

## SCHEDULE 1

### RSC ORDER 45

#### ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS: GENERAL

##### **Enforcement of judgment, etc., for payment of money**

**Rule 1.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a judgment or order for the payment of money, not being a judgment or order for the payment of money into Court, may be enforced by one or more of the following means, that is to say—

- (a) writ of fieri facias;
- (b) garnishee proceedings;
- (c) a charging order;
- (d) the appointment of a receiver;
- (e) in a case in which rule 5 applies, an order of committal;
- (f) in such a case, writ of sequestration.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a judgment or order for the payment of money into Court may be enforced by one or more of the following means, that is to say—

- (a) the appointment of a receiver;
- (b) in a case in which rule 5 applies, an order of committal;
- (c) in such a case, writ of sequestration.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) are without prejudice to any other remedy available to enforce such a judgment or order as is therein mentioned or to the power of a Court under the Debtors Acts 1869 and 1878(1), to commit to prison a person who makes default in paying money adjudged or ordered to be paid by him, or to the right of a person prosecuting a judgment or order for the payment of money to a person to apply under section 105 (1) of the County Courts Act 1984, to have the judgment or order enforced in a county Court, or to the enactments relating to bankruptcy or the winding up of companies.

(4) In this Order references to any writ shall be construed as including references to any further writ in aid of the first mentioned writ.

##### **Notice of seizure**

**Rule 2** When first executing a writ of fieri facias, the Sheriff or his officer shall deliver to the debtor or leave at each place where execution is levied a notice in Form No. 55 in the relevant Practice Direction informing the debtor of the execution.

##### **Enforcement of judgment for possession of land**

**Rule 3.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a judgment or order for the giving of possession of land may be enforced by one or more of the following means, that is to say—

- (a) writ of possession;
- (b) in a case in which rule 5 applies, an order of committal;
- (c) in such a case, writ of sequestration.

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(1) 1869 c. 62; 1878 c. 54.

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).*

(2) A writ of possession to enforce a judgment or order for the giving of possession of any land shall not be issued without the permission of the Court except where the judgment or order was given or made in mortgage proceedings to which Order 88 applies.

(3) Such permission shall not be granted unless it is shown—

- (a) that every person in actual possession of the whole or any part of the land has received such notice of the proceedings as appears to the Court sufficient to enable him to apply to the Court for any relief to which he may be entitled; and
- (b) if the operation of the judgment or order is suspended by subsection (2) of section 16 of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954(2), that the applicant has not received notice in writing from the tenant that he desires that the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of that subsection shall have effect.

(4) A writ of possession may include provision for enforcing the payment of any money adjudged or ordered to be paid by the judgment or order which is to be enforced by the writ.

#### **Enforcement of judgment for delivery of goods**

**Rule 4.**—(1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a judgment or order for the delivery of any goods which does not give a person against whom the judgment is given or order made the alternative of paying the assessed value of the goods may be enforced by one or more of the following means, that is to say—

- (a) writ of delivery to recover the goods without alternative provision for recovery of the assessed value thereof (hereafter in this rule referred to as a “writ of specific delivery”);
- (b) in a case in which rule 5 applies, an order of committal;
- (c) in such a case, writ of sequestration.

(2) Subject to the provisions of these rules, a judgment or order for the delivery of any goods or payment of their assessed value may be enforced by one or more of the following means, that is to say—

- (a) writ of delivery to recover the goods or their assessed value;
- (b) by order of the Court, writ of specific delivery;
- (c) in a case in which rule 5 applies, writ of sequestration.

An application for an order under sub-paragraph (b) shall be made in accordance with CPR Part 23, which must be served on the defendant against whom the judgment or order sought to be enforced was given or made.

(3) A writ of specific delivery, and a writ of delivery to recover any goods or their assessed value, may include provision for enforcing the payment of any money adjudged or ordered to be paid by the judgment or order which is to be enforced by the writ.

(4) A judgment or order for the payment of the assessed value of any goods may be enforced by the same means as any other judgment or order for the payment of money.

#### **Enforcement of judgment to do or abstain from doing any act**

**Rule 5.**—(1) Where—

- (a) a person required by a judgment or order to do an act within a time specified in the judgment or order refuses or neglects to do it within that time or, as the case may be, within that time as extended or abridged under a court order or CPR rule 2.11; or

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(2) 1954 c. 56.

(b) a person disobeys a judgment or order requiring him to abstain from doing an act, then, subject to the provisions of these rules, the judgment or order may be enforced by one or more of the following means, that is to say—

- (i) with the permission of the Court, a writ of sequestration against the property of that person;
- (ii) where that person is a body corporate, with the permission of the Court, a writ of sequestration against the property of any director or other officer of the body;
- (iii) subject to the provisions of the Debtors Act 1869 and 1878(3), an order of committal against that person or, where that person is a body corporate, against any such officer.

(2) Where a judgment or order requires a person to do an act within a time therein specified and an order is subsequently made under rule 6 requiring the act to be done within some other time, references in paragraph (1) of this rule to a judgment or order shall be construed as references to the order made under rule 6.

(3) Where under any judgment or order requiring the delivery of any goods the person liable to execution has the alternative of paying the assessed value of the goods, the judgment or order shall not be enforceable by order of committal under paragraph (1), but the Court may, on the application of the person entitled to enforce the judgment or order, make an order requiring the first mentioned person to deliver the goods to the applicant within a time specified in the order, and that order may be so enforced.

#### **Judgment, etc. requiring act to be done: order fixing time for doing it**

**Rule 6.**—(1) Notwithstanding that a judgment or order requiring a person to do an act specifies a time within which the act is to be done, the Court shall, have power to make an order requiring the act to be done within another time, being such time after service of that order, or such other time, as may be specified therein.

(2) Where, a judgment or order requiring a person to do an act does not specify a time within which the act is to be done, the Court shall have power subsequently to make an order requiring the act to be done within such time after service of that order, or such other time, as may be specified therein.

(3) An application for an order under this rule must be made in accordance with CPR Part 23 and the application notice must be served on the person required to do the act in question.

#### **Service of copy of judgment, etc., prerequisite to enforcement under r.5**

**Rule 7.**—(1) In this rule references to an order shall be construed as including references to a judgment.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (6) and (7) of this rule, an order shall not be enforced under rule 5 unless—

- (a) a copy of the order has been served personally on the person required to do or abstain from doing the act in question; and
- (b) in the case of an order requiring a person to do an act, the copy has been so served before the expiration of the time within which he was required to do the act.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, an order requiring a body corporate to do or abstain from doing an act shall not be enforced as mentioned in rule 5 (1)(b)(ii) or (iii) unless—

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(3) 1869 c. 62; 1878 c. 54.

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- (a) a copy of the order has also been served personally on the officer against whose property permission is sought to issue a writ of sequestration or against whom an order of committal is sought; and
  - (b) in the case of an order requiring the body corporate to do an act, the copy has been so served before the expiration of the time within which the body was required to do the act.
- (4) There must be prominently displayed on the front of the copy of an order served under this rule a warning to the person on whom the copy is served that disobedience to the order would be a contempt of court punishable by imprisonment, or (in the case of an order requiring a body corporate to do or abstain from doing an act) punishable by sequestration of the assets of the body corporate and by imprisonment of any individual responsible.
- (5) With the copy of an order required to be served under this rule, being an order requiring a person to do an act, there must also be served a copy of any order or agreement under CPR rule 2.11 extending or abridging the time for doing the act and, where the first—mentioned order was made under rule 5 (3) or 6 of this Order, a copy of the previous order requiring the act to be done.
- (6) An order requiring a person to abstain from doing an act may be enforced under rule 5 notwithstanding that service of a copy of the order has not been effected in accordance with this rule if the Court is satisfied that pending such service, the person against whom or against whose property is sought to enforce the order has had notice thereof either—
- (a) by being present when the order was made; or
  - (b) by being notified of the terms of the order, whether by telephone, telegram or otherwise.
- (7) The Court may dispense with service of a copy of an order under this rule if it thinks it just to do so.

**Court may order act to be done at expense of disobedient party**

**Rule 8** If an order of mandamus, a mandatory order, an injunction or a judgment or order for the specific performance of a contract is not complied with, then, without prejudice to its powers under section 39 of the Act and its powers to punish the disobedient party for contempt, the Court may direct that the act required to be done may, so far as practicable, be done by the party by whom the order or judgment was obtained or some other person appointed by the Court, at the cost of the disobedient party, and upon the act being done the expenses incurred may be ascertained in such manner as the Court may direct and execution may issue against the disobedient party for the amount so ascertained and for costs.

**Execution by or against person not being a party**

**Rule 9.**—(1) Any person, not being a party to proceedings, who obtains any order or in whose favour any order is made, shall be entitled to enforce obedience to the order by the same process as if he were a party.

(2) Any person, not being a party to proceedings, against whom obedience to any judgment or order may be enforced, shall be liable to the same process for enforcing obedience to the judgment or order as if he were a party.

**Conditional judgment: waiver**

**Rule 10** A party entitled under any judgment or order to any relief subject to the fulfilment of any condition who fails to fulfil that condition is deemed to have abandoned the benefit of the judgment or order, and, unless the Court otherwise directs, any other person interested may take any proceedings which either are warranted by the judgment or order or might have been taken if the judgment or order had not been given or made.

### **Matters occurring after judgment: stay of execution, etc.**

**Rule 11** Without prejudice to Order 47, rule 1, a party against whom a judgment has been given or an order made may apply to the Court for a stay of execution of the judgment or order or other relief on the ground of matters which have occurred since the date of the judgment or order, and the Court may by order grant such relief, and on such terms, as it thinks just.

### **Forms of writs**

**Rule 12.**—(1) A writ of fieri facias must be in such of the Forms Nos. 53 to 63 in the relevant Practice Direction as is appropriate in the particular case.

(2) A writ of delivery must be in Form No. 64 or 65 in the relevant Practice Direction, whichever is appropriate.

(3) A writ of possession must be in Form No. 66 or 66A in the relevant Practice Direction, whichever is appropriate.

(4) A writ of sequestration must be in Form No. 67 in the relevant Practice Direction.

### **Enforcement of judgments and orders for recovery of money, etc.**

**Rule 13.**—(1) Rule 1 (1) of this Order, with the omission of sub-paragraphs (e) and (f) thereof, and Orders 46 to 51 shall apply in relation to a judgment or order for the recovery of money as they apply in relation to a judgment or order for the payment of money.

(2) Rule 3 of this Order, with the omission of paragraphs (1)(b) and (c) thereof, and Order 47, rule 3 (2) shall apply in relation to a judgment or order for the recovery of possession of land as they apply in relation to a judgment or order for the giving or delivery of possession of land.

(3) Rule 4 of this Order, with the omission of paragraph 1 (b) and (c) and (2)(c) thereof, and Order 47, rule 3 (2) shall apply in relation to a judgment or order that a person do have a return of any goods and to a judgment or order that a person do have a return of any goods or do recover the assessed value thereof as they apply in relation to a judgment or order for the delivery of any goods and a judgment or order for the delivery of any goods or payment of the assessed value thereof respectively.

### **Enforcement of decisions of Value Added Tax Tribunals**

**Rule 14.**—(1) An application under section 29 of the Finance Act 1985(4) for registration of a decision of a Value Added Tax Tribunal on an appeal under section 83 of the Value Added Tax Act 1994(5) shall be made by a request in writing to the head clerk of the Crown Office—

- (a) exhibiting the decision or a duly authenticated copy thereof;
- (b) stating, so far as is known to the witness, the name and occupation and the usual or last known address or place of business of the person against whom it is sought to enforce the decision; and
- (c) stating, to the best of the information and belief of the witness, the amount which as a result of the decision is, or is recoverable as, tax from such person at the date of the application and the amount then remaining unpaid of any costs awarded to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise by the decision.

(2) Notice of the registration of a decision must be served on the person against whom it is sought to enforce the decision by delivering it to him personally or by sending it to him at his usual or last known address or place of business or in such manner as the Court may direct.

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(4) 1985 c. 54.

(5) 1994 c. 23.

**Status:** *This is the original version (as it was originally made).*

(3) There shall be kept in the Central Office under the direction of the Senior Master a register of the decisions registered under section 29 of the Finance Act 1985, and there shall be included in the register particulars of any execution issued on a decision so registered.