

ANGUILLA

REVISED STATUTES OF ANGUILLA

CHAPTER M20

MAINTENANCE ORDERS (RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT

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MAINTENANCE ORDERS (RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT

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MAINTENANCE ORDERS (RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Interpretation

1. For the purposes of this Act—

"affiliation order" means an order made under section 139 of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act;

"appropriate authority" means any person in a reciprocating state who has functions similar to the Attorney General under this Act;

"certificate of arrears" means a certificate certifying that the sum specified in the certificate is, to the best knowledge or belief of the officer giving the certificate, the amount of arrears due under the order at the date of the certificate or, as the case may be, that to the best of his knowledge or belief there are no arrears due thereunder at that date;

"certified copy" means a copy of a document certified by the proper officer of the court to be a true copy;

"court" means an authority having statutory jurisdiction to make maintenance orders;

"dependant" means a person whom a person against whom a maintenance order is sought or has been made is liable to maintain according to the law in force in the state where the maintenance order is sought or was made;

"maintenance order" or "order" means an order for the periodical payment of money as alimony or as maintenance for a wife, former wife, child or any other dependant of the person against whom the order was made and includes an affiliation order;

"payee" means a person entitled to the payment for which an order provides;

"payer" means a person liable to make payment under an order;

"proper officer" means in the case of the High Court, the Registrar of the High Court and in the case of the Magistrate's Court, the Clerk of that Court;

"provisional order" means an order which has no effect until confirmed by a court in Anguilla or, as the case may be, a court in a reciprocating state;

"reciprocating state" means a state declared to be a reciprocating state under section 34;

"registered order" means an order registered in a court in Anguilla under this Act;

"registering court" means a court in which an order is registered under this Act.

Saving as to maintenance orders other than under this Act

2. Nothing in this Act deprives a person of the right to obtain a maintenance order without proceeding under this Act.

PART 2

REGISTRATION OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS MADE IN RECIPROCATING STATES

Registration in Anguilla of maintenance orders made abroad

3. (1) Where—

(a) a maintenance order has been made against a person by a court in a reciprocating state; and

(b) a certified copy of the order has been transmitted by the appropriate authority in the reciprocating state to the Attorney General;

the Attorney General shall send to the proper officer of a court in Anguilla a certified copy of the order for registration.

(2) The proper officer of the court in Anguilla shall, before registering an order under this section, take such steps as he thinks fit to discover whether the payer under the order is residing in Anguilla and, if he is satisfied that the payer is not residing in Anguilla, he shall return the copy of the order to the Attorney General with a statement giving such information as he possesses as to the whereabouts of the payer.

(3) The court in which an order is to be registered under this section shall, if the court in which the order was made—

(a) was a court of superior jurisdiction, be the High Court; or

(b) was not a court of superior jurisdiction, be the Magistrate's Court.

Registration where the sums payable are expressed in foreign currency

4. A maintenance order that makes payable sums of money expressed in a currency other than the currency of Anguilla shall not be registered under this section until—

(a) the Magistrate's Court; or

(b) the Registrar of the High Court;

as the case may be, has determined the equivalent of those sums in the currency of Anguilla on the basis of the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the order of the court in the reciprocating state as ascertained from any branch of a bank licensed under the Banking Act, and the Registrar of the High Court or, as the case may be, the Clerk of the Magistrate's Court shall certify on the order the

sums so determined expressed in the currency of Anguilla and, upon the registration of the order, it shall be deemed to be an order for payment of the sums so specified.

PART 3

CONFIRMATION OF ORDERS MADE IN RECIPROCATING STATES

Confirmation in Anguilla of maintenance orders made abroad

5. (1) Where—

(a) a maintenance order has been made by a court in a reciprocating state and the order is provisional only;

(b) a certified copy of the order, together with the depositions of witnesses or a certified copy of the transcript of the evidence if it was taken in shorthand, and a statement of the grounds on which the order might have been opposed if the person against whom the order was made had been a party to the proceedings, is received by the Attorney General; and

(c) it appears to the Attorney General that the person against whom the order was made is resident in Anguilla;

the Attorney General shall send the certified copy of the order and the accompanying documents to the proper officer of the court in Anguilla and the court shall, upon receipt of the documents—

(d) issue a summons to the person against whom the order was made for him to appear and show cause why the order should not be confirmed; and

(e) cause such summons to be served upon such person.

(2) At a hearing under this section the person on whom the summons was served may raise only such defence that he might have raised in the original proceedings if he had been a party thereto, and a statement from the court which made the provisional order setting out the grounds on which the order might have been opposed if the person against whom the order was made had been a party to the proceedings is conclusive evidence that those grounds are grounds on which objection to confirmation of the order may be made.

(3) Where, at a hearing under this section, a person who was served with a summons—

(a) does not appear; or

(b) appears but fails to satisfy the court that the order ought not to be confirmed;

the court may confirm the order, with or without modification.

(4) Where, at a hearing under this section, a person who was served with a summons—

(a) appears at the hearing; and

(b) satisfies the court that, for the purpose of any defence, it is necessary to remit the case to the court that made the provisional order for the taking of further evidence;

the court may so remit the case and adjourn the proceedings for further evidence to be taken.

(5) An order confirmed under this section has from the date of confirmation the same force and effect and, subject to this Act, all proceedings may be taken thereon as if it had been an order originally obtained in the court in which it is confirmed and the court may enforce the order accordingly.

(6) The court by which an order is to be confirmed under this section shall, if the court by which the order was originally made—

(a) was a court of superior jurisdiction, be the High Court; or

(b) was not a court of superior jurisdiction, be the Magistrate's Court.

Confirmation where the sums payable are expressed in foreign currency

6. Where an order that is sought to be confirmed under this Part makes payable sums of money expressed in a currency other than the currency of Anguilla—

(a) the confirming court, or where that court is the High Court, the Registrar of the High Court shall determine the equivalent of those sums in the currency of Anguilla on the basis of the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the provisional order of the court in the reciprocating state as ascertained from any branch of a bank licensed under the Banking Act;

(b) the confirming court or, as the case may be, the Registrar of the High Court shall certify on the order, where it is confirmed, the sums so determined expressed in the currency of Anguilla; and

(c) the order when confirmed shall be deemed to be an order for the sums so certified.

Effective date of payment of sums under order

7. (1) A court having power under this section to confirm an order may, if it decides to confirm the order, direct that payment of the sums payable thereunder commence from a specific date but in any case such date shall be a later date than the date on which the provisional order was made.

(2) Subject to subsection (1), any sums payable under an order which has been confirmed are payable in accordance with the order as from the date on which the provisional order was made.

Order deemed to have been made in the form in which it is confirmed

8. Notwithstanding any direction given under section 7(1), an order registered under this Act shall be deemed to have been made in the form in which it has been confirmed and as if it had never been a provisional order.

PART 4

EVIDENCE

Admissibility of evidence given in reciprocating state

9. (1) A statement contained in a duly authenticated document that purports to—

(a) set out or summarise evidence given in a court in a reciprocating state;

(b) set out or summarise evidence taken in a reciprocating state for the purpose of proceedings in a court in Anguilla under this Act and whether or not in response to a request made by such court; or

(c) have been received in evidence in a court in a reciprocating state or to be a copy of a document so received;

is, in any proceedings in a court in Anguilla relating to a maintenance order under this Act, admissible as evidence of any fact stated therein to the same extent as oral evidence is admissible in those proceedings.

(2) A document purporting to set out or summarise evidence given or taken as specified in paragraph (1)(a) or (b) is deemed to be duly authenticated if the document purports to be certified by the judge, magistrate or other person before whom the evidence was given or taken, to be—

(a) the original document containing, recording or summarising that evidence; or

(b) a true copy of the original document containing, recording or summarising that evidence.

Judicial notice

10. A court before which a document referred to in section 9 is tendered shall take judicial notice of the signature or official position of the person appearing to have certified such document.

Foreign language

11. Where a maintenance order which is sought to be registered or confirmed under this Act is in a language other than the English language, the maintenance order or a certified copy thereof shall have attached thereto, for the purposes of this Act, a translation in the English language approved by the court and upon such approval being given the maintenance order shall be deemed to be in the English language.

Saving as to admissibility of documents in evidence

12. Nothing in this section affects the admissibility of a document which, apart from this section, is admissible as evidence.

PART 5

ENFORCEMENT OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS
MADE IN RECIPROCATING STATES AND REGISTERED IN ANGUILLA

Enforcement of maintenance orders registered in Anguilla

13. An order registered in a court in Anguilla is enforceable as if it had been made by the court in which it is registered and as if that court had jurisdiction to make it; and proceedings for, or with respect to, the enforcement of such order may be taken accordingly.

Change of address to be notified

14. (1) A person who is under an obligation to make payments in pursuance of a registered order shall, if he changes his address, give notice of his new address to the Clerk of the Court, if the court is the Magistrate's Court, or to the Registrar of the High Court, if the court is the High Court.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of $250.

Enforcement by registering court

15. (1) A court in which an order has been registered under this Act or by which an order has been confirmed under this Act shall take all proper steps for enforcing such order.

(2) An order which under this section is enforceable in the Magistrate's Court is enforceable as if it were an affiliation order made by that Court and any enactment relating to the enforcement of affiliation orders and arrears due under such orders applies thereto.

(3) In any proceedings, for or with respect to the enforcement of an order that is registered in a court under this Act, a certificate of arrears sent to the proper officer of the court shall be sufficient evidence of the facts stated therein.

PART 6

VARIATION AND REVOCATION OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS
MADE ABROAD AND CONFIRMED OR REGISTERED IN ANGUILLA

Variation and revocation of maintenance orders confirmed or registered in Anguilla

16. (1) Subject to this section, a court in which an order is confirmed or registered may—

(a) vary or revoke such order as if it had made the order and had jurisdiction to make it; and

(b) by a provisional order, revoke a registered order.

(2) Except where—

(a) the payer and the payee are both resident in Anguilla;

(b) an application is made by the payee; or

(c) the variation consists of a reduction in the rate of payments to be made under the registered order, such variation being made solely on the ground that there has been a change in the financial circumstances of the payer since the date on which the order was made, or in the case of an order registered in Anguilla, after the order was confirmed, and the court in which the order was made has no power under the law in force in that country to confirm a provisional order varying a maintenance order;

the court in which the order is registered may not, otherwise than by a provisional order, vary a registered order.

(3) A court shall not, except by a provisional order, revoke an order registered therein unless the payer and the payee are both resident in Anguilla.

(4) Where an application is made for the revocation of a registered order, the court shall, unless both the payer and the payee are resident in Anguilla, apply the law of the state in which the order was made.

(5) Where the court is, by virtue of subsection (4), required to apply the law of the state where the order was made the court may, if it has reason to believe that the order may be revoked under the law of such state, make a provisional order revoking such order notwithstanding that it is not established that there is a ground for revoking the order.

(6) Where a registering court makes a provisional order varying or revoking a registered order, the proper officer of the court shall send to the court in the state where the order was made—

(a) a certified copy of the provisional order; and

(b) a duly authenticated document setting out or summarising the evidence given in the course of the proceedings.

(7) Where documents of the kind specified in subsection (6) are received by a registering court in connection with a provisional order, that court may confirm the order with or without alteration.

(8) A court shall, when determining whether a provisional order ought to be confirmed, proceed as if the matter were an application for variation of an order.

(9) The proper officer of the registering court shall register any order varying a registered order other than a provisional order which is not confirmed.

(10) Where a registered order has been varied by an order of a court in Anguilla or by a court in a reciprocating state that order shall, from the date of the variation, have effect as varied and where that order was a provisional order, as if it had been made in the form in which it was confirmed and had never been a provisional order.

(11) Where a registered order has been revoked by an order of a court in Anguilla or by an order of a court in a reciprocating state, that order shall, as from the date of its revocation, be deemed to have ceased to have effect except as respects arrears due under such order at such date.

PART 7

CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER OF ORDERS MADE ABROAD AND REGISTERED IN ANGUILLA

Cancellation of registration where the order is revoked

17. (1) Where a registered order is revoked by—

(a) an order of the registering court;

(b) a provisional order of the registering court, such order being confirmed by an order of a court in a reciprocating state and, notice of such confirmation has been received by the registering court; or

(c) an order of a court in a reciprocating state and notice of the revocation has been received by the registering court;

the Clerk of the Magistrate's Court in which such order is registered or, as the case may be, the Registrar of the High Court shall, subject to subsection (2), cancel the registration.

(2) Notwithstanding the cancellation of a registered order under subsection (1), arrears due under that order up to the time of cancellation are recoverable.

Cancellation where the payer ceases to reside in Anguilla

18. Where the proper officer of the registering court is of the opinion that the payer under a registered order no longer resides in Anguilla, he shall cancel the registration of the order and send to the Attorney General—

(a) a copy of the registered order;

(b) a certificate, signed by the proper officer, as to the amount of arrears due under the order;

(c) a statement giving such information as to the whereabouts of the payer as the proper officer possesses; and

(d) any documents relevant to the case that are in the proper officer's possession.

Transfer

19. (1) If it appears to the Attorney General that the payer under—

(a) a maintenance order, a certified copy of which has been received by him from a reciprocating state; or

(b) a maintenance order which subsequently became a registered order;

does not reside or, as the case may be, has ceased to reside in Anguilla, he shall send to the appropriate authority in the reciprocating state where the order was made or, if the payer resides in another reciprocating state, to the appropriate authority in that other reciprocating state—

(c) a certified copy of the order in question and a certified copy of any order varying that order;

(d) if the order has at any time been a registered order, a certificate of arrears signed by the proper officer of the court in Anguilla;

(e) a statement giving such information as to the whereabouts of the payer as the Attorney General possesses; and

(f) any other documents in the Attorney General's possession that are relevant to the case.

(2) Where the Attorney General sends the documents referred to in subsection (1) to a state, other than the state in which the order was originally made, he shall inform the appropriate authority in the state in which the order was originally made of what he has done.

PART 8

MAINTENANCE ORDERS MADE IN ANGUILLA FOR ENFORCEMENT ABROAD

Transmission of maintenance orders made in Anguilla

20. Where—

(a) a court in Anguilla has, on the application of a dependant who is resident in Anguilla, made a maintenance order against a person; and

(b) it is proved to the court that the person against whom the order was made is resident in a reciprocating state;

the court shall, on the request of the person in whose favour the order was made, send a certified copy of the order to the Attorney General for transmission to the appropriate authority in the reciprocating state for enforcement.

Provisional order against a person residing abroad

21. (1) Where an application is made to a court in Anguilla by a dependant who is resident in Anguilla for a maintenance order against a person and it is proved that that person is resident in a reciprocating state, the court may, in the absence of that person and without service of a summons on him, after hearing the evidence, make any maintenance order that it might have made if a summons had been duly served on that person and he had failed to appear at the hearing; but an order so made is provisional only and has no effect until it is confirmed by a competent court in the reciprocating state.

(2) Where the evidence of a witness who is examined at the hearing of an application mentioned in subsection (1) is not taken in shorthand—

(a) the evidence shall be put into the form of a deposition; and

(b) the deposition shall be signed by the witness and also by the judge or Magistrate presiding at the hearing.

Procedure where provisional order is made for confirmation abroad

22. Where an order has been made pursuant to section 21—

(a) the court shall—

(i) prepare a statement showing the grounds on which the making of the order might have been opposed if the person against whom the order was made had been duly served with a summons and had appeared at the hearing, and

(ii) prepare a statement showing the information that the court possesses for facilitating identification of the person against whom the order was made and for ascertaining his whereabouts; and

(b) forward to the Attorney General for transmission to the appropriate authority in the reciprocating state—

(i) a certified copy of the order,

(ii) the depositions or a certified copy of the transcript of the evidence, and

(iii) the statements referred to in paragraph (a).

Procedure where order is resubmitted to court for further evidence

23. (1) Where a provisional order made under this section has come before a court in a reciprocating state for confirmation, and the order has by that court been remitted to the court in Anguilla that made the order for further evidence to be taken, the court in Anguilla shall, after giving the notice prescribed by rules of court, proceed to take evidence in like manner and subject to like conditions as the evidence in support of the original application.

(2) Where upon the hearing of the evidence taken under subsection (1), it appears to the court in Anguilla that the order ought not to have been made, the court may revoke that order, but in any other case the depositions or a certified copy of the transcript of the evidence, if it was taken in shorthand, shall be sent to the Attorney General and dealt with in like manner as the depositions or transcript of the original evidence.

Saving as to power of court originally making order

24. The confirmation of an order made under this Part does not affect any power of the court that originally made the order to vary or revoke the order, but an order varying an original order has no effect until it is confirmed in like manner as the original order.

Procedure where court varies or revokes order

25. (1) Where after an order made under this Part is confirmed and the court that originally made the order makes a varying or revoking order, that court shall send a certified copy thereof together with the depositions or a certified copy of the transcript of any new evidence adduced before the court to the Attorney General for transmission to the appropriate authority in the reciprocating state in which the original order was confirmed.

(2) An applicant for a provisional order under this section has the same right of appeal, if any, against a refusal to make the order as he would have against a refusal to make a maintenance order if a summons had been duly served on the person against whom the order is sought.

PART 9

VARIATION AND REVOCATION OF MAINTENANCE ORDERS MADE IN ANGUILLA

Variation and revocation of maintenance order in court in Anguilla

26. (1) Where—

(a) a maintenance order has been made by a court in Anguilla and a certified copy thereof has been sent to a reciprocating state for enforcement; or

(b) a provisional maintenance order made in a court in Anguilla has been confirmed by a competent court in a reciprocating state;

the court in Anguilla may, by a provisional order, vary or revoke that order.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where a court, after hearing an application for variation of a maintenance order, is of the view that such order ought to be varied by increasing the payments under that order, then, unless—

(a) both parties appear at the hearing; or

(b) the applicant appears and the court is satisfied that the other party has been duly served with the appropriate process;

any order varying the order may only be a provisional order.

(3) Where a court in Anguilla makes a provisional order under this section, the proper officer of the court shall send to the Attorney General for transmission to the appropriate authority in the reciprocating state having power to confirm the provisional order, a certified copy of the provisional order together with a duly authenticated document setting out or summarising the evidence given in the case.

Variation and revocation of maintenance order by court abroad

27. (1) Where a court in a reciprocating state revokes a maintenance order which has been made in Anguilla and—

(a) a certified copy of the provisional order made by the court in the reciprocating state; and

(b) a duly authenticated document setting out or summarising the evidence given in the proceedings in which the provisional order was made;

are received by the court in Anguilla, the court may confirm the order with or without alteration.

(2) For the purpose of determining whether a provisional order may be confirmed under subsection (1), the court shall proceed as if an application for variation or revocation, as the case may be, had been made to it.

Effective date of variation or revocation

28. (1) Where a court in Anguilla or a court in a reciprocating state, by an order, whether or not such order is a provisional order that has been confirmed, varies a maintenance order, the maintenance order shall, as from the date on which the order was made, have effect as varied and where the order was a provisional order, as if that order had been made in the form in which it was confirmed and as if it had never been a provisional order.

(2) Where a court in a reciprocating state revokes a maintenance order, including a provisional order made by such court and confirmed by a court in Anguilla, the maintenance order shall as from the date on which the revocation order was made be deemed to have terminated but arrears due under the maintenance order up to that date are recoverable.

Revocation by court after consideration of additional evidence

29. Where, before a maintenance order made by the Magistrate's Court in Anguilla against a person residing in a reciprocating state is confirmed, a duly authenticated document setting out or summarising the evidence taken in the reciprocating state for the purpose of proceedings relating to the confirmation of the order, is received by the Magistrate's Court in Anguilla that made the order, or that Court in compliance with a request takes the evidence of a person residing in Anguilla for the purpose of such proceedings, the Court shall consider that evidence and, if it appears to that Court that the order ought not to have been made, it shall give to the person on whose application the maintenance order was made an opportunity to consider the evidence, to make representations with regard to the evidence and to adduce further evidence and after then considering all the evidence and any representations made by that person, it may revoke the order.

PART 10

APPLICATION BY A PERSON IN ANGUILLA FOR RECOVERY, ETC., OF MAINTENANCE IN A RECIPROCATING STATE AND VICE VERSA

Application by person in Anguilla for recovery of maintenance in reciprocating state

30. (1) Where a person in Anguilla—

(a) claims to be entitled to recover maintenance from another person in a reciprocating state; or

(b) seeks to have varied a maintenance order made in a reciprocating state for payment of maintenance;

and the person against whom the claim is made is subject to the jurisdiction of that reciprocating state, the claimant may apply to the Attorney General to have his claim for recovery or variation transmitted to that country.

(2) An application to the Attorney General under subsection (1) shall be made through the proper officer of the court and that officer shall assist the applicant in completing the application and ensure that it complies with the requirements of the law of the reciprocating state and he shall forward to the Attorney General the application and those documents that the law of the reciprocating state requires.

(3) The Attorney General shall, on receipt of an application under this section, transmit it with the accompanying documents to the appropriate authority in the reciprocating state unless he is satisfied that the application is not made in good faith or that it does not comply with the requirements of the law of the reciprocating state.

(4) The Attorney General may request the proper officer to obtain from the court of which he is an officer such information as the Attorney General requires and the court shall supply the information.

Application by person in reciprocating state for recovery, etc., of maintenance in Anguilla

31. (1) Where the Attorney General receives from the appropriate authority in a reciprocating state an application by a person in that country for recovery of maintenance from a person who resides in Anguilla, he shall send the application together with any accompanying documents to the proper officer of the court.

(2) Where the proper officer receives from the Attorney General an application under subsection (1), the applicant shall be deemed to be the complainant and the person against whom the application is made shall be deemed to be the defendant.

(3) The court shall in respect of any complaint under this section issue a summons to the defendant and where service of such summons cannot be effected the proper officer of the court shall, subject to subsection (4), return the application and the accompanying documents to the Attorney General giving such information as he possesses as to the whereabouts of the defendant.

(4) Where an application has been returned to the Attorney General under subsection (3), he shall, if he is satisfied that the defendant is not residing in Anguilla—

(a) return the application and the documents to the authority from which he first received it; or

(b) transmit the application and the documents to the appropriate authority in any reciprocating state where the defendant is believed to be;

and, in either case, he shall explain the reason for his action to the appropriate authority in the state from which he first received the application.

(5) If a court in Anguilla makes an order on a complaint under this section, the proper officer of the court shall register the order in that court.

Request to Attorney General by reciprocating state for evidence of person in Anguilla

32. (1) Where a request is made to the Attorney General by or on behalf of a court in a reciprocating state to obtain the evidence of a person residing in Anguilla in connection with an application for recovery of maintenance in that reciprocating state, the Attorney General shall request such court or an officer of such court to take the evidence of the person as requested.

(2) The court referred to in subsection (1) or the officer thereof, as the case may be, shall have the power to take evidence and, after giving notice of the time and place for the taking of the evidence as requested to such persons and in such manner as the court of officers thinks fit, shall take the evidence of the person named in the request in connection with the application, and the evidence as taken shall be sent to the Attorney General for transmission to the appropriate authority in the reciprocating state who requested it.

PART 11

MISCELLANEOUS

Appeals

33. (1) Notwithstanding subsection (4), no appeal shall lie from a provisional order made under this Act.

(2) Where a court in Anguilla confirms or refuses to confirm a provisional order made in a reciprocating state, the payer or, as the case may be, the payee shall have a right of appeal as if the court in Anguilla had made the order or had refused to make it.

(3) Subject to subsection (1), where a court in Anguilla makes or refuses to make an order varying or revoking a maintenance order made in a reciprocating state, the payer, or as the case may be, the payee shall have a similar right of appeal as under subsection (2).

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting any right of appeal conferred by this Act or by any other enactment.

Declaration, etc., of reciprocating state

34. (1) Where the Governor is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been or will be made by a state outside Anguilla for the enforcement therein of maintenance orders made in Anguilla, the Governor may, by regulation, declare it to be a reciprocating state for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Governor may revoke or vary a regulation under subsection (1) and thereupon the state with respect to which the regulation was made shall cease to be a reciprocating state or, as the case may be, be a reciprocating state in respect of the regulation as varied.

Rules of practice

35. The Chief Justice may make rules prescribing the practice and procedure, including costs, under this Act.

Citation

36. This Act may be cited as the Maintenance Orders (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act, Revised Statutes of Anguilla, Chapter M20.

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