
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2005 No. 3181

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

PART 5

GIVING EFFECT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TO EXTERNAL ORDERS BY MEANS OF CIVIL RECOVERY

CHAPTER 2

CIVIL RECOVERY IN THE HIGH COURT OR COURT OF SESSION

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),
- (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.