



ANGUILLA

A BILL FOR
MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN ACT, 2016

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A BILL FOR

MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN ACT, 2016

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WORKING DRAFT 2

I Assent

Christina Scott
Governor

Date

A BILL FOR
MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN ACT, 2016

No. 8/2016

AN ACT to provide for the maintenance of children and to regularize the rights of parents in relation to their children and to provide the framework for the Court and the role of the Commissioner of social development in relation to the maintenance of children and to provide for connected and incidental matters.

[Gazette Dated: , 2016][Commencement: Assent under section 57 of the Constitution]

ENACTED by the Legislature of Anguilla.

PART 1
PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Interpretation

1. In this Act—

“access” means the opportunity to participate in the upbringing of a child and to regularly visit with that child;

“certified mediator” means a person whose name has been entered on the list of mediators under section 29;

“child” means—

- (a) a person under the age of 18 years; or
- (b) a person 18 years or older but under the age of 25 years who—
 - (i) is receiving instruction at an educational establishment or undergoing training for a trade, profession or vocation, whether or not he is also, or will also be, in gainful employment;

(ii) has a serious illness or physical or mental disability.

“child of the family” in relation to parties to a marriage, or to two people who are cohabiting means—

- (a) a child of both of them; or
- (b) any other child, other than a child placed with them as foster parents by the Commissioner;

“cohabiting” means a person who is living or has lived with a person as a husband or wife although not legally married to that person;

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Social Development;

“Court” means the Magistrate’s Court or the High Court;

“custodian” means a person granted custody under law;

“custody” means the physical or legal control and responsibility for a child whether joint or individual, including providing for the normal daily requirements relating to the care and development of a child;

“family law expert” means a person qualified or experienced in family law matters;

“guardianship” means the legal responsibility and authority for making decisions with respect to a child;

“joint” in relation to custody, means—

- (a) joint physical custody where the child spends time with both parents and both contribute to the provision for the normal daily requirements related to the care and development of the child;
- (b) joint legal custody where irrespective of where the child resides both parents are involved in making decisions regarding the welfare of the child;

“Judicial Officer” means a magistrate or a judge;

“liable person” means a person liable under a Maintenance Order;

“mediation” means a process in which a certified mediator facilitates communication and negotiation between parties to assist them in reaching a voluntary parenting agreement regarding their responsibilities in maintaining their child;

“parent” means the biological, birth or adoptive parent;

“respondent” means a person who has an obligation to maintain a child; and

“step-parent” means a person who—

- (a) is not a parent of the child; and

- (b) is, or has been, married to a parent of the child or is or has been cohabiting with the parent of the child; and
- (c) treats, or at any time while married to, or cohabiting with the parent treated the child as a child of the family.

Objects of Act

2. (1) The principal objects of this Act are to—
- (a) ensure that children receive a proper level of financial support from their parents;
 - (b) ensure that parents have proper and reasonable access to their children;
 - (c) promote children's welfare and best interests;
 - (e) ensure that parents share equitably in the support of their children;
 - (f) ensure that children receive adequate and proper parenting to help them achieve their full potential; and
 - (g) ensure that parents fulfil their duties and meet their responsibilities concerning the care, welfare and development of their children.
- (2) The welfare and best interests of the child, which include the child's right to care, support and development and also the right to be respected, must be the first and paramount consideration in the administration and application of this Act.

Conducting Court proceedings for child maintenance matters

3. In determining the conduct of child maintenance proceedings, the Court must—
- (a) consider the needs of the child concerned and the impact that the conduct of the proceedings may have on the child;
 - (b) consider how to promote cooperative and child focused parenting by the parties;
 - (c) use as little formality and legal technicality and form as possible and in this regard the court must not adhere strictly to the rules of evidence and must give such weight (if any) as it thinks fit to evidence admitted as a consequence of this;
 - (d) make appropriate use of technology such as email, fax, electronic meetings, teleconferences, and in this regard the Court must deal with the matter, where appropriate, without requiring the parties' physical attendance at court;
 - (e) deal with as many aspects of the matter as it can on a single occasion in order to reduce undue delay;
 - (f) encourage the settlement of disputes between the parties through mediation, conciliation and consensual agreement conducted and concluded in a manner that respects the objectives and principles of this Act.

PART 2
MAINTENANCE ORDERS

Parent's obligation to maintain a child

4. (1) Each parent of a child has the obligation to provide reasonably for the child's maintenance, whether or not the child is in that parent's custody.

(2) The duty of a parent to maintain a child is not affected by the duty of any other person to maintain the child.

Step-parents and others obligation to maintain a child

5. (1) The following persons may have an obligation to maintain a child if, and only if, a Court, by order under section 8, determines that it is proper for that person to have that obligation—

- (a) the step-parent of a child;
- (b) the person who has the custody of a child; or
- (c) the person who has guardianship of a child.”

(2) Any obligation of a person under subsection (1)—

- (a) is a secondary obligation subject to the primary obligation of the parents of the child to maintain the child; and
- (b) does not derogate from the primary obligation of the parents to maintain the child.

Access to a child

6. (1) Each parent of a child or each person named under section 5 is entitled to have access to that child.

(2) Where an application for an order for maintenance is being heard, the Court shall also deal with the issue of access to the child for whose benefit the application was made.

Application for a maintenance order

7. (1) The following persons may apply for a maintenance order requiring a parent or other person having an obligation to maintain a child—

- (a) the parent;
- (b) the step-parent of a child;
- (c) the person who has the custody of a child;
- (d) the person who has guardianship of a child;
- (e) the person who has accepted a child as “a child of the family”;

- (f) the grandparent of the child;
- (g) the Commissioner; or
- (h) a child who is 14 years or more.

(2) A person who makes an application for an order under subsection (1) shall file together with the application—

- (a) the birth certificate of the child for whose benefit the application is being made;
- (b) a statement of the expenses of that child with supporting documents;
- (c) where the applicant is not the Commissioner, a statement of his or her income and expenses with supporting documents;
- (d) the custody order if applicable;
- (e) the guardianship agreement if applicable; and
- (f) any other existing orders with respect to the child.

(3) Where an application has been filed for maintenance of a child and one or both of the parties is unrepresented by a legal practitioner or certified mediator and based on the information in the application form, the Court is of the view that the matter is not an emergency, then the Court shall refer the matter to the Commissioner for mediation.

(4) To avoid doubt in relation to subsection (3), the Court may hear an application for maintenance without referring the matter to the Commissioner where the Court determines that—

- (a) it is an emergency; or
- (b) both parties are represented either by a legal practitioner or a certified mediator or both.

(5) Where the Court proceeds to hear the application for maintenance without referring the matter to the Commissioner, the Court—

- (a) shall encourage parties to enter into a parenting agreement;
- (b) may on the request of both of the parties and, if it considers it reasonable to do so, suspend the proceedings and order mediation.

(6) Any parenting agreement entered into in accordance with subsection (5) shall be registered.

Court order for maintenance

8. (1) The Court may make a maintenance order requiring a parent, step-parent, custodian, or guardian to maintain any and all children.

(2) The Court in considering an application under subsection (1) shall have regard to the matters referred to in section 9.

Matters considered by the Court in making maintenance orders

9. The Court, in deciding whether to make a maintenance order and, if so, in what manner, shall have regard to all the circumstances of the case including the following matters—

- (a) the income, earning capacity, property and other financial resources which each parent, custodian or guardian of the child has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future;
- (b) the financial needs, obligations and responsibilities which each parent, custodian or guardian of the child has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future;
- (c) the financial needs, obligations and responsibilities of the person who has accepted a child as “a child of the family” has or is likely to have in the foreseeable future;
- (d) the financial needs of the child and the standard of living of the child;
- (e) the income, earning capacity, property and other financial resources of the child;
- (f) any physical or mental disability of the child;
- (g) the manner in which the child was educated or trained and the manner in which the parents, custodian, guardian or the person who has accepted a child as “a child of the family” expected him or her to be educated or trained;
- (h) the standard of living enjoyed by the family while the parents and the child resided together, if applicable;
- (i) any non-monetary contributions made to the child’s care;
- (j) whether there are other children to be maintained by the applicant or the respondent;
- (k) the relationship between the parties to the application and the child for whose benefit the application is being made and the effect of that relationship on the child; and
- (k) any other matter that the Court considers just and equitable.

When step-parents have a duty to maintain a child

10. In making an order for a step-parent to pay maintenance the Court shall consider—

- (a) the matters referred to in section 9;
- (b) the length and circumstances of the marriage to, or relationship with, the parent of the child;
- (c) the relationship that has existed between the step-parent and the child;

- (d) the arrangements that have existed for the maintenance of the child;
- (e) the particular circumstances of the parent that does not have custody of the child;
and
- (f) any special circumstances which, if not taken into account in the particular case, would result in injustice or undue hardship to any person.

Maintenance order for a child from 18 years or older but under 25 years

11. (1) A Court shall not make a child maintenance order in relation to a child that extends beyond the day on which the child will turn 25.

(2) A maintenance order stops being in force when the child turns 18 unless the order is expressed to continue in force after then.

(3) The Court may make a maintenance order in relation to a child who is 17, to take effect when or after the child turns 18.

(4) A Court shall not make a maintenance order in relation to a child who is 18 years or older but under 25 years unless the Court is satisfied that the provision of the maintenance is necessary—

- (a) to enable the child to complete his or her education; or
- (b) because of a mental or physical disability of the child.

Court may hear the evidence of a child

12. (1) Where the Court is required to make an access order pertaining to a child who is 12 years of age or older and it appears necessary to the Court that it hears evidence from the child regarding his or her relationship with the parties in the matter, the Court shall adjourn the matter and hear the evidence of the child in chambers.

(2) It is a matter exclusively within the discretion of the Court as to whether the child is accompanied by someone in chambers and who that person should be.

Court may engage with persons

13. (1) Where an application is made for maintenance, the Court may engage the Commissioner, government department or agency, organisation or civic group or any person who in the opinion of the Court is capable of providing knowledge or expertise necessary to assist the Court in determining the matter.

(2) If it appears to the Court that the child's interests in the proceedings ought to be independently represented by a lawyer, the Court may—

- (a) order that the child's interests in the proceedings are to be independently represented by a lawyer; and
- (b) make such other orders as it considers necessary to secure that independent representation of the child's interests.

(3) The Court may, in consultation with the Commissioner, develop Rules to guide the payment of legal fees when a lawyer is requested by the Court to independently represent a child.

Court to be satisfied before making a maintenance order

- 14.** (1) Before making a maintenance order the Court shall be satisfied that—
- (a) a child for whose benefit the application is being made is entitled pursuant to this Act to be maintained by the respondent;
 - (b) the respondent is able to maintain the child and has failed to fulfil that obligation;
and
 - (c) the needs of the child will be adequately met.
- (2) Before making an order for access to a child, the Court shall be satisfied that the person in whose favour the order is to be made is entitled to have access to the child and that access to the child by that person would be in the best interest of the child.

Powers of the Court in making maintenance orders

- 15.** (1) The Court may make a maintenance order—
- (a) that the respondent shall, for the benefit of a child, pay to a specified person periodic payments for a specified term;
 - (b) which adopts or enforces a parenting agreement irrespective of whether that agreement was registered;
 - (c) for the payment of expenses in respect of a child's birth and the prenatal care of the child's mother to be made by the father;
 - (d) which includes payment for specified goods or services including but not limited to the provision of food, clothing, medical attention and medication, school attire, school fees, school texts, school stationery, child care services and insurance benefits;
 - (e) which includes access to the child;
 - (f) for a lump sum be paid or held in trust; and
 - (g) that the respondent or applicant provide non-monetary maintenance and care of the child.
- (2) In proceedings for a maintenance order, a Court may do all or any of the following—
- (a) order payment of a lump sum, whether in one amount or by instalments;
 - (b) order payment of a weekly, monthly, yearly or other periodic amount;
 - (c) order that payment of an amount ordered to be paid be wholly or partly secured as the Court specifies;

- (d) order that payment be made to the Commissioner, a specified person or into the Court; and
- (e) make a permanent order, an interim order, an order pending the disposal of proceedings, an order for a fixed period, an order until a child attains a specified age or an order until further ordered.

(3) An order made in accordance with subsections (1) and (2) does not prevent a Court from making a subsequent order in relation to the maintenance of the child.

(4) In addition, a maintenance order may require the respondent to pay a specified lump sum to a specified person for the benefit of a specified child including a lump sum in respect of the expenses reasonably incurred for that child before the maintenance order was made.

(5) Unless the maintenance order specifies otherwise, all payments of money and all collection of money shall be facilitated by the Commissioner.

Methods of payment

16. (1) Payments for maintenance shall be made by the respondent using the method specified by the Court, including payment to the specified person—

- (a) by an arrangement whereby one person gives his authority for payments to be made from an account of his, or on his behalf, to another person or to an account of that other person;
- (b) by cheque; or
- (c) in cash.

Financial disclosure

17. (1) Where relevant, the applicant for maintenance must attach to the application form documents such as a job letter, bank statement or financial statement in order to support their claim for maintenance.

(2) The Court may order a person who has financial information that is necessary to determine the amount of maintenance payable by the respondent to—

- (a) provide the Court with that information in the manner the Court considers appropriate;
- (b) present themselves to the Court to give evidence of the financial information required.

Interim maintenance order

18. (1) Where the hearing of an application for a maintenance order or for the discharge, variation, extension or suspension of a maintenance order is adjourned for any period exceeding 7 days, the Court may make an interim maintenance order under this section.

(2) An interim maintenance order under this section shall direct the respondent or the applicant to do anything in relation to maintenance mentioned under section 15 until the final

determination of the case, but any interim maintenance order shall not remain in operation for more than 6 months from the date on which it was made.

(3) An interim maintenance order under this section may be enforced, varied, extended or discharged in the same manner as if it was a final maintenance order of the Court and proceedings for the enforcement of any such interim maintenance order may be taken immediately after default has been made in payment of any periodical sum.

(4) An interim maintenance order made under this section shall be treated as if it were a maintenance order and the same form may be used for an interim maintenance order and a final maintenance order.

Variation, suspension, discharge or revival of maintenance orders

19. (1) The Court may vary, suspend or discharge a maintenance order or revive a suspended maintenance order in such a manner as the Court thinks fit on notice by—

- (a) any of the parties to the proceedings in which the maintenance order was made;
- (b) any person having actual custody of a child; or
- (c) the Commissioner.

(2) The power of the Court under this section to vary a maintenance order for the making of periodic payments includes the power to suspend any of its provisions temporarily and to revive any suspended provision.

(3) Where on an application under this section for the variation or discharge of a maintenance order for the making of periodical payments, the Court varies the payments required to be made under that maintenance order, the Court may provide that the payments as so varied shall be made from the date as the Court may specify, not being earlier than the date of the making of the application.

(4) The power of the Court to vary or discharge a maintenance order for the making of periodic payments includes the power to make a maintenance order for the payment of a lump sum.

(5) Where a maintenance order is made for the payment of a lump sum by instalments the Court may, on application made either by the person liable to pay or the person entitled to receive the sum, vary that maintenance order by varying the number and date on which an instalment is payable.

(6) Where the Court makes a maintenance order any previous maintenance orders for the same child made by the same Court shall cease to have effect.

(7) On an application for the enforcement, variation, revocation, discharge or revival of a maintenance order, the Court may only waive the obligation to pay part of any amount due under the maintenance order.

(8) Where a Court revives a suspended order then the reasons for the suspension and the revival and the date of the revival shall be noted on the maintenance order.

Duration of a maintenance order

20. (1) A maintenance order shall not, except for the purpose of recovering money previously due under the maintenance order, be of any force or validity if—

- (a) the child has died;
- (b) the child has married;
- (c) the child has attained an age specified in the order;
- (d) the child has completed their education; or
- (f) for the period specified in the order.

(2) Where there is money due and payable under a maintenance order, the child or the Commissioner may bring a claim for the payment of the outstanding sums up to 12 years after the maintenance order ended in accordance with subsection (1).

(3) Where a claim under subsection (2) is made, the child or the Commissioner may indicate how the sums should be disbursed including a disbursement to the Commissioner for any funds issued by his department for the maintenance of the child but the decision about disbursement remains with the Court.

(4) A person who was entitled to receive maintenance for a child under a maintenance order but did not receive some or all of the sums ordered to be paid may approach the Commissioner to make an application under subsection (2).

(5) The enforcement and repayment procedures under part 5 apply to a claim under subsection (2).

(6) Where a maintenance order also deals with access to the child, the provisions pertaining to access shall not remain in force when the child turns 18 years.

Costs and fees

21. (1) The Court in making a maintenance order may also order that a party pay legal costs or Court fees or both in such amount as the Court may determine.

(2) The Minister may, in consultation with the Court and the Commissioner, make Rules to regulate the payment of legal costs and court fees.

(3) The Minister may from time to time charge an application fee but the payment of the fee shall not be applicable to a child over 14 years but under 18 years.

(4) This section does not apply to the Commissioner.

Depletion of property

22. The High Court may, on application, make an interim or final order restraining the depletion of a person's property that would impair or defeat the making of a maintenance order.

PART 4

ROLE OF THE COMMISSIONER, PARENTING AGREEMENTS, MEDIATION

The Commissioner and the Court

23. (1) The Commissioner is responsible for assisting the Court in fulfilling its functions in ensuring that the best interest of the child is fostered, developed and protected.

(2) The Court may, before exercising a power, seek the advice of the Commissioner as to the services appropriate to satisfy the needs of the parties to an application for maintenance and the child and the most appropriate provider of those services.

(3) During maintenance proceedings, the Court may make either or both of the following kinds of orders—

- (a) an order directing one or more parties to the proceedings to attend an appointment with the Commissioner;
- (b) an order directing one or more parties to the proceedings to arrange for a child to attend an appointment with the Commissioner.

Application of parenting agreement

24. (1) A parenting agreement applies in proceedings under this Act if the care, welfare and development relates to a child who is under the age of 18 years.

(2) The application form for a maintenance order may be used to apply for a parenting agreement.

Parents encouraged to enter into a parenting agreement

25. (1) The parents of a child are encouraged—

- (a) to agree about matters concerning the child;
- (b) to take responsibility for their parenting arrangements and for resolving parental conflict;
- (c) to use the legal system as a last resort rather than a first resort;
- (d) to minimise the possibility of present and future conflict by using or reaching a parenting agreement; and
- (e) in reaching their parenting agreement, to regard the best interests of the child as the paramount consideration.

Parenting agreement

26. (1) A parenting agreement is a plan that is entered into with the assistance of a certified mediator and is—

- (a) in writing between—

- (i) the parents,
 - (ii) the guardians,
 - (iii) those who have custody, or
 - (iv) any combination of the above;
- (b) signed and dated by the persons named in paragraph (a); and
- (c) witnessed by at least one of the following persons—
- (i) a certified mediator,
 - (ii) the Commissioner, or
 - (iii) the legal representative of a parent.
- (2) A parenting agreement may deal with one or more of the following—
- (a) the person with whom a child is to live;
 - (b) the time a child is to spend with a parent or another person;
 - (c) the allocation of parental responsibility for a child;
 - (d) if 2 or more persons are to share parental responsibility for a child, the form of consultations those persons are to have with one another about decisions to be made in the exercise of that responsibility;
 - (e) the communication a child is to have with another person or other persons;
 - (f) maintenance of a child;
 - (g) the process to be used for resolving disputes about the terms or operation of the agreement;
 - (h) the process to be used for changing the agreement to take account of the changing needs or circumstances of the child or the parties to the agreement;
 - (i) any aspect of the care, welfare or development of the child or any other aspect of parental responsibility for a child.
- (3) A parenting agreement may only be varied or revoked by agreement in writing between the parties to the parenting agreement and witnessed by a person named under subsection (1)(c).
- (4) A parenting agreement is invalid unless it is made free from any threat, duress or coercion.

(5) The Commissioner may interview a child without the consent or presence of the parent, guardian or custodian if the Commissioner considers that the interview is necessary to finalise the terms of the parenting agreement.

(6) The Commissioner may refer a matter to the Court for a maintenance order if the parties are unable within a reasonable time to enter into a parenting agreement.

(7) Persons who have an obligation to maintain a child may approach the Commissioner for direction relating to the development of a parenting agreement using a certified mediator without going to the Court but the resulting parenting agreement may be registered in accordance with section 27.

Registration of parenting plan

- 27.** (1) A parenting agreement shall be registered at the Court if—
- (a) both parties agree that it should be registered; or
 - (b) the Commissioner believes that one or both parties behaved unreasonably by breaching the terms of the parenting agreement and that the matter is such that the best interest of the child would be compromised if the parenting agreement is not registered.
- (2) A parenting agreement that is registered is deemed to be a maintenance order.

Mediation

- 28.** (1) The purpose of mediation is for the mediator to assist parties who apply for maintenance of a child to resolve any parenting issues and to develop a parenting agreement.
- (2) A report shall be made by a mediator to the Commissioner as to whether or not the mediation resulted in a parenting agreement.
- (3) Where parties who were referred by the Court to attend mediation—
- (a) enter into a parenting agreement then a copy of that parenting agreement shall be filed with the Commissioner;
 - (b) do not reach a parenting agreement, the certified mediator shall refer the matter back to the Court for a maintenance order and inform the Commissioner.
- (4) The Commissioner shall, from time to time, report to the Court and the Minister about the conduct of mediation.

Mediators for maintenance of children matters

- 29.** (1) The Commissioner and a social worker working in the Department of Social Development are certified mediators.
- (2) The Commissioner shall determine in consultation with the Court which applicant shall be certified as a mediator for maintenance of children matters.

(3) A person who would like to become a certified mediator must apply to the Commissioner in writing and attach the relevant academic qualifications and evidence of experience.

(4) The Minister may develop Rules guiding the application process to become a certified mediator.

Qualifications of certified mediators for maintenance of children matters

30. To become a certified mediator for maintenance of children matters, the person must have academic qualifications and experience in social work, mental health matters, family counselling, social sciences or law and these qualifications and experience are usually found in persons who are—

- (a) psychotherapists;
- (b) psychologists;
- (c) lawyers;
- (d) psychiatrists;
- (e) judges or magistrates;
- (f) prosecutors;
- (g) family or guidance counsellors;
- (h) social workers;
- (i) school teachers; or
- (j) any person whom the Commissioner believes meets the academic qualifications and practical experience.

Maintenance of list of certified mediators

31. (1) The Commissioner shall maintain in an electronic format a list of certified mediators.

(2) The list shall show the first and last name, date of birth, the identification of the other profession of the certified mediator, their professional address and academic title.

(3) The list of certified mediators shall be published in the *Gazette* or published electronically, in an appropriate way.

Confidentiality and secrecy

32. (1) Subject to the parties' agreement, a certified mediator is obliged to secrecy about the facts which he has become aware of in the course of the mediation or which have otherwise become known to him.

(2) A certified mediator shall deal with documents attained in the course of the mediation in a confidential manner.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) apply to the supporting staff of a certified mediator as well as to persons who act for the mediator under his or her direction in the course of mediation.

(4) A person who breaches this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$1,000.

Exclusion of liability

33. A certified mediator, the supporting staff of a certified mediator as well as persons who act for a mediator shall not be liable to any party for any act or omission in connection with any mediation conducted under this Act, except that they may be liable for the consequences of conscious and deliberate wrongdoing.

Fees regarding certified mediators

34. (1) Certified mediators who are not public officers working as social workers may charge fees for their services.

(2) The Minister, in consultation with the Court and the Commissioner, may develop Rules regarding the fees charged by certified mediators including any fees charged for a certified mediator to be registered.

Delegation by the Commissioner

35. The Commissioner may delegate administrative duties under this Act to members of his department as he sees fit.

PART 5

ENFORCEMENT AND REPAYMENT

Designation of Collections Officer

36. (1) The Commissioner shall designate a member of his staff to be the Collections Officer for the maintenance file.

(2) The Collections Officer shall be responsible for making a record of all payments directed to be collected and paid by the Commissioner or the Court.

(3) The respondent shall be responsible for ensuring that payment is made at the Department of Social Development during regular office hours and must sign a receipt in the presence of the Collections Officer, who shall then pay out the amount.

Breach of maintenance order for 14 days or more

37. (1) Where an amount ordered under a maintenance order to be paid is 14 clear days in arrears, the Court may on the application of the—

- (a) person to whom payment is ordered to be made;
- (b) Commissioner; or
- (c) child who is 14 years and over and on whose behalf the maintenance order was made,

issue a warrant in the form prescribed ordering the liable person to be brought before the Court to explain the reason for the arrears.

(2) If the liable person fails, neglects or refuses to give a reasonable explanation for the arrears, the Court may—

- (a) order the immediate payment of the sums due including the costs in relation to service of the warrant; and
- (b) vary the maintenance order accordingly.

(3) If the liable person further neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to pay the sum due under the maintenance order and the costs in relation to the warrant, the Court shall commit the person to prison, including the option of intermittent prison custody, for a period not exceeding 3 months.

(4) If on the date of sentencing or at any time during custody in prison full payment of the maintenance order and the cost in relation to the warrant is made, the Court shall extinguish the remaining sentence and shall immediately order the release of the liable person from prison.

(5) Where on application for the enforcement of the payment under a maintenance order is made and no warrant of commitment to prison is issued, the application may be renewed on the ground that the circumstances of the respondent have changed but the payment shall not relate to an amount waived.

(6) Where an amount under a maintenance order is payable to a person other than the Commissioner, a warrant shall not be issued unless the person has sworn or affirmed to the fact of non-payment.

(7) Where a person is committed to prison for breach of the maintenance order the committal shall not operate to discharge the liability of the person to pay the sum for which he or she is so committed, but at any subsequent hearing relating to the enforcement, revocation, revival, variation or discharge of the order, the Court may only waive the obligation to pay part of the amount due under the Order.

(8) Section 90 of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act or the equivalent section or any other provision in any enactment limiting to 6 months the time within which summary proceedings are to be taken shall not apply to proceedings for enforcing a maintenance order.

Intermittent custody

38. (1) The Court may, when passing a sentence of imprisonment specify—

- (a) the number of days that the offender must serve in prison under the sentence before being released on licence for the remainder of the term; or
- (b) periods during which the offender is to be released temporarily on licence until he or she has served the term of imprisonment.

(2) If a person who has been temporarily released under subsection (1)(b) without reasonable explanation remains at large after the expiry of the period for which he was

temporarily released that person commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$3,000 or to imprisonment for 3 months or to both.

Persistent breach of maintenance order

39. (1) Where the respondent is persistently in breach of a maintenance order without providing a reasonable explanation for the breach or neglects or refuses to provide a reasonable explanation for the breach the Court may in writing—

- (a) inform the Commissioner of Inland Revenue or any relevant permanent secretary of the breach; and
- (b) order that the respondent, from the date of the order, be denied a Certificate of Good Standing or any licence, permit or benefit issued or offered by Government until the Court is satisfied that the respondent is abiding by the non-monetary terms of the maintenance order and—
 - (i) full payment of the outstanding sum has been made, or
 - (ii) that satisfactory arrangements have been made by the respondent to pay the outstanding sums and at least part payment has been made.

(2) It is a matter for the Court to determine, based on arguments presented by the applicant, the child who is 14 years and over and on whose behalf the maintenance order was made or the Commissioner, whether the respondent is persistently in breach of a maintenance order.

Repayment of money by biological parent

40. (1) Where a man has paid money to the mother of a child for maintenance and at the time of payment he believed that he was the biological father of the child but subsequent evidence proves that he is not the biological father of the child the Court may order the mother to repay a reasonable portion of that money.

(2) Where a person has maintained a child as “a child of the family” or as the custodian or guardian of the child and the biological parent has assumed custody of the child then the Court may order the biological parent to repay a reasonable portion of the maintenance money.

(3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2), the Court shall not make an order for payment by the biological parent if—

- (a) the order would result in the biological parent being unable to maintain the child or their family; or
- (b) the financial resources of the applicant is such that he or she was able to afford to maintain the child and is not in financial jeopardy.

(4) Where a person has maintained a child as a child of the family or as the custodian or guardian of the child and it is demonstrated that the biological parent has the financial resources to maintain that child the Court may order the biological parent to—

- (a) repay a reasonable portion of the maintenance money;

- (b) financially maintain the child; or
- (c) do both (a) and (b).

Contempt of Court

41. (1) The Court has jurisdiction under this section to find a person guilty of contempt of Court if that person—

- (a) breaches any term of a maintenance order or a registered parenting agreement, breaches an order by the Court directed to repay money, breaches an order by the Court to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue or a permanent secretary or breaches any other order of the Court;
- (b) having been summoned by the Court refuses or neglects without sufficient cause to attend;
- (c) being examined as a witness or being present in Court and required to give evidence, the person refuses to be sworn or to answer any lawful question or, without sufficient excuse, to produce any documents or things that the person has been or is required to produce;
- (d) immediately prior to, during or within a reasonable time after Court proceedings wilfully insults the Magistrate, the Judge, the Commissioner, a certified mediator, any witness or any other officer of the Court; or
- (e) wilfully interrupts the proceedings of the Court or otherwise misbehaves in Court.

(2) Where the Court finds that a contempt of Court has occurred, the Court may—

- (a) order a police officer to arrest the offender and specify the time, not exceeding 3 days, by which the offender shall be brought before the Court;
- (b) issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender and specify the time, not exceeding 3 days, by which the offender shall be brought to Court; or
- (c) where the issue of contempt occurs in the precincts of the Court, proceed to deal with the matter immediately.

(3) When a person is before the Court for the offence of contempt of Court, the Court shall cause the person to be informed of the contempt with which the person is charged and provide that person with an opportunity to be heard.

(4) Where the Court finds that a person is guilty of contempt of Court, the Court may order that the person be sentenced to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or to both.

(5) If a person found guilty of contempt of Court is ordered to be imprisoned and that person makes an apology to the Court and the Court accepts that apology then the Court shall—

- (a) order the discharge of the person before the end of the term; or

(b) reduce the term of imprisonment as the Court sees fit.

(6) To avoid doubt, a finding of guilty of contempt of Court does not suspend, terminate or in any other way interfere with a maintenance order or any other order made by the Court.

False statements

42. (1) A person shall not submit false information in support of any application made pursuant to this Act.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(3) Where on hearing an application made pursuant to this Act, the Court determines that any information submitted in support of an application, or in pursuance of any order made pursuant to this Act is false, the Court may—

(a) dismiss the application; or

(b) order a person to resubmit the information with supporting documentation.

Change of address or employment of liable person

43. (1) A person who is under an obligation to make periodic payments under a maintenance order shall give notice of any change of address to the applicant and the Commissioner.

(2) A person who contravenes subsections (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500.

PART 6

MISCELLANEOUS

Appeal

44. (1) Where the Magistrate makes an order, an appeal shall lie to the High Court and where the High Court makes an order and appeal shall lie to the Court of Appeal.

(2) Upon hearing an appeal the Court may—

(a) uphold, reverse or modify the decision of the lower Court;

(b) remit the matter to the lower Court for rehearing generally; or

(c) make such order as the appeal Court considers to be just.

Payments under maintenance orders to be kept separate

45. The Commissioner shall ensure that the amounts received under maintenance orders are kept separate from any other amounts under the control of the Commissioner or in the Consolidated Fund.

Unclaimed amounts

46. (1) The Collections Officer shall forward any amounts received under the Act which remain unclaimed after 6 months of their receipt together with a copy of the relevant accounting records and deposit voucher to the Accountant-General.

(2) A person who is entitled to receive an amount under a maintenance order that has been forwarded under sub-section (1) may claim that amount by making a request to the Collections Officer.

(3) On receipt of a request under subsection (2), the Collections Officer shall issue a voucher headed "Unclaimed Amount", setting out the particulars of the unclaimed amount and forward to the Accountant General.

(4) Every year the Commissioner shall publish a list of any unclaimed amounts that have remained unclaimed for one year.

Electronic documents

47. (1) Where a written document, record or information is required under this Act that requirement may be met by information in the form of an electronic record.

(2) A legal requirement under this Act that a person provides information in a prescribed paper format or other non-electronic form to another person is satisfied by providing the information in an electronic form that—

- (a) contains the same or substantially the same information as the prescribed paper format or other non-electronic form;
- (b) is accessible to the other person so as to be usable or retrievable for subsequent reference; and
- (c) is capable of being retained.

Electronic links

48. (1) The Court may, for the purposes of any proceedings, direct or allow a person to make a submission to the Court by way of video link, audio link, email or any other appropriate technological means.

(2) The Court shall only exercise the power under subsection (1) if it is satisfied of the standard of transmission, the quality of communication and the security of the electronic link and in relation to video link the parties must be able to clearly see and hear each other and in relation to audio link the parties must be able to clearly hear each other.

(3) The power conferred on the court under subsection (1) may be exercised on the application of a party to the proceedings concerned or on the court's own initiative.

(4) Any testimony done in accordance with subsection (1) must be given on oath or affirmation unless the Court is satisfied that it is appropriate for the testimony to be given otherwise than on oath or affirmation.

(5) If the testimony is given otherwise than on oath or affirmation, the Court must give the testimony such weight as the Court thinks fit in the circumstances.

Registering of parenting agreements and maintenance orders

49. (1) The Court shall maintain a manual or electronic system or both for filing and tracking of maintenance orders including parenting agreements that have been registered.

(2) The Commissioner shall maintain a manual or electronic system or both for the filing and tracking of parenting orders.

Regulations

50. (1) The Minister may make Regulations for giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations—

- (a) providing for all forms including the application form and Court orders;
- (b) providing for all Rules required to be made under the Act;
- (c) providing for the service of all notices, forms or other documents;
- (d) prescribing matters required or permitted to be prescribed by this Act;
- (e) providing for matters as may be—
 - (i) contemplated by or necessary for giving full effect to this Act and for its administration, or
 - (ii) incidental to or consequential upon any provision of this Act; and
- (f) providing for fees and penalties.

(3) The judicial officer may make minor adjustments to all court forms to meet the justice of the case.

Repeal and transitional provisions

51. (1) Sections: 138, 139,140,141, 144, 145,146 in the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act, R.S.A. c M5 are repealed.

(2) An application made under the enactment repealed by this Act and pending immediately before the commencement of this Act shall be continued to conclusion as if the written law under which it was brought had not been repealed.

Consequential amendments

52. (1) The Maintenance of Children Act, R.S.A c. M10 is amended by repealing and replacing its name as follows, "Maintenance of Children (parents about to leave the jurisdiction) Act.

(2) The Maintenance Orders (Collection) Act, R.S.A, c. M15 is amended by inserting the following sub-paragraph, “(ia) the Maintenance of Children Act,”.

Citation

53. This Act may be cited as the Maintenance of Children Act, 2016.

Leroy C. Rogers

Speaker

Passed by the House of Assembly this day of , 2016

Lenox J. Proctor

Clerk of the House of Assembly

WORKING DRAFT 2