



MEMORANDUM OF GUIDANCE AS TO ENFORCEMENT

BETWEEN

THE SUPREME COURT OF SINGAPORE

AND

THE DUBAI INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTRE COURTS

Introduction

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to set out the parties' understanding of the procedures for the enforcement of each party's money judgments in the other party's courts. This memorandum is concerned only with judgments requiring a person to pay a sum of money to another person.
2. This memorandum has no binding legal effect. It does not constitute a treaty or legislation, is not binding on the judges of either party and does not supersede any existing or future laws, judicial decisions or court rules. It is not intended to be exhaustive and is not intended to create or alter any existing or future legal rights or relations or to create any binding arrangements for the reciprocal enforcement of each party's money judgments.
3. The parties desire and believe that the cooperation demonstrated by this memorandum will promote a mutual understanding of their laws and judicial processes and will improve public perception and understanding.

The Supreme Court of Singapore

4. The Supreme Court of Singapore is a superior court of law. It comprises the Singapore High Court and the Singapore Court of Appeal. The Singapore International Commercial Court is part of the Supreme Court of Singapore and is a division of the Singapore High Court.

The Dubai International Financial Centre (“DIFC”) Courts

5. The DIFC Courts form part of the legal system of the United Arab Emirates, albeit that this memorandum only states the position as it applies to the DIFC Courts. They deal with civil and commercial disputes which are connected to the Dubai International Financial Centre or in respect of which the parties have agreed that the DIFC Courts should have jurisdiction. The DIFC Courts consist of a Small Claims Tribunal (SCT), a Court of First Instance and a Court of Appeal. They were established by Dubai Laws 9 and 12 of 2004 and operate as a common law court, applying the highest international standards of legal procedure. The Courts’ judiciary is selected from common law jurisdictions around the world and from Dubai and enjoy the highest international renown.

Enforcing a judgment of the DIFC Courts in the Supreme Court of Singapore

6. There is currently no treaty in place pursuant to which either party’s judgments may be enforced by the other party’s courts. In the absence of a relevant treaty, a foreign judgment may be enforced in the Supreme Court of Singapore by a claim made at common law.
7. The approach of the Supreme Court of Singapore is similar to the position found in the English common law. Where a foreign court of competent jurisdiction has determined that a certain sum is due from one person to another, a legal obligation arises on the debtor to pay that sum. The creditor may bring a claim to enforce that obligation as a debt. This legal obligation to pay the debt is however separate from the underlying cause of action.
8. The judgment of the DIFC Courts must be final and conclusive on the merits of the case, and for a fixed or ascertainable sum of money. The fact that there is an appeal to a higher court does not prevent the judgment from being final and conclusive.
9. The Supreme Court of Singapore will not enforce a judgment of the DIFC Courts which would amount to the direct or indirect enforcement of any foreign penal, revenue or public law.
10. The DIFC Courts must have had jurisdiction, according to the conflict of laws rules determined to be applicable by the Supreme Court of Singapore, to determine the subject matter of the dispute. The Supreme Court of Singapore will generally consider the court to have had the required jurisdiction only where the person against whom the judgment was given:
 - (a) was, at the time the proceedings were commenced, present or resident in the jurisdiction of the DIFC Courts; or

- (b) was the claimant, or counterclaimant, in the proceedings; or
- (c) submitted to the jurisdiction of the DIFC Courts; or
- (d) agreed, before commencement, in respect of the subject matter of the proceedings, to submit to the jurisdiction of the DIFC Courts.

11. Where the above requirements are established to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court of Singapore, a judgment of the DIFC Courts may be challenged in the Supreme Court of Singapore only on limited grounds. Those grounds include (but are not limited to):

- (a) where the judgment was obtained by fraud;
- (b) where the judgment is contrary to Singapore public policy; and
- (c) where the proceedings were conducted in a manner which the Supreme Court of Singapore regards as contrary to the principles of natural justice.

12. The Supreme Court of Singapore will not re-examine the merits of a judgment of the DIFC Courts. The judgment may not be challenged on the grounds that it contains an error of fact or law.

The requirements for enforcing judgments of the Supreme Court of Singapore in the DIFC Courts

13. Similar principles to those set out above will be applied to determine whether a party may sue on a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore in the DIFC Courts.

14. In order to be sued upon in the DIFC Courts, a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore must be final and conclusive. It may be final and conclusive even though it is subject to an appeal.

15. The DIFC Courts will not enforce certain types of judgments, for example judgments ordering the payment of taxes, fines or penalties.

16. The Supreme Court of Singapore must have had jurisdiction, according to the DIFC rules on the conflict of laws, to determine the dispute. The DIFC Courts will generally consider the Supreme Court of Singapore to have had the required jurisdiction only where the person against whom the judgment was given:

- (a) was, at the time the proceedings were commenced, present in the jurisdiction; or
- (b) was the claimant, or counterclaimant, in the proceedings; or

- (c) submitted to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Singapore; or
 - (d) agreed, before commencement, in respect of the subject matter of the proceedings, to submit to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Singapore.
17. Where the above requirements are established to the satisfaction of the DIFC Courts, a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore may be challenged in the DIFC Courts only on limited grounds. Those grounds include (but are not limited to):
- (a) where the judgment was obtained by fraud;
 - (b) where the judgment is contrary to UAE public policy; and
 - (c) where the proceedings were conducted in a manner which the DIFC Courts regard as contrary to the principles of natural justice.
18. The DIFC Courts will not re-examine the merits of a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore. The judgment may not be challenged on the grounds that it contains an error of fact or law. A judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore will be enforced on the basis that the defendant has a legal obligation, recognised by the DIFC Courts, to satisfy a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore.

The procedure for enforcement of DIFC Court judgments in the Supreme Court of Singapore

19. In order to enforce a judgment of the DIFC Courts, the judgment creditor must commence an action by filing a writ of summons in the Supreme Court of Singapore, providing a concise statement of the nature of the claim and claiming the amount of the judgment debt. A certified copy of the judgment should be exhibited to the writ.
20. A party may obtain a certified copy of a DIFC Court judgment by making an application to the DIFC Courts. The application may be made without notice and must exhibit a copy of the judgment which is required to be certified. Where the DIFC Courts provide a certified copy of a DIFC Court judgment, it will provide a copy of the judgment on which will be endorsed a certificate that it is a true copy. The certificate will be signed by a Judge or by the Registrar. The certified copy of the judgment will be sealed with the seal of the DIFC Courts.
21. Where the judgment debtor is outside of Singapore, the judgment creditor needs to seek the leave of court to serve the writ out of the jurisdiction in accordance with Order 11 of the Singapore Rules of Court. The application for leave should be supported by an affidavit:
- (a) exhibiting a certified copy of the DIFC Court judgment;

- (b) stating that the claim is brought to enforce a DIFC Court judgment (see in particular Order 11, rule 1(m) of the Singapore Rules of Court);
 - (c) stating that the judgment creditor believes that it has a good cause of action;
and
 - (d) stating the place or country the judgment debtor is, or probably may be found.
22. If, following service, the judgment debtor does not respond to the claim, the claimant will be entitled to obtain judgment in default under Order 13 of the Singapore Rules of Court.
23. If the judgment debtor acknowledges service, the claimant must file and serve a statement of claim setting out the material facts which are relied upon for the claim, and the necessary particulars of the claim.
24. In most cases, a judgment creditor will be entitled to apply to obtain summary judgment without trial under Order 14 of the Singapore Rules of Court, unless the judgment debtor can raise a triable issue in relation to a defence based on the ground that the DIFC Court judgment was obtained by fraud, contrary to Singapore's public policy or rendered contrary to principles of natural justice. Applications for summary judgment are dealt with swiftly, without the need for oral evidence.
25. If the claim on the DIFC Court judgment is successful, the judgment creditor will then have the benefit of a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore. The judgment creditor will be entitled, if necessary, to use the procedures of the Supreme Court of Singapore to enforce the judgment under Order 45 of the Singapore Rules of Court.

The procedure for enforcement of judgments of the Supreme Court of Singapore in the DIFC Courts

26. In order to enforce a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore in the DIFC Courts, the procedure is very similar.
27. In order to enforce a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore in the DIFC Courts, a party must issue a Claim Form in the DIFC Courts, providing a concise statement of the nature of the claim and claiming the amount of the judgment debt. A certified copy of the judgment should be exhibited to the claim form.
28. A party may obtain a certified copy of a judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore by making an application in accordance with the Supreme Court Practice Directions.
29. Under Rule 9.53 of the Rules of the DIFC Courts 2014, there is no requirement to obtain the permission of the DIFC Courts before serving proceedings outside the

DIFC. However, it remains open to the defendant to challenge the jurisdiction of the DIFC Courts.

30. If, following service, the defendant does not respond to the claim, the claimant will be entitled to obtain judgment in default under Part 13 of the Rules of the DIFC Courts 2014.
31. If the defendant acknowledges service, the claimant must file and serve Particulars of Claim, setting out a concise statement of the facts relied on in support of the claim. The Particulars of Claim should contain a statement that the Supreme Court of Singapore had jurisdiction on the grounds set out in paragraph 16 above.
32. In most cases, a party will be entitled to apply to obtain summary judgment without trial under Part 24 of the Rules of the DIFC Courts 2014, unless the debtor can satisfy the Court that it has a real prospect of establishing at trial one of the grounds set out in paragraph 17 above. Applications for summary judgment are dealt with swiftly, without the need for oral evidence.
33. If the claim on the judgment of the Supreme Court of Singapore is successful, the judgment creditor will then have the benefit of a DIFC Court judgment. The judgment creditor will be entitled, if necessary, to use the procedures of the DIFC Courts to enforce the judgment, including:
 - (a) third party debt orders, requiring third parties who are indebted to the judgment debtor to pay the sum owed to the judgment creditor;
 - (b) charging orders, imposing charges over the judgment debtor's property in favour of the judgment creditor;
 - (c) orders for possession of land;
 - (d) orders for sale of land or other property over which the judgment creditor has the benefit of a charge;
 - (e) orders requiring judgment debtors to provide information about their assets;
 - (f) orders appointing enforcement officers to seize and sell the judgment debtor's goods;
 - (g) orders appointing receivers;
 - (h) orders for committal for contempt of court; and
 - (i) orders relating to insolvency procedures.

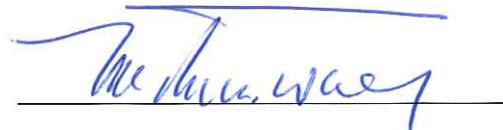
Contacting the Courts

34. Further information about the Supreme Court of Singapore can be obtained:
- (a) by visiting the website of the Supreme Court of Singapore at <http://www.supremecourt.gov.sg>; or
 - (b) by contacting the Registry of the Supreme Court of Singapore:
 - (i) at Level 2, 1 Supreme Court Lane, Singapore 178879;
 - (ii) by telephone at +65 6336 0644; or
 - (iii) by email at supcourt_registry@supcourt.gov.sg.
35. Further information about the DIFC Courts can be obtained:
- (a) by visiting the website of the DIFC Courts at <http://www.difccourts.ae/Default.aspx>;
 - (b) by contacting the DIFC Courts Registry:
 - (i) at Ground Floor, Building 4, The Gate District, PO Box 211724, Dubai, UAE;
 - (ii) by telephone at +971 4 427 3333; or
 - (iii) by email at registry@difccourts.ae.

SIGNED this ^{19th}..... day of January, 2015 by:



Sundaresh Menon
Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Singapore



Michael Hwang, SC
Chief Justice
DIFC Courts