

OATHS ACT

CHAPTER 7:01

Act
32 of 1917
Amended by
45 of 1979
*10 of 2020

(*See Note on page 2)

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Index of Subsidiary Legislation

This Chapter contains no subsidiary legislation.

Note on Act No. 10 of 2020

Amendments made to this Act by Act No. 10 of 2020 took effect on 11th May 2020 by LN 92/2020.

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CHAPTER 7:01

OATHS ACT

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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CHAPTER 7:01

OATHS ACT

An Act relating to the administration of Oaths.

1950 Ed.
Ch. 7 No. 10.
32 of 1917.

Commencement.

[17TH DECEMBER 1917]

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Oaths Act.

Power to
administer oaths.

2. (1) All Courts and persons having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence are empowered to administer, by themselves or, in the case of a Court, by an officer authorised by the Court in that behalf, oaths in discharge of the duties or in exercise of the powers conferred upon them respectively by law.

(2) An officer of a Court who in fact administers an oath shall, *prima facie*, be deemed, for all purposes, to have been duly authorised to administer the oath.

Form of oath.

3. An oath may be administered to a person in such form and with such ceremonies as he declares to be binding, and every such person may, in case of wilful false swearing, be convicted of the crime of perjury.

General manner
of administration
of oaths.
[10 of 2020].

4. (1) Any oath may be administered and taken in the form and manner following, that is to say, the person taking the oath shall with uplifted hand, say or repeat after the officer administering the oath the words:

“I, A.B., solemnly swear that . . . ,”
followed by the words of the oath.

(2) The person administering the oath shall (unless the person about to take the oath voluntarily objects, or is physically incapable of so taking the oath) administer the oath in the above form and manner without question.

5. (*Repealed by Act No. 10 of 2020*).

6. Every person upon objecting to being sworn, and stating, as the ground of such objection, either that he has no religious belief or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, shall be permitted to make his solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath, in all places and for all purposes where an oath is or shall be required by law, which affirmation shall be of the same force and effect as if he had taken the oath; and the penalties and other legal consequences that would apply in relation to the oath shall apply in relation to the affirmation.

When affirmation may be made instead of oath. [45 of 1979].

7. Every such affirmation shall commence as follows: “I, A. B ., do solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm”, and then proceed with the words of the oath, omitting any words of imprecation or calling to witness.

Form of oral affirmation.

8. Every affirmation in writing shall commence—
“I,, of,
do solemnly affirm,”
and the form in lieu of jurat shall be—
“Affirmed at this day of,
20....., before me.”.

Form of affirmation in writing.

9. Where an oath has been duly administered and taken, the fact that the person to whom the same was administered had, at the time of taking such oath, no religious belief, shall not for any purpose affect the validity of such oath.

Oath not invalidated by absence of religious belief.

10. Subject to the express provisions of this Act, an oath may be administered and taken in the manner and with the ceremonies heretofore customary.

Oath may be taken in customary manner.

11. In every cause or matter, civil or criminal, in any Court in Trinidad and Tobago in which, owing to the inability of any party or witness properly to understand the English language, the services of an interpreter are employed, he shall be sworn in respect of each such cause or matter.

Swearing of interpreters.