

Uniform Registration of Canadian Money Judgments Act	North Carolina Law	Analysis
<p>SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.</p> <p>This [act] may be cited as the Uniform Registration of Canadian Money Judgments Act.</p>	<p>§ 1C-1850. Short title.</p> <p>This Article may be cited as the North Carolina Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p>	
<p>SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.</p> <p>In this [act]:</p> <p>(1) “Canada” means the sovereign nation of Canada and its provinces and territories. “Canadian” has a corresponding meaning.</p> <p>(2) “Canadian judgment” means a judgment of a court of Canada, other than a judgment that recognizes the judgment of another foreign country.</p>	<p>§ 1C-1851. Definitions.</p> <p>The following definitions apply in this Article:</p> <p>(1) Foreign country. – A government other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The United States; b. A state, district, commonwealth, territory, or insular possession of the United States; or c. Any other government with regard to which the decision in this State as to whether to recognize a judgment of that government's courts is initially subject to determination under the Full Faith and Credit Clause of the United States Constitution. <p>(2) Foreign-country judgment. – A judgment of a court of a foreign country. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p>	<p>The Uniform Act applies to a Canadian judgment only and is intended to supplement the Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act (UFCMJRA), which applies to a judgment of any foreign country. Article 20 of Chapter 1C of the General Statutes is the North Carolina Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act (NC UFCMJRA).</p>
<p>SECTION 3. APPLICABILITY.</p> <p>(a) This [act] applies to a Canadian judgment to the extent the judgment is within the scope of [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 3], if recognition of the judgment is sought to enforce the judgment.</p> <p>(b) A Canadian judgment that grants both recovery of a sum of money and other relief may be registered under this [act], but only to the extent of the grant of recovery of a sum of money.</p> <p>(c) A Canadian judgment regarding subject matter both within and not within the scope of this [act] may be registered under this [act], but only to the extent the judgment is with regard to subject matter</p>	<p>§ 1C-1852. Applicability; saving clause.</p> <p>(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, this Article applies to a foreign-country judgment to the extent that the judgment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Grants or denies recovery of a sum of money; and (2) Under the law of the foreign country where rendered, is final, conclusive, and enforceable. <p>(b) This Article does not apply to a foreign-country judgment, even if the judgment grants or denies recovery of a sum of money, to the extent that the judgment is:</p>	<p>The scope of the Uniform Act follows the scope of the UFCMJRA. The NC UFCMJRA applies only to final judgments that grant or deny recovery of a sum of money and does not apply to a judgment for taxes, a fine or other penalty, a judgment for alimony, support, or maintenance in matrimonial or family matters.</p>

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<p>within the scope of this [act].</p>	<p>(1) A judgment for taxes;</p> <p>(2) A fine or other penalty; or</p> <p>(3) A judgment for alimony, support, or maintenance in matrimonial or family matters.</p> <p>(c) A party seeking recognition of a foreign-country judgment has the burden of establishing that this Article applies to the foreign-country judgment.</p> <p>(d) This Article does not prevent the recognition under principles of comity or otherwise of a foreign-country judgment to which this Article does not apply. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p>	
<p>SECTION 4. REGISTRATION OF CANADIAN JUDGMENT.</p> <p>(a) A person seeking recognition of a Canadian judgment described in Section 3 to enforce the judgment may register the judgment in the office of the [clerk] of a court in which an action for recognition of the judgment could be filed under [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 6].</p> <p>(b) A registration under subsection (a) must be executed by the person registering the judgment or the person's attorney and include:</p> <p>(1) a copy of the Canadian judgment authenticated [under [cite to state's law on authentication of a foreign country judgment]] [in the same manner as a copy of a foreign judgment is authenticated in an action under [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 6]] as an accurate copy by the court that entered the judgment;</p> <p>(2) the name and address of the person registering the judgment;</p>	<p>§ 1C-1855. Procedure for recognition and nonrecognition of foreign-country judgment.</p> <p>(a) If recognition of a foreign-country judgment is sought as an original matter, the issue of recognition shall be raised by filing an action seeking recognition of the foreign-country judgment.</p> <p>(b) If recognition or nonrecognition of a foreign-country judgment is sought in some other action, the issue of recognition may be raised by complaint, counterclaim, cross-claim, or affirmative defense. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p> <p>§ 1C-1858. Statute of limitations.</p> <p>An action to recognize a foreign-country judgment must be commenced within the earlier of the time during which the foreign-country judgment is effective in the foreign country or 10 years from the date that the foreign-country judgment became effective in the foreign country. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p> <p>§ 1C-1853. Standards for recognition and nonrecognition of foreign-country judgment.</p>	<p>The Uniform Act allows a person to seek recognition of a Canadian judgment to enforce the judgment. The person must include an authenticated copy of the judgment, the person's name and address, the name and last-known address of the person against whom the judgment is being registered, the amount of the judgment, and other information. The Uniform Act provides a statutory form as a safe harbor.</p> <p>Conversely, the NC UFCMJRA requires a person seeking recognition of a foreign-country judgment to plead in a court action. The court shall apply certain standards to the judgment to determine if it should be</p>

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<p>(3) if the person registering the judgment is not the person in whose favor the judgment was rendered, a statement describing the interest the person registering the judgment has in the judgment which entitles the person to seek its recognition and enforcement;</p> <p>(4) the name and last-known address of the person against whom the judgment is being registered;</p> <p>(5) if the judgment is of the type described in Section 3(b) or (c), a description of the part of the judgment being registered;</p> <p>(6) the amount of the judgment or part of the judgment being registered, identifying:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(A) the amount of interest accrued as of the date of registration on the judgment or part of the judgment being registered, the rate of interest, the part of the judgment to which interest applies, and the date when interest began to accrue;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(B) costs and expenses included in the judgment or part of the judgment being registered, other than an amount awarded for attorney's fees; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(C) the amount of an award of attorney's fees included in the judgment or part of the judgment being registered;</p> <p>(7) the amount, as of the date of registration, of post-judgment costs, expenses, and attorney's fees claimed by the person registering the judgment or part of the judgment;</p> <p>(8) the amount of the judgment or part of the judgment being registered which has been satisfied as of the date of registration;</p> <p>(9) a statement that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(A) the judgment is final, conclusive, and enforceable under</p>	<p>(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a court of this State shall recognize a foreign-country judgment to which this Article applies.</p> <p>(b) A court of this State shall not recognize a foreign-country judgment if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) The judgment was rendered under a judicial system that, taken as a whole, does not provide impartial tribunals or procedures compatible with the requirements of due process of law;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) The foreign court did not have personal jurisdiction over the defendant;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(3) The foreign court did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(4) The judgment was obtained by a foreign government entity to compensate for the expenditure of public funds for government programs.</p> <p>(c) If a court of this State finds that any of the following exist with respect to a foreign-country judgment for which recognition is sought, recognition of the judgment shall be denied unless the court determines, as a matter of law, that recognition would nevertheless be reasonable under the circumstances:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) The defendant in the proceeding in the foreign court did not receive notice of the proceeding in sufficient time to enable the defendant to defend.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) The judgment was obtained by fraud that deprived the losing party of an adequate opportunity to present its case.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(3) The judgment, or the cause of action or claim for relief on which the judgment is based, is repugnant to the public policy of this State or of the United States.</p>	<p>recognized. These standards relate to issues, such as lack of due process, lack of personal or subject-matter jurisdiction, fraud, repugnant public policy, unconstitutionality under US or NC Constitutions.</p> <p>Note: Regarding the issue of currency conversion, the Uniform Foreign-Money Claims Act addresses this issue. North Carolina has enacted this act as Article 19 of Chapter 1C of the General Statutes.</p>

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<p>the law of the Canadian jurisdiction in which it was rendered;</p> <p>(B) the judgment or part of the judgment being registered is within the scope of this [act]; and</p> <p>(C) if a part of the judgment is being registered, the amounts stated in the registration under paragraphs (6), (7), and (8) relate to the part;</p> <p>(10) if the judgment is not in English, a certified translation of the judgment into English; and</p> <p>(11) [a registration fee of \$[____]] [the registration fee stated in [cite to applicable statute or administrative rule]].</p> <p>(c) On receipt of a registration that includes the documents, information, and registration fee required by subsection (b), the [clerk] shall file the registration, assign a [registration] docket number, and enter the Canadian judgment in the court's [registration] docket.</p> <p>(d) A registration substantially in the following form complies with the registration requirements under subsection (b) if the registration includes the attachments specified in the form:</p> <p>REGISTRATION OF CANADIAN MONEY JUDGMENT</p> <p>Complete and file this form, together with the documents required by Part V of this form, with the [Clerk] of Court. When stating an amount of money, identify the currency in which the amount is stated.</p> <p>PART I. IDENTIFICATION OF CANADIAN JUDGMENT</p> <p>Canadian Court Rendering the Judgment: _____</p> <p>Case/Docket Number in Canadian Court: _____</p> <p>Name of Plaintiff(s): _____</p> <p>Name of Defendant(s): _____</p> <p>The Canadian Court entered the judgment on __ in ____ in ____.</p>	<p>(4) Reserved for future codification.</p> <p>(5) The proceeding in the foreign court was contrary to an agreement between the parties under which the dispute in question was to be determined otherwise than by proceedings in that foreign court.</p> <p>(6) In the case of jurisdiction based only on personal service, the foreign court was a seriously inconvenient forum for the trial of the action.</p> <p>(7) The judgment was rendered in circumstances that raise substantial doubt about the integrity of the rendering court with respect to the judgment.</p> <p>(8) The specific proceeding in the foreign court leading to the judgment was fundamentally unfair.</p> <p>(9) The judgment is based on a foreign statute or rule of law which, as applied by the foreign court, would have been contrary to either the United States Constitution or the North Carolina Constitution had it been applied by a court in North Carolina.</p> <p>(d) If a foreign-country judgment for which recognition is sought is otherwise entitled to recognition under this Article but conflicts with a prior final and conclusive judgment, a court of this State shall recognize the judgment for which recognition is sought unless the court determines that nonrecognition would nevertheless be reasonable under the circumstances.</p> <p>(e) If a foreign-country judgment for which recognition is sought is otherwise entitled to recognition under this Article but conflicts with a subsequent final and conclusive judgment, a court of this State shall deny recognition of the judgment for which recognition is sought unless the court determines that recognition would nevertheless be reasonable under the circumstances.</p>	

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<p style="text-align: right;">[Date][City][Province or Territory]</p> <p>The judgment includes an award for the payment of money in favor of ____ in the amount of _____. If only part of the Canadian judgment is subject to registration (see [cite to Uniform Registration of Canadian Money Judgments Act Section 3(b) and (c)]), describe the part of the judgment being registered: _____</p> <p>PART II. IDENTIFICATION OF PERSON REGISTERING JUDGMENT AND PERSON AGAINST WHOM JUDGMENT IS BEING REGISTERED</p> <p>Provide the following information for all persons seeking to register the judgment under this registration and all persons against whom the judgment is being registered under this registration.</p> <p>Name of Person(s) Registering Judgment: _____ If a person registering the judgment is not the person in whose favor the judgment was rendered, describe the interest the person registering the judgment has in the judgment which entitles the person to seek its recognition and enforcement: _____ Address of Person(s) Registering Judgment: _____ Additional Contact Information for Person(s) Registering Judgment (Optional): Telephone Number: _____ FAX Number: _____ Email Address: _____</p> <p>Name of Attorney for Person(s) Registering Judgment, if any: _____ Address: _____ Telephone Number: _____ FAX Number: _____ Email Address: _____</p> <p>Name of Person(s) Against Whom Judgment is Being Registered: _____ Address of Person(s) Against Whom Judgment is Being Registered: _____ (provide the most recent address known) Additional Contact Information for Person(s) Against Whom Judgment is Being Registered (Optional) (provide most recent information known): Telephone Number: _____ FAX Number: _____ Email Address: _____</p> <p>PART III. CALCULATION OF AMOUNT FOR WHICH</p>	<p>(f) A party resisting recognition of a foreign-country judgment has the burden of establishing that a ground for nonrecognition stated in subsection (b) of this section exists.</p> <p>(g) A party resisting recognition of a foreign-country judgment has the burden of establishing that a ground for nonrecognition stated in subsection (c) of this section exists. The party seeking recognition of the judgment has the burden of establishing that, as a matter of law, recognition would nevertheless be reasonable under the circumstances.</p> <p>(h) A party resisting recognition of a foreign-country judgment under subsection (d) or (e) of this section has the burden of establishing that another final and conclusive judgment exists and that the other judgment conflicts with the judgment for which recognition is sought. Under subsection (d) of this section, the party resisting recognition also has the burden of establishing that nonrecognition of the judgment for which recognition is sought would be reasonable under the circumstances. Under subsection (e) of this section, the party seeking recognition of the foreign-country judgment has the burden of establishing that recognition would be reasonable under the circumstances.</p> <p>(i) When a court of this State rules on recognition of a foreign-country judgment, the court shall state the facts specially and state separately its conclusions of law.</p> <p>(j) If a proceeding in a foreign court is brought by a foreign government entity based upon rules of law adopted for the benefit of the foreign government entity that are applied ex post facto to conduct of the defendant or if the action imposes liability for harms to individuals without requiring individualized proof of each element of the claim for each such individual, the court shall find that the action is fundamentally unfair and its judgment is repugnant to the public policy of this State under subdivisions (3) and (8) of subsection (c) of this section. (2009-325, s. 2; 2015-107, s. 1; 2015-264, s. 32.)</p>	

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<p>ENFORCEMENT IS SOUGHT</p> <p>Identify the currency or currencies in which each amount is stated. The amount of the Canadian judgment or part of the judgment being registered is _____. The amount of interest accrued as of the date of registration on the part of the judgment being registered is _____. The applicable rate of interest is _____. The date when interest began to accrue is _____. The part of the judgment to which the interest applies is _____. The Canadian Court awarded costs and expenses relating to the part of the judgment being registered in the amount of _____ (exclude any amount included in the award of costs and expenses which represents an award of attorney's fees). The Canadian Court awarded attorney's fees relating to the part of the judgment being registered in the amount of _____. The person registering the Canadian judgment claims post-judgment costs and expenses in the amount of _____ and post-judgment attorney's fees in the amount of _____ relating to the part of the judgment being registered (include only costs, expenses, and attorney's fees incurred before registration). The amount of the part of the judgment being registered which has been satisfied as of the date of registration is _____. The total amount for which enforcement of the part of the judgment being registered is sought is _____.</p> <p>PART IV. STATEMENT OF PERSON REGISTERING JUDGMENT I, _____ state: [Person Registering Judgment or Attorney for Person Registering Judgment]</p> <p>1. The Canadian judgment is final, conclusive, and enforceable under the law of the Canadian jurisdiction in which it was rendered.</p> <p>2. The Canadian judgment or part of the judgment being registered is within the scope of the [cite to Uniform Registration of Canadian Money Judgments Act].</p>	<p>§ 1C-1854. Personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(a) A foreign-country judgment shall not be refused recognition for lack of personal jurisdiction if any of the following exist:</p> <p>(1) The defendant was served with process personally in the foreign country.</p> <p>(2) The defendant voluntarily appeared in the proceeding, other than for the purpose of protecting property seized or threatened with seizure in the proceeding or of contesting the jurisdiction of the court over the defendant.</p> <p>(3) The defendant, before the commencement of the proceeding, had agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the foreign court with respect to the subject matter involved.</p> <p>(4) The defendant was domiciled in the foreign country when the proceeding was instituted or was a corporation or other form of business organization that had its principal place of business in, or was organized under the laws of, the foreign country.</p> <p>(5) The defendant had a business office in the foreign country and the proceeding in the foreign court involved a cause of action or claim for relief arising out of business done by the defendant through that office in the foreign country.</p> <p>(6) The defendant operated a motor vehicle or airplane in the foreign country and the proceeding involved a cause of action or claim for relief arising out of that operation.</p> <p>(7) There was any other basis for personal jurisdiction that would be consistent with the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.</p>	

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<p>3. If only a part of the Canadian judgment is being registered, the amounts stated in Part III of this form relate to that part.</p> <p>PART V. ITEMS REQUIRED TO BE INCLUDED WITH REGISTRATION</p> <p>Attached are (check to signify required items are included):</p> <p>_____ A copy of the Canadian judgment authenticated [under [cite to state's rules on authentication of a foreign judgment]] [in the same manner a copy of a foreign judgment is authenticated in an action under [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 6]] as an accurate copy by the Canadian court that entered the judgment.</p> <p>_____ If the Canadian judgment is not in English, a certified translation of the judgment into English.</p> <p>_____ [A registration fee in the amount of \$[] [The registration fee stated in [cite to applicable statute or administrative rule]].</p> <p>I declare that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.</p> <p>Submitted by: _____</p> <p>Signature of [Person Registering Judgment] [Attorney for Person Registering Judgment] [specify whether signer is the person registering the judgment or that person's attorney]</p> <p>Date of submission: _____</p>	<p>(b) The list of bases for personal jurisdiction in subsection (a) of this section is not exclusive. The courts of this State may recognize reasonable bases of personal jurisdiction other than those listed in subsection (a) of this section as sufficient to support a foreign-country judgment. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p>	
<p>SECTION 5. EFFECT OF REGISTRATION.</p> <p>(a) Subject to subsection (b), a Canadian judgment registered under Section 4 has the same effect provided in [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 7] for a judgment a court determines to be entitled to recognition.</p> <p>(b) A Canadian judgment registered under Section 4 may not be</p>	<p>§ 1C-1856. Effect of recognition of foreign-country judgment.</p> <p>(a) If the court in a proceeding under G.S. 1C-1855 finds that the foreign-country judgment is entitled to recognition under this Article then, to the extent that the foreign-country judgment grants or denies recovery of a sum of money, the foreign-country judgment is:</p>	<p>The Uniform Act provides that a registered Canadian judgment has the same effect as a judgment recognized under the UFCMJRA. The NC UFCMJRA provides that a recognized judgment is conclusive and enforceable.</p>

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<p>enforced by sale or other disposition of property, or by seizure of property or [garnishment] [trustee process], until 31 days after notice under Section 6 of registration is served. The court for cause may provide for a shorter or longer time. This subsection does not preclude use of relief available under law of this state other than this [act] to prevent dissipation, disposition, or removal of property.</p>	<p>(1) Conclusive between the parties to the same extent as the judgment of a sister state entitled to full faith and credit in this State would be conclusive; and</p> <p>(2) Enforceable in the same manner and to the same extent as a judgment rendered in this State.</p> <p>(b) Article 17 of this Chapter does not apply to the enforcement of foreign-country judgments recognized under this Article. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p>	<p>The Uniform Act provides that a registered Canadian judgment may not be enforced by sale or seizure of property or garnishment until 31 days after notice of registration is served.</p>
<p>SECTION 6. NOTICE OF REGISTRATION.</p> <p>(a) A person that registers a Canadian judgment under Section 4 shall cause notice of registration to be served on the person against whom the judgment has been registered.</p> <p>(b) Notice under this section must be served in the same manner that a summons and [complaint] must be served in an action seeking recognition under [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 6] of a foreign-country money judgment.</p> <p>(c) Notice under this section must include:</p> <p>(1) the date of registration and court in which the judgment was registered;</p> <p>(2) the [registration] docket number assigned to the registration;</p> <p>(3) the name and address of:</p> <p>(A) the person registering the judgment; and</p> <p>(B) the person's attorney, if any;</p> <p>(4) a copy of the registration, including the documents required under Section 4(b); and</p>	<p>§ 1C-1855. Procedure for recognition and nonrecognition of foreign-country judgment.</p> <p>(a) If recognition of a foreign-country judgment is sought as an original matter, the issue of recognition shall be raised by filing an action seeking recognition of the foreign-country judgment.</p> <p>(b) If recognition or nonrecognition of a foreign-country judgment is sought in some other action, the issue of recognition may be raised by complaint, counterclaim, cross-claim, or affirmative defense. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p>	<p>The Uniform Act requires that a person registering a Canadian judgment give notice to the person against whom the judgment has been registered.</p> <p>The NC UFCJMRA requires that a person seeking recognition of a foreign-country judgment plead in a court action.</p>

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<p>(5) a statement that:</p> <p>(A) the person against whom the judgment has been registered, not later than 30 days after the date of service of notice, may [petition] the court to vacate the registration; and</p> <p>(B) the court for cause may provide for a shorter or longer time.</p> <p>(d) Proof of service of notice under this section must be filed with the [clerk] of the court.</p>		
<p>SECTION 7. [PETITION] TO VACATE REGISTRATION.</p> <p>(a) Not later than 30 days after notice under Section 6 is served, the person against whom the judgment was registered may [petition] the court to vacate the registration. The court for cause may provide for a shorter or longer time for filing the [petition].</p> <p>(b) A [petition] under this section may assert only:</p> <p>(1) a ground that could be asserted to deny recognition of the judgment under [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act]; or</p> <p>(2) a failure to comply with a requirement of this [act] for registration of the judgment.</p> <p>(c) A [petition] filed under this section does not itself stay enforcement of the registered judgment.</p> <p>(d) If the court grants a [petition] under this section, the registration is vacated, and any act under the registration to enforce the registered judgment is void.</p> <p>(e) If the court grants a [petition] under this section on a ground under subsection (b)(1), the court also shall render a [judgment] denying recognition of the Canadian judgment. A [judgment] rendered under this subsection has the same effect as a [judgment] denying recognition to a judgment on the same ground under [cite</p>	None	<p>The Uniform Act allows the person against whom a Canadian judgment is registered to petition to vacate the registration within 30 days of being served the notice. The petitioner may assert either (i) a ground that could be asserted to deny recognition of the judgment under the UFCMJRA or (ii) a failure to comply with the Uniform Act. If the court grants a petition under (i), the court shall render a judgment denying recognition of the judgment.</p>

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<p>SECTION 8. STAY OF ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT PENDING DETERMINATION OF [PETITION].</p> <p>A person that files a [petition] under Section 7(a) to vacate registration of a Canadian judgment may request the court to stay enforcement of the judgment pending determination of the [petition]. The court shall grant the stay if the person establishes a likelihood of success on the merits with regard to a ground listed in Section 7(b) for vacating a registration. The court may require the person to provide security in an amount determined by the court as a condition of granting the stay.</p>	<p>§ 1C-1857. Stay of proceedings pending appeal of foreign-country judgment.</p> <p>If a party establishes that an appeal from a foreign-country judgment is pending or will be taken, the court may stay any proceedings with regard to the foreign-country judgment until the appeal is concluded, the time for appeal expires without an appeal being taken, or the appellant has had sufficient time to prosecute the appeal and has failed to do so. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p>	<p>The Uniform Act allows a person petitioning to vacate registration of a Canadian judgment to request a stay of enforcement of the judgment.</p> <p>The NC UFCMJRA allows a court to stay the action to recognize a foreign-country judgment if an appeal from a foreign-country judgment is pending or will be taken.</p>
<p>SECTION 9. RELATIONSHIP TO UNIFORM FOREIGN-COUNTRY MONEY JUDGMENTS RECOGNITION ACT.</p> <p>(a) This [act] supplements [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act] and that [act], other than [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 6], applies to a registration under this [act].</p> <p>(b) A person may seek recognition of a Canadian judgment described in Section 3 either:</p> <p>(1) by registration under this [act]; or</p> <p>(2) under [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 6].</p> <p>(c) Subject to subsection (d), a person may not seek recognition in this state of the same judgment or part of a judgment described in Section 3(b) or (c) with regard to the same person under both this [act] and [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 6].</p> <p>(d) If the court grants a [petition] to vacate a registration solely on a ground under Section 7(b)(2), the person seeking registration may:</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>The Uniform Act supplements the UFCMJRA, and the UFCMJRA's provisions, other than the requirement to plead in a court action, apply to the registration of a Canadian judgment under the Uniform Act.</p>

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<p>(1) if the defect in the registration can be cured, file a new registration under this [act]; or</p> <p>(2) seek recognition of the judgment under [cite to Uniform Foreign-Country Money Judgments Recognition Act Section 6].</p>		
<p>SECTION 10. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND INTERPRETATION.</p> <p>In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.</p>	<p>§ 1C-1859. Uniformity of interpretation.</p> <p>In applying and construing this Article, consideration may be given to promoting uniformity of interpretation with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it. (2009-325, s. 2.)</p> <p>§ 1C-1860. Severability.</p> <p>The provisions of this Article are severable. If any part or application of this Article is invalid, then other parts or applications remain valid. (2015-107, s. 2.)</p>	
<p>SECTION 11. TRANSITIONAL PROVISION.</p> <p>This [act] applies to the registration of a Canadian judgment entered in a proceeding that is commenced in Canada on or after [the effective date of this [act]].</p> <p>SECTION 12. EFFECTIVE DATE.</p> <p>This [act] takes effect</p>	<p>SECTION 4 [of S.L. 2009-325].</p> <p>This act is effective October 1, 2009, and applies to all actions commenced on or after that date in which the issue of recognition of a foreign-country judgment is raised.</p>	