

**COMMONWEALTH JUDGMENTS
(RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT**

CHAPTER 4:71

Act

L.I. 6 of 1922

Amended by
12 of 1990

Current Authorised Pages

<i>Pages</i>	<i>Authorised</i>
<i>(inclusive)</i>	<i>by L.R.O.</i>
<i>1-8</i>	<i>1/1991</i>

**Index
of
Subsidiary Legislation**

	Page
Commonwealth Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) Order	7

**Note
on
Section 5**

For Rules of Court made under section 5 of the Act, see Rules of the Supreme Court 1907
– Order XL1A (contained in volume V of the 1961 Edition at p.132).

CHAPTER 4:71

**COMMONWEALTH JUDGMENTS
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ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

SECTION

1. Short title.
 2. Interpretation.
 3. Enforcement in the State of judgments obtained in the
United Kingdom.
 4. Issue of certificates of judgments obtained in the State.
 5. Power to make rules.
 6. Extension of Act.
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CHAPTER 4:71

COMMONWEALTH JUDGMENTS
(RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT

1961 Ed.
Cap 17.
6 of 1922.

AN ACT to make provision for the reciprocal enforcement in the State of judgments of Courts of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.

Commencement.

[14th April 1922]

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the –

COMMONWEALTH JUDGMENTS
(RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT) ACT.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Act –

“judgment” means any judgment or order given or made by a court in any civil proceedings, whether before or after the passing of this Act, whereby any sum of money is made payable, and includes an award in proceedings on an arbitration if the award has in pursuance of the law in force in the place where it was made, becomes enforceable in the same manner as a judgment given by a court in that place;

“judgment creditor” means the person by whom the judgment was obtained, and includes the successor and assigns of that person;

“judgment debtor” means the person against whom the judgment was given, and includes any person against whom the judgment is enforceable in the place where it was given;

“original court” in relation to any judgment means the court by which the judgment was given;

(2) Subject to rules of court, any of the powers conferred by this Act on any court may be exercised by a judge of the court.

the State of
judgments
obtained in the
United Kingdom.

3. (1) Where a judgment has been obtained in the High Court in England or Northern Ireland or in the Court of Session in Scotland the judgment creditor may apply to the High Court at any time within twelve months after the date of the judgment or such longer period as may be allowed by the Court to have the judgment registered in the High Court and on any such application the Court may, if in all the circum-