

**FOREIGN JUDGMENTS  
(RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT**

**CHAPTER 4:72**

**Act**

**10 of 1959**

Amended by

2 of 1964

10 of 1964

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**Note**  
**on**  
**Subsidiary Legislation**

This Chapter contains no Subsidiary Legislation.

CHAPTER 4:72

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS  
(RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT

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## CHAPTER 4:72

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS  
(RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT

1961 Ed.  
Cap. 9.  
10 of 1959.

**AN ACT to make provision for the enforcement in the State of judgments given in foreign countries which accord reciprocal treatment to judgments given in the State, for facilitating the enforcement in foreign countries of judgments given in the State, and for other purposes in connection with the matters aforesaid.**

Commencement.

[30th July 1959]

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the –

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS  
(RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT.

Interpretation.  
[2 of 1964  
10 of 1964  
20 of 1965].

2. (1) In this Act –

“appeal” includes any proceedings by way of discharging or setting aside a judgment or an application for a new trial or a stay of execution;

“country of the original court” means the country in which the original court is situated;

“judgment” means a judgment of order given or made by a court in any civil proceedings, or judgment or order given or made by a court in any criminal proceedings for the payment of a sum of money in respect of compensation or damages to an injured party;

“judgment creditor” means the person in whose favour the judgment was given, and includes any person in whom the rights under the judgment have become vested by succession or assignment or otherwise;

“judgment debtor” means the person against whom the judgment was given, and includes any person against whom the judgment is

“judgments given in the High Court” means judgments given in the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, and includes judgments given in any courts on appeals against any judgments so given;

“original court” in relation to any judgments means the court by which the judgment was given;

“Part I” means the provisions contained in Part I of this Act;

“prescribed” means prescribed by rules of court;

“registration” means registration under Part I of this Act and the expressions “register” and “registered” shall be construed accordingly;

“registering court” in relation to any judgment means the court to which an application to register the judgment is made.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the expression “action in personam” shall not be deemed to include any matrimonial cause or any proceedings in connection with any of the following matters, that is to say, matrimonial matters, administration of the estates of deceased persons, bankruptcy, winding up of companies, lunacy, or guardianship of infants.

## PART I

### REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN JUDGMENTS

3. (1) The President if he is satisfied that, in the event of the benefits conferred by Part I being extended to judgments given in the superior courts of any foreign country, substantial reciprocity of treatment will be assured as respects the enforcement in that foreign country of judgments given in the High Court, may by Order direct –

Power to extend Part I of Act to foreign countries giving reciprocal treatment.

(a) that Part I shall extend to that foreign country; and

(b) that such courts of that foreign country as are specified in the Order shall be deemed superior courts of that country for the purposes of Part I.

(2) Any judgment or order of a court of a foreign country to which Part I extends, other than a judgment of such a court given on appeal from a court which is not a superior court, shall be a judgement to which Part I applies, if –

(a) it is final and conclusive as between the parties thereto;

(b) there is payable thereunder a sum of money not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty; and

(c) it is given after the coming into operation of the Order directing that Part I shall extend to that foreign country.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a judgment shall be deemed to be final and conclusive notwithstanding that an appeal may be pending against it, or that it may still be subject to appeal, in the courts of the country of the original court.

Application for, and effect of, registration of foreign judgment.

4. (1) A person, being a judgment creditor under a judgment to which Part I applies, may apply to the High Court at any time within six years after the date of the judgment, or, where there have been proceedings by way of appeal against the judgment, after the date of the last judgment given in those proceedings, to have the judgment registered in the High Court, and on any such application the Court shall, subject to proof of the prescribed matters and to the other provisions of this Act, order the judgment to be registered; but a judgment shall not be registered if at the date of the application -

(a) it has been wholly satisfied; or

(b) it could not be enforced by execution in the country of the original court.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the setting aside of registration -

(a) a registered judgment shall, for the purposes of execution, be of the same force and effect; and

(b) proceedings may be taken on a registered judgment; and

(c) the sum for which a judgment is registered shall carry interest; and

(d) the registering court shall have the same control over the execution of a registered judgment,

as if the judgment had been a judgment originally given in the registering court and entered on the date of registration; but execution shall not issue on the judgment so long as under Part I of this Act and the rules of court made thereunder, it is competent for any party to make an application to have the registration of the judgment set aside, or, where

such an application is made, until after the application has been finally determined.

(3) Where the sum payable under a judgment which is to be registered is expressed in a currency other than the currency of the State, the judgment shall be registered as if it were a judgment for such sum in the currency of the State as, on the basis of the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the judgment of the original court, is equivalent to the sum so payable.

(4) If at the date of the application for registration the judgment of the original court has been partly satisfied, the judgment shall not be registered in respect of the whole sum payable under the judgment of the original court, but only in respect of the balance remaining payable at that date.

(5) If, on an application for the registration of a judgment, it appears to the registering court that the judgment is in respect of different matters and that some, but not all, of the provisions of the judgment are such that if those provisions had been contained in separate judgments those judgments could properly have been registered, the judgment may be registered in respect of the provisions mentioned above but not in any other provisions contained therein.

(6) In addition to the sum of money payable under the judgment of the original court, including any interest which by the law of the country of the original court becomes due under the judgment up to the time of registration, the judgment shall be registered for the reasonable costs of and incidental to registration, including the costs of obtaining a certified copy of the judgment from the original court.

5. (1) The power to make rules of court under section 17 of the Supreme Court Order shall, subject to the provisions of this section, include power to make rules for the following purposes: Rules of court.  
Ch 4:01.

- (a) for making provision with respect to the giving of security for costs by persons applying for the registration of judgments;
- (b) for prescribing the matters to be proved on an application for the registration of a judgment and for regulating the mode of proving those matters;
- (c) for providing for the service on the judgment debtor of notices of the registration of a judgment.

- (d) for making provision with respect to the fixing of the period within which an application may be made to have the registration of the judgment set aside and with respect to the extension of the period so fixed;
- (e) for prescribing the method by which any question arising under this Act whether a foreign judgment can be enforced by execution in the country of the original court, or what interest is payable under a foreign judgment under the law of the original court, is to be determined;
- (f) for prescribing any matter which under Part I is to be prescribed.

(2) Rules made for the purposes of Part I shall be expressed to have, and shall have, effect subject to any such provisions contained in Orders made under section 3 as are declared by the said Orders to be necessary for giving effect to agreements made between the State and foreign countries in relation to matters with respect to which there is power to make rules of court for the purposes of Part I .

Cases in which registered judgments must, or may, be set aside.

6. (1) On an application in that behalf duly made by any party against whom a registered judgment may be enforced, the registration of the judgment –

- (a) shall be set aside if the registering court is satisfied –
  - (i) that the judgment is not a judgment to which Part I applies or was registered in contravention of the foregoing provisions of this Act;
  - (ii) that the courts of the country of the original court had no jurisdiction in the circumstances of the case;
  - (iii) that the judgment debtor, being the defendant in the proceedings in the original court, did not (notwithstanding that process may have been served on him in accordance with the law of the country of the original court) receive notice of those proceedings in sufficient time to enable him to defend the proceedings and did not appear;

(b) that the judgment was obtained by fraud;



- (v) that the enforcement of the judgment would be contrary to public policy in the country of the registering court; or
  - (vi) that the rights under the judgment are not vested in the person by whom the application for registration was made;
- (b) may be set aside if the registering court is satisfied that the matter in dispute in the proceedings in the original court had previously to the date of the judgment in the original court been the subject of a final and conclusive judgment by a court having jurisdiction in the matter.
- (2) For the purposes of this section the courts of the country of the original court shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (3), be deemed to have had jurisdiction –

- (a) in the case of a judgment given in an action *in personam* –
- (i) if the judgment debtor, being a defendant in the original court, submitted to the jurisdiction of that court by voluntarily appearing in the proceedings, otherwise than for the purpose of protecting, or obtaining the release of, property seized, or threatened with seizure, in the proceedings of or contesting the jurisdiction of that court; or
  - (ii) if the judgment debtor was plaintiff in, or counter-claimed in, the proceedings in the original court; or
  - (iii) if the judgment debtor, being a defendant in the original court, had before the commencement of the proceedings agreed, in respect of the subject matter of the proceedings, to submit to the jurisdiction of that court or to the courts of the country of that court; or
  - (iv) if the judgment debtor, being a defendant in the original court, was at the time when the proceedings were instituted resident in, or being a body corporate had its principal place of business in, the country of that court; or

- (v) if the judgment debtor, being a defendant in the original court, had an office or place of business in the country of that court and the proceedings in that court were in respect of a transaction effected through or at that office or place;
- (b) in the case of a judgment given in an action of which the subject matter was immovable property or in an action *in rem* of which the subject matter was movable property, if the property in question was at the time of the proceedings in the original court situated in the country of that court;
- (c) in the case of a judgment given in an action other than any such action as is mentioned in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), if the jurisdiction of the original court is recognized by the law of the registering court.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in subsection (2), the courts of the country of the original court shall not be deemed to have had jurisdiction –

- (a) if the subject matter of the proceedings was immovable property outside the country of the original court; or
- (b) except in the case mentioned in paragraph (a) (i), (ii) and (iii), and in paragraph (c), of subsection (2), if the bringing of the proceedings in the original court was contrary to an agreement under which the dispute in question was to be settled otherwise than by proceedings in the courts of the country of that court; or
- (c) if the judgment debtor, being a defendant in the original proceedings, was a person who under the rules of public international law was entitled to immunity from the jurisdiction of the courts of the country of the original court and did not submit to the jurisdiction of that court.

Power of  
registering court  
on application to  
set aside  
registration.

7. (1) If, on an application to set aside the registration of a judgment, the applicant satisfies the registering court either that an appeal is pending, or that he is entitled and intends to appeal, against the judgment, the court, if it thinks fit, may, on such terms as it may think

fit, order an order for registration or withdrawal from registration as and

aside the registration until after the expiration of such period as appears to the court to be reasonably sufficient to enable the applicant to take the necessary steps to have the appeal disposed of by the competent tribunal.

(2) Where the registration of a judgment is set aside under subsection (1), or solely for the reason that the judgment was not at the date of the application for registration enforceable by execution in the country of the original court, the setting aside of the registration shall not prejudice a further application to register the judgment when the appeal has been disposed of or if and when the judgment becomes enforceable by execution in that country, as the case may be.

(3) Where the registration of a judgment is set aside solely for the reason that the judgment, notwithstanding that it had at the date of the application for registration been partly satisfied, was registered for the whole sum payable thereunder, the registering court shall, on the application of the judgment creditor, order judgment to be registered for the balance remaining payable at that date.

8. No proceedings for the recovery of a sum payable under a foreign judgment, being a judgment to which Part 1 applies, other than proceedings by way of registration of the judgment, shall be entertained by any court in the State.

Foreign judgments which can be registered not to be enforceable otherwise.

9. (1) The President may by Order direct that Part I shall apply to any part of the Commonwealth outside the State and to judgments obtained in the superior courts of such part of the Commonwealth as it applies to foreign countries and judgment obtained in the superior courts of foreign countries, and, in the event of the President so directing, this Act shall have effect accordingly and section 6 of the Commonwealth Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act shall cease to have effect except in relation to those parts of the Commonwealth to which it extends at the date of the Order.

Power to apply Part I of Act to other parts of Commonwealth. [2 of 1964].

Ch.4:71.

(2) If, at any time after the President has directed as mentioned in subsection (1), an Order is made under section 3 extending Part I to any part of the Commonwealth to which the Commonwealth Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act extends as aforesaid then in relation to that other part of the Commonwealth-

(a) the Commonwealth Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act shall cease to have effect

(b) Part I of this Act shall have effect as if –

- (i) the expression “judgment” included an award in proceedings on an arbitration if the award has, in pursuance of the law in force in the place where it was made, become enforceable in the same manner as a judgment given by a court in that place;
- (ii) the fact that a judgment was given before the coming into operation of the Order did not prevent it from being a judgment to which Part I applies, but the time limited for the registration of a judgment so given were twelve months from the date of the judgment or such longer period as may be allowed by the High Court;
- (iii) any judgment registered in the High Court under the Commonwealth Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act before the coming into force of the Order has been registered under this Act and any thing done in relation thereto under the Commonwealth Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Act or any rules of court or other provisions applicable thereto had been done under this Act or corresponding rules of court or other provisions applicable thereto.

(3) References in this section to any part of the Commonwealth outside the State shall be construed as including references to any territories which are under Her Majesty’s protection and to any territories administered by any part of the Commonwealth under the trusteeship of the United Nations.

## PART II

### MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL

General effect of  
certain foreign  
judgments.

**10.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, a judgment to  
payable thereunder, whether it can be registered or not, and whether, if  
it can be registered, it is registered or not, shall be recognized in any  
court in the State as conclusive between the parties thereto in all  
proceedings founded on the same cause of action and may be relied on  
by way of defence or counterclaim in any such proceedings.

(2) This section shall not apply in the case of any judgment –

(a) where the judgment has been registered and the registration thereof has been set aside on some ground other than –

(i) that a sum of money was not payable under the judgment;

(ii) that the judgment had been wholly or partly satisfied; or

(iii) that at the date of the application the judgment could not be enforced by execution in the country of the original court; or

(b) where the judgment has not been registered, it is shown (whether it could have been registered or not) that if it had been registered the registration thereof would have been set aside on an application for that purpose on some ground other than one of the grounds specified in paragraph (a).

(3) Nothing in this section shall be taken to prevent any court in the State recognizing any judgment as conclusive of any matter of law or fact decided therein if that judgment would have been so recognized before the passing of this Act.

11. (1) If it appears to the President that the treatment in respect of recognition and enforcement accorded by the courts of any foreign country to judgments given in the High Court is substantially less favourable than that accorded by the High Court to judgments of the superior courts of that country, the President may by Order apply this section to that country.

Power to make foreign judgments unenforceable in the State if no reciprocity.

(2) Except in so far as the President may by Order under this section otherwise direct, no proceedings shall be entertained in any court in the State for the recovery of any sum alleged to be payable under a judgment given in a court of a country to which this section applies.

12. Where a judgment under which a sum of money is payable, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty, has been entered in the High Court against any person and the judgment creditor is desirous of

Issue of certificates of judgments obtained in the State.

enforcing the judgment in a foreign country to which Part I applies, the Court shall, on an application made by the judgment creditor and on payment of such fee as may be fixed for the purposes of this section by rules of court, issue to the judgment creditor a certified copy of the judgment, together with a certificate containing such particulars with respect to the action, including the causes of action, and the rate of interest, if any, payable on the sum payable under the judgment, as may be prescribed. However, where execution of a judgment is stayed for any period pending an appeal or for any other reason, an application shall not be made under this section with respect to the judgment until the expiration of that period.

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