

CHAPTER 229
THE JUVENILE ACT

Arrangement of Sections

Section

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title.
2. Interpretation.
3. Age of criminal responsibility.
4. General consideration for guidance of Court.

PART II

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO AND PROTECTION OF
JUVENILES

5. Cruelty to juveniles.
6. Begging.
7. Warrant to search for and remove juvenile.
8. Power to bring juveniles in need of care or protection before Court.
9. Powers of Court.
10. Disposal of Juvenile by order of Court.

PART III

PROCEEDINGS IN JUVENILE COURTS

11. Provisions as to powers of juvenile Courts.
12. Methods of dealing with juvenile offenders.
13. Special provisions relating to probation.
14. Provisions relating to committal to fit persons.

PART IV

PROVISIONS PRELIMINARY TO AND TRIAL OF JUVENILE
OFFENDERS

15. Separation in police stations, etc., of juveniles from adults.
16. Bail or detention of juveniles.
17. Remand or committal to place of safety.
18. Trial of juvenile when charged with an adult.
19. Juvenile charged with indictable offence.

PART V

LEGAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO JUVENILES

20. Power to take offenders into custody.
21. Power to hear case in absence of juvenile.
22. Restriction on presence of Juvenile in Court.
23. Determination of age.

PART VI

EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE

24. Evidence of child of tender years.
25. Power to clear court when juvenile giving evidence.
26. Extension of power to take deposition of juvenile.
27. Admission in evidence of deposition of juvenile.
28. Evidence of accused person.
29. Mode of charging offence and limitation of time.

PART VII

GENERAL

30. Court other than juvenile court to have power of a juvenile court.
31. Rights and powers of fit persons.
32. Transfer of juvenile under care of fit persons.
33. Escapes from fit persons.
34. Contributions.
35. Contribution orders.
36. Provisions as to affiliation order.
37. General Penalty.
38. Forms.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

JUVENILE

(15th June, 1951.)

1011949.
S.R.O. 2211956.

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Juvenile Act. **Short title.**
2. In this Act— **Interpretation.**
- "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years;
- "contribution order" means an order made by a juvenile court under section 35 requiring any person to make contributions in respect of any juvenile committed to the care of a fit person;
- "guardian" in relation to a juvenile, includes any person who, in the opinion of the court, having cognizance of any case in relation to the juvenile or in which the juvenile is concerned, has for the time being the charge of or control over the juvenile;
- "Intoxicating liquor" means any fermented, distilled or spirituous liquor which cannot, save in certain specified circumstances, according to any law for the time being in force be legally sold without a licence;
- "juvenile" means a person under the age of sixteen years;
- "juvenile court" means a juvenile court established under section 2 of the Juvenile Courts Act; **Cap. 230.**

"place of safety" means any place appointed by the Governor-General to be a place of safety for the purposes of this Act;

"public place" includes any public park or garden and any ground to which the public for the time being have or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise;

"street" includes any highway, road, lane, footway, square, court, alley, or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not;

"young person" means a person who has attained the age of fourteen years and is under the age of sixteen years.

Age of criminal responsibility.

3. It shall be conclusively presumed that no child under the age of eight years can be guilty of any offence.

General consideration for guidance of Court.

4. Every court, in dealing with a juvenile who is brought before it as being in need of care or protection or as an-offender or otherwise, shall have regard to the welfare of the juvenile and shall, if it deems it necessary, take steps for removing the juvenile from undesirable surroundings.

PART II

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO AND PROTECTION OF JUVENILES

Cruelty to juveniles.

5. (1) Every person who having attained the age of seventeen years and having the custody, charge or care of any juvenile wilfully assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes such juvenile, or causes or procures him to be assaulted, ill-treated, neglected, abandoned or exposed, in a manner likely to cause that juvenile unnecessary suffering or injury to health (including injury to or loss of sight, or hearing, or limb, or organ of the body, and any mental derangement) shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall be liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment with

hard labour for any term not exceeding two years, or to both such fine and imprisonment;

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars or to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding three months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) For the purposes of this section—

(a) a parent or other person legally liable to maintain a juvenile shall be deemed to have neglected him in a manner likely to cause injury to his health if, being able to do so, such parent or other person fails to provide adequate food, clothing, rest, medical aid or lodging for him;

(b) where it is proved that the death of an infant under three years of age was caused by suffocation (not being suffocation caused by disease or the presence of any foreign body in the throat or air passage of the infant) while the infant was in bed with some other person who has attained the age of seventeen years and was at the time of going to bed under the influence of drink or any drug, then that other person shall be deemed to have neglected the infant in a manner likely to cause injury to the infant's health;

(c) any person, having attained the age of seventeen years, who gives, or causes to be given, or sells or causes to be sold, to any child under the age of ten years any intoxicating liquor, except upon the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, or in a case of sickness, apprehended sickness, or other urgent cause, shall be deemed to have ill-treated that child in a manner likely to cause injury to the child's health;

(d) any person, having attained the age of seventeen years and having the custody, charge or care of any child under the age of seven years, who allows that child to be in any room or yard containing a stove, coal-stove, or open fire-place, not sufficiently protected to guard against the risk of that child being burnt or scalded, without taking reasonable precautions against the risk, and by reason thereof that child is killed or suffers serious

injury, shall be deemed to have neglected that child in a manner likely to cause injury to the child's health:

Provided that neither this paragraph, nor any proceedings taken thereunder, shall affect the liability of any person to be indicted for manslaughter or for any offence against the Offences against the Person Act.

Cap. 300.

(3) A person may be convicted of an offence under this section—

(a) notwithstanding that actual suffering or injury to health, or the likelihood of actual suffering or injury to health, was obviated by the action of another person;

(b) notwithstanding the death of the juvenile in respect of whom the offence is committed.

(4) Upon the trial of any person who has attained the age of seventeen years for infanticide or for the manslaughter of a juvenile of whom he had the custody, charge or care, it shall be lawful for the jury, if they are satisfied that he is guilty of an offence under this section, to find him guilty of that offence.

(5) (a) If it is proved that a person convicted under this section was directly or indirectly interested in any sum of money accruing or payable in the event of the death of the juvenile and had knowledge that that sum of money was accruing or becoming payable, then—

(i) in the case of a conviction on indictment the maximum amount of the fine which may be imposed under this section shall be ten thousand dollars and the Court may, instead of any other penalty, sentence that person to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding five years;

(ii) in the case of a summary conviction the maximum amount of the fine which may be imposed under this section shall be three thousand dollars and the Magistrate may, instead of any other penalty, sentence that person to imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

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- (b) For the purposes of this subsection—
- (i) a person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly interested in a sum of money if he has any share in or any benefit from the payment of that money, notwithstanding that he is not the person to whom it is legally payable;
 - (ii) a copy of a policy of insurance, certified to be a true copy by an officer or agent of the insurance company granting the policy, shall be evidence that the juvenile therein stated to be insured has been in fact so insured and that the person in whose favour the policy has been granted is the person to whom the money thereby insured is legally payable.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the right of any parent, teacher or other person having the lawful control or charge of a juvenile to administer reasonable punishment to him.

6. (1) Every person who—

Begging.

(a) causes or procures any juvenile; or

(b) having the custody, charge or care of a juvenile, allows him, to be in any street, premises or place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, or of inducing the giving of alms (whether or not there is any pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale, or otherwise) shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

(2) If a person having the custody, charge or care of a juvenile is charged with an offence under this section, and it is proved—

(a) that the juvenile was in any street, premises or place for any such purpose as is mentioned in subsection (1); and

(b) that the person charged allowed the juvenile to be in the street, premises or place,

he shall be presumed to have allowed him to be in the street, premises or place for that purpose unless the contrary is proved.

(3) If any person while singing, playing, performing or offering anything for sale in a street or public place has with him a child who has been lent or hired out to him, the child shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be in that street or place for the purpose of inducing the giving of alms.

Warrant to search for and remove juvenile.

7. (1) If it appears to a Magistrate on information on oath laid by any person who, in the opinion of such Magistrate is acting in the interests of a juvenile that there is reasonable cause to suspect—

(a) that a juvenile has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated or neglected in a manner likely to cause the juvenile unnecessary suffering; or

First Schedule.

(b) that any offence mentioned in the First Schedule has been or is being committed in respect of the juvenile, the Magistrate may issue a warrant authorizing any police officer—

(i) to search for the juvenile and, if it is found that the juvenile has been or is being assaulted, ill-treated or neglected in any such manner, or that any such offence has been or is being committed in respect of him, to take him to and detain him in a place of safety; or

(ii) to remove the juvenile with or without search to a place of safety and to detain him there, until, in either such case, the juvenile can be brought before a juvenile court.

(2) A Magistrate issuing a warrant under this section may by the same warrant cause any person accused of any offence in respect of the juvenile to be apprehended, and brought before him or some other Magistrate of Antigua and Barbuda in order that proceedings may be taken against him according to law.

(3) Any police officer authorized by warrant under this section to search for any juvenile, or to remove any juvenile with or without search, may enter (if need be by force) any house, building or other place specified in the warrant and may remove him therefrom.

(4) The police officer executing any warrant issued under this section may be accompanied by the person laying the information, if that person so desires, and may also, if the Magistrate by whom the warrant is issued directs, be accompanied by a duly qualified medical practitioner.

8. (1) Any police officer or authorized person may bring before a juvenile court a juvenile in need of care or protection.

Power to bring juveniles in need of care or protection before Court.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "authorized person" means—

- (a) any probation officer; or
- (b) any person appointed by the Governor-General as such on the recommendation of a social welfare officer.

9. (1) A juvenile court before which any juvenile is brought by virtue of sections 7, 8 or 10, or any court before which is brought any juvenile in respect of whom any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule has been committed, may, if satisfied that the welfare of the juvenile so requires, make an order—

Powers of Court.

First Schedule.

(a) committing him to the care of any fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him; or

(b) requiring his parent or guardian to enter into a recognizance to exercise proper care and guardianship; or

(c) placing him, either in addition to, or without making, any order under paragraph (a) or (b), for a specified period, not exceeding three years, under the supervision of a probation officer.

(2) Any order made under subsection (1), may from time to time be renewed, varied and revoked by the court on its own motion, or on the application of any person.

(3) If a juvenile court before which any juvenile is brought is not in a position to decide whether any or what order ought to be made under this section, it may make such interim order as it thinks fit for the juvenile's detention or continued detention in a place of safety, or for his committal to the care of a fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him.

(4) Any interim order made under the preceding subsection shall not remain in force for more than thirty days; but at any time within such period the court may, if it considers it expedient so to do, make a further interim order; so, however, that in no case shall any interim order or orders made under this and the preceding subsection remain in force for more than sixty days after the date of the first order made under this subsection.

(5) If the juvenile court by which an interim order is made is satisfied on any occasion that, by reason of illness or accident, the juvenile is unable to appear personally before the court, any further interim order which the court has power to make on that occasion may be made in the absence of the juvenile.

(6) The consent of any person to undertake the care of a juvenile in pursuance of an order made under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) shall be proved in such manner as the court may think sufficient to bind him.

**Disposal of
Juvenile by order
of Court.**

First Schedule.

10. (1) Where a person having the custody, charge or care of a juvenile has been—

(a) convicted, in respect of that juvenile, of any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule; or

(b) committed for trial for any such offence; or

(c) bound over to keep the peace towards that juvenile,

by any court, that court may order that juvenile to be brought before a juvenile court with a view to the juvenile court

making an order under section 9, and shall direct that the probation officer be informed as soon as practicable of the order made.

(2) Where any court has, under this section, made an order directing that a juvenile be brought before a juvenile court, it shall be the duty—

(a) of the complainant, if he is a police officer, in the proceedings against the person having the custody, charge or care of the juvenile;

(b) if that complainant is not a police officer, of the senior police officer present in court at the time that the order was made,

to bring the juvenile before the juvenile court.

PART III

PROCEEDINGS IN JUVENILE COURTS

11. On the hearing of a charge against, or an application relating to, a person who is believed to be a juvenile, a juvenile court may, if it thinks fit so to do, proceed with the hearing and determination of the charge or application notwithstanding that it is discovered that the person in question is not a juvenile.

Provisions as to powers of juvenile Courts.

12. (1) Where a juvenile has been found guilty of any offence before a juvenile court, that court (which for the purposes of this section shall be deemed to be an inferior Court of summary jurisdiction within the meaning of the Probation of Offenders Act) may, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105 of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act, make an order—

Methods of dealing with juvenile offenders.

Cap. 345.

Cap. 255.

(a) dismissing the case;

(b) under the Probation of Offenders Act;

Cap. 345

(c) placing the offender, either in addition to or without making any other order under this section, for a specified period not exceeding three years, under the supervision of a probation officer;

(d) committing the offender to the care of any fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him;

(e) ordering the parent or guardian of the offender to enter into a recognizance for the good behaviour of such offender.

(2) Consent of any person to undertake the care of a juvenile in pursuance of an order made under paragraph (6) of subsection (1) shall be proved in such manner as the court may think sufficient to bind him.

(3) An appeal shall lie from any decision or order of a juvenile court and the procedure to be followed on the bringing and hearing of such appeal shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act.

Cap. 255.

Special provisions relating to probation.

13. (1) Where a juvenile has been placed under the supervision of a probation officer, that officer shall, while the order remains in force, visit, advise and befriend him and when, necessary, endeavour to find him suitable employment, and may, if it appears necessary in his interest so to do, at any time while the order remains in force and he is under the age of sixteen years, bring him before a juvenile court, and that court may, if it thinks it is desirable in his interest so to do, commit him to the care of a fit person, whether a relative or not, who is willing to undertake the care of him.

(2) Where a person is bound by his recognizances before a juvenile court or that court makes an order under the Probation of Offenders Act in respect of a juvenile, the attainment by that person of the age of sixteen years shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to enforce his attendance and deal with him in respect of any failure to observe the conditions of his recognizance, or of jurisdiction to vary or discharge the recognizance.

Cap. 345.

Provisions relating to committal to fit persons.

14. (1) Where under section 9 a juvenile is brought before a juvenile court or where a juvenile has been convicted of any offence and the court is satisfied that it is in the best interests and welfare of the juvenile to make an order

committing him to the care of a fit person and ascertains on inquiry that such a person is available and willing to undertake the care of the juvenile, the court shall have power to summon such fit person before it for the purpose of examining such person as to his fitness to being so appointed.

(2) A court before making an order under this Act committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person, shall endeavour to ascertain the religious persuasion of the juvenile and shall, wherever possible, in making such order take into consideration such religious persuasion.

(3) Every order committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person shall contain a declaration—

(a) as to the age and religious persuasion (if ascertained) of the juvenile with respect to whom the order is made; and

(b) where a contribution order has at the same time been made under section 35, stating the amount of such contribution and by whom it is payable.

PART IV

PROVISIONS PRELIMINARY TO AND TRIAL OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

15. Arrangements shall be made by the Commissioner of Police for preventing a juvenile while detained in a police station, or while being conveyed to or from any criminal court, or while waiting before or after attendance in any criminal court, from associating with any adult, not being a relative, who is charged with any offence other than an offence with which the juvenile is jointly charged.

Separation in police stations, etc., of juveniles from adults.

16. (1) Where a person apparently a juvenile is apprehended, with or without warrant, and cannot be brought forthwith before the appropriate court, the police officer in charge of the police station to which he is brought shall enquire into the case and may release him on a recognizance being entered into by him or his parent or guardian (with or without sureties) for such amount as will, in the opinion of the officer secure his attendance upon the hearing of the charge, and shall so release him unless—

Bail or detention of juveniles.

LAWS OF ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

CAP. 229)

Juvenile

(a) the charge is one of homicide or other grave crime; or

(b) it is necessary in his interest to remove him from association with any reputed criminal or prostitute; or

(c) the officer has reason to believe that his release would defeat the ends of justice.

(2) Where a person apparently a juvenile is apprehended and is not released under subsection (1), the police officer in charge of such police station shall cause him to be detained in a place of safety until he can be brought before the appropriate court.

**Remand or
committal to
place of safety.**

17. (1) A Magistrate's court on remanding or committing for trial a juvenile who is not released on bail shall commit him to custody in a place of safety named in the commitment, to be there detained for the period for which he is remanded or until he is thence delivered in due course of law:

Provided that in the case of a young person it shall not be obligatory on the court so to commit him if the court certifies that he is of so unruly a character that he cannot safely be so committed, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained; and where the commitment so certifies he may be committed to such place, including a prison, as may be specified in the commitment warrant.

(2) A commitment under this section may be varied, or, in the case of a young person who proves to be of so unruly a character that he cannot safely be detained in such custody, or to be so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained, revoked, by the court which made the order, or, if application cannot conveniently be made to that court, by any court having jurisdiction in the place where the court which made the order sat, and if it is revoked the young person may be committed to such place, including a prison, as may be specified in the commitment warrant.

**Trial of juvenile
when charged
with an adult.**

18. Where a juvenile is charged with an offence jointly with a person who has attained the age of sixteen

years or that person is charged at the same time with aiding, abetting, causing, procuring, allowing or permitting that offence the charge shall be heard by a Magistrate's court.

19. Where a juvenile is charged with an indictable offence, proceedings for his committal for trial shall be heard in a Magistrate's court, and if on the termination of those proceedings the court is satisfied that the juvenile should be committed for trial, the court shall so commit him and shall bind him and the witnesses by recognizance to appear at the court to which the juvenile is committed. **Juvenile charged with indictable offence.**

PART V

LEGAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO JUVENILES

20. (1) Any police officer may take into custody, without warrant, any person who— **Power to take offenders into custody.**

(a) commits, within his view, any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule; **First Schedule.**

(b) has committed, or whom he has reason to believe to have committed, any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule if the police officer has reasonable ground for believing that that person will abscond, or if the police officer does not know and cannot ascertain that person's name and address.

(2) Where, under the powers conferred by this section, a police officer arrests any person without warrant, the police officer in charge of the police station to which that person is brought shall, unless in his belief the release of that person on bail would tend to defeat the ends of justice or to cause injury or danger to the juvenile against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, release the person arrested on that person entering into such recognizance, with or without sureties, as may in the judgment of that officer be required to secure the attendance of that person upon the hearing of the charge.

21. Where, in any proceedings with relation to any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule the court is satisfied that the attendance before it of any juvenile in respect of whom the offence is alleged to have been committed is not essential to the just hearing of the case, the case may **Power to hear case in absence of juvenile.**

First Schedule.

be proceeded with and determined in the absence of the juvenile.

Restriction on presence of juvenile in Court.

22. No child, other than an infant in arms, shall be permitted to be present in court during the trial of any other person charged with any offence, or during any proceedings preliminary thereto, except during such time as his presence is required as a witness or otherwise for the purpose of justice; and any child present in court when under this section he is not to be permitted to be so present shall be ordered to be removed.

Determination of age.

23. (1) Where a person, whether charged with an offence or not, is brought before any court otherwise than for the purpose of giving evidence, and it appears to the court that he is a juvenile, the court shall make due enquiry as to the age of that person, and for that purpose shall take such evidence as may be forthcoming at the hearing of the case, but an order or judgment of the court shall not be invalidated by any subsequent proof that the age of that person has not been correctly stated to the court, and the age presumed or declared by the court to be the age of the person so brought before it shall, for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the true age of that person, and where it appears to the court that the person so brought before it has attained the age of sixteen years, that person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed not to be a juvenile.

**First Schedule.
Cap. 116.**

(2) Where in any charge or indictment for any offence under this Act or any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule, except an offence under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, it is alleged that the person by or in respect of whom the offence was committed was a juvenile, young person or child or was under or had attained any specified age, and he appears to the court to have been at the date of the commission of the alleged offence a juvenile, young person or child or to have been under or to have attained the specified age, as the case may be, he shall for the purposes of this Act be presumed at that date to have been a juvenile, young person or child or to have been under, or to have attained, that age, as the case may be, unless the contrary is proved.

PART VI

EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE

24. (1) Where, in any proceedings against any person for any offence, any child of tender years called as a witness does not in the opinion of the court understand the nature of an oath, his evidence may be received, though not given upon oath, if in the opinion of the court, he is possessed of sufficient intelligence to justify the reception of the evidence and understands the duty of speaking the truth; and his evidence, though not given on oath, but otherwise taken and reduced into writing in accordance with the provisions of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act or of this Act, shall be deemed to be a deposition: **Evidence of child of tender years.**

Cap. 255.

Provided that where evidence admitted by virtue of this section is given on behalf of the prosecution the accused shall not be liable to be convicted of the offence unless that evidence is corroborated by some other material evidence in support thereof implicating him.

(2) If any child whose evidence is received as aforesaid wilfully gives false evidence in such circumstances that he would, if the evidence had been given on oath, have been guilty of perjury, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

25. (1) Where, in any proceedings in relation to an offence against, or any conduct contrary to, decency or morality, a person who, in the opinion of the court, is a juvenile is called as a witness, the court may direct that all or any persons, not being members or officers of the court or parties to the case, their counsel or solicitors, or persons otherwise directly concerned in the case, be excluded from the court during the taking of the evidence of that witness: **Power to clear court when juvenile giving evidence.**

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the exclusion of *bona fide* representatives of a newspaper or news agency.

(2) The powers conferred on a court by this section shall be in addition and without prejudice to any other powers of the court to hear proceedings in camera.

Extension of
power to take
deposition of
juvenile.

First Schedule.

26. (1) Where a Magistrate is satisfied by the evidence of a duly qualified medical practitioner that the attendance before a Magistrate's court of any juvenile, in respect of whom any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule is alleged to have been committed, would involve serious danger to his life or health, the Magistrate may take in writing the deposition and add thereto a statement of his reason for taking it and of the day when and place where it was taken, and of the names of the persons (if any) present at the taking thereof.

(2) The Magistrate taking any such deposition shall transmit it with his statement—

(a) if the deposition relates to an offence for which any accused person is already committed for trial, to the proper officer of the court for trial at which the accused person has been committed;

(b) in any other case, to the Magistrate before whom proceedings are pending in respect of the offence.

Admission in
evidence of
deposition of
juvenile.

First Schedule.

27. Where, in any proceedings in respect of any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule, the court is satisfied by the evidence of a duly qualified medical practitioner that the attendance before the court of any juvenile, in respect of whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, would involve serious danger to his life or health, any deposition of the juvenile taken under section 26 shall be admissible in evidence either for or against the accused person without further proof thereof if it purports to be signed by the Magistrate by or before whom it purports to be taken:

Provided that the deposition shall not be admissible in evidence against the accused person unless it is proved that reasonable notice of the intention to take the deposition has been served upon him and that he or his counsel or solicitor had, or might have had if he had chosen to be present, an opportunity of cross-examining the juvenile making the deposition.

Evidence of
accused person.

First Schedule.
Second Schedule.
Cap. 155.

28. As respects proceedings against any person for any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule, the Evidence Act shall have effect as if in the Schedule to that Act, the Second Schedule were included.

29. (1) Where a person is charged with committing any of the offences mentioned in the First Schedule in respect of two or more juveniles, the same information or summons may charge the offence in respect of all or any of them, but the person charged shall not, if he is summarily convicted, be liable to a separate penalty in respect of each juvenile except upon separate informations.

Mode of charging offence and limitation of time.

(2) The same information or summons may also charge any person as having the custody, charge, or care, alternatively or together, and may charge him with the offence of assault, ill-treatment, neglect, abandonment or exposure, together or separately, and may charge him with committing all or any of those offences in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, alternatively or together, but when those offences are charged together the person charged shall not, if he is summarily convicted, be liable to a separate penalty for each.

(3) Where any offence mentioned in the First Schedule charged against any person is a continuous offence, it shall not be necessary to specify in the information, summons or indictment the date of the acts constituting the offence.

PART VII

GENERAL

30. Where under the provisions of this Act a juvenile is tried before any court which is not a juvenile court, then such court shall have in relation to that juvenile all the powers of a juvenile court.

Court other than juvenile court to have power of a juvenile court.

31. The person to whose care a juvenile is committed by an order made under this Act shall, while the order is in force, have the same rights and powers and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of the juvenile's maintenance as if he were his parent, and the juvenile so committed shall continue in his care notwithstanding any claim by a parent or other person.

Rights and powers of fit persons.

Transfer of juvenile under care of fit persons.

32. (1) The court by which an order committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person is made, may at any time, on the application of a social welfare officer, order a juvenile under the care of a fit person to be transferred to the care of some other person.

(2) Upon a juvenile being transferred in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) the court shall cause notice thereof to be sent to the person liable to make contributions in respect of him.

Escapes from fit persons.

33. (1) A juvenile who runs away from a person to whose care he has been committed under this Act may be apprehended without warrant by any police officer or authorized person for the purposes of section 8 and brought back to that person if that person is willing to receive him and if that person is not willing to receive him may be taken before a juvenile court which may make an order in respect of him as if he had been brought before the court as being in need of care and protection.

(2) Any person who knowingly assists or induces a juvenile to run away from a person to whose care he has been committed, or harbours or conceals a juvenile who has so run away and prevents him from returning, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Contributions.

34. (1) Where an order has been made by a juvenile court committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person it shall be the duty of the following persons to make contributions in respect of him—

- (a) his father, adopted father or step-father;
- (b) his mother, adopted mother or step-mother; and
- (c) any person, who, at the date when any such order is made, is cohabiting with the mother of the juvenile, whether he is the putative father or not.

(2) Where a juvenile has been committed to the care of a fit person contributions under this Act shall be payable

to that person to be applied by him in or towards the maintenance, or otherwise for the benefit, of the juvenile.

35. (1) Where an order has been made by a juvenile court committing a juvenile to the care of a fit person the court may at the same time make a contribution order on any person who is, under section 34, liable to make contributions in respect of the juvenile requiring that person to contribute such weekly sum, not exceeding five dollars in respect of each juvenile, as the court having regard to his means thinks fit.

Contribution orders.

(2) A contribution order shall, unless varied or revoked, remain in force so long as the juvenile remains in the care of the fit person and the court when making such order shall have regard to any affiliation order in force in respect of the juvenile. Any such contribution order may be varied or revoked on the application of either the contributor or the person to whom the contributions are payable.

(3) A contribution order shall be enforceable, at the instance of the person to whom the contributions are payable, in the same manner as an affiliation order made under the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act.

Cap. 255.

(4) A person on whom a contribution order is made shall, if he changes his address, forthwith give notice thereof to the person to whom, immediately before the change, the contributions were payable, and, if he fails so to do, or if he knowingly gives notice false in any material particular, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

36. (1) Where a juvenile who is ordered by a juvenile court to be committed to the care of a fit person is illegitimate, and an affiliation order for his maintenance is in force the court may at the same time order the payments under the affiliation order to be paid to the person to whom contributions in respect of the juvenile are payable under section 34.

Provisions as to affiliation order.

(2) Any sums received under the affiliation order shall be applied in like manner as if they were contributions received under a contribution order.

SECOND SCHEDULE

S. 28

Chapter	Title	Parts of Act referred to
300	Offences against the Person Act.	Sections 29, 43, 44, 54 and 60.

THIRD SCHEDULE SS. 9, 10, 12, 38

The Juvenile Act (Cap. 229.)

ORDER COMMITTING JUVENILE TO CARE OF FIT PERSON

To
 WHEREAS a juvenile was brought before the Juvenile Court for as being in need of care or protection, or charged with an offence of

AND WHEREAS the said court considers it expedient and in the best interests of the welfare of the said juvenile to make an order committing the said juvenile to the care of a fit person who is willing to undertake the care of him.

THESE, THEREFORE, are to command you the said to deliver the said juvenile to who has undertaken to care the said juvenile, and to command you the said to receive the said juvenile into your custody and to keep him in accordance with and until he is released under the provisions of the Juvenile Act.

IT IS HEREBY DECLARED THAT—

(a) the age of the said juvenile is years months, being born on the day of

(b) his religious persuasion is

(c) a contribution order in the sum of \$
a week payable by
being the of the said juvenile
has been made.

Given under my hand this day of
at

The Juvenile Act (Cap. 229.) SS. 35, 38

CONTRIBUTION ORDER

WHEREAS an order committing
a juvenile to the care of of
had this day been/was on the day of
made by this court.

AND WHEREAS the said
has made application for a contribution order.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that
being the of the said juvenile shall pay
to the sum of
each week to be applied in accordance with the provisions of the
Juvenile Act, the first of such payments to be made on the
..... day of so long as the said
juvenile remains in the care of the said or until
this order is varied or revoked in accordance with the provisions
of the Juvenile Act.

Given under my hand this day of
at

.....

The Juvenile Act (Cap. 229.)

S. 36

ORDER TRANSFERRING PAYMENTS UNDER AFFILIATION ORDER

WHEREAS an affiliation order was made on the day of against of ordering him to pay the sum of a week to towards the maintenance and education of a juvenile of the age of

AND WHEREAS an order committing the said juvenile to the care of has this day been/was on the day of made by this court.

AND WHEREAS the said has made application for a contribution order.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the payments to be made by the said under the said affiliation order shall be made to instead of to the said the first of such payments to be made on the day of so long as the said affiliation order remains in force, to be applied in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Act.

Given under my hand this day of,
19 .. at