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*Status: Point in time view as at 18/01/2010. This version of this chapter contains provisions that are not valid for this point in time.*

*Changes to legislation: Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007, Chapter 3 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 20 June 2024. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

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# Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007

## 2007 CHAPTER 15

### PART 3

#### ENFORCEMENT BY TAKING CONTROL OF GOODS

### CHAPTER 3

#### GENERAL

#### **88 Abolition of Crown preference**

Crown preference for the purposes of execution against goods is abolished.

VALID FROM 06/04/2014

#### **89 Application to the Crown**

- (1) This Part binds the Crown.
- (2) But the procedure in Schedule 12 may not be used—
  - (a) to recover debts due from the Crown,
  - (b) to take control of or sell goods of the Crown (including goods owned by the Crown jointly or in common with another person), or
  - (c) to enter premises occupied by the Crown.

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VALID FROM 15/07/2013

## 90 Regulations

- (1) In this Part—
  - “prescribed” means prescribed by regulations;
  - “regulations” means regulations made by the Lord Chancellor.
- (2) The following apply to regulations under this Part.
- (3) Any power to make regulations is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (4) A statutory instrument containing regulations under paragraph 24(2) or 31(5) of Schedule 12 may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.
- (5) In any other case a statutory instrument containing regulations is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (6) Regulations may include any of these that the Lord Chancellor considers necessary or expedient—
  - (a) supplementary, incidental or consequential provision;
  - (b) transitory, transitional or saving provision.
- (7) Regulations may make different provision for different cases.

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