

No. 7.] *Customs (War Powers) Ordinance, 1915.* [1915.]



I assent.
G. B. HADDON-SMITH,
Governor.
12th July, 1915.

SAINT LUCIA.

No. 7 of 1915.

AN ORDINANCE to amend the Ordinances relating to Customs during the present War.

[17th July, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of Saint Lucia, as follows:—

No. 7.] *Customs (War Powers) Ordinance, 1915.* [1915.]

- Short title and construction. 1. (1) This Ordinance may be cited as the Customs (War Powers) Ordinance, 1915, and shall be construed together with the Customs Ordinance, 1888, and any Ordinances amending the same.
- Duration. (2) This Ordinance shall continue in force only during the continuance of the present war.
- Provision with respect to shipment as stores of prohibited or restricted goods. 2. (1) Where any goods are prohibited to be exported, or any goods are prohibited to be exported to any named country or place, it shall not be lawful for any person to ship as stores on any vessel any of the goods to which the prohibition extends, except such quantity of any of those goods as may be allowed to be so shipped by the Treasurer as being reasonably required to be shipped at the port of departure for use on board the vessel during the voyage on which it is about to depart.
- Penalty for contravention. (2) If any person ships as stores any goods, or brings any goods to any wharf or other place with intent to ship the same as stores, in contravention of this section, the goods shall be forfeited and he shall for each offence be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of Fifty pounds.
- Pre-entry of ship's stores. 3. The Treasurer may by order under his hand require due entry and clearance before shipment, and in such manner as he may direct, of any goods intended for shipment as stores on any ship being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards. And if, upon such entry, the goods shall not be found to correspond with the particulars contained therein, they may be detained until the cause be explained to the satisfaction of the Treasurer, who may thereupon restore the same on such terms as he may see fit.
- Provision as to exportation of goods under licence. 4. Where a licence to export any goods, being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, authorises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place, or to a particular person at a particular place, named in the licence, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, shall be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the goods, and, if this requirement is not complied with, as respects any document, the person by whom or on whose behalf the document is made out shall, if he is the exporter of the goods, be deemed to have exported the goods without a licence, and, if any other person, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of Fifty pounds.

5. (1) Where, in pursuance of any order made by the Treasurer, a person in the course of making entry before shipment makes a declaration as to the ultimate destination of any goods, then, unless security has been given by bond, the exporter shall, if so required by the Treasurer, produce evidence to his satisfaction that those goods have not reached a destination in any territory which, under any Proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the Enemy for the time being in force, is or is treated as enemy country, and if he fails to do so, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of treble the value of the goods or to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds at the election of the Treasurer, unless he proves that they reached such destination without his consent or connivance, and that he took all reasonable steps to secure that the ultimate destination of the goods should be the destination mentioned in the declaration.

Provision as to declarations as to ultimate destination of exported goods.

(2) If the Treasurer has reason to suspect that any such declaration as aforesaid is false in any material particular, the goods may be detained until the Treasurer is satisfied as to the truth of the declaration, and, failing such satisfaction, may be treated as if they were goods subject to a prohibition or restriction outwards.

False declaration.

6. Where the Treasurer has reason to suspect that the country of origin of any goods imported into this Colony is an enemy country within the meaning of the last preceding section, the goods may be seized, and such goods shall be forfeited, and may be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of as the Treasurer may direct, and the country of origin of such goods shall be deemed to be such an enemy country, unless the contrary is proved.

Powers to seize imported goods of enemy origin.

Passed the Legislative Council this 8th day of July, 1915.

B. P. E. BULSTRODE,
Clerk of Councils.

1914—1141.