
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1994 No. 1635

DANGEROUS DRUGS

**The Criminal Justice (International
Co-operation) (Anguilla) Order 1994**

Made - - - - 22nd June 1994
Coming into force - - 14th July 1994

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of June 1994

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on Her by section 32(4) of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990(1), and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) (Anguilla) Order 1994 and shall come into force on 14th July 1994.

2. Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, 8 to 10, inclusive, 12 to 16, inclusive, 18 to 21, inclusive, 24 to 30, inclusive, and 32, of, and Schedules 1 to 3, inclusive, to, the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990, modified and adapted as in Schedule 1 hereto, shall extend to Anguilla.

3. The Anguilla Ordinances mentioned in Schedule 2 hereto shall have effect subject to the amendments there specified.

4. For the purposes of Schedule 1 hereto, the term "Governor" means the officer for the time being administering the Government of Anguilla.

N. H. Nicholls
Clerk of the Privy Council

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

SCHEDULE 1

Article 2

PROVISIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL
CO-OPERATION) ACT 1990 AS EXTENDED TO ANGUILLA

PART I

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mutual service of process

Service of overseas process in Anguilla.

1.—(1) This section has effect where the Governor receives from the government of, or other authority in, a country or territory outside Anguilla—

- (a) a summons or other process requiring a person to appear as defendant or attend as a witness in criminal proceedings in that country or territory; or
- (b) a document issued by a court exercising criminal jurisdiction in that country or territory and recording a decision of the court made in the exercise of that jurisdiction,

together with a request for it to be served on a person in Anguilla.

(2) The Governor may cause the process or document to be served by post or, if the request is for personal service, direct the Commissioner of police to cause it to be personally served on him.

(3) Service by virtue of this section of any such process as is mentioned in subsection (1)(a) above shall not impose any obligation under the law of Anguilla to comply with it.

(4) Any such process served by virtue of this section shall be accompanied by a notice—

- (a) stating the effect of subsection (3) above;
- (b) indicating that the person on whom it is served may wish to seek advice as to the possible consequences of his failing to comply with the process under the law of the country or territory where it was issued; and
- (c) indicating that under that law he may not, as a witness, be accorded the same rights and privileges as would be accorded to him in criminal proceedings in Anguilla.

(5) Where the Commissioner of police is directed under this section to cause any process or document to be served he shall after it has been served forthwith inform the Governor when and how it was served and (if possible) furnish him with a receipt signed by the person on whom it was served; and if the Commissioner has been unable to cause the process or document to be served he shall forthwith inform the Governor of that fact and of the reason.

Service of Anguilla process overseas.

2.—(1) Process of the following descriptions, that is to say—

- (a) a summons requiring a person charged with an offence to appear before a court in Anguilla; and
- (b) a summons or order requiring a person to attend before a court in Anguilla for the purpose of giving evidence in criminal proceedings,

may be issued or made notwithstanding that the person in question is outside Anguilla and may be served outside Anguilla in accordance with arrangements made by the Governor.

(3) Service of any process outside Anguilla by virtue of this section shall not impose any obligation under the law of Anguilla to comply with it and accordingly failure to do so shall not constitute contempt of any court or be a ground for issuing a warrant to secure the attendance of the person in question.

(4) Subsection (3) above is without prejudice to the service of any process (with the usual consequences for non-compliance) on the person in question if subsequently effected in Anguilla.

Mutual provision of evidence

Overseas evidence for use in Anguilla.

3.—(1) Where on an application made in accordance with subsection (2) below it appears to a Magistrate or a judge—

- (a) that an offence has been committed or that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence has been committed; and
- (b) that proceedings in respect of the offence have been instituted or that the offence is being investigated,

he may issue a letter (“a letter of request”) requesting assistance in obtaining outside Anguilla such evidence as is specified in the letter for use in the proceedings or investigation.

(2) An application under subsection (1) above may be made by a prosecuting authority or, if proceedings have been instituted, by the person charged in those proceedings.

(3) A prosecuting authority which is for the time being designated for the purposes of this section by an order made by the Governor may itself issue a letter of request if—

- (a) it is satisfied as to the matters mentioned in subsection (1)(a) above; and
- (b) the offence in question is being investigated or the authority has instituted proceedings in respect of it.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) below, a letter of request shall be sent to the Governor for transmission either—

- (a) to a court or tribunal specified in the letter and exercising jurisdiction in the place where the evidence is to be obtained; or
- (b) to any authority recognised by the government of the country or territory in question as the appropriate authority for receiving requests for assistance of the kind to which this section applies.

(5) In cases of urgency a letter of request may be sent direct to such a court or tribunal as is mentioned in subsection (4)(a) above.

(6) In this section “evidence” includes documents and other articles.

(7) Evidence obtained by virtue of a letter of request shall not without the consent of such an authority as is mentioned in subsection (4)(b) above be used for any purpose other than that specified in the letter; and when any document or other article obtained pursuant to a letter of request is no longer required for that purpose (or for any other purpose for which such consent has been obtained), it shall be returned to such an authority unless that authority indicates that the document or article need not be returned.

Anguilla evidence for use overseas.

4.—(1) This section has effect where the Governor receives—

- (a) from a court or tribunal exercising criminal jurisdiction in a country or territory outside Anguilla or a prosecuting authority in such a country or territory; or

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

(b) from any other authority in such a country or territory which appears to him to have the function of making requests of the kind to which this section applies, a request for assistance in obtaining evidence in Anguilla in connection with criminal proceedings that have been instituted, or a criminal investigation that is being carried on, in that country or territory.

(2) If the Governor is satisfied—

- (a) that an offence under the law of the country or territory in question has been committed or that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that such an offence has been committed; and
- (b) that proceedings in respect of that offence have been instituted in that country or territory or that an investigation into that offence is being carried on there,

he may, if he thinks fit, by a notice in writing nominate a court in Anguilla to receive such of the evidence to which the request relates as may appear to the court to be appropriate for the purpose of giving effect to the request.

(3) Where it appears to the Governor that the request relates to a fiscal offence in respect of which proceedings have not yet been instituted he shall not exercise his powers under subsection (2) above unless—

- (a) the request is from a country or territory which is a member of the Commonwealth or is made pursuant to a treaty to which the United Kingdom is a party and such treaty has been made applicable to Anguilla; or
- (b) he is satisfied that the conduct constituting the offence would constitute an offence of the same or a similar nature if it had occurred in Anguilla.

(4) For the purpose of satisfying himself as to the matters mentioned in subsection (2)(a) and (b) above the Governor shall regard as conclusive a certificate issued by such authority in the country or territory in question as appears to him to be appropriate.

(5) In this section “evidence” includes documents and other articles.

(6) Schedule A to this Act shall have effect with respect to the proceedings before a nominated court in pursuance of a notice under subsection (2) above.

Transfer of Anguilla prisoner to give evidence or assist investigation overseas.

5.—(1) The Governor may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant providing for any person (“a prisoner”) serving a sentence in a prison or other institution to which the Prison Ordinance⁽²⁾ applies to be transferred to a country or territory outside Anguilla for the purpose—

- (a) of giving evidence in criminal proceedings there; or
- (b) of being identified in, or otherwise by his presence assisting, such proceedings or the investigation of an offence.

(2) No warrant shall be issued under this section in respect of any prisoner unless he has consented to being transferred as mentioned in subsection (1) above and that consent may be given either—

- (a) by the prisoner himself; or
- (b) in circumstances in which it appears to the Governor inappropriate, by reason of the prisoner’s physical or mental condition or his youth, for him to act for himself, by a person appearing to the Governor to be an appropriate person to act on his behalf;

but a consent once given shall not be capable of being withdrawn after the issue of the warrant.

(3) The effect of a warrant under this section shall be to authorise—

(2) The Revised Laws of Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla 1961, Cap. 205.

- (a) the taking of the prisoner to a place in Anguilla and his delivery at a place of departure from Anguilla into the custody of a person representing the appropriate authority of the country or territory to which the prisoner is to be transferred; and
 - (b) the bringing of the prisoner back to Anguilla and his transfer in custody to the place where he is liable to be detained under the sentence to which he is subject.
- (4) Where a warrant has been issued in respect of a prisoner under this section he shall be deemed to be in legal custody at any time when, being in Anguilla or on board an Anguillian ship or Anguillian aircraft he is being taken under the warrant to or from any place or being kept in custody under the warrant.
- (5) A person authorised by or for the purposes of the warrant to take the prisoner to or from any place or to keep him in custody shall have all the powers, authority, protection and privileges of a constable in Anguilla.
- (6) If the prisoner escapes or is unlawfully at large, he may be arrested without warrant by a constable and taken to any place to which he may be taken under the warrant issued under this section.
- (7) In subsection (4) above—
- “Anguillian aircraft” means an aircraft registered in Anguilla under the provisions of the Air Navigation (Overseas Territories) Order 1989(3);
 - “Anguillian ship” means a ship registered in Anguilla under any law for the time being in force.
- (8) In subsection (6) above “constable” includes any person who has, under any enactment including subsection (5) above, the powers of a constable in Anguilla.
- (9) This section applies to a person in custody awaiting trial or sentence and a person committed to prison for default in paying a fine as it applies to a prisoner and the reference in subsection (3) (b) above to a sentence shall be construed accordingly.

Transfer of overseas prisoner to give evidence or assist investigation in Anguilla.

- 6.—(1) This section has effect where—
- (a) a witness summons or writ of subpoena has been issued in criminal proceedings in Anguilla in respect of a person (“a prisoner”) who is detained in custody in a country or territory outside Anguilla by virtue of a sentence or order of a court or tribunal exercising criminal jurisdiction in that country or territory; or
 - (b) it appears to the Governor that it is desirable for a prisoner to be identified in, or otherwise by his presence to assist, such proceedings or the investigation in Anguilla of an offence.
- (2) If the Governor is satisfied that the appropriate authority in the country or territory where the prisoner is detained will make arrangements for him to come to Anguilla to give evidence pursuant to the witness order, witness summons or citation or, as the case may be, for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above, he may issue a warrant under this section.
- (3) No warrant shall be issued under this section in respect of any prisoner unless he has consented to being brought to Anguilla to give evidence as aforesaid or, as the case may be, for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1)(b) above but a consent once given shall not be capable of being withdrawn after the issue of the warrant.
- (4) The effect of the warrant shall be to authorise—
- (a) the bringing of the prisoner to Anguilla;
 - (b) the taking of the prisoner to, and his detention in custody at, such place or places in Anguilla as are specified in the warrant; and

(3) S.I. 1989/2395.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

(c) the returning of the prisoner to the country or territory from which he has come.

(5) Subsections (4) to (8) of section 5 above shall have effect in relation to a warrant issued under this section as they have effect in relation to a warrant issued under that section.

(6) A person shall not be subject to the Immigration and Passport Ordinance 1980(4) in respect of his entry into or presence in Anguilla in pursuance of a warrant under this section but if the warrant ceases to have effect while he is still in Anguilla he shall be treated for the purposes of that Ordinance as if he has then illegally entered Anguilla.

(7) This section applies to a person detained in custody in a country outside Anguilla in consequence of having been transferred there—

(a) from Anguilla under the Repatriation of Prisoners Act 1984(5) as applied to Anguilla by the Repatriation of Prisoners (Overseas Territories) Order 1986(6), or

(b) under any similar provision or arrangement from any other country or territory,

as it applies to a person detained as mentioned in subsection (1) above.

Search etc. for material relevant to overseas investigation.

8.—(1) If, on an application made by a Magistrate, it appears to a constable—

(a) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that an offence under the law of a country or territory outside Anguilla has been committed; and

(b) that the conduct constituting that offence would constitute an offence punishable by imprisonment if it had occurred in Anguilla,

the Magistrate shall have the like power to grant warrant authorising entry, search and seizure by any constable as he would have at common law in respect of any offence punishable at common law in Anguilla.

(2) No application for a warrant shall be made by virtue of subsection (1) above except in pursuance of a direction given by the Governor in response to a request received—

(a) from a court or tribunal exercising criminal jurisdiction in the overseas country or territory in question or a prosecuting authority in that country or territory; or

(b) from any other authority in that country or territory which appears to him to have the function of making requests for the purpose of this section,

and any evidence seized by the constable by virtue of this section shall be furnished by him to the Governor for transmission to that court, tribunal or authority.

(3) If in order to comply with the request it is necessary for any such evidence to be accompanied by any certificate, affidavit or other verifying document the constable shall also furnish for transmission such document of that nature as may be specified in the direction given by the Governor.

(4) Where the evidence consists of a document the original or a copy shall be transmitted, and where it consists of any other article the article itself or a description, photograph or other representation of it shall be transmitted, as may be necessary in order to comply with the request.

(5) The Governor may by order direct that any powers to enter, search or seize granted by virtue of subsection (1) above which may be exercised by a constable shall also be exercisable by a person of any other description specified in the order.

(4) Anguilla Ordinance No. 14 of 1980.

(5) 1984 c. 47.

(6) S.I. 1986/2226.

Enforcement of overseas forfeiture orders.

9.—(1) The Governor may, by an order in the Gazette, provide for the enforcement in Anguilla of any order which—

- (a) is made by a court in a country or territory outside Anguilla designated for the purposes of this section by the said order of the Governor; and
- (b) is for the forfeiture and destruction, or the forfeiture and other disposal, of anything in respect of which an offence to which this section applies has been committed or which was used in connection with the commission of such an offence.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) above an Order by the Governor under this section may provide for the registration by a court in Anguilla of any order of a court in a country or territory outside Anguilla as a condition of its enforcement and prescribe requirements to be satisfied before an order can be registered.

(3) An Order of the Governor under this section may include such supplementary and incidental provisions as appear to him to be necessary or expedient and may apply for the purposes of the order (with such modifications as appear to him to be appropriate) any provisions relating to confiscation or forfeiture orders under any other enactment.

(4) An Order of the Governor under this section may make different provision for different cases.

(6) This section applies to any offence which corresponds to or is similar to an offence under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance 1988(7) or a drug trafficking offence defined in section 2(1) of the Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988(8).

Supplementary

10.—(1) Provision may be made by rules of court for any purpose for which it appears to the authority having power to make the rules that it is necessary or expedient that provision should be made in connection with any of the provisions of this Part of this Act.

(2) Rules made for the purposes of Schedule A to this Act may, in particular, make provision with respect to the persons entitled to appear or take part in the proceedings to which that Schedule applies and for excluding the public from any such proceedings.

(3) An Order of the Governor under section 9 above may authorise the making of rules of court for any purpose specified in the order.

(5) This section is without prejudice to the generality of any existing power to make rules.

PART II

THE VIENNA CONVENTION

Substances useful for manufacture of controlled drugs

Manufacture and supply of scheduled substances.

12.—(1) It is an offence for a person—

- (a) to manufacture a scheduled substance; or
- (b) to supply such a substance to another person,

(7) Anguilla Ordinance No. 17 of 1988.

(8) Anguilla Ordinance No. 14 of 1988 amended by Anguilla Ordinance No. 13 of 1990.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

knowing or suspecting that the substance is to be used in or for the unlawful production of a controlled drug.

- (2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) above is liable—
- (a) on a summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years or a fine or both.

(3) In this section “a controlled drug” has the same meaning as in the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance 1988 and “unlawful production of a controlled drug” means the production of such a drug which is unlawful by virtue of section 7(1)(a) of that Ordinance.

(4) In this section and elsewhere in this Part of this Act “a scheduled substance” means a substance for the time being specified in Schedule B to this Act.

(5) The Governor may by regulations amend that Schedule (whether by addition, deletion or transfer from one Table to the other) but no such regulation shall add any substance to the Schedule unless—

- (i) it appears to the Governor to be frequently used in or for the unlawful production of a controlled drug; or
- (ii) it has been added to the Annex to the Vienna Convention under Article 12 of that Convention.

Regulations about scheduled substances.

13.—(1) The Governor may by regulations make provision—

- (a) imposing requirements as to the documentation of transactions involving scheduled substances;
- (b) requiring the keeping of records and the furnishing of information with respect to such substances;
- (c) for the inspection of records kept pursuant to the regulations;
- (d) for the labelling of consignments of scheduled substances.

(2) Regulations made by virtue of subsection (1)(b) may, in particular, require—

- (a) the notification of the proposed exportation of substances specified in Table 1 in Schedule B to this Act to such countries as may be specified in the regulations; and
- (b) the production, in such circumstances as may be so specified, of evidence that the required notification has been given.

(3) Regulations under this section may make different provision in relating to the substances specified in Table I and Table II in Schedule B to this Act respectively and in relation to different cases or circumstances.

(5) Any person who fails to comply with any requirement imposed by the regulations or, in purported compliance with any such requirement, furnishes information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly furnishes information which is false in a material particular is guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine or both.

(6) No information obtained pursuant to the regulations shall be disclosed except for the purposes of criminal proceedings or of proceedings under the provisions of the Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988.

Proceeds of drug trafficking

Concealing or transferring proceeds of drug trafficking.

14.—(1) A person is guilty of an offence if he—

- (a) conceals or disguises any property which is, or in whole or in part directly or indirectly represents, his proceeds of drug trafficking; or
- (b) converts or transfers that property or removes it from the jurisdiction,

for the purpose of avoiding prosecution for a drug trafficking offence or the making or enforcement in his case of a confiscation order.

(2) A person is guilty of an offence if, knowing or having reasonable grounds to suspect that any property is, or in whole in part directly or indirectly represents, another person's proceeds of drug trafficking, he—

- (a) conceals or disguises that property; or
- (b) converts or transfers that property or removes it from the jurisdiction,

for the purpose of assisting any person to avoid prosecution for a drug trafficking offence or the making or enforcement of a confiscation order.

(4) In subsections (1)(a) and (2)(a) above the references to concealing or disguising any property include references to concealing or disguising its nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership or any rights with respect to it.

Interest on sums unpaid under confiscation orders.

15.—(1) If any sum required to be paid by a person under a confiscation order is not paid when it is required to be paid that person shall be liable to pay interest on that sum for the period for which it remains unpaid and the amounts of the interest shall for the purposes of enforcement be treated as part of the amount to be recovered from him under the confiscation order.

(2) The High Court may, on the application of the prosecutor, increase the term of imprisonment fixed in respect of the confiscation order under subsection (2) of section 9 of the Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988 if the effect of subsection (1) above is to increase the maximum period applicable in relation to the order.

(3) The rate of interest under subsection (1) above shall be that for the time being applying to a civil judgement debt.

Increase in realisable property.

16.—(1) This section has effect where by virtue of section 8(3) of the Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988 (insufficient realisable property) the amount which a person is ordered to pay by a confiscation order is less than the amount assessed to be the value of his proceeds of drug trafficking.

(2) If, on an application made either by a prosecutor or by a receiver appointed under the said Ordinance of 1988 for an increase in the amount to be recovered under the confiscation order, the High Court is satisfied that the amount that might be realised in the case of the person in question is greater than the amount taken into account in making the confiscation order (whether it was greater than was thought when the order was made or has subsequently increased) the court may—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

- (a) substitute for that amount such amount (not exceeding the amount assessed as the value referred to in subsection (1) above) as appears to the court to be appropriate having regard to the amount now shown to be realisable; and
- (b) increase the term of imprisonment fixed in respect of the confiscation order under subsection (2) of section 9 of the Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988 if the effect of the substitution is to increase the maximum period applicable in relation to the order.

Offences at sea

18. Anything which would constitute a drug trafficking offence if done on land in Anguilla shall constitute that offence if done on an Anguillian ship.

Offences on Anguillian ships.

19.—(1) This section applies to an Anguillian ship, a ship registered in a state which is a party to the Vienna Convention (a “Convention state”) and a ship not registered in any country or territory.

Ships used for illicit traffic.

(2) A person is guilty of an offence if on a ship to which this section applies, wherever it may be, he—

- (a) has a controlled drug in his possession; or
- (b) is in any way knowingly concerned in the carrying or concealing of a controlled drug on the ship,

knowing or having reasonable grounds to suspect that the drug is intended to be imported or has been exported contrary to section 5 of the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance 1988 or the law of any state other than Anguilla.

(3) A certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the government of any state to the effect that the importation or export of a controlled drug is prohibited by the law of that state shall be evidence of the matters stated.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

- (a) in a case where the controlled drug is a Class A drug—
 - (i) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or both;
 - (ii) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for life or a fine or both;
- (b) in a case where the controlled drug is a Class B drug—
 - (i) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or both;
 - (ii) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years or a fine or both;
- (c) in a case where the controlled drug is a Class C drug—
 - (i) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or both;
 - (ii) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or a fine or both.

(5) In this section “a controlled drug” and the references to controlled drugs of a specific Class have the same meaning as in the said Ordinance of 1988; and an offence under this section shall be included in the offences to which section 34 of that Ordinance (defences) applies.

Enforcement powers.

20.—(1) The powers conferred on an enforcement officer by Schedule C to this Act shall be exercisable in relation to any ship to which section 18 or 19 above applies for the purpose of detecting and the taking of appropriate action in respect of the offences mentioned in those sections.

(2) Those powers shall not be exercised outside the landward limits of the territorial sea of Anguilla in relation to a ship registered in a Convention state except with the authority of the Governor and he shall not give his authority unless that state has in relation to that ship—

- (a) requested the assistance of Anguilla for the purpose mentioned in subsection (1) above; or
- (b) authorised Anguilla to act for that purpose.

(3) In giving his authority pursuant to a request or authorisation from a Convention state the Governor shall impose such conditions or limitations on the exercise of the powers as may be necessary to give effect to any conditions or limitations imposed by that state.

(4) The Governor may, either of his own motion or in response to a request from a Convention state, authorise a Convention state to exercise, in relation to an Anguillian ship, powers corresponding to those conferred on enforcement officers by Schedule C to this Act but subject to such conditions or limitations, if any, as he may impose.

(5) Subsection (4) above is without prejudice to any agreement made, or which may be made, on behalf of Anguilla whereby Anguilla undertakes not to object to the exercise by any other state in relation to an Anguillian ship of powers corresponding to those conferred by that Schedule.

(6) The powers conferred by that Schedule shall not be exercised in the territorial sea of any state other than Anguilla.

Jurisdictions and prosecutions.

21.—(1) Proceedings under this Part of this Act or Schedule C in respect of an offence on a ship may be taken, and the offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, in any place in Anguilla.

(2) No such proceedings shall be instituted in Anguilla except by or with the consent of the Attorney General.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (2) above no proceedings for an offence under section 19 above alleged to have been committed outside the landward limits of the territorial sea of Anguilla on a ship registered in a Convention state shall be instituted except in pursuance of the exercise with the authority of the Governor of the powers conferred by Schedule C to this Act.

Supplementary

Interpretation of Part II.

24.—(1) In this Part of this Act—

- “Anguillian ship” means a ship registered in Anguilla or a colony;
- “Convention state” has the meaning given in section 19(1) above;
- “scheduled substance” has the meaning given in section 12(4) above;
- “ship” includes any vessel used in navigation;

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

“the Vienna Convention” means the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances which was signed in Vienna on 20th December 1988.

(2) Any expression used in this Part of this Act which is also used in the Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988 has the same meaning as in that Ordinance.

(4) If in any proceedings under this Part of this Act any question arises whether any country or territory is a state or is a party to the Vienna Convention, a certificate issued by or under the authority of the Secretary of State shall be conclusive evidence on that question.

PART III

DRUG TRAFFICKING MONEY IMPORTED OR EXPORTED IN CASH

Seizure and detention.

25.—(1) A customs officer or constable may seize and, in accordance with this section, detain any cash which is being imported into or exported from Anguilla if its amount is not less than the prescribed sum and he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that it directly or indirectly represents any person’s proceeds of, or is intended by any person for use in, drug trafficking.

(2) Cash seized by virtue of this section shall not be detained for more than forty-eight hours unless its continued detention is authorised by an order made by a Magistrate; and no such order shall be made unless the Magistrate is satisfied—

- (a) that there are reasonable grounds for the suspicion mentioned in subsection (1) above; and
- (b) that continued detention of the cash is justified while its origin or derivation is further investigated or consideration is given to the institution (whether in Anguilla or elsewhere) of criminal proceedings against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected.

(3) Any order under subsection (2) above shall authorise the continued detention of the cash to which it relates for such period, not exceeding three months beginning with the date of the order, as may be specified in the order; and a magistrate’s court, if satisfied as to the matters mentioned in that subsection, may thereafter from time to time by order authorise the further detention of the cash but so that—

- (a) no period of detention specified in such an order shall exceed three months beginning with the date of the order; and
- (b) the total period of detention shall not exceed two years from the date of the order under subsection (2) above.

(4) Any application for an order under subsection (2) or (3) above shall be made by a customs officer or a constable.

(5) At any time while cash is detained by virtue of the foregoing provisions of this section—

- (a) a magistrates' court may direct its release if satisfied—
 - (i) on an application made by the person from whom it was seized or a person by or on whose behalf it was being imported or exported, that there are no, or are no longer, any such grounds for its detention as are mentioned in subsection (2) above; or
 - (ii) on an application made by any other person, that detention of the cash is not for that or any other reason justified; and
- (b) a customs officer or constable may release the cash if satisfied that its detention is no longer justified but shall first notify the magistrates' court under whose order it is being detained.

(6) If at a time when any cash is being detained by virtue of the foregoing provisions of this section—

- (a) an application for its forfeiture is made under section 26 below; or
- (b) proceedings are instituted (whether in Anguilla or elsewhere) against any person for an offence with which the cash is connected,

the cash shall not be released until any proceedings pursuant to the application or, as the case may be, the proceedings for that offence have been concluded.

26.—(1) A magistrates' court may order the forfeiture of any cash which has been seized under section 25 above if satisfied, on an application made while the cash is detained under that section, that the cash directly or indirectly represents any person's proceeds of, or is intended by any person for use in, drug trafficking.

(2) Any application under this section to a magistrates' court shall be made by a customs officer or a constable.

Forfeiture.

(3) The standard of proof in proceedings on an application under this section shall be that applicable to civil proceedings; and an order may be made under this section whether or not proceedings are brought against any person for an offence with which the cash in question is connected.

27. Cash seized under this Part of this Act and detained for more than forty-eight hours shall, unless required as evidence of an offence, be held in an interest-bearing account and the interest accruing on any such cash shall be added to that cash on its forfeiture or release.

28.—(1) An order under section 25(2) above shall provide for notice to be given to persons affected by the order.

Interest.

(2) Provision may be made by rules of court with respect to applications to any court under this Part of this Act, for the giving of notice of such applications to persons affected, for the joinder of such persons as parties and generally with respect to the procedure under this Part of this Act before any court.

Procedure.

(3) Subsection (2) above is without prejudice to the generality of any existing power to make rules.

29.—(1) In this Part of this Act—

“cash” includes coins and notes in any currency;

“customs officer” means an officer appointed under the Customs Ordinance 1981⁽⁹⁾ and includes the Comptroller of Customs;

“drug trafficking” has the same meaning as in the Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988⁽¹⁰⁾;

⁽⁹⁾ Anguilla Ordinance No. 7 of 1981.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Anguilla Ordinance No. 14 of 1988 amended by Anguilla Ordinance No. 13 of 1990.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

“exported”, in relation to any cash, includes its being brought to any place in Anguilla for the purpose of being exported;

“the proceeds of drug trafficking” has the same meaning as in the said Ordinance of 1988 and includes proceeds received by any person before as well as after the coming into force of this Part of this Act.

(2) In section 25 above “the prescribed sum” means such sum in dollars as may for the time being be prescribed for the purposes of that section by an order in the Gazette made by the Governor; and in determining under that section whether an amount of currency other than dollars is not less than the prescribed sum that amount shall be converted at the prevailing rate of exchange.

PART IV GENERAL

30.—(1) Any expenses incurred by the Governor under this Act shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund.

(2) Any money representing cash forfeited under Part III of this Act or accrued interest thereon shall be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

32. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990.

SCHEDULES TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE (INTERNATIONAL CO- OPERATION) ACT 1990 AS EXTENDED TO ANGUILLA

“SCHEDULE A

Section 4(6)

ANGUILLA EVIDENCE FOR USE OVERSEAS: PROCEEDINGS OF NOMINATED COURT

Securing attendance of witnesses

1. The court shall have the like powers for securing the attendance of a witness for the purpose of the proceedings as it has for the purpose of other proceedings before the court.

Power to administer oaths

3. The court may in the proceedings take evidence on oath.

Privilege of witnesses

(1) A person shall not be compelled to give in the proceedings any evidence which he could not be compelled to give—

- (a) in criminal proceedings in Anguilla; or
- (b) subject to sub-paragraph (2) below, in criminal proceedings in the country or territory from which the request for the evidence has come.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1)(b) above shall not apply unless the claim of the person questioned to be exempt from giving the evidence is conceded by the court, tribunal or authority which made the request.

(3) Where such a claim made by any person is not conceded as aforesaid he may (subject to the other provisions of this paragraph) be required to give the evidence to which the claim relates but the evidence shall not be transmitted to the court, tribunal or authority which requested it if a court in the country or territory in question, on the matter being referred to it, upholds the claim.

(4) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (1) above a person shall not be compelled under this Schedule to give evidence if his doing so would be prejudicial to the security of Anguilla; and a certificate signed by or on behalf of the Governor to the effect that it would be so prejudicial for that person to do so shall be conclusive evidence of that fact.

(5) Without prejudice to sub-paragraph (1) above a person shall not be compelled under this Schedule to give any evidence in his capacity as an officer or servant of the Crown.

(6) In this paragraph references to giving evidence include references to answering any question and to producing any document or other article and the reference in sub-paragraph (3) above to the transmission of evidence given by a person shall be construed accordingly.

Transmission of evidence

(1) The evidence received by the court shall be furnished to the Governor for transmission to the court, tribunal or authority that made the request.

(2) If in order to comply with the request it is necessary for the evidence to be accompanied by any certificate, affidavit or other verifying document, the court shall also furnish for transmission such document of that nature as may be specified in the notice nominating the court.

(3) Where the evidence consists of a document the original or a copy shall be transmitted, and where it consists of any other article the article itself or a description, photograph or other representation of it shall be transmitted, as may be necessary in order to comply with the request.

Supplementary

6. For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the Banker's Books (Evidence) Act(11) applies to the proceedings as it applies to other proceedings before the court.

7. No order for costs shall be made in the proceedings.

SCHEDULE B

Sections 12 and 13

SUBSTANCES USEFUL FOR MANUFACTURING CONTROLLED DRUGS

TABLE I

N—ACETYLANTHRANILIC ACID

EPHEDRINE

ERGOMETRINE

ERGOTAMINE

ISOSAFROLE

(11) The Revised Laws of Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla 1961, Cap. 8.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

LYSERGIC ACID
3,4—METHYLENE—DIOXYPHENYL—2—PROPANONE
1—PHENYL—2—PROPANONE
PIPERONAL
PSEUDOEPHEDRINE
SAFROLE

The salts of the substances listed in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

TABLE II

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE
ACETONE
ANTHRANILIC ACID
ETHYL ETHER
HYDROCHLORIC ACID
METHYL ETHYL KETONE (also referred to as 2—BUTANONE or M.E.K.)
PHENYLACETIC ACID
PIPERIDINE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
SULPHURIC ACID
TOLUENE

The salts of the substances listed in this Table whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

SCHEDULE C

Section 20

ENFORCEMENT POWERS IN RESPECT OF SHIPS

Preliminary

- (1) In this Schedule “an enforcement officer” means—
 - (a) a constable; and
 - (c) any other person of a description specified in an order made for the purposes of this Schedule by the Governor.
- (3) In this Schedule “the ship” means the ship in relation to which the powers conferred by this Schedule are exercised.

Power to stop, board, divert and detain

- (1) An enforcement officer may stop the ship, board it and, if he thinks it necessary for the exercise of his functions, require it to be taken to a port in Anguilla and detain it there.
- (2) Where an enforcement officer is exercising his powers with the authority of the Governor given under section 20(2) of this Act the officer may require the ship to be taken to a port in the Convention state in question or, if that state has so requested, in any other country or territory willing to receive it.

(3) For any of those purposes he may require the master of any member of the crew to take such action as may be necessary.

(4) If an enforcement officer detains a vessel he shall serve on the master a notice in writing stating that it is to be detained until the notice is withdrawn by the service on him of a further notice in writing signed by an enforcement officer.

Power to search and obtain information

(1) An enforcement officer may search the ship, anyone on it and anything on it including its cargo.

(2) An enforcement officer may require any person on the ship to give information concerning himself or anything on the ship.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of those powers an enforcement officer may—

- (a) open any containers;
- (b) make tests and take samples of anything on the ship;
- (c) require the production of documents, books or records relating to the ship or anything on it;
- (d) make photographs or copies of anything whose production he has power to require.

Powers in respect of suspected offence

4. If an enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence mentioned in section 18 or 19 of this Act has been committed on a ship to which that section applies he may—

- (a) arrest without warrant anyone whom he has reasonable grounds for suspecting to be guilty of the offence; and
- (b) seize and detain anything found on the ship which appears to him to be evidence of the offence.

Assistants

(1) An enforcement officer may take with him, to assist him in exercising his powers—

- (a) any other persons; and
- (b) any equipment or materials.

(2) A person whom an enforcement officer takes with him to assist him may perform any of the officer's functions but only under the officer's supervision.

Use of reasonable force

6. An enforcement officer may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the performance of his functions.

Evidence of authority

7. An enforcement officer shall, if required, produce evidence of his authority.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

Protection of officers

8. An enforcement officer shall not be liable in any civil or criminal proceedings for anything done in the purported performance of his functions under this Schedule if the court is satisfied that the act was done in good faith and that there were reasonable grounds for doing it.

Offences

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if he—
- (a) intentionally obstructs an enforcement officer in the performance of any of his functions under this Schedule;
 - (b) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a requirement made by an enforcement officer in the performance of those functions; or
 - (c) in purporting to give information required by an officer for the performance of those functions—
 - (i) makes a statement which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly makes a statement which is false in a material particular; or
 - (ii) intentionally fails to disclose any material particular.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.”

SCHEDULE 2

Article 3

AMENDMENTS TO ANGUILLA ORDINANCES

The Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance 1988

- 1.—(1) The Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance 1988⁽¹²⁾ shall be amended as follows.
- (2) In section 17(1) after the word “Ordinance” there shall be inserted—
“or under section 12 or 13 of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 (UK)”.
- (3) In section 23 (offences by bodies corporate) after the words “an offence under this Ordinance” there shall be inserted the words “or Part II of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 (UK)”.
- (4) In section 25 (power to search and obtain evidence) after subsection (3) there shall be inserted—
“(3A) The powers conferred by subsection (1) above shall be exercisable also for the purposes of the execution of Part II of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 (UK) and subsection (3) above (excluding paragraph (a)) shall apply also to offences under section 12 or 13 of that Act, taking references in those provisions to controlled drugs as references to scheduled substances within the meaning of that Part.”.

⁽¹²⁾ Anguilla Ordinance No. 17 of 1988.

The Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988

2.—(1) The Drugs Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988(13) shall be amended as follows.

(2) In section 6(4) after the words “section 22” there shall be inserted the words “of this Ordinance or section 14 of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990”.

(3) In the definition of “drug trafficking” in section 2(1) after paragraph (c) there shall be inserted—

“(d) manufacturing or supplying a scheduled substance within the meaning of section 12 of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 where the manufacture or supply is an offence under that section;”.

(4) In the definition of “drug trafficking offence” in section 2(1) after paragraph (d) there shall be inserted—

“(e) an offence under section 12, 14 or 19 of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990;”.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that the amendment by this paragraph to the definition of “drug trafficking offence” in section 2 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Ordinance 1988 applies to that definition as applied by any other enactment which applies as part of the law of Anguilla, including the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 as extended to Anguilla by this Order.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order extends to Anguilla, with adaptations and modifications, certain provisions of the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990.