Remedy	Rent Deposit	CRAR	Sub-Tenant to pay rent direct to Landlord	Court proceedings	Guarantor to Lease	Former Tenant or Guarantor	Statutory Demand & Insolvency	Compromise	Forfeiture
Summary	Draw down from rent deposit to satisfy arrears  Typically, Tenant must also top up the deposit back up to the initial balance	Statutory regime allowing commercial Landlords to instruct an enforcement agent to enter the premises, take control of goods and sell those goods if arrears remain unpaid	Serve a "Section 81 Notice" on the Sub- Tenant requiring it to pay rents directly to its superior landlord rather than the immediate Landlord	Issuing debt proceedings in the County or High Court for recovery of the sums owing	Pursue the Guarantor of the Lease  Availability subject to the terms of the guarantee, but usually the same remedies are available	Pursuing the former Tenant or Guarantor of the lease for "fixed charges" due Options are subject to the terms of the guarantee, but usually the same remedies are available	Service of a formal demand for payment of the arrears due  If not paid (or challenged) within 21 days, can be used as evidence to initiate insolvency proceedings (bankruptcy or winding up)	Negotiated compromise for a payment plan, deferral or writing off arrears	Landlord may peaceably re-enter the premises determining the lease without notice
Practical Points	Check notice requirements Worth considering other available options first to preserve a secure source of funds available to the Landlord	Must be carried out by a licensed enforcement agent (bailiff) Only useful up to the value of the goods in the premises	May cause the immediate Tenant to suffer further financially by removing their income stream	Landlord should check what assets the Tenant holds against which it may enforce judgment Usually preceded by a formal letter before action (7-day letter)	Consider the financial covenant strength of the Guarantor If Guarantor is foreign entity, consider how you might enforce judgment	Payment may lead to an overriding lease granted in favour of the payor Should consider the solvency of the party being pursued before serving notice If Tenant persistently in arrears, keep track of when further notices are required	If arrears are potentially disputed, then may allow the Tenant to challenge the demand – this may lead to lengthy proceedings Be aware of different rules for individuals and companies More effective if Tenant is solvent	Allows the parties to agree more than pure financial compensation	Check carefully when the right to forfeit arises  Any communication / act which acknowledges the lease is continuing after the right to forfeit has arisen will be a waiver  Previous side letters / concessions may complicate matters
Pros	Quick and cheap     Tenant suffers no reputational damage     May deplete funds otherwise available to apply against other liabilities – e.g. dilapidations	<ul> <li>Threat alone may be effective</li> <li>Potential for reputational damage puts pressure on Tenant</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Once served, the Sub-Tenant is treated as if it were immediate Tenant of the Landlord</li> <li>More than one party to pursue for the arrears</li> </ul>	Tenant may pay to avoid a judgment against it – applies pressure  Landlord might recover some costs as part of the proceedings	<ul> <li>No need to serve notice to pursue or preserve a claim</li> <li>More than one party to pursue for the arrears</li> </ul>	More than one party to pursue for the arrears	Relatively inexpensive and effective provided Tenant is solvent	<ul> <li>Avoids costly enforcement action</li> <li>Maintains positive Landlord / Tenant relationship</li> </ul>	Allows Landlord to relet to stronger covenant
Cons	Tenant may not top up if solvency is in question  May waive Landlord's right to forfeit	Recover 'basic' rent only  If arrears relate to service charge or other sums, unlikely to be appropriate  Goods not owned by Tenant cannot be removed	Only available if entitled to exercise CRAR against the immediate Tenant	<ul> <li>May be defended by the Tenant</li> <li>Could be protracted and costly</li> <li>If proceedings withdrawn prior to judgment, Landlord would be liable for costs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Only effective if Guarantor is solvent</li> <li>Might waive the right to forfeit</li> </ul>	Must serve a S17 notice within 6 months of the arrears falling due     May require multiple notices if arrears continue to fall due     May waive right to forfeit	Likely to cause Tenant severe reputational damage  No merit if Tenant already insolvent or on cusp of insolvency	<ul> <li>Likely to require some element of concession on the part of the Landlord</li> <li>Open negotiations for surrender will waive right to forfeit</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Landlord will assume liability for business rates</li> <li>May struggle to find a new Tenant</li> <li>Uncertainty as Tenant entitled to apply for relief</li> </ul>

## Stop & think

- What security does the Landlord hold?Does the Landlord want possession back?
- Is the Tenant solvent?

If you have any queries or further information is required, please contact the property litigation team – details overleaf

## CLYDE&CO

## **Property Litigation Team**



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