

**2005 No. 3181**

**PROCEEDS OF CRIME**

**The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders)  
Order 2005**

<i>Made</i> - - - -	<i>15th November 2005</i>
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At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 15th day of November 2005

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Her Majesty, in pursuance of sections 444 and 459(2) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002(a), is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is ordered, as follows:—

## PART 1

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### **Title and commencement**

1. This Order may be cited as the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 and shall come into force on 1st January 2006.

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(a) 2002 c.29; section 444 was amended by section 108(2) and (3) of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c.15).

## Interpretation

### 2. In this Order—

“the Act” means the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002;

“the Agency” means the Assets Recovery Agency;

“country” includes territory;

“external order” has the meaning set out in section 447(2) of the Act;

“external request” has the meaning set out in section 447(1) of the Act;

“a relevant officer of Revenue and Customs” means such an officer exercising functions by virtue of section 6 of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005(a).

## Insolvency practitioners

3. –(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) apply if a person acting as an insolvency practitioner seizes or disposes of any property in relation to which his functions are not exercisable because—

- (a) it is for the time being subject to a restraint order made under article 8, 58 or 95; or
- (b) it is for the time being subject to a property freezing order made under article 147, an interim receiving order made under article 151, a prohibitory property order made under article 161 or an interim administration order made under article 167,

and at the time of the seizure or disposal he believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled (whether in pursuance of an order of a court or otherwise) to seize or dispose of the property.

(2) He is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the seizure or disposal, except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

(3) He has a lien on the property or the proceeds of its sale—

- (a) for such of his expenses as were incurred in connection with the liquidation, bankruptcy, sequestration or other proceedings in relation to which he purported to make the seizure or disposal, and
- (b) for so much of his remuneration as may reasonably be assigned to his acting in connection with those proceedings.

(4) Paragraph (2) does not prejudice the generality of any provision of the 1985 Act, the 1986 Act, the 1989 Order or any Act or Order which confers a protection from liability on him.

(5) Paragraph (7) applies if—

- (a) property is subject to a restraint order made under article 8, 58 or 95,
- (b) a person acting as an insolvency practitioner incurs expenses in respect of property subject to the restraint order, and
- (c) he does not know (and has no reasonable grounds to believe) that the property is subject to the restraint order.

(6) Paragraph (7) also applies if—

- (a) property is subject to a restraint order made under article 8, 58 or 95,
- (b) a person acting as an insolvency practitioner incurs expenses which are not ones in respect of property subject to the restraint order, and
- (c) the expenses are ones which (but for the effect of the restraint order) might have been met by taking possession of and realising property subject to it.

(7) Whether or not he has seized or disposed of any property, he is entitled to payment of the expenses under—

- (a) article 33(2), 34(3), 35(2) or 36(3) if the restraint order was made under article 7,

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(a) 2005 c.11.



- (b) article 77(2) or 78(3) if the restraint order was made under article 58,
  - (c) article 119(2), 120(3), 121(2) or 122(3) if the restraint order was made under article 95.
- (8) Paragraph (10) applies if—
- (a) property is subject to a property freezing order made under article 147, an interim receiving order made under article 151, a prohibitory property order made under article 161 or an interim administration order made under article 167,
  - (b) a person acting as an insolvency practitioner incurs expenses in respect of property subject to the order, and
  - (c) he does not know (and has no reasonable grounds to believe) that the property is subject to the order.
- (9) Paragraph (10) also applies if—
- (a) property is subject to a property freezing order made under article 147, an interim receiving order made under article 151, a prohibitory property order made under article 161 or an interim administration order made under article 167,
  - (b) a person acting as an insolvency practitioner incurs expenses which are not ones in respect of property subject to the order, and
  - (c) the expenses are ones which (but for the effect of the order) might have been met by taking possession of and realising property subject to it.
- (10) Whether or not he has seized or disposed of any property, he is entitled to payment of the expenses under article 191.

#### **Insolvency practitioners: interpretation**

- 4.—(1) This article applies for the purposes of article 3.
- (2) A person acts as an insolvency practitioner if he so acts within the meaning given by section 388 of the 1986 Act or Article 3 of the 1989 Order; but this is subject to paragraphs (3) to (5).
- (3) The expression “person acting as an insolvency practitioner” includes the official receiver acting as receiver or manager of the property concerned.
- (4) In applying section 388 of the 1986 Act under paragraph (2) above—
- (a) the reference in section 388(2)(a) to a permanent or interim trustee in sequestration must be taken to include a reference to a trustee in sequestration;
  - (b) section 388(5) (which includes provision that nothing in the section applies to anything done by the official receiver or the Accountant in Bankruptcy) must be ignored.
- (5) In applying Article 3 of the 1989 Order under paragraph (2) above, paragraph (5) (which includes provision that nothing in the Article applies to anything done by the official receiver) must be ignored.
- (6) The following sub-paragraphs apply to references to Acts or Orders—
- (a) the 1913 Act is the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1913(**a**);
  - (b) the 1914 Act is the Bankruptcy Act 1914(**b**);
  - (c) the 1985 Act is the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985(**c**);
  - (d) the 1986 Act is the Insolvency Act 1986(**d**);
  - (e) the 1989 Order is the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989(**e**).
- (7) An award of sequestration is made on the date of sequestration within the meaning of section 12(4) of the 1985 Act.

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(a) 1913 c.20.  
 (b) 1914 c.59.  
 (c) 1985 c.66.  
 (d) 1986 c.45.  
 (e) S.I. 1989/(N.I. 19).

## **Orders and regulations**

5.—(1) References in this article to subordinate legislation are to—

- (a) any order under this Order (other than one falling to be made by a court);
- (b) any regulations under this Order.

(2) Subordinate legislation—

- (a) may make different provision for different purposes;
- (b) may include supplementary, incidental, saving or transitional provisions.

(3) Any power to make subordinate legislation is exercisable by statutory instrument and, subject to paragraph (4), is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

(4) A statutory instrument containing regulations made under paragraph 6(2) of Schedule 1 is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of the Scottish Parliament.

## **PART 2**

### **GIVING EFFECT IN ENGLAND AND WALES TO EXTERNAL REQUESTS IN CONNECTION WITH CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS OR PROCEEDINGS AND TO EXTERNAL ORDERS ARISING FROM SUCH PROCEEDINGS**

#### **CHAPTER 1**

#### **EXTERNAL REQUESTS**

#### **Action on receipt of external request in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings**

6.—(1) Except where paragraph (2) applies, the Secretary of State may refer an external request in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings in the country from which the request was made and concerning relevant property in England or Wales to—

- (a) the Director of the Agency;
- (b) the Director of Public Prosecutions;
- (c) the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions,

to process it.

(2) This paragraph applies where it appears to the Secretary of State that the request—

- (a) is made in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings which relate to an offence involving serious or complex fraud, and
- (b) concerns relevant property in England or Wales.

(3) Where paragraph (2) applies, the Secretary of State may refer the request to the Director of the Serious Fraud Office to process it.

(4) In this Chapter “the relevant Director” means the Director to whom an external request is referred under paragraph (1) or (3).

(5) The relevant Director may ask the overseas authority which made the request for such further information as may be necessary to determine whether the request is likely to satisfy either of the conditions in article 7.

(6) A request under paragraph (5) may include a request for statements which may be used as evidence.

(7) Where a request concerns relevant property which is in Scotland or Northern Ireland as well as England or Wales, so much of the request as concerns such property shall be dealt with under Part 3 or 4, respectively.

### Conditions for Crown Court to give effect to external request

7.—(1) The Crown Court may exercise the powers conferred by article 8 if either of the following conditions is satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that—

- (a) relevant property in England and Wales is identified in the external request;
- (b) a criminal investigation has been started in the country from which the external request was made with regard to an offence, and
- (c) there is reasonable cause to believe that the alleged offender named in the request has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) The second condition is that—

- (a) relevant property in England and Wales is identified in the external request;
- (b) proceedings for an offence have been started in the country from which the external request was made and not concluded, and
- (c) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant named in the request has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(4) In determining whether the conditions are satisfied and whether the request is an external request within the meaning of the Act, the Court must have regard to the definitions in subsections (1), (4) to (8) and (11) of section 447 of the Act.

(5) If the first condition is satisfied, references in this Chapter to the defendant are to the alleged offender.

### Restraint orders

8.—(1) If either condition set out in article 7 is satisfied, the Crown Court may make an order (“a restraint order”) prohibiting any specified person from dealing with relevant property which is identified in the external request and specified in the order.

(2) A restraint order may be made subject to exceptions, and an exception may in particular—

- (a) make provision for reasonable living expenses and reasonable legal expenses in connection with the proceedings seeking a restraint order or the registration of an external order;
- (b) make provision for the purpose of enabling any person to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation;
- (c) be made subject to conditions.

(3) Paragraph (4) applies if—

- (a) a court makes a restraint order, and
- (b) the applicant for the order applies to the court to proceed under paragraph (4) (whether as part of the application for the restraint order or at any time afterwards).

(4) The court may make such order as it believes is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the restraint order is effective.

(5) A restraint order does not affect property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(a);
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(b);
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(c);

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(a) 1986 c.32.

(b) 1988 c.33.

(c) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).

- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994<sup>(a)</sup>;
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996<sup>(b)</sup>.
- (6) Dealing with property includes removing it from England and Wales.

### **Application, discharge and variation of restraint orders**

- 9.**—(1) A restraint order—
- (a) may be made only on an application by the relevant Director;
  - (b) may be made on an ex parte application to a judge in chambers.
- (2) An application to discharge or vary a restraint order or an order under article 8(4) may be made to the Crown Court by—
- (a) the relevant Director;
  - (b) any person affected by the order.
- (3) Paragraphs (4) to (7) apply to an application under paragraph (2).
- (4) The court—
- (a) may discharge the order;
  - (b) may vary the order.
- (5) If the condition in article 7 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started, the court must discharge the order if, at the conclusion of the proceedings, no external order has been made.
- (6) If the condition in article 7 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time an external order has not been registered under Chapter 2 of this Part.
- (7) If the condition in article 7 which was satisfied was that an investigation was started, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started.

### **Appeal to Court of Appeal about restraint orders**

- 10.**—(1) If on an application for a restraint order the Crown Court decides not to make one, the relevant Director may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.
- (2) If an application is made under article 9(2) in relation to a restraint order or an order under article 8(4), the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the Crown Court's decision on the application—
- (a) the relevant Director;
  - (b) any person affected by the order.
- (3) On an appeal under paragraph (1) or (2) the Court of Appeal may—
- (a) confirm the decision, or
  - (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Appeal to House of Lords about restraint orders**

- 11.**—(1) An appeal lies to the House of Lords from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under article 10.
- (2) An appeal under this article lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.
- (3) On an appeal under this article the House of Lords may—

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<sup>(a)</sup> 1994 c.37.  
<sup>(b)</sup> S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

- (a) confirm the decision of the Court of Appeal, or
- (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Seizure in pursuance of restraint order**

**12.**—(1) If a restraint order is in force a constable or a relevant officer of Revenue and Customs may seize any property which is specified in it to prevent its removal from England and Wales.

(2) Property seized under paragraph (1) must be dealt with in accordance with the directions of the court which made the order.

### **Hearsay evidence in restraint proceedings**

**13.**—(1) Evidence must not be excluded in restraint proceedings on the ground that it is hearsay (of whatever degree).

(2) Sections 2 to 4 of the Civil Evidence Act 1995<sup>(a)</sup> apply in relation to restraint proceedings as those sections apply in relation to civil proceedings.

(3) Restraint proceedings are proceedings—

- (a) for a restraint order;
- (b) for the discharge or variation of a restraint order;
- (c) on an appeal under article 10 or 11.

(4) Hearsay is a statement which is made otherwise than by a person while giving oral evidence in the proceedings and which is rendered as evidence of the matters stated.

(5) Nothing in this article affects the admissibility of evidence which is admissible apart from this article.

### **Supplementary (restraint orders)**

**14.**—(1) The registration Acts—

- (a) apply in relation to restraint orders as they apply in relation to orders which affect land and are made by the court for the purpose of enforcing judgments or recognisances;
- (b) apply in relation to applications for restraint orders as they apply in relation to other pending land actions.

(2) The registration Acts are—

- (a) the Land Charges Act 1972<sup>(b)</sup>;
- (b) the Land Registration Act 2002<sup>(c)</sup>.

(3) But no notice may be entered in the register of title under the Land Registration Act 2002 in respect of a restraint order.

### **Appointment of management receivers**

**15.**—(1) Paragraph (2) applies if—

- (a) the Crown Court makes a restraint order, and
- (b) the relevant Director applies to the court to proceed under paragraph (2) (whether as part of the application for the restraint order or at any time afterwards).

(2) The Crown Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of any property which is specified in the restraint order.

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(a) 1995 c.38.  
(b) 1972 c.61.  
(c) 2002 c.9.

## **Powers of management receivers**

**16.**—(1) If the court appoints a receiver under article 15 it may act under this article on the application of the relevant Director.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to any property which is specified in the restraint order—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property;
- (d) power to realise so much of the property as is necessary to meet the receiver's remuneration and expenses.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in England and Wales and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

- (a) hold property;
- (b) enter into contracts;
- (c) sue and be sued;
- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of property which is specified in the restraint order to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in property which is specified in the restraint order to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Paragraphs (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986**(a)**;
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988**(b)**;
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990**(c)**;
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994**(d)**;
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996**(e)**.

(8) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (d) in respect of property, or

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**(a)** 1986 c.32.

**(b)** 1988 c.33.

**(c)** S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).

**(d)** 1994 c.37.

**(e)** S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

(b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property, unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Restrictions relating to restraint orders**

17.—(1) Paragraphs (2) to (4) apply if a court makes a restraint order.

(2) No distress may be levied against any property which is specified in the order except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(3) If the order applies to a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within paragraph (4) except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(4) A right is within this paragraph if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(5) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a restraint order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(6) Before exercising any power conferred by paragraph (5), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

- (a) the relevant Director, and
- (b) any receiver appointed in respect of the property under article 15, 27 or 30.

## CHAPTER 2

### EXTERNAL ORDERS

#### **Action on receipt of external order in connection with criminal convictions**

18.—(1) Except where paragraph (2) applies, the Secretary of State may refer an external order arising from a criminal conviction in the country from which the order was sent and concerning relevant property in England or Wales to—

- (a) the Director of the Agency;
- (b) the Director of Public Prosecutions;
- (c) the Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions,

to process it.

(2) This paragraph applies where it appears to the Secretary of State that—

- (a) the property or sum of money specified in the order was found, or was believed, to have been obtained as a result of, or in connection with, criminal conduct involving serious or complex fraud, and
- (b) the order concerns relevant property in England or Wales.

(3) Where paragraph (2) applies, the Secretary of State may refer the order to the Director of the Serious Fraud Office to process it.

(4) In this Chapter “the relevant Director” means the Director to whom an external order is referred under paragraph (1) or (3).

(5) Where an order concerns relevant property which is in Scotland or Northern Ireland as well as England or Wales, so much of the request as concerns such property shall be dealt with under Part 3 or 4, respectively.

#### **Authentication by the overseas court**

**19.**—(1) Paragraph (2) applies where an overseas court has authenticated its involvement in—

- (a) any judgment,
- (b) any order,
- (c) any other document concerned with such a judgment or order or proceedings relating to it.

(2) Where this paragraph applies, any statement in the judgment, order or document is admissible in evidence in proceedings under this Chapter.

#### **Applications to give effect to external orders**

**20.**—(1) An application may be made by the relevant Director to the Crown Court to give effect to an external order.

(2) No application to give effect to such an order may be made otherwise than under paragraph (1).

(3) An application under paragraph (1)—

- (a) shall include a request to appoint the relevant Director as the enforcement authority for the order;
- (b) may be made on an ex parte application to a judge in chambers.

#### **Conditions for Crown Court to give effect to external orders**

**21.**—(1) The Crown Court must decide to give effect to an external order by registering it where all of the following conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that the external order was made consequent on the conviction of the person named in the order and no appeal is outstanding in respect of that conviction.

(3) The second condition is that the external order is in force and no appeal is outstanding in respect of it.

(4) The third condition is that giving effect to the external order would not be incompatible with any of the Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998<sup>(a)</sup>) of any person affected by it.

(5) The fourth condition applies only in respect of an external order which authorises the confiscation of property other than money that is specified in the order.

(6) That condition is that the specified property must not be subject to a charge under any of the following provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986<sup>(b)</sup>;
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988<sup>(c)</sup>;
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990<sup>(d)</sup>;
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994<sup>(e)</sup>;

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(a) 1998 c.42.

(b) 1986 c.32.

(c) 1988 c.33.

(d) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).

(e) 1994 c.37.



(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996<sup>(a)</sup>.

(7) In determining whether the order is an external order within the meaning of the Act, the Court must have regard to the definitions in subsections (2), (4), (5), (6), (8) and (10) of section 447 of the Act.

(8) In paragraph (3) “appeal” includes—

- (a) any proceedings by way of discharging or setting aside the order; and
- (b) an application for a new trial or stay of execution.

### **Registration of external orders**

**22.**—(1) Where the Crown Court decides to give effect to an external order, it must—

- (a) register the order in that court;
- (b) provide for notice of the registration to be given to any person affected by it; and
- (c) appoint the relevant Director as the enforcement authority for the order.

(2) Only an external order registered by the Crown Court may be implemented under this Chapter.

(3) The Crown Court may cancel the registration of the external order, or vary the property to which it applies, on an application by the relevant Director or any person affected by it if, or to the extent that, the court is of the opinion that any of the conditions in article 21 is not satisfied.

(4) The Crown Court must cancel the registration of the external order, on an application by the relevant Director or any person affected by it, if it appears to the court that the order has been satisfied—

- (a) in the case of an order for the recovery of a sum of money specified in it, by payment of the amount due under it, or
- (b) in the case of an order for the recovery of specified property, by the surrender of the property, or
- (c) by any other means.

(5) Where the registration of an external order is cancelled or varied under paragraph (3) or (4), the Crown Court must provide for notice of this to be given to the relevant Director and any person affected by it.

### **Appeal to Court of Appeal about external orders**

**23.**—(1) If on an application for the Crown Court to give effect to an external order by registering it, the court decides not to do so, the relevant Director may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under article 22(3) or (4) in relation to the registration of an external order, the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the Crown Court’s decision on the application—

- (a) the relevant Director;
- (b) any person affected by the registration.

(3) On an appeal under paragraph (1) or (2) the Court of Appeal may—

- (a) confirm or set aside the decision to register; or
- (b) direct the Crown Court to register the external order (or so much of it as relates to property other than to which article 21(6) applies).

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(a) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

### **Appeal to House of Lords about external orders**

**24.**—(1) An appeal lies to the House of Lords from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under article 23.

(2) An appeal under this article lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

(3) On an appeal under this article the House of Lords may—

- (a) confirm or set aside the decision of the Court of Appeal, or
- (b) direct the Crown Court to register the external order (or so much of it as relates to property other than property to which article 21(6) applies).

### **Sums in currency other than sterling**

**25.**—(1) This article applies where the external order which is registered under article 22 specifies a sum of money.

(2) If the sum of money which is specified is expressed in a currency other than sterling, the sum of money to be recovered is to be taken to be the sterling equivalent calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the working day immediately preceding the day when the Crown Court registered the external order under article 22.

(3) The sterling equivalent must be calculated by the relevant Director.

(4) The notice referred to in article 22(1)(b) and (5) must set out the amount in sterling which is to be paid.

(5) In this article “working day” means any day other than—

- (a) a Saturday or Sunday;
- (b) Christmas Day;
- (c) Good Friday;
- (d) any day that is a bank holiday in England and Wales under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971(a).

### **Time for payment**

**26.**—(1) This article applies where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) to (6), the amount ordered to be paid under—

- (a) an external order that has been registered under article 22, or
- (b) where article 25(2) applies, the notice under article 22(1)(b),

must be paid on the date on which the notice under article 22(1)(b) is delivered to the person affected by it.

(3) Where there is an appeal under article 23 or 24 and a sum falls to be paid when the appeal has been determined or withdrawn, the duty to pay is delayed until the day on which the appeal is determined or withdrawn.

(4) If the person affected by an external order which has been registered shows that he needs time to pay the amount ordered to be paid, the Crown Court which registered the order may make an order allowing payment to be made in a specified period.

(5) The specified period—

- (a) must start with the day on which the notice under article 22(1)(b) was delivered to the person affected by the order or the day referred to in paragraph (3), as the case may be, and

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(a) 1971 c.80.

(b) must not exceed six months.

(6) If within the specified period the person affected by an external order applies to the Crown Court which registered the order for the period to be extended and the court believes that there are exceptional circumstances, it may make an order extending the period.

(7) The extended period—

(a) must start with the day on which the notice under article 22(1)(b) was delivered to the person affected by it or the day referred to in paragraph (3), as the case may be, and

(b) must not exceed 12 months.

(8) An order under paragraph (6)—

(a) may be made after the end of the specified period, but

(b) must not be made after the end of the extended period.

(9) The court must not make an order under paragraph (4) or (6) unless it gives the relevant Director an opportunity to make representations.

### **Appointment of enforcement receivers**

**27.**—(1) This article applies if—

(a) an external order is registered,

(b) it is not satisfied, and

(c) in the case of an external order for the recovery of a specified sum of money, any period specified by order under article 26 has expired.

(2) On the application of the relevant Director, other than the Director of the Agency, the Crown Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of—

(a) where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money, realisable property;

(b) where the external order is for the recovery of specified property, that property.

### **Powers of enforcement receivers in respect of monetary external orders**

**28.**—(1) If the court appoints a receiver under article 27, it may act under this article on the application of the relevant Director, other than the Director of the Agency, where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to any realisable property—

(a) power to take possession of the property;

(b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;

(c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;

(d) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in England and Wales and to do any of the following—

(a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;

(b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record, of anything so authorised;

(c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purposes of the exercise of his functions—

(a) hold property;

(b) enter into contracts;

- (c) sue and be sued;
- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Paragraphs (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986;
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990;
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994;
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

(8) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Powers of enforcement receivers in respect of external orders for the recovery of specified property**

**29.**—(1) If the court appoints a receiver under article 27, it may act under this article on the application of the relevant Director (other than the Director of the Agency) where the external order is for the recovery of property specified in the order (“the specified property”).

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to the specified property—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;
- (d) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in England and Wales and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;

- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
  - (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.
- (4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purposes of the exercise of his functions—
- (a) hold property;
  - (b) enter into contracts;
  - (c) sue and be sued;
  - (d) employ agents;
  - (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
  - (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.
- (5) The court may order any person who has possession of the specified property to give possession of it to the receiver.
- (6) The court—
- (a) may order a person holding an interest in the specified property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
  - (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.
- (7) The court must not—
- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or
  - (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,
- unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.
- (8) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.
- (9) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—
- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
  - (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
  - (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Appointment of Director of Agency's receivers**

- 30.**—(1) This article applies if—
- (a) an external order is registered, and
  - (b) the Director of the Agency is appointed as the enforcement authority for the order under article 22.
- (2) If this article applies, the Crown Court must make an order for the appointment of a receiver in respect of—
- (a) where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money, realisable property;
  - (b) where the external order is for the recovery of specified property, that property.
- (3) An order under paragraph (2)—
- (a) must confer power on the Director to nominate the person who is to be the receiver, and
  - (b) takes effect when the Director nominates that person.
- (4) The Director must not nominate a person under paragraph (3) unless at the time he does so—

- (a) the external order is not satisfied, and
  - (b) in the case of an external order for the recovery of a specified sum of money, any period specified by order under article 26 has expired.
- (5) A person nominated to be the receiver under paragraph (3) may be—
- (a) a member of the staff of the Agency;
  - (b) a person providing services under arrangements made by the Director.

**Powers of Director of Agency’s receivers in respect of monetary external orders**

**31.**—(1) If the court makes an order for the appointment of a receiver under article 30, it may act under this article on the application of the Director of the Agency where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to any realisable property—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;
- (d) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in England and Wales and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

- (a) hold property;
- (b) enter into contracts;
- (c) sue and be sued;
- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Paragraphs (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of the following provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986;
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990;
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994;
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

(8) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Powers of Director of Agency’s receivers in respect of external orders for the recovery of specified property**

**32.—**(1) If the court makes an order for the appointment of a receiver under article 30, it may act under this article on the application of the Director of the Agency where the external order is for the recovery of property specified in the order (“the specified property”).

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to the specified property—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;
- (d) power to start, carry on or defend legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in England and Wales and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

- (a) hold property;
- (b) enter into contracts;
- (c) sue and be sued;
- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of the specified property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in the specified property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(8) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(9) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Application of sums by enforcement receivers**

**33.**—(1) This article applies to sums which are in the hands of a receiver appointed under article 27 if they are—

- (a) the proceeds of the realisation of property under article 28 or 29;
- (b) where article 28 applies, sums (other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph (a)) in which the defendant holds an interest.

(2) The sums must be applied as follows—

- (a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3;
- (b) second, they must be applied in making any payments directed by the Crown Court;
- (c) third, they must be applied on the defendant's behalf towards satisfaction of the external order.

(3) If the amount payable under the external order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the receiver's hands he must distribute them—

- (a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned as the Crown Court directs; and
- (b) in such proportions as it directs.

(4) Before making a direction under paragraph (3) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(5) For the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4) the property concerned is—

- (a) the property represented by the proceeds mentioned in paragraph (1)(a);
- (b) the sums mentioned in paragraph (1)(b).

(6) The receiver applies sums as mentioned in paragraph (2)(c) by paying them to the relevant Director on account of the amount payable under the order.

### **Sums received by relevant Director**

**34.**—(1) This article applies if a relevant Director receives sums on account of the amount payable under a registered external order or the value of the property specified in the order.

(2) The relevant Director's receipt of the sums reduces the amount payable under the order, but he must apply the sums received as follows.

(3) First he must apply them in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as—

- (a) are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3, but



(b) are not already paid under article 33(2)(a).

(4) He must next apply them—

(a) first, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under article 15 to the extent that they have not been met by virtue of the exercise by that receiver of a power conferred under article 16(2)(d);

(b) second, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of the receiver appointed under article 27.

(5) Any sums which remain after the relevant Director has made any payments required by the preceding provisions of this article must be paid into the Consolidated Fund.

(6) Paragraph (4) does not apply if the receiver is a member of the staff of the Crown Prosecution Service, the Serious Fraud Office or the Revenue and Customs Prosecution Office; and it is immaterial whether he is a permanent or temporary member or he is on secondment from elsewhere.

### **Application of sums by Director of Agency's receivers**

**35.**—(1) This article applies to sums which are in the hands of a receiver appointed under article 30 if they are—

(a) the proceeds of the realisation of property under article 31 or 32;

(b) where article 31 applies, sums (other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph (a)) in which the defendant holds an interest.

(2) The sums must be applied as follows—

(a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3;

(b) second, they must be applied in making any payments directed by the Crown Court;

(c) third, they must be applied on the defendant's behalf towards satisfaction of the external order by being paid to the Director on account of the amount payable under it.

(3) If the amount payable under the external order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the receiver's hands he must distribute them—

(a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned as the Crown Court directs, and

(b) in such proportions as it directs.

(4) Before making a direction under paragraph (3) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(5) For the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4) the property concerned is—

(a) the property represented by the proceeds mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(a);

(b) the sums mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(b).

### **Application of sums received by the Director of the Agency**

**36.**—(1) This article applies if the Director of the Agency receives sums on account of the amount payable under a registered external order or the value of the property specified in the order.

(2) The Director's receipt of the sums reduces the amount payable under the order, but he must apply the sums received as follows.

(3) First, he must apply them in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as—

(a) are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3, but

(b) are not already paid under article 35(2)(a).

(4) He must next apply them—

- (a) first, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under article 15, to the extent that they have not been met by virtue of the exercise by that receiver of a power conferred under article 16(2)(d);
- (b) second, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of the receiver appointed under article 30.

(5) Paragraph (4) does not apply if the receiver is a member of the staff of the Agency or a person providing services under arrangements made by the Director.

### **Satisfaction of external order**

37.—(1) A registered external order is satisfied when no amount is due under it.

(2) Where such an order authorises the recovery of property specified in it, no further amount is due under the order when all of the specified property has been sold.

### **Restrictions relating to enforcement receivers**

38.—(1) Paragraphs (2) to (4) apply if a court makes an order under article 27 appointing a receiver in respect of any realisable property or specified property.

(2) No distress may be levied against the property except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(3) If the receiver is appointed in respect of a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within paragraph (4) except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(4) A right is within this paragraph if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(5) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an order under article 27 appointing a receiver in respect of the property has been applied for or made, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(6) Before exercising any power conferred by paragraph (5), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

- (a) the relevant Director (other than the Director of the Agency), and
- (b) the receiver (if the order under article 27 has been made).

### **Restrictions relating to Director of the Agency's receivers**

39.—(1) Paragraphs (2) to (4) apply if—

- (a) the Crown Court has made an order under article 30 for the appointment of a receiver in respect of any realisable property or specified property, and
- (b) the order has taken effect.

(2) No distress may be levied against the property except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(3) If the order is for the appointment of a receiver in respect of a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within paragraph (4) except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(4) A right is within this paragraph if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(5) If a court (whether the Crown Court or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an order under article 30 for the appointment of a receiver

in respect of the property has taken effect, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(6) Before exercising any power conferred by paragraph (5), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

- (a) the Director of the Agency, and
- (b) the receiver.

## CHAPTER 3 RECEIVERS AND PROCEDURE

### **Protection of receiver appointed under articles 15, 27 and 30**

**40.** If a receiver appointed under article 15, 27 or 30—

- (a) takes action in relation to property which is not realisable property or, as the case may be, the specified property,
- (b) would be entitled to take the action if it were realisable property or, as the case may be, the specified property, and
- (c) believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to take the action,

he is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the action, except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

### **Further applications by receivers**

**41.—**(1) This article applies to a receiver appointed under article 15, 27 or 30.

(2) The receiver may apply to the Crown Court for an order giving directions as to the exercise of his powers.

(3) The following persons may apply to the Crown Court—

- (a) any person affected by action taken by the receiver;
- (b) any person who may be affected by action the receiver proposes to take.

(4) On an application under this article the court may make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Discharge and variation of receiver orders**

**42.—**(1) The following persons may apply to the Crown Court to vary or discharge an order made under article 15, 16 or 27 to 32—

- (a) the receiver;
- (b) the relevant Director;
- (c) any person affected by the order.

(2) On an application under this article the court—

- (a) may discharge the order;
- (b) may vary the order.

(3) But in the case of an order under article 15 or 16—

- (a) if the condition in article 7 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started, the court must discharge the order if at the conclusion of the proceedings no external order has been made;
- (b) if the condition which was satisfied was that proceedings were started, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time an external order has not been registered under Chapter 2 of this Part;

- (c) if the condition which was satisfied was that an investigation was started, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started.

**Management receivers: discharge**

43.—(1) This article applies if—

- (a) a receiver stands appointed under article 15 in respect of property which is identified in the restraint order (the management receiver), and
- (b) the court appoints a receiver under article 27 or makes an order for the appointment of a receiver under article 30.

(2) The court must order the management receiver to transfer to the other receiver all property held by the management receiver by virtue of the powers conferred on him by article 16.

(3) But in a case where the court makes an order under article 30 its order under paragraph (2) does not take effect until the order under article 30 takes effect.

(4) Paragraph (2) does not apply to property which the management receiver holds by virtue of the exercise by him of his power under article 16(2)(d).

(5) If the management receiver complies with an order under paragraph (2) he is discharged—

- (a) from his appointment under article 15;
- (b) from any obligation under this Order arising from his appointment.

(6) If this article applies the court may make such a consequential or incidental order as it believes is appropriate.

**Appeal to Court of Appeal about receivers**

44.—(1) If on an application for an order under any of articles 15, 16, 27 to 29, 31 or 32 the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If the court makes an order under any of articles 15, 16, 27 to 29, 31 or 32, the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the court's decision—

- (a) the person who applied for the order;
- (b) any person affected by the order.

(3) If on an application for an order under article 41 the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(4) If the court makes an order under article 41 the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the court's decision—

- (a) the person who applied for the order;
- (b) any person affected by the order;
- (c) the receiver.

(5) The following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal against a decision of the court on an application under article 42—

- (a) the person who applied for the order in respect of which the application was made or (if the order was made under article 31 or 32 the Director of the Agency;
- (b) any person affected by the court's decision;
- (c) the receiver.

(6) On an appeal under this article the Court of Appeal may—

- (a) confirm the decision, or
- (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Appeal to the House of Lords about receivers**

**45.**—(1) An appeal lies to the House of Lords from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under article 44.

(2) An appeal under this article lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

(3) On an appeal under this article the House of Lords may—

- (a) confirm the decision of the Court Appeal, or
- (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Powers of court and receiver**

**46.**—(1) This article applies to—

- (a) the powers conferred on a court by this Part;
- (b) the powers of a receiver appointed under article 15, 27 or 30.

(2) The powers—

- (a) must be exercised with a view to the value for the time being of realisable property or specified property being made available (by the property's realisation) for satisfying an external order that has been or may be made against the defendant;
- (b) must be exercised, in a case where an external order has not been made, with a view to securing that there is no diminution in the value of the property identified in the external request;
- (c) must be exercised without taking account of any obligation of a defendant or a recipient of a tainted gift if the obligation conflicts with the object of satisfying any external order against the defendant that has been or may be registered under article 22;
- (d) may be exercised in respect of a debt owed by the Crown.

(3) Paragraph (2) has effect subject to the following rules—

- (a) the powers must be exercised with a view to allowing a person other than the defendant or a recipient of a tainted gift to retain or recover the value of any interest held by him;
- (b) in the case of realisable property or specified property held by a recipient of a tainted gift, the powers must be exercised with a view to realising no more than the value for the time being of the gift;
- (c) in a case where an external order has not been made against the defendant, property must not be sold if the court so orders under paragraph (4).

(4) If on an application by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift, the court decides that property cannot be replaced it may order that it must not be sold.

(5) An order under paragraph (4) may be revoked or varied.

### **Procedure on appeal to Court of Appeal under Part 2**

**47.**—(1) An appeal to the Court of Appeal under this Part lies only with the leave of that Court.

(2) Subject to rules of court made under section 53(1) of the Supreme Court Act 1981<sup>(a)</sup> (distribution of business between civil and criminal divisions) the criminal division of the Court of Appeal is the division—

- (a) to which an appeal to that Court under this Part is to lie, and
- (b) which is to exercise that Court's jurisdiction under this Part.

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<sup>(a)</sup> 1981 c.54.

(3) In relation to appeals to the Court of Appeal under this Part, the Secretary of State may make an order containing provision corresponding to any provision in the Criminal Appeal Act 1968(a), subject to any specified modifications.

(4) Subject to any rules of court, the costs of and incidental to all proceedings on an appeal to the criminal division of the Court of Appeal under article 10, 23 or 44 are in the discretion of the court.

(5) The court shall have full power to determine by whom and to what extent the costs are to be paid.

(6) In any proceedings mentioned in paragraph (4), the court may—

- (a) disallow, or
- (b) (as the case may be) order the legal or other representative concerned to meet,

the whole of any wasted costs or such part of them as may be determined in accordance with rules of court.

(7) In paragraph (6) “wasted costs” means any costs incurred by a party—

- (a) as a result of any improper, unreasonable or negligent act or omission on the part of any legal or other representative or any employee of such a representative, or
- (b) which, in the light of any such act or omission occurring after they were incurred, the court considers it unreasonable to expect that party to pay.

(8) “Legal or other representative”, in relation to a party to proceedings, means any person exercising a right of audience or right to conduct litigation on his behalf.

## **Procedure on appeal to House of Lords under Part 2**

**48.**—(1) Section 33(3) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 (limitation on appeal from criminal division of the Court of Appeal) does not prevent an appeal to the House of Lords under this Part.

(2) In relation to appeals to the House of Lords under this Part, the Secretary of State may make an order containing provision corresponding to any provision in the Criminal Appeal Act 1968, subject to any specified modifications.

## CHAPTER 4 INTERPRETATION

### **Property**

**49.**—(1) In this Part, “realisable property” means in a case where the external order specifies a sum of money, any free property held by the defendant or by the recipient of a tainted gift.

(2) “Free property” has the same meaning as in section 82 of the Act (free property)(b).

(3) The rules in paragraphs (a) and (c) to (g) of section 84(2) of the Act (property: general provisions) apply in relation to property under this Order (in addition to section 447(4) to (6) of the Act (interpretation)) as they apply in relation to property under Part 2 of the Act.

### **Tainted gifts**

**50.**—(1) In this Part, a gift is tainted if it was made by the defendant at any time after—

- (a) the date on which the offence to which the external order or external request relates was committed, or
- (b) if his criminal conduct consists of two or more such offences and they were committed on different dates, the date of the earliest.

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(a) 1968 c.19.

(b) Section 82(f) was amended by paragraph 5 of Schedule 6 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), an offence which is a continuing offence is committed on the first occasion when it is committed.

(3) A gift may be a tainted gift whether it was made before or after the coming into force of this Order.

### **Gifts and their recipients**

**51.**—(1) In this Part, a defendant is to be treated as making a gift if he transfers property to another person for a consideration whose value is significantly less than the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(2) If paragraph (1) applies, the property given is to be treated as such share in the property transferred as is represented by the fraction—

- (a) whose numerator is the difference between the two values mentioned in paragraph (1), and
- (b) whose denominator is the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(3) In this Part references to a recipient of a tainted gift are to a person to whom the defendant has made the gift.

### **Value: the basic rule**

**52.**—(1) Subject to article 53, this article applies where it is necessary under this Part to decide the value at any time of property then held by a person.

(2) Its value is the market value of the property at that time.

(3) But if at that time another person holds an interest in the property its value, in relation to the person mentioned in paragraph (1), is the market value of his interest at that time, ignoring any charging order under a provision listed in paragraph (4).

(4) Those provisions are—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986**(a)**;
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988**(b)**;
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990**(c)**;
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994**(d)**;
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996**(e)**.

### **Value of tainted gifts**

**53.**—(1) The value at any time (the material time) of a tainted gift is the greater of the following—

- (a) the value (at time of the gift) of the property given, adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;
- (b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under paragraph (2).

(2) The property found under this paragraph is as follows—

- (a) if the recipient holds the property given, the property found under this paragraph is that property;
- (b) if the recipient holds no part of the property given, the property found under this paragraph is any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;

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(a) 1986 c.32.  
(b) 1988 c.33.  
(c) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).  
(d) 1994 c.37.  
(e) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

- (c) if the recipient holds part of the property given, the property found under this paragraph is that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(3) The references in paragraph (1)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with article 52.

### **Meaning of “defendant”**

**54.** In this Part “defendant”—

- (a) in relation to a restraint order means—
  - (i) in a case in which the first condition in article 7 is satisfied, the alleged offender;
  - (ii) in a case in which the second condition in article 7 is satisfied, the person against whom proceedings for an offence have been started in a country outside the United Kingdom (whether or not he has been convicted);
- (b) in relation to an external order, the person convicted of criminal conduct.

### **Other interpretation**

**55.** In this Part—

“relevant Director” has the meaning—

- (a) in the context of an external request, set out in article 6(4);
- (b) in the context of an external order, set out in article 18(4);

“relevant property” means property which satisfies the test in section 447(7) of the Act;

“specified property” means property specified in an external order (other than an order that specifies a sum of money).

## **PART 3**

### **GIVING EFFECT IN SCOTLAND TO EXTERNAL REQUESTS IN CONNECTION WITH CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS OR PROCEEDINGS AND TO EXTERNAL ORDERS ARISING FROM SUCH PROCEEDINGS**

#### **CHAPTER 1**

#### **EXTERNAL REQUESTS**

### **Action on receipt of external request in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings**

**56.—**(1) The Lord Advocate may make an application under article 59 where—

- (a) he receives an external request in relation to relevant property in Scotland; and
- (b) he considers that the request is likely to satisfy either of the conditions in article 57.

(2) The Lord Advocate may ask the overseas authority which made the request for such further information as may be necessary to determine whether the request is likely to satisfy either of the conditions in article 57.

(3) Where a request concerns relevant property which is in England and Wales or Northern Ireland as well as Scotland, so much of the request as concerns such property shall be dealt with under Part 2 or 4 respectively.



### Conditions for court to give effect to external request

**57.**—(1) The court may exercise the powers conferred by article 58 if either of the following conditions is satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that—

- (a) relevant property within Scotland is identified in the external request;
- (b) a criminal investigation has been instituted in the country from which the external request was made with regard to an offence; and
- (c) there is reasonable cause to believe that the alleged offender named in the request has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) The second condition is that—

- (a) relevant property within Scotland is identified in the external request;
- (b) proceedings for an offence have been instituted in the country from which the external request was made and not concluded, and
- (c) there is reasonable cause to believe that the accused named in the request has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(4) In determining whether the conditions are satisfied and whether the request is an external request within the meaning of the Act, the court must have regard to the definitions in subsections (1), (4) to (8) and (11) of section 447 of the Act.

(5) If the first condition is satisfied references in this Chapter to the accused are to the alleged offender.

### Restraint orders

**58.**—(1) If either condition set out in article 57 is satisfied, the court may make an order (“a restraint order”) interdicting any specified person from dealing with relevant property which is identified in the external request and specified in the order.

(2) A restraint order may be made subject to exceptions, and an exception may in particular—

- (a) make provision for reasonable living expenses and reasonable legal expenses in connection with the proceedings seeking a restraint order or the registration of an external order;
- (b) make provision for the purpose of enabling any person to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation;
- (c) be made subject to conditions.

(3) But an exception to a restraint order must not make provision for any legal expenses which—

- (a) relate to the criminal conduct mentioned in article 57(2), if the first condition is satisfied, or article 57(3), if the second condition is satisfied; and
- (b) are incurred by a person against whom proceedings for the offence have been instituted or by a recipient of a tainted gift.

(4) The court may make such order as it believes is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the restraint order is effective.

(5) A restraint order does not affect property for the time being subject to a charge under—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(a);
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(b);
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(c);

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(a) 1986 c.32.

(b) 1988 c.33.

(c) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).

- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994(a);
  - (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996(b).
- (6) Dealing with property includes removing the property from Scotland.

### **Application, recall and variation**

**59.**—(1) A restraint order may be made on an ex parte application by the Lord Advocate, which may be heard in chambers.

(2) The Lord Advocate must intimate an order to every person affected by it.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not affect the time when the order becomes effective.

(4) The Lord Advocate and any person affected by the order may apply to the court to recall the order or to vary it and paragraphs (5) to (7) apply in such a case.

(5) If an application under paragraph (4) in relation to an order has been made but not determined, realisable property to which the order applies must not be realised.

(6) The court may—

- (a) recall the order;
- (b) vary the order.

(7) If the condition in article 57 which was satisfied was that proceedings were instituted, the court must recall the order if, at the conclusion of the proceedings, no external order has been made.

(8) If the condition in article 57 which was satisfied was that proceedings were instituted, the court must recall the order if within a reasonable time an external order has not been registered under Chapter 2 of this Part.

(9) If the condition in article 57 which was satisfied was that an investigation was instituted, the court must recall the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not instituted.

### **Appeals**

**60.**—(1) If on an application for a restraint order the court decides not to make one, the Lord Advocate may reclaim against the decision.

(2) The Lord Advocate and any person affected by the order may reclaim against the decision of the court on an application under article 59(4).

### **Inhibition of property affected by order**

**61.**—(1) On the application of the Lord Advocate, the court may, in relation to the property mentioned in paragraph (2), grant warrant for inhibition against any person specified in a restraint order.

(2) That property is the heritable realisable property to which the restraint order applies (whether generally or such of it as is specified in the application).

(3) The warrant for inhibition—

- (a) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt by the Lord Advocate against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly, and
- (b) has the effect of letters of inhibition and must forthwith be registered by the Lord Advocate in the Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications.

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(a) 1994 c.37.

(b) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

(4) Section 155 of the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1868<sup>(a)</sup> (effective date of inhibition) applies in relation to an inhibition for which warrant is granted under paragraph (1) as it applies to an inhibition by separate letters or contained in a summons.

(5) The execution of an inhibition under this article in respect of property does not prejudice the exercise of an administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part in respect of that property.

(6) An inhibition executed under this article ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the restraint order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for inhibition was granted.

(7) If an inhibition ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of paragraph (6) the Lord Advocate must—

- (a) apply for the recall or, as the case may be, the restriction of the inhibition, and
- (b) ensure that the recall or restriction is reflected in the Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications.

### **Arrestment of property affected by order**

**62.**—(1) On the application of the Lord Advocate the court may, in relation to moveable realisable property to which a restraint order applies (whether generally or such of it as is specified in the application), grant warrant for arrestment.

(2) Such a warrant for arrestment may be granted only if the property would be arrestable if the person entitled to it were a debtor.

(3) A warrant under paragraph (1) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the Lord Advocate against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly.

(4) The execution of an arrestment under this article in respect of property does not prejudice the exercise of an administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part in respect of that property.

(5) An arrestment executed under this article ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the restraint order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for arrestment was granted.

(6) If an arrestment ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of paragraph (5) the Lord Advocate must apply to the court for an order recalling, or as the case may be, restricting the arrestment.

### **Management administrators**

**63.**—(1) If the court makes a restraint order it may at any time, on the application of the Lord Advocate—

- (a) appoint an administrator to take possession of any realisable property to which the order applies and (in accordance with the court's directions) to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (b) order a person who has possession of property in respect of which an administrator is appointed to give him possession of it.

(2) An appointment of an administrator may be made subject to conditions or exceptions.

(3) Where the court makes an order under paragraph (1)(b), the clerk of court must notify the accused and any person subject to the order of the making of the order.

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(a) 1868 c.101.

(4) Any dealing of the accused or any such person in relation to property to which the order applies is of no effect in a question with the administrator unless the accused or, as the case may be, that person had no knowledge of the administrator's appointment.

(5) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to which the restraint order applies to make to the administrator such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the accused or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(6) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (1) to manage or otherwise deal with the property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (5),

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(7) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(8) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

(9) Paragraphs (1)(b) and (5) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(a);
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(b);
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(c);
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994(d);
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996(e).

### **Seizure in pursuance of restraint order**

**64.**—(1) If a restraint order is in force a constable or a relevant officer of Revenue and Customs may seize any realisable property to which it applies to prevent its removal from Scotland.

(2) Property seized under paragraph (1) must be dealt with in accordance with the directions of the court which made the order.

### **Restraint orders: restrictions on proceedings and remedies**

**65.**—(1) While a restraint order has effect, the court may sist any action, execution or any legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies.

(2) If the court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a restraint order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either sist the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

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(a) 1986 c.32.  
(b) 1988 c.33.  
(c) S.I. 1990/2588 N.I.17.  
(d) 1994 c.37.  
(e) S.I. 1996/1299 N.I.9.

(3) Before exercising any power conferred by paragraph (2), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

- (a) the Lord Advocate, and
- (b) any administrator appointed in respect of the property under article 63.

## CHAPTER 2 EXTERNAL ORDERS

### **Application to give effect to external orders**

**66.**—(1) Where the Lord Advocate receives an external order arising from a criminal conviction and concerning relevant property in Scotland, he may make an ex parte application to the court to give effect to the order.

(2) No application to give effect to such an order may be made otherwise than under paragraph (1).

(3) An application under paragraph (1) may be heard in chambers.

(4) Where an order concerns relevant property which is in England and Wales or Northern Ireland as well as Scotland, so much of the request as concerns such property shall be dealt with under Part 2 or 4 respectively.

### **Authentication by an overseas court**

**67.**—(1) Paragraph (2) applies where an overseas court has authenticated its involvement in—

- (a) any judgement;
- (b) any order;
- (c) any other document concerned with such a judgement or order or proceedings relating to it.

(2) Where this paragraph applies, any statement in the judgement, order or document is admissible in evidence in proceedings under this Chapter.

### **Conditions for the court to give effect to external orders**

**68.**—(1) The court must decide to give effect to an external order by registering it where all of the following conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that the external order was made consequent on the conviction of the person named in the order and no appeal is outstanding in respect of that conviction.

(3) The second condition is that the order is in force and no appeal is outstanding in respect of it.

(4) The third condition is that giving effect to the order would not be incompatible with any of the Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998(a)) of any person affected by it.

(5) The fourth condition applies only in respect of an external order which authorises the confiscation of property other than money that is specified in the order.

(6) That condition is that the specified property must not be subject to a charge under—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(b);
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(c);
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(d);

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(a) 1998 c.42.  
(b) 1986 c.32.  
(c) 1988 c.33.  
(d) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).

- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994<sup>(a)</sup>; or
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996<sup>(b)</sup>.

(7) In determining whether the order is an external order within the meaning of the Act the court must have regard to the definitions in subsections (2), (4), (5), (6), (8) and (10) of section 447 of the Act.

(8) In paragraph (3) “appeal” includes—

- (a) any proceedings by way of discharging or setting aside the order; and
- (b) an application for a new trial or suspension or delay in execution of any penalty or sentence.

### **Registration of external orders**

**69.**—(1) Where the court decides to give effect to an external order, it must—

- (a) register the order;
- (b) provide for notice of the registration to be given to any person affected by it; and
- (c) appoint a sheriff clerk for the purposes of the receipt of payment under articles 72(2) and 77(6).

(2) Only an external order registered by the court may be implemented under this Chapter.

(3) The court may cancel the registration of the external order, or vary the property to which it applies, on an application by the Lord Advocate or any person affected by it if, or to the extent that, the court is of the opinion that any of the conditions in article 68 is not satisfied.

(4) Notice of an application under paragraph (3) must be given—

- (a) in the case of an application by the Lord Advocate, to any person affected by the registration of the external order; and
- (b) in any other case, to the Lord Advocate and any other person affected by the registration of the external order.

(5) The court shall not cancel the registration of the external order or vary the property to which it applies under paragraph (3) unless it gives the Lord Advocate and any person affected by it the opportunity to make representations to it.

(6) The court must cancel the registration of the external order on an application by the Lord Advocate or any person affected by it, if it appears to the court that the order has been satisfied—

- (a) in the case of an order for the recovery of a sum of money specified in it, by payment of the amount due under it, or
- (b) in the case of an order for the recovery of specified property, by the surrender of the property, or
- (c) by any other means.

(7) Where the registration of an external order is cancelled or varied under paragraph (3) or (6), the court must provide for notice of this to be given to the Lord Advocate and any person affected by it.

### **Appeal about external orders**

**70.**—(1) If on an application for the court to give effect to an external order by registering it, the court decides not to do so, the Lord Advocate may reclaim against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under article 69(3) or (6) in relation to the registration of an external order, the following persons may reclaim against the court’s decision on the application—

- (a) the Lord Advocate;

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(a) 1994 c.37.

(b) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

- (b) any person affected by the registration.
- (3) On a reclaiming motion under paragraph (1) or (2) the court may—
  - (a) confirm or set aside the decision to register; or
  - (b) direct the court to register the external order (or so much of it as relates to property other than that to which article 68(6) applies).

### **Sums in currency other than sterling**

**71.**—(1) This article applies where the external order which is registered under article 69 specifies a sum of money.

(2) If the sum of money which is specified is expressed in a currency other than sterling, the sum of money to be recovered is to be taken to be the sterling equivalent calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the working day immediately preceding the day when the court registered the external order under article 69.

(3) The sterling equivalent must be calculated by the Lord Advocate.

(4) The notice referred to in article 69(1)(b) and (7) must set out the amount in sterling which is to be paid.

(5) In this article “working day” means any day other than—

- (a) a Saturday or Sunday;
- (b) Christmas Day; or
- (c) Good Friday;
- (d) any day that is a bank holiday in Scotland under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971(a).

### **Time for payment**

**72.**—(1) This article applies where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) to (6), the amount ordered to be paid under—

- (a) an external order that has been registered under article 69; or
- (b) where article 71 applies, the notice under article 69(1)(b),

must be paid to the appropriate clerk of court on the date on which the notice under article 69(1)(b) is delivered to the person affected by it.

(3) Where there is a reclaiming motion under article 70 the duty to pay is delayed until the day on which the reclaiming motion is determined or withdrawn.

(4) If the person affected by an external order which has been registered shows that he needs time to pay the amount ordered to be paid, the court may make an order allowing payment to be made within a specified period.

(5) The specified period—

- (a) must start with the day on which the notice under article 69(1)(b) was delivered to the person affected by the order or the day referred to in paragraph (3) as the case may be; and
- (b) must not exceed six months.

(6) If within the specified period the person affected by an external order applies to the court for the period to be extended and the court believes that there are exceptional circumstances, it may make an order extending the period.

(7) The extended period—

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(a) 1971 c.80.

- (a) must start with the day on which the notice under article 69(1)(b) was delivered to the person affected by it; and
  - (b) must not exceed 12 months.
- (8) An order under paragraph (6)—
- (a) may be made after the end of the specified period; but
  - (b) must not be made after the end of the extended period.
- (9) The court must not make an order under paragraph (4) or (6) unless it gives the Lord Advocate an opportunity to make representations.
- (10) The appropriate clerk of court is the sheriff clerk appointed under article 69(1).

### **Appointment of enforcement administrators**

- 73.—(1) This article applies if—
- (a) an external order is registered;
  - (b) it is not satisfied; and
  - (c) in the case of an external order for the recovery of a specified sum of money, any period specified by order under article 72 has expired.
- (2) On the application of the Lord Advocate the court may appoint an administrator in respect of—
- (a) where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money, realisable property;
  - (b) where the external order is for the recovery of specified property, that property.

### **Powers of enforcement administrators in respect of monetary external orders**

- 74.—(1) If the court appoints an administrator under article 73, it may act under this article on the application of the Lord Advocate where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.
- (2) The court may confer on the administrator the following powers in relation to any realisable property—
- (a) power to take possession of the property;
  - (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
  - (c) power to realise the property in such manner as the court may specify.
- (3) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to give possession of it to the administrator.
- (4) The clerk of court must notify the offender and any person subject to an order under paragraph (3) of the making of that order.
- (5) Any dealing of the offender or any such persons in relation to property to which the order applies is of no effect in a question with the administrator unless the offender or, as the case may be, that person had no knowledge of the administrator's appointment.
- (6) The court—
- (a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to make to the administrator such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the offender or the recipient of a tainted gift;
  - (b) may (on payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.
- (7) The court must not—
- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of the property, or
  - (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of the property,



unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

- (8) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—
  - (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
  - (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are part of the property;
  - (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.
- (9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.
- (10) Paragraph (2) does not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under—
  - (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986;
  - (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
  - (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990;
  - (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994;
  - (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

### **Powers of enforcement administrators in respect of external orders for the recovery of specified property**

**75.**—(1) If the court appoints an administrator under article 73, it may act under this article on the application of the Lord Advocate where the external order is for the recovery of property specified in the order (“the specified property”).

(2) The court may confer on the administrator the following powers in relation to the specified property—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to realise the property in such manner as the court may specify.

(3) The court may order any person who has possession of the specified property to give possession of it to the administrator.

(4) The clerk of court must notify the offender and any person subject to an order under paragraph (3) of the making of that order.

(5) Any dealing of the offender or any such person in relation to property to which the order applies is of no effect in a question with the administrator unless the person had no knowledge of the administrator’s appointment.

- (6) The court—
  - (a) may order a person holding an interest in the specified property to make to the administrator such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the offender or the recipient of a tainted gift;
  - (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.
- (7) The court must not—
  - (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of the property; or
  - (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations about it.

(8) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

- (9) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Disposal of family home**

**76.**—(1) This article applies where the court confers power on the administrator under article 74(2) in respect of the offender’s family home.

(2) Where this article applies, then, before the administrator disposes of any right or interest in the offender’s family home he shall—

- (a) obtain the relevant consent; or
- (b) where he is unable to do so, apply to the court for authority to carry out the disposal.

(3) On an application being made to it under paragraph (2)(b), the court, after having regard to all the circumstances of the case including—

- (a) the needs and financial resources of the spouse of the offender;
- (b) the needs and financial resources of any child of the family;
- (c) the length of the period during which the family home has been used as a residence by any of the persons referred to in sub-paragraph (a) or (b),

may refuse to grant the application or may postpone the granting of the application for such period (not exceeding 12 months) as it may consider reasonable in the circumstances or may grant the application subject to such conditions as it may prescribe.

(4) Paragraph (3) shall apply—

- (a) to an action for division and sale of the family home of the person concerned; or
- (b) to an action for the purpose of obtaining vacant possession of that home,

brought by an administrator as it applies to an application under paragraph (2)(b) and, for the purposes of this paragraph, any reference in paragraph (3) to the granting of the application shall be construed as a reference to the granting of decree in the action.

(5) In this article—

“family home”, in relation to any offender means any property in which the offender has or had (whether alone or in common with any other person) a right or interest, being property which is occupied as a residence by the offender and his or her spouse or by the offender’s spouse or former spouse (in any case with or without a child of the family) or by the offender with a child of the family;

“child of the family” includes any child or grandchild of either the offender or his or her spouse or former spouse, and any person who has been treated by either the offender or his or her spouse or former spouse, whatever the age of such a child, grandchild or person may be; and

“relevant consent” means in relation to the disposal of any right or interest in a family home—

- (a) in a case where the family home is occupied by the spouse or former spouse of the offender, the consent of the spouse or, as the case may be, of the former spouse, whether or not the family home is also occupied by the offender;
- (b) where sub-paragraph (a) does not apply, in a case where the family home is occupied by the offender with a child of the family, the consent of the offender.

### **Application of sums by enforcement administrator**

**77.**—(1) This article applies to sums which are in the hands of an administrator appointed under article 73 if they are—

- (a) the proceeds of the realisation of property under article 74 or 75;

- (b) where article 74 applies, sums (other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph (a)) in which the offender holds an interest.
- (2) The sums must be applied as follows—
- (a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3;
  - (b) second, they must be applied in making any payments as directed by the court;
  - (c) third, they must be applied on the offender’s behalf towards satisfaction of the external order.
- (3) If the amount payable under the external order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the administrator’s hands he must distribute them—
- (a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned as the court directs; and
  - (b) in such proportions as it directs.
- (4) Before making a direction under paragraph (3) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.
- (5) For the purposes mentioned in paragraphs (3) and (4) the property concerned is—
- (a) the property represented by the proceeds mentioned in paragraph (1)(a);
  - (b) the sums mentioned in paragraph (1)(b).
- (6) The administrator applies sums as mentioned in paragraph (2)(c) by paying them to the appropriate clerk of court on account of the amount payable under the order.
- (7) The appropriate clerk of court is the sheriff clerk appointed article 69(1).

**Sums received by clerk of court**

- 78.**—(1) This section applies if a clerk of court receives sums on account of the amount payable under a registered external order or the value of the property specified in the order.
- (2) The clerk of court’s receipt of the sums reduces the amount payable under the order, but he must apply the sums received as follows.
- (3) First he must apply them in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as—
- (a) are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3; but
  - (b) are not already paid under article 77(2)(a).
- (4) If the Lord Advocate has reimbursed the administrator in respect of remuneration or expenses under article 80 the clerk of court must next apply the sums in reimbursing the Lord Advocate.
- (5) If the clerk of court received the sums under article 77 he must next apply them in payment of the administrator’s remuneration and expenses.
- (6) If any amount remains after the clerk of court makes any payments required by the preceding paragraphs of this article, the amount must be disposed of in accordance with section 211(5) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995(a) as if it were a fine imposed in the High Court.

**Satisfaction of external order**

- 79.**—(1) A registered external order is satisfied when no amount is due under it.
- (2) Where such an order authorises the recovery of property specified in it, no amount is due under the order when all of the specified property has been sold.

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(a) 1995 c.46.

CHAPTER 3  
ADMINISTRATORS AND PROCEDURE

**Protection of administrator appointed under article 63 or 73**

**80.**—(1) If an administrator appointed under article 63 or 73—

- (a) takes action in relation to property which is not realisable property, or as the case may be, the specified property;
- (b) would be entitled to take the action if it were realisable property or, as the case may be, the specified property; and
- (c) believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to take action,

he is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the action, except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

(2) Paragraph (3) applies if an administrator incurs expenses in the exercise of his functions at a time when—

- (a) an external order has not been registered; and
- (b) an external order has been registered but the administrator has recovered no money.

(3) As soon as practicable after they have been incurred the expenses must be reimbursed by the Lord Advocate.

(4) Paragraph (5) applies if—

- (a) an amount is due in respect of the administrator's remuneration and expenses; but
- (b) nothing (or not enough) is available to be applied in payment of them under article 78(4).

(5) The remuneration and expenses must be paid (to the extent of the shortfall) by the Lord Advocate.

**Protection of persons affected**

**81.**—(1) This paragraph applies where an administrator is appointed under article 63 or 73.

(2) The following persons may apply to the court—

- (a) any person affected by action taken by the administrator;
- (b) any person who may be affected by action the administrator proposes to take.

(3) On an application under this article the court may make such order as it thinks appropriate.

**Recall and variation of order**

**82.**—(1) The Lord Advocate, an administrator and any other person affected by an order made under article 63 or articles 73 to 75 may apply to the court to vary or recall the order.

(2) On an application under this article the court—

- (a) may vary the order;
- (b) may recall the order.

(3) But in the case of an order under article 63—

- (a) if the condition in article 57 which was satisfied was that proceedings were instituted, the court must recall the order if at the conclusion of the proceedings no external order (within the meaning of section 447(2) of the Act) has now been made;
- (b) if the condition which was satisfied was that an investigation was instituted the court must recall the order if within a reasonable period proceedings for the offence are not instituted.

### **Management administrators: discharge**

**83.**—(1) This article applies if—

- (a) an administrator stands appointed under article 63 in respect of property which is identified in the restraint order (the management administrator); and
- (b) the court appoints an administrator under article 73.

(2) The Court must order the management administrator to transfer to the other administrator all property held by the management administrator by virtue of the powers conferred on him by article 63.

(3) If the management administrator complies with an order under paragraph (2) he is discharged—

- (a) from his appointment under article 63;
- (b) from any obligation under this Order arising from his appointment.

### **Appeals**

**84.**—(1) If on an application for an order under article 63 or articles 73 to 75 the court decides not to make one, the Lord Advocate may reclaim in respect of the decision.

(2) If the court makes an order under article 63 or articles 73 to 75 the following persons may reclaim in respect of the court's decision—

- (a) the Lord Advocate;
- (b) any person affected by the Order.

(3) If on an application for an order under article 81 the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may reclaim in respect of the decision.

(4) If the court makes an order under article 81, the following persons may reclaim in respect of the court's decision—

- (a) the person who applied for the order in respect of which the application was made;
- (b) any person affected by the court's decision;
- (c) the administrator.

(5) The following persons may reclaim in respect of a decision of the court on an application under article 82—

- (a) the person who applied for the order in respect of which the application was made;
- (b) any person affected by the court's decision;
- (c) the administrator.

(6) On a reclaiming motion under this article the court may—

- (a) confirm the decision;
- (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Administrators: further provision**

**85.** Schedule 1 which makes further provision about administrators appointed under articles 63 and 73 has effect.

### **Administrators: restrictions on proceedings and remedies**

**86.**—(1) Where an administrator is appointed under article 73, the court may sist any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order appointing the administrator relates.

(2) If a court (whether the Court of Session or any other court) in which proceedings are pending, in respect of any property is satisfied that an application has been made for the

appointment of an administrator or that an administrator has been appointed in relation to that property, the court may either suspend the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) Before exercising any power conferred by paragraph (2) the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

- (a) the Lord Advocate;
- (b) if appointed, the administrator.

## CHAPTER 4 INTERPRETATION

### **Property**

**87.**—(1) In this Part, “realisable property” means in a case where an external order specifies a sum of money, any free property held by the accused or offender, as the case may be, or the recipient of a tainted gift.

(2) The rules in paragraphs (a) and (c) to (g) of section 150(2) of the Act (property: general provisions) apply in relation to property under this Order (in addition to section 447(4) to (6)) of the Act (interpretation) as they apply in relation to property under Part 3 of the Act.

### **Tainted gifts and their recipients**

**88.**—(1) In this Part, a gift is tainted if it was made by the accused or offender, as the case may be, at any time after—

- (a) the date on which the offence to which the external order or external request relates was committed, or
- (b) if his criminal conduct consists of two or more such offences and they were committed on different dates, the date of the earliest.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), an offence which is a continuing offence is committed on the first occasion when it is committed.

(3) A gift may be a tainted gift whether it was made before or after the coming into force of this Order.

(4) In this Part, an accused or offender, as the case may be, is to be treated as making a gift if he transfers property to another person for a consideration whose value is significantly less than the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(5) If paragraph (4) applies, the property given is to be treated as such share in the property transferred as is represented by the fraction—

- (a) whose numerator is the difference between the two values mentioned in paragraph (4), and
- (b) whose denominator is the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(6) In this Part, references to a recipient of a tainted gift are to a person to whom the accused or offender, as the case may be, has (whether directly or indirectly) made the gift.

### **Value: the basic rule**

**89.**—(1) Subject to article 90, this article applies where it is necessary under this Part to decide the value at any time of property then held by that person.

(2) Its value is the market value of the property at that time.

(3) But if at that time another person holds an interest in the property its value, in relation to the person mentioned in paragraph (1) is the market value of his interest at that time ignoring any charging order under a provision listed in paragraph (4).

(4) Those provisions are—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(a);
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(b);
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(c);
- (d) Section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994(d);
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996(e).

### **Value of tainted gifts**

**90.**—(1) The value at any time (the material time) of a tainted gift is the greater of the following—

- (a) the value (at the time of the gift) of the property given, adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;
- (b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under paragraph (2).

(2) The property found under this paragraph is as follows—

- (a) if the recipient holds the property given, that property;
- (b) if the recipient holds no part of the property given, any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;
- (c) if the recipient holds part of the property given, that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(3) The references in paragraph (1)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with article 89.

### **Meaning of “accused” and “offender”**

**91.** In this Part—

“accused”, in relation to a restraint order means—

- (a) in a case in which the first condition in article 57 is satisfied, the alleged offender;
- (b) in a case in which the second condition in article 57 is satisfied, the person against whom proceedings for an offence have been instituted in a country outside the United Kingdom (whether or not he has been convicted);

“offender”, in relation to an external order means the person convicted of criminal conduct.

### **Other interpretation**

**92.** In this Part—

“court” means the Court of Session;

“relevant property” means property which satisfies the test set out in section 447(7) of the Act;

“specified property” means that property specified in the external request (other than a request that specifies a sum of money).

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(a) 1986 c.32.  
 (b) 1988 c.33.  
 (c) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).  
 (d) 1994 c.37.  
 (e) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

## PART 4

### GIVING EFFECT IN NORTHERN IRELAND TO EXTERNAL REQUESTS IN CONNECTION WITH CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS OR PROCEEDINGS AND TO EXTERNAL ORDERS ARISING FROM SUCH PROCEEDINGS

#### CHAPTER 5

#### EXTERNAL REQUESTS

##### **Action on receipt of external request in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings**

**93.**—(1) Except where paragraph (2) applies, the Secretary of State may refer an external request in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings in the country from which the request was made and concerning relevant property in Northern Ireland to—

- (a) the Director of the Agency;
- (b) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland;

to process it.

(2) This paragraph applies where it appears to the Secretary of State that the request—

- (a) is made in connection with criminal investigations or proceedings which relate to an offence involving serious or complex fraud, and
- (b) concerns relevant property in Northern Ireland.

(3) Where paragraph (2) applies, the Secretary of State may refer the request to the Director of the Serious Fraud Office to process it.

(4) In this Chapter “the relevant Director” means the Director to whom an external request is referred under paragraph (1) or (3).

(5) The relevant Director may ask the overseas authority which made the request for such further information as may be necessary to determine whether the request is likely to satisfy either of the conditions in article 94.

(6) A request under paragraph (5) may include a request for statements which may be used as evidence.

(7) Where a request concerns relevant property which is in England, Wales or Scotland as well as Northern Ireland, so much of the request as concerns such property shall be dealt with under Part 2 or 3 respectively.

##### **Conditions for High Court to give effect to external request**

**94.**—(1) The High Court may exercise the powers conferred by article 95 if either of the following conditions is satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that—

- (a) relevant property in Northern Ireland is identified in the external request;
- (b) a criminal investigation has been started in the country from which the external request was made with regard to an offence, and
- (c) there is reasonable cause to believe that the alleged offender named in the request has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(3) The second condition is that—

- (a) relevant property in Northern Ireland is identified in the external request;
- (b) proceedings for an offence have been started in the country from which the external request was made and not concluded, and



(c) there is reasonable cause to believe that the defendant named in the request has benefited from his criminal conduct.

(4) In determining whether the conditions are satisfied and whether the request is an external request within the meaning of the Act, the court must have regard to the definitions in subsections (1), (4) to (8) and (11) of section 447 of the Act.

(5) If the first condition is satisfied, references in this Chapter to the defendant are to the alleged offender.

### **Restraint orders**

**95.**—(1) If either condition set out in article 94 is satisfied, the High Court may make an order (“a restraint order”) prohibiting any specified person from dealing with relevant property which is identified in the external request and specified in the order.

(2) A restraint order may be made subject to exceptions, and an exception may in particular—

(a) make provision for reasonable living expenses and reasonable legal expenses in connection with the proceedings seeking a restraint order or the registration of an external order;

(b) make provision for the purpose of enabling any person to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation;

(c) be made subject to conditions.

(3) Paragraph (4) applies if—

(a) a court makes a restraint order, and

(b) the applicant for the order applies to the court to proceed under paragraph (4) (whether as part of the application for the restraint order or at any time afterwards).

(4) The court may make such order as it believes is appropriate for the purpose of ensuring that the restraint order is effective.

(5) A restraint order does not affect property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

(a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(a);

(b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(b);

(c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(c);

(d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994(d);

(e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996(e).

(6) Dealing with property includes removing it from Northern Ireland.

### **Application, discharge and variation of restraint orders**

**96.**—(1) A restraint order—

(a) may be made only on an application by the relevant Director;

(b) may be made on an ex parte application to a judge in chambers.

(2) An application to discharge or vary a restraint order or an order under article 95(4) may be made to the High Court by—

(a) the relevant Director;

(b) any person affected by the order.

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(a) 1986 c.32.

(b) 1988 c.33.

(c) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).

(d) 1994 c.37.

(e) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

(3) Paragraphs (4) to (7) apply to an application under paragraph (2).

(4) The court—

- (a) may discharge the order;
- (b) may vary the order.

(5) If the condition in article 94 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started, the court must discharge the order if, at the conclusion of the proceedings, no external order has been made.

(6) If the condition in article 94 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time an external order has not been registered under Chapter 2 of this Part.

(7) If the condition in article 94 which was satisfied was that an investigation was started, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started.

### **Appeal to Court of Appeal about restraint orders**

**97.**—(1) If on an application for a restraint order the High Court decides not to make one, the relevant Director may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under article 96(2) in relation to a restraint order or an order under article 95(4), the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the High Court's decision on the application—

- (a) the relevant Director;
- (b) any person affected by the order.

(3) On an appeal under paragraph (1) or (2) the Court of Appeal may—

- (a) confirm the decision, or
- (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Appeal to House of Lords about restraint orders**

**98.**—(1) An appeal lies to the House of Lords from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under article 97.

(2) An appeal under this article lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

(3) On an appeal under this article the House of Lords may—

- (a) confirm the decision of the Court of Appeal, or
- (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Seizure in pursuance of restraint order**

**99.**—(1) If a restraint order is in force a constable may seize any property which is specified in it to prevent its removal from Northern Ireland.

(2) Property seized under paragraph (1) must be dealt with in accordance with the directions of the court which made the order.

### **Supplementary (restraint orders)**

**100.**—(1) The person applying for a restraint order must be treated for the purposes of section 66 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970(a) (cautions) as a person interested in relation to any registered land to which—

- (a) the application relates, or

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(a) 1970 c. 18 (N.I.).

(b) a restraint order made in pursuance of the application relates.

(2) Upon being served with a copy of a restraint order, the Registrar shall, in respect of any registered land to which a restraint order or an application for a restraint order relates, make an entry inhibiting any dealing with the land without the consent of the High Court.

(3) Subsections (2) and (4) of section 67 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (inhibitions) shall apply to an entry made under subsection (2) as they apply to an entry made on the application of any person interested in the registered land under subsection (1) of that section.

(4) Where a restraint order has been protected by an entry registered under the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 or the Registration of Deeds Acts, an order discharging the restraint order may require that the entry be vacated.

(5) In this article—

“Registrar” and “entry” have the same meanings as in the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970; and

“Registration Deeds Acts” has the meaning given by section 46(2) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954(a).

### **Appointment of management receivers**

**101.**—(1) Paragraph (2) applies if—

- (a) the High Court makes a restraint order, and
- (b) the relevant Director applies to the court to proceed under paragraph (2) (whether as part of the application for the restraint order or at any time afterwards).

(2) The High Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of any property which is specified in the restraint order.

### **Powers of management receivers**

**102.**—(1) If the court appoints a receiver under article 101 it may act under this article on the application of the relevant Director.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to any property which is specified in the restraint order—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property;
- (d) power to realise so much of the property as is necessary to meet the receiver’s remuneration and expenses.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in Northern Ireland and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

- (a) hold property;
- (b) enter into contracts;
- (c) sue and be sued;

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(a) 1954 c. 33 (N.I.).

- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of property which is specified in the restraint order to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in property which is specified in the restraint order to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Paragraphs (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(a);
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(b);
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(c);
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994(d);
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996(e).

(8) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (d) in respect of property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Restrictions relating to restraint orders**

**103.**—(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) apply if a court makes a restraint order.

(2) If the order applies to a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within paragraph (3) except with the leave of the High Court and subject to any terms the High Court may impose.

(3) A right is within this paragraph if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(4) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a restraint order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

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(a) 1986 c.32.  
 (b) 1988 c.33.  
 (c) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).  
 (d) 1994 c.37.  
 (e) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

(5) Before exercising any power conferred by paragraph (4), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

- (a) the relevant Director, and
- (b) any receiver appointed in respect of the property under article 101, 113 or 116.

## CHAPTER 2 EXTERNAL ORDERS

### **Action on receipt of external order in connection with criminal convictions**

**104.**—(1) Except where paragraph (2) applies, the Secretary of State may refer an external order arising from a criminal conviction in the country from which the order was sent and concerning relevant property in Northern Ireland to—

- (a) the Director of the Agency;
- (b) the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland;

to process it.

(2) This paragraph applies where it appears to the Secretary of State that—

- (a) the property or sum of money specified in the order was found, or was believed, to have been obtained as a result of, or in connection with, criminal conduct involving serious or complex fraud, and
- (b) the order concerns relevant property in Northern Ireland.

(3) Where paragraph (2) applies, the Secretary of State may refer the order to the Director of the Serious Fraud Office to process it.

(4) In this Chapter “the relevant Director” means the Director to whom an external order is referred under paragraph (1) or (3).

(5) Where an order concerns relevant property which is in England, Wales or Scotland as well as Northern Ireland, so much of the request as concerns such property shall be dealt with under Part 2 or 3, respectively.

### **Authentication by the overseas court**

**105.**—(1) Paragraph (2) applies where an overseas court has authenticated its involvement in—

- (a) any judgment,
- (b) any order,
- (c) any other document concerned with such a judgment or order or proceedings relating to it.

(2) Where this paragraph applies, any statement in the judgment, order or document is admissible in evidence in proceedings under this Chapter.

### **Applications to give effect to external orders**

**106.**—(1) An application may be made by the relevant Director to the Crown Court to give effect to an external order.

(2) No application to give effect to such an order may be made otherwise than under paragraph (1).

(3) An application under paragraph (1)—

- (a) shall include a request to appoint the relevant Director as the enforcement authority for the order;
- (b) may be made on an ex parte application to a judge in chambers.

### Conditions for Crown Court to give effect to external orders

**107.**—(1) The Crown Court must decide to give effect to an external order by registering it where all of the following conditions are satisfied.

(2) The first condition is that the external order was made consequent on the conviction of the person named in the order and no appeal is outstanding in respect of that conviction.

(3) The second condition is that the external order is in force and no appeal is outstanding in respect of it.

(4) The third condition is that giving effect to the external order would not be incompatible with any of the Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998(a)) of any person affected by it.

(5) The fourth condition applies only in respect of an external order which authorises the confiscation of property other than money that is specified in the order.

(6) That condition is that the specified property must not be subject to a charge under any of the following provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(b);
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(c);
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(d);
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994(e);
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996(f).

(7) In determining whether the order is an external order within the meaning of the Act, the Court must have regard to the definitions in subsections (2), (4), (5), (6), (8) and (10) of section 447 of the Act.

(8) In paragraph (3) “appeal” includes—

- (a) any proceedings by way of discharging or setting aside the order; and
- (b) an application for a new trial or stay of execution.

### Registration of external orders

**108.**—(1) Where the Crown Court decides to give effect to an external order, it must—

- (a) register the order in that court;
- (b) provide for notice of the registration to be given to any person affected by it; and
- (c) appoint the relevant Director as the enforcement authority for the order.

(2) Only an external order registered by the Crown Court may be implemented under this Chapter.

(3) The Crown Court may cancel the registration of the external order, or vary the property to which it applies, on an application by the relevant Director or any person affected by it if, or to the extent that, the court is of the opinion that any of the conditions in article 107 is not satisfied.

(4) The Crown Court must cancel the registration of the external order, on an application by the relevant Director or any person affected by it, if it appears to the court that the order has been satisfied—

- (a) in the case of an order for the recovery of a sum of money specified in it, by payment of the amount due under it, or

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(a) 1998 c.42.  
(b) 1986 c.32.  
(c) 1988 c.33.  
(d) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).  
(e) 1994 c.37.  
(f) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

- (b) in the case of an order for the recovery of specified property, by the surrender of the property, or
- (c) by any other means.

(5) Where the registration of an external order is cancelled or varied under paragraph (3) or (4), the Crown Court must provide for notice of this to be given to the relevant Director and any person affected by it.

#### **Appeal to Court of Appeal about external orders**

**109.**—(1) If on an application for the Crown Court to give effect to an external order by registering it, the court decides not to do so, the relevant Director may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If an application is made under article 108(3) in relation to the registration of an external order, the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the Crown Court’s decision on the application—

- (a) the relevant Director;
- (b) any person affected by the registration.

(3) On an appeal under paragraph (1) or (2) the Court of Appeal may—

- (a) confirm the decision or set aside the decision to register; or
- (b) direct the Crown Court to register the external order (or so much of it as relates to property other than that to which article 107(6) applies).

#### **Appeal to House of Lords about external orders**

**110.**—(1) An appeal lies to the House of Lords from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under article 109.

(2) An appeal under this article lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

(3) On an appeal under this article the House of Lords may—

- (a) confirm or set aside the decision of the Court of Appeal, or
- (b) direct the Crown Court to register the external order (or so much of it as relates to property other than that to which article 107(6) applies).

#### **Sums in currency other than sterling**

**111.**—(1) This article applies where the external order which is registered under article 108 specifies a sum of money.

(2) If the sum of money which is specified is expressed in a currency other than sterling, the sum of money to be recovered is to be taken to be the sterling equivalent calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of the working day immediately preceding the day when the Crown Court registered the external order under article 108.

(3) The sterling equivalent must be calculated by the relevant Director.

(4) The notice referred to in article 108(1)(b) and (5) must set out the amount in sterling which is to be paid.

(5) In this article “working day” means any day other than—

- (a) a Saturday or Sunday;
- (b) Christmas Day;
- (c) Good Friday;

- (d) any day that is a bank holiday in Northern Ireland under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971<sup>(a)</sup>.

### **Time for payment**

**112.**—(1) This article applies where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) to (6), the amount ordered to be paid under—

- (a) an external order that has been registered under article 108, or
- (b) where article 111(2) applies, the notice under article 108(1)(b),

must be paid on the date on which the notice under article 108(1)(b) is delivered to the person affected by it.

(3) Where there is an appeal under article 109 or 110 and a sum falls to be paid when the appeal has been determined or withdrawn, the duty to pay is delayed until the day on which the appeal is determined or withdrawn.

(4) If the person affected by an external order which has been registered shows that he needs time to pay the amount ordered to be paid, the Crown Court which registered the order may make an order allowing payment to be made in a specified period.

(5) The specified period—

- (a) must start with the day on which the notice under 108(1)(b) was delivered to the person affected by the order or the day referred to in paragraph (3), as the case may be, and
- (b) must not exceed six months.

(6) If within the specified period the person affected by an external order applies to the Crown Court which registered the order for the period to be extended and the court believes that there are exceptional circumstances, it may make an order extending the period.

(7) The extended period—

- (a) must start with the day on which the notice under article 108(1)(b) was delivered to the person affected by it or the day referred to in paragraph (3), as the case may be, and
- (b) must not exceed 12 months.

(8) An order under paragraph (6)—

- (a) may be made after the end of the specified period, but
- (b) must not be made after the end of the extended period.

(9) The court must not make an order under paragraph (4) or (6) unless it gives the relevant Director an opportunity to make representations.

### **Appointment of enforcement receivers**

**113.**—(1) This article applies if—

- (a) an external order is registered,
- (b) it is not satisfied, and
- (c) in the case of an external order for the recovery of a specified sum of money, any period specified by order under article 112 has expired.

(2) On the application of the relevant Director, other than the Director of the Agency, the Crown Court may by order appoint a receiver in respect of—

- (a) where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money, realisable property;
- (b) where the external order is for the recovery of specified property, that property.

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(a) 1971 c.80.



### **Powers of enforcement receivers in respect of monetary external orders**

**114.**—(1) If the court appoints a receiver under article 113, it may act under this article on the application of the relevant Director, other than the Director of the Agency, where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to any realisable property—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;
- (d) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in Northern Ireland and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record, of anything so authorised;
- (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purposes of the exercise of his functions—

- (a) hold property;
- (b) enter into contracts;
- (c) sue and be sued;
- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Paragraphs (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of these provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986;
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990;
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994;
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

(8) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

- (10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—
- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
  - (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
  - (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

**Powers of enforcement receivers in respect of external orders for the recovery of specified property**

**115.**—(1) If the court appoints a receiver under article 113, it may act under this article on the application of the relevant Director (other than the Director of the Agency) where the external order is for the recovery of property specified in the order (“the specified property”).

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to the specified property—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;
- (d) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in Northern Ireland and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purposes of the exercise of his functions—

- (a) hold property;
- (b) enter into contracts;
- (c) sue and be sued;
- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of the specified property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in the specified property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(8) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

- (9) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—
- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
  - (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
  - (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

#### **Appointment of Director of Agency's receivers**

**116.**—(1) This article applies if—

- (a) an external order is registered, and
- (b) the Director of the Agency is appointed as the enforcement authority for the order under article 108.

(2) If this article applies, the Crown Court must make an order for the appointment of a receiver in respect of—

- (a) where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money, realisable property;
- (b) where the external order is for the recovery of specified property, that property.

(3) An order under paragraph (2)—

- (a) must confer power on the Director to nominate the person who is to be the receiver, and
- (b) takes effect when the Director nominates that person.

(4) The Director must not nominate a person under paragraph (3) unless at the time he does so—

- (a) the external order is not satisfied, and
- (b) in the case of an external order for the recovery of a specified sum of money, any period specified by order under article 112 has expired.

(5) A person nominated to be the receiver under paragraph (3) may be—

- (a) a member of the staff of the Agency;
- (b) a person providing services under arrangements made by the Director.

#### **Powers of Director of Agency's receivers in respect of monetary external orders**

**117.**—(1) If the court makes an order for the appointment of a receiver under article 116, it may act under this article on the application of the Director of the Agency where the external order is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to any realisable property—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;
- (d) power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in Northern Ireland and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

- (a) hold property;

- (b) enter into contracts;
- (c) sue and be sued;
- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of realisable property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in realisable property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) Paragraphs (2), (5) and (6) do not apply to property for the time being subject to a charge under any of the following provisions—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986;
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988;
- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990;
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994;
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

(8) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(9) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(10) Managing or otherwise dealing with property include—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Powers of Director of Agency’s receivers in respect of external orders for the recovery of specified property**

**118.**—(1) If the court makes an order for the appointment of a receiver under article 116, it may act under this article on the application of the Director of the Agency where the external order is for the recovery of property specified in the order (“the specified property”).

(2) The court may by order confer on the receiver the following powers in relation to the specified property—

- (a) power to take possession of the property;
- (b) power to manage or otherwise deal with the property;
- (c) power to realise the property, in such manner as the court may specify;
- (d) power to start, carry on or defend legal proceedings in respect of the property.

(3) The court may by order confer on the receiver power to enter any premises in Northern Ireland and to do any of the following—

- (a) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (b) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- (c) remove anything which the receiver is required or authorised to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(4) The court may by order authorise the receiver to do any of the following for the purpose of the exercise of his functions—

- (a) hold property;
- (b) enter into contracts;
- (c) sue and be sued;
- (d) employ agents;
- (e) execute powers of attorney, deeds or other instruments;
- (f) take any other steps the court thinks appropriate.

(5) The court may order any person who has possession of the specified property to give possession of it to the receiver.

(6) The court—

- (a) may order a person holding an interest in the specified property to make to the receiver such payment as the court specifies in respect of a beneficial interest held by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift;
- (b) may (on the payment being made) by order transfer, grant or extinguish any interest in the property.

(7) The court must not—

- (a) confer the power mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) or (c) in respect of property, or
- (b) exercise the power conferred on it by paragraph (6) in respect of property,

unless it gives persons holding interests in the property a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(8) The court may order that a power conferred by an order under this article is subject to such conditions and exceptions as it specifies.

(9) Managing or otherwise dealing with property includes—

- (a) selling the property or any part of it or interest in it;
- (b) carrying on or arranging for another person to carry on any trade or business the assets of which are or are part of the property;
- (c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

### **Application of sums by enforcement receivers**

**119.**—(1) This article applies to sums which are in the hands of a receiver appointed under article 113 if they are—

- (a) the proceeds of the realisation of property under article 114 or 115;
- (b) where article 114 applies, sums (other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph (a)) in which the defendant holds an interest.

(2) The sums must be applied as follows—

- (a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3;
- (b) second, they must be applied in making any payments directed by the Crown Court;
- (c) third, they must be applied on the defendant's behalf towards satisfaction of the external order.

(3) If the amount payable under the external order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the receiver's hands he must distribute them—

- (a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned as the Crown Court directs; and
- (b) in such proportions as it directs.

(4) Before making a direction under paragraph (3) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.

(5) For the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4) the property concerned is—

- (a) the property represented by the proceeds mentioned in paragraph (1)(a);
- (b) the sums mentioned in paragraph (1)(b).

(6) The receiver applies sums as mentioned in paragraph (2)(c) by paying them to the appropriate chief clerk on account of the amount payable under the order.

(7) The appropriate chief clerk is the chief clerk of the court at the place where the external order was registered.

### **Sums received by appropriate chief clerk**

**120.**—(1) This article applies if the appropriate chief clerk receives sums on account of the amount payable under a registered external order or the value of the property specified in the order.

(2) The appropriate chief clerk's receipt of the sums reduces the amount payable under the order, but he must apply the sums received as follows.

(3) First he must apply them in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as—

- (a) are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3, but
- (b) are not already paid under article 119(2)(a).

(4) He must next apply them—

- (a) first, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under article 101 to the extent that they have not been met by virtue of the exercise by that receiver of a power conferred under article 102(2)(d);
- (b) second, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of the receiver appointed under article 113.

(5) If any amount remains after the appropriate chief clerk makes any payments required by the preceding provisions of this article, the amount must be treated for the purposes of section 20 of the Administration of Justice Act (Northern Ireland) 1954(a) (application of fines) as if it were a fine.

(6) Paragraph (4) does not apply if the receiver is a member of the staff of the Public Prosecution Service for Northern Ireland, or the Serious Fraud Office; and it is immaterial whether he is a permanent or temporary member or he is on secondment from elsewhere.

### **Application of sums by Director of Agency's receivers**

**121.**—(1) This article applies to sums which are in the hands of a receiver appointed under article 116 if they are —

- (a) the proceeds of the realisation of property under article 117 or 118;
- (b) where article 117 applies sums (other than those mentioned in sub-paragraph (a)) in which the defendant holds an interest.

(2) The sums must be applied as follows—

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(a) 1954 c. 9 (N.I.).

- (a) first, they must be applied in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3;
  - (b) second, they must be applied in making any payments directed by the Crown Court;
  - (c) third, they must be applied on the defendant's behalf towards satisfaction of the external order by being paid to the Director on account of the amount payable under it.
- (3) If the amount payable under the external order has been fully paid and any sums remain in the receiver's hands he must distribute them—
- (a) among such persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned as the Crown Court directs, and
  - (b) in such proportions as it directs.
- (4) Before making a direction under paragraph (3) the court must give persons who held (or hold) interests in the property concerned a reasonable opportunity to make representations to it.
- (5) For the purposes of paragraphs (3) and (4) the property concerned is—
- (a) the property represented by the proceeds mentioned in paragraph (1)(a);
  - (b) the sums mentioned in paragraph (1)(b).

#### **Application of sums received by the Director of the Agency**

**122.**—(1) This article applies if the Director of the Agency receives sums on account of the amount payable under a registered external order or the value of the property specified in the order.

(2) The Director's receipt of the sums reduces the amount payable under the order, but he must apply the sums received as follows.

(3) First, he must apply them in payment of such expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner as—

- (a) are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3, but
- (b) are not already paid under article 121(2)(a).

(4) He must next apply them—

- (a) first, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of a receiver appointed under article 101, to the extent that they have not been met by virtue of the exercise by that receiver of a power conferred under article 102(2)(d);
- (b) second, in payment of the remuneration and expenses of the receiver appointed under article 116.

(5) Paragraph (4) does not apply if the receiver is a member of the staff of the Agency or a person providing services under arrangements made by the Director.

#### **Satisfaction of external order**

**123.**—(1) A registered external order is satisfied when no amount is due under it.

(2) Where such an order authorises the recovery of property specified in it, no further amount is due under the order when all of the specified property has been sold.

#### **Restrictions relating to enforcement receivers**

**124.**—(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) apply if a court makes an order under article 113 appointing a receiver in respect of any realisable property or specified property.

(2) If the receiver is appointed in respect of a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within paragraph (3) except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(3) A right is within this paragraph if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(4) If a court in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an order under article 113 appointing a receiver in respect of the property has been applied for or made, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(5) Before exercising any power conferred by paragraph (4), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

- (a) the relevant Director (other than the Director of the Agency), and
- (b) the receiver (if the order under article 113 has been made).

### **Restrictions relating to Director of the Agency's receivers**

**125.**—(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) apply if—

- (a) the Crown Court has made an order under article 116 for the appointment of a receiver in respect of any realisable property or specified property, and
- (b) the order has taken effect.

(2) If the order is for the appointment of a receiver in respect of a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise a right within paragraph (3) except with the leave of the Crown Court and subject to any terms the Crown Court may impose.

(3) A right is within this paragraph if it is a right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy.

(4) If a court (whether the Crown Court or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an order under article 116 for the appointment of a receiver in respect of the property has taken effect, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(5) Before exercising any power conferred by paragraph (4), the court must give an opportunity to be heard to—

- (a) the Director of the Agency, and
- (b) the receiver.

## CHAPTER 3

### RECEIVERS AND PROCEDURE

#### **Protection of receiver appointed under articles 101, 113 and 116**

**126.** If a receiver appointed under article 101, 113 or 116—

- (a) takes action in relation to property which is not realisable property or, as the case may be, the specified property,
- (b) would be entitled to take the action if it were realisable property or, as the case may be, the specified property, and
- (c) believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to take the action,

he is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from the action, except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

#### **Further applications by receivers**

**127.**—(1) This article applies to a receiver appointed under article 101, 113 or 116.

(2) The receiver may apply to—



- (a) the High Court if he is appointed under article 101;
- (b) the Crown Court if he is appointed under article 113 or 116,

for an order giving directions as to the exercise of his powers.

(3) The following persons may apply to the High Court if the receiver is appointed under article 101 or to the Crown Court if the receiver is appointed under article 113 or 116—

- (a) any person affected by action taken by the receiver;
- (b) any person who may be affected by action the receiver proposes to take.

(4) On an application under this article the court may make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Discharge and variation of receiver orders**

**128.**—(1) The following persons may apply to the High Court to vary or discharge an order made under article 101 or 102 or to the Crown Court to vary or discharge an order made under any of articles 113 to 118—

- (a) the receiver;
- (b) the relevant Director;
- (c) any person affected by the order.

(2) On an application under this article the court—

- (a) may discharge the order;
- (b) may vary the order.

(3) But in the case of an order under article 101 or 102—

- (a) if the condition in article 94 which was satisfied was that proceedings were started, the court must discharge the order if at the conclusion of the proceedings no external order has been made;
- (b) if the condition which was satisfied was that proceedings were started, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time an external order has not been registered under Chapter 2 of this Part;
- (c) if the condition which was satisfied was that an investigation was started, the court must discharge the order if within a reasonable time proceedings for the offence are not started.

### **Management receivers: discharge**

**129.**—(1) This article applies if—

- (a) a receiver stands appointed under article 101 in respect of property which is identified in the restraint order (the management receiver), and
- (b) the court appoints a receiver under article 113 or makes an order for the appointment of a receiver under article 116.

(2) The court must order the management receiver to transfer to the other receiver all property held by the management receiver by virtue of the powers conferred on him by article 102.

(3) But in a case where the court makes an order under article 116 its order under paragraph (2) does not take effect until the order under article 116 takes effect.

(4) Paragraph (2) does not apply to property which the management receiver holds by virtue of the exercise by him of his power under article 102(2)(d).

(5) If the management receiver complies with an order under paragraph (2) he is discharged—

- (a) from his appointment under article 101;
- (b) from any obligation under this Order arising from his appointment.

(6) If this article applies the court may make such a consequential or incidental order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Appeal to Court of Appeal about receivers**

**130.**—(1) If on an application for an order under any of articles 101, 102, 113 to 115, 117 or 118, the court decides not to make one, the person who applies for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(2) If the court makes an order under any of articles 101, 102, 113 to 115, 117 or 118, the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the court's decision—

- (a) the person who applied for the order;
- (b) any person affected by the order.

(3) If on an application for an order under article 127 the court decides not to make one, the person who applied for the order may appeal to the Court of Appeal against the decision.

(4) If the court makes an order under article 127 the following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal in respect of the court's decision—

- (a) the person who applied for the order;
- (b) any person affected by the order;
- (c) the receiver.

(5) The following persons may appeal to the Court of Appeal against a decision of the court on an application under article 128—

- (a) the person who applied for the order in respect of which the application was made or (if the order was made under article 117 or 118) the Director of the Agency;
- (b) any person affected by the court's decision;
- (c) the receiver.

(6) On an appeal under this article the Court of Appeal may—

- (a) confirm the decision, or
- (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Appeal to the House of Lords about receivers**

**131.**—(1) An appeal lies to the House of Lords from a decision of the Court of Appeal on an appeal under article 130.

(2) An appeal under this article lies at the instance of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

(3) On an appeal under this article the House of Lords may—

- (a) confirm the decision of the Court Appeal, or
- (b) make such order as it believes is appropriate.

### **Powers of court and receiver**

**132.**—(1) This article applies to—

- (a) the powers conferred on a court by this Part;
- (b) the powers of a receiver appointed under article 101, 113 or 116.

(2) The powers—

- (a) must be exercised with a view to the value for the time being of realisable property or specified property being made available (by the property's realisation) for satisfying an external order that has been or may be made against the defendant;
- (b) must be exercised, in a case where an external order has not been made, with a view to securing that there is no diminution in the value of the property identified in the external request;

- (c) must be exercised without taking account of any obligation of a defendant or a recipient of a tainted gift if the obligation conflicts with the object of satisfying any external order against the defendant that has been or may be registered under article 108;
  - (d) may be exercised in respect of a debt owed by the Crown.
- (3) Paragraph (2) has effect subject to the following rules—
- (a) the powers must be exercised with a view to allowing a person other than the defendant or a recipient of a tainted gift to retain or recover the value of any interest held by him;
  - (b) in the case of realisable property or specified property held by a recipient of a tainted gift, the powers must be exercised with a view to realising no more than the value for the time being of the gift;
  - (c) in a case where an external order has not been made against the defendant, property must not be sold if the court so orders under paragraph (4).
- (4) If on an application by the defendant or the recipient of a tainted gift, the court decides that property cannot be replaced it may order that it must not be sold.
- (5) An order under paragraph (4) may be revoked or varied.

#### **Procedure on appeal to Court of Appeal under Part 4**

- 133.**—(1) An appeal to the Court of Appeal under this Part lies only with the leave of that Court.
- (2) In relation to appeals to the Court of Appeal under this Part, the Secretary of State may make an order containing provision corresponding to any provision in the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Act 1980(a), subject to any specified modifications.
- (3) Subject to any rules of court, the costs of and incidental to all proceedings on an appeal to the Court of Appeal under article 97, 109 or 130 are in the discretion of the court.
- (4) The court shall have full power to determine by whom and to what extent the costs are to be paid.
- (5) In any proceedings mentioned in paragraph (3), the court may—
- (a) disallow, or
  - (b) (as the case may be) order the legal or other representative concerned to meet,
- the whole of any wasted costs or such part of them as may be determined in accordance with rules of court.
- (6) In paragraph (5) “wasted costs” means any costs incurred by a party—
- (a) as a result of any improper, unreasonable or negligent act or omission on the part of any legal or other representative or any employee of such a representative, or
  - (b) which, in the light of any such act or omission occurring after they were incurred, the court considers it unreasonable to expect that party to pay.
- (7) “Legal or other representative”, in relation to a party to proceedings, means any person exercising a right of audience or right to conduct litigation on his behalf.

#### **Procedure on appeal to House of Lords under Part 4**

- 134.** In relation to appeals to the House of Lords under this Part, the Secretary of State may make an order containing provision corresponding to any provision in the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Act 1980, subject to any specified modifications.

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(a) 1980 c. 47.

## CHAPTER 4 INTERPRETATION

### Property

**135.**—(1) In this Part, “realisable property” means in a case where the external order specifies a sum of money, any free property held by the defendant or by the recipient of a tainted gift.

(2) “Free property” has the same meaning as in section 230 of the Act (free property)(a).

(3) The rules in paragraphs (a) and (c) to (g) of section 232(2) of the Act (property: general provisions) apply in relation to property under this Order (in addition to section 447(4) to (6) of the Act (interpretation)) as they apply in relation to property under Part 4 of the Act.

### Tainted gifts

**136.**—(1) In this Part, a gift is tainted if it was made by the defendant at any time after—

- (a) the date on which the offence to which the external order or external request relates was committed, or
- (b) if his criminal conduct consists of two or more such offences and they were committed on different dates, the date of the earliest.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), an offence which is a continuing offence is committed on the first occasion when it is committed.

(3) A gift may be a tainted gift whether it was made before or after the coming into force of this Order.

### Gifts and their recipients

**137.**—(1) In this Part, a defendant is to be treated as making a gift if he transfers property to another person for a consideration whose value is significantly less than the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(2) If paragraph (1) applies, the property given is to be treated as such share in the property transferred as is represented by the fraction—

- (a) whose numerator is the difference between the two values mentioned in paragraph (1), and
- (b) whose denominator is the value of the property at the time of the transfer.

(3) In this Part references to a recipient of a tainted gift are to a person to whom the defendant has made the gift.

### Value: the basic rule

**138.**—(1) Subject to article 139, this article applies where it is necessary under this Part to decide the value at any time of property then held by a person.

(2) Its value is the market value of the property at that time.

(3) But if at that time another person holds an interest in the property its value, in relation to the person mentioned in paragraph (1), is the market value of his interest at that time, ignoring any charging order under a provision listed in paragraph (4).

(4) Those provisions are—

- (a) section 9 of the Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1986(b);
- (b) section 78 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988(c);

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(a) Section 230(f) was amended by paragraph 7 of Schedule 6 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.

(b) 1986 c.32.

(c) 1988 c.33.

- (c) Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Confiscation) (Northern Ireland) Order 1990(a);
- (d) section 27 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994(b);
- (e) Article 32 of the Proceeds of Crime (Northern Ireland) Order 1996(c).

### **Value of tainted gifts**

**139.**—(1) The value at any time (the material time) of a tainted gift is the greater of the following—

- (a) the value (at time of the gift) of the property given, adjusted to take account of later changes in the value of money;
- (b) the value (at the material time) of the property found under paragraph (2).

(2) The property found under this paragraph is as follows—

- (a) if the recipient holds the property given, the property found under this paragraph is that property;
- (b) if the recipient holds no part of the property given, the property found under this paragraph is any property which directly or indirectly represents it in his hands;
- (c) if the recipient holds part of the property given, the property found under this paragraph is that part and any property which directly or indirectly represents the other part in his hands.

(3) The references in paragraph (1)(a) and (b) to the value are to the value found in accordance with article 138.

### **Meaning of “defendant”**

**140.** In this Part “defendant”—

- (a) in relation to a restraint order means—
  - (i) in a case in which the first condition in article 94 is satisfied, the alleged offender;
  - (ii) in a case in which the second condition in article 94 is satisfied, the person against whom proceedings for an offence have been started in a country outside the United Kingdom (whether or not he has been convicted);
- (b) in relation to an external order, the person convicted of criminal conduct.

### **Other interpretation**

**141.** In this Part—

“relevant Director” has the meaning—

- (a) in the context of an external request, set out in article 93(4);
- (b) in the context of an external order, set out in article 104(4);

“relevant property” means property which satisfies the test in section 447(7) of the Act;

“specified property” means property specified in an external order (other than an order that specifies a sum of money).

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(a) S.I. 1990/2588 (N.I. 17).  
 (b) 1994 c.37.  
 (c) S.I. 1996/1299 (N.I. 9).

**PART 5**  
**GIVING EFFECT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO EXTERNAL ORDERS BY**  
**MEANS OF CIVIL RECOVERY**

**CHAPTER 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

**Action to give effect to an order**

**142.**—(1) The Secretary of State may forward an external order to the enforcement authority.

(2) This Part has effect for the purpose of enabling the enforcement authority to realise recoverable property (within the meaning of article 202) in civil proceedings before the High Court or Court of Session for the purpose of giving effect to an external order.

(3) The powers conferred by this Part are exercisable in relation to any property whether or not proceedings have been brought in the country from which the external order was sent for criminal conduct (within the meaning of section 447(8) of the Act) in connection with the property.

**CHAPTER 2**  
**CIVIL RECOVERY IN THE HIGH COURT OR COURT OF SESSION**

*Proceedings for recovery orders*

**Proceedings for recovery orders in England and Wales or Northern Ireland**

**143.**—(1) Proceedings for a recovery order pursuant to the registration of an external order may be taken by the enforcement authority in the High Court against any person who the authority thinks holds recoverable property.

(2) The enforcement authority must serve the claim form—

- (a) on the respondent, and
- (b) unless the court dispenses with service, on any other person who the authority thinks holds any associated property which the authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order,

wherever domiciled, resident or present.

(3) In the case of an external order which is for the recovery of property other than a sum of money which is specified in the external order (“the specified property”), that property must also be specified in the claim form.

(4) Paragraph (5) applies in the case of an external order which is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(5) If any property which the enforcement authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order is not specified in the claim form, it must be described in the form in general terms and the form must state whether it is alleged to be recoverable property or associated property.

(6) The references above to the claim form include the particulars of claim, where they are served subsequently.

**Proceedings for recovery orders in Scotland**

**144.**—(1) Proceedings for a recovery order pursuant to the registration of an external order may be taken by the enforcement authority in the Court of Session against any person who the authority thinks holds recoverable property.

(2) The enforcement authority must serve the application—

- (a) on the respondent, and

- (b) unless the court dispenses with service, on any other person who the authority thinks holds any associated property which the authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order,

wherever domiciled, resident or present.

(3) In the case of an external order which is for the recovery of property other than a sum of money which is specified in the external order (“the specified property”), the property must also be specified in the application.

(4) Paragraph (5) applies in the case of an external order which is for the recovery of a specified sum of money.

(5) If any property which the enforcement authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order is not specified in the application it must be described in the application in general terms; and the application must state whether it is alleged to be recoverable property or associated property.

### **Sums in a currency other than sterling**

**145.**—(1) This article applies where the external order in respect of which proceedings for a recovery order are taken specifies a sum of money.

(2) If the sum of money which is specified in an external order is expressed in a currency other than sterling, the sum of money to be recovered is to be taken to be the sterling equivalent calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of day on which the external order was made.

(3) This amount must be specified—

- (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, in the claim form or the particulars of claim where they are served subsequently, or
- (b) in Scotland, in the application.

### **“Associated property”**

**146.**—(1) “Associated property” means property of any of the following descriptions (including property held by the respondent) which is not itself the recoverable property—

- (a) any interest in the recoverable property,
- (b) any other interest in the property in which the recoverable property subsists,
- (c) if the recoverable property is a tenancy in common, the tenancy of the other tenant,
- (d) if (in Scotland) the recoverable property is owned in common, the interest of the other owner,
- (e) if the recoverable property is part of a larger property, but not a separate part, the remainder of that property.

(2) References to property being associated with recoverable property are to be read accordingly.

(3) No property is to be treated as associated with recoverable property consisting of rights under a pension scheme (within the meaning of articles 184 to 186).

*Property freezing orders (England and Wales and Northern Ireland)*

### **Application for property freezing order**

**147.**—(1) Where the enforcement authority may take proceedings for a recovery order pursuant to the registration of an external order in the High Court, the authority may apply to the court for a property freezing order (whether before or after starting the proceedings).

(2) A property freezing order is an order that—

- (a) specifies or describes the property to which it applies, and

(b) subject to any exclusions (see article 149(1)(b) and (2)), prohibits any person to whose property the order applies from in any way dealing with property.

(3) An application for a property freezing order may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

(4) The court may make a property freezing order on an application if it is satisfied that the condition in paragraph (5) is met and, where applicable, that the condition in paragraph (6) is met.

(5) The first condition is that there is a good arguable case—

(a) that the property to which the application for the order relates is or includes recoverable property, and

(b) that, if any of it is not recoverable property, it is associated property.

(6) The second condition is that, if—

(a) the property to which the application for the order relates includes property alleged to be associated property, and

(b) the enforcement authority has not established the identity of the person who holds it,

the authority has taken all reasonable steps to do so.

### **Variation and setting aside of property freezing order**

**148.**—(1) The court may at any time vary or set aside a property freezing order.

(2) If the court makes an interim receiving order that applies to all of the property to which a property freezing order applies, it must set aside the property freezing order.

(3) If the court makes an interim receiving order that applies to some but not all of the property to which a property freezing order applies, it must vary the property freezing order so as to exclude any property to which the interim receiving order applies.

(4) If the court decides that any property to which a property freezing order applies is neither recoverable property nor associated property, it must vary the order so as to exclude the property.

(5) Before exercising the power to vary or set aside a property freezing order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by its decision.

(6) Paragraph (5) does not apply where the court is acting as required by paragraph (2) or (3).

### **Property freezing orders: exclusions**

**149.**—(1) The power to vary a property freezing order includes (in particular) power to make exclusions as follows—

(a) power to exclude property from the order, and

(b) power, otherwise than by excluding property from the order, to make exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies.

(2) Exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies (other than exclusions of property from the order) may also be made when the order is made.

(3) An exclusion may, in particular, make provision for the purpose of enabling any person—

(a) to meet his reasonable living expenses. or

(b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.

(4) An exclusion may be made subject to conditions.

(5) Where the court exercises the power to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses that he has incurred, or may incur, in respect of proceedings under this Part, it must ensure that the exclusion—



- (a) is limited to reasonable legal expenses that the person has reasonably incurred or that he reasonably incurs,
  - (b) specifies the total amount that may be released for legal expenses in pursuance of the exclusion, and
  - (c) is made subject to the required conditions (see article 198) in addition to any conditions imposed under paragraph (4).
- (6) The court, in deciding whether to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses of his in respect of proceedings under this Part—
- (a) must have regard (in particular) to the desirability of the person being represented in any proceedings under this Part in which he is a participant, and
  - (b) must, where the person is the respondent, disregard the possibility that legal representation of the person in any such proceedings might, were an exclusion not made, be funded by the Legal Services Commission or the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission.
- (7) If excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.
- (8) The power to make exclusions must, subject to paragraph (6), be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2) is not unduly prejudiced.
- (9) Paragraph (8) does not apply where the court is acting as required by article 148(3) or (4).

#### **Property freezing orders: restrictions on proceedings and remedies**

**150.**—(1) While a property freezing order has effect—

- (a) the court may stay any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies, and
- (b) no distress may be levied against the property to which the order applies except with the leave of the court and subject to any terms the court may impose.

(2) If a court (whether the High Court or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a property freezing order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, it may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) If a property freezing order applies to a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise the right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy, except with the leave of the court and subject to any terms the court may impose.

(4) Before exercising any power conferred by this article, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings concerned an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

*Interim receiving orders (England and Wales and Northern Ireland)*

#### **Application for interim receiving order**

**151.**—(1) Where the enforcement authority may take proceedings for a recovery order pursuant to the registration of an external order in the High Court, the authority may apply to the court for an interim receiving order (whether before or after starting the proceedings).

(2) An interim receiving order is an order for—

- (a) the detention, custody or preservation of property, and
- (b) the appointment of an interim receiver.

(3) An application for an interim receiving order may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

(4) The court may make an interim receiving order on the application if it is satisfied that the conditions in paragraphs (5) and, where applicable, (6) are met.

(5) The first condition is that there is a good arguable case—

- (a) that the property to which the application for the order relates is or includes recoverable property, and
- (b) that, if any of it is not recoverable property, it is associated property.

(6) The second condition is that, if—

- (a) the property to which the application for the order relates includes property alleged to be associated property, and
- (b) the enforcement authority has not established the identity of the person who holds it,

the authority has taken all reasonable steps to do so.

(7) In its application for an interim receiving order, the enforcement authority must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as interim receiver, but the nominee may not be a member of the staff of the Agency.

(8) The extent of the power to make an interim receiving order is not limited by articles 152 to 160.

### **Functions of interim receiver**

**152.**—(1) An interim receiving order may authorise or require the interim receiver—

- (a) to exercise any of the powers mentioned in Schedule 2,
- (b) to take any other steps the court thinks appropriate,

for the purpose of securing the detention, custody or preservation of the property to which the order applies or of taking any steps under paragraph (2).

(2) An interim receiving order—

- (a) must require the interim receiver to take any steps which the court thinks necessary to establish whether or not the property to which the order applies is recoverable property or associated property, and
- (b) may require him to take any steps which the court thinks necessary to establish whether or not any other property is recoverable property (which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2) or 203) and, if it is, who holds it.

(3) If—

- (a) the interim receiver deals with any property which is not property to which the order applies, and
- (b) at the time he deals with the property he believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to do so in pursuance of the order,

the interim receiver is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from his dealing with the property except so far as the loss or damage is caused by negligence.

*Property freezing orders and interim receiving orders: registration*

### **Registration of property freezing orders and interim receiving orders**

**153.**—(1) The registration Acts—

- (a) apply in relation to property freezing orders, and in relation to interim receiving orders as they apply in relation to orders which affect land and are made by the court for the purpose of enforcing judgments or recognisances,

- (b) apply in relation to applications for property freezing orders and in relation to applications for interim receiving orders as they apply in relation to other pending land actions.
- (2) The registration Acts are—
  - (a) the Land Charges Act 1972(a), and
  - (b) the Land Registration Act 2002(b).
- (3) But no notice may be entered in the register of title under the Land Registration Act 2002 in respect of a property freezing order or an interim receiving order.

### **Registration (Northern Ireland) of such orders**

**154.**—(1) A person applying for a property freezing order or an interim receiving order must be treated for the purposes of section 66 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970(c) (cautions) as a person interested in relation to any registered land to which—

- (a) the application relates, or
- (b) a property freezing order or an interim receiving order made in pursuance of the application relates.

(2) Upon being served with a copy of a property freezing order, the Registrar must, in respect of any registered land to which a property freezing order or an application for a property freezing order relates, make an entry inhibiting any dealing with the land without the consent of the High Court.

(3) Upon being served with a copy of an interim receiving order, the Registrar must, in respect of any registered land to which an interim receiving order or an application for an interim receiving order relates, make an entry inhibiting any dealing with the land without the consent of the High Court.

(4) Subsections (2) and (4) of section 67 of the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (inhibitions) apply to an entry made under paragraph (2) or (3) as they apply to an entry made on the application of any person interested in the registered land under subsection (1) of that section.

(5) Where a property freezing order or an interim receiving order has been protected by an entry registered under the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 or the Registration of Deeds Acts, an order setting aside the property freezing order or interim receiving order may require that entry to be vacated.

(6) In this article—

“Registrar” and “entry” have the same meanings as in the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970; and

“Registration of Deeds Acts” has the meaning given by section 46(2) of the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954(d).

*Interim receiving orders: further provisions*

### **Interim receiving orders: duties of respondent etc.**

**155.**—(1) An interim receiving order may require any person to whose property the order applies—

- (a) to bring the property to a place (in England and Wales or, as the case may be, Northern Ireland) specified by the interim receiver or place it in the custody of the interim receiver (if, in either case, he is able to do so),

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(a) 1972 c.61  
(b) 2002 c.9.  
(c) 1970 c.18 (N.I.).  
(d) 1954 c.33 (N.I.).

(b) to do anything he is reasonably required to do by the interim receiver for the preservation of the property.

(2) An interim receiving order may require any person to whose property the order applies to bring any documents relating to the property which are in his possession or control to a place (in England and Wales, or, as the case may be, Northern Ireland) specified by the interim receiver or to place them in the custody of the interim receiver.

“Document” means anything in which information of any description is recorded.

### **Supervision of interim receiver and variation of order**

**156.**—(1) The interim receiver, any party to the proceedings and any person affected by any action taken by the interim receiver, or who may be affected by any action proposed to be taken by him, may at any time apply to the court for directions as to the exercise of the interim receiver’s functions.

(2) Before giving any directions under paragraph (1), the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim receiver and to any person who may be interested in the application.

(3) The court may at any time vary or set aside an interim receiving order.

(4) Before exercising any power to vary or set aside an interim receiving order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim receiver and to any person who may be affected by the court’s decision.

### **Interim receiving orders: restrictions on dealing etc. with property**

**157.**—(1) An interim receiving order must, subject to any exclusions made in accordance with this article, prohibit any person to whose property the order applies from dealing with the property.

(2) Exclusions may be made when the interim receiving order is made or on an application to vary the order.

(3) An exclusion may, in particular, make provision for the purpose of enabling any person—

- (a) to meet his reasonable living expenses, or
- (b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation,
- (c) and may be made subject to conditions.

(4) Where the court exercises the power to make an exclusion for the purpose of enabling a person to meet legal expenses that he has incurred, or may incur, in respect of proceedings under this Part, it must ensure that the exclusion—

- (a) is limited to reasonable legal expenses that the person has reasonably incurred or that he reasonably incurs,
- (b) specifies the total amount that may be released for legal expenses in pursuance of the exclusion, and
- (c) is made subject to the required conditions (see article 198) in addition to any conditions imposed under paragraph (3).

(5) The court, in deciding whether to make an exclusion for the purposes of enabling a person to meet legal expenses of his in respect of proceedings under this Part—

- (a) must have regard (in particular) to the desirability of the person being represented in any proceedings under this Part in which he is a participant, and
- (b) must, where the person is the respondent, disregard the possibility that legal representation of the person in any such proceedings might, were an exclusion not made, be funded by the Legal Services Commission or the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission.

(6) If the excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.

(7) The power to make exclusions must, subject to paragraph (5), be exercised with a view to ensuring so far as practicable, that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property obtained through conduct which satisfies the test in article 202(2) is not unduly prejudiced.

### **Interim receiving orders: restriction on proceedings and remedies**

**158.**—(1) While an interim receiving order has effect—

- (a) the court may stay any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies,
- (b) no distress may be levied against the property to which the order applies except with the leave of the court and subject to any terms the court may impose.

(2) If a court (whether the High Court or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an interim receiving order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either stay the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) If the interim receiving order applies to a tenancy of any premises, no landlord or other person to whom rent is payable may exercise any right of forfeiture by peaceable re-entry in relation to the premises in respect of any failure by the tenant to comply with any term or condition of the tenancy, except with the leave of the court and subject to any terms the court may impose.

(4) Before exercising any power conferred by this article, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings in question an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim receiver (if appointed) and any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

### **Exclusion of property which is not recoverable etc. under interim receiving order**

**159.**—(1) If the court decides that any property to which an interim receiving order applies is neither recoverable property nor associated property, it must vary the order so as to exclude it.

(2) The court may vary an interim receiving order so as to exclude from the property to which the order applies any property which is alleged to be associated property if the court thinks that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2) will not be prejudiced.

(3) The court may exclude any property within paragraph (2) on any terms or conditions, applying while the interim receiving order has effect, which the court thinks necessary or expedient.

### **Reporting under interim receiving order**

**160.**—(1) An interim receiving order must require the interim receiver to inform the enforcement authority and the court as soon as reasonably practicable if he thinks that—

- (a) any property to which the order applies by virtue of a claim that it is recoverable property is not recoverable property,
- (b) any property to which the order applies by virtue of a claim that it is associated property is not associated property,
- (c) any property to which the order does not apply is recoverable property (which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2)) or associated property, or
- (d) any property to which the order applies is held by a person who is different from the person it is claimed holds it,

or if he thinks that there has been any other material change of circumstances.

- (2) An interim receiving order must require the interim receiver—
- (a) to report his findings to the court,
  - (b) to serve copies of his report on the enforcement authority and on any person who holds any property to which the order applies or who may otherwise be affected by the report.

*Prohibitory property orders (Scotland)*

**Application for prohibitory property order**

**161.**—(1) Where the enforcement authority may take proceedings for a recovery order pursuant to the registration of an external order in the Court of Session, the authority may apply to the court for a prohibitory property order (whether before or after starting the proceedings).

- (2) A prohibitory property order is an order that—
- (a) specifies or describes the property to which it applies, and
  - (b) subject to any exclusions (see article 163(1)(b) and (2)), prohibits any person to whose property the order applies from in any way dealing with the property.

(3) An application for a prohibitory property order may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

(4) The court may make a prohibitory property order on an application if it is satisfied that the condition in paragraph (5) is met and, where applicable, that the condition in paragraph (6) is met.

- (5) The first condition is that there is a good arguable case—
- (a) that the property to which the application for the order relates is or includes recoverable property, and
  - (b) that, if any of it is not recoverable property, it is associated property.
- (6) The second condition is that, if—
- (a) the property to which the application for the order relates includes property alleged to be associated property, and
  - (b) the enforcement authority has not established the identity of the person who holds it,

the authority has taken all reasonable steps to so.

**Variation and recall of prohibitory property order**

**162.**—(1) The court may at any time vary or recall a prohibitory property order.

(2) If the court makes an interim administration order that applies to all of the property to which a prohibitory property order applies, it must recall the prohibitory property order.

(3) If the court makes an interim administration order that applies to some but not all of the property to which a prohibitory property order applies, it must vary the prohibitory property order so as to exclude any property to which the interim administration order applies.

(4) If the court decides that any property to which a prohibitory property order applies is neither recoverable property nor associated property, it must vary the order so as to exclude the property.

(5) Before exercising power under this Chapter to vary or recall a prohibitory property order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by its decision.

(6) Paragraph (5) does not apply where the court is acting as required by paragraph (2) or (3).

**Prohibitory property orders: exclusions**

**163.**—(1) The power to vary a prohibitory property order includes (in particular) power to make exclusion as follows—

- (a) power to exclude property from the order, and

- (b) power, otherwise than by excluding property from the order, to make exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies.
- (2) Exclusions from the prohibition on dealing with the property to which the order applies (other than exclusions of property from the order) may also be made when the order is made.
- (3) An exclusion may, in particular, make provision for the purpose of enabling any person—
  - (a) to meet his reasonable living expenses, or
  - (b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation.
- (4) An exclusion may be made subject to conditions.
- (5) An exclusion may not be made for the purpose of enabling any person to meet any legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Part.
- (6) If excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.
- (7) The power to make exclusions must be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2) is not unduly prejudiced.
- (8) Paragraph (7) does not apply where the court is acting as required by article 162(3) or (4).

#### **Prohibitory property orders: restriction on proceedings and remedies**

- 164.**—(1) While a prohibitory property order has effect the court may sist any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies.
- (2) If a court (whether the Court of Session or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that a prohibitory property order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, it may either sist the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.
- (3) Before exercising any power conferred by this article, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings concerned an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

#### **Arrestment of property affected by prohibitory property order**

- 165.**—(1) On the application of the enforcement authority the Court of Session may, in relation to moveable recoverable property to which a prohibitory property order applies (whether generally or to such of it as is specified in the application), grant warrant for arrestment.
- (2) An application under paragraph (1) may be made at the same time as the application for the prohibitory property order or at any time thereafter.
- (3) Such a warrant for arrestment may be granted only if the property would be arrestable if the person entitled to it were a debtor.
- (4) A warrant under paragraph (1) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the enforcement authority against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly.
- (5) An arrestment executed under this article ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the prohibitory property order ceases to apply in respect of the property to which the warrant for arrestment was granted.
- (6) If an arrestment ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of paragraph (5) the enforcement authority must apply to the Court of Session for an order recalling or, as the case may be, restricting the arrestment.

### **Inhibition of property affected by prohibitory property order**

**166.**—(1) On the application of the enforcement authority, the Court of Session may, in relation to the property mentioned in paragraph (2), grant warrant for inhibition against any person specified in a prohibitory property order.

(2) That property is heritable property situated in Scotland to which the prohibitory property order applies (whether generally or to such of it as is specified in the application).

(3) The warrant for inhibition—

- (a) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt by the enforcement authority against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly, and
- (b) has the effect of letters of inhibition and must forthwith be registered by the enforcement authority in the register of inhibition and adjudications.

(4) Section 155 of the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1868<sup>(a)</sup> (effective date of inhibition) applies in relation to an inhibition for which warrant is granted under paragraph (1) as it applies to an inhibition by separate letters or contained in a summons.

(5) An inhibition executed under this article ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the prohibitory property order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for inhibition was granted.

(6) If an inhibition ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of paragraph (5) the enforcement authority must—

- (a) apply for the recall or, as the case may be, the restriction of the inhibition, and
- (b) ensure that the recall or restriction is reflected in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.

#### *Interim administration orders (Scotland)*

### **Application for interim administration order**

**167.**—(1) Where the enforcement authority may take proceedings for a recovery order pursuant to the registration of an external order in the Court of Session, the authority may apply to the court for an interim administration order (whether before or after starting the proceedings).

(2) An interim administration order is an order for—

- (a) the detention, custody or preservation of property, and
- (b) the appointment of an interim administrator.

(3) An application for an interim administration order may be made without notice if the circumstances are such that notice of the application would prejudice any right of the enforcement authority to obtain a recovery order in respect of any property.

(4) The court may make an interim administration order on the application if it is satisfied that the conditions in paragraphs (5) and, where applicable, (6) are met.

(5) The first condition is that there is a *probabilis causa litigandi*—

- (a) that the property to which the application for the order relates is or includes recoverable property, and
- (b) that, if any of it is not recoverable property, it is associated property.

(6) The second condition is that, if—

- (a) the property to which the application for the order relates includes property alleged to be associated property, and
- (b) the enforcement authority has not established the identity of the person who holds it,

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(a) 1868 c.101.



the authority has taken all reasonable steps to do so.

(7) In its application for an interim administration order, the enforcement authority must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as interim administrator, but the nominee may not be a member of the staff of the Scottish Administration.

(8) The extent of the power to make an interim administration order is not limited by articles 168 to 175.

### **Functions of interim administrator**

**168.**—(1) An interim administrator order may authorise or require the interim administrator—

- (a) to exercise any of the powers mentioned in Schedule 2,
- (b) to take any other steps the court thinks appropriate,

for the purpose of securing the detention, custody or preservation of the property to which the order applies or of taking any steps under paragraph (2).

(2) An interim administration order must require the interim administrator to take any steps which the court thinks necessary to establish—

- (a) whether or not the property to which the order applies is recoverable property or associated property,
- (b) whether or not any other property is recoverable property (which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2) or 203), and, if it is, who holds it.

(3) If—

- (a) the interim administrator deals with any property which is not property to which the order applies, and
- (b) at the time he deals with the property he believes on reasonable grounds that he is entitled to do so in pursuance of the order,

the interim administrator is not liable to any person in respect of any loss or damage resulting from his dealing with the property except so far as the loss or damage is caused by his negligence.

### **Inhibition of property affected by order**

**169.**—(1) On the application of the enforcement authority, the Court of Session may, in relation to the property mentioned in paragraph (2), grant warrant for inhibition against any person specified in an interim administration order.

(2) That property is heritable property situated in Scotland to which the interim administration order applies (whether generally or such of it as is specified in the application).

(3) The warrant for inhibition—

- (a) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt by the enforcement authority against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly, and
- (b) has the effect of letters of inhibition and must forthwith be registered by the enforcement authority in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.

(4) Section 155 of the Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act 1868<sup>(a)</sup> (effective date of inhibition) applies in relation to an inhibition for which warrant is granted under paragraph (1) as it applies to an inhibition by separate letters or contained in a summons.

(5) The execution of an inhibition under this article in respect of property does not prejudice the exercise of an interim administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part in respect of that property.

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(a) 1868 c.101.

(6) An inhibition under this article ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the interim administration order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for inhibition was granted.

(7) If an inhibition ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of paragraph (6) the enforcement authority must—

- (a) apply for the recall or, as the case may be, the restriction of the inhibition, and
- (b) ensure that the recall or restriction is reflected in the register of inhibitions and adjudications.

#### **Interim administration orders: duties of respondent etc.**

**170.**—(1) An interim administration order may require any person to whose property the order applies—

- (a) to bring the property to a place (in Scotland) specified by the interim administrator or place it in the custody of the interim administrator (if, in either case, he is able to do so),
- (b) to do anything he is reasonably required to do by the interim administrator for the preservation of the property.

(2) An interim administration order may require any person to whose property the order applies to bring any documents relating to the property which are in his possession or control to a place (in Scotland) specified by the interim administrator or to place them in the custody of the interim administrator.

“Document” means anything in which information of any description is recorded.

#### **Supervision of interim administrator and variation of order**

**171.**—(1) The interim administrator, any party to the proceedings and any person affected by an action taken by the interim administrator, or who may be affected by any action proposed to be taken by him, may at any time apply to the court for directions as to the exercise of the interim administrator’s functions.

(2) Before giving any directions under paragraph (1), the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim administrator and to any person who may be interested in the application.

(3) The court may at any time vary or recall an interim administration order.

(4) Before exercising any power to vary or set aside an interim administration order, the court must (as well as giving the parties to the proceedings an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim administrator and to any person who may be affected by the court’s decision.

#### **Interim administration orders: restrictions on dealing etc. with property**

**172.**—(1) An interim administration order must, subject to any exclusions made in accordance with this article, prohibit any person to whose property the order applies from dealing with the property.

(2) Exclusions may be made when the interim administration order is made or on an application to vary the order.

(3) An exclusion may, in particular, make provision for the purpose of enabling any person—

- (a) to meet his reasonable living expenses, or
- (b) to carry on any trade, business, profession or occupation,

and may be made subject to conditions.

(4) But an exclusion may not be made for the purpose of enabling any person to meet any legal expenses in respect of proceedings under this Part.

(5) If the excluded property is not specified in the order it must be described in the order in general terms.

(6) The power to make exclusions must be exercised with a view to ensuring, so far as practicable, that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property obtained through conduct which satisfies the test in article 202(2) is not unduly prejudiced.

### **Interim administration orders: restrictions on proceedings and remedies**

**173.**—(1) While an interim administration order has effect, the court may sist any action, execution or other legal process in respect of the property to which the order applies.

(2) If a court (whether the Court of Session or any other court) in which proceedings are pending in respect of any property is satisfied that an interim administration order has been applied for or made in respect of the property, the court may either sist the proceedings or allow them to continue on any terms it thinks fit.

(3) Before exercising any power conferred by this article, the court must (as well as giving the parties to any of the proceedings in question an opportunity to be heard) give such an opportunity to the interim administrator (if appointed) and any person who may be affected by the court's decision.

### **Exclusion of property which is not recoverable etc. under interim administration order**

**174.**—(1) If the court decides that any property to which an interim administration order applies is neither recoverable property nor associated property, it must vary the order so as to exclude it.

(2) The court may vary an interim administration order so as to exclude from the property to which the order applies any property which is alleged to be associated property if the court thinks that the satisfaction of any right of the enforcement authority to recover the property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2) will not be prejudiced.

(3) The court may exclude any property within paragraph (2) on any terms or conditions, applying while the interim administration order has effect, which the court thinks necessary or expedient.

### **Reporting under interim administration order**

**175.**—(1) An interim administration order must require the interim administrator to inform the enforcement authority and the court as soon as reasonably practicable if he thinks that—

- (a) any property to which the order applies by virtue of a claim that it is recoverable property is not recoverable property,
- (b) any property to which the order applies by virtue of a claim that it is associated property is not associated property,
- (c) any property to which the order does not apply is recoverable property (which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2)) or associated property, or
- (d) any property to which the order applies is held by a person who is different from the person it is claimed holds it,

or if he thinks that there has been any other material change of circumstances.

(2) An interim administration order must require the interim administrator—

- (a) to report his findings to the court,
- (b) to serve copies of his report on the enforcement authority and on any person who holds any property to which the order applies or who may otherwise be affected by the report.

### **Arrestment of property affected by interim administration order**

**176.**—(1) On the application of the enforcement authority or the interim administrator the Court of Session may, in relation to moveable recoverable property to which an interim administration

order applies (whether generally or such of it as is specified in the application), grant warrant for arrestment.

(2) An application by the enforcement authority under paragraph (1) may be made at the same time as the application for the interim administration order or at any time thereafter.

(3) Such a warrant for arrestment may be granted only if the property would be arrestable if the person entitled to it were a debtor.

(4) A warrant under paragraph (1) has effect as if granted on the dependence of an action for debt at the instance of the enforcement authority or, as the case may be, the interim administrator against the person and may be executed, recalled, loosed or restricted accordingly.

(5) The execution of an arrestment under this article in respect of property does not prejudice the exercise of an interim administrator's powers under or for the purposes of this Part in respect of that property.

(6) An arrestment executed under this article ceases to have effect when, or in so far as, the interim administration order ceases to apply in respect of the property in relation to which the warrant for arrestment was granted.

(7) If an arrestment ceases to have effect to any extent by virtue of paragraph (6) the enforcement authority or, as the case may be, the interim administrator must apply to the Court of Session for an order recalling or, as the case may be, restrict the arrestment.

#### *Vesting and realisation of recoverable property*

### **Recovery orders**

**177.**—(1) The court must decide to give effect to an external order which falls within the meaning of section 447(2) of the Act by registering it and making a recovery order if it determines that any property or sum of money which is specified in it is recoverable property.

(2) In making such a determination the court must have regard to—

- (a) the definitions in subsections (2), (4), (5), (6), (8) and (10) of section 447 of the Act, and
- (b) articles 202 to 207.

(3) The recovery order must vest the recoverable property in the trustee for civil recovery.

(4) But the court may not make in a recovery order—

- (a) any provision in respect of any recoverable property if each of the conditions in paragraph (5) or (as the case may be) (6) is met and it would not be just and equitable to do so, or
- (b) any provision which is incompatible with any of the Convention rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998<sup>(a)</sup>).

(5) In relation to a court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, the conditions referred to in paragraph (4)(a) are that—

- (a) the respondent obtained the recoverable property in good faith,
- (b) he took steps after obtaining the property which he would not have taken if he had not obtained it or he took steps before obtaining the property which he would not have taken if he had not believed he was going to obtain it,
- (c) when he took the steps, he had no notice that the property was recoverable,
- (d) if a recovery order were made in respect of the property, it would, by reason of the steps, be detrimental to him.

(6) In relation to a court in Scotland, the conditions referred to in paragraph (4)(a) are that—

- (a) the respondent obtained the recoverable property in good faith,

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(a) 1998 c.42.

- (b) he took steps after obtaining the property which he would not have taken if he had not obtained it or he took steps before obtaining the property which he would not have taken if he had not believed he was going to obtain it,
- (c) when he took steps, he had no reasonable grounds for believing that the property was recoverable,
- (d) if a recovery order were made in respect of the property, it would, by reason of the steps, be detrimental to him.

(7) In deciding whether it would be just and equitable to make the provision in the recovery order where the conditions in paragraph (5) or (as the case may be) (6) are met, the court must have regard to—

- (a) the degree of detriment that would be suffered by the respondent if the provision were made,
- (b) the enforcement authority's interest in receiving the realised proceeds of the recoverable property.

(8) A recovery order may sever any property.

(9) A recovery order may impose conditions as to the manner in which the trustee for civil recovery may deal with any property vested by the order for the purpose of realising it.

(10) A recovery order made by a court in England and Wales or Northern Ireland may provide for payment under article 191 of reasonable legal expenses that a person has reasonably incurred, or may reasonably incur, in respect of—

- (a) the proceedings under this Part in which the order is made, or
- (b) any related proceedings under this Part.

(11) If regulations under article 199 apply to an item of expenditure, a sum in respect of the item is not payable under article 199 in pursuance of provision under paragraph (10) unless—

- (a) the enforcement authority agrees to its payment, or
- (b) the court has assessed the amount allowed by the regulations in respect of that item and the sum is paid in respect of the assessed amount.

(12) This article is subject to articles 181 to 189.

### **Functions of the trustee for civil recovery**

**178.**—(1) The trustee for civil recovery is a person appointed by the court to give effect to a recovery order.

(2) The enforcement authority must nominate a suitably qualified person for appointment as the trustee.

(3) The functions of the trustee are—

- (a) to secure the detention, custody or preservation of any property vested in him by the recovery order,
- (b) in the case of property other than money, to realise the value of the property for the benefit of the enforcement authority, and
- (c) to perform any other functions conferred on him by virtue of this Chapter.

(4) In performing his functions, the trustee acts on behalf of the enforcement authority and must comply with any directions given by the authority.

(5) The trustee is to realise the value of property vested in him by the recovery order, so far as practicable, in the manner best calculated to maximise the amount payable to the enforcement authority.

(6) The trustee has the powers mentioned in Schedule 3.

(7) References in this article to a recovery order include an order under article E46 and references to property vested in the trustee by a recovery order include property vested in him in pursuance of an order under article 187.

### **Recording of recovery order (Scotland)**

**179.**—(1) The clerk of the court must immediately after the making of a recovery order which relates to heritable property situated in Scotland send a certified copy of it to the keeper of the register of inhibitions and adjudications for recording in that register.

(2) Recording under paragraph (1) is to have the effect as from the date of the recovery order, of an inhibition at the instance of the trustee for civil recovery against the person in whom the heritable property was vest prior to that date.

### **Rights of pre-emption etc.**

**180.**—(1) A recovery order is to have effect in relation to any property despite any provision (of whatever nature) which would otherwise prevent, penalise or restrict the vesting of the property.

(2) A right of pre-emption, right of irritancy, right of return or other similar right does not operate or become exercisable as a result of the vesting of any property under a recovery order.

A right of return means any right under a provision for the return or reversion of property in specified circumstances.

(3) Where property is vested under a recovery order, any such right is to have effect as if the person in whom the property is vested were the same person in law as the person who held the property and as if no transfer of the property had taken place.

(4) References to rights in paragraphs (2) and (3) do not include any rights in respect of which the recovery order was made.

(5) This article applies in relation to the creation of interests, or the doing of anything else, by a recovery order as it applies in relation to the vesting of property.

### **Associated and joint property**

**181.**—(1) Articles 182 and 183 apply if the court makes a recovery order in respect of any recoverable property in a case within paragraph (2) or (3).

(2) A case is within this paragraph if—

- (a) the property to which the proceedings relate includes property which is associated with the recoverable property and is specified or described in the claim form or (in Scotland) application, and
- (b) if the associated property is not the respondent's property, the claim form or application has been served on the person whose property it is or the court has dispensed with service.

(3) A case is within this paragraph if—

- (a) the recoverable property belongs to joint tenants, and
- (b) one of the tenants is an excepted joint owner.

(4) An excepted joint owner is a person who obtained the property in circumstances in which it would not be recoverable as against him; and references to the excepted joint owner's share of the recoverable property are to so much of the recoverable property as would have been his if the joint tenancy had been severed.

(5) Paragraphs (3) and (4) do not extend to Scotland.

### **Agreements about associated and joint property**

**182.**—(1) Where—

- (a) this article applies, and
- (b) the enforcement authority (on the one hand) and the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner (on the other) agree,

the recovery order may, instead of vesting the recoverable property in the trustee for civil recovery, require the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner to make a payment to the trustee.

(2) A recovery order which makes any requirement under paragraph (1) may, so far as required for giving effect to the agreement, include provision for vesting, creating, or extinguishing any interest in property.

(3) The amount of the payment is to be the amount which the enforcement authority and that person agree represents—

- (a) in a case within article 181(2), the value of the recoverable property,
- (b) in a case within article 181(3), the value of the recoverable property less the value of the excepted joint owner's share.

(4) But if—

- (a) a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an interim administration order applied at any time to the associated property or joint tenancy, and
- (b) the enforcement authority agrees that the person has suffered loss as a result of the order mentioned in sub-paragraph (a),

the amount of the payment may be reduced by any amount the enforcement authority and that person agree is reasonable, having regard to that loss and to any other relevant circumstances.

(5) If there is more than one such item of associated property or excepted joint owner, the total amount to be paid to the trustee, and the part of that amount which is to be provided by each person who holds any such associated property or who is an excepted joint owner, is to be agreed between both (or all) of them and the enforcement authority.

(6) A recovery order which makes any requirement under paragraph (1) must make provision for any recoverable property to cease to be recoverable.

### **Associated and joint property: default of agreement**

**183.**—(1) Where this article applies, the court may make the following provision if—

- (a) there is no agreement under article 182, and
- (b) the court thinks it just and equitable to do so.

(2) The recovery order may provide—

- (a) for the associated property to vest in the trustee for civil recovery or (as the case may be) for the excepted joint owner's interest to be extinguished, or
- (b) in the case of an excepted joint owner, for the severance of his interest.

(3) A recovery order making any provision by virtue of paragraph (2)(a) may provide—

- (a) for the trustee to pay an amount to the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner, or
- (b) for the creation of interests in favour of that person, or the imposition of liabilities or conditions, in relation to the property vested in the trustee,

or for both.

(4) In making any provision in a recovery order by virtue of paragraph (2) or (3), the court must have regard to—

- (a) the rights of any person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner and the value to him of that property or, as the case may be, of his share (including any value which cannot be assessed in terms of money),
- (b) the enforcement authority's interest in receiving the realised proceeds of the recoverable property.

(5) If—

- (a) a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an interim administration order applied at any time to the associated property or joint tenancy, and
- (b) the court is satisfied that the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner has suffered loss as a result of the order mentioned in sub-paragraph (a),

a recovery order making any provision by virtue of paragraph (2) or (3) may require the enforcement authority to pay compensation to that person.

(6) The amount of compensation to be paid under paragraph (5) is the amount the court thinks reasonable, having regard to the person's loss and to any other relevant circumstances.

### **Payments in respect of rights under pension schemes**

**184.**—(1) This article applies to recoverable property consisting of rights under a pension scheme.

(2) A recovery order in respect of the property must, instead of vesting the property in the trustee for civil recovery, require the trustees or managers of the pension scheme—

- (a) to pay to the trustee for civil recovery within the period determined in accordance with paragraph 5 of Schedule 4 (“the prescribed period”) the amount determined by the trustees or managers to be equal to the value of the rights, and
- (b) to give effect to any other provision made by virtue of this article and the two following articles in respect of the scheme.

This paragraph is subject to articles 187 to 189.

(3) A recovery order made by virtue of paragraph (2) overrides the provisions of the pension scheme to the extent that they conflict with the provisions of the order.

(4) A recovery order made by virtue of paragraph (2) may provide for the recovery by the trustees or managers of the scheme (whether by deduction from any amount which they are required to pay to the trustee for civil recovery or otherwise) of costs incurred by them in—

- (a) complying with the recovery order, or
- (b) providing information, before the order was made, to the enforcement authority, interim receiver or interim administrator.

(5) None of the following provisions applies to a court making a recovery order by virtue of paragraph (2)—

- (a) any provision of section 159 of the Pension Schemes Act 1993(a), section 155 of the Pension Schemes (Northern Ireland) Act 1993(b), section 91 of the Pensions Act 1995(c) or Article 89 of the Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1995(d) (which prevent assignment and the making of orders that restrain a person from receiving anything which he is prevented from assigning),
- (b) any provision of any enactment (whenever passed or made) corresponding to any of the provisions mentioned in sub-paragraph (a),
- (c) any provision of the pension scheme in question corresponding to any to those provisions.

### **Consequential adjustment of liabilities under pension schemes**

**185.**—(1) A recovery order made by virtue of article 184(2) must require the trustees or managers of the pension scheme to make such reduction in the liabilities of the scheme as they think necessary in consequence of the payment made in pursuance of that paragraph.

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(a) 1993 c.48  
 (b) 1993 c.49.  
 (c) 1995 c.26  
 (d) S.I. 1995/3213 (N.I. 22).



(2) Accordingly, the order must require the trustees or managers to provide for the liabilities of the pension scheme in respect of the respondent's recoverable property to which article 184 applies to cease.

(3) So far as the trustees or managers are required by the recovery order to provide for the liabilities of the pension scheme in respect of the respondent's recoverable property to which article 184 applies to cease, their powers include (in particular) power to reduce the amount of—

- (a) any benefit or future benefit to which the respondent may be entitled under the scheme,
- (b) any future benefit to which any other person may be entitled under the scheme in respect of that property.

### **Pension schemes: supplementary**

**186.**—(1) Schedule 4 has effect for the purposes of the exercise by trustees or managers of their powers under articles 184 and 185, including provision about the calculation and verification of the value at any time of rights and liabilities.

(2) A pension scheme means an occupational pension scheme or a personal pension scheme; and those expressions have the same meaning as in the Pension Schemes Act 1993 or, in relation to Northern Ireland, the Pension Schemes (Northern Ireland) Act 1993.

(3) In relation to an occupational pension scheme or a personal pension scheme, the trustees or managers means—

- (a) in the case of a scheme established under a trust, the trustees,
- (b) in any other case, the managers.

(4) References to a pension scheme include—

- (a) a retirement annuity contract (within the meaning of Part 3 of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999<sup>(a)</sup> or, in relation to Northern Ireland, Part 4 of the Welfare Reform and Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1999<sup>(b)</sup>),
- (b) an annuity or insurance policy purchased, or transferred, for the purpose of giving effect to rights under an occupational pension scheme or a personal scheme,
- (c) an annuity purchased, or entered into, for the purpose of discharging any liability in respect of a pension credit under section 29(1)(b) of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999 or, in relation to Northern Ireland, Article 26(1)(b) of the Welfare Reform and Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1999.

(5) References to the trustees or managers—

- (a) in relation to a retirement annuity contract or other annuity, are to the provider of the annuity,
- (b) in relation to an insurance policy, are to the insurer.

(6) Paragraphs (2) to (5) have effect for the purposes of this group of articles (that is, articles 184, 185 and this article).

### **Consent orders**

**187.**—(1) The court may make an order staying (in Scotland, sisting) any proceedings for a recovery order on terms agreed by the parties for the disposal of the proceedings if each person to whose property the proceedings, or the agreement, relates is a party both to the proceedings and the agreement.

(2) An order under paragraph (1) may, as well as staying (or sisting) the proceedings on terms—

- (a) make provision for any property which may be recoverable property to cease to be recoverable,

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<sup>(a)</sup> 1999 c.30.

<sup>(b)</sup> S.I. 1999/3147 (N.I. 11).

(b) make any further provision which the court thinks appropriate.

(3) Article 191 applies to property vested in the trustee for civil recovery, or money paid to him, in pursuance of the agreement as it applies to property vested in him by a recovery order or money paid under article 182.

### **Consent orders: pensions**

**188.**—(1) This article applies where recoverable property to which proceedings under this Chapter relate includes rights under a pension scheme.

(2) An order made under article 187—

(a) may not stay (in Scotland, sist) the proceedings on terms that the rights are vested in any other person, but

(b) may include provision imposing the following requirement, if the trustees or managers of the scheme are parties to the agreement by virtue of which the order is made.

(3) The requirement is that the trustees or managers of the pension scheme—

(a) make a payment in accordance with the agreement, and

(b) give effect to any other provision made by virtue of this article in respect of the scheme.

(4) The trustees or managers of the pension scheme have power to enter into an agreement in respect of the proceedings on any terms on which an order made under article 187 may stay (in Scotland, sist) the proceedings.

(5) The following provisions apply in respect of an order under article 187, so far as it includes the requirement mentioned in paragraph (3).

(6) The order overrides the provisions of the pension scheme to the extent that they conflict with the requirement.

(7) The order may provide for the recovery by the trustees or managers of the scheme (whether by deduction from any amount which they are required to pay in pursuance of the agreement or otherwise) of costs incurred by them in—

(a) complying with the order, or

(b) providing information, before the order was made, to the enforcement authority, interim receiver or interim administrator.

(8) Articles 184(5) and 185 (read with article 186) apply as if the requirement were included in an order made by virtue of article 184(2).

(9) Paragraphs (4) to (7) of article 186 have effect for the purposes of this article.

### **Limit on recovery**

**189.**—(1) This article applies if the enforcement authority seeks a recovery order—

(a) in respect of both property which is or represents property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) or (2) and related property, or

(b) in respect of property which is or represents property which satisfies those tests where such an order, or an order under article 187, has previously been made in respect of related property.

(2) For the purposes of this article—

(a) the original property means the property specified in the external order or a sum of money so specified,

(b) the original property, and any items of property which represent the original property, are to be treated as related to each other.

(3) The court is not to make a recovery order if it thinks that the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property has been satisfied by a previous recovery order or order under article 187.

- (4) Subject to paragraph (3), the court may act under paragraph (5) if it thinks that—
- (a) a recovery order may be made in respect of two or more related items of recoverable property, but
  - (b) the making of a recovery order in respect of both or all of them is not required in order to satisfy the enforcement authority’s right to recover the original property.

(5) The court may in order to satisfy that right to the extent required make a recovery order in respect of—

- (a) only some of the related items of property, or
- (b) only a part of any of the related items of property,

or both.

(6) Where the court may make a recovery order in respect of any property, this article does not prevent the recovery of any profits which have accrued in respect of the property.

(7) If—

- (a) an order is made under section 298 of the Act for the forfeiture of recoverable property, and
- (b) the enforcement authority subsequently seeks a recovery order in respect of related property,

the order under section 298 is to be treated, for the purposes of this article as if it were a recovery order obtained by the enforcement authority in respect of the forfeited property.

(8) If—

- (a) in pursuance of a judgment in civil proceedings (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere), the claimant has obtained property from the defendant (“the judgment property”),
- (b) the claim was based on the defendant’s having obtained the judgment property or related property through unlawful conduct within the meaning of section 242 of the Act, and
- (c) the enforcement authority subsequently seeks a recovery order in respect of property which is related to the judgment property,

the judgment is to be treated for the purposes of this article as if it were a recovery order obtained by the enforcement authority in respect of the judgment property.

In relation to Scotland, “claimant” and “defendant” are to be read as “pursuer” and “defender”.

(9) If—

- (a) property has been taken into account in deciding the amount of a person’s benefit from criminal conduct for the purpose of making a confiscation order, and
- (b) the enforcement authority subsequently seeks a recovery order in respect of related property,

the confiscation order is to be treated for the purposes of this article as if it were a recovery order obtained by the enforcement authority in respect of the property referred to in sub-paragraph (a).

(10) In paragraph (9), a confiscation order means—

- (a) an order under section 6, 92 or 156 of the Act or an external order registered under Parts 2, 3 or 4 of this Order,
- (b) an order under a corresponding provision of an enactment mentioned in section 8(7)(a) to (g) of the Act,

and, in relation to an order mentioned in sub-paragraph (b), the reference to the amount of a person’s benefit from criminal conduct is to be read as a reference to the corresponding amount under the enactment in question.

### **Article 189: supplementary**

**190.**—(1) Paragraphs (2) and (3) give examples of the satisfaction of the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property.

(2) If—

- (a) there is a disposal, other than a part disposal, of the original property, and
- (b) other property (the representative property) is obtained in its place,

the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property is satisfied by the making of a recovery order in respect of either the original property or the representative property.

(3) If—

- (a) there is a part disposal of the original property, and
- (b) other property (the representative property) is obtained in place of the property disposed of,

the enforcement authority's right to recover the original property is satisfied by the making of a recovery order in respect of the remainder of the original property together with either the representative property or the property disposed of.

(4) In this article—

- (a) a part disposal means a disposal to which article 211(1) applies,
- (b) the original property has the same meaning as in article 189.

### **Applying realised proceeds**

**191.**—(1) This article applies to—

- (a) sums which represent the realised proceeds of property which was vested in the trustee for civil recovery by a recovery order or which he obtained in pursuance of a recovery order,
- (b) sums vested in the trustee by a recovery order or obtained by him in pursuance of a recovery order.

(2) The trustee is to make out of the sums—

- (a) first, any payment required to be made by him by virtue of article 183,
- (b) next, any payment of legal expenses which, after giving effect to article 177(11), are payable under this paragraph in pursuance of provision under article 177(10) contained in the recovery order,
- (c) next, any payment of expenses incurred by a person acting as an insolvency practitioner which are payable under this paragraph by virtue of article 3(10),

and any sum which remains is to be paid to the enforcement authority.

(3) The Director may apply a sum received by him under paragraph (2) in making payment of the remuneration and expenses of—

- (a) the trustee, or
- (b) any interim receiver appointed in, or in anticipation of, the proceedings for the recovery order.

(4) Paragraph (3)(a) does not apply in relation to the remuneration of the trustee if the trustee is a member of the staff of the Agency.

*Exemptions etc.*

**Victims of theft etc.**

**192.**—(1) In proceedings for a recovery order, a person who claims that any property alleged to be recoverable property, or any part of the property, belongs to him may apply for a declaration under this article.

(2) If the applicant appears to the court to meet the following condition, the court may make a declaration to that effect.

(3) The condition is that—

- (a) the person was deprived of the property he claims, or of property which it represents, by unlawful conduct within the meaning of section 241 of the Act,
- (b) the property he was deprived of was not recoverable property immediately before he was deprived of it, and
- (c) the property he claims belongs to him.

(4) Property to which a declaration under this article applies is not recoverable property.

**Other exemptions**

**193.**—(1) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken against the Financial Services Authority in respect of any recoverable property held by the authority.

(2) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken in respect of any property which is subject to any of the following charges—

- (a) a collateral security charge, within the meaning of the Financial Markets and Insolvency (Settlement Finality) Regulations 1999(a),
- (b) a market charge, within the meaning of Part 7 of the Companies Act 1989(b),
- (c) a money market charge, within the meaning of the Financial Markets and Insolvency (Money Market) Regulations 1995(c),
- (d) a system charge, within the meaning of the Financial Markets and Insolvency Regulations 1996(d) or the Financial Markets and Insolvency Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1996(e).

(3) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken against any person in respect of any recoverable property which he holds by reason of his acting or having acted, as an insolvency practitioner.

Acting as an insolvency practitioner has the same meaning as in article 4.

*Miscellaneous*

**Compensation**

**194.**—(1) If, in the case of any property to which a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an interim administration order has at any time applied, the court does not in the course of the proceedings, decide that the property is recoverable property or associated property, the person whose property it is may make an application to the court for compensation.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not apply if the court—

- (a) has made a declaration in respect of the property by virtue of article 192, or
- (b) makes an order under article 187.

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(a) S.I. 1999/2979.  
(b) 1989 c.40.  
(c) S.I. 1995/2049.  
(d) S.I. 1996/1469.  
(e) S.R. (N.I.) 1996/252.

(3) If the court has made a decision by reason of which no recovery order could be made in respect of the property, the application for compensation must be made within the period of three months beginning—

- (a) in relation to a decision of the High Court in England and Wales, with the date of the decision or, if any application is made for leave to appeal, with the date on which the application is withdrawn or refused or (if the application is granted) on which any proceedings on appeal are finally concluded,
- (b) in relation to a decision of the Court of Session or of the High Court in Northern Ireland, with the date of the decision or, if there an appeal against the decision, with the date on which any proceedings on appeal are finally concluded.

(4) If, in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, the proceedings in respect of the property have been discontinued, the application for compensation must be made within the period of three months beginning with the discontinuance.

(5) If the court is satisfied that the applicant has suffered loss as a result of the order mentioned in paragraph (1), it may require the enforcement authority to pay compensation to him.

(6) If, but for article 180(2), any right mentioned there would have operated in favour of, or become exercisable by, any person, he may make an application to the court for compensation.

(7) The application for compensation under paragraph (6) must be made within the period of three months beginning with the vesting referred to in article 180(2).

(8) If the court is satisfied that, in consequence of the operation of article 180, the right in question cannot subsequently operate in favour of the applicant or (as the case may be) become exercisable by him, it may require the enforcement authority to pay compensation to him.

(9) The amount of compensation to be paid under this article is the amount the court thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.

#### **Payment of interim administrator or trustee (Scotland)**

**195.**—(1) Any fees or expenses incurred by an interim administrator, or a trustee for civil recovery appointed by the Court of Session, in the exercise of his functions are to be reimbursed by the Scottish Ministers as soon as is practicable after they have been incurred.

(2) The Scottish Ministers may apply a sum received by them under article 191(2) in making payment of such fees or expenses.

(3) Paragraph (2) does not apply in relation to the fees of a trustee for civil recovery if the trustee is a member of their staff.

#### **Effect on diligence of recovery order (Scotland)**

**196.**—(1) An arrestment or poinding of any recoverable property executed on or after the appointment of the trustee for civil recovery is ineffectual in a question with the trustee.

(2) Any recoverable property so arrested or poinded, or (if the property has been sold) the proceeds of sale, must be handed over to the trustee for civil recovery.

(3) A poinding of the ground in respect of recoverable property on or after such an appointment is ineffectual in a question with the trustee for civil recovery except for the interest mentioned in paragraph (4).

(4) That interest is—

- (a) interest on the debt of a secured creditor for the current half yearly term, and
- (b) arrears of interest on that debt for one year immediately before the commencement of that term.

(5) On and after such appointment no other person may raise or insist in an adjudication against recoverable property or be confirmed as an executor-creditor on that property.

(6) An inhibition on recoverable property shall cease to have effect in relation to any heritable property comprised in the recoverable property on such appointment.

(7) The provision of this article apply in relation to—

- (a) an action of maills and duties, and
- (b) an action for sequestration of rent,

as they apply in relation to an arrestment or poinding.

### **Scope of powers (Scotland)**

**197.**—(1) Orders under this Chapter may be made by the Court of Session in respect of a person wherever domiciled, resident or present.

(2) But such an order in respect of a person’s moveable property may not be made by the Court of Session where—

- (a) the person is not domiciled, resident or present in Scotland, and
- (b) the property is not situated in Scotland,

unless the conduct which satisfies the test in article 202(2) took place in Scotland.

### **Legal expenses excluded from freezing: required conditions**

**198.**—(1) The Lord Chancellor may by regulations specify the required conditions for the purposes of article 149(5) or 157(4).

(2) A required condition may (in particular)—

- (a) restrict who may receive sums released in pursuance of the exclusion (by, for example, requiring released sums to be paid to professional legal advisers), or
- (b) be made for the purpose of controlling the amount of any sum released in pursuance of the exclusion in respect of an item of expenditure.

(3) A required condition made for the purpose mentioned in paragraph (2)(b) may (for example)—

- (a) provide for sums to be released only with the agreement of the enforcement authority;
- (b) provide for a sum to be released in respect of an item of expenditure only if the court has assessed the amount allowed by regulations under article 199 in respect of that item and the sum is released for payment of the assessed amount;
- (c) provide for a sum to be released in respect of an item of expenditure only if—
  - (i) the enforcement authority agrees to its release, or
  - (ii) the court has assessed the amount allowed by regulations under article 199 in respect of that item and the sum is released for payment of the assessed amount.

(4) Before making regulations under this article, the Lord Chancellor must consult such persons as he considers appropriate.

### **Legal expenses: regulations for purposes of article 177(11) or 198(3)**

**199.**—(1) The Lord Chancellor may by regulations—

- (a) make provision for the purposes of article 177(11);
- (b) make provision for the purposes of required conditions that make provision of the kind mentioned in article 198(3)(b) or (c).

(2) Regulations under this article may (in particular)—

- (a) limit the amount of remuneration allowable to representatives for a unit of time worked;
- (b) limit the total amount of remuneration allowable to representatives for work done in connection with proceedings or a step in proceedings;

- (c) limit the amount allowable in respect of an item of expense incurred by a representative or incurred, otherwise than in respect of the remuneration of a representative, by a party to proceedings.

(3) Before making regulations under this article, the Lord Chancellor must consult such persons as he considers appropriate.

### **Financial threshold**

**200.**—(1) The enforcement authority may not start proceedings for a recovery order unless the authority reasonably believes that the aggregate value of the recoverable property which the authority wishes to be subject to a recovery order is not less than £10,000.

(2) If the authority applies for a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an interim administration order before starting the proceedings, paragraph (1) applies to the application instead of to the start of the proceedings.

(3) This article does not affect the continuation of proceedings for a recovery order which have been properly started or the making or continuing effect of a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an interim administration order which has been properly applied for.

### **Limitation**

**201.**—(1) After section 27A of the Limitation Act 1980(a) there is inserted—

“**27B** Actions for recovery of property for purposes of an external order

(1) None of the time limits given in the preceding provisions of this Act applies to any proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (civil proceedings for the realisation of property to give effect to an external order).

(2) Proceedings under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of any recoverable property shall not be brought after the expiration of the period of twelve years from the date on which the Director’s cause of action accrued.

(3) Proceedings under that Chapter are brought when—

- (a) a claim form is issued, or
- (b) an application is made for a property freezing order, or
- (c) an application is made for an interim receiving order,

whichever is earliest.

(4) The Director’s cause of action accrues in respect of any recoverable property—

- (a) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of property obtained, or believed to have been obtained, as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct, when the property is so obtained,
- (b) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of any other recoverable property, when the property obtained, or believed to have been obtained, as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct which it represents is so obtained.

(5) If—

- (a) a person would (but for the preceding provisions of this Act) have a cause of action in respect of the conversion of a chattel, and
- (b) proceedings are started under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of the chattel,

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(a) 1980 c.58; section 27A was inserted by section 288(1) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.



(c) section 3(2) of this Act does not prevent his asserting on an application under article 192 of that Order that the property belongs to him, or the court making a declaration in his favour under that article.

(6) If the court makes such a declaration, his title to the chattel is to be treated as not having been extinguished by section 3(2) of this Act.

(7) In this section—

(a) “criminal conduct” is to be construed in accordance with section 447(8) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, and

(b) expressions used in this section which are also used in Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 have the same meaning in this section as in that Part.”.

(2) After section 19B of the Prescription and Limitation (Scotland) Act 1973(a) there is inserted—

“**19C** Actions for recovery of property for the purposes of an external order

(1) None of the time limits given in the preceding provisions of this Act applies to any proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (civil proceedings for the realisation of property to give effect to an external order).

(2) Proceedings under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of any recoverable property shall not be commenced after the expiration of the period of twelve years from the date on which the Scottish Ministers’ right of action accrued.

(3) Proceedings under that Chapter are commenced when—

(a) the proceedings are served,

(b) an application is made for a prohibitory property order, or

(c) an application is made for an interim administration order,

whichever is the earliest.

(4) The Scottish Ministers’ right of action accrues in respect of any recoverable property—

(a) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of property obtained, or believed to have been obtained, as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct, when the property is so obtained,

(b) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of any other recoverable property, when the property obtained, or believed to have been obtained, as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct which it represents is so obtained.

(5) In this section—

(a) “criminal conduct” is to be construed in accordance with section 447(8) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, and

(b) expressions used in this section which are also used in Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 have the same meaning in this section as in that Part.”.

(3) After Article 72A of the Limitation (Northern Ireland) Order 1989(b) there is inserted—

“**72B** Actions for recovery of property for purposes of an external order

(1) None of the time limits fixed by Parts 2 and 3 of this Order applies to any proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 (civil proceedings for the realisation of property to give effect to an external order).

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(a) 1973 c.52; section 19B was inserted by section 288(2) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

(b) S.I. 1989/1339 (N.I. 11); Article 72A was inserted by section 288(3) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

(2) Proceedings under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of any recoverable property shall not be brought after the expiration of the period of twelve years from the date on which the Director's cause of action accrued.

(3) Proceedings under that Chapter are brought when—

- (a) a claim form is issued, or
- (b) an application is made for a property freezing order, or
- (c) an application is made for an interim receiving order,

whichever is earliest.

(4) The Director's cause of action accrues in respect of any recoverable property—

- (a) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of property obtained, or believed to have been obtained, as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct, when the property is so obtained,
- (b) in the case of proceedings for a recovery order in respect of any other recoverable property, when the property obtained, or believed to have been obtained, as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct which it represents is so obtained.

(5) If—

- (a) a person would (but for a time limit fixed by this Order) have a cause of action in respect of the conversion of a chattel, and
- (b) proceedings are started under that Chapter for a recovery order in respect of the chattel,

Article 17(2) of this Order does not prevent his asserting on an application under article 192 of that Order that the property belongs to him, or the court making a declaration in his favour under that article.

(6) If the court makes such a declaration, his title to the chattel is to be treated as not having been extinguished by Article 17(2) of this Order.

(7) In this Article—

- (a) "criminal conduct" is to be construed in accordance with section 447(8) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, and
- (b) expressions used in this Article which are also used in Part 5 of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005 have the same meaning in this Article as in that Part."

## CHAPTER 3

### GENERAL

#### *Recoverable property*

#### **Recoverable property: property or sum of money specified in the external order**

**202.**—(1) Property or a sum of money is recoverable property if it is specified in an external order (within the meaning of section 447(2) of the Act).

(2) Accordingly, the property (including money) must have been found to have been obtained as a result of or in connection with criminal conduct (within the meaning of section 447(8) of the Act) or must have been believed to have been so obtained.

(3) But if property (including money) which is specified in the external order has been disposed of (since it was so obtained), it is recoverable property only if it is held by a person into whose hands it may be followed.

(4) Recoverable property specified in an external order may be followed into the hands of a person obtaining it on a disposal by—

- (a) the person who through the conduct obtained the property, or
- (b) a person into whose hands it may (by virtue of this paragraph) be followed.

(5) Where an external order specifies property other than a sum of money, only that property is recoverable property.

### **Tracing property, etc.**

**203.**—(1) This article applies only where an external order specifies a sum of money.

(2) Where property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2) (“the original property”) is or has been recoverable, property which represents the original property is also recoverable property.

(3) If a person enters into a transaction by which—

- (a) he disposes of recoverable property, whether the original property or property which (by virtue of this Chapter) represents the original property, and
- (b) he obtains other property in place of it,

the other property represents the original property.

(4) If a person disposes of recoverable property which represents the original property, the property may be followed into the hands of the person who obtains it (and it continues to represent the original property).

### **Mixing property**

**204.**—(1) This article applies only where an external order specifies a sum of money.

(2) Paragraph (3) applies if a person’s recoverable property is mixed with other property (whether his property or another’s).

(3) The portion of the mixed property which is attributable to the recoverable property represents the property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2).

(4) Recoverable property is mixed with other property if (for example) it is used—

- (a) to increase funds held in a bank account,
- (b) in part payment for the acquisition of an asset,
- (c) for the restoration or improvement of land,
- (d) by a person holding a leasehold interest in the property to acquire the freehold.

### **Recoverable property: general exceptions**

**205.**—(1) If—

- (a) a person disposes of recoverable property, and
- (b) the person who obtains it on the disposal does so in good faith, for value and without notice that it was recoverable property,

the property may not be followed into that person’s hands and, accordingly, it ceases to be recoverable.

(2) If recoverable property is vested, forfeited or otherwise disposed of in pursuance of powers conferred by virtue of this Part, it ceases to be recoverable.

(3) If—

- (a) in pursuance of a judgment in civil proceedings (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere), the defendant makes a payment to the claimant or the claimant otherwise obtains property from the defendant,
- (b) the claimant’s claim is based on any conduct by the defendant which satisfies the test in article 202(2), and
- (c) apart from this paragraph, the sum received, or the property obtained, by the claimant would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

In relation to Scotland, “claimant” and “defendant” are to be read as “pursuer” and “defender”.

(4) If—

- (a) a payment is made to a person in pursuance of a compensation order under Article 14 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1994<sup>(a)</sup>, section 249 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995<sup>(b)</sup> or section 130 of the Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000<sup>(c)</sup>, and
- (b) apart from this paragraph, the sum received would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

(5) If—

- (a) a payment is made to a person in pursuance of a restitution order under section 27 of the Theft Act (Northern Ireland) 1969<sup>(d)</sup> or section 148(2) of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 or a person otherwise obtains any property in pursuance of such an order, and
- (b) apart from this paragraph, the sum received, or the property obtained, would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

(6) If—

- (a) in pursuance of an order made by the court under section 382(3) or 383(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (restitution orders)<sup>(e)</sup>, an amount is paid to or distributed among any persons in accordance with the court’s directions, and
- (b) apart from this paragraph, the sum received by them would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

(7) If—

- (a) in pursuance of a requirement of the Financial Services Authority under section 384(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (power of authority to pursue restitution), an amount is paid to or distributed among any persons and
- (b) apart from this paragraph, the sum received by them would be recoverable property,

the property ceases to be recoverable.

(8) Property is not recoverable while a restraint order applies to it, that is—

- (a) an order under section 41, 120 or 190 of the Act or article 8, 58 or 95 of this Order, or
- (b) an order under any corresponding provision of an enactment mentioned in section 8(7)(a) to (g) of the Act.

(9) Property is not recoverable if it has been taken into account in deciding the amount of a person’s benefit from criminal conduct for the purpose of making a confiscation order, that is—

- (a) an order under section 6, 92 or 156 of the Act or an external order registered under Part 2, 3 or 4 of this Order, or
- (b) an order under a corresponding provision of an enactment mentioned in section 8(7)(a) to (g) of the Act,

and, in relation to an order mentioned in sub-paragraph (b), the reference to the amount of a person’s benefit from criminal conduct is to be read as a reference to the corresponding amount under the enactment in question.

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(a) S.I. 1994/2795 (N.I. 15).  
(b) 1995 c.46.  
(c) 2000 c.6.  
(d) 1969 c.16 (N.I.).  
(e) 2000 c.8.

(10) Where—

- (a) a person enters into a transaction to which article 203(3) applies, and
- (b) the disposal is one to which paragraph (1) or (2) applies,

this article does not affect the recoverability (by virtue of article 203(3)) of any property obtained on the transaction in place of the property disposed of.

### **Other exemptions**

**206.**—(1) Property, which apart from this article, would be recoverable property and is—

- (a) forfeited in pursuance of powers conferred by the customs and excise Acts, as defined by section 1(1) of the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979(a), or
- (b) disposed of in pursuance of an enactment prescribed in Schedule 5,

is not recoverable or (as the case may be) associated property.

(2) But where particular circumstances are prescribed in Schedule 5 in relation to an enactment, paragraph (1)(b) applies only in those circumstances.

### **Granting interests**

**207.**—(1) If a person grants an interest in his recoverable property, the question whether the interest is also recoverable is to be determined in the same manner as it is on any other disposal of recoverable property.

(2) Accordingly, on his granting an interest in the property (“the property in question”)—

- (a) where the property in question is property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2), the interest is also to be treated as satisfying those tests,
- (b) where the property in question represents in his hands property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2), the interest is also to be treated as representing in his hands property which satisfies those tests.

## *Insolvency*

### **Insolvency**

**208.**—(1) Proceedings for a recovery order may not be taken or continued in respect of property to which paragraph (2) applies unless the appropriate court gives leave and the proceedings are taken or (as the case may be) continued in accordance with any terms imposed by that court.

(2) This paragraph applies to recoverable property, or property associated with it, if—

- (a) it is an asset of a company being wound up in pursuance of a resolution for voluntary winding up,
- (b) it is an asset of a company and a voluntary arrangement under Part 1 of the 1986 Act or Part 2 of the 1989 Order, has effect in relation to the company,
- (c) an order under section 2 of the 1985 Act, section 286 of the 1986 Act or Article 259 of the 1989 Order (appointment of interim trustee or interim receiver) has effect in relation to the property,
- (d) it is an asset comprised in the estate of an individual who has been adjudged bankrupt or, in relation to Scotland, of a person whose estate has been sequestrated,
- (e) it is an asset of an individual and a voluntary arrangement under Part 8 of the 1986 Act, or Part 8 of the 1989 Order, has effect in relation to him, or

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(a) 1979 c.2.

(f) in relation to Scotland, it is property comprised in the estate of a person who has granted a trust deed within the meaning of the 1985 Act.

(3) An application under this article, or under any provision of the 1986 Act or the 1989 Order, for leave to take proceedings for a recovery order may be made without notice to any person.

(4) Paragraph (3) does not affect any requirement for notice of an application to be given to any person acting as an insolvency practitioner or to the official receiver (whether or not acting as an insolvency practitioner).

(5) References to the provisions of the 1986 Act in sections 420 and 421 of that Act, or to the provisions of the 1989 Order in Articles 364 or 365 of that Order, (insolvent partnerships and estates of deceased persons) include paragraphs (1) and (2) above.

(6) In this article—

(a) the 1985 Act means the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985(a),

(b) the 1986 Act means the Insolvency Act 1986(b),

(c) the 1989 Order means the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989(c),

and in paragraph (7) “the applicable enactment” means whichever enactment mentioned in subparagraphs (a) to (c) is relevant to the resolution, arrangement, order or trust deed mentioned in paragraph (2).

(7) In this article—

(a) an asset means any property within the meaning of the applicable enactment or, where the 1985 Act is the applicable enactment, any property comprised in an estate to which the 1985 Act applies,

(b) the appropriate court means the court which, in relation to the resolution, arrangement, order or trust deed mentioned in paragraph (2), is the court for the purposes of the applicable enactment or, in relation to Northern Ireland, the High Court,

(c) acting as an insolvency practitioner has the same meaning as in article 4,

(d) other expressions used in this article and in the applicable enactment have the same meaning as in that enactment.

#### *Delegation of enforcement functions*

### **Performance of functions of Scottish Ministers by constables in Scotland**

**209.**—(1) In Scotland, a constable engaged in temporary service with the Scottish Ministers in connection with their functions under this Part may perform functions, other than those specified in subsection (2), on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.

(2) The specified functions are the functions conferred on the Scottish Ministers by—

(a) articles 144(1) and (2) and 167(1) and (7) (proceedings in the Court of Session),

(b) article 178(2) (trustee for civil recovery),

(c) articles 182(3) and (4) and 183(5) (agreements about associated and joint property),

(d) article 186(3) (pension schemes),

(e) article 193(1) (exemptions),

(f) article 194(5) and (8) (compensation),

(g) article 200(2) (financial threshold).

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(a) 1985 c.66.

(b) 1986 c.45.

(c) S.I. 1989/2405 (N.I. 19).

### **Restriction on performance of Director's functions by police**

**210.**—(1) In spite of section 1(6) of the Act, nothing which the Director is authorised or required to do for the purposes of this Part may be done by—

- (a) a member of a police force,
- (b) a member of the Police Service of Northern Ireland,
- (c) a person appointed as a police member of the National Criminal Intelligence Service under section 9(1)(b) of the Police Act 1997(a),
- (d) a person appointed as a police member of the National Crime Squad under section 55(1)(b) of that Act.

(2) In this article—

- (a) “member of a police force” has the same meaning as in the Police Act 1996(b) and includes a person who would be a member of a police force but for section 97(3) of that Act (police officers engaged on service outside their force),
- (b) “member of the Police Service of Northern Ireland” includes a person who would be a member of the Police Service of Northern Ireland but for section 27(3) of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998(c) (members of that service engaged on other police service).

#### *Interpretation*

### **Obtaining and disposing of property**

**211.** References to a person disposing of his property include a reference—

- (a) to his disposing of a part of it, or
- (b) to his granting an interest in it,

(or to both), and references to the property disposed of are to any property obtained on the disposal.

(2) A person who makes a payment to another is to be treated as making a disposal of his property to the other, whatever form the payment takes.

(3) Where a person's property passes to another under a will or intestacy or by operation of law, it is to be treated as disposed of by him to the other.

(4) A person is only to be treated as having obtained his property for value in a case where he gave unexecuted consideration if the consideration has become executed consideration.

### **Northern Ireland courts**

**212.** In relation to the practice and procedure of courts in Northern Ireland, expressions used in this Part are to be read in accordance with rules of court.

### **General interpretation**

**213.**—(1) In this Part—

“associated property” has the meaning given by article 146,

“constable”, in relation to Northern Ireland, means a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000(d),

“the court” except in articles 158(2) and (3) and 173(2) and (3) means the High Court or (in relation to proceedings in Scotland) the Court of Session,

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(a) 1997 c.50; sections 9 and 55 are prospectively repealed by Schedule 17 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.  
(b) 1996 c.16.  
(c) 1998 c.32.  
(d) 2000 c.32.

“dealing” with property includes disposing of it, taking possession of it or removing it from the United Kingdom,

“Director” means Director of the Agency,

“enforcement authority”—

- (a) in relation to England and Wales and Northern Ireland, means the Director,
- (b) in relation to Scotland, means the Scottish Ministers,

“excepted joint owner” has the meaning given by article 181(4),

“interest”, in relation to land—

- (a) in the case of land in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, means any legal estate and any equitable interest or power,
- (b) in the case of land in Scotland, means any estate, interest, servitude or other heritable right in or over land, including a heritable security,

“interest”, in relation to property other than land, includes any right (including a right to possession of the property),

“interim administration order” has the meaning given by article 167(2),

“interim receiving order” has the meaning given by article 151(2),

“part”, in relation to property, includes a portion,

“premises” has the same meaning as in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984(a),

“prohibitory property order” has the meaning given in article 171(2),

“property freezing order” has the meaning given in article 147(2),

“recoverable property” is to be read in accordance with articles 202 to 207,

“recovery order” means an order made under article 177,

“respondent” means—

- (a) where proceedings are brought by the enforcement authority, the person against whom the proceedings are brought,
- (b) where no such proceedings have been brought but the enforcement authority has applied for a property freezing order, an interim receiving order, a prohibitory property order or an interim administration order, the person against whom he intends to bring such proceedings,

“share”, in relation to an excepted joint owner, has the meaning given by article 181(4),

“specified property” means property other than a sum of money that is specified in an external order,

“value” means market value.

(2) The following provisions apply for the purposes of this Part.

(3) For the purpose of deciding whether or not property was recoverable at any time (including times before commencement), it is to be assumed that this Part was in force at that and any other relevant time.

(4) Property is all property wherever situated and includes—

- (a) money,
- (b) all forms of property, real or personal, heritable or moveable,
- (c) things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.

(5) Any reference to a person’s property (whether expressed as a reference to the property he holds or otherwise) is to be read as follows.

(6) In relation to land, it is a reference to any interest which he holds in the land.

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(a) 1984 c.60.



(7) In relation to property other than land, it is a reference—

- (a) to the property (if it belongs to him), or
- (b) to any other interest which he holds in the property.

(8) References to the satisfaction of the enforcement authority's right to recover any property which satisfies the tests in article 202(1) and (2) are to read in accordance with article 189.

*A. K. Galloway*  
Clerk of the Privy Council

## ADMINISTRATORS (SCOTLAND): FURTHER PROVISION

*General*

1. In this Schedule, unless otherwise expressly provided—
- (a) references to an administrator are to an administrator appointed under article 63 or 73(2);
  - (b) references to realisable property are to the realisable property in respect of which the administrator is appointed; and
  - (c) references to specified property are to the specified property in respect of which the administrator is appointed.

*Appointment etc*

2.—(1) If the office of administrator is vacant, for whatever reason, the court must appoint a new administrator.

(2) Any property vested in the previous administrator by virtue of paragraph 5(4) vests in the new administrator.

(3) Any order under article 63, 74(3) or 75(3) in relation to the previous administrator applies in relation to the new administrator when he gives written notice of his appointment to the person subject to the order.

(4) The administration of property by an administrator must be treated as continuous despite any temporary vacancy in that office.

(5) The appointment of an administrator is subject to such conditions as to caution as the accountant of court may impose.

(6) The premium of any bond of caution or other security required by such conditions must be treated as part of the administrator's expenses in the exercise of his functions.

*Functions*

- 3.—(1) An administrator—
- (a) may, if appointed under article 63; and
  - (b) must, if appointed under article 73(2), as soon as practicable take possession of the realisable property or specified property, as the case may be, and of the documents mentioned in sub-paragraph (2).
- (2) Those documents are any document which—
- (a) is in the possession or control of the person (“A”) in whom the property is vested (or would be vested but for an order made under paragraph 5(4)); and
  - (b) relates to the property or to A's assets, business or financial affairs.
- (3) An administrator is entitled to have access to, and to copy, any document relating to the property or to A's assets, business or financial affairs ad not falling within sub-paragraph (2)(a).
- (4) An administrator may bring, defend or continue any legal proceedings relating to the property.
- (5) An administrator may borrow money so far as it is necessary to do so to safeguard the property and may for the purposes of such borrowing create a security over any part of the property.
- (6) An administrator may, if he considers that it would be beneficial for the management or realisation of the property—

- (a) carry on any business of A;
- (b) exercise any right of A as holder of securities in a company;
- (c) grant a lease of the property or take on lease any other property;
- (d) enter into any contract, or execute any deed, as regards the property or as regards A's business.

(7) An administrator may, where any right, option or other power forms part of A's estate, make payments or incur liabilities with a view to—

- (a) obtaining property which is the subject of; or
- (b) maintaining,

the right, option or power.

(8) An administrator may effect or maintain insurance policies as regards the property on A's business.

(9) An administrator may, if appointed under article 73(2), complete any uncompleted title which A has to any heritable estate; but completion of title in A's name does not validate by accretion any unperfected right in favour of any person other than the administrator.

(10) An administrator may sell, purchase or exchange property or discharge any security for an obligation due to A; but it is incompetent for the administrator or an associate of his (within the meaning of section 74 of the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act 1985(a)) to purchase any of A's property in pursuance of this sub-paragraph.

(11) An administrator may claim, vote and draw dividends in the sequestration of the estate for bankruptcy or liquidation) of a debtor of A and may accede to a voluntary trust deed for creditors of such a debtor.

(12) An administrator may discharge any of his functions through agents or employees, but is personally liable to meet the fees and expenses of any such agent or employee out of which remuneration as is payable to the administrator on a determination by the accountant of court.

(13) An administrator may take such professional advice as he considers necessary in connection with the exercise of his functions.

(14) An administrator may at any time apply to the court for directions as regards the exercise of his functions.

(15) An administrator may exercise any power specifically conferred on him by the court, whether conferred on his appointment or subsequently.

(16) An administrator may—

- (a) enter any premises;
- (b) search for or inspect anything authorised by the court;
- (c) make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so authorised;
- (d) remove anything which the administrator is required or administered to take possession of in pursuance of an order of the court.

(17) An administrator may do anything incidental to the powers and duties listed in the previous provisions of this paragraph.

#### *Consent of accountant of court*

4. An administrator proposing to exercise any power conferred by paragraph 3(4) to (7) must first obtain the consent of the accountant of court.

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(a) 1985 c.66.

### *Dealings in good faith with administrator*

5.—(1) A person dealing with an administrator in good faith and for value is not concerned to enquire whether the administrator is acting within the powers mentioned in paragraph 3.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply where the administrator or an associate purchases property in contravention of paragraph 3(10).

(3) The validity of any title is not challengeable by reason only of the administrator having acted out with the powers mentioned in paragraph 3.

(4) The exercise of a power mentioned in paragraph 3(4) to (11) must be in A's name except where and in so far as an order made by the court under this sub-paragraph vests the property in the administrator (or in a previous administrator).

(5) The court may make an order under sub-paragraph (4) on the application of the administrator or on its own motion.

### *Money received by administrator*

6.—(1) All money received by an administrator in the exercise of his functions must be deposited by him, in the name (unless vested in the administrator by virtue of paragraph 5(4)) of the holder of the property realised, in an appropriate bank or institution.

(2) But the administrator may at any time retain in his hands a sum not exceeding £200 or such other sum as may be prescribed by the Scottish Ministers by regulations.

(3) In sub-paragraph (1), "appropriate bank or institution" means a bank or institution mentioned in section 3(1) of the Banking Act 1987(a) or for the time being specified in Schedule 2 to that Act.

### *Effect of appointment of administrator on diligence*

7.—(1) An arrestment or pinding of realisable property or specified property, as the case may be, executed on or after the appointment of an administrator does not create a preference for the arrester or pinder.

(2) Any realisable property or specified property so arrested or pinded, or (if the property has been sold) the proceeds of sale, must be handed over to the administrator.

(3) A pinding of the ground in respect of realisable property or specified property on or after such appointment is ineffectual in a question with the administrator except for the interest mentioned in sub-paragraph (4).

(4) That interest is—

- (a) interest on the debt of a secured creditor for the current half-yearly term; and
- (b) arrears of interest on that debt for one year immediately before the commencement of that term.

(5) On and after such appointment no other person may raise or insist in an adjudication against realisable property or specified property or be confirmed as executor – creditor on that property.

(6) An inhibition on realisable property or specified property which takes effect on or after such appointment does not create a preference for the inhibitor in a question with the administrator.

(7) This paragraph is without prejudice to articles 61 and 62.

(8) In this paragraph, the reference to an administrator is to an administrator appointed under article 73(2).

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(a) 1987 c.22.

### *Supervision*

8. If the accountant of court reports to the court that an administrator has failed to perform any duty imposed on him, the court may, after giving the administrator an opportunity to be heard as regards the matter—

- (a) remove him from office;
- (b) censure him; or
- (c) make such order as it thinks fit.

(2) Section 6 of the Judicial Factors (Scotland) Act 1889(a) does not apply in relation to an administrator.

### *Accounts and remuneration*

9.—(1) Not later than two weeks after the issuing of any determination by the accountant of court as to the remuneration and expenses payable to the administrator, the administrator or the Lord Advocate may appeal against it to the court.

(2) The amount of remuneration payable to the administrator must be determined on the basis of the value of the work reasonably undertaken by him, regard being had to the extent of the responsibilities involved.

(3) The accountant of court may authorise the administrator to pay without taxation an account in respect of legal services incurred by the administrator.

### *Discharge of administrator*

10.—(1) After an administrator has lodged his final accounts under paragraph 9(1), he may apply to the accountant of court to be discharged from office.

(2) A discharge, if granted, frees the administrator from all liability (other than liability arising from fraud) in respect of any act or omission of his in exercising his functions as administrator.

## SCHEDULE 2

Articles 152 and 168

### POWERS OF INTERIM RECEIVER OR ADMINISTRATOR

#### *Seizure*

1. Power to seize property to which the order applies.

#### *Information*

- 2.—(1) Power to obtain information or to require a person to answer any question.

(2) A requirement imposed in the exercise of the power has effect in spite of any restriction on the disclosure of information (however imposed).

(3) An answer given by a person in pursuance of such a requirement may not be used in evidence against him in criminal proceedings.

- (4) Sub-paragraph (3) does not apply—

- (a) on a prosecution for an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911(a), section 44(2) of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995(b) or Article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979(c) (false statements), or

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(a) 1889 c.39.

(b) on a prosecution for some other offence where, in giving evidence, he makes a statement inconsistent with it.

(5) But an answer may not be used by virtue of sub-paragraph (4)(b) against a person unless—

(a) evidence relating to it is adduced, or

(b) a question relating to it is asked,

by him or on his behalf in the proceedings arising out of the prosecution.

*Entry, search, etc.*

3.—(1) Power to—

(a) enter any premises in the United Kingdom to which the interim receiving order applies, and

(b) take any of the following steps.

(2) Those steps are—

(a) to carry out a search for or inspection of anything described in the order,

(b) to make or obtain a copy, photograph or other record of anything so described,

(c) to remove anything which he is required to take possession of in pursuance of the order or which may be required as evidence in the proceedings under Chapter 2 of Part 5.

(3) The order may describe anything generally, whether by reference to a class or otherwise.

*Supplementary*

4.—(1) An order making any provision under paragraph 2 or 3 must make provision in respect of legal professional privilege (in Scotland, legal privilege within the meaning of Chapter 3 of Part 8 of the Act).

(2) An order making any provision under paragraph 3 may require any person—

(a) to give the interim receiver or administrator access to any premises which he may enter in pursuance of paragraph 3,

(b) to give the interim receiver or administrator any assistance he may require for taking the steps mentioned in that paragraph.

*Management*

5.—(1) Power to manage any property to which the order applies.

(2) Managing property includes—

(a) selling or otherwise disposing of assets comprised in the property which are perishable or which ought to be disposed of before their value diminishes,

(b) where the property comprises assets of a trade or business, carrying on, or arranging for another to carry on, the trade or business,

(c) incurring capital expenditure in respect of the property.

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(a) 1911 c.6.

(b) 1995 c.39.

(c) S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19).

## POWERS OF TRUSTEE FOR CIVIL RECOVERY

*Sale*

1. Power to sell the property or any part of it or interest in it.

*Expenditure*

2. Power to incur expenditure for the purpose of—
  - (a) acquiring any part of the property, or any interest in it, which is not vested in him,
  - (b) discharging any liabilities, or extinguishing any rights, to which the property is subject.

*Management*

- 3.—(1) Power to manage property.  
(2) Managing property includes doing anything mentioned in paragraph 5(2) of Schedule 1.

*Legal proceedings*

4. Power to start, carry on or defend any legal proceedings in respect of the property.

*Compromise*

5. Power to make any compromise or other arrangement in connection with any claim relating to the property.

*Supplementary*

- 6.—(1) For the purpose of, or in connection with, the exercise of any of his powers—
  - (a) power by his official name to do any of the things mentioned in sub-paragraph (2),
  - (b) power to do any other act which is necessary or expedient.  
(2) Those things are—
  - (a) holding property,
  - (b) entering into contracts,
  - (c) suing and being sued,
  - (d) employing agents,
  - (e) executing a power of attorney, deed or other instrument.

## RECOVERY FROM PENSION SCHEMES

**Interpretation**

1. In this Schedule—  
“destination arrangement” means a pension arrangement under which some or all of the rights are derived, directly or indirectly, from a pension sharing transaction;  
“pension recovery order” means a recovery order made by virtue of article 184(2);

“pension sharing transaction” means an order or provision falling within section 28(1) of the Welfare Reform and Pensions Act 1999(a) (activation of pension sharing) or article 25(1) of the Welfare Reform and Pensions (Northern Ireland) Order 1999(b) (activation of pension sharing);

“relevant person” means the person whose rights under a pension scheme are the subject of a pension recovery order; and

“valuation date” means a date within the period prescribed by paragraph 5 in respect of which the trustees or managers of the pension scheme decide to value the relevant person’s pension rights in accordance with paragraph 2 or 3.

### **Calculation and verification of the value of rights under pension schemes**

2.—(1) This paragraph applies where the High Court or the Court of Session makes a pension recovery order, other than in respect of rights derived from a pension sharing transaction under a destination arrangement in a pension scheme.

(2) The trustees or managers of the pension scheme in respect of which the pension recovery order has been made must calculate and verify the cash equivalent of the value at the valuation date of the rights which are the subject of the pension recovery order and must pay to the trustee for civil recovery a sum equal to that cash equivalent.

(3) In relation to the calculation and verification by the trustees or managers of the cash equivalent referred to in sub-paragraph (2)—

- (a) in the case of a pension scheme wholly or mainly administered in England and Wales, regulation 3 of the Pensions on Divorce etc. (Provision of Information) Regulations 2000(c) (information about pensions and divorce: valuation of pension benefits), except paragraph (2) thereof, shall have effect as it has effect for the valuation of benefits in connection with the supply of information in connection with domestic and overseas divorce etc. in England and Wales, with the modification that for “the date on which the request for valuation was received” in each place where it appears in that regulation, there shall be substituted “the valuation date for the purposes of Schedule 4 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005”;
- (b) in the case of a pension scheme wholly or mainly administered in Scotland, regulation 3 of the Divorce etc. (Pensions) (Scotland) Regulations 2000(d) (valuation), except paragraph (11) thereof, shall have effect as it has effect for the valuation of benefits in connection with the supply of information in connection with divorce in Scotland, with the modification that for “the relevant date” in each place where it appears in that regulation, there shall be substituted “the valuation date for the purposes of Schedule 4 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005”; and
- (c) in the case of a pension scheme wholly or mainly administered in Northern Ireland, regulation 3 of the Pensions on Divorce etc. (Provision of Information) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000(e) (information about pensions on divorce: valuation of pension benefits), except paragraph (2) thereof, shall have effect as it has effect for the valuation of benefits in connection with the supply of information in connection with domestic and overseas divorce etc. in Northern Ireland, with the modification that, for “the date on which the request for the valuation was received” in each place where it appears in that regulation, there shall be substituted “the valuation date for the purposes of Schedule 4 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (External Requests and Orders) Order 2005.”

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(a) 1999 c.30.

(b) S.I. 1999/3147 (N.I. 11).

(c) S.I. 2000/1048.

(d) S.S.I. 2000/112; to which there are amendments not relevant to this Order.

(e) S.R. 2000/142; to which there are amendments not relevant to this Order.



### **Calculation and verification of the value of rights under destination arrangements**

3.—(1) This paragraph applies where the High Court or the Court of Session makes a pension recovery order in respect of rights derived from a pension sharing transaction under a destination arrangement in a pension scheme.

(2) The trustees or managers of the pension scheme in respect of which the pension recovery order has been made must calculate and verify the cash equivalent of the value at the valuation date of the rights which are the subject of the pension recovery order and must pay to the trustee for civil recovery a sum equal to that cash equivalent.

(3) In relation to the calculation and verification by the trustees or managers of the cash equivalent referred to in sub-paragraph (2)—

- (a) in the case of a pension arrangement in a scheme that is wholly or mainly administered in either England and Wales or Scotland, regulation 24 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit Benefit) Regulations 2000(a) (manner of calculation and verification of cash equivalents) shall have effect as it has effect for the calculation and verification of pension credit for the purposes of those Regulations; and
- (b) in the case of a pension arrangement in a scheme that is wholly or mainly administered in Northern Ireland, regulation 24 of the Pension Sharing (Pension Credit and Benefit) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000(b) (manner of calculation and verification of cash equivalents) shall have effect as it has effect for the calculation and verification of pension credit for the purposes of those Regulations.

### **Approval of manner of calculation and verification of the value of rights**

4.—(1) This paragraph applies where the relevant person is also a trustee or manager of the pension scheme in respect of which the pension recovery order has been made.

(2) When the trustees or managers of the pension scheme have, under paragraph 2 or 3, calculated and verified the value of the rights which are the subject of a pension recovery order, the manner in which the trustees or managers have calculated and verified the value of the rights must be approved by—

- (a) a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries(c); or
- (b) a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries(d).

(3) Where the person referred to in sub-paragraph (2) is not able to approve the manner in which the trustees or managers have calculated and verified the value of the rights which are the subject of a pension recovery order, he must give notice in writing of that fact to the trustee for civil recovery and the trustees or managers of the scheme.

(4) Where the trustees or managers of the scheme have been given notice under sub-paragraph (3), they must re-calculate and re-verify the value of the rights which are the subject of a pension recovery order for the purposes of paragraph 2 or 3.

### **Time for compliance with a pension recovery order**

5.—(1) In this paragraph, “the prescribed period” means the period prescribed for the purposes of article 184(2)(a).

(2) Subject to sub-paragraphs (3) and (4), the prescribed period is the period of 60 days beginning on the day on which the pension recovery order is made.

(3) Where an application for permission to appeal the pension recovery order is made within the period referred to in sub-paragraph (2), the prescribed period is the period of 60 days beginning on—

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(a) S.I. 2000/1054.

(b) S.R. 2000/146 as amended by S.R. 2000/335.

(c) The Institute of Actuaries is at Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London WC1V 7QJ.

(d) The Faculty of Actuaries is at Maclaurin House, 18 Dublin Street, Edinburgh EH1 3PP.

- (a) the day on which permission to appeal is finally refused;
- (b) the day on which the appeal is withdrawn; or
- (c) the day on which the appeal is dismissed,

as the case may be.

(4) Where the person referred to in paragraph 4(2) gives notice, in accordance with paragraph 4(3) and within the period referred to in sub-paragraph (2), to the trustee for civil recovery and trustees or managers of the scheme that he is unable to approve the manner in which the trustees or managers have calculated the value of the rights which are the subject of the pension recovery order, the prescribed period is the period of 60 days beginning on the day on which such notice is given.

## SCHEDULE 5

Article 206

### PRESCRIBED ENACTMENTS – PROPERTY WHICH IS NOT RECOVERABLE PROEPRTY

Section 31 of the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act 1868**(a)** (forfeiture of articles found in possession of any offender).

Section 8 of the Diseases of Fish Act 1937**(b)** (penalties and legal proceedings).

Sections 19 and 20 of the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Protection) (Scotland) Act 1951**(c)**.

Section 138 of the Army Act 1955**(d)** (restitution or compensation for theft etc.) (including where it has effect by virtue of paragraph 17 of Schedule 3 to the Armed Forces Act 1976**(e)**), in circumstances other than where the disposal is of money which is paid as or towards compensation under section 138(5) of that Act or the disposal is the restitution of property given in exchange under section 138(6) of that Act.

Section 138 of the Air Force Act 1955**(f)** (restitution or compensation for theft etc.) in circumstances other than where the disposal is of money is paid as or towards compensation under section 138(5) of that Act or the disposal is the restitution of property given in exchange under section 138(6) of that Act.

Section 76 of the Naval Discipline Act 1957**(g)** (restitution or compensation on conviction of larceny etc.), in circumstances other than where the disposal is the restitution of property given in exchange under section 76(2)(a) of that Act or the disposal is of money which is paid as or towards compensation under section 76(2)(b) or (3) of that Act.

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**(a)** 1868 c.123(31 & 32 Vict); section 31 was amended by the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act 1971 (c.58).

**(b)** 1937 c.63 (1 Edw 8 & 1 Geo 6).

**(c)** 1951 c.26 (14 & 15 Geo 6); section 19 was amended by section 41 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Salmon Act 1986 (c.62) and section 20 was extended by section 18 of the Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1967 (c.84) and sections 7 and 10 of the Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Act 1984 (c.26).

**(d)** 1955 c.18 (3 & 4 Eliz 2); section 138 was amended by section 33(2) of and Part II of Schedule 2 to the Theft Act 1968 (c.60), section 58 of, and Schedule 4 to, the Courts-Martial (Appeals) Act 1968 (c.20), section 77(1) of and Part I of Schedule 4 to, the Armed Forces Act 1971 (c.33), and section 14 of, and Schedule 7 to, the Armed Forces Act 1976 (c.52).

**(e)** 1976 c.52.

**(f)** 1955 c.19 (3 & 4 Eliz 2); section 138 was amended by section 33(2) of and Part II of Schedule 2 to the Theft Act 1968 (c.60), section 58 of and Schedule 4 to the Courts-Martial (Appeals) Act 1968 (c.20), section 77(1) of and Part I of Schedule 4 to the Armed Forces Act 1971 (c.33), and section 14 of and Schedule 7 to the Armed Forces Act 1976 (c.52).

**(g)** 1957 c.53 (5 & 6 Eliz. 2); section 76 was amended by S.I. 1964/488; section 33(2) of and Part II of Schedule 2 to the Theft Act 1968 (c.60), section 77(1) of and Part I of Schedule 4 to the Armed Forces Act 1971 (c.33), sections 14 and 22(6) of and Schedules 7 and 10 of the Armed Forces Act 1976 (c.52), Schedules 1 and 7 to the Armed Forces Act 1996 (c.46), and section 38 of and Schedule 7 to the Armed Forces Act 2001 (c.19).

Section 3 of the Obscene Publications Act 1959**(a)** (powers of search and seizure).

Section 11(2) of the Sea Fish (Conservation) Act 1967**(b)** (penalties for offences).

Section 46(4) of the Courts-Martial (Appeals) Act 1968**(c)** (restitution of property), in circumstances where if the order had been made by the court-martial or Defence Council this Order would have provided that the property was not recoverable or (as the case may be) associated property.

Section 52 of the Firearms Act 1968**(d)** (forfeiture and disposal of firearms).

Section 27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971**(e)** (forfeiture).

Sections 7 and 24 of the Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981**(f)** (powers of search, forfeiture etc.).

Section 4(4) of the Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Act 1984**(g)**.

Section 25 of the Public Order Act 1986**(h)** (power to order forfeiture).

Section 66 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994**(i)** (power of court to forfeit sound equipment) in the circumstances where no order is made under section 66(5) by virtue of section 66(6) of that Act for the delivery of property to a person appearing to be the owner of the property.

Section 43 of the Drug Trafficking Act 1994**(j)** (forfeiture).

Section 22 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995**(k)** (forfeiture: district court).

Section 24 of the Proceeds of Crime (Scotland) Act 1995 (forfeiture of property subject to suspended forfeiture order), in the circumstances where no order is made under section 26 of that Act in relation to the property.

Paragraph 3 of the Schedule to the Noise Act 1996**(l)** (forfeiture), in the circumstances where no order is made under paragraph 4 of that Schedule for the delivery of the equipment to a person appearing to be the owner of the equipment.

Section 6 of the Knives Act 1997**(m)** (forfeiture of knives and publications), in the circumstances where no order is made under section 7 of that Act for the delivery of property to a person appearing to be the owner of the property.

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**(a)** 1959 c.66 (7 & 8 Eliz); section 3 was amended by section 56(2) of, and Schedules 8 and 9 to, the Courts Act 1971 (c.23), sections 53(5) and 65(4) of and Schedule 12 to the Criminal Law Act 1977 (c.45), and section 119(2) of, and Schedule 7 to, the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (c.60).

**(b)** 1967 c.84; section 11(2) was substituted by section 24(1) of the Fisheries Act 1981 (c.29).

**(c)** 1968 c.20.

**(d)** 1968 c.27; section 52 was amended by sections 123(6) and 170(2) of and Schedules 8 and 16 to the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c.33), section 168 of and Schedule 10 to the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (c.33), and section 119 of and Schedule 8 to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (c.37).

**(e)** 1971 c.38; section 27 was amended by section 70 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c.33), section 31(1) of and Schedule 4 to the Criminal Justice (International Co-operation) Act 1990 (c.5), section 65(1) of and Schedule 1 to the Drug Trafficking Act 1994 (c.37), and Schedule 11 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c.29).

**(f)** 1981 c.45.

**(g)** 1984 c.26.

**(h)** 1986 c.64.

**(i)** 1994 c.33.

**(j)** 1994 c.37; section 43 was repealed by Schedule 12 to the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (c.29) but continues to have effect in relation to cash seized before 30<sup>th</sup> December 2002 by virtue of article 3 of S.I. 2002/3015.

**(k)** 1995 c.43.

**(l)** 1996 c.37.

**(m)** 1997 c.21.

Section 143 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000(a) (powers to deprive offender of property used etc for purposes of crime), in the circumstances where no order is made under the Police (Property) Act 1897(b), as applied by section 144 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000, for the delivery of the property to a person appearing to be the owner of the property.

Section 23 of the Terrorism Act 2000(c) (forfeiture).

Section 6 of the Royal Parks (Trading) Act 2000(d) (seizure, retention, disposal and forfeiture of property).

Paragraph 6 of Schedule 1 to the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001(e) (forfeiture).

Regulations 15 (disposal of vehicles) and 17 (disposal of contents) of the Goods Vehicles (Enforcement Powers) Regulations 2001(f), in the circumstances where the proceeds of sale have not been applied in meeting a claim to the proceeds of sale established under regulation 18(2) of those Regulations

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(a) 2000 c.6; section 143 was amended by section 56(6) of the Police Reform Act 2002 (c.30).

(b) 1897 c.30 (60 & 61 Vict.).

(c) 2000 c.11.

(d) 2000 c.13.

(e) 2001 c.24.

(f) S.I. 2001/3981.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Order)*

Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Order make provision in respect of external requests, within the meaning of section 447(1) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (“the 2002 Act”), and external orders, within the meaning of section 447(2) of that Act, which broadly corresponds with Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of that Act, respectively.

Chapter 1 of Part 2 makes provisions for prohibitions (“restraint orders”) on dealing with property, situated in England and Wales, which is specified in a request by an overseas authority (“an external request”). In order to exercise the powers in article 8 to make a restraint order in respect of relevant property (within the meaning of section 447(7) of the 2002 Act) that is so specified, the Crown Court must be satisfied that either of the conditions set out in article 7 is satisfied. The first condition includes the requirement that a criminal investigation has been started in the country from which the external request was made with regard to an offence. The second condition includes the requirement that proceedings for an offence have been started in the country from which the external request was made and not concluded. The organisations responsible for applying to the Crown Court are those set out in article 6(1) and (3).

Articles 9 to 14 make supplementary provision about the making of restraint orders, including provision for appeals relating to them. Articles 15 and 16 provide for the appointment and powers of receivers in respect of property subject to restraint orders.

Chapter 2 of Part 2 makes provision for the registration of external orders, within the meaning of section 447(2) of the 2002 Act, which arise from a criminal conviction in the country from which the order was sent and concern relevant property (within the meaning of section 447(7) of that Act) in England and Wales. An application for registration is to be made by the organisations listed in article 18(1) and (3). All of the conditions set out in article 21 must be satisfied if the Crown Court is to give effect to the external order by registering it. Where the conditions are satisfied, the Court must register the external order (see articles 21(1) and 22(1)). Articles 23 and 24 provide for appeals and articles 25 and 26 make provision for external orders which specify sums of money. Article 37 sets out the circumstances when a registered external order is to be taken as satisfied.

Article 27 provides for the appointment of enforcement receivers by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Director of Revenue and Customs Prosecutions and Director of the Serious Fraud Office. In common with section 52 of the 2002 Act, article 30 sets out a different procedure for the appointment of receivers of the Director of the Assets Recovery Agency. The powers of receivers differ depending on whether the external order specified a sum of money for recovery or specified property other than money. In the former case, the receiver’s powers under articles 28 and 31 are in respect of recoverable property (as defined by article 49(1)). In the latter case, their powers under articles 29 and 32 are in respect of the property specified in the registered external order. Articles 33 to 36 concern the application of money recovered by receivers. Articles 38 and 39 impose restrictions on actions by persons other than receivers on property that is realisable property or is property specified in a registered external order.

Chapter 3 of Part 2 (articles 39 to 48) makes further provision about receivers. This includes provision protecting the receiver in respect of things done by him (article 40) and the discharge and variation of orders affecting receivers (articles 44 and 45). Articles 47 and 48 provide for the procedure on appeals to the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords under Part 2.

Chapter 4 of Part 2 (articles 49 to 55) provides for interpretation.

Part 3 makes provision broadly equivalent to Part 2 in relation to external requests and external orders relative to property situated in Scotland.

Under Chapter 1, applications for restraint orders are to be made to the Court of Session by the Lord Advocate. The conditions for the grant of a restraint order and the applicable procedure are provided for in articles 57 to 60, 64 and 65, in line with the provisions of Chapter 1 of Part 2.

Articles 61 and 62 allow the court to grant warrant for inhibition against any person specified in a restraint order or for arrestment in relation to moveable property to which the order applies. Article 63 provides for the appointment of management administrators in respect of property subject to restraint orders.

Chapter 2 provides for applications for registration of external orders to be made to the Court of Session by the Lord Advocate. The conditions and procedure for registration are set out in articles 68 to 72, in line with the provisions of Chapter 2 of Part 2. Articles 73 to 75 provide for the appointment of enforcement administrators and set out the powers of those administrators. Article 76 provides that, where the external order specifies a sum of money and the court confers power on the receiver in respect of the offender's family home, the administrator must obtain the contents specified in that article or the authority of the court before disposing of any right or interest in the family home.

Chapter 3 and Schedule 1 make further provision about administrators appointed under Chapters 1 and 2.

Part 4 makes provision in relation to Northern Ireland equivalent to that made by Part 2 for England and Wales, except that (like Part 4 of the 2002 Act) there is no provision about hearsay equivalent to article 13.

Part 5 of this Order has effect for the purpose of enabling the enforcement authority to realise recoverable property (within the meaning of article 202) in civil proceedings for the purpose of giving effect to an external order (within the meaning of section 447(2) of the Act). Except in Scotland, the enforcement authority is defined by article 213(1) as the Director of the Assets Recovery Agency and the proceedings are before the High Court (article 142(2)). In Scotland, the enforcement authority is defined by article 213(1) as the Scottish Ministers and the proceedings are before the Court of Session.

Article 177 provides for recovery orders. The enforcement authority may take proceedings against any person who the authority believes holds recoverable property (as defined by article 202) pursuant to the registration of an external order under article 177. The court is required by article 177(1) to make a determination whether any property or sum of money which is specified in the external order is recoverable property. In making such a determination, the court must have regard to the definitions in subsections (2), (4), (5), (6) and (10) of section 447 of the Act and articles 202 to 207, together with Schedule 5, which provide for the meaning of "recoverable property" (article 177(2)).

Where the enforcement authority in England, Wales or Northern Ireland may take proceedings for a recovery order pursuant to the registration of an external order in the High Court, it may apply to the court for a property freezing order (article 147(1)) or for an interim receiving order (article 151(1)), whether before or after starting the proceedings. Articles 147 to 150 make provision for property freezing orders under this Order equivalent to that made for such orders under sections 245A to 245D of the Act (as inserted by section 98(1) of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 (c.15)). Articles 151 to 160, together with Schedule 2, make provision about interim receiving orders under this Order equivalent to that made for such orders under sections 246 to 255 of the Act, together with Schedule 6. The equivalent orders in Scotland are prohibitory property orders (for which articles 161 to 166 make provision) and interim authorisation orders (for which articles 167 to 176 make provision), respectively.

A recovery order must vest the recoverable property in the trustee for civil recovery (article 177(3)). Article 178 and Schedule 3 make provision for the functions of such a trustee. Articles 181 to 183 make provision for associated property (as defined by article 146) and property held jointly which is also recoverable property. Articles 184 to 190, together with Schedule 4, make provision for recoverable property consisting of rights under a pension scheme.

Article 191 provides for the application of realised proceeds which are recovered under a recovery order. Articles 198 and 199 make provision about legal expenses which is equivalent to sections 286A and 286B of the Act (as inserted by Schedule 6 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).