
3rd Session Second Parliament Trinidad and Tobago
18 Elizabeth II



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Act No. 18 of 1969

[L.S.]

AN ACT to make provision for the valuation of land for taxation, rating and other purposes and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

[Assented to 11th June, 1969]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by Enactment and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Valuation of Land Act, Short title 1969.

PRELIMINARY

Interpretation

2. (1) In this Act

“appeal” means—

- (a) an appeal to the Appeal Board from a decision of the Commissioner upon an objection to a valuation; or
- (b) an appeal to the Court of Appeal from a decision of the Appeal Board,

as the case may be;

Ch. 33. No.1

“Appeal Board” means the Appeal Board established under section 43 of the Income Tax Ordinance;

“base date” means the date fixed by the Commissioner under section 6 as the date as at which all land in a district is required to be valued;

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Valuations under this Act;

“district” means a valuation district constituted under section 4;

Ch. 27. No. 18

“fee simple” means, in relation to the value of land, the estate in fee simple in possession in land free from any lesser estates or interests or any encumbrance or any rights or immunities conferred upon a tenant under the Rent Restriction Ordinance and free also from any restrictive covenants and conditions except those running with the land or created by law;

“improved land” means land on which improvements have been effected;

“improved value”, in relation to improved land, means subject to subsection (2) the capital sum which the fee simple might be expected to realise if offered for sale on such terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require;

“improvements”, in relation to land, means subject to section 12, those physical additions and alterations thereto and all works for the

benefit of the land made or done by the owner or any of his predecessors in title or by a person in possession which, as at the base date have the effect of increasing its value;

“land” includes buildings or other constructions thereon and plant and machinery, but does not include trees retained for shade or ornamental purposes or trees planted thereon or growing crops;

“local authority” means the Corporation of the City of Port-of-Spain, the Corporation of the Borough of San Fernando, the Corporation of the Borough of Arima, the County Councils established under the County Councils Act, 1967, and the Water and Sewerage Authority established under the Water and Sewerage Act, 1965; No. 22 of 1967
No. 16 of 1965

“Minister” means the member of the Cabinet to whom the responsibility for land valuation has been assigned;

“objection” means an objection by an owner or a local authority against a valuation made by the Commissioner;

“owner”, in relation to land, includes every person who jointly or severally—

(a) is entitled to the land for any estate of freehold in possession, or

(b) is entitled to receive, or is in receipt of, or if the land were let to a tenant would be entitled to receive, the rents and profits thereof, whether as beneficial owner, trustee, mortgagee in possession or otherwise;

“parcel of land” or “parcel” means land which is separately held by an owner or person in possession or land which the Commissioner directs should be valued as a separate parcel of land;

“person in possession”, in relation to land, means the occupier and includes the owner and any person having the management of, or the col-

lection or the receipt of the rents, issues and profits of the land;

“regulations” means regulations made under section 34;

“return” includes all returns, notices, declarations, statements and information prescribed or required by the Commissioner to be furnished;

“site value” means, subject to subsection (3), the capital sum which the fee simple might be expected to realise if offered for sale on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require;

“sub-division” means the division of lands into parts whether the division is—

(a) by sale, conveyance, transfer or partition;

(b) by any agreement, dealing or instrument *inter vivos* (other than a lease for any term not exceeding five years without right of renewal), rendering different parts thereof immediately available for separate disposition or separate occupation;

“value of improvements”, in relation to land, means subject to subsection (4), the added value which improvements give to the land at the base date.

(2) The improved value shall in no case be less than the capital sums which might be expected to be expended at the base date in—

(a) purchasing the fee simple of the land on such reasonable terms and conditions as a *bona fide* seller would require assuming that there were no improvements on such land;

(b) in erecting on such land improvements of a nature and efficiency equivalent to the existing improvements thereon, provision being made for a reduction in such capital sum for any decrease in value which may have been caused by reason of depreciation or obsolescence.

(3) In ascertaining site value—

- (a) in relation to improved land, such site value shall be determined on the assumption that no improvements exist on the land, so however that such site value shall in no case be less than the sum that would be obtained by deducting the value of improvements from the improved value at the base date;
- (b) the value of a licence or other right or privilege held or exercised in connection with the land shall be deemed to be part of the site value.

(4) The value of improvements shall in no case exceed by more than ten per cent. the amount that should reasonably be expended in effecting at the base date improvements of a nature and efficiency equivalent to the existing improvements.

3. There shall be appointed a Commissioner of Valuations who shall be charged with the general administration of this Act. Appointment of
Commissioner

PART I

Valuations

4. (1) Each local authority area of Trinidad and Tobago shall be a separate valuation district for the purposes of this Act, so however that the Governor-General may, from time to time, by Order, alter, vary or abolish any such district. Valuation
districts

(2) In this section "local authority area" means—

- (a) the City of Port-of-Spain as described in the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance; Ch. 39. No. 1
- (b) the Borough of San Fernando as described in the San Fernando Corporation Ordinance; Ch. 39. No. 7
- (c) the Borough of Arima as described in the Arima Corporation Ordinance; or Ch. 39. No. 11
- (d) an electoral area described in the First Schedule to the County Councils Act, 1967. No. 22 of 1967

Commissioner
to make
valuation

5. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) the Commissioner shall, in each district, make a valuation of the site value and improved value, if any, of every parcel of land.

(2) The Governor-General may, by Order, subject to affirmative resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives, direct that it shall not be necessary to determine—

- (a) the site value or improved value of such land belonging to and occupied by the Crown or any religious or charitable organisation as may be specified in the Order;
- (b) the site value of such land of estimated low site value as may be specified in the Order; and
- (c) the improved value of such land as may be specified in the Order (except so far as it may be necessary in order to determine the site value of such land).

(3) Any Order under this section may be given retroactive effect to a date not earlier than the date of commencement of this Act.

Base date

6. (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Commissioner shall on the occasion of the first valuation and on each subsequent valuation, by Notice published in the *Gazette* and in at least one daily newspaper circulating in Trinidad and Tobago, fix a date as at which all parcels of land in Trinidad and Tobago are required to be valued.

(2) A notice given by the Commissioner may be either general or may relate to a specific district or part of a district and may be revoked or varied by subsequent Notice.

Proclamation
of first
valuation in
a district

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the Governor-General shall, by proclamation, fix a date on or after which the first valuation made by the Commissioner of all parcels of land in a district shall, subject to objection or appeal, be the valuation of all parcels of land required to be valued by the Commissioner in that district.

(2) The Commissioner may alter the valuation of any parcel of land in accordance with subsections (3) and (4) of section 9.

8. On the date on which the first valuation in respect of any district shall take effect, every valuation in respect of such district appearing on the assessment roll prepared under the Land and Buildings Taxes Ordinance or contained in the House Rate Book kept under the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, the San Fernando Corporation Ordinance or the Arima Corporation Ordinance, shall cease to have effect and the provisions of the Ordinances mentioned herein relating to the valuation of land or buildings in such district shall cease to apply.

9. (1) A fresh valuation shall be begun in each district as near as may be three years after the date fixed for that district in accordance with section 6 and as near as may be on every subsequent third anniversary of such fresh valuation.

(2) Such fresh valuation shall take effect on a date fixed by proclamation of the Governor-General and as from such date the previous valuation in that district shall cease to be in force.

(3) No alteration shall be made in the valuation of any land during the three year period as provided in subsection (1), unless—

- (a) such land is subdivided during such period; or
- (b) where two or more parcels of unoccupied land adjoining each other are valued as one portion of land and any parcel of such land is sold or occupied during such period; or
- (c) public works, or a service, or undertaking is provided during such period as a result of which the Commissioner is of the opinion that the value of such land has altered; or
- (d) by reason of some adverse natural cause or act of God over which the owner had no control, such land has been permanently damaged and the Commissioner is of the opinion that the value of such land has altered; or
- (e) the site value of such land is altered by the acquisition or loss, during that period, of a licence or other right or privilege the value which is deemed to form part of the site value of that land; or

- (f) in the opinion of the Commissioner the valuation is affected by error or omission which he considers it necessary to correct; or
- (g) in the opinion of the Commissioner circumstances (which may include the re-constitution of the district) affecting the valuation of the land are such as to render an alteration necessary or desirable for preserving or attaining uniformity in values between that valuation and subsisting valuations of other comparable land; or
- (h) in the opinion of the Commissioner the improved value of the land has been changed because of any alteration in the improvements.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent or be deemed to prevent the Commissioner from valuing any land which becomes taxable or rateable or from deducting from the value of any parcel that portion of the value which may be applicable to any part of that parcel which has ceased to be taxable or rateable.

Land to be
included in
one valuation

10. Unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, there shall be included in one valuation adjoining parcels of land that are owned by the same person and are occupied by one and the same person.

Separate
valuation

11. Unless the Commissioner otherwise directs, and, subject in the case of paragraph (a) to any objection,—

- (a) parcels of land which adjoin and are owned by the same person shall, notwithstanding anything in section 10, be valued separately, if buildings erected thereon are adapted to separate occupation or, in the opinion of the Commissioner, could respectively be held under separate ownerships;
- (b) parcels of land owned by the same person but separately let to different persons shall be separately valued;
- (c) a parcel of land severed by a public road or by a railway or a river, but in fact occupied and used as one property, shall nevertheless be valued as one parcel.

12. Where for the purpose of making any valuation of land, it is necessary to identify improvements, the following alterations and additions to the land shall not be considered improvements—

- (a) the destruction or removal of timber or other vegetable growth;
 - (b) the reclamation of land by dredging, draining or filling;
 - (c) the construction of retaining walls or other similar works;
 - (d) the excavation, grading or levelling of land,
- if since the completion of such alterations and additions, either possession of the land has passed to another or five years have elapsed.

13. Where land in respect of which one valuation would otherwise have been made is situated partly in one district and partly in another district, the valuation shall be made of the parcel as a whole and the Commissioner shall determine the valuation district to which such land and the valuation thereof should be ascribed, subject however to a right of objection by the local authority of any district in which the land is partly situated.

14. (1) The Board of Inland Revenue, Registrar General and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and every other officer employed in or in connection with any department of Government other than the department concerned with the administration of the Income Tax Ordinance shall, at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form, furnish to the Commissioner such information in possession of their departments as may be required by the Commissioner.

(2) Every local authority and every officer thereof shall, at the prescribed time and in the prescribed form, furnish to the Commissioner such information in relation to valuation returns, rate books or other documents as may be required by the Commissioner.

15. (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Commissioner, or any officer authorised by the Commissioner in writing for that purpose, shall for the purpose of ascertaining the value of any land have power to enter, at all reasonable hours during the daylight, in or upon any land without

being liable to any legal proceedings or molestation whatever on account of such entry.

(2) Entry into a dwelling house in actual occupation shall be effected only with the consent of the occupier or where written notice was given to such occupier at least forty-eight hours previous to such entry.

(3) Every person in possession of land, upon being requested or after being served with a notice in writing signed by the Commissioner or by an officer authorised by the Commissioner, shall—

- (a) show to the Commissioner or officer authorised all maps, plans, diagrams, documents of title and documents containing information as to the rents, issues and profits of such land in his custody or control; and
- (b) permit the Commissioner or officer authorised as aforesaid to make tracings or copies of such maps, plans, diagrams or documents; and
- (c) on the date appointed in the notice being not less than seven days after the service thereof, meet the Commissioner or officer, servant or other person authorised on such land and answer all such questions as may be put to him concerning such land and point out the boundaries of such land.

Preparation
of valuation
roll

16. (1) A valuation roll shall be prepared for each district and shall be in such form as may be prescribed, and in it shall be set forth so far as practicable in respect of each valuation the following particulars :—

- (a) the name and postal address of the owner;
- (b) the name and postal address of the person in possession, not being the owner;
- (c) the situation, description and measurement or area of the land;
- (d) the site value of the land;
- (e) the improved value of the land;
- (f) such additional particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) The valuation roll may be amended if the Commissioner considers it necessary to correct any error or

omission or to record new or additional valuations or to comply with any decision taken upon an objection or appeal.

(3) The omission from a valuation roll of any matter required to be included by law shall not render the valuation roll invalid.

PART II

Notice of Valuations, Objections and Appeals

17. (1) Notice of valuation shall be given to the person in possession of land in the prescribed form and such notice shall also state that the owner may lodge an objection to the valuation. Notice of valuation

(2) Such notice may be given at any time after making of the valuation but not, in the case of a first valuation before the Governor-General has, in accordance with section 7, fixed the date on or after which that valuation of such land shall take effect.

18. (1) Where a change in ownership of land occurs subsequent to the giving of a notice of valuation in respect of that land, the new owner may, subject to this section and to section 19, lodge an objection against the valuation and, if he is dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner upon that objection, appeal against that decision. Right of new owner to carry on objection or appeal

(2) An objection or appeal, made or instituted by a former owner prior to the change in ownership, may be carried on by the new owner in his own name, but such new owner shall not be entitled in that case to make or institute a fresh objection or appeal but may add to or vary the grounds of objection or appeal made or instituted by the former owner.

(3) A new owner of land shall not be entitled to be given a fresh notice of valuation but shall be deemed to have received the notice of valuation given to the person in possession of the land and to have received it when it was so given.

Objection to
valuation

19. An owner or local authority who is dissatisfied with a valuation may, within thirty days after service of the notice of valuation, post to or lodge with the Commissioner an objection in writing against the valuation stating the grounds upon which he relies. Such objection shall be limited to one or more of the following grounds—

- (a) that the values assessed are too high or too low;
- (b) that lands which should be included in one valuation have been valued separately;
- (c) that lands which should be valued separately have been included in one valuation;
- (d) that the person named in the notice is not the owner of the land.

Consideration
of objection

20. (1) The Commissioner shall consider the objection and shall either disallow it or allow it either wholly or in part.

(2) Written notice of the Commissioner's decision shall be given to the objector.

Appeal against
decision of
Commissioner

21. (1) An owner or local authority who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Commissioner upon an objection may, within thirty days of the service of notice of that decision in writing, request the Commissioner to refer the decision to the Appeal Board for review of the valuation and thereupon shall deposit with the Comptroller of Accounts as a security for the due prosecution of the appeal such sum as may be prescribed. If he appears in person or by solicitor or counsel before the Appeal Board in support of his appeal, he shall be entitled to a return of such deposit whatever the outcome of the appeal.

(2) An appeal shall be limited to the grounds stated in the objection but the Appeal Board may permit the grounds of appeal to be amended.

(3) Where the Commissioner has been requested to refer a decision to the Appeal Board, he shall refer the decision accordingly.

(4) Upon an appeal under this section, the Appeal Board may confirm or reduce or increase the valuation appealed against and may make such order as it deems fit with respect to the payment of costs.

22. (1) If the Commissioner or any person affected by the decision of the Appeal Board is dissatisfied with the decision of the Appeal Board, the Commissioner or such other person may within thirty days of the date on which the decision is announced appeal to the Court of Appeal and the Court of Appeal shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the appeal. Further appeals

(2) Appeal from a decision of the Appeal Board shall lie to the Court of Appeal on questions of law only.

23. The fact that an objection has been made or that an appeal is pending shall not in the meantime interfere with or affect the recovery of tax under any law for the time being imposing a tax on land or the making and levying and recovery of rates by or on behalf of any local authority or the making and levying and recovery of any other statutory rates, charges or assessments based on the site value or improved value of land and, if the valuation is altered, due adjustment shall be made for which purpose amounts paid in excess shall be refunded and amounts shortpaid shall be recoverable as arrears. Objection or appeal not to interfere with collection of rates and taxes

PART III

Uses of Valuation

24. Where in any other enactment, reference is made to the site value or improved value of land and there is a subsisting valuation made under this Act of the land in question, the site value or improved value of the land for the purposes of such other enactment shall, unless such other enactment otherwise provides, be the site value or improved value in the subsisting valuation made under this Act. Purposes for which valuation to be used

25. (1) The Commissioner shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the completion of the valuation roll in respect of any district, furnish a copy of that roll to— Supply of copies of valuation roll by the Commissioner

- (a) the Board of Inland Revenue;
- (b) any local authority providing services in the district; and
- (c) such other persons as may be prescribed.

(2) Where any amendment of a valuation roll is made, a supplementary roll showing such amendment shall be furnished as at paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (1).

PART IV

Miscellaneous

Certified
copies of
or extracts
from valua-
tion rolls

26. On application in writing and on payment of the prescribed fee, the Commissioner shall supply to any person in such form as the Commissioner may determine a certified copy of, or a certified extract from the particulars in respect of any valuation entered on the valuation roll. Such certified copy or certified extract shall for all purposes and in all proceedings be evidence of the matters and things stated therein and that any valuation mentioned therein has been duly made in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Power to
obtain
evidence

27. (1) The Commissioner may, in order to obtain information required for the purposes of this Act, by notice in writing, require any person, whether the person is in possession of land or not, to attend and give evidence before him or before any officer authorised by him in that behalf, concerning any land, and to produce all books, documents, and other papers whatsoever in his custody or under his control in relation to such land.

(2) The Commissioner may require the evidence to be given on oath and either verbally or in writing, and for such purpose he or the officer so authorised by him may administer an oath.

(3) Any person attending in accordance with subsection (1) before the Commissioner or an officer authorised by him shall be entitled to have his reasonable expenses paid from public funds by such person and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Return of
change of
ownership

28. Every person who comes into or passes out of the possession of any parcel of land or any part of any parcel of land whether by subdivision or otherwise shall within one month of such change of possession make a return to the Commissioner informing him of such particulars in

relation to the transaction as may be prescribed; so that however it shall not be necessary to notify a change of possession unless that change relates to a right to exclusive possession that has enured or may in law enure for a period of at least three years.

29. (1) Every person in possession of land shall, if required by the Commissioner, whether by public notice or otherwise, furnish to him, in the manner and within the time required by him, a return or an additional return setting out in relation to every holding of land such particulars as the Commissioner may require.

Commission to have power to require information by public notice

(2) If a person required by the Commissioner to furnish such return is not a person in possession of land, he shall, nevertheless, in the manner and within the time the Commissioner has required him to make such return under subsection (1), furnish a return stating that fact and should such person fails so to do, he shall be deemed to have failed to comply with the requirement of the Commissioner under subsection (1).

(3) Every person, whether a person in possession of land or not, if required by the Commissioner, shall in the manner and within the time required by him, furnish any information required by the Commissioner for the purpose of this Act.

(4) The Commissioner may require the returns referred to in this section to be furnished to any officer duly authorised by him in that behalf, either by delivering the same to the said officer personally, or by forwarding the same to the said officer by registered post.

(5) Every person shall give, upon every return furnished by him, his correct postal address for service of notices and shall within one month after any change in such address, give notice in writing to the Commissioner of the new address.

(6) All returns, notices and information required under this Act shall (except where otherwise specified in or authorised by or under this Act) be delivered at the office of the Commissioner on or before such days as may be notified or prescribed.

Right to
appear

30. The Commissioner may appear either personally or by counsel or solicitor or by a valuer, or by some officer of the public service, in any court or in any proceedings, and the statement of any such counsel, solicitor, valuer or officer that he so appears by authority of the Commissioner shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of such authority.

Power of
Governor-
General as
to times for
doing acts,
&c.

31. (1) If any act, or anything required to be done at or within a fixed time under this Act cannot or is not so done the Governor-General may, by order, from time to time appoint a later time for doing the same, whether the time or any later time appointed within which the Act ought to have been done has or has not elapsed or expired.

(2) Any act done within the time or later time appointed by such order shall be as valid as if it had been made or done within the time prescribed.

Penalties

32. (1) Any person who—

(a) in any way obstructs or hinders the Commissioner or any other officer in the exercise of his function under this Act, or refuses to furnish any information when required to do so or fails to comply with any requirement of this Act;

(b) refuses or neglects to attend and give evidence when required by the Commissioner or any officer duly authorised by him in that behalf, or fails, refuses or neglects to answer any questions put to him, or to produce any book, document or other paper required of him by the Commissioner or any such officer, unless just cause or excuse for the refusal or neglect is shown by him,

is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction thereof, liable to a fine of five hundred dollars.

(2) A person shall not be convicted for refusing or neglecting to attend and give evidence when required by the Commissioner or any officer duly authorised by him unless the notice requiring such person so to attend was served personally on him at least three days before the day on which he was required to attend.

33. (1) Any valuation roll and all entries made therein or a copy of or extract from any such roll or entries certified by the Commissioner to be a true copy thereof shall be received in any proceedings as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein mentioned. Evidence

(2) Any certificate, notice or other document bearing the written, stamped or printed signature or the stamped or printed name of the Commissioner shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly signed by the Commissioner. Judicial notice shall be taken of every such signature or name and of the fact that the person whose signature or name it purports to be holds or has held the office of Commissioner.

(3) A return made under section 28 or 29 shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein.

(4) The production of the *Gazette* containing any notice purporting to be published by the Commissioner in pursuance of this Act or any notice of the appointment of the Commissioner or any officer or person under this Act shall be conclusive evidence of such notice, publication or appointment.

34. The Governor-General may make regulations generally for carrying this Act into effect and in particular respecting— Regulations

- (a) matters required by this Act to be prescribed;
- (b) the powers and duties of persons employed for the purposes of this Act;
- (c) matters to be considered in making a valuation of land the subject of a sub-division;
- (d) any other matter regarding which it may be expedient to make regulations for the purpose of carrying this Act into effect.

35. (1) If any difficulty shall arise in bringing this Act into operation or in giving effect to the purposes thereof, the Governor-General may, by Order, make such provision as may seem to him necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty and may by such Order add to or amend any provision of this Act, so that however, any such Order shall be subject to affirmative resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Removal of difficulty by order of Governor-General

(2) No Order shall be made under this section later than two years from the date of the commencement of this Act.

(3) Subject to subsection (2) an Order under this section may be amended, or revoked by a further Order, and may be given retroactive effect to a date not earlier than the date of commencement of this Act.

Act binds
the Crown

36. This Act binds the Crown.

Commencement

37. This Act shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Governor-General by Proclamation.

Passed in the House of Representatives this 9th day of May, 1969.

G. R. LATOUR
Clerk of the House

Passed in the Senate this 20th day of May, 1969.

J. E. CARTER
Clerk of the Senate