



ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

CHAPTER 5.06

CROWN PROCEEDINGS ACT and Subsidiary Legislation

Revised Edition

showing the law as at 31 December 2002

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CROWN PROCEEDINGS ACT

Act 6 of 1955 ... in force 30th June 1956

Amended by: Act 6 of 1975

Act 6 of 1976

Act 7 of 1976

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MAGISTRATES CODE OF PROCEDURE (CROWN PROCEEDINGS) RULES

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CHAPTER 5.06
CROWN PROCEEDINGS ACT

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CIVIL LIABILITIES AND RIGHTS OF THE CROWN; AND TO PROVIDE FOR MATTERS RELATING TO CIVIL PROCEEDINGS BY AND AGAINST THE CROWN; AND TO PROVIDE FOR RELATED OR INCIDENTAL MATTERS.

PART I
PRELIMINARY

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Crown Proceedings Act.

Interpretation.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
(Amended by Act 7 of 1976)

“agent” when used in relation to the Crown, includes an independent contractor employed by the Crown;

“civil proceedings” include proceedings in the High Court for the recovery of fines and penalties;

“Her Majesty’s aircraft” does not include aircraft belonging to Her Majesty otherwise than in right of Her Government in the United Kingdom;

“Her Majesty’s ships” means ships of which the beneficial interest is vested in Her Majesty or which are registered as Government ships for the purposes of the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1940, or which are for the time being demised or subdemised to or in the exclusive possession of the Crown, except that the said expression does not include any ship in which Her Majesty is interested otherwise than in right of Her Government in the United Kingdom unless that ship is for the time being demised or subdemised to Her Majesty in right of Her said Government or in the exclusive possession of Her Majesty in that right;

“Magistrates’ Courts rules” includes rules made by the Chief Justice under section 246 of the Magistrate’s Code of Procedure Act, Cap. 3.17 and pursuant to section 29;

(Amended by Act 7 of 1976)

“Minister” means the Minister of Finance;

(Substituted by Act 6 of 1976)

“officer”, in relation to the Crown, includes the Minister, and any servant of the Crown;

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

“order” includes a judgment, decree, rule, award or declaration;

“prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under section 29;

“proceedings against the Crown” includes a claim by way of set-off or counterclaim raised in proceedings by the Crown;

“statutory duty” means any duty imposed by or under any enactment or other law extending to (or having effect in) the State.

(2) Any reference in this Act to the provisions of this Act shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include a reference to rules of court and Magistrates’ Courts rules made for the purposes of this Act.

(3) Any reference in Parts IV and V to civil proceedings by or against the Crown, or to civil proceedings to which the Crown is a party, shall be construed as including a reference to civil proceedings to which the Attorney-General or any officer of the Crown as such is a party:

Provided that the Crown shall not, for the purposes of Parts IV and V, be deemed to be a party to any proceedings by reason only that they are brought by the Attorney-General upon the relation of some other person.

(4) Any reference in this Act to the armed forces of the Crown shall be construed as including a reference to any other organization established under the control of the Admiralty, the Army Council or the Air Council.

(Amended by Act 7 of 1976)

(5) References in this Act to any enactment shall be construed as references to that enactment as amended by or under any other enactment including this Act.

PART II

SUBSTANTIVE LAW

Right to sue the Crown.

3. (1) Where, after the commencement of this Act, any person has a claim against the Crown as defined in subsection (2) then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the claim may be enforced as of right, and without the consent of the Governor-General, by proceedings taken against the Crown for that purpose in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

(2) The reference to a claim against the Crown in subsection (1) shall be construed as meaning a claim against the Government of the State which, if this Act had not been passed, might have been enforced, subject to the consent of the Governor-General, in a suit instituted by the claimant as plaintiff against the Attorney-General as defendant under any enactment.

(Amended by Act 7 of 1976)

(3) Any claim against the Crown made pursuant to any statutory provision enacted after the commencement of this Act shall, unless otherwise directed by any law, be likewise enforced as of right, and without the fiat of the Governor-General, by proceedings taken against the Crown in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

Liability of the Crown in tort.

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Crown shall be subject to all those liabilities in tort to which, if it were a private person of full age and capacity, it would be subject—

(a) in respect of torts committed by its servants or agents;

- (b) in respect of any breach of those duties which a person owes to his or her servants or agents at common law by reason of being their employer; and
- (c) in respect of any breach of the duties attaching at common law to the ownership, occupation, possession or control of property:

Provided that no proceedings shall lie against the Crown by virtue of paragraph (a) in respect of any act or omission of a servant or agent of the Crown unless the act or omission would, apart from the provisions of this Act, have given rise to a cause of action in tort against that servant or agent of his or her estate.

(2) Where the Crown is bound by a statutory duty which is binding also upon persons other than the Crown and its officers, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Crown shall, in respect of a failure to comply with that duty, be subject to all those liabilities in tort (if any) to which it would be so subject if it were a private person of full age and capacity.

(3) Where any functions are conferred or imposed upon an officer of the Crown as such either by any rule of the common law or by any law, and that officer commits a tort while performing or purporting to perform those functions, the liabilities of the Crown in respect of the tort shall be such as they would have been if those functions had been conferred or imposed solely by virtue of instructions lawfully given by the Crown.

(4) Any enactment which negatives or limits the amount of the liability of the Crown or an officer of the Crown in respect of any tort committed by such officer shall, in case of proceedings against the Crown under this section in respect of a tort committed by such officer, apply in relation to the Crown as it would have applied in relation to such officer if the proceedings against the Crown had been proceedings against the said officer.

(5) No proceedings shall lie against the Crown by virtue of this section in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by any person while discharging or purporting to discharge any responsibilities of a judicial nature vested in him or her, or any responsibilities which he or she has in connection with the execution of judicial process.

(6) No proceedings shall lie against the Crown by virtue of this section in respect of any act, neglect or default of any officer of the Crown, unless that officer has been directly or indirectly appointed by the Crown and was at the material time paid in respect of his or her duties as an officer of the Crown wholly out of the general revenue or other government funds of the State, or was at the material time holding an office in respect of which the Governor-General certifies that the holder thereof would normally be so paid.

Provisions as to industrial property.

5. (1) Where, after the commencement of this Act, any servant or agent of the Crown infringes a patent, or infringes a registered trade mark, or infringes any copyright and the infringement is committed with the authority of the Crown, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, civil proceedings in respect of the infringement shall lie against the Crown.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) or in any other provisions of this Act shall affect the rights of the Governor-General under the Patents Act.

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

(3) Save as expressly provided by this section, no proceedings shall lie against the Crown by virtue of this Act in respect of the infringement of a patent, in respect of the infringement of a registered trade mark, or in respect of the infringement of any such copyright as is mentioned in subsection (1).

Application of law as to indemnity and contribution.

6. Where the Crown is subject to any liability by virtue of this Part of this Act, any law relating to indemnity and contribution shall be enforceable by or against the Crown in respect of the liability to which it is so subject as if the Crown were a private person of full age and capacity.

Liability in connection with postal packets.

7. (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, no proceedings in tort shall lie against the Crown for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to a postal packet by any person while employed as a servant or agent of the Crown, nor shall any officer of the Crown be subject, except at the suit of the Crown, to any civil liability therefor.

(2) Proceedings shall lie against the Crown under this subsection in respect of loss of or damage to a registered inland postal packet in so far as the loss or damage is due to any wrongful act done or any neglect or default committed by a person employed as a servant or agent of the Crown while performing or purporting to perform his or her functions as such in relation to the receipt, carriage, delivery or other dealing with the packet:

Provided that—

- (a) the amount recoverable in such proceedings shall not in any event exceed the maximum amount which, under the Post Office Rules is available for compensating the persons aggrieved having regard to the fee paid in respect of the registration of the packet; and
- (b) the Crown shall not be liable under this subsection in respect of any packet unless such conditions as are prescribed by the Post Office Rules in relation to registered inland postal packets have been complied with in relation to that packet.

(Amended by Act 7 of 1976)

(3) For the purposes of any proceedings under subsection (2), it shall be presumed, until the contrary is shown on behalf of the Crown, that the loss of or damage to the packet was due to some wrongful act done, or some neglect or default committed, by a person employed as a servant or agent of the Crown while performing or purporting to perform his or her functions as such in relation to the receipt, carriage, delivery or other dealing with the packet.

(4) No relief shall be available under subsection (2) except upon a claim by the sender or the addressee of the packet in question, and the sender or addressee of the packet shall be entitled to claim any relief available under the said subsection in respect of the packet whether or not he or she is the person damaged by the injury complained of, and to give a good discharge in respect of all claims in respect of the packet under that subsection:

Provided that where the court is satisfied, upon an application by any person who is not the sender or addressee of the packet, that the sender and the addressee are unable or unwilling to enforce their remedies in respect of the packet under the said subsection, the court may, upon such terms as to security for costs and otherwise as the court thinks just, allow that other person to bring proceedings under that subsection in the name of the sender or the addressee of the packet.

(5) Any reference in subsection (4) to the sender or addressee of the packet includes a reference to his or her personal representatives.

(6) Where, by virtue of subsection (4), any person recovers any money or property which, apart from that subsection, would have been recoverable by some other person, the money or property so recovered shall be held on trust for that person.

(7) Post Office Rules may be made for prescribing the conditions to be observed for the purposes of this section in relation to registered inland postal packets.

(8) In this section—

- (a) “postal packet” has the same meaning as in the Post Office Act;
- (b) “inland postal packet”, means a postal packet which is posted in the State, for delivery at any place within the State to the person to whom it is addressed;
- (c) “sender”, in relation to a postal packet has such meaning as may be assigned to it by the Post Office Rules.

(9) Any reference in this section to a postal packet shall be construed as including a reference to the contents of such a packet.

Provisions relating to the armed forces.

8. (1) Nothing done or omitted to be done by a member of the armed forces of the Crown while on duty as such shall subject either him or her or the Crown to liability in tort for causing the death of another person, or for causing personal injury to another person, in so far as the death or personal injury is due to anything suffered by that other person while he or she is a member of the armed forces of the Crown if—

- (a) at the time when that thing is suffered by that other person, he or she is either on duty as a member of the armed forces of the Crown or is, though not on duty as such, on any land, premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle for the time being used for the purposes of the armed forces of the Crown; and
- (b) where that other person is a member of the armed forces of the Crown in right of its Government in the United Kingdom, the Minister of the Government of the United Kingdom responsible for Pensions certifies that his or her suffering that thing has been or will be treated as attributable to service for the purposes of entitlement to an award under the Royal Warrant, Order in Council or Order of Her Majesty relating to the disablement or death of members of the force of which he or she is a member;

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

- (c) where that other person is a member of the armed forces of the Crown in right of its Government in the State, the Governor-General certifies that his or her suffering that thing has been or will be treated as attributable to service for the purposes of entitlement to a gratuity or pension under any enactment relating to the disablement or death of members of the force of which he or she is a member:

Provided that this subsection shall not exempt a member of the forces from liability in tort in any case in which the court is satisfied that the act or omission was not connected with the execution of his or her duties as a member of those forces.

(2) No proceedings in tort shall lie against the Crown for death or personal injury due to anything suffered by a member of the armed forces of the Crown if—

- (a) that thing is suffered by him or her in consequence of the nature or condition of any such land, premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle as aforesaid, or in consequence of the nature or condition of any equipment or supplies used for the purposes of those forces;
- (b) in the case of a member of the armed forces of the Crown in right of its Government in the United Kingdom, the Minister of Pensions certifies as mentioned in subsection (4);
- (c) in the case of a member of the armed forces of the Crown in right of its Government in the State, the Governor-General certifies as mentioned in subsection (1),

nor shall any act or omission of an officer of the Crown subject him or her to liability in tort for death or personal injury, in so far as the death or personal injury is due to anything suffered by a member of the armed forces of the Crown being a thing as to which the conditions aforesaid are satisfied.

(3) The Governor-General, if satisfied that it is the fact—

- (a) that a person was or was not on any particular occasion on duty as a member of the armed forces of the Crown in right of its Government in the State; or
- (b) that at any particular time any land, premises, ship, aircraft, vehicle equipment or supplies was or was not, or were or were not, used for the purposes of the said forces;

may issue a certificate certifying that to be the fact, and such certificate shall, for the purposes of this section, be conclusive as to the fact which it certifies.

(4) A certificate of the Admiralty or a Secretary of State—

- (a) that a person was or was not on any particular occasion on duty as a member of the armed forces of the Crown in right of its Government in the United Kingdom; or
- (b) that at any particular time any land, premises, ship, aircraft, vehicle, equipment or supplies was or was not, or were or were not, used for the purposes of the said forces;

shall, for the purposes of this section, be conclusive as to the fact which it certifies.

(5) For the purposes of this section, “member of the armed forces of the Crown”, unless the context otherwise requires, means a member of the armed forces of the Crown in the right of its Government in the State (including members of the Police Force) or in right of its Government in the United Kingdom.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be deemed by implication or otherwise to confer any right of action against the Crown in right of its Government in the United Kingdom.

Saving in respect of acts done under prerogative and statutory powers.

9. (1) Nothing in Part II shall extinguish or abridge any powers or authorities which, if this Act had not been passed, would have been exercisable by virtue of the prerogative of the Crown, or any powers or authorities conferred on the Crown by any law and, in particular, nothing in Part II shall extinguish or abridge any powers or authorities exercisable by the Crown, whether in time of peace or of war, for the purpose of the defence of the State or of training, or maintaining the efficiency of, any of the armed forces of the Crown.

(2) Where in any proceedings under this Act it is material to determine whether anything was properly done or omitted to be done in the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, the Governor-General may, if satisfied that the act or omission was necessary for any such purpose as is mentioned in the last preceding subsection, issue a certificate to the effect that the act or omission was necessary for that purpose, and the certificate shall, in those proceedings, be conclusive as to the matter so certified.

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

PART III

JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE

Civil proceedings in the High Court.

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, all such civil proceedings by or against the Crown as are mentioned in the Schedule are hereby abolished, and all civil proceedings by or against the Crown in the High Court shall be instituted and proceeded with in accordance with rules of court and not otherwise.

(2) In relation to any claim against the Crown in the High Court as a Colonial Court of Admiralty which falls within the jurisdiction of that Court as a prize court, the expression "rules of court" in this section means rules of court made under section 3 of the Prize Court Act, 1894.

Civil proceedings in the High Court and Magistrate's Court.

11. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and to any law limiting the jurisdiction of a Magistrate's Court (whether by reference to the subject matter of the proceedings to be brought or the amount sought to be recovered in the proceedings or otherwise) any civil proceedings by or against the Crown may be instituted in the High Court or in a Magistrate's Court.

(2) Any proceedings by or against the Crown in the High Court shall be instituted and proceeded with in accordance with rules of court and not otherwise.

(3) Any proceedings by or against the Crown in a Magistrate's Court shall be instituted and proceeded with in accordance with Magistrates' Court Rules and not otherwise.

Interpleader.

12. The Crown may obtain relief by way of interpleader proceedings, and may be made a party to such proceedings, in the same manner in which a subject may obtain relief by way of such proceedings notwithstanding that the application for relief is made by a Provost Marshal or Bailiff, and all rules of court and Magistrates' Court

Rules relating to interpleader proceedings shall, subject to such modifications as may be prescribed, have effect accordingly.

Parties to proceedings.

13. (1) Civil proceedings by the Crown may be instituted by the Attorney-General:

Provided that where in any enactment passed before the coming into operation of this Act it is therein provided that any debt due to the Crown shall be sued for and recovered by a particular officer of the Crown, civil proceedings by the Crown for the recovery of such debt may be instituted by that officer.

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

(2) Civil proceedings against the Crown shall be instituted against the Attorney-General.

(3) No proceedings instituted in accordance with this Part of this Act by an officer of the Crown or in the name of or against the Attorney-General shall abate or be affected by any change in the person holding that office or holding the office of Attorney-General.

Service of documents.

14. All documents required to be served on the Crown for the purpose of or in connection with any civil proceedings by or against the Crown shall, where the proceedings by or against the Crown are brought in the name of an officer of the Crown, other than the Attorney-General, be served on that officer or on the Attorney-General.

Removal and transfer of proceedings.

15. (1) If in a case where proceedings are instituted against the Crown in a Magistrate's Court an application in that behalf is made by the Crown to a Magistrate's Court, and there is produced to the court a certificate of the Attorney-General to the effect that the proceedings may involve an important question of law, or may be decisive of other cases arising out of the same matter, or are for other reasons more fit to be tried in the High Court, the proceedings shall be removed into the High Court.

(2) Where any proceedings have been removed into the High Court on the production of the certificate as referred to in subsection (1), and it appears to the court by whom the proceedings are tried that the removal has occasioned additional expense to the person by whom the proceedings are brought, the court may take account of the additional expense so occasioned in exercising its powers in regard to the award of costs.

(Subsection (3) made redundant by Act 16 of 1975)

Nature of relief.

16. (1) In any civil proceedings by or against the Crown the court shall, subject as hereinafter provided, have power to make all such orders as it has power to make in proceedings between subjects, and otherwise to give such appropriate relief as the case may require:

Provided that—

- (a) where in any proceedings against the Crown such relief is sought as might in proceedings between subjects be granted by way of

injunction or specific performance, the court shall not grant an injunction or make an order for specific performance, but may *in lieu* thereof make an order declaratory of the rights of the parties; and

- (b) in any proceedings against the Crown for the recovery of land or other property the court shall not make an order for the recovery of the land or the delivery of the property, but may *in lieu* thereof make an order declaring that the plaintiff is entitled as against the Crown to the land or property or to the possession thereof.

(2) The court shall not in any civil proceedings grant any injunction or make any order against an officer of the Crown if the effect of granting the injunction or making the order would be to give any relief against the Crown which could not have been obtained in proceedings against the Crown.

Costs of civil proceedings to which the Crown is a party.

17. In any civil proceedings by or against the Crown, the costs of and incidental to the proceedings shall be awarded in the same manner and on the same principles as in cases between subjects, and the court shall have power to make an order for the payment of costs by or to the Crown accordingly.

Appeals and stay of execution.

18. All enactments, rules of court and Magistrates' Courts rules relating to appeals and stay of execution shall, with such modifications as may be prescribed, apply to civil proceedings by or against the Crown as they apply to proceedings between subjects.

Scope of Part III.

19. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, any reference in this Part to civil proceedings by the Crown shall be construed as a reference to the following proceedings only—

- (a) proceedings for the enforcement or vindication of any right or the obtaining of any relief which, if this Act had not been passed and the Crown Suits Act had not been repealed, might have been enforced or vindicated or obtained by such proceedings as are mentioned in paragraph 1 of the First Schedule, or by an action at the suit of the Attorney-General under the Crown Suits Act or by a particular officer of the Crown under any law;
- (b) all such proceedings as the Crown is entitled to bring by virtue of this or any other Act, or any law;

and the expression "civil proceedings by or against the Crown" shall be construed accordingly.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, any reference in this Part to civil proceedings against the Crown shall be construed as a reference to the following proceedings only—

- (a) proceedings for the enforcement or vindication of any right or the obtaining of any relief which, if this Act had not been passed and the Crown Suits Act had not been repealed, might have been enforced or vindicated or obtained by the proceedings mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Schedule or by an action against the Attorney-General under the Crown Suits Act;

- (b) all such proceedings as any person is entitled to bring against the Crown by virtue of this or any other Act, or any law;

and the expression “civil proceedings by or against the Crown” shall be construed accordingly.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding provisions of this section, the provisions of this Part shall not have effect with respect to any proceedings brought by the Attorney-General on the relation of some other person or to proceedings in connection with any charitable trusts.

PART IV

JUDGMENTS AND EXECUTION

Interest on debts, damages and costs.

20. (1) Section 7 of the Judgments Act, Cap. 3.14 (which provides that a judgment debt shall carry interest) shall apply to judgment debts due from or to the Crown.

(2) Where any costs are awarded to or against the Crown interest shall be payable upon those costs unless the court otherwise orders, and any interest so payable shall be at the same rate as that at which interest is payable upon judgment debts due from or to the Crown.

(3) This section shall apply both in relation to proceedings pending at the commencement of this Act and in relation to proceedings instituted thereafter.

Satisfaction of orders against the Crown.

21. (1) Where, in any civil proceedings by or against the Crown, or in connection with any arbitration to which the Crown is a party, any order (including an order for costs) is made by any court in favour of any person against the Crown, the proper officer of the court shall, on application in that behalf made by or on behalf of that person at any time after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of the order or, in case the order provides for the payment of costs and the costs require to be taxed, at any time after the costs have been taxed, whichever is the later, issue to that person a certificate in the prescribed form containing particulars of the order:

Provided that, if the court so directs, a separate certificate shall be issued with respect to the costs (if any) ordered to be paid to the applicant.

(2) A copy of any certificate issued under this section may be served by the person in whose favour the order is made upon the particular officer of the Crown concerned, or the Attorney-General as the case may be.

(3) If the order provides for the payment of any money by way of damages or otherwise, or of any costs, the certificate shall state the amount so payable, and it shall be lawful for the Governor-General by warrant under his or her hand to direct the amount appearing by the certificate to be due, to be paid to the person entitled thereto or to his or her solicitor, together with the interest, if any, lawfully due thereon:

Provided that the court by which such order as aforesaid is made or any court to which an appeal against the order lies may direct that, pending an appeal or otherwise, payment of the whole of any amount so payable, or any part thereof, shall

be suspended, and if the certificate has not been issued may order any such directions to be inserted therein.

(4) Save as aforesaid and subject to rules of court, no execution or attachment or process in the nature thereof shall be issued out of any court for enforcing payment by the Crown of such amount or costs as aforesaid, and the Attorney-General or other officer of the Crown as the party in whose name civil proceedings by or against the Crown have been instituted shall not be personally liable under any order for the payment by the Crown, or the Attorney-General or other officer of the Crown as such, of such money or costs.

(5) This section shall apply both in relation to proceedings pending at the commencement of this Act and in relation to proceedings instituted thereafter.

Execution by the Crown.

22. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, any order made in favour of the Crown against any person in any civil proceedings to which the Crown is a party may be enforced in the same manner as an order made in an action between subjects, and not otherwise.

(2) Sections 3 and 4 of the Debtors Act, Cap. 5.07 (which provide respectively for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and for saving the power of committal in case of judgment debts) shall apply to sums of money payable and debts due to the Crown:

Provided that for the purpose of the application of the said section 3 to any sum of money payable or debt due to the Crown, the section shall have effect as if there were included among the exceptions therein mentioned default in payment of any sum payable in respect of stamp duty under section 80 of the Stamps Act, Cap. 20.40.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect any procedure which immediately before the commencement of this Act was available for enforcing an order made in favour of the Crown in proceedings brought by the Crown for the recovery of any fine or penalty, or for the forfeiture or condemnation of any goods, or the forfeiture of any ship or any share in a ship.

Attachment of moneys payable by the Crown.

23. (1) Where any money is payable by the Crown to some person who, under any order of any court, is liable to pay any money to any other person, and that other person would, if the money so payable by the Crown were money payable by a subject, be entitled under rules of court to obtain an order for the attachment thereof as a debt due or accruing due, or an order for the appointment of a sequestrator or receiver to receive the money on his or her behalf, the High Court may, subject to the provisions of this Act and in accordance with rules of court, make an order restraining the first-mentioned person from receiving that money and directing payment thereof to that other person, or to the sequestrator or receiver:

Provided that no such order shall be made in respect of—

- (a) any wages or salary payable to any officer of the Crown as such;
- (b) any money which is subject to the provisions of any enactment prohibiting or restricting assignment or charging or taking in execution; or
- (c) any money payable by the Crown to any person on account of a deposit in the Government Savings Bank.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall, so far as they relate to forms of relief falling within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate's Court, having effect in relation to Magistrates' Courts as they have effect in relation to the High Court but with the substitution of a reference to Magistrates' Courts Rules for any reference in subsection (1) to rules of court.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Discovery.

24. (1) Subject to and in accordance with rules of court—

- (a) in any civil proceedings in the High Court to which the Crown is a party, the Crown may be required by the court to make discovery of documents and produce documents for inspection; and
- (b) in such proceedings referred to in paragraph (a), the Crown may be required by the court to answer interrogatories:

Provided that this section shall be without prejudice to any rule of law which authorises or requires the withholding of any document or the refusal to answer any question on the ground that the disclosure of the document or the answering of the question would be injurious to the public interest.

(2) Any order of the court made under the powers conferred by subsection (1)(b) shall direct by which officer of the Crown the interrogatories are to be answered.

(3) Without prejudice to the proviso to, subsection (1), any rules made for the purposes of this section shall be such as to secure that the existence of a document will not be disclosed if, in the opinion of a Minister of the Crown it would be injurious to the public interest to disclose the existence thereof.

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

Exclusion of proceedings in rem against the Crown.

25. (1) Nothing in this Act shall authorise proceedings *in rem* in respect of any claim against the Crown, or the arrest, detention or sale of any of the Crown's ships, or aircraft, or of any cargo or other property belonging to the Crown, or give to any person any lien on any such ship, aircraft, cargo or other property.

(2) Where proceedings *in rem* have been instituted in the High Court or in a Magistrate's Court against such ship, aircraft, cargo or other property, the court may, if satisfied, either on an application by the plaintiff for an order under this subsection or an application by the Crown to set aside the proceedings, that the proceedings were so instituted by the plaintiff in the reasonable belief that the ship, aircraft, cargo or other property did not belong to the Crown, order that the proceedings shall be treated as if they were *in personam* duly instituted against the Crown in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or duly instituted against any other person whom the court regards as the proper person to be sued in the circumstances, and that the proceedings shall continue accordingly.

(3) The order referred to in subsection (2) may be made upon such terms, if any, as the court thinks just, and where the court makes such order it may make such consequential orders as the court thinks expedient.

Limitation of actions.

26. Nothing in this Act shall prejudice the right of the Crown to rely upon the law relating to the limitation of time for bringing proceedings against public authorities.

Application to the Crown of certain statutory provisions.

27. (1) This Act shall not prejudice the right of the Crown to take advantage of the provisions of any enactment although not named therein, and it is hereby declared that in any civil proceedings against the Crown the provisions of any enactment which could, if the proceedings were between subjects, be relied upon by the defendant as a defence to the proceedings, whether in whole or in part, or otherwise, may, subject to any express provision to the contrary, be so relied upon by the Crown.

(2) Section 6 of the Debtors Act, Cap. 5.07 (which empowers the court in certain circumstances to order the arrest of a defendant about to quit the State) shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to civil proceedings brought by the Crown.

No abatement on demise of Crown.

28. No claim by or against the Crown, and no proceedings for the enforcement of such claim, shall abate or be affected by the demise of the Crown.

Rules of court.

29. (1) Any power to make rules of court or Magistrates Courts' rules shall include power to make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act, and any such rules may contain provisions to have effect in relation to any proceedings by or against the Crown in substitution for or by way of addition to any of the provisions of the rules applying to proceedings between subjects.

(2) Provisions shall be made by rules of court and Magistrates' Courts rules with respect to the following matters—

- (a) for providing for service of process, or notice thereof, in the case of proceedings by the Crown against persons, whether British subjects or not, who are not resident in the State;
- (b) for securing that where any civil proceedings are brought against the Crown in accordance with the provisions of this Act the plaintiff shall, before the Crown is required to take any step in the proceedings, provide the Crown with such information as the Crown may reasonably require as to the circumstances in which it is alleged that the liability of the Crown has arisen and as to the departments and officers of the Crown concerned;
- (c) for providing that in the case of proceedings against the Crown the plaintiff shall not enter judgment against the Crown in default of appearance or pleading without the leave of the court to be obtained on an application of which notice has been given to the Crown;
- (d) for excepting proceedings brought against the Crown from the operation of any rule of court providing for summary judgment without trial;
- (e) for authorising the Crown to deliver interrogatories without leave of a court in any proceedings for the enforcement of which proceedings by way of English information might have been taken if this Act had not

been passed, so, however, that the Crown shall not be entitled to deliver any third or subsequent interrogatories without the leave of the court;

- (f) for enabling evidence to be taken on commission in proceedings by or against the Crown;
- (g) for providing—
 - (i) that a person shall not be entitled to avail himself or herself of any set-off or counterclaim in any proceedings by the Crown for the recovery of taxes, duties or penalties, or to avail himself or herself in proceedings of any other nature by the Crown of any set-off or counterclaim arising out of a right or claim to repayment in respect of any taxes, duties or penalties;
 - (ii) that a person shall not be entitled without the leave of the court to avail himself or herself of any set-off or counterclaim in any proceedings by the Crown if either the subject matter of the set-off or counterclaim does not relate to a Government department connected with the proceedings or the proceedings are brought in the name of the Attorney-General;
 - (iii) that the Crown when sued, and its alleged liability has arisen through the acts of a government department, shall not without the leave of the court be entitled to avail itself of any set-off or counterclaim if the subject matter thereof does not relate to that department;
 - (iv) that the Crown when sued in the name of the Attorney-General, shall not be entitled to avail itself of any set-off or counterclaim without the leave of the court.

(Section 30 deleted by Act 7 of 1976)

Financial provisions.

30. (1) Any expenditure incurred by or on behalf of the Crown in right of Her Majesty's Government in the State by reason of the passing of this Act shall be defrayed out of moneys to be provided by the National Assembly.

(2) Any sums payable to the Crown in right of Her Majesty's Government in the State by reason of the passing of this Act shall be paid into the Treasury of the State to the credit of the general revenue.

Savings.

31. (1) Nothing in this Act shall apply to proceedings by or against, or authorise proceedings in tort to be brought against, Her Majesty in Her private capacity.

- (2) Except as therein otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this Act shall—
 - (a) affect the law relating to prize salvage, or apply to proceedings in causes or matters within the jurisdiction of the High Court as a prize court or to any criminal proceedings;
 - (b) authorise proceedings to be taken against the Crown under or in accordance with this Act in respect of any alleged liability of the Crown arising otherwise than in respect of Her Majesty's Government in the State, or affect proceedings against the Crown in respect of any such alleged liability as aforesaid;

- (c) affect any proceedings by the Crown otherwise than in right of Her Majesty's Government in the State;
- (d) subject the Crown to any greater liabilities in respect of the acts or omissions of any independent contractor employed by the Crown than those to which the Crown would be subject in respect of such acts or omissions if it were a private person;
- (e) affect any rules of evidence or any presumption relating to the extent to which the Crown is bound by any Act; or
- (f) affect any right of the Crown to demand a trial at bar or to control or otherwise intervene in proceedings affecting its rights, property or profits,

and without prejudice to the general effect of the foregoing provisions, Part IV shall not apply to the Crown except in right of Her Majesty's Government in the State.

(3) A certificate of the Cabinet—

- (a) to the effect that any alleged liability of the Crown arises otherwise than in respect of Her Majesty's Government in the State;
- (b) to the effect that any proceedings by the Crown are proceedings otherwise than in right of Her Majesty's Government in the State,

shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive as to the matters so certified.

(Amended by Act 6 of 1976)

(4) Where any property vests in the Crown by virtue of any rule of law which operates independently of the acts or the intentions of the Crown, the Crown shall not by virtue of this Act be subject to any liabilities in tort by reason only of the property being so vested:

But the provisions of this subsection shall be without prejudice to the liabilities of the Crown under this Act in respect of any period after the Crown or any person acting for the Crown has in fact taken possession or control of any such property, or entered into occupation thereof.

(5) This Act shall not operate to limit the discretion of the court to grant relief by way of mandamus in cases in which such relief might have been granted before the commencement of this Act, notwithstanding that by reason of the provisions of this Act some other and further remedy is available.

FIRST SCHEDULE*(Section 19)*

1. (1) Latin informations and English informations.
(2) Writs of *capias ad respondendum*, writs of *subpoena ad respondendum*, and writs of appraisalment.
(3) Writs of *scire facias*.
(4) Proceedings for the determination of any issue upon a writ of extent or of *diem clausit extremum*.
 2. Proceedings against the Crown by way of *monstrans de droit*.
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SECOND SCHEDULE*(Section 29)***MAGISTRATE'S CODE OF PROCEDURE
(CROWN PROCEEDINGS) RULES****Short title.**

1. These Rules may be cited as the Magistrate's Code of Procedure (Crown Proceedings) Rules, and shall be read as one with the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Rules hereinafter called the Principal Rules.

Interpretation.

2. In these Rules—
“Act” means the Crown Proceedings Act, Cap 5.06;
“Court” means a Magistrate's Court established under the Act;
“Schedule” means Schedule to these Rules.

Principal Rules to apply to Civil Proceedings.

3. (1) Save as provided by these Rules, the Principal Rules shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to all civil proceedings by or against the Crown instituted in a Court on or after the date of commencement of the Act.
(2) Such civil proceedings, as shall, so far as may be, take the same form as civil proceedings between subjects.

Venue.

4. For the purposes of section 144 of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act, Cap. 3.17 the Crown shall be deemed to reside within each Magisterial District of every Court.

Endorsement of claim on Summons.

5. (1) The endorsement on the back of a summons in proceedings against the Crown shall contain information as to the circumstances in which it is alleged that the

liability of the Crown has arisen and as to the Government departments and officers of the Crown concerned.

(2) In such proceedings, if the Court considers that the endorsement on the summons does not contain the required information as aforesaid, the Court shall order the plaintiff to supply the said information and shall amend the endorsement accordingly.

Set-off or Counterclaim.

6. (1) In proceedings for the recovery of taxes, duties or penalties a defendant shall not be entitled to avail himself or herself of any set-off or counterclaim, or in proceedings of any other nature, to avail himself or herself of any set-off or counterclaim arising out of a right or claim to repayment in respect of any taxes, duties or penalties.

(2) A defendant shall not be entitled without the leave of the Court (to be obtained on application of which not less than seven clear days' notice has been given to the Crown), to avail himself or herself of any set-off or counterclaim if either the subject matter of the set-off or counterclaim does not relate to a Government department connected with the proceedings or the proceedings are brought in the name of the Attorney-General.

(3) Where civil proceedings are brought against the Crown, the Crown shall not be entitled without the leave of the Court (to be obtained on an application of which not less than seven clear days' notice has been given to the plaintiff) to avail itself of any set-off or counterclaim—

- (a) where the Crown is sued and its alleged liability has arisen through the acts of a Government department if the subject matter thereof does not relate to that department; or
- (b) where the Crown is sued in the name of the Attorney-General.

Execution.

7. (1) In this Rule, the following expressions have the following meanings—

“order against the Crown” means any order (including an order for costs) made in any civil proceedings by or against the Crown or in connection with any arbitration to which the Crown is a party, in favour of any person against the Crown or against an officer of the Crown as such;

“order” includes a judgment, decree, rule, award or declaration.

(2) No order—

- (a) for execution or for the issue of a writ of sale under execution;
- (b) for attachment of any debt or any money due or accruing or alleged to be due or accruing from the Crown;
- (c) for the issue of a writ of possession or writ of delivery, or judgment summons;
- (d) in relation to garnishee proceedings; or
- (e) for the enforcement of a judgment,

shall apply in respect of any order against the Crown.

(3) In any case where it is alleged that an order under paragraph (2)(b) of this Rule could have been obtained and would have had effect in respect of such debt or

money if it had been due or accruing from a subject, the Court may on the application of the judgment creditor make an order restraining the judgment debtor from receiving such debt or money and directing payment by the Crown to the judgment creditor:

Provided that no such order shall be made in respect of wages or salary payable to any officer of the Crown as such, or money which is subject to the provisions of any enactment prohibiting or restricting assigning or charging or taking in execution, or money payable by the Crown to any person on account of a deposit in a Government Savings Bank.

(4) Where the judgment creditor seeks to make an application referred to in paragraph (3) he or she shall file in the Court an affidavit by himself or herself or his or her solicitor set out in Form A in the Schedule containing the information required thereby, and, if the application is made in a court other than the court in which the judgment or order was given or made, file in the Court to which the application is being made a certificate of the judgment or order, and thereupon the clerk of the Court shall enter the proceedings in the books of the Court, fix a day for the hearing, prepare and issue a notice set out in Form B in the Schedule, and make all necessary copies thereof.

(5) The notice shall be served upon the Crown not less than fourteen clear days before the day fixed for the hearing, and where it has been so served the clerk of the Court shall serve a copy thereof on the judgment debtor not less than seven clear days before the day so fixed.

(6) If the Crown disputes liability, the Court may determine the question of the liability of the Crown, and where it is suggested that the debt or money with reference to which the proceedings are taken belongs to some third person, or that any third person has a claim upon it, the Court may order the third person to appear and state the nature and particulars of his or her claim upon the debt or money, and, after hearing the third person if he or she appears, the Court may bar the claim of the third person or may order an issue to be tried between the third person and the judgment creditor or make such other order (including an order as to costs) as may be just.

Judgment in Default of Appearance by Crown.

8. In civil proceedings against the Crown (including proceedings by way of interpleader summons under section 160 of the Magistrate's Code of Procedure Act, Cap. 3.17) no judgment shall be entered in default of appearance without the leave of the Court.

Application under section 7 (3) of the Act.

9. An application by a person under subsection (3) of section 7 of the Act for leave to bring proceedings in the name of the sender or addressee of a postal packet or his or her personal representatives shall be in Form C set out in the Schedule, and the respondents to the application shall be the Crown and the person in whose name the applicant seeks to bring proceedings.

Removal of Proceedings from Magistrate’s Court to High Court.

10. Where proceedings have been removed from a Court into the High Court pursuant to section 15 of the Magistrate’s Code of Procedure Act, Cap. 3.17 the Magistrate of the Court shall transmit a copy of the record of the proceedings in the said Court certified by him or her to the Registrar of the High Court.

SCHEDULE TO THE RULES

FORM A.

(Rule 7(3)(b))

Crown Proceedings Act

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION DIRECTING PAYMENT BY CROWN TO
JUDGMENT CREDITOR OF MONEY DUE BY CROWN TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR

In the Magistrate’s Court (District)
Between Judgment Creditor
And Judgment Debtor
And [the Attorney-General or the
officer of the Crown concerned].

I of
in the State of[or I,
of in the State of solicitor for] the
above-named judgment creditor make oath and say as follows:

1. That I [or
order] in the Magistrate’s Court against the above-named
judgment debtor for payment of the sum of dollars for debt [or damages]
and costs.

2. That the said judgment [or order] is still wholly unsatisfied [or is still
unsatisfied as to the sum of dollars].

3. That the Crown is indebted to the judgment debtor in the sum
ofdollars [add if so for payment of which sum the judgment debtor
recovered judgment [or obtained an order] in the
Magistrate’s Court against the Attorney-General [or other officer of the Crown as the
case may be] on the day of 20
and by the said judgment [or order] it was ordered that the Attorney-General [or other
officer of the Crown as the case may be] should pay the sum of
dollars to the clerk of the said Court on the day of
20 and the sum of dollars remains due and
unpaid under the said judgment [or order]].

FORM B.

(Regulation 7(3)(b))

Crown Proceedings Act

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ORDER DIRECTING PAYMENT BY THE CROWN TO JUDGMENT CREDITOR OF MONEY DUE BY CROWN TO JUDGMENT DEBTOR

In the Magistrate’s Court (District)

Between Judgment Creditor

And Judgment Debtor

And [the Attorney-General or the officer of the Crown concerned].

Take Notice that the judgment creditor will apply to the Court to be holden at on the day of 20 at thehour of in the noon for an order restraining the judgment debtor from receiving the amount of the debt due, or accruing from the Crown to the judgment debtor or so much thereof as will satisfy the debt due under the judgment for dollars for debt (or damages) and costs given (or made) in the..... Magistrate’s Court on the day of20..... in an action in which the judgment creditor was plaintiff and the judgment debtor was defendant and directing payment thereof by the Attorney-General [or other officer of the Crown] to the judgment creditor.

FORM C.

(Regulation 9)

Crown Proceedings Act

APPLICATION UNDER SECTION 7 (3) OF THE CROWN PROCEEDINGS ACT

In the Magistrate’s Court (District)

In the matter of an intended action between A.B. and the Attorney-General

and

In the matter of the Crown Proceedings Act, 20

Between C.D. Applicant

and

The Attorney-General and A.B. Respondents.

1. I, C.D., of, apply to the Court for an order that I may be allowed, upon such terms as the Court thinks just, to bring an action against the first respondent in the name of the second respondent, for loss of and/or damage to a postal packet.
2. The grounds upon which I claim to be entitled to the Order are:
 - (a) I am a person damnified by the loss of and/or damage to a registered inland postal packet, whereof A.B. was sender and Y.Z. addressee, caused, on or about..... (date) by the neglect or

default of a servant of the Crown for which the Crown is liable under section 7 (2) of the Crown Proceedings Act.

(b) Neither the said A.B. nor the said Y.Z. is willing to enforce their remedies in respect of the said packet.

3. The names and addresses of the persons upon whom it is intended to serve this application are:

[The Attorney-General]

[A.B.]

4. My address for service

Dated this day of 20

(Signed)

C.D.

Applicant.
