extent that it grants or denies recovery of a sum of money. The foreign judgment is enforceable in the same manner as the judgment of a sister state which is entitled to full faith and credit.

53D.

- (a) A foreign judgment is not conclusive if
- (1) The judgment was rendered under a system which does not provide impartial tribunals or procedures compatible with the requirements of due process of law;
- (2) the foreign court did not have personal jurisdiction over the defendant; or
- (3) the foreign court did not have jurisdiction over the subject matter; OR
 - (4) THE JUDGMENT WAS OBTAINED BY FRAUD.
 - (b) A foreign judgment need not be recognized if
- (1) the defendant in the proceedings in the foreign court did not receive notice of the proceedings in sufficient time to enable him to defend;
 - (2) the judgment was obtained by fraud;
- (2) the cause of action on which the judgment is based is repugnant to the public policy of this state;
- (3) the judgment conflicts with another final and conclusive judgment;
- (4) the proceeding in the foreign court was contrary to an agreement between the parties under which the dispute in question was to be settled otherwise than by proceedings in that court; or
- (5) in the case of jurisdiction based only on personal service, the foreign court was a seriously inconvenient forum for the trial of the action.

53E.

- (a) The foreign judgment shall not be refused recognition for lack of personal jurisdiction if
 - (1) the defendant was served personally in the foreign state;
- (2) the defendant voluntarily appeared in the proceedings, other than for the purpose of protecting property seized or threatened with seizure in the proceedings or of contesting the jurisdiction of the court over him:
- (3) the defendant prior to the commencement of the proceedings had agreed to submit to the jurisdiction of the foreign court with respect to the subject matter involved;
- (4) the defendant was domiciled in the foreign state when the proceedings were instituted, or, being a body corporate has its principal place of business, was incorporated, or had otherwise acquired corporate status, in the foreign state;