

**A BILL**

**ENTITLED**

**AN ACT to Amend the Tax Collection Act.**

[ ]

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

**1.—(1)** This Act may be cited as the Tax Collection (Amendment) Act, 2015, and shall be read and construed as one with the Tax Collection Act (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) and all amendments thereto.

Short title,  
construction  
and com-  
mencement.

**(2)** This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of April, 2015.

Amendment of  
section 40G of  
principal Act.

2. Section 40G of the principal Act is amended in subsection (3) by—

- (a) deleting the word “and” appearing at the end of paragraph (b);
- (b) deleting the full stop appearing at the end of paragraph (c) and substituting therefor the word “; and”; and
- (c) inserting next after paragraph (c) the following paragraph—
  - “(d) where the amount referred to in paragraph (a) includes any amount in arrears under the Property Tax Act, a description of the property concerned.”.

Amendment of  
heading and  
section 41 of  
principal Act.

3. The principal Act is amended—

- (a) in the heading appearing immediately before section 41, by inserting next after the word “Persons” the word “, *etc.*”;
- (b) in section 41 by—
  - (i) inserting next after the word “persons” in the marginal note the word “, *etc.*”;
  - (ii) deleting the words “poor and indigent, and unable to pay the tax, rate or duty upon such house, or cannot afford to pay more than a portion of such taxes, rates or duties” and substituting therefor the words “a person to whom any of the circumstances set out in section 44(1)(a) or (b) applies”;
- (c) renumbering the section as section 41(1) and inserting next thereafter the following subsection—
  - “(2) In this section and sections 42, 43 and 44, “Parish Council” includes a Municipal Council within the meaning of the Municipalities Act.”.

4. Section 43 of the principal Act is amended by deleting the words “poor and destitute, and unable to pay the duties, rates or taxes for which he is liable, or to pay the whole of them” and substituting therefor the words “a person to whom any of the circumstances set out in section 44(1)(a) or (b) applies”.

Amendment of section 43 of principal Act.

5. Section 44 of the principal Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor—

Repeal and replacement of section 44 of principal Act.

“Remission for destitute, elderly and disabled persons and pensioners.

44.—(1) For the purposes of section 11 of the Property Tax Act, the Minister may act in accordance with subsection (2) in any case where the Minister is satisfied from a report made to the Minister by the Commissioner General, a Parish Council or the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, that—

- (a) any person is so poor and destitute as to be unable to pay either current property tax or any arrears thereof, due to be paid by that person; or
- (b) the financial circumstances of any—
  - (i) person over the age of sixty-five years;
  - (ii) person with a disability (within the meaning of the Disabilities Act) or;
  - (iii) person who is unemployed and entitled to receive a pension under any law,

are such that the person is unable to pay either current property tax or any arrears thereof, due to be paid by that person.

(2) The Minister may—

- (a) direct the Commissioner General not to levy for any tax referred to in subsection (1); and
- (b) remit such tax, either in whole or in part, in accordance with section 11 of the *Property Tax Act*.”

Insertion of  
new sections  
46A and 46B  
in principal  
Act.

6. The principal Act is amended by inserting next after section 46 the following sections—

“ Order for  
sale of  
land.

46A.—(1) The Commissioner General may, in accordance with rules of court, apply to the Supreme Court (in this section and section 46C referred to as the Court) for an order of sale in respect of any land in respect of which—

- (a) any amount due and payable under the Property Tax Act is in arrears for at least three consecutive financial years before the financial year in which the first notification in respect thereof is published under subsection (2); and
- (b) the notifications required under subsection (2) have been published in respect of that land.

(2) Before making an application under subsection (1) in respect of land, the Commissioner General shall cause a notice of intention to apply under subsection (1) in respect of the land, to be published—

- (a) in a conspicuous location on the property in question; and
- (b) in a daily newspaper in circulation throughout Jamaica, on at least two occasions falling at least fourteen days

apart, with the last such publication being not less than one month before the date of the application under subsection (1) in respect of the land.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), any error in the description of the land contained in the published notice shall not render the notice ineffective under that subsection if the land is adequately identified therein.

(4) Upon a date being fixed for the hearing of an application under subsection (1), the Commissioner General shall cause a notice thereof to be published in a daily newspaper in circulation throughout Jamaica, at least seven days before the date fixed for the hearing, and—

- (a) a notice so published shall be deemed to be sufficient notice of the hearing; and
- (b) any person who claims an interest in land in respect of which an application is made under subsection (1) is entitled to be heard on the application.

(5) On hearing an application under subsection (1), the Court may grant the application and make an order for the sale of the land concerned, if satisfied—

- (a) as to the matters set out in subsection (1)(a) and (b); and
- (b) that the notice referred to in subsection (4) has been given in accordance with that subsection.

(6) For the purposes of a hearing on an application under subsection (1), the certificate of the Collector of Taxes pursuant to section 50 shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of the liability to

property tax in the amount specified in the certificate to be in arrears therefor, and the non-payment thereof.

(7) Where an order for the sale of land is made under this section, the following rules shall apply to the sale—

- (a) the sale shall be conducted by public auction at such time and in such manner as the Court may direct;
- (b) any person may bid for the land;
- (c) for the purpose of facilitating the completion of the sale in accordance with paragraph (a), the Court may grant a certificate in accordance with rule 55.7 of the Civil Procedure Rules, 2002;
- (d) the proceeds of the sale shall be applied as follows—
  - (i) firstly, in the payment of any taxes, duties and registration fees and other reasonable costs incidental to the sale (or, where applicable, the vendor's portion thereof);
  - (ii) secondly, in reduction, or in sufficient satisfaction, of the total amount of the property tax due and payable in respect of the land at the time of the sale, together with the interest and penalties payable thereon, the costs assessed by the Court in respect of the application under subsection (1) and the costs up to the date

of the sale of all other actions taken to recover the tax;

- (iii) thirdly, in payment to mortgagees having a security over the land, in accordance with the respective priorities of the securities; and
  - (iv) any surplus shall be paid to the tax debtor concerned or, if such payment is not practicable, to the Accountant-General;
- (e) in the case of registered land, a certificate under rule 55.7 of the Civil Procedure Rules, 2002, together with a declaration by the Commissioner General, or a designate of the Commissioner General, that the duplicate certificate of title is not available to the Commissioner General shall be—
- (i) deemed to be sufficient proof of the matters referred to in section 81(3) of the *Registration of Titles Act*; and
  - (ii) treated as a sufficient application under section 82 of the *Registration of Titles Act* without further proof being furnished as to the loss or destruction of the duplicate certificate of title,

and the Registrar of Titles shall proceed accordingly.

(8) Any owner of land in respect of which an order of sale is made under this section may, at

any time before the land is sold pursuant to this section, pay to the Commissioner General the amount due and payable under the *Property Tax Act* in respect of the land (including the interest and penalty due thereon), together with all reasonable costs of all actions and proceedings for the recovery of those sums up to the time of such payment and the costs assessed by the Court in respect of the application, and on such payment the Commissioner General shall apply to the Court to have the order for sale discharged.

(9) Where the surplus referred to in subsection (7)(d)(iv) (if any) is paid over to the Accountant General, the Accountant General shall pay the surplus to any person who establishes a claim thereto to the satisfaction of the Accountant General.

(10) Where there is any question as to whether, or to whom, any surplus should be paid by the Accountant General under subsection (9), the Accountant General shall seek an order for directions from the Court and the surplus shall be paid out in accordance with the order.

(11) Where any surplus held under subsection (9) or (10) remains unclaimed after ten years from the date of payment thereof to the Accountant General, the sum comprising the surplus shall lapse to and become part of the revenues of Jamaica and shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

(12) Where, at a hearing under subsection (1), any question arises as to the correct area of the land concerned, and the Court considers that



the resolution of that question is necessary in order to determine the application, the Court—

- (a) shall require a certificate from the Commissioner of Land Valuations indicating the correct area of the land; and
- (b) if the area as indicated in that certificate is disputed, may appoint a commissioned land surveyor to determine the area, and, unless the Court otherwise determines, shall order the costs of such determination to be borne by the party disputing the correctness of the area as stated in the certificate.

Sale by  
private treaty.

46B. Where land remains unsold after three attempts at sale under section 46A, the Commissioner General shall make reasonable efforts to sell the land by private treaty and, in selling the land by private treaty, shall owe a duty of care akin to that owed by a mortgagee selling under a power of sale.

Forfeiture.

46C.—(1) The Commissioner General may make an application under subsection (3) in any case where—

- (a) land remains unsold after three attempts at sale by public auction pursuant to section 46A and no sale by private treaty is entered into within twelve months after the date of the last attempt at sale by public auction under section 46A; and
- (b) the Commissioner General causes to be published on at least two occasions, at intervals of not less than fourteen days apart, in a daily newspaper in circulation

throughout Jamaica, a notice stating the Commissioner General's intention to apply for a forfeiture order in respect of the land.

(2) A notice under subsection (1)(b) shall contain a written statement of the particulars of the land concerned and the name (so far as is known) of the owners of the land.

(3) The Commissioner General may make an application to the Court for an order that land which is the subject of a notice under subsection (1)(b) be forfeited to the Crown, and the Court may grant the order if satisfied as to the matters set out in subsection (1).

(4) At any time before the Court makes a forfeiture order under subsection (3), any person claiming an interest in the land may pay to the Commissioner General the amounts due and payable under the *Property Tax Act* in respect of the land (inclusive of interest and penalties due thereon) together with the reasonable costs of all actions and proceedings for the recovery of those sums up to the time of such payment, and upon proof of such payment the Court shall discharge the application for the order.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), where the Court makes a forfeiture order under this section against any land, the land vests absolutely in the Crown by virtue of the order.

(6) Where land against which a forfeiture order is made under this section—

(a) is subject to the *Registration of Titles Act*—

- (i) the Crown is entitled to be registered as the owner of the property; and
- (ii) the Commissioner of Lands has power on behalf of the Crown to do, or to authorize the doing of anything necessary or convenient to obtain the registration of the Commissioner of Lands as owner, including the execution of any instrument required to be executed by a person transferring an interest in the land;

(b) is not subject to the *Registration of Titles Act*, the Commissioner General shall cause the order to be recorded in the Record Office.

(7) For the avoidance of doubt, the Commissioner General may proceed under this section notwithstanding any proceedings commenced under section 40C with respect to land concerned and, upon the making of a forfeiture order under this section in respect of the land, any lien thereon under section 40C shall lapse.”.

**MEMORANDUM OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

A decision has been taken to amend the Tax Collection Act so as to enhance the compliance and enforcement capabilities of the local authorities and Tax Administration Jamaica. The amendments include provision for remission of property tax (at the discretion of the Minister) in the case of persons over the age of sixty-five years, pensioners and disabled persons; and for orders of sale and forfeiture in respect of land in respect of which property tax is in arrears for at least three consecutive years.

The Bill is a companion measure to the Bills shortly entitled the *Land Valuation (Amendment) Act, 2015*, and the *Property Tax (Amendment) Act, 2015*.

DR. PETER D. PHILLIPS  
Minister of Finance and Planning

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**ABILL**

**ENTTLED**

**AN ACT to Amend the Tax Collection Act.**

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**As introduced by the Honourable Minister of  
Finance and Planning.**

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SECTIONS 40G and 41 OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT  
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND

40G.—(1) ... ..

(3) The list shall contain the following information in respect of each tax debtor in respect of whom a certificate has been registered—

- (a) the amount owed;
- (b) the name of the tax debtor; and
- (c) the type of tax that is comprised in the amount owed.

... ..

*Relief to Indigent Persons*

41. Whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any Collector of Taxes, that any person in possession of a house, whether as owner or otherwise, which is liable to taxation under any law of this Island, is poor and indigent, and unable to pay the tax, rate or duty upon such house, or cannot afford to pay more than a portion of such taxes, rates or duties, he shall refrain from enforcing the payment of any such taxes, rates or duties, or portion thereof, until he has transmitted to the Parish Council, or, in the cases of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation, a statement of the case, in which he shall give the name of the party, and the amount due by him for taxes, rates or duties, with a description of the house liable to the taxes, rates or duties, and any evidence he may have of the poverty of such person, or his inability to pay the whole of the tax, rate or duty with which he is charged.

SECTION 44 OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT  
WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO REPEAL AND REPLACE

44. Whenever the Minister is satisfied from a report made to him by a Collector of Taxes, that any person is so poor and destitute, as to be unable to pay either current property tax or any arrears thereof, due by him, he may direct the Collector of Taxes not to levy for such tax or for such arrears thereof, and he may remit the same, either in whole or in part, and may wipe off all such remitted taxes from the tax roll accounts.

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