 | 1 490 | 184 702 |
| 2000 | 116 149 | 86 390 | 21 279 | ... | 3 808 | 72 258 | 6 778 | 1 619 | 200 612 |
| 2001 | 126 145 | 86 939 | 29 956 | 1 257 | 3 979 | 79 073 | 8 227 | 1 562 | 220 243 |
| 2002 | 147 310 | 90 977 | 42 980 | 2 717 | 4 628 | 86 853 | 8 680 | 1 767 | 251 955 |
| 2003 | 164 566 | 94 924 | 56 327 | 3 352 | 5 085 | 97 552 | 9 620 | 2 005 | 282 180 |
| 2004 | 171 963 | 99 220 | 61 712 | 3 896 | 6 707 | 110 147 | 8 414 | 1 353 | 302 480 |
| 2005 | 195 219 | 111 697 | 71 629 | 4 443 | 9 013 | 131 379 | 13 287 | 1 037 | 354 378 |
| 2006 | 230 804 | 126 416 | 87 326 | 4 872 | 11 138 | 150 636 | 18 202 | 957 | 416 609 |
| 2007 | 279 991 | 141 397 | 120 111 | 5 597 | 10 332 | 174 486 | 24 002 | 955 | 495 363 |
| 2008 | 332 058 | 169 553 | 141 622 | 6 331 | 11 884 | 194 565 | 27 082 | 769 | 572 689 |
| 2009 | 383 483 | 196 068 | 167 202 | 7 327 | 9 477 | 201 209 | 22 852 | 544 | 624 892 |
| 2010 | 359 045 | 206 484 | 136 978 | 7 805 | 8 826 | 203 442 | 19 319 | 44 | 598 481 |
| 2011 | 379 941 | 228 089 | 134 642 | 8 652 | 9 102 | 249 235 | 26 977 | 20 | 673 927 |
| 2012 | 426 584 | 251 339 | 153 272 | 10 173 | 7 817 | 263 875 | 34 121 | 6 | 742 576 |
| 2013 | 457 314 | 276 679 | 160 896 | 11 378 | 8 645 | 296 766 | 39 549 | 18 | 813 670 |
| 2014 | 507 759 | 310 929 | 179 520 | 12 476 | 10 487 | 324 421 | 44 732 | 13 | 899 888 |
| 2015 | 561 790 | 353 927 | 186 612 | 14 032 | 12 472 | 356 378 | 41 463 | -16 | 986 118 |
| 2016 | 606 821 | 389 280 | 193 385 | 15 220 | 15 044 | 385 757 | 46 942 | 0 | 1 069 784 |
| 2017 | 664 526 | 425 924 | 207 027 | 15 315 | 15 661 | 402 189 | 46 102 | 12 | 1 143 806 |

* Ending 31 March of each fiscal year
... Data not available



Annexures: A–AN

9. Annexures: Personal income tax rate and bracket adjustments

| Annexure A <i>Budget Review 1979</i> | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1979/80 | | | |
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1–1 000 | 7 | 0 |
| | 1 000–2 000 | 8 | 70 |
| | 2 000–3 000 | 9 | 150 |
| | 3 000–4 000 | 10 | 240 |
| | 4 000–5 000 | 11 | 340 |
| | 5 000–6 000 | 12 | 450 |
| | 6 000–7 000 | 14 | 570 |
| | 7 000–8 000 | 16 | 710 |
| | 8 000–9 000 | 18 | 870 |
| | 9 000–10 000 | 20 | 1 050 |
| | 10 000–11 000 | 22 | 1 250 |
| | 11 000–12 000 | 24 | 1 470 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 26 | 1 710 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 28 | 1 970 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 30 | 2 250 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 33 | 2 550 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 36 | 2 880 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 39 | 3 600 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 42 | 4 380 |
| | 22 000–24 000 | 45 | 5 220 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 48 | 6 120 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 51 | 7 080 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 54 | 8 100 |
| | 30 000– | 55 | 9 180 |
| Single..... | 1–1 000 | 10 | 0 |
| | 1 000–2 000 | 11 | 100 |
| | 2 000–3 000 | 12 | 210 |
| | 3 000–4 000 | 13 | 330 |



Annexure A *Budget Review 1979 (continued)*

| 1979/80 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 4 000–5 000 | 14 | 460 |
| | 5 000–6 000 | 16 | 600 |
| | 6 000–7 000 | 18 | 760 |
| | 7 000–8 000 | 20 | 940 |
| | 8 000–9 000 | 22 | 1 140 |
| | 9 000–10 000 | 24 | 1 360 |
| | 10 000–11 000 | 27 | 1 600 |
| | 11 000–12 000 | 30 | 1 870 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 33 | 2 170 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 36 | 2 500 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 39 | 2 860 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 42 | 3 250 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 45 | 3 670 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 48 | 4 570 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 52 | 5 530 |
| | 22 000– | 55 | 6 570 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married | R1 500 | | |
| Single | R1 000 | | |
| Dependants..... | R200 if maintenance is R200 | | R350 if maintenance is R350 |
| Child..... | R600 first two | 200 thereafter | |
| Age over 65..... | R1 000 | | |
| Medical and insurance (Married) | R1 200 | | |
| Medical and insurance (Single) | R950 | | |

Loan levy

If the normal tax calculated at these rates amounts to R150 or more, a loan levy at the following rate is added thereto:

- If the taxpayer falls in the age group '60 and older' and his taxable income does not exceed R5 000, no levy is added.
- In all other cases, the loan levy amounts to 10%; in calculating the loan levy, fractions of the rand are discarded.



Annexure B *Budget Review 1980*

| 1980/81 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-6 000 | 8 | 0 |
| | 6 001-7 000 | 10 | 480 |
| | 7 001-8 000 | 12 | 580 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 700 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 840 |
| | 10 001-11 000 | 18 | 1 000 |
| | 11 001-12 000 | 20 | 1 180 |
| | 12 001-13 000 | 22 | 1 380 |
| | 13 001-14 000 | 24 | 1 600 |
| | 14 001-15 000 | 26 | 1 840 |
| | 15 001-16 000 | 28 | 2 100 |
| | 16 001-18 000 | 30 | 2 380 |
| | 18 001-20 000 | 32 | 2 980 |
| | 20 001-22 000 | 34 | 3 620 |
| | 22 001-24 000 | 36 | 4 300 |
| | 24 001-26 000 | 38 | 5 020 |
| | 26 001-28 000 | 40 | 5 780 |
| | 28 001-30 000 | 42 | 6 580 |
| | 30 001-32 000 | 44 | 7 420 |
| | 32 001-34 000 | 46 | 8 300 |
| | 34 001-36 000 | 47 | 9 220 |
| | 36 001-38 000 | 48 | 10 160 |
| | 38 001-40 000 | 49 | 11 120 |
| | 40 001- | 50 | 12 100 |
| Single | 1-6 000 | 8 | 0 |
| | 6 001-7 000 | 10 | 480 |
| | 7 001-8 000 | 12 | 580 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 700 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 840 |

Annexure B *Budget Review 1980 (continued)*

| 1980/81 | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 10 001–11 000 | 18 | 1 000 |
| | 11 001–12 000 | 20 | 1 180 |
| | 12 001–13 000 | 22 | 1 380 |
| | 13 001–14 000 | 24 | 1 600 |
| | 14 001–15 000 | 26 | 1 840 |
| | 15 001–16 000 | 28 | 2 100 |
| | 16 001–18 000 | 30 | 2 380 |
| | 18 001–20 000 | 32 | 2 980 |
| | 20 001–22 000 | 34 | 3 620 |
| | 22 001–24 000 | 36 | 4 300 |
| | 24 001–26 000 | 38 | 5 020 |
| | 26 001–28 000 | 40 | 5 780 |
| | 28 001–30 000 | 42 | 6 580 |
| | 30 001–32 000 | 44 | 7 420 |
| | 32 001–34 000 | 46 | 8 300 |
| | 34 001–36 000 | 47 | 9 220 |
| | 36 001–38 000 | 48 | 10 160 |
| | 38 001–40 000 | 49 | 11 120 |
| | 40 001– | 50 | 12 100 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R200 | | |
| Single..... | R120 | | |
| Dependants..... | R350 | R30 if maintenance is > R200 | R50 if maintenance is > R350 |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age over 60..... | R120 | | |
| Medical and insurance..... | 10% (max. R75) | | |

Surcharge on normal tax payable by unmarried persons

Where the taxable income does not exceed R28 000, a surcharge is added equal to 20% of the tax so calculated, after deducting an amount equal to the rebates. Where the taxable income of such person exceeds R28 000, the tax payable is the amount of tax calculated as aforesaid on the taxable income of R28 000, plus 50% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds R28 000.



Annexure C *Budget Review 1981*

| 1981/82 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-6 000 | 8 | 0 |
| | 6 001-7 000 | 10 | 480 |
| | 7 001-8 000 | 12 | 580 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 700 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 840 |
| | 10 001-11 000 | 18 | 1 000 |
| | 11 001-12 000 | 20 | 1 180 |
| | 12 001-13 000 | 22 | 1 380 |
| | 13 001-14 000 | 24 | 1 600 |
| | 14 001-15 000 | 26 | 1 840 |
| | 15 001-16 000 | 28 | 2 100 |
| | 16 001-18 000 | 30 | 2 380 |
| | 18 001-20 000 | 32 | 2 980 |
| | 20 001-22 000 | 34 | 3 620 |
| | 22 001-24 000 | 36 | 4 300 |
| | 24 001-26 000 | 38 | 5 020 |
| | 26 001-28 000 | 40 | 5 780 |
| | 28 001-30 000 | 42 | 6 580 |
| | 30 001-32 000 | 44 | 7 420 |
| | 32 001-34 000 | 46 | 8 300 |
| | 34 001-36 000 | 47 | 9 220 |
| | 36 001-38 000 | 48 | 10 160 |
| | 38 001-40 000 | 49 | 11 120 |
| | 40 001- | 50 | 12 100 |
| Single | 1-6 000 | 8 | 0 |
| | 6 001-7 000 | 10 | 480 |
| | 7 001-8 000 | 12 | 580 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 700 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 840 |



Annexure C *Budget Review 1981 (continued)*

| 1981/82 | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 10 001–11 000 | 18 | 1 000 |
| | 11 001–12 000 | 20 | 1 180 |
| | 12 001–13 000 | 22 | 1 380 |
| | 13 001–14 000 | 24 | 1 600 |
| | 14 001–15 000 | 26 | 1 840 |
| | 15 001–16 000 | 28 | 2 100 |
| | 16 001–18 000 | 30 | 2 380 |
| | 18 001–20 000 | 32 | 2 980 |
| | 20 001–22 000 | 34 | 3 620 |
| | 22 001–24 000 | 36 | 4 300 |
| | 24 001–26 000 | 38 | 5 020 |
| | 26 001–28 000 | 40 | 5 780 |
| | 28 001–30 000 | 42 | 6 580 |
| | 30 001–32 000 | 44 | 7 420 |
| | 32 001–34 000 | 46 | 8 300 |
| | 34 001–36 000 | 47 | 9 220 |
| | 36 001–38 000 | 48 | 10 160 |
| | 38 001–40 000 | 49 | 11 120 |
| | 40 001– | 50 | 12 100 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R200 | | |
| Single..... | R120 | | |
| Dependants..... | | R30 if maintenance is > R200 | R50 if maintenance is > R350 |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age 60–70..... | R120 | Age 70 and over | R80 |
| Medical and insurance..... | 10% (max. R75) | | |

Surcharge on normal tax payable by unmarried persons.

Where the taxable income does not exceed R28 000, a surcharge is added equal to 20% of the tax so calculated, after deducting an amount equal to the rebates. Where the taxable income of such person exceeds R28 000, the tax payable is the amount of tax calculated as aforesaid on the taxable income of R28 000, plus 50% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds R28 000.



Annexure D *Budget Review 1982*

| 1982/83 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-7 000 | 10 | 0 |
| | 7 001-8 000 | 12 | 700 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 820 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 960 |
| | 10 001-11 000 | 18 | 1 120 |
| | 11 001-12 000 | 20 | 1 300 |
| | 12 001-13 000 | 22 | 1 500 |
| | 13 001-14 000 | 24 | 1 720 |
| | 14 001-15 000 | 26 | 1 960 |
| | 15 001-16 000 | 28 | 2 220 |
| | 16 001-18 000 | 30 | 2 500 |
| | 18 001-20 000 | 32 | 3 100 |
| | 20 001-22 000 | 34 | 3 740 |
| | 22 001-24 000 | 36 | 4 420 |
| | 24 001-26 000 | 38 | 5 140 |
| | 26 001-28 000 | 40 | 5 900 |
| | 28 001-30 000 | 42 | 6 700 |
| | 30 001-32 000 | 44 | 7 540 |
| | 32 001-34 000 | 46 | 8 420 |
| | 34 001-36 000 | 47 | 9 340 |
| | 36 001-38 000 | 48 | 10 280 |
| | 38 001-40 000 | 49 | 11 240 |
| | | | |
| Single..... | 1-7 000 | 10 | 0 |
| | 7 001-8 000 | 12 | 700 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 820 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 960 |
| | 10 001-11 000 | 18 | 1 120 |
| | 11 001-12 000 | 20 | 1 300 |
| | 12 001-13 000 | 22 | 1 500 |
| | 13 001-14 000 | 24 | 1 720 |



Annexure D *Budget Review 1982 (continued)*

| 1982/83 | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 14 001–15 000 | 26 | 1 960 |
| | 15 001–16 000 | 28 | 2 220 |
| | 16 001–18 000 | 30 | 2 500 |
| | 18 001–20 000 | 32 | 3 100 |
| | 20 001–22 000 | 34 | 3 740 |
| | 22 001–24 000 | 36 | 4 420 |
| | 24 001–26 000 | 38 | 5 140 |
| | 26 001–28 000 | 40 | 5 900 |
| | 28 001–30 000 | 42 | 6 700 |
| | 30 001–32 000 | 44 | 7 540 |
| | 32 001–34 000 | 46 | 8 420 |
| | 34 001–36 000 | 47 | 9 340 |
| | 36 001–38 000 | 48 | 10 280 |
| | 38 001–40 000 | 49 | 11 240 |
| | 40 001– | 50 | 12 220 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R320 | | |
| Single..... | R240 | | |
| Dependants..... | | R30 if maintenance is > R200 | R50 if maintenance is > R350 |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age over 60–70..... | R120 | Age 70 and over | R80 |
| Medical and insurance..... | 10% (max. R75) | Single (min. R20) | |

Surcharge on normal tax payable by unmarried persons.

Where the taxable income does not exceed R28 000, a surcharge is added equal to 20% of the tax so calculated, after deducting an amount equal to the rebates. Where the taxable income of such person exceeds R28 000, the tax payable is the amount of tax calculated as aforesaid on the taxable income of R28 000, plus 50% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds R28 000.

Loan levy

A 5% loan levy must be added to normal tax calculated according to the above-mentioned rates of tax.

A loan levy is not payable:

1. where the taxable income does not exceed R7 000;
2. where the basic normal tax is less than R150; and
3. by a person over the age of 70 whose taxable income does not exceed R15 000.

In calculating the loan levy, fractions of the rand are discarded.



Annexure E *Budget Review 1983*

| 1983/84 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-7 000 | 10 | 0 |
| | 7 001-8 000 | 12 | 700 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 820 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 960 |
| | 10 001-11 000 | 18 | 1 120 |
| | 11 001-12 000 | 20 | 1 300 |
| | 12 001-13 000 | 22 | 1 500 |
| | 13 001-14 000 | 24 | 1 720 |
| | 14 001-15 000 | 26 | 1 960 |
| | 15 001-16 000 | 28 | 2 220 |
| | 16 001-18 000 | 30 | 2 500 |
| | 18 001-20 000 | 32 | 3 100 |
| | 20 001-22 000 | 34 | 3 740 |
| | 22 001-24 000 | 36 | 4 420 |
| | 24 001-26 000 | 38 | 5 140 |
| | 26 001-28 000 | 40 | 5 900 |
| | 28 001-30 000 | 42 | 6 700 |
| | 30 001-32 000 | 44 | 7 540 |
| | 32 001-34 000 | 46 | 8 420 |
| | 34 001-36 000 | 47 | 9 340 |
| | 36 001-38 000 | 48 | 10 280 |
| | 38 001-40 000 | 49 | 11 240 |
| | 40 001- | 50 | 12 220 |
| Single..... | 1-7 000 | 10 | 0 |
| | 7 001-8 000 | 12 | 700 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 820 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 960 |
| | 10 001-11 000 | 18 | 1 120 |
| | 11 001-12 000 | 20 | 1 300 |
| | 12 001-13 000 | 22 | 1 500 |
| | 13 001-14 000 | 24 | 1 720 |



Annexure E *Budget Review 1983 (continued)*

| 1983/84 | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 14 001–15 000 | 26 | 1 960 |
| | 15 001–16 000 | 28 | 2 220 |
| | 16 001–18 000 | 30 | 2 500 |
| | 18 001–20 000 | 32 | 3 100 |
| | 20 001–22 000 | 34 | 3 740 |
| | 22 001–24 000 | 36 | 4 420 |
| | 24 001–26 000 | 38 | 5 140 |
| | 26 001–28 000 | 40 | 5 900 |
| | 28 001–30 000 | 42 | 6 700 |
| | 30 001–32 000 | 44 | 7 540 |
| | 32 001–34 000 | 46 | 8 420 |
| | 34 001–36 000 | 47 | 9 340 |
| | 36 001–38 000 | 48 | 10 280 |
| | 38 001–40 000 | 49 | 11 240 |
| | 40 001– | 50 | 12 220 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R460 | | |
| Single..... | R380 | | |
| Dependants..... | | R30 if maintenance is > R200 | R50 if maintenance is > R350 |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age 60–70..... | R120 | Age 70 and over | R300 |
| Medical and insurance..... | 10% (max. R75) (min. R30) | Single (min. R20) | |

Surcharge on normal tax payable by unmarried persons.

Where the taxable income does not exceed R28 000, a surcharge is added equal to 20% of the tax so calculated, after deducting an amount equal to the rebates. Where the taxable income of such person exceeds R28 000, the tax payable is the amount of tax calculated as aforesaid on the taxable income of R28 000, plus 50% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds R28 000.



Annexure F *Budget Review 1984*

| 1984/85 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-8 000 | 12 | 0 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 960 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 1 100 |
| | 10 001-11 000 | 18 | 1 260 |
| | 11 001-12 000 | 20 | 1 440 |
| | 12 001-13 000 | 22 | 1 640 |
| | 13 001-14 000 | 24 | 1 860 |
| | 14 001-15 000 | 26 | 2 100 |
| | 15 001-16 000 | 28 | 2 360 |
| | 16 001-18 000 | 30 | 2 640 |
| | 18 001-20 000 | 32 | 3 240 |
| | 20 001-22 000 | 34 | 3 880 |
| | 22 001-24 000 | 36 | 4 560 |
| | 24 001-26 000 | 38 | 5 280 |
| | 26 001-28 000 | 40 | 6 040 |
| | 28 001-30 000 | 42 | 6 840 |
| | 30 001-32 000 | 44 | 7 680 |
| | 32 001-34 000 | 46 | 8 560 |
| | 34 001-36 000 | 47 | 9 480 |
| | 36 001-38 000 | 48 | 10 420 |
| | 38 001-40 000 | 49 | 11 380 |
| | 40 001- | 50 | 12 360 |
| Single..... | 1-8 000 | 12 | 0 |
| | 8 001-9 000 | 14 | 960 |
| | 9 001-10 000 | 16 | 1 100 |
| | 10 001-11 000 | 18 | 1 260 |
| | 11 001-12 000 | 20 | 1 440 |

Annexure F *Budget Review 1984 (continued)*

| 1984/85 | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 12 001–13 000 | 22 | 1 640 |
| | 13 001–14 000 | 24 | 1 860 |
| | 14 001–15 000 | 26 | 2 100 |
| | 15 001–16 000 | 28 | 2 360 |
| | 16 001–18 000 | 30 | 2 640 |
| | 18 001–20 000 | 32 | 3 240 |
| | 20 001–22 000 | 34 | 3 880 |
| | 22 001–24 000 | 36 | 4 560 |
| | 24 001–26 000 | 38 | 5 280 |
| | 26 001–28 000 | 40 | 6 040 |
| | 28 001–30 000 | 42 | 6 840 |
| | 30 001–32 000 | 44 | 7 680 |
| | 32 001–34 000 | 46 | 8 560 |
| | 34 001–36 000 | 47 | 9 480 |
| | 36 001–38 000 | 48 | 10 420 |
| | 38 001–40 000 | 49 | 11 380 |
| | 40 001– | 50 | 12 360 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R460 | | |
| Single..... | R380 | | |
| Dependants..... | | R30 if maintenance is > R200 | R50 if maintenance is > R350 |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age 60–70..... | R120 | Age 70 and over | R300 |
| Medical and insurance..... | 10% (max. R75) (min. R30) | Single (min. R20) | |

Surcharge on normal tax payable by unmarried persons.

Where the taxable income does not exceed R28 000, a surcharge is added equal to 20% of the tax so calculated, after deducting an amount equal to the rebates. Where the taxable income of such person exceeds R28 000, the tax payable is the amount of tax calculated as aforesaid on the taxable income of R28 000, plus 50% of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds R28 000.

Annexure G *Budget Review 1985*

| 1985/86 | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1–12 000 | 16 | 0 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 18 | 1 920 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 20 | 2 100 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 22 | 2 300 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 24 | 2 520 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 26 | 2 760 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 28 | 3 280 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 30 | 3 840 |
| | 22 000–24 000 | 32 | 4 440 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 34 | 5 080 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 36 | 5 760 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 38 | 6 480 |
| | 30 000–32 000 | 40 | 7 240 |
| | 32 000–34 000 | 42 | 8 040 |
| 34 000–36 000 | 43 | 8 880 | |
| 36 000–38 000 | 44 | 9 740 | |
| 38 000–40 000 | 45 | 10 620 | |
| 40 000–50 000 | 46 | 11 520 | |
| 50 000–60 000 | 48 | 16 120 | |
| 60 000– | 50 | 20 920 | |
| Single | 1–10 000 | 16 | 0 |
| | 10 000–11 000 | 18 | 1 600 |
| | 11 000–12 000 | 20 | 1 780 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 22 | 1 980 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 24 | 2 200 |

Annexure G *Budget Review 1985 (continued)*

| 1985/86 | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 26 | 2 440 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 28 | 2 700 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 30 | 2 980 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 32 | 3 580 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 34 | 4 220 |
| | 22 000–24 000 | 36 | 4 900 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 38 | 5 620 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 40 | 6 380 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 42 | 7 180 |
| | 30 000–32 000 | 44 | 8 020 |
| | 32 000–34 000 | 45 | 8 900 |
| | 34 000–36 000 | 46 | 9 800 |
| | 36 000–38 000 | 47 | 10 720 |
| | 38 000–40 000 | 48 | 11 660 |
| | 40 000–42 000 | 49 | 12 620 |
| | 42 000– | 50 | 13 600 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R880 | | |
| Single..... | R620 | | |
| Dependants..... | | R30 if maintenance is > R200 | R50 if maintenance is > R350 |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age 60–64..... | R120 | Age 65 and over | R500 |
| Medical and insurance..... | 10% (max. R75) (min. R30) | Single (min. R20) | |

Surcharge on normal tax payable.

A surcharge is added to the tax calculated in accordance with the rates above. The surcharge is calculated at the rate of 7% on the tax (after deduction of the rebates) if it exceeds R750. (The surcharge is payable by all married and unmarried persons, regardless of their ages).

Annexure H *Budget Review 1986*

| 1986/87 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1–12 000 | 16 | 0 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 18 | 1 920 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 20 | 2 100 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 22 | 2 300 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 24 | 2 520 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 26 | 2 760 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 28 | 3 280 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 30 | 3 840 |
| | 22 000–24 000 | 32 | 4 440 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 34 | 5 080 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 36 | 5 760 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 38 | 6 480 |
| | 30 000–32 000 | 40 | 7 240 |
| | 32 000–34 000 | 42 | 8 040 |
| | 34 000–36 000 | 43 | 8 880 |
| | 36 000–38 000 | 44 | 9 740 |
| | 38 000–40 000 | 45 | 10 620 |
| | 40 000–50 000 | 46 | 11 520 |
| | 50 000–60 000 | 48 | 16 120 |
| | 60 000– | 50 | 20 920 |
| Single | 1–10 000 | 16 | 0 |
| | 10 000–11 000 | 18 | 1 600 |
| | 11 000–12 000 | 20 | 1 780 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 22 | 1 980 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 24 | 2 200 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 26 | 2 440 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 28 | 2 700 |

Annexure H *Budget Review 1986 (continued)*

| 1986/87 | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 30 | 2 980 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 32 | 3 580 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 34 | 4 220 |
| | 22 000–24 000 | 36 | 4 900 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 38 | 5 620 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 40 | 6 380 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 42 | 7 180 |
| | 30 000–32 000 | 44 | 8 020 |
| | 32 000–34 000 | 45 | 8 900 |
| | 34 000–36 000 | 46 | 9 800 |
| | 36 000–38 000 | 47 | 10 720 |
| | 38 000–40 000 | 48 | 11 660 |
| | 40 000–42 000 | 49 | 12 620 |
| | 42 000– | 50 | 13 600 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R880 | | |
| Single..... | R620 | | |
| Dependants..... | | R30 if maintenance is > R200 | R50 if maintenance is > R350 |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age 60–64..... | R120 | Age 65 and over | R500 |
| Medical and insurance..... | 10% (max. R75) (min. R30) | Single (min. R20) | |

According to the above tax rates, after rebates, a discount of 5% is given.

Annexure I *Budget Review 1987*

| 1987/88 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1–12 000 | 15 | 0 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 16 | 1 800 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 18 | 1 960 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 20 | 2 140 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 22 | 2 340 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 24 | 2 560 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 26 | 3 040 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 28 | 3 560 |
| | 22 000– 24 000 | 30 | 4 120 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 32 | 4 720 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 34 | 5 360 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 36 | 6 040 |
| | 30 000–35 000 | 38 | 6 760 |
| | 35 000–40 000 | 40 | 8 660 |
| | 40 000–45 000 | 42 | 10 660 |
| | 45 000–50 000 | 43 | 12 760 |
| | 50 000–60 000 | 44 | 14 910 |
| | 60 000 | 45 | 19 310 |
| Single | 1–10 000 | 15 | 0 |
| | 10 000–11 000 | 16 | 1 500 |
| | 11 000–12 000 | 18 | 1 660 |

Annexure I *Budget Review 1987 (continued)*

| 1987/88 | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 20 | 1 840 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 22 | 2 040 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 24 | 2 260 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 26 | 2 500 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 28 | 2 760 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 30 | 3 320 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 32 | 3 920 |
| | 22 000– 24 000 | 34 | 4 560 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 36 | 5 240 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 38 | 5 960 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 40 | 6 720 |
| | 30 000–34 000 | 42 | 7 520 |
| | 34 000–38 000 | 43 | 9 200 |
| | 38 000–42 000 | 44 | 10 920 |
| | 42 000– | 45 | 12 680 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R920 | | |
| Single..... | R650 | | |
| Dependants..... | | R30 if maintenance is > R200 | R50 if maintenance is > R350 |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age 60–70..... | R120 | Age 70 and over | R500 |
| Medical and insurance..... | 10% (max. R75) (min. R30) | Single (min. R20) | |

Annexure J Budget Review 1988

| 1988/89 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1–12 000 | 14 | 0 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 15 | 1 680 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 17 | 1 830 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 19 | 2 000 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 21 | 2 190 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 23 | 2 400 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 25 | 2 860 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 27 | 3 360 |
| | 22 000–24 000 | 29 | 3 900 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 31 | 4 480 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 33 | 5 100 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 35 | 5 760 |
| | 30 000–35 000 | 37 | 6 460 |
| | 35 000–40 000 | 39 | 8 310 |
| Single | 40 000–50 000 | 41 | 10 260 |
| | 50 000–60 000 | 42 | 14 360 |
| | 60 000–70 000 | 43 | 18 560 |
| | 70 000–80 000 | 44 | 22 860 |
| Single | 80 000– | 45 | 27 260 |
| | 1–10 000 | 14 | 0 |
| | 10 000–11 000 | 15 | 1 400 |

Annexure J *Budget Review 1988(continued)*

| 1988/89 | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 11 000–12 000 | 17 | 1 550 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 19 | 1 720 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 21 | 1 910 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 23 | 2 120 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 25 | 2 350 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 27 | 2 600 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 29 | 3 140 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 31 | 3 720 |
| | 22 000–24 000 | 33 | 4 340 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 35 | 5 000 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 37 | 5 700 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 39 | 6 440 |
| | 30 000–36 000 | 41 | 7 220 |
| | 36 000–42 000 | 42 | 9 680 |
| | 42 000–48 000 | 43 | 12 200 |
| | 48 000–54 000 | 44 | 14 780 |
| | 54 000– | 45 | 17 420 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R1 100 | | |
| Single..... | R750 | | |
| Child..... | R100 | Extra R50 in excess of five | |
| Age 60–64..... | R120 | Age 65 and over | R500 |

Annexure K *Budget Review 1989*

| 1989/90 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1–12 000 | 14 | 0 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 15 | 1 680 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 17 | 1 830 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 19 | 2 000 |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 21 | 2 190 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 23 | 2 400 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 25 | 2 860 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 27 | 3 360 |
| | 22 000– 24 000 | 29 | 3 900 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 31 | 4 480 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 33 | 5 100 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 35 | 5 760 |
| | 30 000–35 000 | 37 | 6 460 |
| | 35 000–40 000 | 39 | 8 310 |
| | 40 000–50 000 | 41 | 10 260 |
| | 50 000–60 000 | 42 | 14 360 |
| | 60 000–70 000 | 43 | 18 560 |
| | 70 000–80 000 | 44 | 22 860 |
| | 80 000– | 45 | 27 260 |
| Single | 1–10 000 | 14 | 0 |
| | 10 000–11 000 | 15 | 1 400 |
| | 11 000–12 000 | 17 | 1 550 |
| | 12 000–13 000 | 19 | 1 720 |
| | 13 000–14 000 | 21 | 1 910 |
| | 14 000–15 000 | 23 | 2 120 |

Annexure K *Budget Review 1989 (continued)*

| 1989/90 | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| | 15 000–16 000 | 25 | 2 350 |
| | 16 000–18 000 | 27 | 2 600 |
| | 18 000–20 000 | 29 | 3 140 |
| | 20 000–22 000 | 31 | 3 720 |
| | 22 000–24 000 | 33 | 4 340 |
| | 24 000–26 000 | 35 | 5 000 |
| | 26 000–28 000 | 37 | 5 700 |
| | 28 000–30 000 | 39 | 6 440 |
| | 30 000–36 000 | 41 | 7 220 |
| | 36 000–42 000 | 42 | 9 680 |
| | 42 000–48 000 | 43 | 12 200 |
| | 48 000–54 000 | 44 | 14 780 |
| | 54 000– | 45 | 17 420 |
| Married women | 1–20 000 | 25 | 0 |
| | 20 000–24 000 | 28 | 5 000 |
| | 24 000–28 000 | 30 | 6 120 |
| | 28 000–32 000 | 32 | 7 320 |
| | 32 000–36 000 | 34 | 8 600 |
| | 36 000–40 000 | 36 | 9 960 |
| | 40 000 | 38 | 11 400 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married | R1 250 | | |
| Single | R850 | | |
| Married women | R1 075 | | |
| Child..... | R100 | | |
| Age 1 | R120 | | |
| Age 2 | R1 450 | | |

Annexure L *Budget Review 1990*

| 1990/91 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-5 000 | 16 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 18 | 800 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 20 | 1 700 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 22 | 2 700 |
| | 20 000-25 000 | 24 | 3 800 |
| | 25 000-30 000 | 27 | 5 000 |
| | 30 000-35 000 | 30 | 6 350 |
| | 35 000-40 000 | 33 | 7 850 |
| | 40 000-45 000 | 36 | 9 500 |
| | 45 000-50 000 | 39 | 11 300 |
| | 50 000-55 000 | 40 | 13 250 |
| | 55 000-60 000 | 41 | 15 250 |
| | 60 000-70 000 | 42 | 17 300 |
| | 70 000-80 000 | 43 | 21 500 |
| | 80 000- | 44 | 25 800 |
| Single..... | 1-4 000 | 15 | 0 |
| | 4 000-8 000 | 18 | 600 |
| | 8 000-12 000 | 21 | 1 320 |
| | 12 000-16 000 | 24 | 2 160 |
| | 16 000-20 000 | 27 | 3 120 |
| | 20 000-24 000 | 30 | 4 200 |
| | 24 000-28 000 | 33 | 5 400 |
| | 28 000-32 000 | 36 | 6 720 |
| | 32 000-36 000 | 39 | 8 160 |
| | 36 000-40 000 | 40 | 9 720 |
| | 40 000-44 000 | 41 | 11 320 |
| | 44 000-48 000 | 42 | 12 960 |
| | 48 000-56 000 | 43 | 14 640 |
| | 56 000- | 44 | 18 080 |



Annexure L *Budget Review 1990 (continued)*

| 1990/91 | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married women | 1-4 000 | 15 | 0 |
| | 4 000-8 000 | 18 | 600 |
| | 8 000-12 000 | 21 | 1 320 |
| | 12 000-16 000 | 24 | 2 160 |
| | 16 000-20 000 | 27 | 3 120 |
| | 20 000-24 000 | 30 | 4 200 |
| | 24 000-28 000 | 32 | 5 400 |
| | 28 000-32 000 | 34 | 6 680 |
| | 32 000-36 000 | 36 | 8 040 |
| | 36 000-40 000 | 37 | 9 480 |
| | 40 000 | 38 | 10 960 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R2 100 | | |
| Single | R1 800 | | |
| Married women | R700 | | |
| Child..... | R100 | | |
| Age 1 | R120 | | |
| Age 2 | R2 100 | | |

Annexure M *Budget Review 1991*

| 1991/92 | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-5 000 | 15 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 17 | 750 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 19 | 1 600 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 21 | 2 550 |
| | 20 000-25 000 | 23 | 3 600 |
| | 25 000-30 000 | 26 | 4 750 |
| | 30 000-35 000 | 29 | 6 050 |
| | 35 000-40 000 | 32 | 7 500 |
| | 40 000-45 000 | 35 | 9 100 |
| | 45 000-50 000 | 38 | 10 850 |
| | 50 000-55 000 | 39 | 12 750 |
| | 55 000-60 000 | 40 | 14 700 |
| | 60 000-70 000 | 41 | 16 700 |
| | 70 000-80 000 | 42 | 20 800 |
| | 80 000- | 43 | 25 000 |
| Single | 1-5 000 | 14 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 17 | 700 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 21 | 1 550 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 25 | 2 600 |
| | 20 000-25 000 | 29 | 3 850 |
| | 25 000-30 000 | 33 | 5 300 |
| | 30 000-35 000 | 36 | 6 950 |
| | 35 000-40 000 | 39 | 8 750 |
| | 40 000-45 000 | 40 | 10 700 |
| | 45 000-50 000 | 41 | 12 700 |
| | 50 000-56 000 | 42 | 14 750 |
| | 56 000- | 43 | 17 270 |

Annexure M *Budget Review 1991 (continued)*

| 1991/92 | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married women | 1-4 000 | 15 | 0 |
| | 4 000-8 000 | 18 | 600 |
| | 8 000-12 000 | 21 | 1 320 |
| | 12 000-16 000 | 24 | 2 160 |
| | 16 000-20 000 | 27 | 3 120 |
| | 20 000-24 000 | 30 | 4 200 |
| | 24 000-28 000 | 32 | 5 400 |
| | 28 000-32 000 | 34 | 6 680 |
| | 32 000-36 000 | 36 | 8 040 |
| | 36 000-40 000 | 37 | 9 480 |
| | 40 000- | 38 | 10 960 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R2 000 | | |
| Single | R1 625 | | |
| Married women | R800 | | |
| Child..... | R100 | | |
| Age 1 | R120 | | |
| Age 2 | R2 100 | | |

Annexure N *Budget Review 1992*

| 1992/93 | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-5 000 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 18 | 850 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 19 | 1 750 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 20 | 2 700 |
| | 20 000-30 000 | 21 | 3 700 |
| | 30 000-40 000 | 28 | 5 800 |
| | 40 000-50 000 | 36 | 8 600 |
| | 50 000-60 000 | 41 | 12 200 |
| | 60 000-80 000 | 42 | 16 300 |
| | 80 000- | 43 | 24 700 |
| Single | 1-5 000 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 19 | 850 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 21 | 1 800 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 24 | 2 850 |
| | 20 000-30 000 | 28 | 4 050 |
| | 30 000-40 000 | 36 | 6 850 |
| | 40 000-50 000 | 41 | 10 450 |
| | 50 000-56 000 | 42 | 14 550 |
| | 56 000- | 43 | 17 070 |
| | Married women | 1-5 000 | 17 |
| 5 000-10 000 | | 19 | 850 |
| 10 000-15 000 | | 21 | 1 800 |
| 15 000-20 000 | | 24 | 2 850 |
| 20 000-30 000 | | 28 | 4 050 |
| 30 000-40 000 | | 36 | 6 850 |
| 40 000-50 000 | | 38 | 10 450 |
| 50 000- | | 40 | 14 250 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R2 225 | | |
| Single | R1 950 | | |
| Married women | R900 | | |
| Child..... | R100 | | |
| Age 1 | R120 | | |
| Age 2 | R2 500 | | |

Annexure O Budget Review 1993

| 1993/94 | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-5 000 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 18 | 850 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 19 | 1 750 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 20 | 2 700 |
| | 20 000-30 000 | 21 | 3 700 |
| | 30 000-40 000 | 28 | 5 800 |
| | 40 000-50 000 | 36 | 8 600 |
| | 50 000-60 000 | 41 | 12 200 |
| | 60 000-80 000 | 42 | 16 300 |
| Single | 80 000- | 43 | 24 700 |
| | 1-5 000 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 19 | 850 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 21 | 1 800 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 24 | 2 850 |
| | 20 000-30 000 | 28 | 4 050 |
| | 30 000-40 000 | 36 | 6 850 |
| | 40 000-50 000 | 41 | 10 450 |
| | 50 000-56 000 | 42 | 14 550 |
| Married women | 56 000- | 43 | 17 070 |
| | 1-5 000 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 19 | 850 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 21 | 1 800 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 24 | 2 850 |
| | 20 000-30 000 | 28 | 4 050 |
| | 30 000-40 000 | 36 | 6 850 |
| | 40 000-50 000 | 38 | 10 450 |
| Rebates | 50 000- | 40 | 14 250 |
| | Married..... | R2 225 | |
| | Single | R1 950 | |
| | Married women | R900 | |
| | Child..... | R100 | |
| | Age 1 | R120 | |
| | Age 2 | R2 500 | |



Annexure P *Budget Review 1994*

| 1994/95 | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Income (R per annum) | Rate (Per cent) | Tax scale (R) |
| Married..... | 1-5 000 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 18 | 850 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 19 | 1 750 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 20 | 2 700 |
| | 20 000-30 000 | 21 | 3 700 |
| | 30 000-40 000 | 28 | 5 800 |
| | 40 000-50 000 | 36 | 8 600 |
| | 50 000-60 000 | 41 | 12 200 |
| | 60 000-80 000 | 42 | 16 300 |
| | 80 000- | 43 | 24 700 |
| Single | 1-5 000 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 19 | 850 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 21 | 1 800 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 24 | 2 850 |
| | 20 000-30 000 | 28 | 4 050 |
| | 30 000-40 000 | 36 | 6 850 |
| | 40 000-50 000 | 41 | 10 450 |
| | 50 000-56 000 | 42 | 14 550 |
| | | 56 000- | 43 |
| Married women | 1-5 000 | 17 | 0 |
| | 5 000-10 000 | 19 | 850 |
| | 10 000-15 000 | 21 | 1 800 |
| | 15 000-20 000 | 24 | 2 850 |
| | 20 000-30 000 | 28 | 4 050 |
| | 30 000-40 000 | 36 | 6 850 |
| | 40 000-50 000 | 38 | 10 450 |
| | | 50 000- | 40 |
| Rebates | | | |
| Married..... | R2 225 | | |
| Single | R1 950 | | |
| Married women | R900 | | |
| Child..... | R100 | | |
| Age 1 | R120 | | |
| Age 2 | R2 500 | | |

Note: The transitional levy is applicable and calculated as follows:

1. Married and unmarried persons:
3.33% of taxable income exceeding R50 000 (taxable income excludes certain retirement benefits).
2. Married women:
3.33% of taxable income exceeding R175 000 (taxable income excludes certain retirement benefits).
3. Companies (including close corporations): 5% of taxable income exceeding R50 000.
4. Trusts and estates (taxable as unmarried persons): 3.33% of taxable income exceeding R50 000.



Personal income tax relief

Personal income tax provides the foundation for an equitable and progressive tax system. Personal income tax brackets and rebates are partially adjusted for 'fiscal drag' to take inflation into account. To compensate the effects of inflation, which pushes some individuals into higher tax brackets and reduces their purchasing power, the personal income brackets and rebates have been adjusted, providing individuals with personal income tax relief as shown in the table below.

Impact on tax proposals

| Proposals after fiscal drag (R billions) | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | Fiscal relief | Rate increase in income tax |
| 2015/16 | -8 500 | 9 420 |
| 2014/15 | -9 250 | ... |
| 2013/14 | -7 032 | ... |
| 2012/13 | -9 500 | ... |
| 2011/12 | -8 100 | ... |
| 2010/11 | -6 500 | ... |
| 2009/10 | -13 000 | ... |
| 2008/09 | -7 700 | ... |
| 2007/08 | -8 400 | ... |
| 2006/07 | -12 125 | ... |
| 2005/06 | -6 800 | ... |
| 2004/05 | -4 000 | ... |
| 1994/95 to 2003/04 | -62 763 | ... |
| Total | -100 907 | 9 420 |



Annexure Q Budget Review 1995

1995/96

| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
|--|---|
| 1–5 000 | 17% of each R1 |
| 5 001–10 000 | R850 + 18% of the amount above R5 000 |
| 10 001–15 000 | R1 750 + 19% of the amount above R10 000 |
| 15 001–20 000 | R2 700 + 20% of the amount above R15 000 |
| 20 001–30 000 | R3 700 + 21% of the amount above R20 000 |
| 30 001–40 000 | R5 830 + 31% of the amount above R30 000 |
| 40 001–50 000 | R8 900 + 42% of the amount above R40 000 |
| 50 001–70 000 | R13 100 + 43% of the amount above R50 000 |
| 70 001–80 000 | R21 700 + 44% of the amount above R70 000 |
| 80 001– and above | R26 100 + 45% of the amount above R80 000 |
| Rebates | |
| Primary | R2 625 |
| Age 65 and over (additional to primary rebate) | R2 500 |
| Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R14 600 |
| Age 65 and over | R26 785 |

Note: In addition, a transitional levy of 1.67% of taxable income exceeding R50 000 is applicable to all persons, including trusts and estates.

Annexure R Budget Review 1996

1996/97

| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
|--|--|
| 1–15 000 | 17% of each R1 |
| 15 001–20 000 | R2 550 + 19% of the amount above R15 000 |
| 20 001–30 000 | R3 500 + 21% of the amount above R20 000 |
| 30 001–40 000 | R5 600 + 30% of the amount above R30 000 |
| 40 001–60 000 | R8 600 + 41% of the amount above R40 000 |
| 60 001–80 000 | R16 800 + 43% of the amount above R60 000 |
| 80 001–100 000 | R25 400 + 44% of the amount above R80 000 |
| 100 001– and above | R34 200 + 45% of the amount above R100 000 |
| Rebates | |
| Primary | R2 660 |
| Age 65 and over (additional to primary rebate) | R2 500 |
| Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R15 800 |
| Age 65 and over | R27 905 |



Annexure S *Budget Review 1997*

1997/98

| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
|--|--|
| 1–30 000 | 19% of each R1 |
| 30 001–35 000 | R5 700 + 30% of the amount above R30 000 |
| 35 001–45 000 | R7 200 + 32% of the amount above R35 000 |
| 45 001–60 000 | R10 400 + 41% of the amount above R45 000 |
| 60 001–70 000 | R16 550 + 43% of the amount above R60 000 |
| 70 001–100 000 | R20 850 + 44% of the amount above R70 000 |
| 100 001 and above | R34 050 + 45% of the amount above R100 000 |
| Rebates | |
| Primary | R3 215 |
| Age 65 and over (additional to primary rebate) | R2 500 |
| Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R16 921 |
| Age 65 and over | R30 050 |

Annexure T *Budget Review 1998*

1998/99

| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
|--|--|
| 1–31 000 | 19% of each R1 |
| 31 001–46 000 | R5 890 + 30% of the amount above R31 000 |
| 46 001–60 000 | R10 390 + 39% of the amount above R46 000 |
| 60 001–70 000 | R15 850 + 43% of the amount above R60 000 |
| 70 001–120 000 | R20 150 + 44% of the amount above R70 000 |
| 120 001 and above | R42 150 + 45% of the amount above R120 000 |
| Rebates | |
| Primary | R3 515 |
| Age 65 and over (additional to primary rebate) | R2 660 |
| Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R18 500 |
| Age 65 and over | R31 950 |



Annexure U Budget Review 1999

| 1999/00 | |
|--|--|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–33 000 | 19% of each R1 |
| 33 001–50 000 | R6 270 + 30% of the amount above R33 000 |
| 50 001–60 000 | R11 370 + 35% of the amount above R50 000 |
| 60 001–70 000 | R14 870 + 40% of the amount above R60 000 |
| 70 001–120 000 | R18 870 + 44% of the amount above R70 000 |
| 120 001 and above | R40 870 + 45% of the amount above R120 000 |
| Rebates | |
| Primary | R3 710 |
| Age 65 and over (additional to primary rebate) | R2 775 |
| Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R19 526 |
| Age 65 and over | R33 717 |

Annexure V Budget Review 2000

| 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–33 000 | 19% of each R1 | 1–35 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 33 001–50 000 | R6 270 + 30% of the amount above R33 000 | 35 001–45 000 | R6 300 + 26% of the amount above R35 000 |
| 50 001–60 000 | R11 370 + 35% of the amount above R50 000 | 45 001–60 000 | R8 900 + 32% of the amount above R45 000 |
| 60 001–70 000 | R14 870 + 40% of the amount above R60 000 | 60 001–70 000 | R13 700 + 37% of the amount above R60 000 |
| 70 001–120 000 | R18 870 + 44% of the amount above R70 000 | 70 001–200 000 | R17 400 + 40% of the amount above R70 000 |
| 120 001 and above | R40 870 + 45% of the amount above R120 000 | 200 001 and above | R69 400 + 42% of the amount above R200 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R3 710 | Primary | R3 800 |
| Age 65 and over (additional to primary rebate) | R2 775 | Age 65 and over (additional to primary rebate) | R2 900 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R19 526 | Below age 65 | R21 111 |
| Age 65 and over | R33 717 | Age 65 and over | R36 538 |



Annexure W Budget Review 2001

| 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–35 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–38 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 35 001–45 000 | R6 300 + 26% of the amount above R35 000 | 38 001–55 000 | R6 840 + 26% of the amount above R38 000 |
| 45 001–60 000 | R8 900 + 32% of the amount above R45 000 | 55 001–80 000 | R11 260 + 32% of the amount above R55 000 |
| 60 001–70 000 | R13 700 + 37% of the amount above R60 000 | 80 001–100 000 | R19 260 + 37% of the amount above R80 000 |
| 70 001–200 000 | R17 400 + 40% of the amount above R70 000 | 100 001–215 000 | R26 660 + 40% of the amount above R100 000 |
| 200 001 and above | R69 400 + 42% of the amount above R200 000 | 215 001 and above | R72 660 + 42% of the amount above R215 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R3 800 | Primary | R4 140 |
| Secondary | R2 900 | Secondary | R3 000 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R21 111 | Below age 65 | R23 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R36 538 | Age 65 and over | R39 154 |

Annexure X Budget Review 2002

| 2001/02 | | 2002/03 | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–38 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–40 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 38 001–55 000 | R6 840 + 26% of the amount above R38 000 | 40 001–80 000 | R7 200 + 25% of the amount above R40 000 |
| 55 001–80 000 | R11 260 + 32% of the amount above R55 000 | 80 001–110 000 | R17 200 + 30% of the amount above R80 000 |
| 80 001–100 000 | R19 260 + 37% of the amount above R80 000 | 110 001–170 000 | R26 200 + 35% of the amount above R110 000 |
| 100 001–215 000 | R26 660 + 40% of the amount above R100 000 | 170 001–240 000 | R47 200 + 38% of the amount above R170 000 |
| 215 001 and above | R72 660 + 42% of the amount above R215 000 | 240 001 and above | R73 800 + 40% of the amount above R240 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R4 140 | Primary | R4 860 |
| Secondary | R3 000 | Secondary | R3 000 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R23 000 | Below age 65 | R27 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R39 154 | Age 65 and over | R42 640 |



Annexure Y Budget Review 2003

| 2002/03 | | 2003/04 | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–40 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–70 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 40 001–80 000 | R7 200 + 25% of the amount above R40 000 | 70 001–110 000 | R12 600 + 25% of the amount above R70 000 |
| 80 001–110 000 | R17 200 + 30% of the amount above R80 000 | 110 001–140 000 | R22 600 + 30% of the amount above R110 000 |
| 110 001–170 000 | R26 200 + 35% of the amount above R110 000 | 140 001–180 000 | R31 600 + 35% of the amount above R140 000 |
| 170 001–240 000 | R47 200 + 38% of the amount above R170 000 | 180 001–255 000 | R45 600 + 38% of the amount above R180 000 |
| 240 001 and above | R73 800 + 40% of the amount above R240 000 | 255 001 and above | R74 100 + 40% of the amount above R255 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R4 860 | Primary | R5 400 |
| Secondary | R3 000 | Secondary | R3 100 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R27 000 | Below age 65 | R30 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R42 640 | Age 65 and over | R47 222 |

Annexure Z Budget Review 2004

| 2003/04 | | 2004/05 | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–70 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–74 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 70 001–110 000 | R12 600 + 25% of the amount above R70 000 | 74 001–115 000 | R13 320 + 25% of the amount above R74 000 |
| 110 001–140 000 | R22 600 + 30% of the amount above R110 000 | 115 001–155 000 | R23 570 + 30% of the amount above R115 000 |
| 140 001–180 000 | R31 600 + 35% of the amount above R140 000 | 155 001–195 000 | R35 570 + 35% of the amount above R155 000 |
| 180 001–255 000 | R45 600 + 38% of the amount above R180 000 | 195 001–270 000 | R49 570 + 38% of the amount above R195 000 |
| 255 001 and above | R74 100 + 40% of the amount above R255 000 | 270 001 and above | R78 070 + 40% of the amount above R270 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R5 400 | Primary | R5 800 |
| Secondary | R3 100 | Secondary | R3 200 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R30 000 | Below age 65 | R32 222 |
| Age 65 and over | R47 222 | Age 65 and over | R50 000 |



Annexure AA Budget Review 2005

| 2004/05 | | 2005/06 | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–74 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–80 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 74 001–115 000 | R13 320 + 25% of the amount above R74 000 | 80 001–130 000 | R14 400 + 25% of the amount above R80 000 |
| 115 001–155 000 | R23 570 + 30% of the amount above R115 000 | 130 001–180 000 | R26 900 + 30% of the amount above R130 000 |
| 155 001–195 000 | R35 570 + 35% of the amount above R155 000 | 180 001–230 000 | R41 900 + 35% of the amount above R180 000 |
| 195 001–270 000 | R49 570 + 38% of the amount above R195 000 | 230 001–300 000 | R59 400 + 38% of the amount above R230 000 |
| 270 001 and above | R78 070 + 40% of the amount above R270 000 | 300 001 and above | R86 000 + 40% of the amount above R300 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R5 800 | Primary | R6 300 |
| Secondary | R3 200 | Secondary | R4 500 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R32 222 | Below age 65 | R35 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R50 000 | Age 65 and over | R60 000 |

Annexure AB Budget Review 2006

| 2005/06 | | 2006/07 | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–80 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–100 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 80 001–130 000 | R14 400 + 25% of the amount above R80 000 | 100 001–160 000 | R18 000 + 25% of the amount above R100 000 |
| 130 001–180 000 | R26 900 + 30% of the amount above R130 000 | 160 001–220 000 | R33 000 + 30% of the amount above R160 000 |
| 180 001–230 000 | R41 900 + 35% of the amount above R180 000 | 220 001–300 000 | R51 000 + 35% of the amount above R220 000 |
| 230 001–300 000 | R59 400 + 38% of the amount above R230 000 | 300 001–400 000 | R79 000 + 38% of the amount above R300 000 |
| 300 001 and above | R86 000 + 40% of the amount above R300 000 | 400 001 and above | R117 000 + 40% of the amount above R400 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R6 300 | Primary | R7 200 |
| Secondary | R4 500 | Secondary | R4 500 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R35 000 | Below age 65 | R40 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R60 000 | Age 65 and over | R65 000 |



Annexure AC Budget Review 2007

| 2006/07 | | 2007/08 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–100 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–112 500 | 18% of each R1 |
| 100 001–160 000 | R18 000 + 25% of the amount above R100 000 | 112 501–180 000 | R20 250 + 25% of the amount above R112 500 |
| 160 001–220 000 | R33 000 + 30% of the amount above R160 000 | 180 001–250 000 | R37 125 + 30% of the amount above R180 000 |
| 220 001–300 000 | R51 000 + 35% of the amount above R220 000 | 250 001–350 000 | R58 125 + 35% of the amount above R250 000 |
| 300 001–400 000 | R79 000 + 38% of the amount above R300 000 | 350 001–450 000 | R93 125 + 38% of the amount above R350 000 |
| 400 001 and above | R117 000 + 40% of the amount above R400 000 | 450 001 and above | R131 125 + 40% of the amount above R450 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R7 200 | Primary | R7 740 |
| Secondary | R4 500 | Secondary | R4 680 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R40 000 | Below age 65 | R43 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R65 000 | Age 65 and over | R69 000 |

Annexure AD Budget Review 2008

| 2007/08 | | 2008/09 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–112 500 | 18% of each R1 | 1–122 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 112 501–180 000 | R20 250 + 25% of the amount above R112 500 | 122 001–195 000 | R21 960 + 25% of the amount above R122 000 |
| 180 001–250 000 | R37 125 + 30% of the amount above R180 000 | 195 001–270 000 | R40 210 + 30% of the amount above R195 000 |
| 250 001–350 000 | R58 125 + 35% of the amount above R250 000 | 270 001–380 000 | R62 710 + 35% of the amount above R270 000 |
| 350 001–450 000 | R93 125 + 38% of the amount above R350 000 | 380 001–490 000 | R101 210 + 38% of the amount above R380 000 |
| 450 001 and above | R131 125 + 40% of the amount above R450 000 | 490 001 and above | R143 010 + 40% of the amount above R490 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R7 740 | Primary | R8 280 |
| Secondary | R4 680 | Secondary | R5 040 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R43 000 | Below age 65 | R46 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R69 000 | Age 65 and over | R74 000 |



Annexure AE Budget Review 2009

| 2008/09 | | 2009/10 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–122 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–132 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 122 001–195 000 | R21 960 + 25% of the amount above R122 000 | 132 001–210 000 | R23 760 + 25% of the amount above R132 000 |
| 195 001–270 000 | R40 210 + 30% of the amount above R195 000 | 210 001–290 000 | R43 260 + 30% of the amount above R210 000 |
| 270 001–380 000 | R62 710 + 35% of the amount above R270 000 | 290 001–410 000 | R67 260 + 35% of the amount above R290 000 |
| 380 001–490 000 | R101 210 + 38% of the amount above R380 000 | 410 001–525 000 | R109 260 + 38% of the amount above R410 000 |
| 490 001 and above | R143 010 + 40% of the amount above R490 000 | 525 001 and above | R152 960 + 40% of the amount above R525 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R8 280 | Primary | R9 756 |
| Secondary | R5 040 | Secondary | R5 400 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R46 000 | Below age 65 | R54 200 |
| Age 65 and over | R74 000 | Age 65 and over | R84 200 |

Annexure AF Budget Review 2010

| 2009/10 | | 2010/11 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–132 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–140 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 132 001–210 000 | R23 760 + 25% of the amount above R132 000 | 140 001–221 000 | R25 200 + 25% of the amount above R140 000 |
| 210 001–290 000 | R43 260 + 30% of the amount above R210 000 | 221 001–305 000 | R45 450 + 30% of the amount above R221 000 |
| 290 001–410 000 | R67 260 + 35% of the amount above R290 000 | 305 001–431 000 | R70 650 + 35% of the amount above R305 000 |
| 410 001–525 000 | R109 260 + 38% of the amount above R410 000 | 431 001–552 000 | R114 750 + 38% of the amount above R431 000 |
| 525 001 and above | R152 960 + 40% of the amount above R525 000 | 552 001 and above | R160 730 + 40% of the amount above R552 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R9 756 | Primary | R10 260 |
| Secondary | R5 400 | Secondary | R 5 675 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R54 200 | Below age 65 | R57 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R84 200 | Age 65 and over | R88 528 |



Annexure AG Budget Review 2011

| 2010/11 | | 2011/12 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–140 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–150 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 140 001–221 000 | R25 200 + 25% of the amount above R140 000 | 150 001–235 000 | R27 000 + 25% of the amount above R150 000 |
| 221 001–305 000 | R45 450 + 30% of the amount above R221 000 | 235 001–325 000 | R48 250 + 30% of the amount above R235 000 |
| 305 001–431 000 | R70 650 + 35% of the amount above R305 000 | 325 001–455 000 | R75 250 + 35% of the amount above R325 000 |
| 431 001–552 000 | R114 750 + 38% of the amount above R431 000 | 455 001–580 000 | R120 750 + 38% of the amount above R455 000 |
| 552 001 and above | R160 730 + 40% of the amount above R552 000 | 580 001 and above | R168 250 + 40% of the amount above R580 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R10 260 | Primary | R10 755 |
| Secondary | R5 675 | Secondary | R6 012 |
| | | Tertiary | R2 000 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R57 000 | Below age 65 | R59 750 |
| Age 65 and over | R88 528 | Age 65 and over | R93 150 |
| | | Age 75 and over | R104 261 |

Annexure AH Budget Review 2012

| 2011/12 | | 2012/13 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–150 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–160 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 150 001–235 000 | R27 000 + 25% of the amount above R150 000 | 160 001–250 000 | R28 800 + 25% of the amount above R160 000 |
| 235 001–325 000 | R48 250 + 30% of the amount above R235 000 | 250 001–346 000 | R51 300 + 30% of the amount above R200 000 |
| 325 001–455 000 | R75 250 + 35% of the amount above R325 000 | 346 001–484 000 | R80 100 + 35% of the amount above R346 000 |
| 455 001–580 000 | R120 750 + 38% of the amount above R455 000 | 484 001–617 000 | R128 400 + 38% of the amount above R484 000 |
| 580 001 and above | R168 250 + 40% of the amount above R580 000 | 617 001 and above | R178 940 + 40% of the amount above R617 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R10 755 | Primary | R11 440 |
| Secondary | R6 012 | Secondary | R6 390 |
| | | Tertiary | R2 130 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R59 750 | Below age 65 | R63 556 |
| Age 65 and over | R93 150 | Age 65 and over | R99 056 |
| Age 75 and over | R104 261 | Age 75 and over | R110 889 |



Annexure AI Budget Review 2013

| 2012/13 | | 2013/14 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–160 000 | 18% of each R1 | 1–165 600 | 18% of each R1 |
| 160 001–250 000 | R28 800 + 25% of the amount above R160 000 | 165 601–258 750 | R29 808 + 25% of the amount above R165 600 |
| 250 001–346 000 | R51 300 + 30% of the amount above R230 000 | 258 751–358 110 | R53 096 + 30% of the amount above R258 750 |
| 346 001–484 000 | R80 100 + 35% of the amount above R346 000 | 358 111–500 940 | R82 904 + 35% of the amount above R358 110 |
| 484 001–617 000 | R128 400 + 38% of the amount above R484 000 | 500 941–638 600 | R132 894 + 38% of the amount above R500 940 |
| 617 001 and above | R178 940 + 40% of the amount above R617 000 | 638 601 and above | R185 205 + 40% of the amount above R638 600 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R11 440 | Primary | R12 080 |
| Secondary | R 6 930 | Secondary | R 6 750 |
| Tertiary | R 2 130 | Tertiary | R 2 250 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R63 556 | Below age 65 | R67 111 |
| Age 65 and over | R99 056 | Age 65 and over | R104 611 |
| Age 75 and over | R110 889 | Age 75 and over | R117 111 |

Annexure AJ Budget Review 2014

| 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–165 600 | 18% of each R1 | 1–174 550 | 18% of each R1 |
| 165 601–258 750 | R29 808 + 25% of the amount above R165 600 | 174 551–272 700 | R31 419 + 25% of the amount above R174 550 |
| 258 751–358 110 | R53 096 + 30% of the amount above R258 750 | 272 701–377 450 | R55 957 + 30% of the amount above R272 700 |
| 358 111–500 940 | R82 904 + 35% of the amount above R358 110 | 377 451–528 000 | R87 382 + 35% of the amount above R377 450 |
| 500 941–638 600 | R132 894 + 38% of the amount above R500 940 | 528 001–673 100 | R140 074 + 38% of the amount above R528 000 |
| 638 601 and above | R185 204 + 40% of the amount above R638 600 | 673 101 and above | R195 212 + 40% of the amount above R673 100 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R12 080 | Primary | R12 726 |
| Secondary | R 6 750 | Secondary | R 7 110 |
| Tertiary | R 2 250 | Tertiary | R 2 367 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R67 111 | Below age 65 | R70 700 |
| Age 65 and over | R104 611 | Age 65 and over | R110 200 |
| Age 75 and over | R117 111 | Age 75 and over | R123 350 |



Annexure AK Budget Review 2015

| 2014/15 | | 2015/16 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–174 550 | 18% of each R1 | 1–181 900 | 18% of each R1 |
| 174 551–272 700 | R31 419 + 25% of the amount above R174 550 | 181 901–284 100 | R32 742 + 26% of the amount above R181 900 |
| 272 701–377 450 | R55 957 + 30% of the amount above R272 700 | 284 101–393 200 | R59 314 + 31% of the amount above R284 100 |
| 377 451–528 000 | R87 382 + 35% of the amount above R377 450 | 393 201–550 100 | R93 135 + 36% of the amount above R393 200 |
| 528 001–673 100 | R140 074 + 38% of the amount above R528 000 | 550 101–701 300 | R149 619 + 39% of the amount above R550 100 |
| 673 101 and above | R195 212 + 40% of the amount above R673 100 | 701 301 and above | R208 587 + 41% of the amount above R701 300 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R12 726 | Primary | R13 257 |
| Secondary | R 7 110 | Secondary | R 7 407 |
| Tertiary | R 2 367 | Tertiary | R 2 466 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R70 700 | Below age 65 | R73 650 |
| Age 65 and over | R110 200 | Age 65 and over | R114 800 |
| Age 75 and over | R123 350 | Age 75 and over | R128 500 |

Annexure AL Budget Review 2016

| 2015/16 | | 2016/17 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–181 900 | 18% of each R1 | 1–188 000 | 18% of each R1 |
| 181 901–284 100 | R32 742 + 26% of the amount above R181 900 | 188 001–293 600 | R33 840 + 26% of the amount above R188 000 |
| 284 101–393 200 | R59 314 + 31% of the amount above R284 100 | 293 601–406 400 | R61 296 + 31% of the amount above R293 600 |
| 393 201–550 100 | R93 135 + 36% of the amount above R393 200 | 406 401–550 100 | R96 264 + 36% of the amount above R406 400 |
| 550 101–701 100 | R149 619 + 39% of the amount above R550 100 | 550 101–701 300 | R147 996 + 39% of the amount above R550 100 |
| 701 301 and above | R208 587 + 41% of the amount above R701 300 | 701 301 and above | R206 964 + 41% of the amount above R701 300 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R13 257 | Primary | R13 500 |
| Secondary | R 7 407 | Secondary | R 7 407 |
| Tertiary | R 2 466 | Tertiary | R 2 466 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R73 650 | Below age 65 | R75 000 |
| Age 65 and over | R114 800 | Age 65 and over | R116 150 |
| Age 75 and over | R128 500 | Age 75 and over | R129 850 |



Annexure AM Budget Review 2017

| 2016/17 | | 2017/18 | |
|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax | Taxable income (R per annum) | Rates of tax |
| 1–181 900 | 18% of each R1 | 1–189 880 | 18% of each R1 |
| 181 001–293 600 | R33 840 + 26% of the amount above R188 000 | 188 881–296 540 | R34 178 + 26% of the amount above R189 880 |
| 293 601–406 400 | R61 298 + 31% of the amount above R293 600 | 296 541–410 460 | R61 910 + 31% of the amount above R296 540 |
| 406 401–550 100 | R96 264 + 36% of the amount above R406 400 | 410 461–550 600 | R97 225 + 36% of the amount above R410 460 |
| 550 101–701 300 | R149 996 + 39% of the amount above R550 100 | 550 601–708 310 | R149 475 + 39% of the amount above R555 600 |
| 701 301 and above | R206 964 + 41% of the amount above R701 300 | 708 311–1 500 000 | R209 032 + 41% of the amount above R708 310 |
| 1 500 001 and above | | 1 500 001 and above | R533 625 + 45% of the amount above R1 500 000 |
| Rebates | | Rebates | |
| Primary | R13 500 | Primary | R13 635 |
| Secondary | R 7 407 | Secondary | R 7 479 |
| Tertiary | R 2 466 | Tertiary | R 2 493 |
| Tax threshold | | Tax threshold | |
| Below age 65 | R75 000 | Below age 65 | R75 750 |
| Age 65 and over | R116 150 | Age 65 and over | R117 300 |
| Age 75 and over | R129 850 | Age 75 and over | R131 150 |



Annexure AN Various Budget Reviews

R millions

| Fiscal year* | All | Married | Single | Married women |
|--------------|-----------|---------|--------|---------------|
| Nominal | | | | |
| 1980 | ... | 22 000 | 22 000 | ... |
| 1981 | ... | 40 001 | 40 001 | ... |
| 1982 | ... | 40 001 | 40 001 | ... |
| 1983 | ... | 40 001 | 40 001 | ... |
| 1984 | ... | 40 001 | 40 001 | ... |
| 1985 | ... | 40 001 | 40 001 | ... |
| 1986 | ... | 60 000 | 42 000 | ... |
| 1987 | ... | 60 000 | 42 000 | ... |
| 1988 | ... | 60 000 | 42 000 | ... |
| 1989 | ... | 80 000 | 54 000 | ... |
| 1990 | ... | 80 000 | 54 000 | 40 000 |
| 1991 | ... | 80 000 | 56 000 | 40 000 |
| 1992 | ... | 80 000 | 56 000 | 40 000 |
| 1993 | ... | 80 000 | 56 000 | 50 000 |
| 1994 | ... | 80 000 | 56 000 | 50 000 |
| 1995 | ... | 80 000 | 56 000 | 50 000 |
| 1996 | 80 000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1997 | 100 000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1998 | 100 000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1999 | 120 000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2000 | 120 000 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2001 | 200 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2002 | 215 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2003 | 240 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2004 | 255 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2005 | 270 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2006 | 300 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2007 | 400 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2008 | 450 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2009 | 490 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2010 | 525 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2011 | 552 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2012 | 580 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2013 | 617 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2014 | 638 601 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2015 | 673 101 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2016 | 701 301 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2017 | 1 500 001 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2018 | 1 500 001 | ... | ... | ... |

* Taxable income level in which the maximum marginal rate kicks in (R per annum)

** Ending 31 March of each fiscal year



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