

**Reciprocal Enforcement of Commonwealth Judgments Act  
(CHAPTER 264)**

**Table of Contents**

**Long Title**

**1 Short title**

**2 Interpretation**

**3 Registration in Singapore of judgments obtained in superior courts  
in the United Kingdom**

**4 Issue of certificates of judgments obtained in Singapore**

**5 Extension of this Act**

**6 Power to make rules**

**Legislative History**

**RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF COMMONWEALTH JUDGMENTS  
ACT**

**(CHAPTER 264)**

**(Original Enactment: Ordinance 34 of 1921)**

**REVISED EDITION 1985**

**(30th March 1987)**

An Act to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards in Singapore and other parts of the Commonwealth.

[6th January 1921]

### **Short title**

1. This Act may be cited as the Reciprocal Enforcement of Commonwealth Judgments Act.

### **Interpretation**

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“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, become 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 successors 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;

“registering court”, in relation to any judgment, means the court to which application to register a judgment is made or by which a judgment has been registered.

(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.

### **Registration in Singapore of judgments obtained in superior courts in the United Kingdom**

3.—(1) Where a judgment has been obtained in a superior court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the judgment creditor may apply to the High Court at any time within 12 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 Court, and