



THE ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA OFFICIAL GAZETTE

VOL: XLIV

Thursday 26th December, 2024

No. 79

CONTENTS

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE

Statutory Instruments 3

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA ELECTORAL COMMISSION NOTICE

Writ of By-Election 3-4

Notice of Election 4

Notice of Appointment of Returning Officer 5

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA HIGH COURT NOTICE

Notice of Commencement of Proceedings on Electronic Litigation Portal 5

Sentencing Guidelines and Practice Direction 6-32

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND COMMERCE NOTICE

Struck Off Companies 33

EASTERN CARIBBEAN AMALGAMATED BANK NOTICE

Abandoned Property as at September 30th 2024 34-36

Published by the Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs
Ryan Johnson, Editor of the Official Gazette
ryan.johnson@ab.gov.ag / antiguagazette@gmail.com
Government Complex, P.O. Box 118, Parliament Drive,
St. John's, Antigua.

Printed at the Government Printing Office,
Antigua and Barbuda, By Noel F. Abraham,
Government Printer.

— By Authority, 2024

[Price \$10.30]

PUBLICATION WITHIN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE

The Official Gazette, the official newspaper of the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, is published every Thursday either online or in print form at the Government Printery.

Notice Submissions and Style

Notices for publication and related correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Ryan Johnson, Editor of the Official Gazette, at the following email addresses: ryan.johnson@ab.gov.ag / antiguagazette@gmail.com

That is the preferred method of communication for **all** correspondence (especially when sending Notices/information which must be sent in Microsoft Word format) to be published in the Gazette.

Letter headings should be addressed to:

Mr. Ryan Johnson
Editor of the Official Gazette
Ministry of Justice & Legal Affairs
Parliament Drive
Queen Elizabeth Highway
P.O. Box 118
Antigua

Microsoft Word is the preferred format for notice submissions. Please do not send notices only in PDF format as errors may occur when converting to Word. Image files should be sent in JPG or PNG format.

“Therefore, please send all notice submissions in the Microsoft Word format and a PDF version of such Notice only where there are signatures to be included in the notice submission (document).” This applies to all institutions including governmental, financial and other commercial institutions. Additionally, for the security purposes of any financial information being sent, the institution’s Information Technology (IT) personnel can lock the information as a JPEG in a Microsoft Word document and send the information to the Editor in that prescribed manner.

The Gazette Department reserves the right to apply its in-house style to all notices. Any corrections which are related to style will be made at the discretion of the Editor for reasons of consistency.

Deadlines

The deadline for submitting notices for publication in the principal edition is midday Monday on every week for all commercial and Government notices, in the week of publication.

*Late notices may be accepted at the discretion of the Editor.

The deadline for cancelling notices in the principal edition is 12:00 midday Wednesday. Please call the Gazette Office immediately to cancel a notice, and confirm by email.

Advertising Rates

Publication Fee \$106.20 Eastern Caribbean Dollars.
Annual Subscription Fee: \$215 Eastern Caribbean Dollars

*Advertising rates are not negotiable.

Antigua and Barbuda Official Gazettes are published directly online at www.gazette.gov.ag

All editions are also available on subscription from the Antigua and Barbuda Government Printery, St. John’s, Antigua (telephone: (268) 562-5168/ (268) 462-0510).

NOTICES

No. 34

The following STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS are circulated with this Gazette and form part thereof:

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

No. 33 of 2024, “Resolution of the House of Representatives Ratifying the Agreement between the Government of Antigua and Barbuda and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the Waiver of Short Stay Visa Requirement for Mutual Visits by the Citizens of Antigua and Barbuda and the Citizens of Republic of Indonesia”

5pp Price \$2.25

No. 34 of 2024, “Resolution of the House of Representatives Ratifying the Agreement on Mutual Visa Exemption between the Government of Antigua and Barbuda and the Government of the People’s Republic of China

5pp Price \$2.25

No. 67 of 2024, “The Antigua and Barbuda Sales Tax (Manufacturers Exemptions) Regulations (Amendment of Schedule) (No. 3) Order, 2024, 2024

4pp Price \$1.90

No. 68 of 2024, “The Revenue Recovery Charge (Exemption) (No. 3) Order, 2024

4pp Price \$1.90

Antigua and Barbuda Electoral Commission Notice

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



WRIT OF BY-ELECTION

CHARLES THE THIRD, by the Grace of God, King of Antigua and Barbuda and His other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth,

To the Returning Officer for the Constituency of **St. Peter**

GREETINGS:

WHEREAS by section 41(3) of the Constitution, it is provided that where the seat of an elected member of the House becomes vacant *for any other reason except a dissolution of Parliament*, there shall be a by-election to fill the seat in the House vacated by that member and the by-election shall be held not later than one hundred and twenty days after the day on which the seat of the member in the House became vacant;

AND WHEREAS on the 5th day of November, 2024 upon the untimely death of Mr. Asot Michael, Member for St. Peter’s Constituency, the seat in the House for the constituency of St. Peter became vacant;

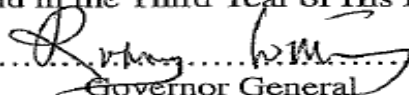
AND WHEREAS the 14th day of January, 2025 has been appointed as the date on which the by-election shall be held to fill the seat in the House vacated due to the passing of the Member;

AND WHEREAS the 31st day of December, 2024 and **PARHAM PRIMARY SCHOOL** has been appointed as the day and place respectively for **NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES** to contest the by-election;

AND WHEREAS the 14th day of January, 2025 has been appointed as the day upon which if necessary, the poll shall be taken;

AND WHEREAS the 15th day of January, 2025 has been appointed as the day on which the Writ shall be returned to me.

NOW THEREFORE, I, SIR RODNEY WILLIAMS GCMG, KGN, KStJ, DSc., PhD (h.c), MBBS, FCAMA, Governor General of Antigua and Barbuda, command you that, due notice being first given, you do cause a by-election to be made according to law of a Member to serve in the House of Representatives for the said constituency, and that you do cause the name of such Member when so elected, whether he be present or absent, to be certified to me on date above mentioned.

GIVEN under my hand and the Public Seal
This 20th day of December, 2024
And in the Third Year of His Majesty's Reign

Governor General

Returning Officer for the St. Peter's Constituency
A Writ of a new Election of a Member for the said Constituency
Endorsement

Received the within Writ on the 23rd day of DECEMBER, 2024

(Signed) 
Returning Officer

Certificate endorsed on writ

I hereby certify, that the Member elected for the Constituency in pursuance of the within written Writ is
..... of

(Signed)
Returning Officer

FORM No. 2

Form of notice of election

Representation of the People Act, CAP-379

Election Rules

Rule 8

BY-ELECTION FOR THE ST. PETER CONSTITUENCY

1. A by-election is to be held of a Member to serve in the House of Representatives for the said Constituency.
2. Nomination papers may be delivered by the candidate or his proposer or seconder to the returning officer at the **PARHAM GOVERNMENT SCHOOL** between the hours of **8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on the 31st day of December, 2024.**
3. Forms of nomination papers may be obtained at the times and place aforesaid. The returning officer will at the request of any elector prepare for signature a Nomination paper.
4. If the by-election is contested, the poll will take place on the **14th day of January, 2025.**


Stephen Samuels
Returning Officer

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) ACT, 2001

BY THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

Notice of Appointment of Returning Officer

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Electoral Commission by Section 10(1) of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 2001, the Commission hereby appoints the persons named in the first column of the Schedule hereto to be the Returning Officer for the Constituency, as defined in the Constituencies Boundaries Commission Order, 1984 (S.I. No. 4 of 1984) and confirmed by S.I. No.2 of 1989 specified in the second column of the said Schedule opposite the name of such persons.

SCHEDULE

RETURNING OFFICERS

Stephen Samuels
Civil Servant
Buckley's Extension

CONSTITUENCIES

St. Peter

Dated the 20th December, 2024


H. E. Arthur G. B. Thomas
Chairman, Electoral Commission

Sagicor Life (Eastern Caribbean) Inc. Notice

SAGICOR LIFE (EASTERN CARIBBEAN) INC.

Wilbert Burke of **St. Johnson's Village, St. John's, Antigua** having made sworn deposition that **Policy No. 078105229** issued by Sagicor Life Inc and assumed by Sagicor Life (Eastern Caribbean) Inc on his life has been lost and having made application to the Directors to grant a duplicate of the same, notice is hereby given that unless objection is raised within one month of the date hereof, the duplicate policy asked for will be issued.

Dated: November 19, 2024

By Order

Andrew Greaves,
Corporate Secretary.

Antigua and Barbuda High Court Notice

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA:

EASTERN CARIBBEAN SUPREME COURT

**NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS
ON ELECTRONIC LITIGATION PORTAL**

Pursuant to Rule 3(2) of the Magistrate's Court (Electronic Litigation Filing and Service Procedure) Rules, 2022, Statutory Instrument No. 39 of 2022, His Lordship, the Honourable Mr. Mario Michel, Chief Justice [Ag.], has directed that the Magistrate's Court (Electronic Litigation Filing and Service Procedure) Rules 2022 will apply to all new civil and criminal proceedings filed in the Magistrate's Court in the state of Antigua and Barbuda from the 2nd day of January, 2025.

Dated this 20th December, 2024


MICHELLE JOHN-THEOBALDS
CHIEF REGISTRAR





A Sentencing Guideline of The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Totality

Published on 6th January 2025

This Sentencing Guideline is made pursuant to the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (Sentencing Guidelines) Rules, 2019¹ and gives guidance on how the sentencing judge should approach totality.

Applicability of Guideline

In sentencing for offences, the Chief Justice has issued guidelines and the court must apply the relevant guidelines and sentence accordingly, unless to do so would not be in the interests of justice. It is only permissible to depart from the guidelines in exceptional circumstances, where such departure can be justified. Clear reasons for not applying the guidelines must be given when passing sentence.

¹ Made pursuant to Rule 7(1) for the Territory of the Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Commonwealth of Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada; and made pursuant to Rule 8(1) for Anguilla.

The principle of totality applies when sentencing an offender for multiple offences or when sentencing an offender who is already serving an existing sentence.

General principles

When sentencing for more than one offence, the overriding principle of totality requires that the overall sentence should:

- reflect all the offending behaviour with reference to consequence² and seriousness³, together with the aggravating and mitigating factors relating to the offences and those personal to the offender; and
- be just and proportionate; and
- not exceed what is necessary to reflect the overall offending behaviour.

A sentencing court must take care when applying the totality principle. Public confidence in the administration of justice requires the court to explain clearly why it has taken a particular approach to multiple sentences. The court must give reasons, explaining the construction of the sentence in a way that can be readily understood by the defendant, justifying any departure from the guidelines.

General approach

1. Consider the sentence for each individual offence, referring to the relevant sentencing guidelines.
2. Determine whether the case calls for concurrent or consecutive sentences. When sentencing three or more offences a combination of concurrent and consecutive sentences may be appropriate.
3. Test the overall sentence against the requirement that the total sentence is just and proportionate to the offending as a whole.
4. Consider and explain how the sentence is structured in a way that will be best understood by all concerned.

² consequence is considered by assessing the harm caused by the offence

³ Seriousness may include reference to the culpability of the offender

Concurrent and Consecutive sentences

Sentences can be structured as concurrent (to be served at the same time) or consecutive (to be served one after the other).

In cases where an offender is convicted for more than one offence tried at the same time: (i) where more than one offence is committed in the course of the same transaction or arises out of the same incident or facts, the general rule is that the sentences are to run concurrently with each other (e.g. assaulting a number of persons during a fight); and (ii) where the offences are of a similar nature and were committed over a short period of time against the same victim, sentences should normally be made to run concurrently (e.g. theft by an employee from an employer).

Where the offender is already serving a sentence for another offence, the court may pass a sentence of imprisonment for the subsequent offence to commence at the expiration of the previous sentence of imprisonment.

Where the offences were committed on separate occasions, particularly involving the use of a firearm, or were committed while the offender was on bail for other offences for which he was eventually convicted, consecutive sentences are in principle appropriate.

In **concurrent sentencing**, it will often be the case that the notional sentence on any single offence will not adequately reflect the overall offending. Ordinarily some upward adjustment is required and may have the effect of going outside the category range appropriate for a single offence.

In **consecutive sentencing**, it is usually impossible to arrive at a just and proportionate sentence simply by adding together notional single sentences. Ordinarily some downward adjustment is required.

Concurrent sentences: examples

Examples of concurrent sentences include:

- a single incident of dangerous driving resulting in injuries to multiple victims where there are separate charges relating to each victim. The sentences should generally be passed concurrently, but each sentence should be aggravated to take into account the harm caused.

- repetitive fraud or theft, where charged as a series of small frauds/thefts, would be properly considered in relation to the total amount of money obtained and the period of time over which the offending took place. The sentences should generally be passed concurrently, each one reflecting the overall seriousness.

Consecutive sentences: examples

Examples of consecutive sentences include:

a. offences arise out of unrelated facts or incidents -

Examples include:

- where the offender commits a theft on one occasion and a common assault against a different victim on a separate occasion.
- an attempt to pervert the course of justice in respect of another offence also charged.
- offences committed within a prison context should be ordered to run consecutively to any sentence currently being served.

b. offences committed in the same incident are distinct, involving an aggravating element that requires separate recognition -

Examples include:

- an assault on a police officer committed to try to evade arrest for another offence also charged.
- where an offender is convicted of drug dealing and possession of a firearm offence. The firearm offence is not the essence or an intrinsic part of the drugs offence and requires separate recognition.
- where the offender is convicted of threats to kill in the context of an indecent assault on the same occasion, the threats to kill could be distinguished as a separate element.

c. offences are of the same or similar kind but the overall criminality will not sufficiently be reflected by concurrent sentences -

Examples include:

- where offences are committed against different people, such as repeated thefts involving attacks on several different shop assistants.

d. one or more offence(s) qualifies for a statutory minimum sentence and concurrent sentences would improperly undermine that minimum -

Examples include:

- other offences sentenced alongside possession of a prohibited weapon (which attracts a five year minimum term) – any reduction on grounds of totality should not reduce the effect of properly deterrent and commensurate sentences. The court should not reduce an otherwise appropriate consecutive sentence for another offence so as to remove the impact of the mandatory minimum sentence for the firearms offence.

Approach to fines in combination with other sentences

A fine should not generally be imposed in combination with a custodial sentence because of the effect of imprisonment on the means of the offender. However, exceptionally, it may be appropriate to impose a fine in addition to a custodial sentence where:

- the sentence is suspended, or
- a confiscation order is not contemplated and there is no obvious victim to whom compensation can be awarded; and the offender has, or will have, resources from which a fine can be paid.

Approach to multiple fines

This applies where an offender is convicted of more than one offence where a fine is appropriate.

The court should determine the fine for each individual offence based on the seriousness of the offence and taking into account the circumstances of the case including the financial circumstances of the offender so far as they are known, or appear, to the court.


The court should add up the fines for each offence and consider if they are just and proportionate. If the aggregate total is not just and proportionate the court should consider how to reach a just and proportionate fine.

Totality in a sentence is never an application of adding or subtracting, but ultimately is an exercise in adjusting sentences for different offences to reflect the overall criminality.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Sentencing Guideline will come into effect on 6th January 2025.

Date this 18th day of December 2024



Mario Michel
Chief Justice (Ag.)

Margaret Price Findlay
Justice of Appeal

Iain Morley
High Court Judge



A Sentencing Guideline of The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Compensation

Published on 6th January 2025

This Sentencing Guideline is made pursuant to the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (Sentencing Guidelines) Rules, 2019¹, and gives guidance on how the sentencing judge should approach compensation.

Applicability of Guideline

In sentencing for offences, the Chief Justice has issued guidelines and the court must apply the relevant guidelines and sentence accordingly, unless to do so would not be in the interests of justice. It is only permissible to depart from the guidelines in exceptional circumstances, where such departure can be justified. Clear reasons for not applying the guidelines must be given when passing sentence.

¹ Made pursuant to Rule 7(1) for the Territory of the Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Commonwealth of Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada; and made pursuant to Rule 8(1) for Anguilla.


- 1 A compensation order can be given either as a sentence in its own right or alongside another sentence – such as a fine or community service or imprisonment.
- 2 The court must consider making a compensation order in any case where personal injury, loss or damage has resulted from the offence. The court must give reasons if it decides not to order compensation.
- 3 The court must order compensation wherever possible and should have regard to the availability of other sources such as civil litigation, enquiring of the victim which source of compensation is sought, whether through the civil or criminal court.
- 4 Where personal injury, loss or damage arises from a road accident, a compensation order may be made but care must be taken to avoid its effect being to estop a separate civil claim or obviate an insurance claim, so that enquiry must be made by the judge as to the effect of such order.
- 5 Compensation may be ordered for such amount as the court considers appropriate having regard to any evidence and any representations made by the offender or prosecutor. The court must also take into account the offender's means.
- 6 Compensation should benefit, not inflict further harm on, the victim. Any financial recompense from the offender may cause distress. A victim may or may not want compensation from the offender and assumptions should not be made either way. The victim's views are properly obtained through sensitive discussion with the police or witness care unit, when it can be explained that the offender's ability to pay will ultimately determine whether, and how much, compensation is ordered and whether the compensation will be paid in one lump sum or by instalments. If the victim does not want compensation, this should be made known to the court and respected.
- 7 In cases where it is difficult to ascertain the full amount of the loss suffered by the victim, consideration should be given to making a compensation order for an amount representing the agreed or likely loss. Where relevant information is not immediately available, it may be appropriate to grant an adjournment if it would enable it to be obtained.
- 8 The court should consider two types of loss:

- **financial loss** sustained as a result of the offence such as the cost of repairing damage or, in case of injury, any loss of earnings or medical expenses; and
 - **pain and suffering** caused by the injury (including terror, shock or distress) and any loss of facility, which should be assessed in light of all factors that appear to the court to be relevant, including any medical evidence, the victim’s age and personal circumstances.
- 9 Once the court has formed a preliminary view of the appropriate level of compensation, it must have regard to the means of the offender so far as they are known. Where the offender has little money, the order may have to be scaled down or additional time allowed to pay; the court may allow compensation to be paid over a period of up to three years in appropriate cases.
- 10 The fact that a custodial sentence is imposed does not, in itself, make it inappropriate to order compensation; however, it may be relevant to whether the offender has the means to satisfy the order.
- 11 Where the court considers that it would be appropriate to impose a fine and a compensation order but the offender has insufficient means to pay both, priority should be given to compensation.
- 12 A default period in prison must be set if the offender does not pay the compensation as ordered, and if served, the compensation will continue to remain payable.


EFFECTIVE DATE

This Sentencing Guideline will come into effect on 6th January 2025.

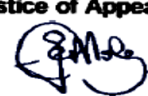
Date this 18th day of December 2024.



Mario Michel
Chief Justice [Ag.]



Margaret Price Findlay
Justice of Appeal



Iain Morley
High Court Judge



A Sentencing Guideline of The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Compensation

Published on 6th January 2025

This Sentencing Guideline is made pursuant to the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (Sentencing Guidelines) Rules, 2019¹, and gives guidance on how the sentencing judge should approach compensation.

Applicability of Guideline

In sentencing for offences, the Chief Justice has issued guidelines and the court must apply the relevant guidelines and sentence accordingly, unless to do so would not be in the interests of justice. It is only permissible to depart from the guidelines in exceptional circumstances, where such departure can be justified. Clear reasons for not applying the guidelines must be given when passing sentence.

¹ Made pursuant to Rule 7(1) for the Territory of the Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Commonwealth of Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada; and made pursuant to Rule 8(1) for Anguilla.

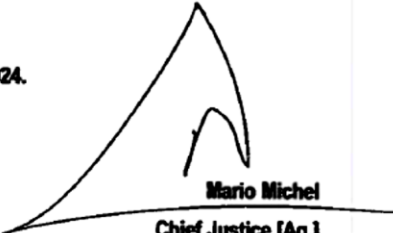
- 1 A compensation order can be given either as a sentence in its own right or alongside another sentence – such as a fine or community service or imprisonment.
- 2 The court must consider making a compensation order in any case where personal injury, loss or damage has resulted from the offence. The court must give reasons if it decides not to order compensation.
- 3 The court must order compensation wherever possible and should have regard to the availability of other sources such as civil litigation, enquiring of the victim which source of compensation is sought, whether through the civil or criminal court.
- 4 Where personal injury, loss or damage arises from a road accident, a compensation order may be made but care must be taken to avoid its effect being to estop a separate civil claim or obviate an insurance claim, so that enquiry must be made by the judge as to the effect of such order.
- 5 Compensation may be ordered for such amount as the court considers appropriate having regard to any evidence and any representations made by the offender or prosecutor. The court must also take into account the offender's means.
- 6 Compensation should benefit, not inflict further harm on, the victim. Any financial recompense from the offender may cause distress. A victim may or may not want compensation from the offender and assumptions should not be made either way. The victim's views are properly obtained through sensitive discussion with the police or witness care unit, when it can be explained that the offender's ability to pay will ultimately determine whether, and how much, compensation is ordered and whether the compensation will be paid in one lump sum or by instalments. If the victim does not want compensation, this should be made known to the court and respected.
- 7 In cases where it is difficult to ascertain the full amount of the loss suffered by the victim, consideration should be given to making a compensation order for an amount representing the agreed or likely loss. Where relevant information is not immediately available, it may be appropriate to grant an adjournment if it would enable it to be obtained.
- 8 The court should consider two types of loss:


- o **financial loss** sustained as a result of the offence such as the cost of repairing damage or, in case of injury, any loss of earnings or medical expenses; and
 - o **pain and suffering** caused by the injury (including terror, shock or distress) and any loss of facility, which should be assessed in light of all factors that appear to the court to be relevant, including any medical evidence, the victim’s age and personal circumstances.
- 9 Once the court has formed a preliminary view of the appropriate level of compensation, it must have regard to the means of the offender so far as they are known. Where the offender has little money, the order may have to be scaled down or additional time allowed to pay; the court may allow compensation to be paid over a period of up to three years in appropriate cases.
- 10 The fact that a custodial sentence is imposed does not, in itself, make it inappropriate to order compensation; however, it may be relevant to whether the offender has the means to satisfy the order.
- 11 Where the court considers that it would be appropriate to impose a fine and a compensation order but the offender has insufficient means to pay both, priority should be given to compensation.
- 12 A default period in prison must be set if the offender does not pay the compensation as ordered, and if served, the compensation will continue to remain payable.


EFFECTIVE DATE

This Sentencing Guideline will come into effect on 6th January 2025.

Date this 18th day of December 2024.


Mario Michel
 Chief Justice [Ag.]


Margaret Price Findlay
 Justice of Appeal


Iain Morley
 High Court Judge



A Sentencing Guideline of The Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Fines

Published on 6th January 2025

This Sentencing Guideline is made pursuant to the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (Sentencing Guidelines) Rules, 2019¹, and gives guidance on how the sentencing judge should approach fines.

Applicability of Guideline

In sentencing for offences, the Chief Justice has issued guidelines and the court must apply the relevant guidelines and sentence accordingly, unless to do so would not be in the interests of justice. It is only permissible to depart from the guidelines in exceptional circumstances, where such departure can be justified. Clear reasons for not applying the guidelines must be given when passing sentence.

¹ Made pursuant to Rule 7(1) for the Territory of the Virgin Islands, Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Commonwealth of Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Grenada; and made pursuant to Rule 8(1) for Anguilla.

- 1 The amount of a fine must reflect the seriousness of the offence.
- 2 The court must also take into account the financial circumstances of the offender; this applies whether it has the effect of increasing or reducing the fine.
- 3 The aim is for the fine to have an equal impact on offenders with different financial circumstances; it should be a hardship but should not force the offender below a reasonable 'subsistence' level.
- 4 On when to order a fine, in the case of *Commissioner of Police v Jamal Grant 2010*² the ECSC Court of Appeal noted:

Fines are generally used in cases where a deterrent or punitive sentence is necessary, but either the inherent gravity of the offence is insufficient to justify a sentence of imprisonment, or the presence of mitigating factors justifies the sentencer in avoiding a sentence of imprisonment. The first consideration for a sentencer contemplating the imposition of a fine is whether the offence and surrounding circumstances require the imposition of a custodial sentence. A fine should not be imposed where imprisonment is the appropriate sentence. The power to impose fines should not be used to "give persons of means" an opportunity of buying themselves out of being sent to prison.
- 5 A fine and a custodial sentence may be imposed for the same offence although there will be few circumstances in which this is appropriate, particularly where the custodial sentence is to be served immediately. One example might be where an offender has profited financially from an offence but there is no obvious victim to whom compensation can be awarded. Combining these sentences is most likely to be appropriate only where the custodial sentence is short and/or the offender clearly has, or will have, the means to pay.
- 6 Calculation of a fine lies within the discretion and experience of the judge. The ECSC sentencing guidelines are not applicable as providing a starting point, which instead only applies to custodial terms. However, when sentencing to a fine, the six steps of sentencing practice do apply,

² Case SVGC RAP2009/0025 – see <https://www.eccourts.org/judgment/commissioner-of-police-v-jamal-grant>.

requiring an assessment of the offence, offender, credit for plea, and totality, while time on remand, and return of property as ancillary order, also possibly affect its size.

- 7 In assessing the fine, the court can take into account factors other than the offender's income, including assets and savings. The offender may have no income but may have sufficient savings to pay a fine and it must always be noted that the purpose of the fine is to be punitive.
- 8 Where the offender has not provided sufficient information regarding income, the court is entitled to conduct an assessment based on whatever information is available. However, this assessment must be properly recorded and documented.
- 9 Normally a fine should be of an amount that is capable of being paid within 12 months though there may be exceptions to this.
- 10 An offender's financial circumstances may have the effect of increasing or reducing the amount of the fine; however, they are not relevant to the assessment of offence seriousness.
- 11 Where the court considers that it would be appropriate to impose a fine and a compensation order but the offender has insufficient means to pay both, priority should be given to compensation.
- 12 A default period in prison must be set if the offender does not pay the fine as ordered, and if served, the fine will continue to remain payable.

13 Considering when a fine may be appropriate:


CASES WHERE A FINE MAY BE APPROPRIATE	CASES WHERE A FINE MAY <u>NOT</u> BE APPROPRIATE
Offences where the offender(s) has made a profit from their offending	Sexual offences
Offences involving the theft or misuse of public funds by public officials	Offences involving physical injury (though orders for compensation may be appropriate)
Regulatory offences	Firearm offences
Offences involving minor breaches of the customs and immigration legislation	Offences involving the importation, possession, and supplying of significant quantities of controlled drugs
Minor dishonesty offences	Serious dishonesty offences
Offences involving possession of minimal amounts ³ of possession of controlled drugs	Offences involving the loss of life
Offences involving anti-social behavior (indecent language, disorderly conduct and similar offences)	Offences involving serious violence and/or the use of a weapon
Offences where the court is of the view that the offender ought to pay some restitution to the State	

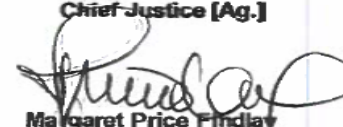
³ See Criminal Appeal No. 8 of 2003 – noting **Desmond Baptiste v Regina 2004** on the fines for possession of 500 to 3,000 grams of cannabis – see <https://www.eccourts.org/judgment/desmond-baptiste-v-the-queen>.

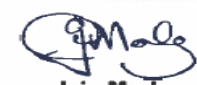
EFFECTIVE DATE

This Sentencing Guideline will come into effect on 6th January 2025.

Dated this 18th day of December 2024


Mario Michel
 Chief Justice [Ag.]


Margaret Price Findlay
 Justice of Appeal


Iain Morley
 High Court Judge

**EASTERN CARIBBEAN SUPREME COURT
(SENTENCING GUIDELINES) RULES 2019**

**PRACTICE DIRECTION 8A
NO. 1 OF 2025
(REISSUE)**

GENERAL SENTENCING PRINCIPLES

This Practice Direction is made pursuant to rule 7(1) of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (Sentencing Guidelines) Rules 2019 and supplements rule 8(2).

Practice Direction 8A, No. 1 of 2019 is revoked and substituted by this practice direction.

INTRODUCTION

This Practice Direction highlights the importance of the court giving reasons when sentencing, the factors which the court should take into consideration and how these should be included as part of the sentencing remarks.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GIVING REASONS

All sentences must be clearly expressed and the reasoning given. Factors taken into consideration, whether as aggravating or mitigating, should be set out as part of the sentencing remarks. Any departure from the guidelines must be explained as part of the reasoning. In particular, the court must ensure that there is no element of double counting, meaning that a factor taken into account at one step should not then be taken into account again at a later step.

LIST OF RELEVANT FACTORS

Below is a non-exhaustive list of relevant factors to which the court must have regard.

1. *Credit for an early guilty plea*¹

An early guilty plea is in the public interest and should attract credit of one-third. It is the duty of defence counsel to tell an offender about this. In addition an offender should be told it by the court on first appearance and in any event no later than when the Defendant is arraigned. After arraignment the amount of credit you will receive for a guilty plea reduces on a sliding scale all the way to trial. A guilty plea after the first opportunity attracts up to ¼ (maximum 25% reduction) down to a maximum of 1/10 (10% off the sentence) for a guilty plea on the first day of trial. Reasons must be given if the court decides to give no or reduced credit.

2. *Sentence indication*

The court may give a formal indication of sentence prior to plea if sought by the defence. The relevant procedure is described in ECSC Practice Direction No. 2 of 2015². The court should only give this indication if it is appropriate in all the circumstances and the usual principles of sentencing must be applied.

3. *Totality*

- a. The principle of totality requires a court, when sentencing for more than one offence, to pass a sentence that reflects the total criminality but which is just and proportionate so that the sentence does not exceed what is

¹ See the Practice Direction No. 1 of 2015 at <https://www.eccourts.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Early-Guilty-Plea-Scheme-PD-No.-1-of-2015.pdf>.

² See the Practice Direction No. 2 of 2015 at <https://www.eccourts.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Sentence-Indications-re-issue-PD-No.-2-of-2015.pdf>.

necessary to reflect the overall offending behaviour. This principle applies regardless of whether the offences form a single episode of criminality or two or more separate acts of criminality.

- b. A sentencing court must, however, take care when applying the totality principle. Public confidence in the administration of justice requires the Court to explain clearly why it has taken a particular approach to multiple sentences. A court must apply the guideline on the totality principle issued by the ECSC in on 6th January 2025, when a defendant is being sentenced for two or more offences.

4. *Time served on remand*

All offenders are entitled to credit for the time they have spent in custody on remand for the offence. The court shall state the precise number of days to be credited. The prison authorities, prosecution and defence practitioners must ensure that the court is furnished with accurate information relating to the time spent in custody on remand.³

5. *Pre-sentence reports*

Whether any report is ordered and if any recommendation is followed remains a matter for the discretion of the court. Reasons should be given when a recommendation is or is not followed. If possible, the report must consider the impact of the offence on any victim.

6. *Prevalence*

If there is a high incidence of a particular offence then the court is entitled to take this into account. If it affects the sentence, then reasons must be given. Prevalence

See *Gomes v The State* [2015] UKPC 8, at paragraph 12; *Shonovia Thomas v The Queen* BVIHCRAP2010/0006; and *Romeo Da Costa Hall v The Queen* [2011] CCJ 6 (AJ).

can be established by taking judicial notice of local circumstance if appropriate, or by receiving evidence from local police, prosecutors, probation officers, or other appropriate persons.

7. *Good character*

As a general principle of sentencing good character is a mitigating factor affecting the offender and should result in a reduction of sentence. However, there may be circumstances where the combination of aggravating factors makes the offence so abhorrent that the good character of a defendant may be insufficient to merit a reduction in sentence.

8. *Bad character*

In most cases, bad character, if relevant, is an aggravating factor affecting the offender and may result in an increase in sentence.

9. *Voluntary intoxication*

Voluntary intoxication, whether by drink or drugs, is not a mitigating factor save in exceptional circumstances, and in many cases may be aggravating.

10. *Abuse of trust*

Abuse of trust is an aggravating factor, particularly in sexual offences and offences of dishonesty.

11. *Dangerousness*

In cases involving serious physical and/or sexual violence the court may find the offender to be 'dangerous'. The reasons for such a finding must be expressed in the sentencing remarks.

- a. Dangerousness is established by a finding that the defendant presents a significant ongoing risk of serious harm to any member of the public by the

commission of future similar offences. "Serious harm" means death or serious personal injury, whether physical or psychological.

- b. The finding can only be made on the extreme facts of the current offence alone or on the combination of the current offence with previous serious offending.
- c. The court must seek a report on the issue but is not necessarily bound to follow any recommendation. Reasons for not following such a recommendation must be given as part of the sentence.
- d. If the offender is found to be 'dangerous' the court may impose a longer than commensurate sentence. If so, the court should specify the original sentence and additional term imposed to reflect the finding of dangerousness.
- e. Dangerousness should be considered at step 4 as part of the process of considering the principle of totality.

12. Assistance to the prosecuting authorities

If an offender has provided accurate and hitherto unknown information to the prosecuting authorities, enabling serious criminal activity to be stopped and criminals to be apprehended, then in accordance with the case of *Ong v Regina 2012*⁴ there may be a further reduction in sentence. Such information must be confirmed in evidence in camera by a senior police officer.

13. Mentally impaired offenders

Mental impairment⁵ is a relevant consideration if the offender has a diagnosed mental illness or a severe impairment. This must be supported by a report from a suitably qualified professional.

⁴ See *Ong v Regina 2012 NZLR 258* at paragraph 13.

⁵ See *The Queen v Godwin Modeste, GDAHCR2016/0064*.

14. Delay

It may be a mitigating factor under Step 2 warranting in appropriate circumstances some reduction in a sentence if there has been unreasonable delay between the time of charge and of sentence. The reduction given is at the discretion of the judicial officer who shall exercise it after consideration of all relevant factors including the Defendant's contribution to the delay⁶.

15. Principals and Accessories

Care must be taken when dealing with sentencing for offences of joint criminal enterprise to distinguish as appropriate the roles played between principals and accessories, and construct the sentence accordingly.⁷

16. Attempts & Conspiracy

In sentencing for inchoate offences the court should apply the guideline for the substantive offence. Sentence should be based on the seriousness of the harm intended, and culpability, even if not caused.

- a. Concerning attempts, having calculated the appropriate sentence using the relevant guideline there should be some small adjustment to reflect the fact that the completed offence was not carried out.
- b. Concerning conspiracies, it may be appropriate to reflect the fact that an offender voluntarily abandoned the plan or left the agreement.
- c. Disruption, even at an early stage, by police or other agencies should not, ordinarily reduce the sentence imposed.

⁶ See *Urban St. Brice v The AG* SLUHC VAP2018/0036 where there is dictum that "A finding that a defendant is largely responsible for the delay in the completion of his criminal trial is not decisive of whether the right to a fair hearing within a reasonable time has been breached, as the time may come where the overall delay is so great, irrespective of who caused it, that the court is impelled to conclude that the right has been breached"

⁷ See: *Aguillera et al v The State* 2016 Trinidad & Tobago Appeals 5-8 of 2015; *R v Raji et al* [2022] EWCA Crim 1594; *R v Grant et al* [2021] EWCA Crim 1243; *R v Watson et al* [2023] EWCA Crim 960.

- d. Reasons should always be given for an adjustment to an otherwise appropriate sentence.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Practice Direction as updated will come into effect on 6th January 2025.

Dated this 20th day of December 2024.



Mario Michel
Chief Justice [Ag.]

**EASTERN CARIBBEAN SUPREME COURT
(SENTENCING GUIDELINES) RULES 2019**

**PRACTICE DIRECTION 8C
NO. 2 OF 2025
(REISSUE)**

WHEN TO IMPOSE A SUSPENDED SENTENCE

This Practice Direction is made pursuant to rule 7(1) of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (Sentencing Guidelines) Rules 2019 and supplements rule 8(4).

Practice Direction 8C, No. 3 of 2019 is revoked and substituted by this practice direction.

INTRODUCTION

This practice direction highlights the factors to which the court must have regard when imposing a suspended sentence.

IMPOSING A SUSPENDED SENTENCE

- 1 In certain circumstances, a sentence of imprisonment may be suspended.
- 2 A suspended sentence remains a prison sentence and should not be passed unless a term of imprisonment is warranted. It should not be considered another form of non-custodial penalty like probation or community service.

- 3 Subject to local legislation making it permissible, it should be considered rare to suspend a sentence of more than two years' imprisonment, and rare to suspend for more than two years.
- 4 If a sentence is legally capable of being suspended, suspension should always be considered, with explanation given if the sentence will, or will not, be suspended.
- 5 The court may consider the following non-exhaustive list of factors in exercising its discretion whether to suspend a sentence:
 - a. Can appropriate punishment only be achieved by immediate custody?
 - b. Does the offender present a risk or danger to the public or to the victim?
 - c. Has there been a history of poor compliance with court orders?
 - d. Is there a realistic prospect of rehabilitation?
 - e. If sentencing a person under 21, is there a realistic prospect that incarceration will so affect an offender as to turn that person more towards criminality and less toward rehabilitation?
 - f. Is there strong personal mitigation?
 - g. What will be the impact of an immediate custodial sentence on dependent relatives, employees, and the community?
- 6 When suspending imprisonment, the offender must be clearly told of the consequences of further offending during the period of suspension. In certain jurisdictions, this may mean the automatic imposition of the term suspended. If imposed, the court must consider whether the term is concurrent or consecutive, in whole or in part, to the sentence for the later offending. The principle of totality should always be considered.
- 7 To assist in assessing whether a sentence should be suspended, there should be consideration of the below table.

Factors Against Suspension	Factors Favouring Suspension
Offender presents a risk/danger to the public	Realistic prospect of rehabilitation.
Appropriate punishment can only be achieved by immediate custody.	Strong personal mitigation.
History of poor compliance with court orders	Immediate custody will result in significant harmful impact upon others

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Practice Direction will come into effect on the 6th January, 2025.

Dated this 20th day of December 2024.



Mario Michel
Chief Justice [Ag.]

**EASTERN CARIBBEAN SUPREME COURT
(SENTENCING GUIDELINES) RULES 2019**

**PRACTICE DIRECTION 8D
NO. 3 OF 2025
(REISSUE)**

SENTENCING PRINCIPLES CONCERNING PERSONS BELOW 18

This Practice Direction is made pursuant to rule 7(1) of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court (Sentencing Guidelines) Rules 2019 and supplements rule 8(5).

Practice Direction 8D, No. 4 of 2019 is revoked and substituted by this practice direction.

INTRODUCTION

This practice direction highlights the consideration the court must have when sentencing persons below the age of 18 and how these must be applied in determining sentence, where there is no domestic legislation restricting the sentencing of children.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE COURT

1. In this Practice Direction, a “child” is a person under the age of 18, divided into two categories, where a “minor” is a child under 14 and a ‘young person” is a child aged between 14 and 17.
2. When sentencing minors or young persons as at the date of the offence a court must have regard to:
 - the principal aim, to prevent offending by children and young persons;

- the aim of rehabilitation; and
 - the welfare of the minor or young person.
3. In cases involving an offender who was a minor at the date of offence, the court should reduce the sentence to at most half of the appropriate term for an adult to reflect their youth and immaturity.
 4. In cases involving a young person at the date of the offence, the court should reduce the sentence to at most two-thirds of the term appropriate for an adult offender to reflect their youth and immaturity.
 5. A custodial sentence should always be a measure of last resort for minors and young persons and a custodial sentence may only be imposed when the offence is so serious that no other sanction is appropriate.
 6. It is important to avoid “criminalising” minors and young persons unnecessarily. The primary purpose of sentencing minors or young persons is to encourage them to take responsibility for their own actions and promote re-integration into society rather than to punish.
 7. Whilst the seriousness of the offence will be important, the approach to sentencing should focus more on the individual offender, rather than the offence. For a minor or young person the court should focus on rehabilitation where possible. A court should also consider the effects the sentence is likely to have on the minor or young person (both positive and negative) as well as any underlying factors contributing to the offending behaviour.
 8. Any restriction on liberty must be commensurate with the seriousness of the offence. In considering the seriousness of any offence, the court must consider the

minor or young person's culpability in committing the offence and any harm which the offence caused, was intended to cause, or might foreseeably have caused.

9. It is also important to bear in mind any factors that may diminish the culpability of a minor or young person. The court should consider the extent to which any minor or young person has been acting impulsively and whether their conduct has been affected by inexperience, emotional volatility or negative influences. They may not fully appreciate the effect their actions can have on other people and may not be capable of fully understanding the distress and pain they cause to the victims of their crimes. Minors and young persons are also likely to be susceptible to peer pressure and other external influences, and changes taking place during adolescence can lead to experimentation resulting in criminal behaviour. When considering a minor or young person's age, their emotional and developmental age is of at least equal importance to their chronological age (if not greater).
10. For these reasons, minors and young persons are likely to benefit from being given an opportunity to address their behaviour and may be receptive to changing their conduct. They should, if possible, be given the opportunity to learn from their mistakes without undue penalisation or stigma, especially as a court sanction might have a significant effect on the educational or employment prospects of the minor or young person.
11. Offending by a minor or young person is often a phase which passes fairly rapidly and so the sentence should not result in the alienation of the minor or young person from society if that can be avoided.
12. The impact of punishment is likely to be felt more heavily by a minor or young person in comparison to an adult as any sentence will seem longer due to their

young age. In addition, incarceration may interfere with a minor or young person's education and this should be considered by a court at sentencing.

13. In having regard to the welfare of the minor or young person, a court should ensure that it is alert to:

- any mental health problems or learning difficulties/ disabilities;
- any experiences of brain injury or traumatic life experience (including exposure to drug and alcohol abuse) and the developmental impact this may have had;
- any speech and language difficulties and the effect this may have on the ability of the minor or young person (or any accompanying adult) to communicate with the court, to understand the sanction imposed or to fulfil the obligations resulting from that sanction;
- the vulnerability of minors and young persons to self-harm, particularly within a custodial environment; and
- the effect on minors and young persons of experiences of loss, neglect and abuse.

14. Factors regularly present in the background of minors and young persons that come before the court include deprived homes, poor parental employment records, low educational attainment, early experience of offending by other family members, experience of abuse and/or neglect, negative influences from peer associates and the misuse of drugs and/or alcohol. The court should always seek to ensure that it has access to information about how best to identify and respond to these factors and, where necessary, that a proper assessment has taken place in order to enable the most appropriate sentence to be imposed.

15. The court should consider the reasons why, on some occasions, a minor or young person may conduct themselves inappropriately in court (e.g. due to nervousness, a lack of understanding of the system, a belief that they will be discriminated against, peer pressure to behave in a certain way because of others present, a lack of maturity, etc) and take this into account.
16. When considering a minor or young person who may be particularly vulnerable, a sentencing judge should consider which available disposal is best able to support the minor or young person and which disposals could potentially exacerbate any underlying issues. This is particularly important when considering custodial sentences as there are concerns about the effect on vulnerable minors and young persons of being in closed conditions, with significant risks of self-harm, including suicide.
17. These principles do not undermine the fact that the sentence should reflect the seriousness of the offence. Further guidance on assessing the seriousness of an offence can be found in the specific offence guideline.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Practice Direction as updated will come into effect on 6th January 2025.

Dated this 20th day of December 2024.



Mario Michel

Chief Justice [Ag.]

Intellectual Property and Commerce Notice

24 December, 2024

Notice is hereby pursuant of section 511 and 356 of the Companies Act of 1995 of the Laws of Antigua and Barbuda that the names of the following Companies have been struck off the Companies Register.

Dated 24th December, 2024

By Order



Ms. Ricki Camacho
Registrar of Companies

<u>No.</u>	<u>Company Name</u>
1. C0249/2022	TSN Group (Antigua) Inc.
2. C0154/2022	Five Leaf Inc.
3. C0176/2022	Marvelous Housing Limited
4. C0271/2022	Cetetabo Enterprise Limited
5. C0153/2022	Caribbean Cubed Hospitality Group Inc.
6. C0056/2022	Carbeda est Limited
7. C0083/2022	Sincere Antigua Company Ltd.
8. C0082/2022	Realord LAC Toursim Developments (Antigua) Limited
9. C0081/2022	Realord LAC Green Energy Holdings (Antigua) Limited
10. C0182/2022	Hashashins Lounge Limited
11. C0090/2022	Gardens Villa Limited
12. C0293/2022	Vidas Global Tone Ltd.
13. C0292/2022	M.Z Diamond & Co. Ltd.
14. C0072/2022	JBOV United 4 Limited
15. C0076/2022	JBOV Unit 1 Limited
16. C0074/2022	JBOV United Limited
17. C0078/2022	JBOV Unit 2 Limited
18. C0077/2022	JBOV Unit 5 Limited
19. C088/2022	Active Aquaponics Ltd.
20. C0073/2022	JBOV Unit 6 Limited
21. C0031/2022	Efficient Fencing & Supplies Ltd.
22. C0046/2022	Marchoso Developments Ltd.
23. C0257/2022	Caribbean Premier Sports (CAPS) Inc.
24. C0023/2022	Carib Indies Logistix Ltd.
25. C0288/2022	5 Islands United Inc.
26. C0050/2022	Aerostatus Consulting Ltd.
27. C0025/2022	Imperial Logistics Limited
28. C0985/2020	Pellew Properties Limited
29. C0214/2017	Steorra Trading Ltd.
30. C101/2017	Golden Coast Sales Limited

Eastern Caribbean Amalgamated Bank Notice

Our future, Our bank

Abandoned Property as at September 30th, 2024

The Eastern Caribbean Amalgamated Bank Limited ('the Bank') advises that, pursuant to Part XII Sections 167 - 173 of the Banking Act (2015), the sums held in accounts payable by the Bank to the persons listed below, shall be paid to the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), unless the persons to whom the accounts are payable or their legal personal representatives, submit a claim to the appropriate branch of the Bank within one month of the date hereof. For further information, please visit your branch or contact us at (268) 480 6186.

Demand Deposit Accounts

Name	Address	Account Number
ALBERT E FRANCIS	255 E 176 CLAY AVE, BRONX	6033574148
ANTHONY B WILLIAMS	C/O AUTUMN GOOSE, ENGLISH HARBOUR	603355000302
AMETHYST D SHEPPARD-GREENE	125a - 1030 DENMAN STREET, SUITE 148, VANCOUVER, CA	6033526108
ARLOMA A SOLOMON	BARNES HILL	603357004157
ASTRID G SIMONKOVICH	CROSBIES	183259005665
AUBREY T ROBERTS	PARHAM TOWN, PO BOX 2867	6033536064
AUDREY SANDRA P TONGE	601 NW 188 STREET	6033519043
AURORA A HENRY	CASHEW HILL, P O BOX 833	603354000490
CAMILLA E EDWARDS	FREEMANS VILLAGE	603357009687
CAROL C FRANCIS	JONAS ROAD	603357003701
CATHERINE J FENTON	EST THOMAS NO 20-7TH STREET	6033578292
CHANDRASEKAR SRIKANTAN	5 SEA FERN APARTMENT, HODGES BAY	183259005831
CHARLES SPENCER	ALL SAINTS VILLAGE	6033521842
CHRISTIAN J LAWSON- MCKITTRICK	15 CHARLTON DRIVE, PETERSFIELD, HAMPSHIRE, GB	6033596196
CICELY M WILLOCK	8105 12TH ST APT #7	6033575776
CLARE HALL PATHFINDER CLUB	CLARE HALL,	60335100378
CLEOPATRA A MENDEZ	HATTON	183259003052
COLLIN S JAMES	12 EARL STREET	183259003535
CURVIN J FERREIRA	MORNE DANIEL, P O BOX 389	603357004857
CYNTHIA V COLE	291 SOUNDVIEW AVE	6033578479
DALE W BURNS	CARLSLISLE ESTATE	603357006606
DIANA C FREDERICK	49 FOTTLER RD, APT 1	6033590847
DONALD A SPENCER	810 INDIANA ST	6033595962
DOROTHY RICHARDSON	GAMBLES TERRACE, PO BOX 829	603359553
EDRIC ROBERTS	SEA VIEW FARM	6033533538
EFRAIN LAUREANO PEREZ	BLUE WATERS, PO BOX W1770	603357007239
ELKANAH HAMMOND T/A THE OLD NOX PHARMACY	JARDIN COURT, ST MARY'S STREET	603351594
ELLIOTT D PAIGE	CHRISTIAN HILL, PO BOX 3270	6033512129
ENID MEDFORD	1764 PRESTON ST, RADCLIFF	603357010976
ERIC JAMES	GOLDEN GROVE, ST. JOHN'S	6033591055
GARTH A MARCELLE	CROTON LANE, FITCHES CREEK	603357009971
GRACE HENRY	SKERRITTS PASTURE	6033513975
GRACE HENRY	SKERRITTS PASTURE	6033513976
HAGGAI I. ALUMNI	CARLSLISLE ESTATE, P O BOX W 1980	603356000001
HINSON HARRIS	WILLIKIES VILLAGE	6033510062
HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ANTIGUA & BARBUDA	LONG STREET	6033545713
HYACUNTH MOTTLEY	PERRYS VILLAGE, GRAY'S FARM	6033529615
ICYLMA BENJAMIN	P O BOX W1557, WOODS CENTRE, OLD POPESHEAD RD, CEDAR VALLEY	603357002016
INGRID BECKFORD	SWETES VILLAGE	183259002193
JAMES S WILSON	THE GROVE APT #6, DICKENSON BAY	183251000425
JASON M ROBERTS	GOLDEN GROVE	6033530595
JOSEPH A CHARLES	2828 WEST 28TH ST, BROOKLYN, NY	603357000647
KELVIN H BARON	GRAYS CRESCENT GRAYS FARM	183259002587
Lennox M Francis	53 Cottesmore Ave Clayhall	6033573541
LUISA PEGUERO	M/Y TALARIA C/O STJAMES CLUB, PO BOX 63	183259003704
MAJORINA A JOSEPH	DONOVANS	603356295
MARIAN-ANDERSON DALE GORDON	#1 ARMSTRONG ROAD	603357011686
MATILDA FRANCIS	JOHN HUGHES	603357001631
MAUDE ROBERTS	DICKENSON BAY STREET, PO BOX 3261	603357011604
MAX J PUCHER	GALLEY BAY RESORT, FIVE ISLAND PO BOX W1134	183259001648
NORRIS SIMON	#905 EST CASTLE COAKLEY, PO BOX 7757	6033550005
OLIVET THOMAS	905 SUMMIT AVE APT 1A	6033575463
ORLANDO A AGRIPPA	2 ROSE MEWS, EDMONTON	603357005870
PATRICK E JAMES	1841 CENTRAL PARK AVENUE, APT 8N	603353946
PETER HUTCHINSON	27STEDWARDS ROAD, SOUTHSEA	603357003542
RESA E EDWARDS	RADIO RANGE	603354000316
ROBERT B ANGUS	ANEMONE HOUSE, CORAL GARDENS, COBBS CROSS, FALMOUTH	603357012762
RUSSELL HADEED	CROSBIES, PO BOX 1307	603357007572
SAMUEL HUNTE	PO BOX 6623	603357010928
SANDS ANTIGUA & BARBUDA FOUNDATION INC	PO BOX 1874	603352839
SCARVEL R BROOKS	59 FREDERIKS HAAB, FREDERIKSTED	603353604
SELWYN L DOWNER	GEORGE STREET, GREENBAY	603357010072
SEMEO S DOE	1414 WHEATLEY ST, FAR ROCKAWAY NY	183259005269
SHANE JOSEPH	20 FIENNES ST OTTOS NEWTOWN	6033571491
SHANTA D SINGH	FLAMBOUYANT DR, FITCHES CREEK	6033577439
SHEION K THOMAS	UPPER FORT ROAD	6033595711
ST JOHNS LUTHERAN CHURCH	PO BOX 968,	6033592505
VERONICA E BARNES	OTTOS NEW TOWN	6033590303
WAYNE F SMITH	HERBERTS	603357011785
WELDIN JACOBS	GENERAL DELIVERY, ST. THOMAS, USVI	6033570065
WILLIAM R MOORES	HILLSIDE VINEYARDS ROAD, EN6 4PE	603357007814
ZAH I BLASS	VALLEY CHURCH	603357007660

Abandoned Property as at September 30th, 2024

Savings Accounts

Name	Address	Account Number
MARGARET M MARTYR	LIBERTA VILLAGE	603357007335
SHARON C HAMILTON	CASSADA GARDENS #1	603357009241

Safe Deposit Boxes outstanding longer than 5 years

Name	Address	Account Number
Alison I. Roberts	Villa 222h, P.O. Box 192	50197
Allison.M. Hope-Hamilton	99 Ixoria Dr. P.O.Box3309, Royal Gardens	30014
Alvin Bowen	Yorks New Extension	500016
Andrew Hadeed	Blue Waters	30095
Anthony Lennox Scotland	Buckleys	217
Azat Kasimov	409c, North Finger, Jolly Harbour	40122
Belvatina Prosper	Grays Farm- Tinning Villa	40018
Blanche Appleton	Old Road Village	40155
CALVIN H PARKER	PAYNTERS PARADISE	520134
Caribbean Cafe Ltd. Green	P.O. Box 2578	30018
Carl Bailey	Falmouth	50225
Carl Nathaniel	Johnson Point	50146
Carol-Fay George	P.O. Box W555, Woods Centre	293
Caroline Osbourne-Kelly	Jennings Village, York Extension	520170
Chad Murrain		40137
Clerina Stevens	C/O Swiss American Nat'l Bank	520257
Colin Richardson	Five Islands	40110
Craig B Whyte	Seatons Village	51037
David A. Braithwaite	English Harbour	51003
David Dennis Seon		50186
David Mark Quigley	Runaway Beach, Villa #17, P.O. Box W428	40056
Denise F. Cantarutti	Jolly Harbour	50104
Derek J. Bowlin	P.O Box 143, Jolly Harbour Villa #103	51012
Devon Roland Martin	88A Cassland Road	40144
DICKENSON BAY HOTEL MANA	DICKENSON BAY PO BOX 147	520103
Ding Bo	Golden Grove P O Box W282	40076
Dorcas Williams	Yorks Development	50079
Dorcas Williams	Yorks Development	50023
Dorothy Williams	P.O. Box 467, St. Mary's Street	40046
Dulcie M. A. Lewis	Radio Rangep.O. Box 109	50078
Edward Matthew	Cassada Gardens #1	50221
EILEEN C FRANCIS	MARTIN'S VILLAGE,	520095
Elvis E. Wyre	Radio Range	366
Elvis Roberts		40035
Eurileen Zenetta Thibou	Thames Street	30077
Ewart Prince Roach	# 101e Jolly Harbour	50137
Francis Kwesi Yankey	Cashew Hill, P.O. Box 3544	50108
Franklyn Ian Roberts	All Saints Village	50172
George A. Powell	Wireless Road, P.O. Box 1571	225
Glenn K. Curtis	P O Box 12	50171
Glenroy Braithwaite	All Saints Village	40044
Guy Francois Johnny Vanh	Bolans Village	50125
Hubert Kirchner	Cobbs Cross, P. O. Box W1822	40160
Ilaria Orsula Claudia M. Gerosa-Ricci	English Harbour	175
Irma Drew	#7 Hodges Bay	40008
Irwin Romeo	T/A The Cigar Shop	50167
Irwin Romeo	Rodney St.	50178
Jace Humphreys	Cassada Gardens	50060
Jasmine Benjamin	Carnival Gardens	50213
Johann Wehner	Potters New Extension	40108
John M. Silston	Cassada Gardens #2	40023
John R. Anjo Obe	Jolly Harbour	50151
Jose D Abreu Garcia	Dickenson Bay Street	40172
Joycelyn C. Charles	P.O. Box 616	40049
Julia Sylvania Herbert	Pigotts Village P.O.Box W1911	40184
Julie A. Roos	P O Box 149, Jolly Harbour	50165
Kenneth Wyre	Cobbs Cross	8
Kevin Moses	Five Islands Village	40173
Konstantin Nikolic	P.O.Box 180, Jolly Harbour, Suite 418	304
Leon Shannon	P.O. Box 51	51017
Lilrose Camacho	P.O. Box 2003	50046
Lorrie-Ann Michelle Evan	Marble Hill P.O. Box 1267	50169
Lorrie-Ann Michelle Evan	Marble Hill P.O. Box 1267	50050
Lorrie-Ann Michelle Evan	Marble Hill P.O. Box 1267	50051

Abandoned Property as at September 30th, 2024

Safe Deposit Boxes outstanding longer than 5 years

Name	Address	Account Number
Lottoia L. Auguste	Primrose Ave, Upper Fort Road	40104
Louraine Maria Adams	English Harbour	326
Luis Jarvis	Shopping Centre	50114
Melvyn Paul Lenzan	P.O. Box W-966, Woods Ctr	50042
Menelick R Goodwin	Wireless Road	295
Michael Fitzroy Smith	Sutherlands Development	159
Michael Shanahan	Jolly Harbour Villa #30	50109
Monica Coralita David-Lindsay	Falmouth Village	50188
Moussa Milhem	P O Box 2115	40048
Nari Mirchandani	English Harbour	50212
Olga Caines	Gambles Terrace	52
Olof Gunnar Esbjorn Olss	English Harbour	300079
Oswald Luke Allan Mc Almont	Jennings Village	50098
Panochee St. Helen	Clare Hall	137
Pedro Luis Benitez Rondo	76 Cedar Valley Springs	40189
Rommel Simmons	Cassada Gardens #2	40063
Rouaida Saoud	C/O Tropical Grill, Vendors Mall	52001
Santa Herrera Leonardo	Bolans	50106
Sonia V Edwards	Christian Hill, Piccadilly	40017
Stacey .D. Mc Mahon	Old Parham Road	50191
Steve Joseph	C/O Sanb, Heritage	50184
Sudhakar Bandi	#2a Armstrong Ave.	51005
Vanda Arthurton	Radio Range	51018
Wayne S. Isaac	Nut Grove	81
Wendy-Ann C. J. Francis	No. 2 Bathlogde	30178
West Indies Publishing Ltd	Suite 18b Woods Centre, Friars Hill Road	285
Yasmine Benjamin	Crosbies, Boom Heaven	282
Ying Xie	Jolly Harbour, North Finger, Rm#336a	50187