WHEREAS it is enacted by section 13(1) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies may expressly declare that it shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution and, if any Act does so declare, it shall have effect accordingly:
And whereas it is provided in section 13(2) of the Constitution that an Act of Parliament to which that section applies is one the Bill for which has been passed by both Houses of Parliament and at the final vote thereon in each House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of that House:

And whereas it is necessary and expedient that the provisions of this Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution:

ENACTED by the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 2020.

2. This Act shall have effect even though inconsistent with sections 4 and 5 of the Constitution.


4. The Act is amended by inserting after section 4C, the following new section:

   4D. Notwithstanding sections 4(1) and (2), the Board shall provide taxpayer information that is foreseeably relevant to the administration and enforcement of the domestic laws of another jurisdiction with which there is an arrangement for double taxation relief or exchange of information in relation to taxes.”.

5. The Act is amended in section 93(1)—

   (a) in paragraph (a)—

   (i) by inserting, after the words “that country,”, the words “for the receipt and sharing of information relative to such arrangements,”; and
(ii) by deleting the words "; or" and substituting the word ";",

(b) in paragraph (b), by deleting the word "." and substituting the words "; or"; and

(c) by inserting after paragraph (b), the following new paragraph:

"(c) they provide for the collection, sharing and receipt of information by the Board where required, under any arrangement with another Government of any country specified in the Order under this section."

6. The Act is amended by inserting after section 93, Section 93A inserted

the following new section:

93A. (1) Notwithstanding sections 6, 38 and 40 of the Data Protection Act, the Board may, for the purposes of section 93, process information collected by it under this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding sections 6, 30 and 31 of the Data Protection Act, the Board shall, for the purposes of section 93, receive information on an individual, entity or legal arrangement.

(3) Notwithstanding section 46 of the Data Protection Act, information received by the Board under section 93 shall be disclosed under an agreement even if the individual, entity or legal arrangement to whom the information relates does not consent to the disclosing of his information or the jurisdiction does not have comparable safeguards as required by the Data Protection Act.
(4) Notwithstanding any other written law, where the Board receives information for the purposes of section 93, it shall not share that information with any person unless so permitted under this Act.

(5) Where information has been obtained or received under section 93, a person who uses or discloses the information other than for the purposes for which it is obtained or received commits an offence and is liable—

(a) on summary conviction, to a fine of three hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for a term of three years; and

(b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine of five hundred thousand dollars and to imprisonment for a term of five years.”.

7. Section 117(1) of the Act is amended by inserting after the words “this Act”, the words “or any other written law over which the Board has oversight.”.

8. Section 117A of the Act is amended—

(a) in subsection (1), by deleting all the words after the words “and other” and substituting the words “, the Mutual Legal Assistance in Tax Matters Act, 2020 and double taxation agreements.”;

(b) by inserting after subsection (2), the following new subsections:

“(3) For the purposes of section 117(1), information is subject to confidential professional relationship where the
information reveals confidential communication between a client and his legal representative if such communication is produced for the purposes of—

(a) seeking or providing legal advice; or

(b) use in existing or contemplated legal proceedings.

(4) Subsection (3), shall not apply to—

(a) information which is communicated or given with the intention of furthering a criminal purpose;

(b) documents or records delivered to his legal representative in an attempt to protect the documents or records from disclosure; and

(c) information on the identity of a person, such as a director or beneficial owner of a company.

(5) Where there is a dispute as to whether or not information is subject to confidential professional relationship, this matter shall be determined by a Judge on the application of either party.

(6) For the purposes of this section, “party” means the following—

(a) the requesting party; or

(b) a person against whom an order to produce information is sought or his legal representative.
(7) Legal professional privilege shall be governed by the laws of Trinidad and Tobago.”.

Passed in the House of Representatives this 4th day of March, 2020.

J. SAMPSON-MEIGUEL  
_Clerk of the House_

It is hereby certified that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed in the House of Representatives and at the final vote thereon in the House has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the House, that is to say by the votes of 34 members of the House.

J. SAMPSON-MEIGUEL  
_Clerk of the House_

Passed in the Senate this 12th day of March, 2020.

B. CAESAR  
_Clerk of the Senate_

It is hereby certified that this Act is one the Bill for which has been passed by the Senate and at the final vote thereon in the Senate has been supported by the votes of not less than three-fifths of all the members of the Senate, that is to say by the votes of 28 Senators.

B. CAESAR  
_Clerk of the Senate_