

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, PART 4BC. (See end of Document for details)

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

FORFEITURE OF TERRORIST [F1]PROPERTY]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Word in Sch. 1 heading substituted (27.4.2017 for specified purposes, 31.1.2018 in so far as not already in force) by [Criminal Finances Act 2017 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 58(5)(6), [Sch. 5 para. 16\(2\)](#); S.I. 2018/78, reg. 5(1)(c)

[F1]PART 4BC

FORFEITURE OF TERRORIST CRYPTOASSETS

Textual Amendments

- F1** [Sch. 1 Pts. 4BA-4BD](#) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 10 para. 2](#)

Interpretation

10Z7C(1) In this Part—

“cryptoasset service provider” has the same meaning as in Part 4BB (see paragraph [10Z7B\(1\)](#));

“crypto wallet freezing order” has the same meaning as in Part 4BB (see paragraph [10Z7B\(6\)](#));

“senior officer” means—

- (a) a senior police officer;
- (b) an officer of Revenue and Customs of a rank designated by the Commissioners for His Majesty’s Revenue and Customs as equivalent to that of a senior police officer;
- (c) an immigration officer of a rank designated by the Secretary of State as equivalent to that of a senior police officer;

“senior police officer” means a police officer of at least the rank of superintendent.

- (2) Paragraph [10Z7B\(6\)\(b\)](#) (administration of crypto wallets) applies in relation to this Part as it applies in relation to Part [4BB](#).

Forfeiture

10Z7C(A) This paragraph applies—

- (a) while any cryptoassets are detained under Part 4BA, or

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- (b) while a crypto wallet freezing order made under paragraph 10Z7BB has effect.
- (2) An application for the forfeiture of some or all of the cryptoassets that are detained or held in the crypto wallet that is subject to the crypto wallet freezing order may be made—
 - (a) to a magistrates’ court by the Commissioners for His Majesty’s Revenue and Customs or an authorised officer, or
 - (b) to the sheriff by the Scottish Ministers.
- (3) The court or sheriff may order the forfeiture of some or all of the cryptoassets if satisfied that the cryptoassets are terrorist cryptoassets.
- (4) An order under sub-paragraph (3) made by a magistrates’ court may provide for payment under paragraph 10Z7CJ of reasonable legal expenses that a person has reasonably incurred, or may reasonably incur, in respect of—
 - (a) the proceedings in which the order is made, or
 - (b) any related proceedings under this Part.
- (5) A sum in respect of a relevant item of expenditure is not payable under paragraph 10Z7CJ in pursuance of provision under sub-paragraph (4) unless—
 - (a) the person who applied for the order under sub-paragraph (3) agrees to its payment, or
 - (b) the court has assessed the amount allowed in respect of that item and the sum is paid in respect of the assessed amount.
- (6) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (5)—
 - (a) a “relevant item of expenditure” is an item of expenditure to which regulations under section 286B of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 would apply if the order under sub-paragraph (3) had instead been a recovery order made under section 266 of that Act;
 - (b) an amount is “allowed” in respect of a relevant item of expenditure if it would have been allowed by those regulations;
 - (c) if the person who applied for the order under sub-paragraph (3) was an authorised officer, that person may not agree to the payment of a sum unless the person is a senior officer or is authorised to do so by a senior officer.
- (7) Sub-paragraph (3) ceases to apply on the transfer of an application made under this paragraph in accordance with paragraph 10Z7CE.

Forfeiture: supplementary

- 10Z7C(B) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where an application is made under paragraph 10Z7CA for the forfeiture of any cryptoassets detained under Part 4BA.
- (2) The cryptoassets are to continue to be detained under Part 4BA (and may not be released under any power conferred by this Schedule) until any proceedings in pursuance of the application (including any proceedings on appeal) are concluded.
 This is subject to Part 4BD (conversion to money).
 - (3) Where an application is made under paragraph 10Z7CA in relation to cryptoassets held in a crypto wallet that is subject to a crypto wallet freezing order—
 - (a) sub-paragraphs (4) and (5) apply, and

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- (b) the crypto wallet freezing order is to continue to have effect until the time referred to in sub-paragraph (4)(b) or (5).
- (4) Where the cryptoassets are ordered to be forfeited under paragraph 10Z7CA(3) or 10Z7CE(3)—
 - (a) the cryptoasset service provider that administers the crypto wallet must transfer the cryptoassets into a crypto wallet nominated by an authorised officer, and
 - (b) immediately after the transfer has been made, the freezing order ceases to have effect.
- (5) Where the application is determined or otherwise disposed of other than by the making of an order under paragraph 10Z7CA(3) or 10Z7CE(3), the crypto wallet freezing order ceases to have effect immediately after that determination or other disposal.
- (6) Sub-paragraphs (4)(b) and (5) are subject to paragraph 10Z7CF and Part 4BD.
- (7) The Secretary of State may by regulations made by statutory instrument amend this paragraph to make provision about the forfeiture of cryptoassets held in a crypto wallet that is subject to a crypto wallet freezing order.
- (8) Regulations under sub-paragraph (7) may in particular make provision about—
 - (a) the process for the forfeiture of cryptoassets;
 - (b) the realisation of forfeited cryptoassets;
 - (c) the application of the proceeds of such realisation.
- (9) Regulations under sub-paragraph (7) may—
 - (a) make different provision for different purposes;
 - (b) make consequential, supplementary, incidental, transitional, transitory or saving provision, including provision which makes consequential amendments to this Part.
- (10) A statutory instrument containing regulations under sub-paragraph (7) may not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

Associated and joint property

- 10Z7C(1) Paragraphs 10Z7CD and 10Z7CE apply if—
- (a) an application is made under paragraph 10Z7CA in respect of cryptoassets,
 - (b) the court or sheriff is satisfied that some or all of the cryptoassets are terrorist cryptoassets, and
 - (c) there exists property that is associated with the cryptoassets in relation to which the court or sheriff is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (b).
- (2) Paragraphs 10Z7CD and 10Z7CE also apply in England and Wales and Northern Ireland if—
- (a) an application is made under paragraph 10Z7CA in respect of cryptoassets,
 - (b) the court is satisfied that some or all of the cryptoassets are earmarked as terrorist property, and

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- (c) the cryptoassets in relation to which the court is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (b) belong to joint tenants and one of the tenants is an excepted joint owner.
- (3) In this paragraph and paragraphs 10Z7CD and 10Z7CE, “associated property” means property of any of the following descriptions that is not itself the forfeitable property—
- (a) any interest in the forfeitable property;
 - (b) any other interest in the property in which the forfeitable property subsists;
 - (c) if the forfeitable property is part of a larger property, but not a separate part, the remainder of that property.

References to property being associated with forfeitable property are to be read accordingly.

- (4) In this paragraph and paragraphs 10Z7CD and 10Z7CE, the “forfeitable property” means the cryptoassets in relation to which the court or sheriff is satisfied as mentioned in sub-paragraph (1)(b) or (2)(b) (as the case may be).
- (5) For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraphs 10Z7CD and 10Z7CE—
- (a) an excepted joint owner is a joint tenant who obtained the property in circumstances in which it would not (as against them) be earmarked, and
 - (b) references to the excepted joint owner’s share of property are to so much of the property as would have been theirs if the joint tenancy had been severed.

Agreements about associated and joint property

10Z7C(D) Where—

- (a) this paragraph applies, and
 - (b) the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10Z7CA (on the one hand) and the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner (on the other hand) agree,
- the magistrates’ court or sheriff may, instead of making an order under paragraph 10Z7CA(3), make an order requiring the person who holds the associated property or who is the excepted joint owner to make a payment to a person identified in the order.
- (2) The amount of the payment is (subject to sub-paragraph (3)) to be the amount which the persons referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b) agree represents—
- (a) in a case where this paragraph applies by virtue of paragraph 10Z7CC(1), the value of the forfeitable property;
 - (b) in a case where this paragraph applies by virtue of paragraph 10Z7CC(2), the value of the forfeitable property less the value of the excepted joint owner’s share.
- (3) The amount of the payment may be reduced if the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10Z7CA agrees that the other party to the agreement has suffered loss as a result of—
- (a) the seizure of the forfeitable property under paragraph 10Z7AD and its subsequent detention, or
 - (b) the making of a crypto wallet freezing order under paragraph 10Z7BB.

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- (4) The reduction that is permissible by virtue of sub-paragraph (3) is such amount as the parties to the agreement agree is reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.
- (5) An order under sub-paragraph (1) may, so far as required for giving effect to the agreement, include provision for vesting, creating or extinguishing any interest in property.
- (6) An order under sub-paragraph (1) made by a magistrates' court may provide for payment under sub-paragraph (11) of reasonable legal expenses that a person has reasonably incurred, or may reasonably incur, in respect of—
 - (a) the proceedings in which the order is made, or
 - (b) any related proceedings under this Part.
- (7) A sum in respect of a relevant item of expenditure is not payable under sub-paragraph (11) in pursuance of provision under sub-paragraph (6) unless—
 - (a) the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10Z7CA agrees to its payment, or
 - (b) the court has assessed the amount allowed in respect of that item and the sum is paid in respect of the assessed amount.
- (8) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (7)—
 - (a) a “relevant item of expenditure” is an item of expenditure to which regulations under section 286B of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 would apply if the order under sub-paragraph (1) had instead been a recovery order made under section 266 of that Act;
 - (b) an amount is “allowed” in respect of a relevant item of expenditure if it would have been allowed by those regulations.
- (9) If there is more than one item of associated property or more than one excepted joint owner, the total amount to be paid under sub-paragraph (1), and the part of that amount which is to be provided by each person who holds any such associated property or who is an excepted joint owner, is to be agreed between both (or all) of them and the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10Z7CA.
- (10) If the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10Z7CA was an authorised officer, that person may enter into an agreement for the purposes of any provision of this paragraph only if the person is a senior officer or is authorised to do so by a senior officer.
- (11) An amount received under an order under sub-paragraph (1) must be applied as follows—
 - (a) first, it must be applied in making any payment of legal expenses which, after giving effect to sub-paragraph (7), are payable under this sub-paragraph in pursuance of provision under sub-paragraph (6);
 - (b) second, it must be applied in payment or reimbursement of any reasonable costs incurred in storing or insuring the forfeitable property and any associated property whilst detained under this Schedule;
 - (c) third, it must be paid—
 - (i) if the order was made by a magistrates' court, into the Consolidated Fund;
 - (ii) if the order was made by the sheriff, into the Scottish Consolidated Fund.

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Associated and joint property: default of agreement

10Z7C(8) Where this paragraph applies and there is no agreement under paragraph 10Z7CD, the magistrates' court or sheriff may transfer the application made under paragraph 10Z7CA to the appropriate court.

- (2) The "appropriate court" is—
 - (a) the High Court, where the application under paragraph 10Z7CA was made to a magistrates' court;
 - (b) the Court of Session, where the application under paragraph 10Z7CA was made to the sheriff.
- (3) Where (under sub-paragraph (1)) an application made under paragraph 10Z7CA is transferred to the appropriate court, the appropriate court may order the forfeiture of the property to which the application relates, or any part of that property, if satisfied that what is to be forfeited—
 - (a) is within subsection (1)(a) or (b) of section 1, or
 - (b) is property earmarked as terrorist property.
- (4) An order under sub-paragraph (3) made by the High Court may include provision of the type that may be included in an order under paragraph 10Z7CA(3) made by a magistrates' court by virtue of paragraph 10Z7CA(4).
- (5) If provision is included in an order of the High Court by virtue of sub-paragraph (4) of this paragraph, paragraph 10Z7CA(5) and (6) apply with the necessary modifications.
- (6) The appropriate court may, as well as making an order under sub-paragraph (3), make an order—
 - (a) providing for the forfeiture of the associated property or (as the case may be) for the excepted joint owner's interest to be extinguished, or
 - (b) providing for the excepted joint owner's interest to be severed.
- (7) Where (under sub-paragraph (1)) the magistrates' court or sheriff decides not to transfer an application made under paragraph 10Z7CA to the appropriate court, the magistrates' court or sheriff may, as well as making an order under paragraph 10Z7CA(3), make an order—
 - (a) providing for the forfeiture of the associated property or (as the case may be) for the excepted joint owner's interest to be extinguished, or
 - (b) providing for the excepted joint owner's interest to be severed.
- (8) An order under sub-paragraph (6) or (7) may be made only if the appropriate court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) thinks it just and equitable to do so.
- (9) An order under sub-paragraph (6) or (7) must provide for the payment of an amount to the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner.
- (10) In making an order under sub-paragraph (6) or (7), and including provision in it by virtue of sub-paragraph (9), the appropriate court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) must have regard to—
 - (a) the rights of any person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner and the value to that person of that property or (as the case may be) of that person's share (including any value that cannot be assessed in terms of money), and

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- (b) the interest of the person who applied for the order under paragraph 10Z7CA in realising the value of the forfeitable property.
- (11) If the appropriate court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) is satisfied that—
- (a) the person who holds the associated property or who is an excepted joint owner has suffered loss as a result of—
 - (i) the seizure of the forfeitable property under paragraph 10Z7AD and its subsequent detention, or
 - (ii) the making of the crypto wallet freezing order under paragraph 10Z7BB, and
 - (b) the circumstances are exceptional,
- an order under sub-paragraph (6) or (7) may require the payment of compensation to that person.
- (12) The amount of compensation to be paid by virtue of sub-paragraph (11) is the amount the appropriate court, the magistrates' court or the sheriff (as the case may be) thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.
- (13) Compensation to be paid by virtue of sub-paragraph (11) is to be paid in the same way that compensation is to be paid under paragraph 10Z7CM.

Continuation of crypto wallet freezing order pending appeal

- 10Z7C(H) This paragraph applies where, on an application under paragraph 10Z7CA in relation to a crypto wallet to which a crypto wallet freezing order applies—
- (a) the magistrates' court or sheriff decides—
 - (i) to make an order under paragraph 10Z7CA(3) in relation to some but not all of the cryptoassets to which the application related, or
 - (ii) not to make an order under paragraph 10Z7CA(3), or
 - (b) if the application is transferred in accordance with paragraph 10Z7CE(1), the High Court or Court of Session decides—
 - (i) to make an order under paragraph 10Z7CE(3) in relation to some but not all of the cryptoassets to which the application related, or
 - (ii) not to make an order under paragraph 10Z7CE(3).
- (2) The person who made the application under paragraph 10Z7CA may apply without notice to the court or sheriff that made the decision referred to in sub-paragraph (1) for an order that the crypto wallet freezing order is to continue to have effect.
- (3) Where the court or sheriff makes an order under sub-paragraph (2) the crypto wallet freezing order is to continue to have effect until—
- (a) the end of the period of 48 hours starting with the making of the order under sub-paragraph (2), or
 - (b) if within that period of 48 hours an appeal is brought (whether under paragraph 10Z7CG or otherwise) against the decision referred to in sub-paragraph (1), the time when the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (4) Sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 10Z7AF applies for the purposes of sub-paragraph (3) as it applies for the purposes of that paragraph.

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Paragraphs 10Z7CA to 10Z7CE: appeals

10Z7C(G) Any party to proceedings for an order for the forfeiture of cryptoassets under paragraph 10Z7CA may appeal against—

- (a) the making of an order under paragraph 10Z7CA;
- (b) the making of an order under paragraph 10Z7CE(7);
- (c) a decision not to make an order under paragraph 10Z7CA unless the reason that no order was made is that an order was instead made under paragraph 10Z7CD;
- (d) a decision not to make an order under paragraph 10Z7CE(7).

Paragraphs (c) and (d) do not apply if the application for the order under paragraph 10Z7CA was transferred in accordance with paragraph 10Z7CE(1).

- (2) Where an order under paragraph 10Z7CD is made by a magistrates' court, any party to the proceedings for the order (including any party to the proceedings under paragraph 10Z7CA that preceded the making of the order) may appeal against a decision to include, or not to include, provision in the order under paragraph 10Z7CD(6).
- (3) An appeal under this paragraph lies—
 - (a) in relation to England and Wales, to the Crown Court;
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, to the Sheriff Appeal Court;
 - (c) in relation to Northern Ireland, to a county court.
- (4) An appeal under this paragraph must be made before the end of the period of 30 days starting with the day on which the court or sheriff makes the order or decision.
- (5) Sub-paragraph (4) is subject to paragraph 10Z7CH.
- (6) The court hearing the appeal may make any order it thinks appropriate.
- (7) If the court upholds an appeal against an order forfeiting any cryptoasset or other item of property, it may, subject to sub-paragraph (8), order the release of the whole or any part of the property.
- (8) If (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings are started against any person for an offence with which the property is connected, the property is not to be released under this paragraph (and so is to continue to be detained) until the proceedings are concluded.

Extended time for appealing in certain cases where deproscription order made

10Z7C(H) This paragraph applies where—

- (a) a successful application for an order under paragraph 10Z7CA relies (wholly or partly) on the fact that an organisation is proscribed,
- (b) an application under section 4 of the Terrorism Act 2000 for a deproscription order in respect of the organisation is refused by the Secretary of State,
- (c) the property forfeited by the order under paragraph 10Z7CA was seized under this Schedule on or after the date of the refusal of that application,
- (d) an appeal against that refusal is allowed under section 5 of the Terrorism Act 2000,
- (e) a deproscription order is made accordingly, and

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- (f) if the order is made in reliance on section 123(5) of the Terrorism Act 2000, a resolution is passed by each House of Parliament under section 123(5)(b) of that Act.
- (2) Where this paragraph applies, an appeal under paragraph 10Z7CG against the making of an order under paragraph 10Z7CA, and against the making (in addition) of any order under paragraph 10Z7CE(7), may be brought at any time before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the date on which the deproscription order comes into force.
- (3) In this paragraph a “deproscription order” means an order under section 3(3)(b) or (8) of the Terrorism Act 2000.

Realisation or destruction of forfeited cryptoassets etc

10Z7C(1) This paragraph applies where any cryptoasset or other item of property is forfeited under this Part.

- (2) An authorised officer must—
 - (a) realise the property, or
 - (b) make arrangements for its realisation.

This is subject to sub-paragraphs (3) to (5).
- (3) The property is not to be realised—
 - (a) before the end of the period within which an appeal may be made (whether under paragraph 10Z7CG or otherwise), or
 - (b) if an appeal is made within that period, before the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (4) The realisation of property under sub-paragraph (2) must be carried out, so far as practicable, in the manner best calculated to maximise the amount obtained for the property.
- (5) Where an authorised officer is satisfied that—
 - (a) it is not reasonably practicable to realise any cryptoasset, or
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the realisation of any cryptoasset would be contrary to the public interest,

the authorised officer may destroy the cryptoasset.
- (6) But—
 - (a) the authorised officer may destroy the cryptoasset only if the officer is a senior officer or is authorised to do so by a senior officer, and
 - (b) the cryptoasset is not to be destroyed—
 - (i) before the end of the period within which an appeal may be made (whether under paragraph 10Z7CG or otherwise), or
 - (ii) if an appeal is made within that period, before the appeal is determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (7) The question of whether the realisation of the cryptoasset would be contrary to the public interest is to be determined with particular reference to how likely it is that the entry of the cryptoasset into general circulation would facilitate criminal conduct by any person.

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Proceeds of realisation

10Z7CQ(1) This paragraph applies where any cryptoasset or other item of property is realised under paragraph 10Z7CI.

- (2) The proceeds of the realisation must be applied as follows—
 - (a) first, they must be applied in making any payment required to be made by virtue of paragraph 10Z7CE(9);
 - (b) second, they must be applied in making any payment of legal expenses which, after giving effect to paragraph 10Z7CA(5) (including as applied by paragraph 10Z7CE(5)), are payable under this sub-paragraph in pursuance of provision under paragraph 10Z7CA(4) or, as the case may be, 10Z7CE(4);
 - (c) third, they must be applied in payment or reimbursement of any reasonable costs incurred in storing or insuring the property whilst detained under this Schedule and in realising the property;
 - (d) fourth, they must be paid—
 - (i) if the property was forfeited by a magistrates’ court or the High Court, into the Consolidated Fund;
 - (ii) if the property was forfeited by the sheriff or the Court of Session, into the Scottish Consolidated Fund.
- (3) If what is realised under paragraph 10Z7CI represents part only of an item of property, the reference in sub-paragraph (2)(c) to costs incurred in storing or insuring the property is to be read as a reference to costs incurred in storing or insuring the whole of the property.

Victims etc: detained cryptoassets

10Z7CQ(1) A person who claims that any cryptoassets detained under this Schedule belong to the person may apply for some or all of the cryptoassets to be released.

- (2) An application under sub-paragraph (1) is to be made—
 - (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, to a magistrates’ court;
 - (b) in Scotland, to the sheriff.
- (3) The application may be made in the course of proceedings under paragraph 10Z7AG or 10Z7CA or at any other time.
- (4) The court or sheriff may, subject to sub-paragraph (8), order the cryptoassets to which the application relates to be released to the applicant if it appears to the court or sheriff that—
 - (a) the applicant was deprived of the cryptoassets to which the application relates, or of property which they represent, by criminal conduct,
 - (b) the cryptoassets the applicant was deprived of were not, immediately before the applicant was deprived of them, property obtained by or in return for criminal conduct and nor did they then represent such property, and
 - (c) the cryptoassets belong to the applicant.
- (5) If sub-paragraph (6) applies, the court or sheriff may, subject to sub-paragraph (8), order the cryptoassets to which the application relates to be released to the applicant or to the person from whom they were seized.
- (6) This sub-paragraph applies where—

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- (a) the applicant is not the person from whom the cryptoassets to which the application relates were seized,
 - (b) it appears to the court or sheriff that those cryptoassets belong to the applicant,
 - (c) the court or sheriff is satisfied that the release condition is met in relation to those cryptoassets, and
 - (d) no objection to the making of an order under sub-paragraph (5) has been made by the person from whom those cryptoassets were seized.
- (7) The release condition is met—
- (a) if the conditions in Part 4BA for the detention of the cryptoassets are no longer met, or
 - (b) in relation to cryptoassets which are subject to an application for forfeiture under paragraph 10Z7CA, if the court or sheriff decides not to make an order under that paragraph in relation to the cryptoassets.
- (8) If (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings are started against any person for an offence with which the cryptoassets are connected, the cryptoassets are not to be released under this paragraph (and so are to continue to be detained) until the proceedings are concluded.

Victims etc: crypto wallet freezing orders

- 10Z7C(1) A person who claims that any cryptoassets held in a crypto wallet in respect of which a crypto wallet freezing order has effect belong to the person may apply for some or all of the cryptoassets to be released.
- (2) An application under sub-paragraph (1) is to be made—
 - (a) in England and Wales or Northern Ireland, to a magistrates' court;
 - (b) in Scotland, to the sheriff.
 - (3) The application may be made in the course of proceedings under paragraph 10Z7BB or 10Z7CA or at any other time.
 - (4) The court or sheriff may, subject to sub-paragraph (8), order the cryptoassets to which the application relates to be released to the applicant if it appears to the court or sheriff that—
 - (a) the applicant was deprived of the cryptoassets to which the application relates, or of property which they represent, by criminal conduct,
 - (b) the cryptoassets the applicant was deprived of were not, immediately before the applicant was deprived of them, property obtained by or in return for criminal conduct and nor did they then represent such property, and
 - (c) the cryptoassets belong to the applicant.
 - (5) If sub-paragraph (6) applies, the court or sheriff may, subject to sub-paragraph (8), order the cryptoassets to which the application relates to be released to the applicant.
 - (6) This sub-paragraph applies where—
 - (a) the applicant is not the person from whom the cryptoassets to which the application relates were seized,
 - (b) it appears to the court or sheriff that those cryptoassets belong to the applicant,

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- (c) the court or sheriff is satisfied that the release condition is met in relation to those cryptoassets, and
 - (d) no objection to the making of an order under sub-paragraph (5) has been made by the person from whom those cryptoassets were seized.
- (7) The release condition is met—
- (a) if the conditions for the making of the crypto wallet freezing order are no longer met in relation to the cryptoassets to which the application relates, or
 - (b) in relation to cryptoassets held in a crypto wallet subject to a crypto wallet freezing order which are subject to an application for forfeiture under paragraph 10Z7CA, if the court or sheriff decides not to make an order under that paragraph in relation to the cryptoassets.
- (8) Cryptoassets are not to be released under this paragraph—
- (a) if an application for their forfeiture under paragraph 10Z7CA is made, until any proceedings in pursuance of the application (including any proceedings on appeal) are concluded;
 - (b) if (in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) proceedings are started against any person for an offence with which the cryptoassets are connected, until the proceedings are concluded.
- (9) In relation to cryptoassets held in a crypto wallet that is subject to a crypto wallet freezing order, references in this paragraph to a person from whom cryptoassets were seized include a reference to a person by or for whom the crypto wallet was administered immediately before the crypto wallet freezing order was made.

Compensation

- 10Z7C(M) This paragraph applies if no order is made under paragraph 10Z7CA, 10Z7CD or 10Z7CE in respect of cryptoassets detained under this Schedule or held in a crypto wallet that is subject to a crypto wallet freezing order under paragraph 10Z7BB.
- (2) Where this paragraph applies, the following may make an application to the relevant court for compensation—
 - (a) a person to whom the cryptoassets belong or from whom they were seized;
 - (b) a person by or for whom a crypto wallet to which the crypto wallet freezing order applies is administered.
 - (3) If the relevant court is satisfied that the applicant has suffered loss as a result of the detention of the cryptoassets or the making of the crypto wallet freezing order and that the circumstances are exceptional, the relevant court may order compensation to be paid to the applicant.
 - (4) The amount of compensation to be paid is the amount the relevant court thinks reasonable, having regard to the loss suffered and any other relevant circumstances.
 - (5) If the cryptoassets were seized, or the crypto wallet freezing order was applied for, by an officer of Revenue and Customs, the compensation is to be paid by the Commissioners for His Majesty's Revenue and Customs.
 - (6) If the cryptoassets were seized, or the crypto wallet freezing order was applied for, by a constable, the compensation is to be paid as follows—

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, PART 4BC. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) in the case of a constable of a police force in England and Wales, it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met;
 - (b) in the case of a constable of the Police Service of Scotland, it is to be paid by the Scottish Police Authority;
 - (c) in the case of a police officer within the meaning of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.
- (7) If the cryptoassets were seized, or the crypto wallet freezing order was applied for, by a counter-terrorism financial investigator, the compensation is to be paid as follows—
- (a) in the case of a counter-terrorism financial investigator who was—
 - (i) a member of the civilian staff of a police force (including the metropolitan police force), within the meaning of Part 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, or
 - (ii) a member of staff of the City of London police force,it is to be paid out of the police fund from which the expenses of the police force are met;
 - (b) in the case of a counter-terrorism financial investigator who was a member of staff of the Police Service of Northern Ireland, it is to be paid out of money provided by the Chief Constable of the Police Service of Northern Ireland.
- (8) If the cryptoassets were seized, or the crypto wallet freezing order was applied for, by an immigration officer, the compensation is to be paid by the Secretary of State.
- (9) If an order under paragraph 10Z7BB, 10Z7CA, 10Z7CD or 10Z7CE is made in respect of some of the cryptoassets detained or held, this paragraph has effect in relation to the remainder.
- (10) This paragraph does not apply if the relevant court makes an order under paragraph 10Z7CK or 10Z7CL.
- (11) In this paragraph “relevant court” means—
- (a) in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, a magistrates’ court;
 - (b) in Scotland, the sheriff.]

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