

CAYMAN ISLANDS



Supplement No. 6 Published with Extraordinary Gazette dated Wednesday,
Nov. 6th, 1991.

**THE CORONERS (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1991
(LAW 21 OF 1991)**

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Law 21 of 1991

I Assent

A. J. SCOTT
Governor

18th October, 1991

**A LAW TO AMEND
THE CORONER'S LAW, 1975**

ENACTED by the Legislature of the Cayman Islands.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Coroners (Amendment) Law, 1991.

Amendment of S. 1 of
Law 15 of 1975.

2. The Coroner's Law, 1975, in this Law referred to as the principal Law, is amended by substituting "Coroners" for "Coroner's" in the Long title and in the first line of section 1.

Repeal of S. 6 (4) (c)(iv)
of the principal Law.

3. Section 6(4)(c)(iv) is repealed.

Amendment of S. 4 of
the principal Law.

4. Section 4 of the principal Law is amended by substituting the words "has not been medically determined" for the words "is unknown" in the fourth line.

Insertion of new S. 9A in
the principal Law.

5. The principal Law is amended by inserting the following new section immediately after section 9 –

"Proof at an inquest by
written statement.

9A. (1) At an inquest, a written statement by any person is admissible as evidence to the like extent as oral evidence to the like effect by that

person if —

- (a) the statement purports to be signed by the person who made it; and
- (b) the statement contains a declaration by that person to the effect that it is true to the best of his knowledge and belief and that he made the statement knowing that, if it were tendered in evidence, he would be liable to prosecution if he wilfully stated in it anything which he knew to be false or did not believe to be true.

(2) The following provisions shall also have effect in relation to a written statement tendered in evidence under subsection (1) —

- (a) if the statement is made by a person under the age of eighteen years, it shall give his age;
- (b) if the statement is made by a person who cannot read, it shall be read to him before he signs it or attests it by his mark, and shall be accompanied by a declaration by the person who read the statement to him to the effect that it was so read and that he expressed agreement with it.

(3) Notwithstanding that a written statement by any person may be admissible as evidence under subsection (1), the coroner may require that person to attend at the inquest and give evidence.

(4) So much of any statement as is admitted in evidence under subsection (1) shall, unless the coroner otherwise directs, be read aloud at the inquest, and, where the coroner so directs, an account shall be given orally of so much of any statement as is not read aloud.

(5) Any document or object referred to

as an exhibit and identified in a written statement tendered in evidence under subsection (1) shall be treated as if it had been produced as an exhibit and identified at the inquest by the maker of the statement.

(6) Whoever, in a written statement tendered in evidence at an inquest under subsection (1), wilfully makes a statement material in those proceedings which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true, is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years."

Passed by the Legislative Assembly the 12th day of September, 1991.

SYBIL McLAUGHLIN
Speaker.

GEORGETTE MYRIE
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

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