



# ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

## CHAPTER 3.24

### BAIL ACT

**Revised Edition**  
showing the law as at 31 December 2017

This is a revised edition of the law, prepared by the Law Commission under the authority of the Law Commission Act, Cap. 1.03.

This edition contains a consolidation of the following laws—

#### **BAIL ACT**

**Act 18 of 2012** ... in force 1st September 2012

Amended by: Act 22 of 2013

Act 8 of 2017

Page

3

Published in  
2019  
Consolidated, Revised and Prepared under the Authority of the Law Commission Act,  
on behalf of the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis  
by  
The Regional Law Revision Centre Inc.,  
P.O. Box 1626, 5 Mar Building,  
The Valley, AI-2640, Anguilla,  
West Indies.

Available for purchase from—

Attorney General's Chambers,  
Government Headquarters, P.O. Box 164,  
Church Street, Basseterre, St. Kitts,  
West Indies

Tel: (869) 465-2521

Ext. 1013

Tel: (869) 465-2127

Fax: (869) 465-5040

Email: [attorneygeneral@gov.kn](mailto:attorneygeneral@gov.kn)

© Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis  
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means  
without the written permission of the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis except as  
permitted by the Copyright Act or under the terms of a licence from  
the Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

## **CHAPTER 3.24**

### **BAIL ACT**

#### ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

1. Short title
  2. Interpretation
  3. Eligibility for bail
  4. Circumstances in which bail may be denied
  5. Appeals
  6. Restrictions on conditions of bail
  7. Record of decision as to bail
  8. Court to give reasons for granting or refusing bail
  9. Accused to be informed of his right to apply to High Court for bail
  10. Power of High Court to grant, refuse or vary conditions of bail
  11. Right of appeal
  12. General provisions relating to bail
  13. Offence of absconding by person released on bail
  14. Penalty for absconding
  15. Liability to arrest for absconding or breaking conditions of bail
  16. Bail with surety
  17. Forfeiture of security or recognisance
  18. Offence of agreeing to indemnify surety in criminal proceedings
  19. Offence to stand surety consideration of property being used as surety
  20. Rules and Regulations
  21. Savings
- FIRST SCHEDULE: Offences requiring bail to be granted by Order of High Court
- SECOND SCHEDULE: Statutory Declaration to be made by a Surety or Sureties



## CHAPTER 3.24

### BAIL ACT

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR BAIL IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND FOR RELATED MATTERS.

#### Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Bail Act.

#### Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Act—

“ankle bracelet” refers to an electronic homing device or tracking device that defendants under bail or house-arrest may be required to wear to enable monitoring and recording of their whereabouts at all times;

*(Inserted by Act 8 of 2017)*

“bail in criminal proceedings” means—

- (a) bail grantable in or in connection with proceedings for an offence to a person who is accused or convicted of the offence; of
- (b) bail grantable to a person who is under arrest or for whose arrest a warrant endorsed with a direction for bail is issued;

“child” means a person under the age of eighteen years;

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Justice;

“surrender to custody” means, in relation to a person released on bail, surrendering himself or herself into custody of the Court or of a police officer, in accordance with the conditions under which bail was granted, at the time and place appointed for him or her to do so.

(2) Where a written law which related to bail in criminal proceedings refers to the person bailed appearing before a Court, it is to be construed, unless the context otherwise requires, as referring to his or her surrendering himself or herself into the custody of the Court.

#### Eligibility for bail.

3. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), a Court may grant bail to any person charged with any offence.

*(Amended by Act 8 of 2017)*

(2) A person shall not be admitted to bail, except by an Order of the High Court, if that person is charged with an offence specified in the First Schedule.

(3) A person shall not be admitted to bail if that person is charged, simultaneously, with—

- (a) murder under the Offences Against the Person Act, Cap. 4.21, or any other law in Saint Christopher and Nevis; and
- (b) an offence under the Firearms Act, Cap. 19.05,

except where the defendant is able to satisfy the court beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant would comply with the conditions of bail.

*(Inserted by Act 8 of 2017)*

**Circumstances in which bail may be denied.**

## 4. (1) In this section—

- (a) “default”, in relation to the defendant, means a default for which he or she is to be dealt with under section 7 of the Probation of Offenders Act, Cap. 4.27;
- (b) reference to a previous grant of admission to bail in criminal proceedings include a reference to bail granted before the coming into operation of this Act;
- (c) references to a defendant being kept in custody or being in custody include, where a defendant is a child or young person, being kept in a place of detention provided under the Child Justice Act, Cap. 4.15;  
*(Amended by Act 22 of 2013)*
- (d) the question whether an offence is one which is punishable with imprisonment shall be determined without regard to any enactment prohibiting or resulting in the imprisonment of young offenders or first offenders.

(2) Where the offence or one of the offences of which the defendant is accused in the proceedings is punishable with imprisonment, it shall be within the discretion of the Court to deny bail to the defendant in the following circumstances—

- (a) where the Court is satisfied that there are substantial grounds for believing that the defendant, if released on bail would—
  - (i) fail to surrender to custody;
  - (ii) commit an offence while on bail; or
  - (iii) interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice, whether in relation to himself or herself or any other person;
- (b) where the Court is satisfied that the defendant should be kept in custody for his own protection or, where he is a child or young person, for his own welfare;
- (c) where he is in custody in pursuance of the sentence of a Court or any authority acting under the Saint Christopher and Nevis Defence Force Act, Cap. 19.14;
- (d) where the Court is satisfied that it has not been practicable to obtain sufficient information for the purpose of taking the decisions required under this section for want of time since the institution of the proceedings against him;
- (e) where, having been released on bail in or in connection with the proceedings for the offence, he is arrested in pursuance of section 12;
- (f) where he is charged with an offence alleged to have been committed while he was released on bail; or
- (g) where his case is adjourned for inquiries or a report and it appears to the Court that it would be impracticable to complete the inquiries or make the report without keeping him in custody.

(3) In the exercise of its discretion under subsection (2)(a) the Court may consider the following—

- (a) the nature and seriousness of the offence or default and the probable method of dealing with the defendant for it;
- (b) the character, antecedents, associations and social ties of the defendant;
- (c) the defendant's record with respect to the fulfillment of his obligations under previous grants of bail in criminal proceedings;
- (d) except in the case of a defendant whose case is adjourned for inquiries or a report, the strength of the evidence of his having committed the offence or having failed to surrender to custody; and
- (e) any other factor which appears to be relevant.

(4) Where any offence of which the defendant is accused or convicted in the proceedings is one which is not punishable with imprisonment, it shall be within the discretion of the Court to deny bail in the following circumstances—

- (a) where it appears to the Court that, having been previously granted bail in criminal proceedings, he has failed to surrender to custody in accordance with his obligations under the grant of bail and the Court believes, in view of that failure, that the defendant, if released on bail, would fail to surrender to custody;
- (b) where the Court is satisfied that he should be kept in custody for his own protection or, where he is a child or young person, for his own welfare;
- (c) where he is in custody in pursuance of a sentence of a Court or any authority acting under the Saint Christopher and Nevis Defence Force Act, Cap. 19:14;
- (d) where, having been released on bail in or in connection with the proceedings for the offence, he is arrested in pursuance of section 14.

(5) Where a defendant was convicted of a criminal offence under the Firearms Act, Cap. 19:05, and a period of ten years has not yet elapsed and that defendant is again charged with any offence under the Firearms Act, Cap. 19:05, bail may only be granted where the defendant is able to satisfy the court beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant would comply with the conditions of bail.

*(Inserted by Act 8 of 2017)*

### **Appeals.**

5. (1) Where a person—

- (a) is convicted by a Magistrate's Court for an offence punishable with imprisonment;
- (b) appeals; and
- (c) is refused or granted bail by the High Court,

that person or the prosecution, as the case may be, may appeal the decision of the High Court to the Court of Appeal.

(2) Where an appellant seeks bail under subsection (1), the Court of Appeal may—

- (a) grant bail; or

- (b) deny bail if the Court is satisfied that there are no special circumstances to justify the granting of bail,

to the appellant.

(3) Where the prosecution appeals a decision of the High Court to grant bail under subsection (1), the Court of Appeal may—

- (a) dismiss the appeal and uphold the decision of the High Court;
- (b) allow the appeal, revoke the grant of bail and order that the person be arrested; or
- (c) vary the conditions of the bail.

#### **Restrictions on conditions of bail.**

6. (1) Subject to subsection (2), where the defendant is granted bail, the conditions mentioned in subsections (3) to (7) of section 12 shall not be imposed unless it appears to the Court that it is necessary to do so—

- (a) for the purpose of preventing the occurrence of any of the events referred to in section 4;
- (b) to enable enquiries or a report to be made into the defendant's physical or mental condition.

(2) Subsection (1) also applies to any application to the Court to vary the conditions of bail or to impose conditions in respect of bail which has been granted unconditionally.

#### **Record of decision as to bail.**

7. Subject to subsection (2), where—

- (a) a Court grants bail in criminal proceedings;
- (b) a Court refuses bail in criminal proceedings to an accused person;
- (c) a Court appoints a time or place or a Court appoints a different time or place for a person granted bail in criminal proceedings to surrender to custody; or
- (d) a Court varies any condition of bail or imposes conditions in respect of bail in criminal proceedings,

that Court shall make a record of the decision and, where requested to do so by the person in relation to whom the decision was taken, shall cause a copy of the record of the decision as soon as practicable after the record is made, to be given to him.

#### **Court to give reasons for granting or refusing bail.**

8. (1) Where a Magistrate's Court—

- (a) grants bail in criminal proceedings over an objection to bail by or on behalf of the police;
- (b) refuses bail in criminal proceedings;
- (c) imposes conditions in granting bail in criminal proceedings; or
- (d) varies any conditions of bail, in relation to an accused person,

then the Magistrate shall, in order to enable the accused person and the police to consider making an application in the matter to the High Court, give reasons for granting or refusing bail or for imposing or varying the conditions.

(2) A Court, which is by virtue of subsection (1) required to give reasons for its decisions, shall include a note of those reasons in the record of its decision and shall give a copy of that note to the police and to the accused person in relation to whom the decision is taken.

**Accused to be informed of his right to apply to High Court for bail.**

9. Where a Magistrate's Court, inquiring into or trying an offence alleged to have been committed by a person, refuses bail it shall inform him that he may appeal to the High Court.

**Power of High Court to grant, refuse or vary conditions of bail.**

10. (1) Where a Magistrate's Court grants or refuses bail in criminal proceedings or imposes conditions in granting bail in criminal proceedings, the High Court may, on application by an accused person or the prosecution, grant or refuse bail or vary the conditions.

(2) Where the High Court grants bail to an accused person under subsection (1), it may direct him to appear at a time and place which the Magistrate's Court may have directed and the recognisance of any surety shall be conditioned accordingly.

(3) Where the High Court refuses an accused person bail under subsection (1) and the accused is not then in custody, the Court shall issue a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and the accused shall be brought before a Magistrate's Court and shall be remanded in custody.

(4) The powers of the High Court under this section are without prejudice to the jurisdiction vested in the High Court under any other law.

**Right of appeal.**

11. (1) Where an application is made to the High Court under section 10 and the High Court refuses or grants the application or varies the conditions, the accused person or the prosecution, as the case may be, may appeal that decision to the Court of Appeal.

(2) Where the Court of Appeal hears an appeal under subsection (1), the Court of Appeal may make any order as it thinks just.

**General provisions relating to bail.**

12. (1) A person granted bail in criminal proceedings shall surrender to custody.

(2) A Court may require any person applying for bail to provide, as a condition for bail before his release, a surety to secure his surrender to custody.

(3) A Court may further require any person applying for bail to—

(a) surrender his passport to the Court;

(b) inform the Court if he intends to leave the State;

(c) report at specified times to a police station; or

(d) wear an ankle bracelet or other similar monitoring device, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed—

*(Substituted by Act 8 of 2017)*

<sup>\*</sup>(4) A person referred to in subsection (3) shall also comply with any other requirements as appear to the Court to be necessary to ensure that—

- (a) he surrenders to custody;
- (b) he does not commit an offence while on bail;
- (c) he does not interfere with witnesses or otherwise obstruct the course of justice, whether in relation to himself or any other person; and
- (d) he makes himself available for the purpose of enabling inquiries or a report or any medical examination, to be made to assist the Court in dealing with him for the offence.

*(Inserted by Act 8 of 2017)*

(5) Where it appears that the applicant for bail is unlikely to remain in Saint Christopher and Nevis until the times appointed for him to surrender to custody, he may be required, before being released on bail, to give security for his surrender to custody and the security may be given by him or on his behalf.

(6) Where a parent or guardian of a child or young person consents to be surety for the child or young person for the purposes of this section, the parent or guardian may be required to ensure that the child or young person complies with any condition imposed on him by virtue of subsection (3), except that—

- (a) no condition shall be imposed on the parent or the guardian of a young person by virtue of this subsection where it appears that the young person will attain the age of sixteen before the time to be appointed for him to surrender to custody; and
- (b) the parent or guardian shall not be required to secure compliance with any condition to which his consent does not extend and shall not in respect of those conditions to which his consent does extend, be bound in a sum greater than two thousand, five hundred dollars.

(7) Where a Court has granted bail in criminal proceedings, it may on application—

- (a) by or on behalf of the person to whom it was granted; or
- (b) by the prosecutor or a police officer,

vary the conditions of bail or, in respect of bail which it has granted unconditionally, impose conditions.

### **Offence of absconding by person released on bail.**

**13.** (1) A person who has been released on bail in criminal proceedings and has failed to surrender to custody is guilty of an offence unless he has reasonable cause for his failure to surrender to custody.

(2) A failure to give to a person granted bail in criminal proceedings a copy of the record of the decision shall not constitute a reasonable cause for that person's failure to surrender to custody.

(3) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (1), a document purporting to be a copy of any part of the prescribed record which related to the time and place appointed for the person specified in the record to surrender to custody and duly certified by the appropriate officer of the Court to be a true copy of that part of

---

<sup>\*</sup> Inserted as subsection (3A), renumbered as subsection (4) and the following subsections renumbered.

the record shall be evidence of the time and place appointed for that person to surrender to custody.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (3)—

“prescribed record” means the record of the decision of the Court or police officer made in pursuance of section 7;

“duly certified” means certified by the appropriate officer of the Court or, by the police officer who took the decision; and

“appropriate officer of the Court” means—

(i) in the case of a Magistrate's Court, the Registrar or such other officer as may be authorized by a Magistrate to act for the purpose;

(ii) in the case of the Court of Appeal, the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar or such other officer as may be authorized to act for the purpose.

#### **Penalty for absconding.**

14. (1) An offence under section 13(1) is punishable on summary conviction.

(2) A person who is convicted summarily of any offence under section 13(1) is liable to a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

#### **Liability to arrest for absconding or breaking conditions of bail.**

15. (1) Where a person who has been released on bail in criminal proceedings and is under a duty to surrender into the custody of a Court fails to surrender into custody at the time appointed for him to do so, the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest.

(2) Where a person who has been released on bail in criminal proceedings absents himself from the Court without the leave of the Court, at any time after he has surrendered into the custody of the Court and before the Court is ready to begin or to resume the hearing of the proceedings, the Court may issue a warrant for his arrest.

(3) A person who has been released on bail in criminal proceedings may be arrested without warrant by a police officer where—

(a) the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that that person is not likely to surrender to custody;

(b) the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that that person has committed or is about to commit another offence while on bail;

(c) the police officer has reasonable grounds for believing that that person is likely to break any of the conditions of his bail or has reasonable grounds for suspecting that that person has broken any of those conditions; or

(d) in the case where that person was released on bail with a surety, the surety notifies a police officer in writing that that person is unlikely to surrender to custody and that for that reason the surety wishes to be relieved of his obligations as a surety.

(4) A person arrested in pursuance of subsection (3) shall be brought as soon as practicable, and in any event within twenty-four hours after his arrest or at the next sitting of the Court—

- (a) before the Magistrate; or
- (b) where he is arrested within twenty-four hours of the time appointed for him to surrender to custody, before the Court at which he is to surrender to custody.

(5) Where a Magistrate before whom a person is brought under subsection (4) is of the opinion that that person—

- (a) is not likely to surrender to custody;
- (b) has committed or was about to commit another offence; or
- (c) has broken or is likely to break any condition of his bail,

the Magistrate may, subject to subsection (6), remand him in custody or commit him to custody, as the case may require or, alternatively, grant him bail subject to the same or different conditions, save that were the Magistrate is not of any such opinion, the Magistrate may grant him bail subject to the same conditions, if any, as were originally imposed.

(6) Where the person brought before the Magistrate under subsection (4) is a child or young person and the Magistrate does not grant him bail, subsection (5) shall have effect subject to the provisions of the Child Justice Act, Cap. 4.15.

*(Amended by Act 22 of 2013)*

#### **Bail with surety.**

**16.** (1) This section applies where a person is granted bail in criminal proceedings on condition that he provides a surety for the purpose of securing his surrender to custody.

(2) In considering the suitability of a proposed surety referred to in subsection (1), the Court shall—

- (a) have regard, amongst other things, to—
  - (i) the surety's profession, occupation, trade or business;
  - (ii) his character and his previous convictions, if any; and
  - (iii) his proximity, whether of kinship, place or residence or otherwise, to the person for whom he is to be surety; and
- (b) require the surety to make a statutory declaration in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

(3) Where the Court grants a person bail in criminal proceedings under subsection (1), but is unable to release him because no surety or no suitable surety is available, the Court shall fix the amount in which the surety is to be bound and subsection (4) and (5) shall apply for the purpose of enabling the recognisance of the surety to be entered into subsequently.

(4) A recognisance of the surety under subsection (3) may be entered into before such of the persons or descriptions of persons as the Court may by order specify or, if it makes no such order, before any of the following persons—

- (a) where the decision is taken by the Magistrate's Court, before any Magistrate;
- (b) where the decision is taken by the High Court or the Court of Appeal, before any person specified in paragraph (a).

(5) Where a surety seeks to enter into his recognisance before any person in accordance with subsection (4), but that person declines to take his recognisance because he is not satisfied with the surety's suitability, the surety may apply to—

- (a) the Court which fixed the amount of the recognisance in which the surety was to be bound; or
- (b) a Magistrate's Court,

for that Court to take his recognisance and that Court shall, if satisfied of his suitability, take his recognisance.

(6) Where, in pursuance of subsection (4), a recognisance is entered into otherwise than before the Court that fixed the amount of the recognisance, the recognisance shall have full force and effect as if it had been entered into before that Court.

#### **Forfeiture of security or recognisance.**

17. (1) Where a person has given security in pursuance of section 12(5), and the Court is satisfied that he failed to surrender to custody, then, unless it appears that he had reasonable cause for his failure, the Court may order the forfeiture of the security.

(2) Where a Court orders the forfeiture of security under subsection (1), the Court may declare that the forfeiture extends to such amount less than the full value of the security as it thinks fit to order.

(3) Security which has been ordered to be forfeited under subsection (1) shall, to the extent of the forfeiture—

- (a) where it consists of money, be accounted for and paid in the same manner as a fine imposed by the Court would be paid;
- (b) where it does not consist of money, be enforced by such Magistrate's Court as may be specified in the order.

(4) This section shall be in addition to any other provision relating to enforcement of recognisances entered into in criminal proceedings under any other written law.

#### **Offence of agreeing to indemnify surety in criminal proceedings.**

18. (1) Where a person agrees with another to indemnify that other against any liability which that other may incur as a surety to secure the surrender to custody of a person accused or convicted of or under arrest for an offence, he and that other person are guilty of an offence.

(2) An offence under subsection (1) is committed whether the agreement is made before or after the person to be indemnified becomes a surety, whether or not he becomes a surety and whether or not the agreement contemplates compensation in money's worth.

(3) A person convicted of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

#### **Offence to stand surety consideration of property being used as surety.**

19. (1) It is an offence for a person to stand surety on the consideration of property which, at the time of standing such surety, is being used as security for the

purpose of standing surety for any other person unless the approval of the Court is first obtained.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine of three thousand dollars or to imprisonment for two years or to both.

#### **Rules and Regulations.**

**20.** (1) The Minister may make such Regulations as appear to him or her to be necessary and expedient for the proper carrying out of the intent of this Act.

(2) The Minister may, after consultation with the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Attorney General, make Rules in relation to bail for children in conflict with the law under the Child Justice Act, Cap. 4.15.

*(Inserted by Act 22 of 2013)*

#### **Savings.**

**21.** (1) Where there is a conflict, relating to bail, between the provisions of this Act and any other Act, the provisions of this Act shall prevail.

(2) Notwithstanding any written law bail granted before the appointed day of this Act is valid.

---

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

*(Section 3)*

**OFFENCES REQUIRING BAIL TO BE GRANTED BY  
ORDER OF HIGH COURT**

Where a person is charged with any of the following offences—

- (a) murder or manslaughter contrary to the provisions of Part II of the Offences Against the Person Act, Cap. 4.21;  
*(Amended by Act 8 of 2017)*
- (b) treason;
- (c) hijacking contrary to the provisions of the Hijacking Act, Cap. 4.13;
- \* (d) a firearm offence contrary to the provisions of the Firearms Act, Cap. 19.05 and section 4(5) of the Bail Act;
- (e) a terrorism offence contrary to the provisions of the Anti-Terrorism Act, Cap. 4.02;
- (f) a sexual offence contrary to the Offences Against the Person Act, Cap. 4.21 or the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Cap. 4.05 or any other law in Saint Christopher and Nevis;  
*(Inserted by Act 8 of 2017)*
- (g) any other offence for which death is the penalty fixed by law.

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

*(Section 16)*

**STATUTORY DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY A SURETY OR SURETIES  
SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS**

Island of.....

I, the undersigned of..... do  
solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

I/We have agreed to offer myself/\*ourselves as surety for...../  
defendant in the case State/Police vs.....

In this regard I/\*we acknowledge to owe to the State the sum of..... to  
be levied on my/\*our several movable and immovable property if the said  
..... fails in the condition of the recognisance to be  
entered before.....Magistrate/Justice of the  
Peace.

---

\* Inserted as paragraph (ca), (cb) and (cc), relettered as (d), (e) and (f) and the following paragraph relettered.

And for that purpose I/\*we, the undersigned declare—

- (a) that my/\*our movable and immovable property including other financial assets consist of the following:
  - (i) Particulars of immovable property-description of immovable property, date of Deed and name and address of the parties to the Deed.....
  - (ii) Estimated value of immovable property.....
  - (iii) Bank balances - names of the bank, account number and amount.....
  - (iv) Any other movable property and its value.....
- (b) that the immovable property specified in subparagraph (a)(i) above is owned by me/\*us free from any encumbrances; or \*that the immovable property specified in subparagraph (a)(i) under mortgage, hypothecated, etc., in consideration of .....
- (c) that I/\*we have not stood surety/sureties on the consideration of the aforesaid immovable/movable property in any other case/cases which case/cases has/\*have not been determined.
- (d) that I/\*we have not been convicted of any criminal offence and no criminal charge is pending against me/\*us.

OR

that I/\*we have been convicted of a criminal offence and have paid the fine or served the term of imprisonment and no criminal charge is pending against me/\*us.

Signed .....

Declarant/Declarants

I/\*We make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and I/\*we am/ \*are aware that if there is any statement in this declaration which is false in fact, which I/\*we know or believe to be false or do not believe to be true, I/\*we am/\* may be liable to a fine or imprisonment or both.

Signed.....

Declarant/Declarants

Declared before me this .....day of.....20.....

Signed.....

Magistrate, Justice of Peace, Registrar

\_\_\_\_\_