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Title:	EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, YOUNG PERSONS AND CHILDREN ACT
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	Incorporates (1) Convention Fixing Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Industrial Employment; (2) Convention Concerning the Night Work of Young Persons Employed in Industry .
Notes	Amendments 34/1994 and 10/1996 attached.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, YOUNG PERSONS AND CHILDREN ACT

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SCHEDULE

CHAPTER 90

Cap. 105 - 1958

AN ACT to enforce certain conventions relating to the employment of women, young persons and children and generally to restrict the employment of children

[1st July, 1938]

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN YOUNG PERSONS AND CHILDREN ACT.

Interpretation

2. In this Act--

"child" means a person under the age of fourteen years "Competent Authority" means the Minister for labour;

"industrial undertaking" has, with respect to the employment of children, young persons and women, tilt meaning respectively assigned thereto in the conventions set out in Parts I, II and III of the Schedule;

"ship" means any sea-going ship or boat of any description which is registered in Grenada;

"woman" means a woman of the age of eighteen years or upwards;

"young person" means a person who has ceased to be a child and who is under the age of sixteen years.

Restriction on the employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings

3. (1) No child shall be employed in any industrial undertaking :

Provided that in the application of the convention set out in Part I of the Schedule, Article 2 shall not apply to work done by children in recognized schools being work that is approved and supervised by public authority.

- (2) No young person or woman shall be employed at night in any industrial undertaking, except to the extent to which

and in the circumstances in which such employment is permitted under the conventions set out in Part II and Part III respectively of the Schedule.

(3) Where young persons are employed in any industrial undertaking, a register of the young persons so employed, and of the dates of their birth, and of the dates on which they enter and leave the service of their employer, shall be kept and shall at all times be open to inspection.

Restriction on the employment of children in ships

4. (1) No child shall be employed in any ship except to the extent and in the circumstances in which such employment is permitted under the convention set out in Part IV of the Schedule.

(2) The master of a ship shall, if young persons under the age of sixteen years are employed therein, keep a register of those persons with particulars of the dates of their birth and of the dates on which they become or cease to be members of the crew, and the register so kept shall at all times be open to inspection.

Offences and penalties

5. (1) If any person employs a child or a young person in contravention of this Act he shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of one hundred dollars or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, two hundred and fifty dollars.

(2) Where the offence of taking a child into employment in contravention of this Act is in fact committed by an agent or workman of the employer, such agent or workman shall be liable to a fine as if he was the employer,

(3) Where an employer is charged with any offence under this Act he shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court at the time appointed for hearing the charge, and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the court is satisfied that the employer had used due diligence to comply with the provisions of this Act and that the other person had committed the offence in question without the employer's knowledge, consent or connivance, the other person shall be summarily convicted of the offence, and the employer shall be exempt from any fine.

(4) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Chief of Police at the time of discovering the offence, that the employer had used all due diligence to enforce compliance with this Act, and also by what person the offence had been committed, and also that it had been committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the employer, and in contravention of his order, then the Chief of Police shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender in the first instance without first proceeding against the employer.

(5) If it appears to a justice of the peace on the complaint of a police officer that there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is employed in contravention of this Act in any place, whether a building or not, such justice may by order under his hand empower a police officer to enter such place at any reasonable time, within forty-eight hours from the date of the order, and examine such place and any person therein touching the employment of any child therein.

(6) Any person refusing admission to a police officer authorized by an order under subsection (5) or obstructing him in the discharge of his duty shall for each offence be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(7) If a person being the employer of a young person fails to keep such a register so required to be kept by him as aforesaid or refuses or neglects when required to produce it for inspection by the Chief of Police he shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(8) If a person employs a woman in contravention of this Act he shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(9) If a child is employed in any ship in contravention of this Act the master of the ship shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, for each offence to a fine of one hundred dollars or, in the case of a second or subsequent such conviction, two hundred and fifty dollars.

(10) If the master of a ship fails to keep such a register so required to be kept by him as aforesaid, or refuses or neglects when required to produce it for inspection by the harbour master

or an officer of customs, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of one thousand dollars.

(11) If either parent of, or any person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of, a child or young person has, by wilful default or by habitually neglecting to exercise due care, conduced to the commission of the offence of taking a child into employment in contravention of this Act, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of one hundred dollars or, in the case of a second or subsequent such conviction, two hundred and fifty dollars.

(12) Where a child is taken into employment or in any ship in contravention of this Act on the production, by or with the privity of the parent, of a false or forged certificate, or on the false representation of his parent that the child is of an age at which such employment is not in contravention of this Act, that parent shall be guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of one hundred dollars.

Regulations

6. The Minister may make regulations-

(a) defining the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture; .

(b) extending any of the provisions of this Act which apply to children or to young persons, to persons who are not children or young persons, as the case may be, but are under the age of eighteen years, in respect of any occupation or occupations in which the employment of such persons may seem deleterious;

(c) in respect of the inspection and supervision of the employment in industrial undertaking of young persons under the age of fourteen years and children;

(d) in respect of safety and sanitary conditions (including ventilation and overcrowding), in regard to any industrial undertaking in which women, young persons or children are employed; and

(e) in industrial undertakings which are influenced by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, reducing the night period for the non-employment of women to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

Savings

7. (1) The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any of the provisions of any other Act restricting the employment of women, young persons or children.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall apply to an industrial under-taking or a ship in which only members of the same family are employed.

General restrictions on employment of children

(1) Subject to the provisions of this section and of any regulations made thereunder, no child shall be employed in any undertaking or work whatsoever whether industrial or otherwise-

- (a) so long as he is under the age of fourteen years; or
- (b) before the close of school hours on any day on which he is required to attend school; or
- (c) before six o'clock in the morning or after eight o'clock in the evening on any day; or
- (d) for more than two hours on any day on which he is required to attend school; or
- (e) for more than two hours on any Sunday; or
- (f) to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him; or
- (g) in any occupation likely to be injurious to his life, limb, health, or education, regard being had to his physical condition.

(2) The Minister may make regulations with respect to the employment of children, and any such regulations may distinguish between children of different ages and sexes, and between different localities, trades, occupations and circumstances, and may contain provisions-

(a) authorizing the employment of children under the age of fourteen years (notwithstanding anything in paragraph (a) of the last foregoing subsection) by their parents or guardians in light agricultural or horticultural work on their family land or garden;

(b) prohibiting absolutely the employment of children in any specified occupation;

(c) prescribing-

- (i) the age below which children are not to be employed;
- (ii) the number of hours in each day, or in each week, for which, and the times of a day at which, they may be employed;
- (iii) the intervals to be allowed to them for meals and rest;
- (iv) the holidays or half holidays to be allowed to them;
- (v) any other conditions to be observed in relation to their employment;

so, however, that no such regulations shall modify the restrictions contained in the last foregoing subsection save in so far as is expressly permitted by paragraph (a) of this subsection, and any restriction contained in any such regulations shall have effect in addition to the said restrictions.

(3) Regulations made under the preceding subsection shall have, no force or effect until they have been approved by resolution of the House of Representatives.

(4) Nothing in paragraph (c) or in paragraph (d) of sub-section (1), or in any regulations made under this section, shall prevent a child from taking part without fee or reward in an entertainment the net proceeds of which are devoted to a charitable or educational purpose or to any purpose other than the private profit of the promoters.

(5) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the employment of children.

SCHEDULE

(Sections 2 & 3)

PART I

CONVENTION FIXING MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO
INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly-

- (a) mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
- (b) industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed including shipbuilding, and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity and motive power of any kind;
- (c) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration, or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical undertaking, gaswork, waterwork, or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure;
- (d) transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, or inland waterway, including the handling of goods at docks; quays, wharves and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The Competent Authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2

Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

ARTICLE 3

The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to work done by children in technical schools being work that is approved and supervised by public authority.

ARTICLE 4

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this convention every employer in an industrial undertaking shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed by him and of the dates of their births.

PART II

(Sections 2 & 3)

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE NIGHT WORK OF YOUNG PERSONS
EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of this convention, the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly-

- (a) mines, quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
- (b) industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up, or demolished or in which materials are transformed, including ship-building, and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;
- (c) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical under-taking, gaswork, waterwork, or other work of construction as well as the preparation or laying the foundations of any such work or structure;
- (d) transport of passengers or goods by road or rail, including the handling of goods, at docks, quays, wharves and warehouses, but excluding transport by hand.

The Competent Authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2

Young persons under eighteen years of age shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed, except as hereinafter provided for.

Young persons over the age of sixteen may be employed during the night in the following industrial undertakings on work which, by reason of the nature of the process, is required to be carried on continuously day and night-

- (a) manufacture of iron and steel; process in which reverberatory or regenerative furnaces are used, and galvanizing of sheet metal or wire (except the pickling process);
- (b) glass works;
- (c) manufacture of paper;
- (d) manufacture of raw sugar;
- (e) gold mining reduction work.

ARTICLE 3

For the purpose of this convention the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

In coal and lignite mines work may be carried on in the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. if an interval of ordinarily fifteen hours, and in no case of less than thirteen hours, separates two periods of work.

Where night work in the baking industry is prohibited for all workers, the interval between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. may be substituted in the baking industry for the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

ARTICLE 4

The provisions of Articles 2 and 3 shall not apply to the night work of young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years in cases of emergencies which could not have been controlled or foreseen, which are not of a periodical character, and which interfere with the normal working of the industrial undertaking.

ARTICLE 7

The prohibition of night work may be suspended by the Government for young persons between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, when in case of serious emergency the public interest demands it.

PART III

(Sections 2 & 3)

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE NIGHT WORK OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY

ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of this convention the term "industrial undertaking" includes particularly-

- (a) mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth;
- (b) industries in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed, including shipbuilding and the generation, transformation and transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;
- (c) construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of any building, railway, tramway, harbour, dock, pier, canal, inland waterway, road, tunnel, bridge, viaduct, sewer, drain, well, telegraphic or telephonic installation, electrical under-taking, gaswork, waterwork or other work of construction, as well as the preparation for or laying the foundations of any such work or structure.

The Competent Authority in each country shall define the line of division which separates industry from commerce and agriculture.

ARTICLE 2

For the purpose of this convention, the term "night" signifies a period of at least eleven consecutive hours, including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a. m.

ARTICLE 3

Women, without distinction of age, shall not be employed during the night in any public or private industrial undertaking or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed.

ARTICLE 4

Article 3 shall not apply-

- (a) in cases of *force majeure*, when in any undertaking there occurs an interruption of work which it was impossible to foresee, and which is not of a recurring character;
- (b) in cases where the work has to do with raw materials or materials in course of treatment which are subject to rapid deterioration, when such night work is necessary to preserve the said materials from certain loss.

ARTICLE 6

In industrial undertakings which are influenced by the seasons and in all cases where exceptional circumstances demand it, the night period may be reduced to ten hours on sixty days of the year.

PART IV

(Section 4)

CONVENTION FIXING THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION OF CHILDREN
TO EMPLOYMENT AT SEA

ARTICLE I

For the purpose of this convention, the term "vessel" includes all ships, and boats, of any nature whatsoever, engaged in maritime navigation, whether publicly or privately owned; it excludes ships of war.

ARTICLE 2

Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work on vessels other than upon which only members of the same family are employed.

ARTICLE 3

The provisions of Article 2 shall not apply to work done by children on school ships or training ships being work that is approved and supervised by public authority.

ARTICLE 4

In order to facilitate the enforcement of the provisions of this convention, every shipmaster shall be required to keep a register of all persons under the age of sixteen years employed on board his vessel, or a list of them in the articles of agreement and of the dates of their births.

GRENADA

ACT NO. 34 OF 1994

I assent,

REGINALD OSWALD PALMER

10th November, 1994.

Governor-General.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Family Court and for purposes incidental thereto and connected therewith.

[11th November, 1994].

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives of Grenada, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the

FAMILY COURT ACT, 1994.

Interpretation

2. In this Act-

"Chief Justice" means the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

"Constitution" means the Constitution of Grenada set out in Schedule 1 to the Grenada Constitution Order 1973;

"Court" means the Family Court establishment under section 3;

"functions" includes powers and duties;

"judicial officer" means the President or Vice-President of the Family Court or such other judicial officer as may be appointed under sections 5 or 14;

"President" means the principal judicial officer appointed under section 5.

Establishment of family Court

3.-(1) There is established a Court of Record, to be called the Family Court, which shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction and functions as shall be conferred upon it by this Act or by other law.

(2) In addition to such jurisdiction as may be conferred upon the Court by this Act or other law, the Chief Justice may by Order transfer to the Court such jurisdiction as is now exercised or as may hereafter be exercised by the High Court pursuant to any written law or to any rule of common law as he may think fit, such jurisdiction to be exercised concurrently with that of the High Court.

(3) The Chief Justice shall cause the Court to be provided with a Seal which shall be judicially noticed and all process issuing from the Court shall be sealed or stamped with this Seal.

(4) The Chief Justice may make Rules of Court for regulating the practice and procedure of the Court, and he may prescribe forms for use in the Court.

4.-(1) Subject to section 13, the Court shall have sole jurisdiction to try or otherwise deal with offences, causes or matters as provided in those provisions of the enactments listed in the First Schedule to the extent specified in the Second Schedule.

Jurisdiction.
First Schedule.
Second
Schedule

(2) The Court shall have all the functions arising from or ancillary to the jurisdiction conferred by sub-section (1).

(3) Subject to any contrary provision of this Act, the same process, procedure, and practice relating to the jurisdiction of a Magistrate's Court shall be observed *mutatis mutandis* in relation to the exercise of jurisdiction and otherwise as to the conduct of the business of the Court, and without prejudice to the general provisions of this section, the judgments and orders of the Court and the attendance of persons before it, whether as accused persons, witnesses or in any other capacity, may be enforced accordingly.

(4) Except as may otherwise be provided in this Act or any other applicable law, the jurisdiction of the Court shall extend throughout the whole of the State.
Judicial officers of the court.

Cap 188. The Constitution

5.-(1) There shall be a President and Vice-President of the Court who shall be judicial officers of the Court and who shall be Magistrates and as such shall be appointed in accordance with section 88 of the Constitution and in accordance with the Magistrates Act and who shall by virtue of their appointment be capable of exercising and administering the jurisdiction and functions of the Court and, subject to this Act, shall have all the powers of Magistrates including the power to punish for misconduct in the Court; but notwithstanding their appointment as Magistrates in accordance with the Magistrates Act judicial



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officers of the Court need not be appointed to any specific one or the other of the magisterial districts referred to in the Magistrates Act.

(2) The President shall be the principal judicial officer of the Court.

(3) Without prejudice to section 14, the Governor-General may in consultation with the Chief Justice, by order, amend subsection (1) so as to increase the number of judicial officers.

(4) An order under subsection (3) shall be subject to negative resolution.

(5) The President of the Court may from time to time, in consultation with the Chief Magistrate, in writing, authorise any Magistrate to exercise and administer the jurisdiction and functions of the Court either in respect of a particular matter or generally as the President may think fit, and when sitting pursuant to such authorization such Magistrate shall be deemed to be a judicial officer of the Court and any such sitting wherever held shall be deemed to be a sitting of the Court.

(6) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the Court shall be deemed to be duly constituted-

- (a) where only one judicial officer is presiding at its sitting;
- (b) notwithstanding any vacancy in the office of any judicial officer.

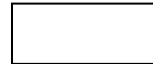
(7) Any one judicial officer may constitute a quorum of the Court.

(8) A presiding judicial officer of the Court shall be addressed as follows-

- (a) in the case of the President, as "Mr. President" or "Madam President" or "Your Worship".
- (b) in the case of the Vice-President or any other judicial officer, as "Your Worship".

Sitting of the Court

6.-(1) The Court may sit in any Magistrate's Court at any time whether night or day and at any place in the state for the trial of any civil or criminal cause or matter or class of matter within the jurisdiction of the Court if the use of the Magistrate's Court at that time has been authorised by the Chief Magistrate. The Court may also sit at any other place deemed by the Court to be convenient if such other place is properly available for such purpose.



(2) Sittings of the Court for the trial of civil and criminal causes shall be in accordance with subsection (1) notwithstanding any other Act to the contrary, so that the Court shall have jurisdiction to sit anywhere in the State.

(3) Except as otherwise directed by the presiding judicial officer, such presiding officer paying due regard to the provisions of subsections (9) and (10) of section 8 of the Constitution, the presiding officer shall, in any matter before him, order that no person other than the officers of the Court, the virtual complainant, the respondent, the accused, other persons engaged in the matter such as witnesses and Counsel, shall have access to or remain in the room or building in which the matter is being heard.

Non-judicial officers of the court

7.-(1) There shall be assigned to the Court a Registrar, Deputy Registrar, and other non judicial officers and

employees as shall be necessary for the proper functioning of its business.

(2) The Registrar and the Deputy Registrar need.: not be qualified to practice as a barrister or a solicitor in Grenada but should have such qualifications as the President may determine.

(3) Unless otherwise provided for in this Act, any person assigned to any office in the Court in a capacity corresponding to an office in the Magistrate's Court, shall for the purposes of the execution of his office, have the same powers, privileges and immunities (if any) relative to the corresponding office in the Magistrate's Court.

Power of Governor-General to amended schedule.

8.-(1) The enactments included in the First Schedule are amended to the extent specified in the Second Schedule.

First Schedule.

Second Schedule.

(2) Subject to Section 13, the Governor-General may, in order to vest additional jurisdiction in the Court to try or otherwise deal with offences, causes or other matters or to vest in the Court the jurisdiction or partial jurisdiction of any other court, by Order, amend the First Schedule and as a consequence the Governor-General may amend the Second Schedule to reflect such amendment of the First Schedule.

(3) An Order under this section shall be subject to negative resolution.

Fees

9. Subject to subsection (4) of section 3, the fees applicable to Magistrate's Courts shall apply to the Court.

Appeals

10. Appeals from judgments and orders of the Court shall lie to the Court of Appeal in like manner and to the same extent as apply in similar proceedings in a Magistrate's Court and any provision (if any) relating to

First Schedule.

Second Schedule

appeals from the judgment of a Magistrate in any matter triable by the Court in any enactment listed in the First and Second Schedules, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to appeals from judgments and orders of the Court.

Restriction on publication

11.-(1) No person shall print, publish or broadcast or cause or procure to be printed, published or broadcast the names and address of parties or any other particulars relating to proceedings concerning-

- (a) maintenance or other domestic matters;
- (b) juveniles, that is, for purposes of this Act, persons under the age of 18 years;
- (c) the victims of sexual offences.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) of this section commits an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of one thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1) the following particulars may be published or printed-

- (a) a concise statement of the charges, defences and counter-charge in support of which evidence has been given.
- (b) submission on any point of law arising in the course of such proceedings and the decision of the Court thereon;
- (c) summing up and judgment of the Court.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the printing or publishing of any matter in a newspaper or periodical of a technical character *bona fide* intended for circulation among members of the legal profession or medical profession.

Transitional

12.-(1) Where at the commencement of this Act any proceedings are pending before but not yet heard by a Magistrate's Court which as a result of this Act falls within the jurisdiction of the Court, the proceedings shall be tried in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) All proceedings which have been heard by a Magistrate's Court and are pending judgment or are part-heard shall continue to be tried in the Magistrate's Court as if this Act had not been passed.

(3) Any order, rule or direction given by a Magistrate's Court before the commencement of this Act in any matter falling by virtue of this Act within the jurisdiction of the Court, shall be deemed to have been made or given by this Court.

(4) Until appropriate forms are prescribed, forms in use in the Magistrate's Court may with necessary adaptations be used in the Court.

(5) On the passing of this Act and on its publication in the *Gazette* and before it comes into operation, the Chief Magistrate may do-

- (a) all that is necessary to ensure the appointment of non-judicial officers of the Court; and
- (b) any other thing necessary or expedient for the purpose of bringing the Act

into operation on the day of the commencement thereof.

(6) Expenses of the Court including salaries for judicial and non-judicial officers shall be charged on and payable out of the Consolidated Fund.

Restriction on publication

13. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as intending to take away any of the peculiarly characteristic jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and confer such upon the Family Court.

**Additional judicial officers
The Constitution**

14. Every Magistrate may be appointed as an additional judicial officer of the Family Court by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Judicial and Legal Services Commission referred to in section 88 of the Constitution.

Administrative co-ordination

15. The President shall be responsible for administratively co-ordinating the work of such judicial officers as may be appointed.

Commencement

16. This Act shall come into operation on such date as may be appointed by the Governor-General by Proclamation, published in the *Gazette*, and different dates may be set for the commencement of different provisions of this Act.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Sections 4(1), 8(2), 10)

1. Employment of Women, Young Children Act, Cap. 90, 1990 Revision.
2. Education (Compulsory at Primary Schools) Act, Cap. 85, 1990 Revision.
3. Maintenance Act, Cap. 180, 1990 Revision.
4. Criminal Code, Cap. 76, 1958 Revision.
5. Adoption Act, Cap. 3, 1990 Revision.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Sections 4(1), 8(2), 10)

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|---|--|
| 1. Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, Cap. 90, 1990 Revision. | Section 2 is amended by inserting immediately after the definition of "Competent Authority" the following -
"Court" means the Family Court;
"summary conviction" means conviction before the Family Court." |
| 2. Education (Compulsory at Primary Schools) Act, Cap. 85, 1990 Revision. | Section 2 is amended by inserting immediately after the definition of "efficient elementary institution" the following-

" "Magistrate" means a judicial officer of the Family Court;
"summary conviction" means conviction before the Family Court; "Court" means the Family Court." |
| 3. Maintenance Act, Revision. | Section 2 is amended-Cap. 180, 1990
(a) by deleting the definition of "Court"
(b) by renumbering the section as section 2 subsection (1)
(c) by adding after subsection (1) the following as subsection (2)-

"(2) '(2) Reference in this Act to "Court" or "Magistrate's Court" shall be interpreted to be a reference to the Family Court." |
| 4. Criminal Code, Cap. 77, 1958 Revision. | (1) Section 3 is amended by adding as subsections (4) and (5) the following- |
| "Family Court | (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Code, of the Criminal |

Procedure Code, or of any other law, as from the commencement of the Family Court Act 1994, the following matters shall fall under the sole jurisdiction of the Family Court-

- (a) Preliminary Inquiries in relation to sexual offences as defined in Book III, Part VII Title XVI where such offences are triable on indictment;
- (b) Preliminary Inquiries of all offences tried on indictment where the defendant or any one of several defendants charged jointly is under the age of eighteen years;
- (5) The words "Magistrate" and "Court" in relation to the trial of an offence as mentioned in subsection (4) shall, where they appear, be construed to mean "a judicial officer of the Family Court" and "Family Court" respectively."

5. Adoption Act,
Cap. 3, 1990 Revision

Section 11 is amended by deleting the words "High Court" and substituting the words "Family Court".

Passed by the House of Representatives this 12th day of July, 1994.

BASIL A. HARFORD
Clerk to the House of Representatives.

*1994
Court*

*Family
Act 34*

Passes by the Senate this 30th day of September, 1994.

BASIL A. HARFORD
Clerk to the Senate.

GRENADA

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GRENADA

ACT NO. 10 OF 1996

I assent,

REGINALD OSWALD PALMER
Governor-General.

24th April, 1996.

An Act to amend the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act.

[26th April, 1996]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives of Grenada, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN, YOUNG PERSONS AND CHILDREN
(AMENDMENT) ACT 1996

and shall be read as one with the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act hereinafter referred to as the principal Act.

1996

Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children (Amendment)

Act 10

Principal Act amended

2. The principal Act is amended by adding the following section:

Certain proceeding to be heard in a Juvenile and Family Court Cap. 77

9. Any proceedings under this Act at which the attendance of a child or young person is required shall be heard in a Juvenile and Family Court referred to in section 40 (2) of the Magistrate Court.

Passed by the House of Representatives this 15th day of March, 1996.

ALICE ROBERTS

Ag. Clerk to the House of Representatives.

Passed by the Senate this 29th day of March, 1996.

NOLAN MURRAY

Clerk to the Senate.

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