CONTENTS

Table of Cases	xxiii
Table of Statutes	lix
Table of Statutory Instruments	lxiii
Table of European Regulations	lxv
Table of International Treaties and Conventions	lxvii
I FRAUD—OVERVIEW	
1. Overview	
A. Commercial Fraud	1.01
B. Understanding the Concepts of Fraud	1.07
	1.10
D. Structure of the Book	1.12
(a) Deceit 2. Deceit A. Summary of Requirements B. Introduction	
(a) Deceit	
2. Deceit	
A. Summary of Requirements	2.01
B. Introduction	2.02
C. Deceit Versus Other Misstatements	2.07
D. Analysis of Requirements	2.09
(1) X makes a false representation [of fact] to Y	2.09
(2) X knows the representation is false, or has no belief in its truth or is	
reckless as to whether or not it is true	2.42
(3) X intends Y to rely upon the representation (4) Y relies upon the representation	2.64
(5) Y is caused loss and damage in reliance on the false statement	2.67
(6) Misrepresentation as to a third person's credit	2.78
E. Miscellaneous Issues	2.79
(1) Contributory negligence as a defence	2.79
(2) Civil Liability (Contribution) Act 1978	2.80
(3) Limitation periods	2.81
(b) Receipt-Based Liability—Personal Claims	
3. Unjust Enrichment	
A. Overview of Claim	3.01
B. Introduction	3.03
C. Terminology: Unjust Enrichment v Restitution	3.10

	D. Pleading a Claim in Unjust Enrichment	3.13
	E. Unjust Enrichment and Contract	3.17
	(1) Proper parties to claim	3.23
	F. Elements of Liability	3.31
	(1) Has D been enriched?	3.32
	(2) Receipt of money	3.38
	(3) Non-money receipt	3.41
	(4) Was D's enrichment at the expense of C? (5) Was D's enrichment unjust?	3.55 3.68
	G. Analysis of Unjust Factors in a Commercial Fraud Context	3.83
	(1) Mistake	3.84
	(2) Ignorance	3.87
	(3) Failure of consideration	3.94
	H. Personal and Proprietary Remedies	3.97
	(1) Personal remedy	3.97
	(2) Proprietary remedies	3.103
	I. Defences	3.132
	(1) Change of position (2) Bona fide purchaser for value without notice	3.133 3.167
	(3) Ministerial receipt	3.172
	(4) Limitation of actions	3.178
	21811	
4.	(1) Change of position (2) Bona fide purchaser for value without notice (3) Ministerial receipt (4) Limitation of actions Conversion	
	A. Overview of Elements of Conversion	4.01
	B. Introduction	4.03
	C. What Conduct may Amount to Conversion?	4.16
	(1) A strict liability claim	4.16
	(2) Conduct amounting to conversion	4.20
	D. What Property may be the Subject of a Claim in Conversion?	4.22
	E. Who has Title to Sue in Conversion?	4.31
	F. Banks, Cheques and Conversion	4.41
	(1) The cheque must have value and be valid	4.43
	(2) Claimant must have immediate right to possession	4.46
	G. What Remedies Exist for a Claim in Conversion?	4.57
	(1) Assessment of damages (2) When might a court award specific restitution?	4.58
	H. Contributory Negligence	4.66
		4.68
	I. Limitation	4.08
5.	Knowing or Unconscionable Receipt	
	A. Overview	5.01
	B. Introduction	5.02
	C. Nature of Liability	5.09
	(1) Knowing receipt and dishonest assistance claims	5.10
	(2) Knowing receipt and unjust enrichment	5.18

D. Elements of Claim	5.35
(1) Assets held under a trust or fiduciary relationship	5.38
(2) Transfer in breach of trust or fiduciary relationship	5.63 5.84
Beneficial receipt of assets by defendant Defendant's knowledge or unconscionability	5.118
E. Remedies for Knowing or Unconscionable Receipt	5.159
E. Remedies for Knowing of Onconscionable Receipt	3.139
(c) Receipt-Based Liability-Proprietary Claims	
6. Constructive Trusts	
I: Introduction and Overview	6.01
A. Introduction	6.01
B. Distinction between Proprietary and Personal Rights	6.05
C. Proprietary Claims and the Interests of the Unsecured Creditor	6.07
D. Constructive Trust as a Proprietary Claim	6.10
(1) What is a constructive trust?	6.10
(2) Constructive trust distinguished from the resulting or Quistclose to	rust 6.17
(3) Misuse of language	6.24
(4) Remedial and institutional constructive trusts	6.34
(3) Misuse of language (4) Remedial and institutional constructive trusts II: Formalities and Limitation E. Constructive Trust and the Requirements of a Tolor	6.43
E. Constructive Trust and the Requirements of a Trust	6.43
(1) Certainty of intention	6.44
(2) Certainty of subject matter	6.50
(3) Certainty of objects: identifiable beneficiaries	6.53
(4) Duties arising under a constructive trust	6.54
F. Constructive Trust and Statutory Regimes	6.58
(1) Trustee Act 1925, s 61	6.58
(2) Trusts of Land and Appointment of Trustees Act 1996, s 1(2)	6.60
(3) Law of Property Act 1325, s 53(1)(b), s 53(2)	6,61
(4) Limitation Act 1989	6.62
III: Categories of Claim: Fiduciary Relationship	6.80
G. Who is a Fiduciary?	6.80
(1) Introduction	6.83
(2) Defining characteristics	6.86
H. Nature of fiduciary Duties	6.107
(1) Understanding equity's response to breach of fiduciary duties	6.110
I. Remedies for Breach of Fiduciary Duty	6.120
(1) Personal remedy	6.121
(2) An account of profits	6.123
(3) Proprietary remedies: an analysis of Sinclair v Versailles	6.129
(4) The famous five	6.142
Categories of claim: introduction	6.162
(6) Category 1: Original asset	6.164
(7) Category 2: Substituted asset	6.170
(8) Category 3: Corporate opportunity	6.181
(9) Category 4: Bribe or secret commission	6.206

	IV	: Non-fiduciary Relationship	6.211
	I.	Introduction	6.211
	-	(1) Category 5: Mistaken payments	6.212
		(2) Category 6: Fraudulent misrepresentations and rescission	6.229
		(3) Category 7: Stolen property	6.247
		(4) Category 8: Pallant v Morgan trust: unconscionable conduct in	
		commercial joint ventures	6.262
	K.	Specifically Enforceable Contractual Obligations	6.272
	L.	Constructive Trust Imposed on Benefits Acquired by Murder	6.275
(d) M	ulti-party Liability	
7.	Co	onspiracy	
	A.	Summary of Requirements	7.01
		(1) Unlawful means conspiracy	7.02
		(2) Lawful means conspiracy	7.03
	B.	Introduction	7.06
		(1) Advantages of pleading conspiracy	7.06
		(1) Advantages of pleading conspiracy (2) Potential disadvantages of pleading conspiracy (3) Two types of conspiracy?	7.07
		(3) Two types of conspiracy?	7.08
		(4) Distinction between civil and criminal conspiracy	7.13
		(5) Unlawful means conspiracy is not a form of secondary liability	7.17
		(6) Relationship with the tort of intentionally causing loss by unlawful means	7.19
		(7) Relationship with dishonest assistance	7.20
	C.	Unlawful Means Conspiracy	7.21
		(1) Who can be a party to a conspiracy?	7.23
		(2) Combination or understanding	7.48
		(3) Knowledge of conspirators	7.53
		(4) Concerted action .	7.56
		(5) What intention surfices?	7.62
		(6) What qualifies as unlawful means?	7.71
	D.	Lawful Means Conspiracy	7.80
		(1) Introduction	7.80
		(2) Elements of simple conspiracy	7.85
	E.	Damages	7.92
		(1) Damages at large	7.94
	E	Pleading Practice	7.104
		(1) Unlawful means conspiracy precedent	7.109
		(2) Lawful means conspiracy precedent	7.110
8.	In	ducing a Breach of Contract	
	A.	Overview	8.01
	B.	Introduction	8.05
	C.	Inducing a Breach of Contract and	
		Causing Loss by Unlawful Means	8.09

	D. I	Elements Examined	8.14
900		1) Knowledge of contract	8.14
		Intention to induce or procure	8.22
	(Act of inducement or procurement	8.28
	(4) Actual breach	8.36
	(5) No lawful justification	8.38
1	E. I	Damages	8.43
9.	Di	shonest Assistance	
	A.	Summary of Elements of Claim	9.01
	B.	Introduction	9.02
	C.	Problems of Language	9.06
		Juridical Basis for Liability	9.12
		(1) The relationship between dishonest assistance and unconscionable receipt claims	9.14
		(2) The relationship between dishonest assistance and conspiracy	9.22
	E.	Overview of Elements of Claim for Dishonest Assistance	9.31
		(1) There must be a trust or fiduciary relationship	9.32
		(2) There must have been a breach of trust or fiduciary duty	9.36
		(3) There is no need for the breach of trust or fiduciary duty to be dishonest	9.48
		(4) The third party must have procured, induced or assisted in the breach	9.57
		(5) The third party must have acted dishonestly in providing the assistance	9.63
	E	Remedies	9.137
	G.	Vicarious Liability	9.144
	H.	Contribution	9.148
	I.	Limitation Period	9.149
10.	Bri	(5) The third party must have acted dishonestly in providing the assistance Remedies Vicarious Liability Contribution Limitation Period ibery Overview of Claims	
		Overview of Claims	10.01
		Introduction	10.08
	-	(1) Bribery and deceit	10.21
		(2) Bribery and fiduciary relationships	10.24
		(3) Bribery and unjust enrichment	10.28
	C.	Claims against Briber	10.30
		(1) Transaction void ab initio	10.31
		(2) Rescission	10.36
		(3) Damages	10.41
		(4) Money had and received—unjust enrichment	10.45
		(5) Liability to account for dishonest assistance	10.56
	D.	Claims against Bribed Agent	10.66
		(1) Damages for fraud	10.67
		(2) Recovery of the bribe—a claim in unjust enrichment or restitution	
		for wrongs?	10.69
		(3) Constructive trust	10.80
	E	Election	10.82

(e) Statutory Liability for Wrongful Transfers	
11. Transactions at an Undervalue: Insolvency Act 1986, sections 23	8 and 339
A. Overview of Claim	11.01
B. Unable to Pay its Debts at the Time or as a Consequence	11.08
C. What is the Relevant Time for the Transaction?	11.10
D. What is a Relevant 'Transaction'?	11.12
E. Role of Hindsight in Valuation	11.26
F. Ascribing a Precise Valuation	11.33
G. No Order if Company Acted in Good Faith and Reasonably	11.37
H. Protection of Third Party Interests	11.38
I. Orders Available to the Court	11.41
12. Transactions Defrauding Creditors: Insolvency Act 1986, section	n 423
A. Overview of Claim	12.01
B. Two Requirements for Claim	12.03
C. Transaction at an Undervalue	12.04
D. Purpose	12.06
B. Two Requirements for Claim C. Transaction at an Undervalue D. Purpose E. Who can Apply for an Order? F. What Orders are Available? G. Protection of Third Party Interests	12.17
F. What Orders are Available?	12.18
G. Protection of Third Party Interests	12.19
H. Extra-territorial Jurisdiction	12.23
H. Extra-territorial Jurisdiction L. Limitation Period	12.25
13. Preferences: Insolvency Act 1986, section 239 (Corporate), secti	on 340
(Individual)	
A. Overview of Claim	13.01
B. Introduction	13.04
C. Preference of a Creditor	13.09
(1) Who is a creditor for the purposes of section 239 or 340?	13.09
(2) What conduct amounts to preference of a creditor?	13.10
D. Preference of a Surety/Guarantor E. Desire	13.21
F. Relevant Time for Making a Preference G. Orders Available to the Court	13.29
G. Orders Available to the Court	13.30
14. Miscellaneous	
A. Transfers after Commencement of Winding Up: s 127 (corpor	
and s 284 (personal)	14.02
B. Unregistered but Registrable Charges	14.12
C. Floating Charges for Past Value: Insolvency Act 1986, s 245	14.18

	(1) What is the relevant time? (2) Qualifying floating charges	14.20 14.23
	D. Extortionate Credit Transactions	14.24
	Di zanomo di cutti rimanemono	
(f)	Identifying Assets	
15.	Disclosure	
	Overview (1) Pre-action disclosure (2) Post-action disclosure	15.01 15.01 15.07
	B. Introduction	15.13
	C. Pre-action Disclosure (1) CPR r 31.16 (2) The Norwich Pharmacal jurisdiction (3) The Bankers Trust jurisdiction	15.19 15.23 15.61 15.156
	D. Post-action Disclosure (1) Application against non-party under CPR r 31.17 (2) Application for witness summons under CPR r 34.2 Tracing A. Introduction B. Nature of Tracing (1) Traditional view (2) Modern view C. Motives for Tracing (1) Tracing and proprietary claims	15.185 15.185 15.219
16.	Tracing	
	A. Introduction	16.01
	B. Nature of Tracing (1) Traditional view (2) Modern view	16.05 16.05 16.11
	C. Motives for Tracing (1) Tracing and proprietary claims (2) Tracing and in personam claims in equity (3) Tracing and common law in personam claims	16.45 16.46 16.47 16.51
	Common Law Tracing Common law tracing and mixed funds Common law tracing and bank accounts	16.54 16.59 16.69
	E. Tracing in Equity (1) Summary of the equitable rules on tracing (2) Treatment of monies in the mixed fund (3) Transfers out of mixed fund made up of innocent parties'	16.102 16.105 16.116
	(4) Mixed fund made up of contributions from innocent party and wrongdoing trustee (5) Tracing and (a) overdrawn accounts, (b) swollen assets, and	16.117 16.131
	(c) backwards tracing	16.141
	F. Future for Tracing—Unified System of Tracing?	16.155
	G. Concluding Observations	16.158
17.	Sham Trusts	
9.35	A. Summary of Requirements	17.01
	B. Introduction	17.03

	C.	Sham Trust—Requirements (1) Sham trust means no trust	17.06 17.07
		(2) Sham trust involves some form of deception	17.10
		(3) Who can assert the sham nature of a trust?	17.20
		(4) Common or unilateral intention	17.21
		(5) Timing of intention	17.31
		(6) Evidence of intention	17.35
		(7) Consequence of a finding of sham	17.38
18.	Lif	fting the Corporate Veil	
	A.	Summary of Requirements	18.01
	B.	Introduction	18.02
		(1) What is the corporate veil? The principle of Salomon v Salomon	18.06
	C.	Does the Principle of Lifting or Piercing the Corporate Veil in Fact Exist?	18.24
	D.	What is Meant by Lifting the Corporate Veil?	18.28
		(1) 'Peeping behind the veil'	18.30
		(2) 'Piercing or lifting the veil'	18.32
	E.	Grounds upon which the Court will Lift the Corporate Veil	18.39
		(1) VTB v Nutritek	18.40
		(2) Prest v Petrodel	18.41
		(3) Abuse of corporate personality for the purpose of some relevant wrongdoing	18.48
		III PRE-EMPTOVE RELIEF	
19.		arch Orders	
	A.	Overview of Search Orders	19.01
	В.	Introduction	19.07
	C.	Applicable Principles	19.14
		(1) There must be an extremely strong prima facie case on the merits of	
		the underlying dispute	19.18
		(2) It must be shown that the defendant's conduct or activities result in	V = 140
		very serious potential or actual harm to the claimant's interests	19.21
		(3) There must be clear evidence that the defendant has in his possession	10.22
		incriminating documents or materials	19.23
		(4) There must be a real possibility that such documents or materials may	19.35
		be destroyed before being able to issue an application on notice (5) The harm likely to be caused by the execution of the search order to	19.33
		the respondent and his business affairs must not be excessive or out of	
		proportion to the legitimate object of the order	19.40
	D.	Duty of Full and Frank Disclosure	19.44
		Cross-undertakings in Damages	19.47
	E	Practice and Procedure	19.50
	**	(1) A claim form	19.53
		(2) An application notice in form N16A	19.55
		(3) An affidavit	19.56
		(4) Draft order	19.61

		(5) Skeleton argument (6) At the hearing	19.65 19.67
	G	Conduct of Execution	19.72
		(1) By the applicant and supervising solicitor	19.73
	H.	. Issues of Privilege	19.85
20.	Fre	eezing and Related Orders	
	A.	Overview of Requirements for Each Injunction (1) Domestic freezing injunction in aid of English proceedings (2) Worldwide freezing order in aid of English proceedings (3) Freezing injunction in aid of foreign proceedings: Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982, s 25(1) (4) Interim receiver (5) Writ ne excet regno (6) Bayer v Winter order (7) Bench warrants	20.01 20.02 20.03 20.04 20.05 20.06 20.08
	B.	Introduction: 'the greatest piece of judicial law reform in my lifetime'	20.09
		Freezing Injunctions in General (1) Outline of development (2) Rationale (3) Consequences of granting the freezing order	20.14 20.14 20.21 20.27
	D.	Domestic Freezing Injunction in Aid of English Proceedings (1) Accrual of cause of action (2) Cause of action justiciable in England and Wales (3) A good arguable case on the merits (4) Assets held by the respondent (5) A real risk of dissipation—judgment may go unsatisfied (6) Discretion (7) Ancillary disclosure (8) Privilege against self-incrimination (9) Problems of tipping off (10) Cross-examination on affidavit evidence (11) The standard order	20.32 20.35 20.47 20.51 20.59 20.94 20.110 20.121 20.123 20.124 20.134
1	E. '	Worldwide Freezing Injunction in Aid of English Proceedings (1) Relevance of location of assets (2) The Babanaft proviso (3) The Baltic proviso (4) Undertakings not to enforce	20.135 20.138 20.140 20.148 20.153
	E.	Freezing Order in Aid of Foreign Proceedings—Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982, s 25	20.156
	G.	Effect of the Freezing Order (1) Banks and the order	20.175 20.195
	H.	Solicitors and Use of Alleged 'Tainted' Funds (1) The proprietary claim (2) The breach of court order claim (3) Public policy	20.206 20.212 20.228 20.233

	I.	Orders Restricting Movement-Writ ne exeat regno, Bayer AG v Winter,	
		and Bench Warrants	20.238
		(1) Writ ne exeat regno	20.239
		(2) Bayer AG v Winter order	20.246
		(3) Bench warrants	20.253
21.	Pro	oprietary Injunctions	
	A.	Overview of Requirements	21.01
	B.	The Nature of Proprietary Injunctions	21.03
	C.	Requirements for a Proprietary Injunction	21.07
		(1) Introduction	21.07
		(2) General principles	21.13
		(3) Serious issue to be tried	21.18
		(4) Adequacy of damages	21.25
		(5) Undertaking in damages adequate protection to respondent	21.31
		(6) Balance of convenience	21.34
		(7) Status quo	21.37
		(8) Relative strength of cases	21.41
		(9) Special factors	21.44
		(10) Ancillary disclosure order	21.45
	D.	Use of Frozen Funds to Meet Living and other expenses	21.49
22.	Re	ceivers: Interim and in Aid of Equitable Execution	
		Overview	22.01
	B.	Introduction	22.02
	C.	Introduction Jurisdiction	22.12
	D.	Grounds upon which Jurisdiction will be Exercised	22.20
		(1) Appointment of a receiver pre-judgment	22.23
		(2) Assets abroad	22.32
	E.	Consequences of Appointment of a Receiver	22.47
	F.	Practice and Procedure	22.50
23	Pe	actice and Procedure	
2.5.		Obtaining Interim Relief	23.01
	210	(1) Introduction	23.01
		(2) Preparing for the application	23.03
		(3) With or without notice	23.08
		(4) Papers to be lodged	23.10
		(5) Duty of full and frank disclosure	23.14
		(6) Cross-undertakings in damages	23.23
	p		23.39
	D.	Challenging the Interim Relief (1) Preparatory steps	23.39
		(2) Potential ground for discharge: overview	23.43
		(3) Challenging the relief for material non-disclosure	23.49
		Deep Deep Deep Deep Deep Deep Deep Deep	

	C. The	Brussels I Regulation	25.23
	(1)	Hierarchy of jurisdiction provisions	25.23
	(2)	Is the subject matter 'civil or commercial' within Article 1?	25.24
		Does another Convention govern the issue of jurisdiction?	25.26
		Does Article 22 give exclusive jurisdiction to any other member state?	25.27
		Has there been any submission by appearance under Article 24?	25.34
		Do any of the provisions governing specific types of contract (i.e. insurance	
		consumer or employment) apply under Articles 8 to 21?	25.43
	(7)	Is there a valid jurisdiction agreement for a member state under Article 23?	25.44
		Is the defendant domiciled in a member state under Article 2?	25.71
	(9)	If Article 2 applies, are there any additional heads of special jurisdiction	
	22.22	available?	25.84
		Article 5(1): contract overview	25,100
		Article 5(3): tort overview	25.121
	(12)	Does the court have jurisdiction over the other defendant(s) under	2210 22
		Article 6?	25.142
		Must England decline jurisdiction under Article 27?	25.175
	(14)	Does England have a discretion to stay its proceedings under Article 28?	25.176
	D. Juris	sdiction Based on Common Law Rules	25.177
		Taking jurisdiction as of right; presence within jurisdiction	25,179
		Challenging jurisdiction taken as of right	25.183
		Submission to jurisdiction by entering an appropriate	25.184
		Jurisdiction agreements	25.185
		Service out of the jurisdiction with permission of the court	25.186
		Jurisdiction over co-defendants	25.187
	E. Juris	sdiction Based on Nature of Claun	25.191
		Contract	25.193
	(2)	Топ	25.206
	(3)	Contract Tort Unjust enrichment Equity	25.216
		Equity	25.221
		×2.	
26.	Choice		14/4/20
	A. Intro	oduction	26.01
	B. The	Rome I Regulation ¹	26.05
	(1)	Preliminary issues	26.05
	(2)	Freedom of choice: Article 3	26.17
	(3)	Absence of choice: Article 4	26.28
	(4)	Scope of the applicable law: Article 12	26.37
	(5)	Overriding mandatory provisions: Article 9	26.38
	C. Nor	n-Contractual Obligations: Applicable Regimes	26.40
	D. Priv	ate International Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1995	26.43
		Brief overview of law pre-1995 Act	26.43
		Introduction to the 1995 Act	26.44
	0.05000	The general rule: section 11	26.47
		The exception: section 12	26.54

¹ Regulation (EC) No 593/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 on the law applicable to contractual obligations ('Rome I') (OJ, L 177 of 4 July 2008).

	E.	Rome II: The Law Applicable to Non-contractual Obligations	26.56
		(1) Introduction	26.56
		(2) Commencement date	26.60
		(3) Scope: Article 1	26.61
		(4) Non-contractual obligations: Article 2	26,66
		(5) Universal application: Article 3	26.68
		(6) Freedom of choice: Article 14	26.69
	E.	The Hague Convention on Trusts and the Recognition of Trusts Act 1987	26.88
		(1) Article 4: exclusion of preliminary issues	26.96
		(2) What sort of trusts fall within the Convention?	26.99
	G.	Torts	26.133
		(1) Deceit and economic loss	26.135
	H.	Unjust Enrichment	26.152
		(1) Introduction	26.152
		(2) What is meant by 'unjust enrichment'?	26.158
		(3) Claims in unjust enrichment excluded from Article 10 of Rome II	26.161
		(4) Overview of Article 10	26.163
		(5) Article 10(2): common habitual residence	26.174
		(6) Article 10(3): law of place of unjust enrichment	26.177
		(7) Article 10(4): another law manifestly more closely connected	26.185
	1.	Constructive Trusts	26.191
		(1) Introduction	26.191
	J.	Knowing or Unconscionable Receipt	26.214
	K.	Dishonest Assistance	26.221
	L	(7) Article 10(4): another law manifestly more closely connected Constructive Trusts (1) Introduction Knowing or Unconscionable Receipt Dishonest Assistance Breach of Fiduciary Duty	26.227
Inc	lex		827